


GOVERNANCE

**ORGANISATION,
 MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL MODEL
 ITALIAN LEGISLATIVE DECREE (D. LGS.)
 231/2001
 0201-SI-001**

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0200-SI-001-00 – Code of Ethics

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DEFINITIONS


In addition to the other definitions contained in this document, the following terms with Capital Letters have the following meanings:

- **Sensitive Activities:** indicates the corporate operations or activities in which there is a risk of the Crimes being committed;
- **Collaborator(s):** indicates the consultants, external collaborators, commercial/financial partners, agents, representatives and, generally, third parties operating on behalf of or in any case in the interests of Sicim S.p.A.;
- **Board of Auditors:** indicates the Board of Auditors of Sicim S.p.A.;
- **Board of Directors:** indicates the Board of Directors of Sicim S.p.A.;
- **Employee(s):** indicates the persons bound by a subordinate work contract to the Company, including Senior Managers or those in Management Positions pursuant to art. 5, lett. b) of the Decree;
- **Decree:** indicates Italian Legislative Decree no. 231 of 8 June 2001 and amendments;
- **Body or Bodies:** indicates the body or bodies to which the Decree applies;
- **Sicim S.p.A., Sicim or Company:** indicates the company Sicim S.p.A.;
- **Model or Organisational Model:** indicates this organisation, management and control model, as laid down in articles 6 and 7 of the Decree;
- **Supervisory Body or SB:** indicates the internal body of Sicim S.p.A., with autonomous powers of initiative and control, appointed to supervise the operation of and compliance with the Model, as laid down in the Decree;
- **Public Administration or P.A.:** indicates any body of the Public Administration, including the officials and parties appointed to manage public services;
- **Crimes:** indicates the crimes to which the provisions of the Decree apply, also subsequent to any amendments;
- **Senior Management or those in Senior Management Positions:** indicates the people holding offices of representation, administration or management of the Company, as well as any persons who in practice manage and control the Company pursuant to art. 5, lett. a) of the Decree.

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ORGANISATION, MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL
MODEL
PURSUANT TO THE LEGISLATIVE DECREE. NO. 231 OF
08 JUNE 2001

GENERAL PART

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1. LEGISLATIVE DECREE NO. 231/2001

1.1 RECIPIENT BODIES AND THEIR ADMINISTRATIVE RESPONSIBILITIES

On 4 July 2001 Italian Legislative Decree no. 231 of 8 June 2001 entered into force, concerning the “*Regulation on administrative responsibility of legal persons, companies and associations also with no legal personality*”, which introduced to Italian legislation the responsibility of Bodies over administrative offences deriving from crimes committed in the interests of or to the advantage of the same Bodies.


The Decree applies in the private sector to companies, associations and bodies with legal personality, while in the public sector only to economic public bodies (with the explicit exclusion of the State, territorial public bodies, non-economic public bodies and bodies which hold functions of constitutional importance).

The Decree is complex and innovative, as in addition to the criminal responsibility of physical persons committing a crime it introduces that of the Body in the interests of which or to the advantage of which the crime itself was committed.

In fact, art. 5 of the Decree states that the Body responds any time certain crimes (specified in the Decree) are committed “*in its interest or to its exclusive advantage*”, by the following parties:

- Persons holding positions of representation, administration or management of the Body or an organisational unit with financial and functional autonomy, as well as persons who also in practice exercise management and control functions of the Body (so-called Senior Management or those in Management Positions);
- Persons subject to the management or supervision of one of the parties listed in letter a) above.

The responsibility of the Body is defined by the legislator as administrative, also within criminal proceedings, and is also characterised by its full autonomy compared to the physical person committing the crime. In fact, pursuant to article 8 of the Decree, the Body may be declared responsible even if the material perpetrator of the crime is not punishable or has not been identified and even if the crime has been discharged on grounds other than amnesty. According to the same principle, any charges of responsibility falling on the Body as a result of the committed crime do not exclude the personal criminal responsibility of the perpetrator of the crime.

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1.2 CATEGORIES OF CRIMES

The responsibility of the Body is not bound to any crime, but is rather limited to the criminal acts listed in articles 24, 24-bis, 24-ter, 25, 25-bis.1, 25-ter, 25-quater, 25-quater.1, 25-quinquies, 25-sexies, 25-septies, 25-octies, 25-novies, 25-decies, 25-undecies e 25-duodecies, 25-terdecies e 25-quaterdecies of the Decree (as amended since its entry into force until now) and, more precisely:

- (i) **Crimes against the Public Administration**, referred to in articles 24 and 25 of the Decree and subsequent amendments and additions¹;
- (ii) **Crimes against the public faith**, listed in art. 25-bis, introduced to the Decree by Italian Law no. 99 of 23 July 2009, amended by D. Lgs. no. 125/2016²;
- (iii) **Crimes against industry and trade**, listed in article 25-bis.1, introduced to the Decree by Italian Law no. 99 of 23 July 2009³;
- (iv) **Corporate crimes**, listed in article 25-ter, introduced to the Decree by D. Lgs. no. 61 of 11 April 2002 and by Italian Law no. 69/2015⁴;
- (v) **Crimes of terrorism or subversion of the democratic order**; listed in article 25-quater, introduced to the Decree by Italian Law no. 7/2003;⁵

¹ As specified more in detail in the relative special part A of this Model.


² These crimes include: counterfeiting of money, legal tender and official stamps [art. 453 of the Penal Code (c.p.)]; alteration of coinage (art. 454 c.p.); non-complicit spending and circulation in the country of counterfeit coinage (art. 455 c.p.); spending of counterfeit coinage received in good faith (art. 457 c.p.); counterfeiting of official stamps, circulation in the country, purchase, holding and circulation of counterfeit official stamps (art. 459 c.p.); counterfeiting of watermarked paper for use in the manufacture of legal tender or official stamps (art. 460 c.p.); manufacture or holding of watermarks or instruments intended for the counterfeiting of currency, official stamps or watermarked paper (art. 461 c.p.); use of counterfeit official stamps (art. 464 c.p.); counterfeiting, alteration or use of distinguishing signs, brands, patents, models or drawings (art. 473 c.p.); circulation in the state and sale of products with false markings (art. 474 c.p.). Legislative Decree no. 125 of 21 June 2016, "Implementation of Directive 2014/62/EU on the production by criminal law of the euro and other coinage against counterfeiting, and which replaces framework decision no. 2000/383/GAI. (16G00136)" published in the Official Gazette of Italy on 12 July 2016, amended two case types relative to the crimes of counterfeiting of coinage, public tender and official stamps cited by Legislative Decree no. 231/2001: (i) Counterfeiting of money, unauthorised use and introduction into the State of falsified tender (art. 453 c.p.); (ii) Manufacture or possession of watermarked paper or other instruments designed for the counterfeiting of money, official stamps or watermarked paper (art. 461 c.p.).

³ These crimes include: Disruption of the freedom of industry or trade (art. 513 c.p.); unlawful competition using threats or violence (art. 513-bis c.p.); fraud against national industries (art. 514 c.p.); trade fraud (art. 515 c.p.); fraudulent sale of non genuine foodstuffs (art. 516 c.p.); sale of industrial products with false markings (art. 517 c.p.); manufacture and trade of goods produced through the illicit use of industrial property rights (art. 517-ter c.p., new crime); counterfeiting of geographical indications or designations of origin of food products (art. 517-quater c.p., new crime).

⁴ As specified more in detail in the relative special part B of this Model.

⁵ These are "crimes for the purpose of terrorism or subversion of the democratic order laid down in the penal code and special laws", as well as other crimes, "which are in any case committed in breach of the provisions of Article 2 of the International Convention for the suppression of the financing of terrorism signed in New York on 9 December 1999". This Convention punishes anyone who, illegally or maliciously provides or collects funds knowing that they will, even partially, be used to carry out: (i) acts aiming to cause the death or serious injury of civilians, when the action aims to intimidate a population or coerce a government or international organisation; (ii) acts considered crimes pursuant to the conventions concerning: flight and seafaring safety, protection of nuclear material, protection of diplomatic agents, suppression of attacks using explosives. The category of "crimes of terrorism or subversion of the democratic order, as laid down in the penal code and the special laws" is mentioned generically by the Legislator, without indicating any specific regulations the breach of which would lead to the application of this article.

We can in any case identify the following as the main crimes to which it refers: subversive association (art. 270 of the criminal code), association for the purpose of national and international terrorism or subversion of the democratic order (art. 270-bis c.p.) and assistance to those associated in such activities (art. 270-ter c.p.), recruitment for the purpose of national and international terrorism (art. 270-quater c.p.), training activities for

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- (vi) **Crimes related to female genital mutilation**, listed in art. 25-*quater.1*, introduced to the Decree by Italian Law no. 7 of 9 January 2006⁶;
- (vii) **Crimes against the individual**; listed in art. 25-*quinques*, introduced to the Decree by Italian Law no. 228 of 11 August 2003⁷;
- (viii) **Market abuse**, listed in art. 25-*sexies*, introduced to the D. Lgs. no. 231/2001 by art. 9 of Italian Law no. 62 of 18 April 2005⁸;
- (ix) **Crimes of manslaughter or serious injury committed in breach of the accident prevention and health and safety at work regulations**, listed in art. 25-*septies*, introduced to the Decree by art. 9 of Italian Law no. 123 of 3 August 2007⁹;


the purpose of national and international terrorism (art. 270-*quinquies* c.p.), financing of conduct for the purpose of terrorism (Law no. 151/2016, art. 270-*quinquies.1* c.p.), misappropriation of goods or money subjected to distraint (art. 270-*quinquies.2* c.p.), conduct for the purpose of terrorism (art. 270-*sexies* c.p.), attack for the purposes of terrorism or subversion (art. 280 c.p.), act of terrorism with deadly weapons or explosives (art. 280-*bis* c.p.), acts of nuclear terrorism (art. 280-*ter* c.p.), kidnapping for the purposes of terrorism or subversion (art. 289-*bis* c.p.), instigation to commit any of the crimes referred to in the first and second items (art. 302 c.p.), political conspiracy by agreement (art. 304 c.p.), political conspiracy by association (art. 305 c.p.), formation of and participation in an organised gang (art. 306 c.p.), assistance to the participants of conspiracies or armed gangs (art. 307 c.p.), seizing, hijacking and destruction of an aeroplane (art. 1 Law no. 342/1976), damage to onshore installations (art. 2 Law no. 342/1976), sanctions (Law no. 422/1989, art. 3), voluntary corrective actions (Legislative Decree no. 625/1979, art. 5).

⁶This refers to the practice of female genital mutilation as laid down in art. 583-*bis* c.p.

⁷These crimes include: enslavement (art. 600 c.p.); child prostitution (art. 600-*bis* c.p.); child pornography (art. 600-*ter* c.p.); possession of pornography material (art. 600-*quater* c.p.); tourism for the purposes of child prostitution (art. 600-*quinques* c.p.); slave trading (art. 601 c.p.); alienation and purchase of slaves (art. 602 c.p.). On 6 April 2014, Legislative Decree no. 39/2014, enacted in implementation of Directive 2011/93/EU went into force, to combat sexual abuse and exploitation of minors and child pornography which has, among other things, introduced a number of significant amendments to Legislative Decree no. 231/2001 for the incriminating cases cited in protection of the healthy development and sexuality of minors, which take their place alongside other crimes against the individual personality, among the provisions of art. 25-*quinquies* of that Legislative Decree. 231/2001. The new law effectively increases the number of special aggravating circumstances contemplated for these types of crimes by art. 602-*ter* of the criminal code, and provides that the punishment assigned by articles 600-*bis* [Child prostitution], 600-*ter* [Child pornography], 600-*quater* [Possession of pornographic material], 600-*quater.1*. [Virtual pornography] and 600-*quinques* [Tourism for purposes of child prostitution] is increased in those cases in which the crime is committed jointly by a group of persons, or by persons belonging to a criminal association whose purpose is to facilitate such activity, or is committed with grave violence or causes, due to the reiteration of the conduct, grievous harm to the child. An increase of the punishment is also contemplated, in a measure not to exceed two-thirds, in those cases in which the aforementioned crimes are committed with the use of means designed to prevent the identification of the access data to telematic networks. In addition to these amendments, Legislative Decree no. 39/2014 extends the sphere of applicability of the administrative responsibility of organisations to a further incriminating case and introduces new sanctionable obligations regarding employers. Art. 3 provides, for example, that “in section 1, letter c), of article 25-*quinquies* of Legislative Decree no. 231/2001, after the words «600-*quater.1*» the following wording should be inserted: «As well as for the crime described by article 609-*undecies*»”. This is the crime of soliciting minors, which punishes the soliciting of a minor under 16 with imprisonment from one to three years when this is done for the purpose of committing one of the crimes contemplated in the cases defined for the protection of the sexuality of children. Under the terms of art. 609-*undecies* c.p. “by solicitation is meant any act tending to coax minors into trusting others through the use of artifice, flattery or threats using internet or other systems or methods of communication”. Law no. 199 of 29 October 2016 has also been amended to include the case of a crime as defined by this article the so-called “illicit brokerage and exploitation of labour” (“illegal recruitment practices”) pursuant to art. 603 c.p., which punishes with imprisonment from one to six years and a fine of Euro 500 to Euro 1,000 for every worker recruited, anyone who recruits labour for the purpose of sending workers to third parties for exploitation, taking advantage of their state of need, and anyone who uses, hires or employs labourers, also through the aforementioned activity of brokerage, subjecting the workers to conditions of exploitation and taking advantage of their state of need.

⁸ These crimes include: abuse of privileged information (art. 184 TUF - Finance Act) and market manipulation (art. 185 TUF) as laid down in the Finance Act, D. Lgs. no. 58 of 28 February 1998.

⁹ It should be noted that articles 589 and 590 c.p. “Manslaughter” and “Bodily harm through negligence” were recently amended by Law no. 2 of 11 January 2018, in force from 15 February 2018. The following clause was inserted in this sense from art. 12, section 2 of the aforementioned law: “If the fact is committed in the illicit exercise of a profession for which special qualifications by the State are required, or of a medical practice, the punishment is imprisonment from three to ten years”.

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- (x) **Crimes of possession of stolen goods, laundering and use of money, goods or assets of illegal origin, as well as self-laundering**, listed in art. 25-*octies*, introduced to the Decree by art. 63 of Legislative Decree no. 231 of 21 November 2007¹⁰;
- (xi) **Copyright crimes**, listed in art. 25-*novies*, introduced to the Decree by Italian Law no. 99 of 23 July 2009¹¹;
- (xii) **Computer crimes, listed in art. 24-bis**, introduced to the Decree by Italian Law no. 48 of 18 March 2008 and amended by Legislative Decrees no. 7 and 8/2016¹²;
- (xiii) **Organised crimes**, listed in art.24-*ter*, introduced to the Decree by Italian Law no. 94 of 15 July 2009 and amended by Italian Law no. 69/2015¹³;
- (xiv) **Cross-border crimes**, 1art. 10 of Italian Law no. 146 of 16 March 2006 provides for the administrative responsibility of Bodies also referring to the crimes laid down in the same law which are of a transnational nature¹⁴;
- (xv) **The crime of making false statements to judicial authorities**, listed in art. 25-*decies*, introduced to the Decree by Italian Law no. 116 of 3 August 2009, replaced by art. 2, comma 1,D. Lgs.no. 121 of 07 July 2011;


¹⁰These crimes include: possession of stolen goods (art. 648 c.p.), money laundering (art. 648-bis c.p.), use of stolen money, goods or assets (art. 648-ter c.p.), self-laundering (art. 648-ter.1 c.p.) With reference to this last crime, for purposes of better evaluating the possible impact that its introduction could have into the context of the Company's operations, it has agreed to await the clarifications in doctrinal and case law that will be provided on the point, with a view to fully understanding the objective and subjective aspects of the case, deeming adequate, however, the safeguards currently implemented and considered sufficient to stem the risk of commission also of said crime.

¹¹ The aforementioned Italian Law no. 99/2009 punishes: the unauthorised publishing on an electronic network of a protected intellectual work or part thereof; the unauthorised use of the work of others not destined for publication; the duplication of computer programmes or the distribution, sale etc. of programmes contained in supports not marked by the Italian Authors and Editors Society (SIAE); the duplication, reproduction, etc. of intellectual works destined for television, cinema, etc.; producers or importers of supports not marked "SIAE"; the production, installation, etc. of apparatus used to decipher audio-visual broadcasts with conditioned access.

¹²These crimes include: unlawful access to a computer or telematic system (art. 615-ter c.p.); unlawful possession or dissemination of access codes to computer or telematic systems (art. 615-quater c.p.); distribution of equipment, devices or programmes aiming to damage or interrupt the operation of a computer system (art. 615-quinquies c.p.); interception, hindering or interruption of computer or telematic communications (articles 617-quater and 617-quinquies c.p.); damage to computer systems (art. 635-bis c.p.); damage to information, data and computer programmes used by the state or other public body or public utility (art. 635-ter c.p.); damage to information, data and computer programmes (art. 635-quater c.p.); damage to computer or telematic systems of public utility (art. 635-quinquies c.p.); falsification of computer documents (art. 491-bis c.p.); computer fraud by the party providing electronic signature certification services (art. 640-quinquies c.p.).

¹³These crimes include: criminal association (art. 416 c.p.); national and international Mafia association (art. 416-bis c.p.); political Mafia clientelism (art. 416-ter c.p.); kidnapping for the purposes of extortion (art. 630 c.p.); association for the purposes of drug trafficking [art. 74 Presidential Decree (D.P.R.) n. 309/1990]; maximum duration of judicial investigations (art. 407, paragraph 2, letter a), number 5) of the Italian Code of Penal Procedure - c.p.p.).

¹⁴In this case no further provisions are included in the text of D. Lgs. no. 231/2001. The responsibility of the Bodies derives from an autonomous provision in the aforementioned art. 10 of n. 146/2006, which sets out the specific administrative sanctions applicable to the crimes, underlining in the last paragraph that "*administrative offences laid down in this article are subject to the provisions of D. Lgs. no. 231 of 8 June 2001*".

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- (xvi) **Environmental crimes**, listed in art. 25-undecies, introduced to the Decree by art. 4, paragraph 2, Law no. 116 of 3 August 2009, as replaced by art. 2, comma 1, D. Lgs. no. 121 of 7 July 2011, and successive amendments and integrations¹⁵.
- (xvii) **Crime of employing citizens of other countries whose residency is irregular**, listed in art. 25-duodecies and introduced to the Decree by D. Lgs. no. 109/2012 and amended by Italian Law no. 161/2017¹⁶;
- (xviii) **crime of racism and xenophobia**, listed in art. 25-terdecies, introduced by Law no. 167 of 20 November 2017¹⁷;
- (xix) **crime of corruption among private individuals**, regulated by amended art. 2635 of the Italian civil code, now defined as “Corruption among private parties”, and listed in art. 25-ter, section 1, letter s-bis introduced in the Decree by the so-called “Anticorruption Law” no. 190/2012, as amended by Legislative Decree no. 38 of 15 March 2017¹⁸.

*

Considering the purpose of the activities of Sicim S.p.A. and the specific characteristics of the body, for the purposes of drawing up this Model it was deemed appropriate to handle only the Crimes considered relevant, excluding from the analysis those which are only abstractly envisageable within the Company.

In particular, for the purposes of this Model the following were considered:


- Crimes committed against the Public Administration (articles 24 and 25 of the Decree);
- Corporate Crimes (art. 25-ter of the Decree);
- Crimes related to health and safety at work (art. 25-septies of the Decree);

¹⁵ As specified more in detail in the relative special part C of this Model.

¹⁶ Art. 25-duodecies has been amended by Law no. 161/2017, as described more in detail in Special Part E of the Model.

¹⁷ Art. 25-terdecies was inserted from Law no. 167/2017, published in the Official Gazette of Italy on 27 November 2017 at Title II (“Provisions on the subject of justice and security”), art. 5, section 2 (“Provisions for the complete implementation of framework decision 2008/913/GAI on the battle against certain forms and expressions of racism and xenophobia through criminal law – EU Pilot Case no. 8184/15/JUST”). This crime provides that the crimes to which it refers punish the participants of organisations, associations, movements or groups having among their aims the incitement to discrimination or violence for racial, ethnic, national or religious reasons, as well as propaganda or instigation and incitement, committed in such a way as to cause concrete danger of its spread, founded wholly or in part on the denial, grave minimization or promotion of the Shoah or of crimes connected with genocide, crimes against humanity or war crimes. In this context, it should be noted that art. 3, section 3 bis, of law no. 654/1975 was recently repealed by Legislative Decree no. 21/2018 and replaced by art. 640 – bis c.p. (“*Propaganda and instigation to commit a crime motivated by racial, ethnic or religious discrimination (art. 604-bis, Criminal Code)*”).

¹⁸ Italian Legislative Decree No. 38 of 15 March 2017, published in the Official Gazette of Italy on 30 March 2017, enacted framework decision no. 2003/568/GAI on the subject of combating corruption in the private sector, amending the definition of the crime of corruption between private parties (including among the punishable individuals persons who work with directive functions in organisations, contemplating among criminal conducts the payment and soliciting of payment in money or other utilities) and introducing the crime of instigation to corruption (art. 2635-bis c.c.), also increasing the severity of the fines and introducing prohibitory sanctions.

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- Environmental Crimes (art. 25-undecies of the Decree); and
- the Crime of employing citizens of other countries whose residency is irregular (art. 25-Duodecies of the Decree).

The remaining crimes have been left aside as they are only abstractly envisageable within the Company.

For a detailed examination of the Crimes analysed, please refer to the Special Part of the Model.

1.3 SANCTIONS


The sanctions laid down in art. 9 of the Decree applicable to the company as a consequence of an actual or attempted criminal act described above are:

- Fine of up to 1,549,370.69 EUR (and preliminary attachment);
- Prohibitory sanctions (applicable also as a precaution) of a duration of not less than three months and no more than two years, which in turn may consist in:
 - Ban from exercising business activities;
 - Suspension or withdrawal of authorisations, licences or permits relating to the offence committed;
 - Ban from working with the public administration;
 - Exclusion from subsidies, funding, contributions or other supports and withdrawal of any already granted;
 - Ban from advertising goods or services;
 - Seizure (and preliminary attachment);
 - Publication of the sentence in the case of the application of prohibitory sanctions.

1.4 EXCLUSION OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE BODIES

Articles 6 and 7 of the Decree provide for the exemption of responsibility of the Body for Crimes committed by persons in Senior Positions and Employees if the Body can prove that it has adopted and effectively implemented organisation, management and control models aiming to prevent the occurrence of such criminal offences. In this regard, the system involves the establishment of an internal control body appointed to supervise the actual effectiveness of the Model.

According to these provisions, the Body is not responsible pursuant to the Decree if it demonstrates that:

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- The management body has adopted and effectively implemented, prior to the crime being committed, organisation and management models aiming to prevent crimes of the nature of the one reported;
- The task of supervising the operation and compliance of the models and the management of their updating has been appointed to an internal body granted autonomous powers of initiative and control (the Supervisory Body);
- The persons committing the crime fraudulently evade the organisation and management models;
- The Supervisory Body is not found to have omitted to carry out its supervisory tasks, or to have carried them out insufficiently.

The Decree also states that the organisation and management models must respond to the following requirements (refer to art. 6, paragraph 2, of the Decree):

- They must identify the activities in which the Crimes may be committed;
- They must include specific procedures aiming to plan training and implement the resolutions of the body concerning Crimes to prevent;
- They must identify methods for managing financial resources that are suitable for preventing Crimes from being committed;
- They must include requirements concerning information to the Supervisory Body;
- They must introduce a disciplinary system that sanctions the breach of the measures laid down in the Model.

The exclusion of the responsibility of the Body is based on the verdict of suitability of the internal organisation and control system passed by the judge in the event of any criminal proceedings held against the material perpetrator of the offence. Therefore, the preparation of the Model and the organisation of the control body activities must set out to assure the positive outcome of such verdict of suitability. This particular purpose requires that the Bodies assess the suitability of their own procedures to the aforementioned requirements.

Therefore, in fact, the adoption of a Model that is appropriate and complete becomes compulsory if the Body intends to benefit from the exclusion of administrative responsibility for Crimes committed by persons in Senior Positions and by Employees.

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2. FUNCTION OF THE MODEL

2.1 STRUCTURE AND PURPOSES OF THE MODEL

In order to guarantee conditions of legality, correctness and transparency in the execution of its activities, Sicim S.p.A. has deemed it appropriate to adopt and implement this Model.

The Model was drafted considering both the provisions of the Decree and the guidelines issued by Confindustria (the Italian employers' federation) on 7 July 2002, integrated on 28 June 2004 and on 31 March 2008, as well as the new version of the same guidelines issued on 31 July 2014, for the development of organisation, management and control models (hereinafter the “**Confindustria Guidelines**”) which, among other provisions, contain methodological instructions for identifying risk areas and the structure that should be adopted in implementing the Organisational Model.

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In the light of the general principles illustrated above and in consideration of the provisions of the Guidelines, this Model comprises a "General Part" and five single "Special Parts", drawn up according to the type of crimes contemplated in the Decree, the committing of which are considered to be of greatest risk to the Company.

The General Part aims to define the purposes of the Organisational Model and the general principles referred to by the Company for the management of its business, while each Special Part sets out to identify the behavioural principles to adopt and the preventive measures to take concerning potentially committable offences.

The Special Part also sets out the specific tasks of the Supervisory Body in relation to each type of Sensitive Crime pursuant to the Decree considered for the purposes of drawing up the Organisational Model.

The purpose of this Model, in relation to the Company's Sensitive Activities, is the creation of an organic system built of procedures/procedural principles and control activities that aim to prevent Crimes from being committed.


In particular, the Model has the following purposes:

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- To raise the awareness of those carrying out "risk activities" concerning the committing of offences, in the event of the breach of the procedures laid down in the Model, that may be pursued both criminally (for the perpetrator of the crime) and administratively (for the Company);
- To underline that behaviour that does not comply with the law or with the Code of Ethics of Sicim S.p.A., here enclosed in Annex no. 1 (hereinafter the “**Code of Ethics**”), is strongly condemned by the Company;
- To permit the Company to supervise risk activities in order to facilitate the prevention of the Crimes.

The inspiring principles of this Model are:

- The dissemination within the Company and to all Collaborators of the behavioural rules and procedural principles and/or procedures implemented by the Company, as well as a staff training plan on all elements of the Model;
- A Code of Ethics and conduct which sets out the ethical principles and general guidelines for behaviour that the Senior Management, Employees and Collaborators are bound to comply with in the execution of their respective activities;
- The identification of "risk areas" in the Company, meaning areas in which there is a higher possibility that Sensitive Crimes listed in the Decree may be committed;
- The existence of consolidated practices and/or procedures that indicate the operating methods for work activities both generally and in particular in the identified "risk areas";
- A system of internal managerial appointments and powers of attorney to represent the Company externally which ensures the clear allocation of duties, coherently with the organisational structure and the control and management system;
- A management and control system for the Company's financial resources which allows the timely identification of any critical situations that may occur;
- An appropriate disciplinary system to sanction any breaches of the Model and the Code of Ethics;
- The appointment of the task of supervising the operation and compliance of the Model and managing its updating to a body within the Company (the Supervisory Body).

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2.2 RECIPIENTS OF THE MODEL

The rules laid down in this Model address:

- People holding positions of representation, administration or management of Sicim S.p.A. or who in practice exercise management and control functions within Sicim S.p.A. (Senior Management Positions);
- The employees of Sicim S.p.A. subject to the management or supervision of one or more parties in senior management positions (Employees);
- Consultants, external collaborators, commercial/financial partners, agents, representatives and, generally, third parties operating on behalf of or in any case in the interests of Sicim S.p.A. (Collaborators);

all jointly referred to as the “**Recipients**”.

The Model and its contents are notified to interested parties using methods that are appropriate for ensuring their effective understanding, as laid down in chapter 6 below; therefore, the Recipients of the Model are bound to strictly comply with all provisions, also in fulfilment of all duties of correctness and diligence deriving from their legal relationship with the Company.


2.3 ADOPTION OF THE MODEL

The Company intends to ensure that its Employees, Senior Management and anyone acting on behalf of the Company do not commit offences which may not only damage the image of the Company but may also lead to the application of one of the fines and/or prohibitory sanctions laid down by the Decree in the event of Crimes that are to the advantage of or in the interests of Sicim S.p.A.

For this purpose, the Company has decided to adopt this Model, aiming to introduce a system of principles and rules of conduct which must inspire the behaviour of all parties belonging to the Company in their relations with Italian or foreign stakeholders.

2.4 AMENDMENTS TO THE MODEL

The Model was adopted by the company for the first time with a resolution of the Board of Directors on 28 April 2012.

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It was subsequently updated by resolutions of the company's Board of Director on 11 July 2013 and 15 December 2015 and then, in its current version, by resolution of 27 November 2018.

This Model may be modified and/or integrated by the Board of Directors at the proposal of and/or in consultation with the Supervisory Body.

3. THE ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE OF SICIM S.P.A.

3.1 INTRODUCTION

In order to identify the Sensitive Activities laid down in the Decree reference must be made to the special features of the body which intends to adopt the Model and its concrete operations.

Therefore, it is firstly appropriate to describe the organisational structure of Sicim S.p.A., with particular reference to the activities carried out and its administration and control system.


3.2 THE INTERNAL ORGANISATION OF SICIM S.P.A.

3.2.1 COMPANY PURPOSE

The company's business purpose is the following activity:

- the design, supply of materials and construction of natural gas and oil pipelines, aqueducts and similar pipelines;
- the design, supply of materials and construction of industrial and civil wastewater treatment plants and all types of industrial plants;
- the construction of tanks, pumping stations and oil and gas treatment plants;
- the design, supply of materials and installation of electrical, instrumental and cathodic protection systems;
- the maintenance of pipelines and of all types of industrial plants;
- the rental of working machines to third parties;
- to supply materials and services to third parties;
- the performance of consultancy and assistance services for third parties;
- financing and technical and financial coordination for companies and bodies;
- the execution of financial leasing;
- issuing of securities and bonds also on behalf third parties.

The company may also, not in a prevailing manner and not towards the public, carry out any commercial, industrial and financial (not towards the public), tangible or intangible operations deemed useful and

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connected to the company purpose, as well as obtain shares or interests in other businesses and companies; all in observance and within the envisaged limits of the regulations in force at the time of activity execution.

3.2.2 CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The central bodies of the Company are:

- The Shareholders' Meeting;
- The Board of Directors;
- The Chairman;
- The Board of Auditors.


3.2.2.1 SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING

The Shareholders' Meeting may be ordinary or extraordinary pursuant to the law.

The Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting must be convened at least once a year, within one hundred and twenty days from the closure of the financial year.

The Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting may be convened whenever deemed appropriate by the administrative body or when the circumstances required by law arise.

For the constitution of the Meeting and the validity of the resolutions, articles 2368 and 2369 of the Italian Civil Code (c.c.) apply;

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3.2.2.2. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors hold all powers to carry out all acts of ordinary and extraordinary administration without any exceptions, as they are mandated with all powers other than those which the law or the Articles of Association reserve unquestionably for the Shareholders' Meeting. The Board of Directors is composed of 5 members and may allocate part of its powers to one or more of its members, and may also appoint from among its members one or more managing directors, establishing the limits of their appointment and the relative remuneration. The Managing Directors are vested, severally among them, with the widest powers for ordinary and extraordinary administration, without exclusion, except for what is imperatively reserved to the competence of the Board of Directors and the Shareholders' Meeting. The Board of Directors may appoint General Directors, and grant powers of attorney “*ad negotia*” for given acts or categories of acts, establishing their powers and honorarium. The Company is represented, before third parties and the courts, by the Chairman of the Board of Directors, the Vice Chairman, the Managing Directors and the proxies, where appointed, in the limits of their granted powers.

The Board of Directors has appointed one of its Directors as “Employer” pursuant to the effects of Legislative Decree no. 81/2008 to oversee safeguards of the health and safety of the workers in the workplace.

3.2.2.3 CHAIRMAN


The Chairman of the Board of Directors currently holds all the widest powers, exercised with free and several signature, for the ordinary management of the Company.

3.2.2.4 THE BOARD OF AUDITORS

The Board of Auditors is composed of three statutory members and two deputy members, appointed pursuant to the law. The Auditors remain in office for three financial years and their office expires on the date of the Meeting convened to approve the financial statements relative to the last financial year of their office. The Board of Auditors also has the duty of performing the legal audit of the Company’s accounts.

3.3 GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF THE ORGANISATION AND CONTROL SYSTEM

This Organisational Model constitutes an extension to the management and control system already in force in the Company and was adopted with the aim of providing a reasonable guarantee of the achievement of

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the institutional objectives of complying with laws and regulations, assuring the reliability of the financial information and protecting the Company assets.

3.3.1 ORGANISATIONAL SYSTEM AND SEPARATION OF ROLES

The Company's organisational system must comply with the following requirements:

- Clarity, formalisation and communication, with particular reference to the allocation of responsibility, the definition of hierarchical lines and the assignment of operational activities;
- Separation of roles, meaning the clear definition of operational processes in order to avoid functional overlapping and, above all, the concentration of activities with a high degree of criticality or potential risk in a single party.

3.3.2 DELEGATION OF POWERS


The delegation of powers concerns both internal authorisational powers on which the Company's decision-making processes relating to activities to be implemented depend, and the powers of representation for the signature of externally bound deeds or documents that bind the Company, also in economic terms, to third parties.

The delegation of powers must:

- Be defined and formally granted by the Board of Directors;
- Be coherent with the responsibilities and tasks delegated and with the positions covered by the proxies within the organisational structure;
- Include exercising limits that are coherent with the assigned roles, with particular attention to powers of expenditure and authorisational powers and/or signature concerning operations and deeds that are considered within the company to be "at risk";
- Be updated in line with changes in the company organisation.

3.3.3 OPERATING PROCEDURES

The Company processes and operational activities, as described above, are supported by general and specific principles of conduct and/or internal procedures formalised also in the light of the integrated certification system (quality ISO 9001– environment ISO 14001– safety OHSAS 18001) applied within the Company, as well as the system of proxies which reflect the following requirements:

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- Regulation of the methods for carrying out activities;
- Definition of responsibilities for activities, in compliance with the principle of separation of roles, between the party initiating the decision-making process, the party that carries out or concludes it and the party that controls it;
- Traceability of deeds and operations in general through appropriate supporting documentation that certifies the characteristics and justifications of the activities implemented and identifies the various parties involved in the operation (authorisation, implementation, recording, checking);
- Adoption of specific control mechanisms (also through external consultants) that guarantee the integrity and completeness of the data managed and the information exchanged in and outside the company structure.

3.3.4 CONTROL AND MONITORING ACTIVITIES

The control and monitoring activities must involve different parties and bodies, including: the Board of Directors, the Board of Auditors, external consultants and the Supervisory Body and, more generally, the Company staff, and represent an inalienable element of the company's day-to-day activities.


The control tasks carried out by these parties are defined in consideration of the following control activities:

- Supervision of the correct administration of the Company, the suitability of the organisation and the compliance with the law and the Articles of Association;
- Internal auditing, aiming to identify anomalies and breaches of the proxy system and/or procedures;
- External auditing, aiming to check the regularity of the company accounts and the financial statements in compliance with the applicable accounting principles.

3.3.5 TRACEABILITY

Every operation/activity must be appropriately recorded. It must be possible to monitor the decision-making - authorisation - implementation of activities process ex post, also through appropriate supporting documentation (paper and/or electronic records) and, in any case, the cases and methods of any possibility to delete or destroy the records made must be accurately governed.

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The Company considers that the above-described principles to be coherent with the instructions given in the Guidelines issued by Confindustria and reasonably suitable for preventing the crimes contemplated in the Decree.

In the light of the above considerations, the Company deems it indispensable to guarantee the correct and effective application of the aforementioned control principles in all areas of activity/company processes identified as potentially at risk of offence, during the mapping process.

Finally, the Company considers that the task of checking the constant application of the aforementioned principles, as well as their appropriateness, coherence and updating must be done both by the Supervisory Body and by the representatives of the Company and their collaborators.

4. METHOD FOLLOWED TO IDENTIFY THE SENSITIVE ACTIVITIES AND DRAFT THE MODEL

4.1 INTRODUCTION

Art. 6.2 lett. a) of the Decree indicates, as one of the requirements of the Model, the identification of the so-called “sensitive areas” or “risk areas”, meaning those processes and areas of company activity which could contain the risk of committing one of the crimes expressly referred to in the Decree.

It therefore analysed the company operations in the company sectors in which it is possible to commit crimes, highlighting the most important moments and processes.


Parallel to this, an investigation was carried out into the underlying elements of sensitive crimes within the Company activities, in order to identify the concrete behaviour which, within the company context, could constitute a potential crime.

4.2 PREPARATORY PHASES OF CONSTRUCTING THE MODEL

Considering the provisions of the Decree, the Company implemented a project to draw up this Model, granting a specific mandate to external consultants with the necessary *know-how*.

The production of the Model was preceded by a series of preparatory activities, divided into the following phases:

- 1) Preliminary analysis of the company context

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This phase aimed to examine the organisation and activities of the Company, based on a documentary analysis, and to examine the company processes the activities are divided into - specifically through *ad hoc* interviews with some members of the Board of Directors and the managers of the company functions.

2) Identification of the Sensitive Activities and “As-is analysis”

Through this analysis process it was possible to identify, within the Company structure, a series of Sensitive Activities, in the execution of which Crimes could hypothetically be committed. Following this investigation, the next step assessed the management methods applied to Sensitive Activities, the existing control system and the compliance of the system to the commonly accepted principles governing internal control.


The analysis covered the Sensitive Activities concerning the committing of the offences laid down in articles:

- 24 and 25 of the Decree (so-called “Crimes against the Public Administration” committed towards the state or other public body);
- 25-ter of the Decree (so-called “Corporate crimes”)
- 25-septies of the Decree (so-called “Crimes related to Safety at Work”);
- 25-undecies of the Decree (so-called “Environmental Crimes”); and
- 25-duodecies of the Decree (the so-called “Crime of employing citizens of other countries whose residency is irregular”).

After a careful preliminary assessment, supported both by the cycle of interviews and the verification of the documentation as stated above, the analysis excluded the crimes not explicitly considered in the Special Parts of this Organisational Model, as, although it cannot be fully excluded that they may potentially occur, there is only an abstract possibility that they could concretely occur, both considering the operational reality of the Company and in consideration of the elements required to commit the crimes in question (with particular reference in some cases to the psychological element of the crime).

3) Implementation of the “Gap analysis”

According to the existing situation of controls and procedures in place for Sensitive Activities and the provisions and purposes of the Decree, improvement actions for the current internal control system and the essential organisational requirements for the definition of this Model were identified.

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For the identified sensitive instrumental processes and areas of activity, the potential crime risks were identified, along with the possible methods of committing such crimes and the parties (employees and others) normally involved.

The results of the risk area mapping activities, the currently implemented controls (“*As-is analysis*”) and the identification of weaknesses and areas of improvement in the internal control system (“*Gap analysis*”) are described in the documentation held in the Company records.

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The project then proceeded with an assessment of the level of potential risk associated to each sensitive activity/process, assessed according to qualitative criteria that consider factors including:


- Frequency of occurrence/execution of the activity described and other economic-quantitative indicators pertinent to the company activity or process (e.g.: economic value of the operations or acts implemented, number and type of parties involved, etc.);
- Severity of the potential sanctions applicable to one of the Crimes laid down in the Decree in the execution of the said activity;
- Probability of occurrence of the hypothesised crime in the operating context;
- Potential benefit to the Company as a result of the hypothesised crime being committed and which could constitute a reason for committing the crime by company staff;
- Any precedents concerning committed crimes in Sicim S.p.A.

4.3 DRAFTING THE MODEL

Following the above-described activities, the Company defined the operating principles and the referred “protocols” for the drafting of the Model it intends to implement, considering:

- The provisions of the Decree;
- The Code of Ethics;
- The Confindustria Guidelines.

It is understood that any choice to not adapt the Model to some of the indications given in the aforesaid Confindustria Guidelines shall not affect the validity of the document. In fact, the Model adopted by the Body

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must necessarily be drawn up with specific reference to the concrete reality of the Body, and therefore may also deviate from the relative Confindustria Guidelines, which by nature are general.

The compliance with the Code of Ethics is an instrument that promotes the prevention of crimes within the Sensitive Activities as it represents the formal commitment of the Company to act according to transparent behavioural standards as well as comply with the specific laws in force. The regulation of the Code of Ethics aims to guarantee compliance with the principles of competition, democratic principles, as well as the respect for fair competition and the protection of a good image. The Code of Ethics also lays down the internal behavioural rules addressed to all company collaborators who respond to the Company, on a professional and ethical level, concerning their behaviour in implementing any characteristic activities which have been identified as particularly sensitive in the Model.

Finally, the Code of Ethics expresses the principles of behaviour acknowledged by Sicim S.p.A. that each Director, Employee or Collaborator is bound to strictly comply with in the execution of his/her activities.

5. SICIM S.P.A. SUPERVISORY BODY

5.1 STRUCTURE OF THE SUPERVISORY BODY


Article 6 paragraph 1, letter b) of the Decree states that the task of monitoring the operation and compliance of the Organisational Model, and managing the relative updating, must be assigned to a body, (the “**Supervisory Body**”), with autonomous powers of initiative and control.

The members of the Supervisory Body must possess subjective requirements that assure the autonomy, independence and professionalism of the body in the execution of its activities.

The characteristic of autonomy in its powers of initiative and control mean that the Supervisory Body must be:

- In a position of independence compared to those on which it shall carry out the supervision;
- Without operational tasks;
- With financial autonomy.

In consideration of the above provisions, the Supervisory Body cannot be the Board of Directors, which has managerial powers.

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The appointment must be granted to a body with a high hierarchical position within the company organisation chart, highlighting the need for this position to be accompanied by the non-assignment of operational tasks which, making the body take part in decision-making and managerial activities, would "pollute" its judgement when checking the behaviour it is called on to supervise and the appropriateness of the Organisational Model.

Considering the above and the company operations, the Company has deemed it to be appropriate and coherent for the Supervisory Body to be composed of 3 members, appointed by the Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors has therefore deemed that the composition of the Supervisory Body that best responds to the requirements laid down in the Decree be a collective organ composed of three parties identified as follows:

- One member, external to Sicim with a strong reputation of honour and professionalism, acting as Chairman of the Body;
- Two members, chosen either externally with the same characteristics as the Chairman and/or among the employees and/or collaborators of the Company, preferably from among the following functions:
 - Board of Auditors;
 - Finance and control;
 - Human resources;
 - Safety;
 - Environment.


The professionalism of the Supervisory Body is assured by:

- The specific professional competence of its members;
- The faculty acknowledged to the Supervisory Body of having access to autonomous financial resources in order to appoint external consultants and the specific professional services of the managers of the various company functions and of collaborators.

The Supervisory Body reports directly to the senior operational and control management staff of the Company, in order to assure the full autonomy and independence of the tasks appointed to it.

In particular, the Supervisory Body is a collective body which:

- Reports to the Board of Directors on the results of its supervision and control activities;

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- Has autonomous powers of intervention in its fields of competence. For this purpose, and to guarantee the continuity of the monitoring activities concerning the appropriateness and suitability of the Model, the Supervisory Body makes avail of internal staff and/or external collaborators;
- It has an annual budget for its exclusive use;
- It works as a group and has its own "operating regulation" drawn up and approved by the Body itself.


The continuity of the Supervisory Body's activities is guaranteed by the circumstance that it operates within the Company itself. The aspects concerning the continuity of the Supervisory Body's actions, including the planning and implementation methods of its monitoring activities, the minuting of meetings, the methods and specific contents of information flows concerning crime-risk areas, as well as the specific methods of internal operation, are defined in a specific work plan issued by the Supervisory Body.

5.2 MEMBERS OF THE SUPERVISORY BODY AND THEIR DURATION IN OFFICE

The Board of Directors appoints the Supervisory Body through a specific resolution, and establishes any remuneration.

In order to guarantee the requirements of independence and autonomy, the following are considered to be incompatible with the appointment of member of the Supervisory Body from the time of appointment and for the whole duration in office:

- Being an executive and/or non-independent member of the Board of Directors of Sicim;
- Having ties of blood or marriage or the like up to the fourth degree with the aforementioned members of the Board of Directors;
- Carrying out operational or business functions in the Company;
- Holding significant business relations with Sicim, its subsidiaries or associated company, or holding significant business relations with the members of the Board of Directors of the Company who hold powers of attorney;
- Having been employed by or worked for, during the past three years, bodies with which or towards whom the Crimes laid down in the Decree may potentially be committed;
- Having been found guilty of having committed one of the Crimes (or other similar administrative offences).

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The members of the Supervisory Body are bound to undersign, on an annual basis (if the appointment lasts for more than one year) a statement confirming the requirements of independence laid down above, and, in any case, to immediately notify the Board of Directors and the Supervisory Body in the event of the occurrence of any conditions preventing the performance of the assignment.

The duration in office of the members of the Supervisory Body is set for three years, and may be renewed by resolution of the Board of Directors; without prejudice to the hypotheses of automatic expiry (including in the event of the incompatibilities stated above), the members of the Body may be revoked from office exclusively by the Board of Directors and only for just cause.

Each member of the SB may withdraw from the appointment at any time, with notice of at least 1 (one) month, without having to provide any justification.

In the event of the withdrawal or automatic expiry of a member of the Supervisory Body, the latter shall promptly notify the Board of Directors, which shall take all decisions required in a timely manner.

The Supervisory Body is deemed to be expired in the event of the withdrawal or expiry of the majority of its members. In this case, the Board of Directors shall appoint all members ex novo.

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5.3 OPERATIONS OF THE SUPERVISORY BODY

The Supervisory Body meets on a quarterly basis; the meetings are held in person, by videoconference or teleconference (or a combination thereof) and in any case any time at least 1 (one) member so requires.

Directors, auditors, managers, function managers or external consultants may be called to join the meetings of the Supervisory Body if their presence is required.

The decisions of the Supervisory Body are taken unanimously; if there is no unanimity, decisions may be taken by majority vote, and this is reported immediately to the Board of Directors.

The Supervisory Body reports on its activities to the Board of Directors, and draws up:

- A six-monthly report on the activities carried out during the period, the controls effected and their relative outcome;
- An annual report providing a description of all the activities undertaken during the year, the controls and checks carried out, and updating the map of crime-risk areas and/or the Organisational Model.

The meetings of the Supervisory Body are minuted and copies of the minutes are stored by the Body itself.


In implementing its activities, the Supervisory Body may make use of the services of internal or external collaborators, and remain directly responsible for the precise fulfilment of the supervision and control obligations laid down in the Decree. Collaborators are required to comply with the obligations of diligence and confidentiality laid down for the members of the Supervisory Body.

5.4 FUNCTIONS AND POWERS OF THE SUPERVISORY BODY

The main functions of the Supervisory Body are:

- Supervision of the effective application of the Organisational Model, through the production and implementation of a supervision and control programme / work plan;
- Supervision of the appropriateness of the Organisational Model, i.e. its effectiveness in preventing Crimes;
- Supervision of the duration over time of the effectiveness requirements of the Organisational Model;
- Promotion of the updating of the Organisational Model, where necessary.

In particular, the Supervisory Body has the following powers:


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- Demanding from the management and company divisions information and documentation concerning the operations and acts carried out in the areas at risk of Crimes being committed;
- Adopting and/or implementing control procedures in order to check the compliance with this Organisational Model;
- Carrying out sample inspections on given operations and/or specific acts carried out in the areas at risk of Crimes being committed;
- Carrying out investigations in order to identify and/or update the "risk areas" in which Crimes may be committed;
- Promoting and/or developing together with the relative company functions appropriate initiatives for the dissemination, knowledge and understanding of this Organisational Model;
- Providing clarifications and instructions for the compliance with this Organisational Model;
- Consulting with other company functions and/or external consultants in order to guarantee the effectiveness of this Organisational Model;
- Collecting, processing and storing the information concerning this Organisational Model;
- Reporting periodically to the Board of Directors concerning the state of implementation and the operations concerning this Organisational Model;
- Assessing and proposing to the Board of Directors modifications and/or updates to be made to this Organisational Model;
- Disposing of the appropriate resources for the development, monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness of this Organisational Model.

5.5 OBLIGATIONS CONCERNING THE PROVISION OF INFORMATION TO THE SUPERVISORY BODY

The Supervisory Body must be promptly informed of:

- Any reports and/or news concerning the breach of this Organisational Model;
- Proceedings and/or sentences issued by police bodies or any judicial authority concerning the committing, or even potential committing, of any crime contemplated in or the breach of this Organisational Model;
- Company disciplinary proceedings and/or action initiated/adopted following the breach of this Organisational Model;
- Any proposed amendment to this Organisational Model;

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- Any initiative concerning the prevention of Crimes or in any case the effective operation of this Organisational Model;
- The system of powers of attorney to directors and any amendment thereto;
- The system of company signature and any amendment thereto;
- Reports and/or news concerning Crimes in which the Company or one of its Employees or in any case Recipients may be involved.

In particular, the Recipients are bound to report any suspected breach of the Model to the Supervisory Body, preferably by sending an e-mail to odv@sicim.eu (although any other means of communication may be used).


The Body will act in such a way as to protect the reporting party acting in good faith from any retaliation, discrimination or penalisation, and shall ensure the confidentiality of their identity, without prejudice to legal obligations and the protection of the rights of the Company or the involved parties, as well as the reputation of the reporting party(ies).

The Supervisory Body carefully and impartially evaluates the reports received and may carry out all investigations and controls it considers necessary.

If a report potentially concerns the (direct or indirect) responsibility of one of the members of the Supervisory Body, or the function in which the said member works, the Body proceeds to assess the case having heard the interested party, but with his/her exclusion from the evaluation and decision-making process.

In addition to the reports described above, the Supervisory Body must be immediately informed by anyone with information concerning:

- Requests for legal support sent by Employees in the case of criminal proceedings being started for Crimes;
- Any sentences and/or news from police bodies or any other judicial authority which refer to investigations within the company, also against persons unknown, concerning the Crimes;
- The evidence of disciplinary proceedings held and any sanctions ordered specifically concerning the Crimes, or the dismissal of said proceedings and the relative justifications;
- Any movement of money between Sicim and its subsidiaries or associate companies that is not justified by a specific contract concluded at market conditions;

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- Any anomaly or irregularity found during the checking of invoices issued or received by the Company.

The members of the Supervisory Body must fulfil their appointment with the diligence required by the nature of the appointment, the nature of the activities carried out and their specific competences. They are bound to the strictest confidentiality and professional secrecy concerning the information they are party to in the execution of their appointment in order to avoid any leakage of confidential information. This obligation is not binding towards the Board of Directors.


On the subject of information flows, the passage of law no. 179 of 30 November 2017 “Safeguards for individuals reporting crimes or breaches about which they have knowledge following from their public or private employment situation” (the system known as “whistleblowing”), introduces into the Italian legal system a form of protection of the employee or collaborator (“whistleblower”) who reports illicit acts in the private sector, by the inclusion of art. 6 of the Decree in sections 2-bis, 2-ter and 2-quater.

In this connection, each body undertakes to provide:

- one or more information channels to safeguard the integrity of the body (of which at least one alternative reporting channel capable of ensuring, by digital means, the confidentiality of the identity of the reporting party), which enable atypical individuals and parties subject to the management or vigilance of others (also referred to as “whistleblowers”) to present detailed reports of criminal conduct pursuant to the Decree or of breaches of the Model, about which they have acquired knowledge based, however, on accurate and concordant elements of fact;
- all the measures necessary to ensure respect of the anonymity¹⁹ of the whistleblower as well as the prohibition of acts of retaliation and/or direct or indirect discrimination and change of duties pursuant to art. 2103 c.c.), against the reporting party for reasons connected, directly or indirectly, with the report, and the obligation for the enterprises to provide disciplinary sanctions against anyone who violates the measures of protection of the whistleblower, and anyone who makes damaging reports through malice or grave negligence which are found to be groundless;

In the context described above the Company, in addition to the supervisory body’s particular e-mail address, has already provided to implement an alternative system of communication of the reports; specifically, the

¹⁹ With regard to cases of reports made in the public or private sector, it should be noted that article 3 of Law no. 179/2017 has introduced as just causes for revealing official secrets, as professional (art. 622 c.p.), scientific and industrial secrets, and breach of the obligation of loyalty to the entrepreneur the pursuit by the public or private whistleblower of the interest in the integrity of the management (whether public or private) and the prevention and repression of embezzlement. Just cause thus acts as a discriminant, in cases in which there is a prevalent interest (in this case, the interest in the integrity of management) that imposes or permits such revelation.

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whistleblower may use electronic mail to make a report that will be received at the following address: stefanobussolati.odvsicim@gmail.com; control of the accesses to this tool, also in a logic of increased security for the whistleblower, is assigned to a member of the supervisory body, Stefano Bussolati.

6. RECRUITMENT, TRAINING AND INFORMATIN

6.1 EMPLOYEES

For the purposes of implementation of this Model, it is the objective of Sicim S.p.A. to guarantee that both present and future staff (Employees, Collaborators and proxies) possess correct knowledge concerning the rules of conduct laid down herein, at different levels of detail according to their level of involvement in the Sensitive Activities.


In this light, at the time of employment of candidates for positions at risk, checks shall be made concerning any criminal records, working relations with the public administrations, ties of blood and/or marriage to public administration employees.

In the event of one of the aforementioned conditions, the candidate in question may be employed only on condition that the administrative management (i.e. the referred function) makes the necessary evaluations and authorises the post.

The provision of information to staff concerning this Model may be done through one of the following initiatives:

- Hand delivery and/or by e-mail of a copy of this Organisational Model (including all annexes) with a request to sign a statement confirming receipt of the document;
- Display of the Model and the disciplinary code in the notice boards around the company that are accessible to all;
- Publication of the Model and the Code of Ethics on the company website;
- *e-mail* providing information, also for sending periodic updates of the Model.

The Company shall carry out all training activities towards its Employees using appropriate computer tools (presentations, e-learning, etc.) describing the contents of the Decree, its implications on company life, and an update of the main characteristics of the adopted Model. In this regard, the sending of the e-mail updates is an integral part of the staff training.

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6.2 EXTERNAL COLLABORATORS

When appointing external collaborators (such as for example agents, consultants, etc.) if the person must hold relations with the Public Administration, checks must be made to verify if the collaborator has a criminal record, working relations with the public administrations, ties of blood and/or marriage with Public Administration employees.

If the person is employed by the Public Administration, the Managing Director shall decide on the opportunity to grant the appointment, having carried out all required evaluations.

External collaborators shall be informed of the contents of the Model and the Company requirement that their behaviour comply with the provisions of the Decree.

For this purpose, contracts with third parties (subcontractors, collaborators, consultants, partners, suppliers, etc.) working with the Public Administration or involved in activities at risk, shall:

- Be drawn up in writing, establishing all terms and conditions;
- Contain standards that ensure the compliance with the Decree;
- Contain a specific statement by them in which they confirm that they are aware of the regulations laid down in the Decree and undertake to behave in compliance with such regulations;
- Contain a specific clause governing the consequences of breach of the regulations laid down in the Decree (e.g. express termination clause, penalties).

7. REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION AND REPORTING OF BREACHES OF THE MODEL


Anyone has the right to access formal communication links with the Supervisory Body which, with independent operations, is not and must not be reached through the standard hierarchical channels.

It is necessary to distinguish information from reports.

Requests for "information" concern operational issues of understanding and use of the Model and may be sent by the applicants to the Supervisory Body in a non-anonymous form, by e-mail.

These requests must be sent to the following parties:


- to the Supervisory Body to the e-mail: odv@sicim.eu

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Alternatively, in the same manner, it is possible to request an appointment with the Supervisory Body in order to be able to communicate directly.

"Reports" on the other hand refer to reports of effective or suspected Crimes or behaviour that is not in line with the provisions of this Model, in other words breaches or suspected breaches of its general principles.

In this case it is also possible to request a meeting in order to report to the Supervisory Body, in a non-anonymous form, also by e-mail.

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8. DISCIPLINARY SANCTIONS

8.1 GENERAL PRINCIPLES

The establishment of an effective system of sanctions, pursuant to art. 6, second paragraph, letter e) of the Decree, is an essential requirement of the Model for the purposes of exempting the responsibility of the Company.

The establishment of such a system of sanctions renders the action of the Supervisory Body efficient and guarantees the effectiveness of the Model itself.

Therefore, Sicim S.p.A. has established an appropriate system of sanctions applied to breaches of the Model in order to guarantee its compliance, in conformity with the Disciplinary Code laid down in the CCNL national bargaining contract in force and in compliance with the procedures laid down therein. This disciplinary system is addressed to employees, management, directors, external collaborators, suppliers and partners.


The application of disciplinary sanctions is also independent from the outcome of any criminal or civil proceedings undertaken by the judicial authorities in the event that the behaviour in question also constitutes a crime pursuant to the Decree.

For the purposes of complying with the Decree, breaches of the Model include but are not limited to any action or behaviour that does not comply with the provisions of the Model and/or the principles of the Code of Ethics, or the omission of any action or behaviour required in the Model, in the execution of activities which are at risk of crimes listed in the Decree being committed.

8.2. MEASURES TAKEN FOR MIDDLE MANAGEMENT AND OFFICE WORKERS

The breach by employees of the provisions laid down in this Model shall lead to the application of disciplinary sanctions which are proportionate and appropriate to the position held and to the nature and severity of the breach, without prejudice to any personal civil or criminal liability.

The sanctions which may be applied as a result of the breach of this Model include those laid down in the relative CCNL contract and are applied in compliance with the procedures laid down in art. 7 of Italian Law no. 300 of 20 May 1970 (the so-called Workers' Statute) and successive amendments and integrations and by the CCNL bargaining contract.

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In particular, it is laid down that:


- a) Workers who negligently commit a non-serious breach of the provisions of this Model shall receive a preliminary recorded warning (“*verbal warning*”) and thereafter a written warning;
- b) Workers who negligently commit one or more breaches of this Model may be subjected to a fine, or in more serious or repeated cases of breach, suspension from work in any case for no more than the maximum time laid down in the applicable CCNL, as established on a case by case basis;
- c) Workers who intentionally or through gross negligence adopt behaviour in serious breach of this Model, and such behaviour may abstractly constitute a Crime or in any case concretely increase the risk of committing a Crime, shall be dismissed. Dismissal may be inflicted upon employees who, alone or with other parties also external to the Company, are involved in circumstances that include, but are not limited to, the following:

The warnings listed in point a) and issued to employees include, but are not limited, to the following cases:

- Failure to use the required PPE.
- Failure to comply with workers’ health and safety regulations.
- Failure to comply with environmental regulations.

The fines or suspension applied to employees include, but are not limited, to the following cases:

- Donations of a moderate amount made without the prior authorisations required, or in breach of the provisions, if any, of this Model;
- Conclusion of consulting contracts that are not in written form and/or without the prior authorisations;
- Hindrance of controls, impediment of access to information or documentation by the Supervisory Body;
- Omission to report or provision of incomplete information to the Management concerning accidents or injuries;
- Omission to report or provision of incomplete information to the Management concerning environmental accidents;
- Unjustified absence from training events they have registered for;
- Unjustified absence from periodical check-ups with the occupational health doctor;
- Unlawful waste disposal;

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- Discriminatory behaviour;

Repeated breach or imminent danger linked to:

- Failure to use the required PPE.
- Failure to comply with workers' health and safety regulations.
- Failure to comply with environmental regulations.


Dismissal may be inflicted upon employees who, alone or with other parties also external to the Company, are involved in circumstances that include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Generally, in the execution of Sensitive Activities, behaviour that does not comply with the provisions of the Model or the execution of acts that are contrary to the interests of the Company and therefore damage the Company;
- Making of donations not of a modest amount in favour of persons beyond any limits established in mandates granted to them and/or company processes and/or without complying with the instructions of this Model or the Code of Ethics;
- Making of payments in cash or in kind beyond such cases that are strictly established in mandates granted to them and/or company processes and/or without complying with the instructions of this Model and/or the Code of Ethics;
- Falsification of documents and/or false statements made for the purpose of proving one's own compliance and/or that of other employees with the law and/or this Model.
- Repeated behaviour or breaches listed in point b).

8.3. MEASURES TAKEN TOWARDS MANAGEMENT STAFF

In case of breach by managers of the provisions of this Model, measures will be taken that are proportionate and appropriate to the position held and the nature and severity of the breaches, in conformity with the National Collective Bargaining Contract for Management staff and the civil regulations in force.

8.4. MEASURES TAKEN TOWARDS DIRECTORS

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In the case of breach of the laws in force or non-compliance with internal procedures laid down in the Model and/or the Code of Ethics by directors of the Company, the Supervisory Body notifies the Board of Directors, which shall take the necessary measures laid down in the applicable laws.

8.5. MEASURES TAKEN TOWARDS COLLABORATORS OR COMMERCIAL PARTNERS

In the case of breach of the Model by Collaborators or commercial partners and according to the severity of the breach, the Supervisory Body, together with the Board of Directors, shall assess whether to terminate the relationship and shall establish any sanctions laid down in any specific clauses of the contract. Such clauses may also provide for the faculty to terminate the contract and/or the payment of penalties.

9. PERIODICAL INSPECTIONS

Supervisory activities are carried out continuously by the SB to:

- Check the effectiveness of the Model (in other words, the coherence between the behaviour of the recipients and the provisions of the Model itself);
- Carry out a periodical evaluation of the appropriateness of the procedural principles laid down in this Model and/or the procedures adopted and/or the system of proxies which govern the activities at risk against the requirements of preventing the Crimes laid down in the Decree; and
- Proceeding with the required updates of the Model.


The control system aims to:

- Ensure that the operational methods satisfy the statutory requirements,
- Identify any areas requiring corrective actions and/or improvements and check the effectiveness of the corrective actions;
- Prepare the company for any inspections by third party bodies.

To carry out the planned inspection activities, the SB may use the collaboration of staff from other functions, not involved in the activities being audited, who have specific skills, or may use external consultants.

The company areas to be audited and the frequency of the controls depend on a series of factors, which include:

- The risk pursuant to the Decree according to the mapping of the Sensitive Activities;

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- The assessment of the existing operational controls;
- The results of previous audits.

Extraordinary controls may be planned in the event of substantial modifications to the organisation or process, or in the event of suspected or reported non-conformities or in any case any time the SB decides to carry out random *ad hoc* audits.

The results of the controls are always minuted and disseminated according to the methods and frequency of reporting laid down in chapter 5.3. above.

Sicim S.p.A. considers the results of these audits to be fundamental for the improvement of its Organisational Model. Therefore, also in order to guarantee the effective implementation of the Model, the results of the audits concerning the appropriateness and effective implementation of the Model are discussed during the Supervisory Body meetings and may lead to the implementation of the Disciplinary System described in Chapter 8 of this Model.



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SPECIAL PART A

CRIMES COMMITTED IN RELATIONS
WITH THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

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1 CRIMES COMMITTED AGAINST THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

1.1 TYPES OF CRIMES²⁰

Crimes against the Public Administration, which if committed may imply the administrative responsibility of the Company, include the following (cf. articles 24 and 25 of the Decree):


- Art. 317 c.p. Extortion;
- Art. 318 c.p. Corruption relating to official actions; Corruption for the exercise of a function²¹;
- Art. 319 c.p. Corruption relating to actions contrary to official duties (aggravated pursuant to art. 319-bis c.p.);
- Art. 319-ter, para. 1, c.p. Judicial corruption;
- Art. 319-quater c.p. Undue inducement to give or promise benefits (soliciting and paying bribes)
- Art. 320 c.p. Corruption of a person in charge of a public service;
- Art. 321 c.p. Sanctions for the corrupter;
- Art. 322 c.p. Instigation to corruption;
- Art. 322-bis c.p. Misappropriation, extortion, corruption and instigation to corruption of members of European Community bodies or officials of the European Community and foreign countries;
- Art. 640, para. 2, no. 1 c.p. Defrauding the State or other public body or the European Communities;
- Art. 640-bis c.p. Aggravated fraud to obtain public funds²²;
- Art. 640-ter c.p. Computer fraud;
- Art. 316-bis c.p. Embezzlement of state or other public funds;
- Art. 316-ter c.p. Improper receipt of contributions, funding or other financing from the state or another public body or the European Communities;
- Art. 377-bis c.p. Induction to not make declarations or to make false statements to the judicial authorities.

1.2 RISK AREAS

²⁰ As amended by Italian Law no. 69/2015.

²¹ The legislation mentioned, Law no. 69/2015 reintroduces the person in charge of a public service as the active party in the crime.

²² As amended by art. 30, para. 1, Law no. 161/2017.

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Concerning the above-listed crimes, the areas of activity at risk which appear to be most critical with particular reference to the activities carried out by the Company are the following:

- Management of institutional relations with persons from the Public Administration;
- Participation in public tenders;
- Management of relations with public officials for regulatory matters and for inspections and audits concerning compliance with such regulations (in which the risk is related to administrative management, staff management, management of relations with public officials - including the Health Service, Fire Brigade, etc.;
- Management of relations with public bodies/officials for the issue of administrative authorisations (in which the risk is related to the presentation of applications for building permits, municipal authorisations, waivers, approval of building designs, commencement notices);
- Management of relations with the authorities;
- Notification of company data and information;
- Purchases from suppliers close to and/or indicated by the Public Administration.


1.3 BEHAVIOURAL PRINCIPLES WITHIN RISK AREAS

Generally speaking, Recipients are forbidden from behaving or collaborating in or inciting conduct that, individually or collectively constitutes or potentially constitutes the crimes listed in articles 24 and 25 of the Decree. It is also forbidden to act in any way that could produce situations of conflict of interest with representatives of the Public Administration.

1.3.1 GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF BEHAVIOUR

In particular, in coherence with the ethical principles inspiring the Company and in consideration of the relations the Company holds with the Public Administration in carrying out its activities, it is strictly forbidden to:


- Promise or pay money to representatives of the Public Administration for purposes that are not institutional or required by law;
- Promise or grant favours of any kind (e.g. promise of employment) to representatives of the Italian or foreign Public Administration, in order to influence the independence of judgement or induce the assurance of any advantages for the Company;

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- Provide services or payments to collaborators, suppliers, consultants, partners or other third parties working on behalf of the Company, which are not suitably justified in the context of the contractual relationship established with such parties, the type of appointment carried out and local practice;
- Promote, in the purchasing processes, collaborators, suppliers, consultants or other third parties as indicated by representatives of the Public Administration, as a condition for the execution of subsequent activities;
- Distribute gifts beyond normal company practice (i.e. all forms of gifts that exceed standard commercial practices or courtesy, or that in any case aim to acquire favourable treatment in the implementation of any company activities). In particular, it is strictly forbidden to give any kind of gifts to public officials or their relatives, which may influence their independence of judgement or induce the assurance of any advantages for the Company. Any gifts permitted must always be characterised by their moderate value or must aim to promote initiatives of a charity or cultural nature, or which aim to promote the Company image. Any gifts - with the exception of those of modest value - must be documented appropriately to allow the necessary controls by the Supervisory Body;
- Provide or promise confidential information and/or documents;
- Behave fraudulently in a manner that may lead the Public Administration in error in their technical and economic assessment of the presented documentation;
- Present documents and data that are false or have been tampered with;
- Omit required information in order to turn decisions of the Public Administration in the favour of the Company.

The Recipients of these ethical principles and those laid down in the Company's Code of Ethics are bound by the following provisions:

- In the event of attempted extortion, the interested party must: (i) Not comply with the request; (ii) Promptly notify the Board of Directors and send formal notice to the Supervisory Body.
- In the event of even potential conflict of interest within the relations held with the Public Administration, the interested party must promptly notify the Board of Directors and send formal notice to the Supervisory Body.
- In the event of doubts over the correct implementation of the ethical principles laid down in the Model and those expressed in the Company's Code of Ethics during the course of their operational

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activities, interested parties must promptly inform the Board of Directors and send formal notice to the Supervisory Board.

Moreover, towards third party contractors (e.g.: collaborators, consultants, partners, suppliers, etc.) working with the Public Administration on behalf of and in the interests of the Company, the relative contracts must:


- Be drawn up in writing, establishing all terms and conditions;
- Contains standard clauses, agreed also by external legal consultants, in order to comply with the provisions of the Decree;
- Contain a specific statement by them in which the aforementioned parties confirm that they are aware of the regulations laid down in the Decree and undertake to behave in compliance with such regulations;
- Contain a specific clause governing the consequences of breach of the regulations laid down in the Decree (e.g. express termination clause, penalties).

1.3.2 SPECIFIC PRINCIPLES OF BEHAVIOUR

The rules and prohibitions described in the previous paragraph concretely translate into behavioural principles that must be complied with in the operations of the Company.

All Recipients of the Model are bound, in managing their relations with the Public Administration (and therefore also when the Company participates in tenders in which the Public Administration also plays a role), to comply with the following behavioural procedures:


- Relations with the Public Administration must be modelled on the utmost transparency, collaboration, availability and in full compliance with the institutional role and statutory requirements also referred to in the Code of Ethics of the Company.
- Relations with the Public Administration must be managed exclusively by duly authorised parties according to the assigned powers of attorney.
- In the event of situations arising that cannot be resolved within the ordinary management of the relations with the Public Administration, the Recipient must immediately notify his/her direct superior (if he/she has one) or the Board of Directors of the situation.
- The Recipient may not act on any situation of potential conflict of interests or attempts of extortion or misconduct by a public official of the Public Administration; in such case, the Recipient must

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immediately notify his/her direct superior (if he/she has one) or the Board of Directors of the situation.

- Relations with representatives of the Public Administration must - as far as possible and according to the importance for the Company of the contents of such meeting - be held in the presence of two persons from the Company.
- In the event of audits by public officers or persons appointed by a public service, the management of such contacts is governed by procedure no. 0904-SI-009 - Controls and Inspections in the workplace, paragraph 4; in any case, it is recommended that, subsequent to the conclusion of the auditing activities by the public officers, the persons taking part and/or presiding over the meetings draw up a document, where not already reported in the minutes drawn up by the authorities, indicating: the names of the persons involved in the inspections, the purpose of the inspection and any resulting decisions.
- The information the Recipient enters into possession of during the execution of his/her activities, whatever role is covered, shall always be deemed to be "reserved and confidential". This information must therefore not be disclosed to third parties (including parties linked directly or indirectly to the Public Administration) for the purposes of obtaining any potential form of benefit.
- The employment of staff or collaborators must be based on the evaluation of professional skills and the overall remuneration shall be in line with that paid to others with similar functions and responsibilities, without privileging anyone who, directly or indirectly, could carry out activities or play roles linked to the Public Administration. In any case all company procedures in force must be complied with at all times²³.
- In the processes to validate expenditure for the granting of contracts, the choice must be based on quotations received from several suppliers, comparable in terms of products/services offered, and the evaluation of the best price-quality ratio. The rules for choosing suppliers must comply with the company procedures as well as the provisions of the Code of Ethics, in order to avoid the risk of suppliers being chosen on the basis of conditioning or in the hope of obtaining advantages through

²³ In particular, the staff recruitment process must be carried out in compliance with the provisions of the specific section of the document adopted by the Company entitled "*Responsibilities of the organisation-Job Description*".

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the selection of suppliers who are "close" to parties linked to the Public Administration, with the risk of committing offences linked to extortion or corruption²⁴.

- The decision to sign a contract with the Public Administration must be taken by the Board of Directors of the Company or other duly authorised parties and the relative contract must be signed by the Chairman of the Company or the duly authorised party. All relative documentation must then be kept in the Company records.
- As representatives of the Company, the Recipients must not attempt to influence the judgement of any employees or representatives of the Public Administration, or any party connected thereto, promising or bestowing money, gifts or loans, or by way of any other illegal incentives.

All Recipients are therefore bound to comply with:

- The above-described principles of conduct;
- The procedures adopted by the Company; and
- The Code of Ethics,


Moreover, in the execution of their activities, all Recipients are also bound to comply with the instructions given in the following Protocols.

*

In addition to the above, all Recipients of this Model, and all other parties bound to comply with its (general and/or specific) principles laid down herein, must comply with the following rules of conduct in their management and fulfilment of the requirements of the Public Administration:

- Fulfilment of requirements laid down by the Public Administration and production of the relative documentation must be done in compliance with the statutory provisions and the behavioural standards laid down in the Code of Ethics and this Special Part.
- The requirements laid down by the Public Administration must be fulfilled with the utmost diligence and professionalism in order to provide clear, accurate, complete and truthful information, avoiding and in any case reporting situations of conflict of interest in the most suitable manner. Documents must be produced promptly and in a clear, exhaustive language.

²⁴ See comment in previous note.

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- All documentation must be checked and undersigned by the competent person in charge; the latter is also directly responsible for filing and conserving all documentation (in paper and/or electronic form) produced as part of his/her activities, including that transmitted to the Public Administration electronically.

This documentation includes, but is not limited to:

- Licenses, authorisations and the like connected to the activities of the Company;
- Agreements with contractual parties that are public bodies/representatives of public services;
- Deeds, minutes, balance sheets, forms, statements concerning the management of legal, tax and corporate business or management of administrative and social security matters concerning staff;
- Reports concerning inspections, audits or similar;
- Deeds concerning civil, criminal, administrative, tax disputes, etc.;
- Where requirements must be fulfilled using electronic/computer systems run by the Public Administration, the Company forbids the alteration of such systems or the data contained therein in any manner whatsoever, causing damage to the Public Administration; the party implementing such activities is bound to produce a report which describes the data sent and the reason for sending. The aforementioned report must then be filed in hard copy and/or electronic format to allow the control of the data transmission activities to the Public Administration.


Anyone belonging to the Company (directors, Employees, Collaborators, etc.) holding relations with the Public Administration is bound not only to comply with all the principles and regulations laid down in this Model and/or other official documents of the Company (including the Code of Ethics), but shall also undersign a description of sensitive operations carried out at the invitation of the Sicim administrative body.

*

In consideration of the current company structure, it should be noted that article 4 of the Decree states that:

“1. In the cases and at the conditions laid down in Articles 7, 8, 9 and 10 of the penal code, those bodies whose main headquarters lie in the territory of the State shall respond also for crimes committed abroad, if the case is not brought before the courts in the state in which the crime was committed.

2. In the case in which the law requires that the guilty party be punished at the request of the Ministry of Justice, action is taken against the body only if the request is made also towards the latter”.

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It should be noted in this regard that the crime must be committed abroad by a party who is functionally linked to the body, pursuant to art. 5, paragraph 1, of the Decree; it must therefore be a Senior Manager or a subordinate employee of the top management of a body with its main headquarters in Italy.

Therefore, the crimes to which this Special Part refers could apply in reference to activities carried out by Senior Management (or their subordinates) of the Company working in any branch opened by the Company in many foreign countries (in Europe and beyond)

It is therefore recommended that these parties comply as far as possible with the provisions laid down in the Model and the company procedures also during activities carried out outside of the Italian territory on behalf of the Company.

1.4 INFORMATION FLOWS TOWARDS THE SUPERVISORY BODY

In addition to the provisions of this Special Part, anyone coming into contact with the Public Administration for inspections, audits or checks is bound to promptly notify the SB of any anomalies or extraordinary matters arising in the relations with the Public Administration governed by this Special Part.




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SPECIAL PART B

CORPORATE CRIMES

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1 CORPORATE CRIMES

1.1 TYPES OF CRIMES²⁵

The corporate crimes laid down by the Decree in art. 25-ter are the following:

- Art. 2621 c.c. False company communications;
- Art. 2621-bis c.c. Minor offences;
- Art. 2622 c.c. False company communications of listed companies;
- Art. 2625 c.c. Obstruction of controls²⁶;
- Art. 2626 c.c. Wrongful repayment of contributions;
- Art. 2627 c.c. Illegal distribution of profits and reserves;
- Art. 2628 c.c. Illegal operations in shares or capital shares or of the holding companies;
- Art. 2629 c.c. Operations prejudicial to creditors;
- Art. 2629-bis c.c. Failure to report a conflict of interests;
- Art. 2632 c.c. Fictitious creation of capital;
- Art. 2633 c.c. Improper distribution of company assets by liquidators;
- Art. 2635 c.c. Corruption among private parties;
- Art. 2636 c.c. Illegal influence over shareholders' meetings;
- Art. 2635-bis c.c. Instigation to corruption among private parties;
- Art. 2637 c.c. Illegal speculation;
- Art. 2638 c.c. Obstruction of the duties of public supervisory authorities.


*

1.1. bis – Corruption among private parties

Without prejudice to the listing provided in the preceding paragraph of the corporate crimes identified by art. 25-ter of the Decree, the Company deems it appropriate to provide a separate listing - also with regard to the principles of conduct - of the crime of corruption between private individuals (and of the crime of corruption in general). This crime was introduced into the group of the crimes that were the presupposition for the

²⁵ As amended by Italian Law no. 69/2015.

²⁶ Article 37, paragraph 35, of Italian Legislative Decree no. 39 of 27 January 2010, amended article 2625, first paragraph, of the Civil Code, excluding the revision from the group of activities of which the law sanctions impediment by the directors.

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Decree following enactment of the “Anticorruption Law”, no. 190 of 6 November 2012 “Provisions for the prevention and repression of corruption and illegality in the public administration (published by the Official Gazette of Italy in issue no. 265 of 13 November 2012) and amended by Legislative Decree no. 38/2017 which has been in force since 14 April 2017 and implements the delegation contemplated by art. 19, Law no. 170 of 12 August 2016, (European law of delegation of 2015), applying framework decision no. 2003/568/GAI of the European Union Council relative to the battle against corruption in the private sector that damages the economy and distorts competition.

With respect to the first attempt at implementation legislated in Law no. 190 of 6 November 2012, the penalties have been augmented with regard to the liability of the bodies involved and, in addition, criminal relevance has been attributed to the instigation to corruption between private parties.

The most important new element of the reform is undoubtedly the elimination of the causal relationship between the transgression of official duties and of loyalty and “harm to the company”.


For the purposes of charging the crime it is thus no longer necessary that there be an objective element of harm undergone by the company, which is radically expunged from the structure of the case.

With regard, also, to the persons charged with the crime, these now include not only those who hold positions in the administration or supervisory body - even not at the apex - but also those engaged in activities of work through the exercise of management functions in private companies or bodies.

The extension of the cases to private bodies that are not companies, i.e. also to non-profits and foundations (of banks, for example), political parties and labour unions is also highly significant.

Moreover, with regard to the sector of both active and passive corruption, the law not expressly includes the mode of conduct “through a third party”, with further cases of responsibility for the intermediary, within or extraneous to the organisation.

The aforementioned Legislative Decree no. 38/2107 thus amends the wording of art. 2635 c.c. (the text of which follows)-and is cited in the Decree itself in art. 25-ter, section 1, lett. s-bis.

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Art 2635 of the Italian Civil Code - Corruption among private parties

“Unless the act constitutes a more serious offence, the directors, general directors, executives in charge of drafting the accounting documents, auditors and liquidators of companies or private bodies who, also through the intermediation of a third party, solicit or receive the gift or promise of money or other undue benefits for themselves or others, to carry out or fail to carry out acts in breach of the obligations inherent to their position or the obligations imposed by loyalty, are punished by imprisonment for one to three years.

The same punishment is applied if the fact is committed by an individual who, within the organisation of the company or private body performs directive functions other than those attributed to the persons listed in the preceding clause.

The penalty of imprisonment for up to one year and six months applies if the act is committed by a person subject to the management or supervision of one of the persons indicated in the first paragraph.

Any person who, also through third parties, gives or promises money or other undue benefits to the persons indicated in the first and second paragraph are punished according to the applicable penalties.

The penalties laid down in the preceding paragraphs are doubled in the case of companies with stocks listed in regulated markets in Italy or another state of the European Union, or shares held substantially by the general public pursuant to article 116 of the consolidated act of provisions concerning financial intermediation, as laid down in Legislative Decree no. 58 of 24 February 1998 and amendments.

The penalty is applied upon a complaint filed by the injured party, unless the act produces a distortion of competition in the purchase of goods or services.”


Without prejudice to the provisions of article 2641, the measure of confiscation for an equivalent value shall not be less than the value of the utilities given, promised or offered.”

*

Art. 2635-bis c.c. Instigation to corruption among private parties (as introduced by D. Lgs. no. 38 of 15 March 2017)

With the introduction of art. 2635 bis, the crime of instigation to corruption among private parties finds its way into the Italian legislative system, the text of which follows hereafter.

“Anyone who offers or promises money or other undue gifts to directors, general directors, executives in charge of drafting the accounting documents, auditors and liquidators of companies or private bodies, or to those who perform in such organisations an activity of work involving directive functions, to carry out or fail to carry out acts in breach of the obligations inherent to their position or the obligations imposed by loyalty, shall be subject, if the offer or promise is not accepted, to the punishment established in the first clause of article 2635, reduced by one-third.

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The punishment indicated in the first clause is applied to the directors, general directors, executives in charge of drafting the accounting documents, auditors and liquidators of companies or private bodies, or to those who perform in such organisations an activity of work involving directive functions, who solicit for themselves or for others, also through a third party, a promise or gift of money or other utility to carry out or fail to carry out acts in breach of the obligations inherent to their position or the obligations imposed by loyalty, if the solicitation is not accepted.

The penalty is applied upon a complaint filed by the injured party.”

On the active side, anyone who offers or promises money or other undue gifts to a party in the organisation to carry out or fail to carry out acts in breach of the obligations inherent to the position or to the obligations of loyalty, if the offer or promise is not accepted (art. 2635 bis, 1st cl.).

On the passive side, the person in the organisation who solicits a promise or gift of money or other utility to carry out acts in breach of the obligations is punishable, if the proposal is not accepted (art. 2635 bis, 2nd cl.).

The legislation, in both cases (active and passive instigation), establishes the punishment of imprisonment from 8 months to two years, or a fine as detailed in art. 2635, reduced by a third.

In both cases, despite the accentuated nature of the crimes of risk, processability remains subject to the complaint of the injured party.


*

With regard to the crime in question, the review of the safeguards with which the Company has equipped itself enables us to qualify the risk of commission of the crime in question as “low”.

The Company, however, finds it advisable to identify and indicate hereafter the principles of conduct relative to prevention of the crimes in question, with respect to the other so-called “corporate crimes” listed above, for which the provisions listed hereafter in paragraphs 1.2 - 1.3 find application.

In that context, the Company recommends that the recipients comply with the following rules at all times:

- do not engage in any conduct that could give rise to a charge of the crime of corruption among private parties;
- adhere scrupulously to the Company's practices and procedures with regard to negotiations with clients and/or suppliers (particularly with regard to the obligation to respect the provisions of procedure 0512-SI-001, entitled “Assessment of Suppliers and Procurement”);
- the choice of suppliers shall be made in respect of the aforementioned procedure 0512-SI-001;

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- comply with the provisions of the contracts stipulated with clients and suppliers;
- in particular, with regard to the sale of products supplied by the Company, do not diverge from the list prices established by the Company, or from the margins of discount that can be granted to clients on the basis of the guidelines supplied by the Company, and follow the provisions of the procedure entitled “Commercial Activities at headquarters”, no. 0804-SI-010;
- Any exceptions from the above provisions, the reasons for which will have to be explained in writing, must be formally authorized by the person responsible for the function involved; for such exceptions, the relative document will have to be kept on file in any case.


1.2 RISK AREAS

The Crimes listed in the previous paragraph protect, among others, (i) the truthfulness, transparency and correctness of company information; (ii) the effectiveness and integrity of the company capital and assets and (iii) the regular and correct operation of the Company.

Therefore, the following are considered to be risk areas:

- The drafting of the financial statements and corporate communications;
- The drafting, compilation and collection of documentation and data required for the drafting of the financial statements and corporate communications;
- The communication of company data;
- Extraordinary capital operations (e.g. reduction of capital, mergers, etc.).

The parties at risk are the Directors and the Managers of the various Functions of the Company.

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1.3 BEHAVIOURAL PRINCIPLES WITHIN RISK AREAS


1.3.1 GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF BEHAVIOUR

Recipients who, by way of their appointment or function are involved in the management of general accounts or the drafting of the financial statements must:

- Comply with the rules and principles laid down in the following documents:
 - The Code of Ethics;
 - Any other documentation concerning the internal control system;
- In the execution of their activities for the drafting of the financial statements, periodical accounts and other corporate communications, maintain a correct, transparent conduct that fully complies with the statutory requirements, in order to provide the shareholders and the general public with truthful and complete information concerning the economic, financial and asset situation of the Company and the evolution of its activities;
- Ensure the regular operation of the Company and the company bodies, guaranteeing and facilitating all forms of internal control on the statutory company management and the free and correct will of the general meeting, and shall maintain the traceability of all required documentation delivered to the control bodies as well as that used for the company meetings;
- Promptly, correctly and completely make all statutory communications to the public Supervisory Authorities, without hindering in any way the functions exercised by such bodies;
- Avoid compromising the integrity, reputation and image of Sicim in any way.

It is also explicitly forbidden to:

- Produce or communicate false, incomplete data or that in any case does not offer a correct description of the actual economic, financial and asset position of Sicim;
- Behave in a manner that materially prevents, or in any case hinders the execution of management control and auditing activities by the Board of Auditors, through the concealment of documents or the use of other fraudulent means;
- Omit data and information required by law concerning the economic, financial and asset position of the Company;
- Present to meetings simulated or fraudulent deeds with the purpose of altering the opinion-forming

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process of the meeting;

- Repay contributions to shareholders or waive their obligation to make contributions, beyond the cases of capital reduction permitted by law;
- Divide profits or advances on profits that have not effectively been attained or are destined by law to reserves, or distribute reserves that cannot be distributed;
- Reduce the share capital, implement mergers or divisions, in breach of the statutory provisions protecting creditors, causing damage to them;
- Proceed with the fictitious creation or increase in share capital, allocating shares at a value lower than their face value during the increase in share capital;
- Divert company assets, during the liquidation of the Company, from their destination to creditors, distributing them among the shareholders before paying creditors or setting aside the amounts needed to satisfy them;
- Take any action that is not in line with or does not comply with the formal procedures and rules, thus causing a substantial deviation from the management and control provisions of the Organisational Model (formalised herein) and what actually carried out in practice and in the operational activities;
- Behave in a manner that impedes inspections and controls by the Supervisory Body.

1.3.2 SPECIFIC PRINCIPLES OF BEHAVIOUR

In drafting company communications, Recipients are bound to carry out the following controls, each concerning his/her own area of competence:

- Periodically check the balances of the general accounts in order to ensure that they balance with the respective ledgers and the separate accounts, also with reference to the branches that the Company opens in foreign countries (in Europe and beyond);
- Identify the resources affected by the data and information that must be provided, as well as the relative timing, for the drafting of the financial statements;
- Check that the data and information provided by the aforementioned resources is complete and correct, and initial the analysed documentation;
- Carry out and formalise the analysis of any deviations compared to the data of the previous period, reporting any justifications underlying major deviations.

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The “Financial & Accounting” Manager checks and validates the draft annual financial statements and the infra-annual reports and submits them to the Managing Director, who in turn presents them to the Chairman of the Board of Directors for approval.

When it is required or appropriate, according to the specific professional skills demanded by the nature of the activities or appointment, to use the services of consultants or external professionals who, in the interests of the Company, carry out activities involving the production of company communications, the Recipients are bound to comply with the following provisions:


- “Financial & Accounting” identifies the consultant or external professional, according to their professional skills and competences and, if required, requests a quotation for their services;
- “Financial & Accounting” drafts the contract, which includes specific information on the Organisational Model, as well as on the consequences deriving from conduct that is in contrast to the provisions laid down therein;
- The “Financial & Accounting” Manager presents the contract to the Managing Director, who signs it for acceptance;
- “Financial & Accounting” checks the services delivered by the professional, authorises payment in line with the contractual agreements, takes all steps required in the event of problems during the contract, promptly notifying the Managing Director;
- “Financial & Accounting” keeps all the documentation produced concerning the execution of the contract.

1.4 INFORMATION FLOWS TOWARDS THE SUPERVISORY BODY

The parties involved in the process are bound to promptly notify the Supervisory Body of any exceptional behaviour or unusual event, indicating the reasons for any deviations and acknowledging the authorisation procedure followed.

Moreover, the parties involved for various reasons are bound to provide the Supervisory Body, at least every six months, with any further information that may be specifically requested, including:

- Reports by the Board of Auditors following the audits carried out periodically;
- Important modifications to the company organisation and any cases of exclusion of the right to vote

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for certain categories of shareholders.

Each for their own area of competence, the Recipients guarantee the traceability of the process, filing all documentation in an orderly archive and making it available to the Supervisory Body as necessary.




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SPECIAL PART C

CRIMES RELATED TO SAFETY AT WORK

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1 CRIMES RELATED TO SAFETY AT WORK

1.1 TYPES OF CRIMES

This Special Part covers the principles of conduct and control regarding crimes related to health and safety at work, as identified in article 25-septies²⁷ of the Legislative Decree.

The following crimes are considered by the Legislative Decree:

- Manslaughter (art. 589, c.p.);
- Serious or very serious culpable personal injury (art. 590, para. 3, c.p.).

Injuries are considered serious in the event in which: a) the event leads to an illness which puts the life of the worker in danger; or an illness or incapacity to attend to ordinary tasks for more than forty days; b) the event leads to the permanent deficiency of a sense or organ (art. 583, para. 1, c.p.).


Injuries are considered very serious if they lead to: a) a certain or probable permanent illness; b) the loss of a sense; c) the loss of a limb or a mutilation which makes the limb unusable, or the loss of the use of an organ or the ability to procreate, or a permanent and serious speech difficulty 4) deformation or permanent facial disfigurement (art. 583, para. 2, c.p.).

These crimes are confirmed only where committed through the breach of the accident prevention regulations or those concerning health and safety at work.

The sanction system applicable to the Company for crimes concerning health and safety at work involve both fines and bans.

It should be noted that, in contrast to the general presumed crimes laid down in the Decree, which are of a malicious nature, the crimes considered in this Special Part are culpable (i.e. the consequence of negligence, imprudence or incompetence).

²⁷ In this context, it should be noted that articles 589 and 590 c.p. were recently amended by Law no. 3/2018 which introduced - for both criminal cases - more severe penalties if the crime is committed “*in the illicit exercise of a profession for which a special qualification by State is required, or of a medical practice*”.

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The provisions contained in this Special Part of the Organisational Model aim to ensure that the Recipients adopt behaviour that complies with the procedures laid down in the prevention and protection system pursuant to D. Lgs 81/2008, as well as the requirements and supervisory obligations imposed by the Organisational Model.


The problem has also be posed of reconciling the fundamental criterion of attributing responsibility for bodies as defined in article 5 of the Decree (“*the body is responsible for crimes committed in its interest or advantage*”) with the subjective element that marks the aforementioned offences (where typically the event is not intentional even though foreseeable).

An injurious event suffered by a worker can rarely be translated into an interest or advantage for the company, unless the breach of accident prevention regulations is read in terms of the lower costs borne through the breach.

The last version of the Confindustria Guidelines (31 March 2008) – deemed by the Ministry of Justice to be “*on the whole suitable and appropriate for achieving the objective set out in art. 6, paragraph 3, of D. Lgs. no. 231/2001*” – fully ratifies the system of measures imposed by the accident prevention laws (Italian law no. 123/2007 and D. Lgs. no. 81/2008).

The principal regulations (Law no. 123/2007 and D. Lgs. no. 81/2008), the internal documentation drawn up by Sicim concerning the scheduled controls carried out, as well as the single procedures adopted to manage the identified risk areas, constitute the natural assumption for describing the “Principles of Conduct” the Recipients must comply with and for the drafting of the protocol entitled “Checking the compliance with Health and Safety at Work requirements”.

Before listing the principles of conduct concerning health and safety at work and the procedures underlying the protocol established for the prevention of offences to which this Special Part refers, it is appropriate to refer to the principal figures referred to in the sector regulations (D. Lgs. no. 81/2008 and successive amendments).

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1.2 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

As far as the organisational structure for prevention purposes in the field of health and safety at work is concerned, the Risk Assessment Document described in articles 17 and 28 of D. Lgs. 81/2008 adopted by the Company identifies the parties that the current regulations indicate as recipients of specific responsibilities and competences in the field of safety. In particular, in Sicim, these are:

Employer

At the top of the company organisation chart is the Employer, who, pursuant to art. 2 of D. Lgs. 81/2008, is the main guarantor for safety inside the company; more specifically this is the “party in charge of the work relationship with the worker, or in any case the party that, according to the type and organisation of the company, is responsible for the company or for the production unit, being the party holding the decision-making and expenditure powers”.


The Employer has the following main obligations:

- exclusively, the following non-delegable obligations:


- appointment of the Prevention and Protection Service Manager (RSPP) (article 17 D. Lgs. 81/2008);
- production and updating of the “Risk Assessment Document” (art. 17 of D. Lgs. 81/2008).

The Employer also has other obligations imposed under art. 18 of D. Lgs. 81/2008 (extended also to Managers in line with the competences and powers conferred to them) as listed below:

- a. appointing the company doctor in charge of health surveillance in such cases provided in the Legislative Decree;
- b. appointing workers in charge of fire prevention and fire fighting measures, evacuation of the place of work in the event of serious and imminent danger, rescue work, first aid and in any case emergency management;
- c. appointing tasks to workers, considering their ability and conditions regarding health and safety;
- d. supplying workers with the necessary and suitable personal protective equipment, having heard the prevention and protection service manager and the company doctor, where present;
- e. taking the appropriate measures to assure that only workers having received suitable information and specific training have access to areas which expose them to serious and specific risks;

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- f. demanding the compliance by single workers of the laws in force and the company provisions concerning health and safety at work, and the use of collective and personal protective devices made available to them;
- g. requesting the company doctor to comply with the obligations imposed on him/her under this decree;
- h. adopting the required measures to control risk situations in the event of an emergency and to give instructions to ensure that in the case of serious, imminent and inevitable danger the workers leave their place of work and the danger zone;
- i. informing workers exposed to serious and imminent danger of the risk and the protection measures taken/to be taken, as soon as possible;
- j. complying with the information and training requirements laid down in articles 36 and 37 of D. Lgs. 81/2008;
- k. without prejudice to duly substantiated situations driven by the need to protect health and safety, abstaining from requesting workers to return to work in a situation in which a serious and imminent danger persists;
- l. allowing workers to check, through their safety representative, that the appropriate measures for the protection of health and safety of the workers have been taken;
- m. promptly delivering to the workers' safety representative, at his request and to allow him to exercise his function, a copy of the document referred to in article 17, paragraph 1, letter a) of D. Lgs. 81/2008, and allowing the representative to access the data referred to in letter r);
- n. producing the document referred to in article 26, paragraph 3 of D. Lgs. 81/2008, and, at the request of the latter and to allow him to exercise his function, promptly providing a copy to the workers' safety representative;
- o. taking appropriate measures to prevent the technical measures adopted from causing risks for the health of the population or damaging the external environment, periodically checking that the risks remain absent;
- p. sending INAIL or IPSEMA (Compensation institute for the maritime sector), depending on their respective competences, for statistical and informative purposes, the data relative to personal accidents/injuries in the workplace which cause an absence from work of at least one day (excluding the day of the accident itself) and, for insurance purposes, all information relative to personal accidents/injuries at work which lead to an absence from work of more than three days;
- q. consulting the workers' safety representative in the cases referred to in article 50 of D. Lgs. 81/2008;

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- r. adopting the necessary measures for fire prevention and evacuation from the place of work, as well as for cases of serious and imminent danger, according to the provisions laid down in article 43 of D. Lgs. 81/2008;
- s. within the activities carried out under contracts or subcontracts, providing the workers with special identification badges with a photo indicating their personal details and the name of the Employer;
- t. in production units with more than 15 workers, convening periodical meetings as laid down in article 35 of D. Lgs. 81/2008;
- u. updating the prevention measures in line with changes in the organisation or production which affect health and safety at work, or in line with the evolution of prevention and protection techniques;
- v. informing INAIL of the names of the workers' safety representatives on an annual basis;
- w. supervising the workers who are subject to the health surveillance to ensure that they do not carry out specific tasks without being certified to do so.

The Employer provides information to the prevention and protection service and the company doctor concerning:


- 1) the nature of the risks;
- 2) the organisation of work, the planning and implementation of preventive and protective measures;
- 3) the description of the plants and production processes;
- 4) the data referred to in letter r) above and that concerning occupational diseases;
- 5) the measures adopted by the supervisory bodies.

Principal - Employer for works appointed by works tender according to art. 26 D. Lgs. no. 81/2008

The Employer is the party defined above, who contracts work to subcontractors or autonomous workers in its own company or a single production unit of the company, or within the whole production cycle of the company.

This party holds the following obligations under art. 26, paragraph VII, D. Lgs. no. 81/2008:

- a. checking, in the methods laid down in the aforementioned decree in article 6, paragraph 8, letter g) of D. Lgs. no. 81/2008, the professional and technical competence of the subcontractors or autonomous workers for the works contracted or assigned to them;
- b. providing the workers with detailed information on the specific risks existing in the place of work and the prevention and emergency measures adopted for their activities.

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In the above hypothesis, the employer, including subcontractors:

- Cooperate in the implementation of prevention and protection measures against the risks in the work place affecting the working activities contracted;
- Coordinate the prevention and protection activities concerning the risks to which the workers are exposed, providing mutual information in order to eliminate any risks due to interference between the works of different companies involved in the execution of the works as a whole.

The Principal-Employer promotes coordination and cooperation as described above, drawing up a single risk assessment document that lists the measures adopted to eliminate, or if this is not possible, reduce to a minimum, the risks of interference. This document is annexed to the works contract. The provisions laid down herein do not apply to specific risks inherent in the activities carried out by the subcontractors or individual autonomous workers.

Senior managers

This term refers to the staff who, by way of their professional competence or hierarchical and functional powers suited to the nature of the appointment, implement the instructions of the Employer, organising and supervising the work activity.


Concerning the tasks for which the Managers are responsible, refer to the part regarding the Employer, from letters a) to w).

Prevention and Protection Service Manager

This is the person in possession of at least the requirements laid down in art. 32 D. Lgs. no. 81/2008, appointed by the Employer having consulted the Safety Representative, to implement the procedures laid down in art. 33 of D. Lgs. no. 81/2008.

The professional risk prevention and protection service:

- a. identifies the risk factors, assesses the risks and identifies measures for the health and safety of work environments in compliance with the legislation in force on the basis of specific knowledge of the corporate organisation;
- b. draws up, as far as he/she is competent, the preventive and protective measures referred to in art. 28, para. 2 of D. Lgs. no. 81/2008, and the systems for controlling such measures;
- c. draws up the safety procedures for the various company activities;

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- d. makes proposals regarding workers' information and training programmes;
- e. participates in consultations concerning health and safety at work, and the periodic meeting laid down in art. 35 of D. Lgs. no. 81/2008;
- f. provides workers with the information referred to in art. 36 of D. Lgs. no. 81/2008.

The members of the prevention and protection service are bound to secrecy concerning the working processes they become familiar with in exercising their functions as laid down in this legislative decree.

Company Doctor

This refers to the doctor appointed by the Employer who is specialised in occupational health or preventive medicine and possesses the authorisation referred to in art. 55 of D. Lgs. no. 277 of 15 August 1991.

Health surveillance is assured by the company doctor:


- a. in the cases provided for in the current legislation, the EU directives and the instructions given by the Consultative Commission referred to in art. 6 of D. Lgs. no. 81/2008;
- b. when so requested by a worker and such request is deemed by the company doctor to be correlated to work risks.

Health surveillance includes:

- a. medical check-ups to check that there are no contraindications to the work the worker is expected to perform in order to ascertain his/her fitness for the specific job;
- b. periodic medical check-ups to check the state of health of the workers and express a judgement of fitness to work. The frequency of such examinations, if not specified in the relative regulation, is generally once a year. The frequency may differ as decided by the company doctor according to the risk assessment;
- c. medical check-up at the request of the worker, if such request is deemed by the company doctor to be correlated to occupational risks or conditions of health that may worsen as a result of the work activity, in order to express a judgement of fitness for the specific job;
- d. medical check-up when changing jobs, in order to assure the worker's fitness for the new job;
- e. medical check-up on leaving the company in such cases as required by the current legislation.

The aforementioned medical check-ups cannot be carried out:

- prior to employment;

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- to ascertain cases of pregnancy;
- in other cases forbidden by the regulations in force.

The medical check-ups are at the Employer's expense and responsibility, including clinical and biological tests and diagnostic investigations concerning the risk as deemed necessary by the company doctor.

Based on the results of the medical check-ups, the company doctor expresses one of the following judgements on the specific job:

- Fitness;
- Partial, temporary or permanent fitness, with conditions or limitations;
- Temporary unfitness;
- Permanent unfitness;


Whenever a judgement of temporary unfitness is expressed, the time limits for the validity of said judgement must be specified.

Workers' Safety Representative

This refers to a person elected or appointed to represent the workers for issues concerning health and safety at work.

According to the provisions of art. 50 of D. Lgs. no. 81/2008, the RLS:

- a. visits the workplaces in which the work processes are carried out;
- b. provides advice, both preventively and in a timely manner regarding risk assessment and the identification, planning, implementation and checking of prevention measures in the company or production unit;
- c. provides advice on the appointment of the prevention service manager and staff, the fire prevention activities, first aid, evacuation of the work place and the company doctor;
- d. provides advice concerning the organisation of training as laid down in art. 37 of D. Lgs. no. 81/2008;
- e. receives information and company documentation regarding risk assessment and prevention measures relative and inherent to hazardous substances and compounds, equipment, plant, organisation and work environments, accidents/injury and occupational diseases;
- f. receives information from the supervisory board;

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- g. receives appropriate training, which in any case is not less than that laid down in art. 37 of Legislative Decree. no. 81/2008;
- h. promotes the development, identification and implementation of appropriate prevention measures for protecting the health and physical integrity of the workers;
- i. makes observations during visits and audits carried out by the competent authorities which normally interview him;
- f. participates in the periodic meeting as laid down in art. 35 of D. Lgs. no. 81/2008;
- g. makes proposals with regard to prevention activities;
- h. alerts the management as to the risks identified during the course of his activities;
- i. may make recourse to the competent authorities if he/she considers that the preventive and protective measures adopted by the Employer or the Managers and the methods used to implement them are not suitable for guaranteeing health and safety during working activities.

The workers' safety representative, at his/her request and to allow him to exercise his/her function, receives a copy of the document referred to in art. 17, para. 1, letter a) of D. Lgs. no. 81/2008.

The workers' safety representatives respectively of the Principal-Employer and the subcontractors, at their request and to allow them to exercise his function, receive a copy of the risk assessment document referred to in article 26, paragraph 3 of D. Lgs. no. 81/2008.

The functions of the workers' safety representative are incompatible with the appointment of prevention and protection service manager or officer.


Supervisor

This refers to the person who, by way of his/her professional competence and the powers granted, implements the Employer's instructions, organising and supervising the work activity.

The Supervisor is responsible, within his/her organisational functions, for compliance with the safety regulations by employees who have received appropriate information and training.

The Supervisor is in particular responsible for the following tasks as per art. 19, D. Lgs. 81/2008:

- a. supervising the compliance by all workers of the legal requirements and the company provisions concerning health and safety at work and the use of collective and personal protective equipment made available to them and, in the event of repeated non-compliance, informing their direct superiors;

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- b. checking that only workers having received suitable training have access to areas which expose them to serious and specific risks;
- c. demanding compliance with the measures to control risk situations in the event of an emergency and to give instructions to ensure that in the case of serious, imminent and inevitable danger the workers leave their place of work and the danger zone;
- d. informing workers exposed to serious and imminent danger of the risk and the protection measures taken/to be taken, as soon as possible;
- e. without prejudice to duly substantiated situations, abstaining from requesting workers to return to work in a situation in which a serious and imminent danger persists;
- f. reporting to the employer or manager in a timely manner any insufficiency of vehicles, work equipment or personal protection equipment, as well as any other hazardous condition arising in the workplace, of which he/she is aware of on the basis of the training received;
- g. attending specific training courses as laid down in art. 37 of D. Lgs. no. 81/2008.

First Aid Officer

This is the person in charge of first aid and emergency medical care.

In the Company, the Employer has appointed a number of First Aid Officers suited to the company structure and the activities carried out.

The First Aid Officers are in particular in charge of the following tasks:

- correctly fulfilling his/her first aid tasks;
- guaranteeing, within his/her area of activity, compliance with the first aid procedures.


Fire Prevention and Emergency Management Officer

This is the person in charge of fire prevention and emergency management tasks.

In the Company, the Employer has appointed a number of Fire Prevention and Emergency Management Officers suited to the company structure and the activities carried out.

The Fire Prevention and Emergency Management Officers are in particular in charge of the following tasks:

- correctly fulfilling his/her fire prevention tasks;
- guaranteeing, within his/her area of activity, compliance with the procedures concerning fire fighting and

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evacuation of the work place.


Workers

This refers to anyone, whatever their type of contract, who carries out work activities within the organisation of the Company, with or without remuneration, even only for the purposes of learning a trade or profession, excluding those working in domestic and family services.

In particular, the Workers must:

- Comply with the directions and instructions provided by the Employer, Managers and Supervisors with a view to guaranteeing collective and individual protection;
- Make correct use of machinery, equipment, tools, hazardous substances and compounds, transport vehicles and other work equipment, as well as safety devices;
- Appropriately use the protective equipment made available to them, in order to establish, for each type of activity, the PPD to be used in each department of the Company;
- Immediately report to the Employer, Manager or Supervisor any unsuitability or shortcomings of the protective equipment described in the previous points, as well as any other hazardous conditions they may become aware of, working directly in the event of an emergency, in their area of competence and to the extent of their possibilities, to eliminate or reduce such shortcomings or hazards, informing the Workers' Safety Representative. If the Employer, Manager or Supervisor take no action within an acceptable time to effectively remedy the shortcomings or hazards they are informed of, the Workers shall report the matter to the Supervisory Body;
- Not remove or modify the safety, signalling or control devices without authorisation;
- Take care of the personal protective equipment made available to them, without modifying anything at their own initiative;
- Not carry out any operations or manoeuvres at their own initiative that are not in their area of competence or which may compromise their own safety and that of other workers;
- Participate in the training programmes organised by the Employer;
- Undergo the medical check-ups required in order to define and implement workers' health care in all departments in the Company.

Workers from companies working as subcontractors for the Company must always display their identification badges.

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Third Party Recipients

In addition to the above-described parties, in the field of health and safety at work importance is also given to those parties who, though external to the organisational structure of Sicim, carry out activities that potentially affect the health and safety of the workers.

For this purpose, "Third Party Recipients" refer to:

- parties who are appointed to tasks by way of a tender contract or contract of employment;
- manufacturers and suppliers;
- designers of work stations, work environments and systems;
- installers and assemblers of systems, work equipment and other technical means.

The SPP also monitors and analyses the trends concerning the number of injuries during the annual safety meeting and, where required, promotes further improvements on the actions already undertaken during the year.

Reference is made in both the General Principles and the Protocol laid down in this Special Part to the above-defined functions.

1.3 RISK AREAS


Although any activity carried out in the Company can abstractly be considered sensitive for the purposes of the occurrence of events which may lead to the committing of some health and safety at work offences referred to in this Special Part C, it should be noted that the greatest risks for the workers relate to the execution of activities in the work sites in which the Company operates (in Italy and abroad).

Equally at risk - although indirectly - are the activities linked to the execution of contracted works at the Company.

1.4 GENERAL PRINCIPLES

For the purposes of application of this Special Part, the Recipients must:

- Take care of their own safety and health and that of others in the work place they are responsible for, in compliance with their appointed roles and the means made available by the Employer;
- Comply with and respect the company orders and regulations concerning safety issued by the

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Employer for collective and individual protection;

- Comply with the instructions for use of machinery and equipment in the work place, as well as the means of transportation and safety and protective devices;
- Promptly notify the Employer of any shortcoming or hazardous situation concerning the aforementioned instruments;
- Contribute, in their area of competence, to the regular maintenance of the environments, equipment, machinery and systems, with particular attention to safety devices in compliance with the manufacturers' instructions;
- Take direct action, in the case of an evident emergency, to eliminate or reduce situations of \ provide information on the use of machinery and the risk of accidents.
- Observe ergonomic principles in the design of work places, the selection of equipment and the definition of working and production methods;
- Be subjected, according to the envisaged schedules and position held, to health surveillance plans;
- Collaborate, together with the Employer, in observing the sector regulations with the aim of protecting and guaranteeing the health and safety of workers in the work place;
- Take part in company initiatives, in accordance with the set agenda, concerning training and information on the use of machinery and the risk of accidents.

Recipients also have the right to:


- Be informed, trained, consulted and participate in issues concerning health and safety at work;
- Receive appropriate instructions, also through specific training programmes, on this issue of health and safety at work in general, the implementation of internal company provisions and the use of individual machines;
- Undergo planned medical check-ups in line with the health plan drawn up.

1.5 INFORMATION FLOWS TOWARDS THE SUPERVISORY BODY

The parties responsible for the identification, implementation and control of safety, hygiene and health measures in the work place are bound to provide information to the Supervisory Body.

In particular, the Employer - assisted by the Prevention and Protection Service Manager - at defined intervals:

- Informs the SB of the outcome of audits on the correct implementation of the current regulations and

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keeps it constantly updated on the status of any suggestions made during the audits;

- Presents statistics concerning the incidents occurring in the work place, specifying their cause, the recognition of injuries and relative severity;
- Informs of all variations that require or have required the updating of the risk assessment;
- Provides a list of investments required for accident-prevention and health, safety and hygiene requirements, integrated with a list of relative purchases made in the period considered in emergency and extra-budget situations;
- In the case of serious or repeated breaches of the provisions, or in the event of the need for prompt interventions, notification to the Supervisory Body must be immediate;
- Informs promptly of any action and/or intervention of the Judicial Authorities or the police (including the Health Board in its judicial function), in the event of inspections to monitor compliance with the health and safety laws.


In the area of its competence, the Supervisory Body may grant mandates to qualified external consultants selected using specific procedures, to carry out inspection to obtain formal evaluations of the following aspects:

- The correct method for identifying, assessing, measuring and controlling health and safety risks concerning workers as well as the mechanisms used to update such methods;
- The compliance of the measures adopted to prevent risks stated in the previous point with the laws in force and with this Organisational Model;
- The compliance of the methods and measures of prevention described in the previous points with the best practices in use in the sector in which the Company operates in.

The results of the evaluation carried out by external consultants are notified in a special report to the Supervisory Body.

In the light of the results of the above report, although it has no operational role the Supervisory Body carries out the following tasks:

- Examines the reports made concerning any breaches of the Organisational Model, including the lack of prompt action taken by the competent parties following reports made to them of any unsuitability or shortcomings of the work places and equipment or the protective equipment made available by the


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Company, or concerning a hazardous situation connected to health and safety at work;

- Monitors the functioning of the general prevention system adopted by Sicim, being the most appropriate body to ensure the objectivity, impartiality and independence of the company area being audited;
- Proposes to the Board of Directors any updates to the Organisational Model or the procedures for its implementation, which may be necessary or appropriate considering any shortcomings reported, or following significant breaches or changes in the organisational structure of the Company as a result of scientific and technological progress.

The Supervisory Body, which must be sent a copy of the periodic reports on health and safety at work and all data concerning any injuries that occur at work in the Company, must notify the Board of Directors and the Board of Auditors, in the terms and methods laid down in the Organisational Model, of the results of its own supervisory and control activities.

Each for their own area of competence, the Recipients guarantee the traceability of the process, filing all documentation in an orderly archive and making it available to the Supervisory Body as necessary.

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- PROTOCOL -

CHECKING COMPLIANCE CONCERNING HEALTH AND SAFETY AT WORK

1. SCOPE AND SPECIFIC PRINCIPLES OF BEHAVIOUR

This Protocol identifies and governs the methods adopted by Sicim to comply with for the prevention of accidents at work and, generally, risks for the health and safety of workers.


It is therefore worth underlining that the Company, with a view to guaranteeing the best management of these areas, has obtained and maintains certification according to the Standard OHSAS 18001:2007 which constitutes an (albeit partial) exemption of the responsibilities laid down in D. Lgs. 231/2001 connected to crimes concerning health and safety at work.

In this procedural context, the Company applies the prevention and control provisions laid down by law, as identified in D. Lgs. 81/2008, including the adoption of the Risk Assessment Document, pursuant to articles 17 and 28 of D. Lgs. 81/2008, where required by the laws in force.

The policy for health and safety at work adopted by the Company constitutes a fundamental reference for all Recipients and for all those who, outside of Sicim, enjoy relations with the Company.

Sicim must therefore carry out its activities in compliance with the following principles, harmonising them with the aforementioned certification system:

- Accountability of the whole company organisation, from the Employer to each worker, in managing the health and safety at work system, each in their own area of responsibility and competence, in order to prevent the prevention activity from being considered the exclusive competence of only a few parties with the consequent lack of active participation by some Recipients;
- Commitment to consider the health and safety system as an integral part of the company management, the recognition of which must be guaranteed for all Recipients;
- Commitment to continuous improvement and prevention;
- Commitment to provide the human and instrumental resources required, assessing the opportunities for investment in new systems, and in these assessments considering not only the economic and financial aspects but also those concerning safety and the protection of workers' health;
- Commitment to promote collaboration with the Competent Authorities (e.g. INAIL, ASL, etc.) in

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order to establish effective communication channels for the continuous improvement of performances in the field of workers' health and safety;


- Commitment to constantly monitor the situation concerning injuries in the company in order to guarantee control, identify criticalities and relative corrective actions/training needs;
- Commitment to the periodic review of the health and safety policy adopted and the relative management system implemented to guarantee their constant suitability for the organisational structure of Sicim.

Moreover, the Company provides appropriate training to all workers in the issues of safety at work, the contents of which, in line with the provisions of the Consolidated Act on Safety, are easily understandable and assure the acquisition of the necessary knowledge and skills.

In this regard it should be specified that:

- The RSPP and the company doctor must participate in the drafting of the training plan;
- The training must be appropriate to the risks inherent in the tasks each worker is practically assigned to;
- Every worker must be provided statutory training and training in any other subject which, on a case-by-case basis, is considered necessary in order to achieve the company's safety objectives;
- Workers who change jobs or are transferred must receive specific additional and/or preventive training, where required for their new tasks;
- Persons appointed to specific emergency tasks (e.g. fire prevention, evacuation and first aid officers) must receive specific training;
- Emergency drills shall be carried out periodically, and proof of these must be given (such as for example in a report on the drill describing the methods of execution and the results);
- New employees – with no previous professional experience or appropriate qualifications – must not be allowed to work autonomously in activities that are considered to be most at risk of injury until they have acquired a level of professional skills deemed suitable for the execution of the tasks, through a period of training of not less than three months following employment, or longer in the case of the acquisition of more specific skills.

All the above-described training activities must be recorded in supporting documents, also in the form of reports, and where foreseen must be repeated periodically.

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The Protocol described in this Special Part, therefore, sets out to establish – together with the procedures already adopted by the Company - a control on the effectiveness and appropriateness of the system for the prevention of accidents at work, through the formal coding of an information and inspection system that places the Supervisory Body in a condition to be in possession of and to be familiar with the company documentation drawn up concerning its prevention programme adopted to assure health and safety at work.

Specifically, this Special Part aims to:

- Detail the procedures the Company Recipients are required to comply with for the purposes of the correct application of the Model;
- Provide the SB, and the managers of other company functions which cooperate with the SB, with the executive tools required to assure the foreseen control, monitoring and inspection activities.

2. AREA OF APPLICATION

This Protocol applies to all Recipients working in the Company, each in the field of their own tasks and competences.

It applies also to anyone who, externally to the Company, enjoys contractual relations with Sicim as a result of work or supply contracts (art. 26, D. Lgs. 81/2008).

As explained above, the Company also works through secondary branches and/or work sites opened not only in Italy but also abroad, in both European and non-European countries.


In this context, the Company always pays close attention to guarantee an appropriate level of management of all (Italian and foreign) workers working both inside and beyond the Italian territory.

At the start of any project, the Company ensures at least the compliance with local safety legislation, through expert staff made available by Sicim and using local professionals who work alongside the Company staff.

Refer also to the following point 5 concerning safety audits carried out on Company work sites.

3. PROTOCOL MANAGER

Concerning health and safety at work, the Company has an organisational structure that complies with the laws in force, with a view to eliminating, and where this is not possible, reducing, and therefore managing, risks for workers.

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4. RISK ASSESSMENT DOCUMENT

The risk assessment document (DVR) adopted by the Company, represents the documentary evidence of a permanent process to prevent health and safety risks for workers.

The DVR is the document drawn up by the Employer, in collaboration with the Prevention and Protection Service Manager and the Company Doctor in such cases that involve compulsory health surveillance, following consultation with the Workers' Safety Representative, and contains:

- a) A report on the assessment of risks for health and safety at work, which specifies the criteria adopted for the assessment, which is carried out in relation to the nature of the company activities;
- b) The identification of the prevention and protection measures and the personal protective equipment to be used as a result of the assessment described in letter a);
- c) The plan of measures deemed appropriate for guaranteeing the improvement of levels of safety over time.

The document is stored at Sicim.


For the identification of the risk factors and/or criticalities, and more generally the contents, please refer to the observations and comments made therein.

The risk assessment document (or similar document) is drawn up also for single work sites opened in other countries, with a view to ensuring a high level of management - extending the procedural methods adopted in Italy also abroad – concerning the issues of worker safety.

*

The Company has also drawn up Unified Interference Risk Assessment Documents (DUVRI) pursuant to art. 26, para. 3, of D. Lgs. 81/2008, in order to promote cooperation and coordination among subcontractors working in the Company, providing the information required to eliminate risks due to interference among the activities of the various companies.

In the case of works contracted (or subcontracted) to external companies or autonomous workers, the Employer draws up the “Interference Risk Assessment Document”, which indicates the measures adopted to eliminate risks due to interference with the works of the various companies involved and to promote cooperation and coordination among them.

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The document in question concerns exclusively the risks of interference among the activities of the principal and the activities of the contracted company(ies) or autonomous workers and does not cover the specific risks inherent in the activities of the contractors or autonomous workers.

For the identification of such criticalities, refer to the observations and comments described therein.

5. PERIODICAL AUDITS OF THE SAFETY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Again with a view to guaranteeing high standards in terms of safety at work, work sites opened outside of the Italian territory are also subject to the internal procedures of the Company certified to the international standard OHSAS 18001:2007; the Company also carries out audits – at least on an annual basis, depending on the level and extent of the risks - on the safety management system operating in these work sites.

All activities carried out on site are analysed to identify the hazards present and any (actual or potential) organisational or operational aspects that could significantly affect health and safety at work with a view to continuously improving the already high level of management the Company guarantees its own employees.




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SPECIAL PART D

ENVIRONMENTAL CRIMES

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1 ENVIRONMENTAL CRIMES


1.1 TYPES OF CRIMES²⁸

This Special Part focuses on the principles of behaviour and control concerning environmental crimes, as identified in Article 25-undecies of the Legislative Decree and relative references to D. Lgs. no. 152 of 3 April 2006, listed as “Environmental Regulations” (hereinafter the “**Environmental Decree**”).

In this Special Part we have not indicated all the crimes listed in art. 25-undecies of the Decree (and thus of the Environmental Decree), most of which are not currently of relevance to the Company, but have limited our considerations to only the criminally sanctionable conduct, essentially falling into five macro-categories, which are:

- Water discharge activities (art. 137 of the Environmental Decree, concerning the discharge of industrial waste water);
- Atmospheric emissions of plants and activities (art. 279 of the Environmental Decree, concerning the running of a plant or activity in breach of the emission limit values or the provisions of the obtained authorisation);
- Waste management and reclamation of polluted sites (articles 255 and following of the Environmental Decree, concerning for example littering, unauthorised waste management and the breach of reporting requirements, record keeping and forms required for waste management);
- Combustion of materials or substances other than waste (art. 296 of the Environmental Decree concerning the combustion of waste in breach of environmental regulations);
- Breach of reporting requirements, record keeping and forms required for waste management (art. 258 of the Decree).

²⁸ Law no. 68/2015 introduced into the group of crimes that are the presupposition for Legislative Decree no. 231/2001, *inter alia*, the crime of environmental pollution (art. 452-*bis* c.p.), environmental disaster (art. 452-*quater* c.p.), trafficking and dumping of highly radioactive material (art. 452-*sexies* c.p.), with an increase of the penalty if the crime is committed in an aggravated form of association and reduction of the penalty in case of commission of the crimes for negligence pursuant to articles 452-*bis* c.p. and 452-*quater* c.p. It should also be noted that Legislative Decree no. 21 of 1 March 2018, containing “Provisions for implementation of the principle of delegation of the reservation in the code on criminal matters pursuant to article 1, section 85, letter q), of law no. 103 of 23 June 2017” repealed art. 260 of Legislative Decree no. 152/2006 (so-called Consolidated Act on the Environment) introducing at the same time the new crime of “Organised activity for the illegal waste trafficking” pursuant to art. 452 quaterdecies c.p. As stipulated in the transitory provisions of the aforementioned Legislative Decree no. 21 of 1 March 2018, the reference to art. 260 of the Environmental Protection Code provided under art. 25 undecies of the Decree should be intended to refer to the new art. 452 quaterdecies c.p.

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1.2 RISK AREAS

Referring to the types of crimes identified in the previous paragraph and in consideration of the activities of the Company, the following risk areas have been identified:

- Discharge of industrial waste water;
- Waste management and disposal;
- Management of hazardous substances; and
- Emissions into the atmosphere.

The QHSE function coordinates the functions and staff involved in the activities connected to environmental aspects, defines the internal supporting documentation, the methods of execution and manages the correlated technical documentation.

1.3 BEHAVIOURAL PRINCIPLES WITHIN RISK AREAS


1.3.1 GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF BEHAVIOUR

For the purposes of application of this Special Part, the Recipients must:

- Comply with the provisions of the company procedures connected to environmental aspects;
- Promptly report to the manager any shortcomings in the system adopted by the Company;
- Promptly report to the manager any shortcomings in the organisational system of the operator appointed for waste disposal and generally any operator carrying out activities connected to environmental aspects on behalf of the Company.

Moreover, the Recipients are strictly forbidden from:

- Carrying out activities that lead to water discharge without the required authorisation;
- Carrying out activities that lead to water discharge with parameters that exceed the limits of acceptability laid down by the competent authorities;
- Carrying out activities which lead to emissions into the atmosphere which do not have the required authorisations;
- Carrying out activities which lead to emissions into the atmosphere that exceed the limit values and which are beyond the provisions established by the competent authorities;
- Carrying out waste disposal activities that do not comply with the principles of behaviour laid down

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herein or with the company procedures;


- Managing, handling or disposing of hazardous substances in a manner that is not in compliance with the principles of behaviour laid down herein or with the company procedures;
- Transmitting data reports to the competent authorities containing false information.

In its waste management activities, the Company undertakes to guarantee that:

- The production, storage, classification and disposal of waste and substances classified as hazardous are carried out in full compliance with the environmental laws in force, in both its regulated and non-regulated activities, and in order to be able to certify the implementation of the necessary requirements to public control bodies;
- The company procedures with direct or indirect importance (e.g. qualification of companies and qualified sectors) in the area of waste disposal, are subject to constant monitoring by the competent company functions (e.g. General Services and Procurement) in order to periodically assess the opportunity to update the system according to any anomalies reported in the activities, and according to information received from the Recipients;
- The choice of suppliers is done in full compliance with the company procedures, in order to be able to constantly assess the existence of technical and legal requirements for exercising the activities they have been appointed to, and so ensure that the selection is based exclusively on economic criteria (in order to avoid the use of "unqualified" companies that work at low costs by virtue of the use of illegal methods);
- Awareness raising activities are carried out towards Recipients on the level of risk of such activity in terms of the potential infiltration of criminal organisations (so-called "ecomafia") using, in this regard, any reports drawn up by parliamentary commissions, environmental organisations, etc. (e.g. the ecomafia report drawn up annually by Legambiente).

In the management of waste, the QHSE function is in particular appointed the task of:

- Checking the authorisations of suppliers appointed to transport operations (as contractors or subcontractors) and the places of destination, both for disposal and recycling operations;
- Correctly and truthfully completing the waste loading and unloading register and the identification form for the transportation of waste, abstaining from committing any crimes of conceptual or material falsity (for example concerning information on the qualitative or quantitative characteristics of the

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waste);


- Checking that a copy of the identification form has been returned signed and dated, and reporting any anomalies in the document to the Managing Director;
- Carefully completing the Environmental Declaration Form;
- Constantly supervising the correct management of waste, reporting any irregularities to the Managing Director (such as for example tampering with classification documents, suspected abandonment of waste by the transporter in illegal disposal sites, etc.), to allow the Company to take the required administrative or contractual action as well as any legal action before the competent authorities;
- Carefully storing the loading and unloading register and relative forms in a special archive;
- Ensuring the control by an external specialised company of the level of emissions on an annual basis, in order to guarantee compliance with the legal thresholds.

1.3.2 SPECIFIC PRINCIPLES OF BEHAVIOUR

Without prejudice to the above, the Recipients are bound to full compliance with the Code of Ethics and the provisions of the procedures implemented by the Company for environmental matters, also in consideration of the environmental certification to ISO 14001 obtained by the Company.

In this regard, to complete and integrate the provisions of this Model and the Code of Ethics, each Recipient is bound to comply with the provisions of the specific environmental management system manual, and with specific reference to the above-identified risk areas, with the following procedures:

- Concerning waste management and disposal, the procedures 0904-SI-103-03 and 0904-SI-106-02, as well as procedure 0904-SI-111-01, concerning the monitoring of environmental data in order to check the results obtained and ensure continuous improvement;
- Concerning emissions into the atmosphere, procedure 0904-SI-105-01, for the management and control - also through external laboratories - of emissions;
- Concerning substances classified as hazardous, procedure 0904-SI-107-00, which governs the offloading, handling, storage and use of the said substances;
- Concerning water discharges, procedures 0904-SI-116 - Management of resources and pollution prevention, paragraph 6.1 and 0904-SI-111 - Monitoring of environmental data, paragraph 4.7, which govern the management and control of water resources.

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1.4 INFORMATION FLOWS TOWARDS THE SUPERVISORY BODY

The parties involved in the process are bound to promptly notify the Supervisory Body of any exceptional behaviour or unusual event, indicating the reasons for any deviations and acknowledging the authorisation procedure followed.




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SPECIAL PART E

**CRIME OF EMPLOYING CITIZENS OF OTHER COUNTRIES WHOSE
RESIDENCY IS IRREGULAR**

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1. CRIME OF EMPLOYING CITIZENS OF OTHER COUNTRIES WHOSE RESIDENCY IS IRREGULAR

1.1 TYPES OF CRIMES

Crimes against the Public Administration, which if committed may imply the administrative responsibility of the Company, include the following (cf. Art. 25 duodecies of the Decree):

- art. 22, para. 12-bis (D. Lgs. 286/1998): Use of foreign workers with no residence permits
- art. 12, para. 3, 3-bis, 3-ter and 5 (D. Lgs. 268/1998): Conduct of the person who directs, organises, finances and performs the transportation of foreign citizens into Italy or facilitates their residence for the purpose of drawing an unjust profit from their condition of irregular residency.


Legislative Decree no. 109 of 16 July 2012 implements directive 2009/52/EC which strengthens the cooperation among EU countries in combating illegal immigration.

Law no. 161/2017 “*Amendment of the Antimafia Code and of the preventive measures pursuant to legislative decree no. 159 of 6 September 2011, to the criminal code and to the other laws of implementation, coordination and transitory effect of the code of criminal procedure and other provisions. Delegating power to the Government for the safeguard of labour in companies subject to seizure and confiscation. (17G00176) (OGI no. 258 of 4 November 2017)*” provides, with art. 30, section 4, the introduction of clauses 1-bis, 1-ter and 1-quater to art. 25-duodecies of the Decree, which expands the list of crimes as presupposition and renders penalisation more severe.

Therefore, by reason of the legislative reference contained in art. 25-duodecies of the Decree, the organisation that employs foreign workers lacking residency permits, or whose permit has expired (and who has not applied for renewal within the legal term), has been revoked or cancelled, is subject to a fine from 100 to 200 quotas, for a maximum of 150,000 euro. This provision, however, generates administrative responsibility of organisation pursuant to the Decree within the limits of art. 22, section 12-bis, of legislative decree no. 286/1998, that is, if the workers employed by the organisation are:

- in number exceeding three;
- minors under working age;
- exposed to very dangerous situations, taking into account the characteristics of the work to be carried out and the working conditions.

1.2 RISK AREAS

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To date, the Company has employed only one foreign citizen (according to the definition pertinent for the purposes of the crime in question) and therefore the crime in this case cannot be qualified as significant; among other things, in a prudential view, the company deems it advisable to identify hereafter the areas of the business at risk that present or could present the most critical aspect with regard to the crime under consideration:


- Recruitment and hiring of personnel; and
- management of personnel

1.3. RULES OF CONDUCT WITHIN RISK AREAS

1.3.1 GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF BEHAVIOUR

Coherent with the ethical principles that guide the Company, the recipients may not:

- use conduct that could indicate a case of the crime described above;
- use conduct that, though in itself not representing a case of a crime among those considered above, could potentially evolve in that direction.

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1.3.2 SPECIFIC PRINCIPLES OF BEHAVIOUR

The rules described in the previous paragraph concretely translate into behavioural principles that must be complied with in the operations of Sicim.

All Recipients of the Model are bound to observe the following behavioural procedures:

- the roles and responsibilities of the functions and/or departments responsible for the recruitment of personnel must be clearly defined, so as to guarantee - in the case of foreign workers - continuous monitoring of the existence, at the time of recruitment, and permanence throughout the period of employment, of a residence permit and any other requisites which allow continuation of the work relationship;
- avoid the recruitment or promise of recruitment or upholding the employment of workers who do not hold a valid residence permit because: they have no permit, their permit has been revoked, their permit has expired and no application for renewal has been submitted;
- avoid using intermediaries for the recruitment of personnel, with the exception of employment agencies authorized by the Ministry for Labour pursuant to D. Lgs. no. 276 of 2003. In such cases, it is mandatory to ask the agency at the time of requesting personnel to issue a declaration of the worker's regular position;
- behave in a correct, transparent and collaborative manner, in compliance with the law and company procedures and observe, with the utmost diligence and strictness, all the provisions laid down by the law against illegal immigration;
- report any anomalies encountered directly to the Supervisory Body.

Anyone who is part of the Company, operating in the sector of personnel recruitment or who has anything to do with the process of hiring new personnel is required to ascertain that the contracts stipulated with the workers and with the agencies that supply workers contain clauses regulating the consequences of breach by those parties of the principles contained in this Model, with particular reference to the lack, failure to renew, revocation or cancellation of the residency permit of any personnel employed.

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1.4 TASKS OF THE SUPERVISORY BODY

Supervisory Body has the following duties concerning assessment of effectiveness of procedures and compliance with the rules of the Model on the subject of the employment of foreign citizens whose residency is irregular:

- to monitor the effectiveness and compliance with internal procedures for the prevention of the crime described;
- to perform periodical audits of compliance of the internal hiring procedures and continued employment of foreign citizens;
- to review any specific reports made by executives and/or employees and to perform the checks deemed necessary or advisable in relation to the reports received.

If, in the performance of the above duties, the Supervisory Body should discover any breaches of the rules and principles contained in the Model by executives and/or employees, it shall communicate this immediately. If the breaches are attributable to directors or to the Chairman of the Company, the Supervisory Body shall report to the Board of Directors as a whole.