



Organisational, Management and Control

MODEL

pursuant to

Legislative Decree no. 231 of 8 June 2001

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Introduction

Chapter 1 - The Fondazione 1563 per l'Arte e la Cultura

The **Fondazione 1563 per l'Arte e la Cultura of the Compagnia di San Paolo** (also the "Foundation") - formerly known as the Fondazione dell'Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino per la Cultura, la Scienza e l'Arte and later as the Fondazione per l'Arte della Compagnia di San Paolo - is a non-profit body under private law set up by public deed on 6 May 1985 and with registered office in Turin, specialising in supporting research in the humanities, with particular attention to young scholars who wish to improve their training in order to gain access to cultural professions.

In particular, the Foundation aims to promote the preservation, enrichment and enhancement of the artistic, cultural, archival and library heritage and to carry out research and higher education activities in the field of the humanities.

The Foundation is one of the Operating Bodies ¹of the Compagnia di San Paolo (also the "Compagnia") understood as a series of non-commercial bodies with legal personality of which the Compagnia is founder or co-founder and which, operating in a specialised manner in certain areas of intervention of the Compagnia itself, supplements the latter's actions. The establishment of these Operating Bodies and the procedures for managing relations between them and the Compagnia are governed in specific internal regulations². In this regard, the Compagnia has set out specific Operating Guidelines that the Operating Bodies are required to apply and these include, inter alia, operational indications on certain sensitive activities/processes of the said Bodies from the point of view of Legislative Decree 231/2001.

Finally, in accordance with these regulations, the Compagnia is expected to make a contribution each year to support the Foundation's institutional activities (which may include further contributions in support of specific projects).

According to its Articles of Association (Article 6), the Foundation carries out its activities through the following bodies:

- *Board of Directors*, made up of members appointed by the Compagnia³, holds office for three years and is vested with all powers for the ordinary and extraordinary administration of the Foundation. The Board appoints the Secretary General of the Foundation, on the proposal of the Chairperson and upon consulting the Compagnia, defining the relevant remuneration. In this regard, the Board may also delegate to the Chairperson, members of Board and the Secretary General additional powers over and above those conferred on them by the Articles of Association, setting the limits and methods of exercise;
- The *Chairperson*, appointed by the Compagnia, is in office for three years. The Chairperson is the legal representative of the Foundation, convenes and chairs the Board of Directors,

¹ Besides the Fondazione, the following Operating Bodies are in place: Ufficio Pio, Fondazione Collegio Carlo Alberto, Fondazione per la Scuola, Italian Institute for Genomic Medicine – IIGM (former HuGeF), Fondazione Leading Innovation & Knowledge for Society – LINKS (body resulting from the merger of SiTI and the Istituto Superiore Mario Boella, former Operating Bodies of the Compagnia, effective from 1 January 2019)

²Pursuant to this internal regulation, an operating body is recognised as such or its status is withdrawn, as resolved by the Governing Council of the Compagnia, with particular reference to the mission and objectives of the entity, after consulting with the entity concerned and, in the case of partnerships, with the members or other founding partners.

³ According to the Foundation's Articles of Association (article 7), the Board of Directors consists of a number of members ranging from a minimum of three to a maximum of five, including the Chairperson. A Director may be appointed by designation of Bodies that support the Foundation, which are reported to the Compagnia by the Board of Directors, with a resolution of two thirds of the members, based on the contributions of said Bodies to the Foundation's activities.

sets the agenda, and oversees the implementation of the related resolutions; proposes to the Board the appointment of the Secretary General, upon consulting the Compagnia;

- *Control Body*, composed of members appointed by the Compagnia⁴. The members are in office for three years. In accordance with the provisions of the Foundation's Articles of Association, it carries out the functions specified in the provisions of articles 2403 et seq. of the Italian Civil Code.

Those powers and functions, established by the Italian Civil Code, are therefore considered to be an integral part of the Organisational, Management and Control Model, even if not expressly referred to in the individual *Protocols*;

- The *Secretary General* is appointed by the Board of Directors, upon proposal of the Chairperson and consulting the Compagnia. The Secretary General is in office for three years and is responsible for the organisation and operation of the Foundation, also overseeing personnel management; implements the resolutions of the Board of Directors to which it answers for his/her conduct;

Moreover, the Foundation's organization is divided into the following functional areas:

- Management and cultural promotion of the Compagnia's Historical Archives. This area concerns the protection and management of the Compagnia's historical archives as well as support for the training of young researchers in the archival field;
- Research activities and studies in the field of the humanities. In this context, the Foundation promotes the development and support of research in the humanities, also pursued through the Programme of Studies on the Baroque Age and Culture, an initiative dedicated to fostering new generation researchers;
- Dissemination. This area mainly concerns writing books, publications and editorial content relating to the areas of the Foundation's activities and made available to the public.

To guarantee the coordination of accounting/administrative and management activities, the Foundation, the Compagnia and its Operating Bodies set up the **Compagnia di San Paolo-Sistema Torino** ("CSP-ST") in 2012, a non-profit consortium with limited liability. CSP-ST operates mainly for consortium members, carrying out the following activities, based on service agreements:

- administrative, corporate and accounting management, including the processing of financial and treasury data;
- management control;
- legal advice and extra-judicial legal advice not related to jurisdictional activities;
- real estate management, including ordinary and extraordinary maintenance and renovation, and provision of general related services;
- management of purchases of goods and services and their suppliers;
- management of personnel;
- provision of information technology services;
- provision of training services;
- fund raising and assistance with grant and loan applications concerning national and international projects.

⁴ In particular, according to the Articles of Association of the Foundation (article 13), the Control Body is composed of three standing members and of an alternate member. At the time of appointment, the Compagnia indicates which of its standing members holds the office of Chair.

The Compagnia, the other Operating Bodies and CSP-ST have their own Organisational, Management and Control Model pursuant to Legislative Decree 231/2001 (developed in conjunction with the Compagnia's model), and they also appoint their own Supervisory Body pursuant to Article 6, paragraph 1), letter b) of the Decree.

Chapter 2 - Structure of the Organisational, Management and Control Model

This document is the Organisational, Management and Control Model (the "Model") of the Foundation, adopted by the Foundation's Board of Directors pursuant to Legislative Decree 231 of 8 June 2001.

The Model includes a general section divided into two sections, with the first (Section 1) describing the content of Legislative Decree 231/2001 and a specific section (Section 2) detailing the contents of the Foundation's Organisational, Management and Control Model.

It also contains the "Principles of Conduct" and the special section that includes the "Protocols" which outline the rules of conduct and responsibilities of each activity identified as sensitive pursuant to Legislative Decree 231/2001 within the organisation.

The entities in charge of managing these activities, which are regulated as such in the Protocols, guarantee continual updates and the compliance of internal regulations with the qualifying factors defined in the Protocols.

Even though they are not included, the organisational chart, the system of powers and mandates and the regulations and internal procedures in place at the Foundation, and their content, constitute an integral part of this Model.

Section 1 – The regulatory framework

Chapter 3 - Administrative liability of legal persons, companies and associations, and related penalties

Legislative Decree 231/2001, containing the “Provisions on the administrative liability of legal persons, companies and associations, including those without legal personality”, was issued in partial implementation of Enabling Law no. 300 of 29 September 2000, as part of the adaptation of domestic regulations to several international and European Union conventions⁵. It introduced within Italian legislation the notion of direct liability of an Entity for the commission of Criminal and Administrative Offences by persons functionally linked to the Entity, when those unlawful actions lead to an advantage or a benefit for the Entity.

It is a liability that, despite having been defined as "administrative" by the legislature, and even though it involves penalties of that nature, has the typical features of criminal liability, given that it primarily results in the commission of criminal offences⁶ and is determined through criminal proceedings⁷.

The Entities may be considered liable whenever one of the Criminal or Administrative Offences is committed in their interest or to their advantage: there is an “**interest**” when the illegal conduct is carried out with the exclusive intent of generating a benefit for the Entity, regardless of whether that objective has been achieved; the “**advantage**”, on the other hand, arises when the perpetrator of the offence, despite not having acted to favour the Entity, has nevertheless generated a benefit of any kind for that Entity's, either financial or otherwise. In contrast, an “**exclusive benefit**” for the perpetrator of the offence excludes the liability of the Entity.

The administrative liability of the Entity also extends to the cases where one of the criminal offences remains in the **attempted** form.

Another condition for the regulations to apply is that the Crime or Administrative Offence is **committed by key persons**, namely:

- individuals holding a representative, administrative or management role in the Entity or in one of its organisational units with financial and functional autonomy, and persons who, de facto or otherwise, manage and control the entity (Top-Level Persons);
- persons subject to the management or supervision of one of the Top-Level Persons (referred to as Subordinates or Assistants).

From the structure of Legislative Decree 231/2001 it can be seen that the administrative liability of the Entity does not exclude, but is instead summed together with the liability of the individual who committed the unlawful conduct.

The penalty system for the Entity establishes particularly severe measures such as **fines** and **prohibitory penalties**, as well as **confiscation** and **publication** of the **conviction judgement**. The prohibitory measures, which can lead to even more severe consequences than the financial penalties for the Entity, consist of the prohibition from the exercise of the Entity's activities, the suspension and revocation of permits, licenses or concessions, the prohibition from contracting with the public administration (except for obtaining the performance of a public service), the exclusion from benefits, loans, grants or subsidies and possible revocation of those granted,

⁵ The Enabling Law ratifies and implements various international conventions, drawn up based on the European Union Treaty, including:

- the Convention on the protection of the financial interests of the European Communities (Brussels, 26 July 1995);
- the Convention on the fight against corruption involving officials of the European Communities or officials of Member States of the European Union (Brussels, 26 May 1997);
- the OECD Convention on combating bribery of foreign public officials in international business transactions (Paris, 17 December 1997).

⁶ In addition to administrative offences, under Law no. 62 of 18 April 2005.

⁷ Except for the administrative offences of market abuse, determined by Consob.

and the prohibition on advertising goods or services. If the circumstances for a ban being applied exist, requiring the activities of the Entity to be stopped, the continuation of activities by a commissioner may be arranged, for a duration equal to the duration of the ban that would have been applied (**administration**). In any case, the bans do not apply (or are revoked, if already applied as a precautionary measure) if the Entity, prior to the opening statement of the proceedings of first instance has adopted conduct of “active repentance” (compensation or reparation of the damage, elimination of damaging or dangerous consequences of the Crime, provision of the profits of the Crime to the Judicial Authority for confiscation, elimination of organizational deficiencies that led to the Offence, adopting organizational models suitable to prevent Offences being committed again). Whenever this “active repentance” conduct is identified, the prohibitory penalties will be replaced by fines.

The administrative liability also applies for offences committed abroad, provided they are not regulated by the country where the offence has been committed and the Entity has its principal place of business in Italy.

Chapter 4 - Crimes and offences that result in administrative liability

The catalogue of Crimes originally established by Legislative Decree 231/2001 has been progressively expanded: crimes against the public administration and its assets (Articles 24 and 25) have been accompanied by cybercrimes and unlawful processing of data (Article 24-*bis*); organised crime (Article 24-*ter*); crimes involving the counterfeiting of money, public credit instruments, duty stamps, and distinctive signs or instruments (Article 25-*bis*); offences against industry and trade (Article 25-*bis* 1); corporate crimes (Article 25-*ter*); offences committed for the purposes of terrorism or the subversion of democracy envisaged by the criminal code and special laws (Article 25-*quater*); crimes related female genital mutilation (Article 25-*quater* 1); crimes relating to offences against the person (Article 25-*quinquies*); crimes of market abuse (Article 25-*sexies*) and related administrative offences (Article 187-*quinquies* Consolidated Law on Finance); cross-border crimes covered by the Law 146/2006 (Articles 3 and 10); offences of manslaughter or serious or grievous bodily harm through negligence committed in violation of the rules on health and safety at work (Article 25-*septies*); crimes of receiving, laundering and using money, goods or assets of unlawful origin, and self-laundering (Article 25-*octies*); offences relating to breach of copyright (Article 25-*novies*); crimes of inducement not to make statements or to make false statements to the judicial authorities (Article 25-*decies*); environmental crimes (Article 25-*undecies*); the crime of employing illegally staying third-country nationals (Article 25-*duodecies*), the crime of racism and xenophobia (Article 25-*terdecies*), the crimes of fraud in sports' competitions (Article 25-*quaterdecies*), tax crimes (Article 25-*quinquiesdecies*), as well as crimes of smuggling (Article 25-*sexiesdecies*).

The Crimes and Administrative Offences that are currently relevant under Legislative Decree 231/2001 are listed below:

- **Crimes committed in relations with the Public Administration** - (Article 24 of the Decree)
 - Embezzlement of funds from the State (Article 316-bis of the Criminal Code);
 - Unlawful receipt of public grants to the detriment of the State (Article 316-ter of the Criminal Code);
 - Fraud in public supplies (Article 356 of the Criminal Code);
 - Fraud (Article 640, paragraph 2, no. 1 of the Criminal Code)
 - Aggravated fraud to obtain public funds (Article 640-bis of the Criminal Code);
 - Computer fraud (Article 640-ter of the Criminal Code);
 - The unlawful realisation of aid, bonuses, indemnities, returns, grants or other funding entirely or partially from the European Agricultural Guarantee Fund and the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (Law no. 898/1986, Article 2).

- **Computer crimes and unlawful processing of data** - (Article 24-bis of the Decree)
 - electronic documents (Article 491-bis of the Criminal Code);
 - unauthorised access to a computer or telecommunications system (Article 615-ter of the Criminal Code);
 - unauthorised possession and disclosure of access codes to computer or telecommunications systems (Article 615-quater of the Criminal Code);
 - distribution of equipment, devices or computer programmes intended to damage or interrupt a computer or telecommunications system (Article 615-quinquies of the Criminal Code);
 - unlawful interception, impediment or interruption of computer communications or telecommunications (Article 617-quater of the Criminal Code);
 - installation of equipment designed to intercept, impede or interrupt telecommunications or computer communications (Article 617-quinquies of the Criminal Code);
 - damage to computer information, data or computer programmes (Article 635-bis of the Criminal Code);
 - damage to information, data and computer programmes used by the State or other public body or of public utility (Article 635-ter of the Criminal Code);
 - damage to computer or telecommunications systems (Article 635-quater of the Criminal Code);
 - damage to computer or telecommunications systems of public utility (Article 635-quinquies of the Criminal Code);
 - computer fraud by the provider of electronic signature certification services (Article 640-quinquies of the Criminal Code);
 - crimes indicated in Article 1, paragraph 11 of Decree Law no. 105 of 21 September 2019 "*National cyber security perimeter*".
- **Organised crime**- (Article 24-ter of the Decree)
 - Criminal association (Article 416 of the Criminal Code, first five paragraphs);
 - Criminal association to commit the crimes of reduction to slavery or servitude, trafficking in persons, purchase and sale of slaves, and crimes relating to breaches of the provisions on illegal immigration in Article 12 of Legislative Decree 286/1998 (Article 416, paragraph 6 of the Criminal Code);
 - Mafia-type association, also foreign (Article 416-bis of the Criminal Code);
 - Crimes committed under the conditions of Article 416 - *bis* of the Criminal Code for mafia-type organisations or in order to facilitate the activities of those associations;
 - Mafia-related political election exchange (Article 416-ter of the Criminal Code);
 - Association aimed at illicit trafficking of narcotic or psychotropic substances (Article 74, Presidential Decree no. 309 of 9 October 1990);
 - Kidnapping of persons for a ransom (Article 630 of the Criminal Code);
 - Illegal manufacture, introduction into the State, offering for sale, sale, possession and carrying in public places or places open to the public, of weapons of war or warlike weapons or parts thereof, explosives, clandestine weapons and other common firearms (Article 407, paragraph 2, letter a), no. 5), Criminal Procedure Code).

- **Crimes committed in relations with the Public Administration** - (Article 25 of the Decree)⁸.
 - Extortion (Article 317 Criminal Code);
 - Undue inducement to give or promise benefits (Article 319-quater Criminal Code);
 - Bribery for the performance of an official act (Article 318 Criminal Code);
 - Bribery to obtain an act contrary to official duties (Article 319 Criminal Code);
 - Aggravating circumstances (Article 319-bis of the Criminal Code);
 - Corruption in judicial proceedings (Article 319-ter of the Criminal Code);
 - Corruption of a public service officer (Article 320 of the Criminal Code)
 - Penalties for the corruptor (Article 321 of the Criminal Code);
 - Incitement to corruption (Article 322 of the Criminal Code);
 - Embezzlement, extortion, illegal inducement to give or promise benefits, corruption or incitement to corruption of members of international Courts or of the bodies of the European Communities or of international parliamentary assemblies or international organisations and officials of the European Communities and foreign states (Article 322-bis of the Criminal Code);
 - Trafficking in illicit influences (Article 346-bis of the Criminal Code);
 - Embezzlement (Article 314, paragraph 1 of the Criminal Code);
 - Embezzlement through profiting from third-party errors (Article 316 of the Criminal Code);
 - Abuse of office (Article 323 of the Criminal Code).
- **Crimes involving the counterfeiting of money, public credit instruments, duty stamps and distinctive signs or instruments** - (Article 25 bis of the Decree)
 - Counterfeiting of money, spending and introduction into the State, with complicity, of counterfeit money (Article 453 Criminal Code);
 - Alteration of money (Article 454 Criminal Code);
 - Spending and introduction into the State, without complicity, of counterfeit money (Article 455 Criminal Code);
 - Spending of counterfeit money received in good faith (Article 457 Criminal Code);
 - Counterfeiting of duty stamps, introduction into the State, purchase, possession or circulation of counterfeit duty stamps (Article 459 Criminal Code);
 - Counterfeiting of watermarked paper used for the manufacture of public credit instruments or duty stamps (Article 460 Criminal Code);
 - Manufacture or possession of watermarks or instruments for counterfeiting money, duty stamps or watermarked paper (Article 461 Criminal Code);
 - Use of counterfeit or altered duty stamps (Article 464 Criminal Code);
 - Counterfeiting, alteration or use of marks, trademarks or distinguishing signs or patents, models and designs (Article 473 Criminal Code);
 - Introduction into the State and sale of products with false markings (Article 474 Criminal Code).

⁸ The entire category of crimes in Article 25 of Legislative Decree 231/2001 in the Protocols of the Model is more generally called "Crimes of corruption.

- **Offences against industry and trade-** (Article 25-bis 1 of the Decree)
 - Disruption to the freedom of industry or trade (Article 513 of the Criminal Code);
 - Unfair competition with threats or violence (Article 513-bis Criminal Code);
 - Fraud against national industries (Article 514 of the Criminal Code);
 - Fraudulent trading (Article 515 of the Criminal Code);
 - Sale of non-genuine food items as genuine (Article 516 of the Criminal Code);
 - Sale of industrial products with false marks (Article 517 of the Criminal Code);
 - Manufacture and sale of goods produced through misappropriation of industrial property rights (Article 517-ter Criminal Code);
 - Infringement of geographical indications or appellations of origin of food products (Article 517-quater Criminal Code).
- **Corporate crimes-** (Article 25-ter of the Decree)
 - False corporate disclosures (Article 2621 Civil Code);
 - Minor instances (Article 2621-bis of the Civil Code)
 - False corporate disclosures by listed companies (Article 2622 Civil Code);
 - Impediment of control activities (Article 2625, paragraph 2, Civil Code);
 - Unlawful return of capital contributions (Article 2626 Civil Code);
 - Illegal allocation of profits and reserves (Article 2627 Civil Code);
 - Unlawful transactions on shares or equity interests of the parent company (Article 2628 Civil Code);
 - Transactions prejudicial to creditors (Article 2629 Civil Code);
 - Failure to disclose a conflict of interest (Article 2629-bis of the Civil Code);
 - Fictitious formation of company capital (Article 2632 Civil Code);
 - Unlawful allocation of company assets by liquidators (Article 2633 Civil Code);
 - Bribery between private individuals (Article 2635, paragraph 3, Civil Code);
 - Incitement to private-to-private corruption (Article 2635-bis, paragraph 1 of the Civil Code);
 - Undue influence at the Shareholders' Meeting (Article 2636 Civil Code);
 - Stock manipulation (Article 2637 Civil Code);
 - Hindering the work of public supervisory authorities (Article 2638, paragraph 1 and 2, Civil Code).
- **Crimes committed for the purposes of terrorism or the subversion of democracy envisaged by the criminal code and special laws** (Article 25-quater of the Decree);
 - Subversive associations (Article 270 of the Criminal Code);
 - Associations for the purposes of terrorism, including international terrorism, or subversion of democracy (Article 270 bis of the Criminal Code);
 - Assisting association members (Article 270 ter of the Criminal Code);
 - Recruitment for the purposes of terrorism, including international terrorism (Article 270 quater of the Criminal Code);
 - Training for the purposes of terrorism, including international terrorism (Article 270 quinques of the Criminal Code);

- Financing of conduct for the purposes of terrorism (Law 153/2016, Article 270 quinquies 1 of the Criminal Code);
- Removal of assets or money subject to seizure (Article 270 quinquies 2 of the Criminal Code);
- Conduct for the purposes of terrorism (Article 270 sexies of the Criminal Code);
- Attack for terrorist purposes or subversion (Article 280 of the Criminal Code);
- Acts of terrorism with lethal or explosive devices (Article 280 bis of the Criminal Code);
- Acts of nuclear terrorism (Article 280 ter of the Criminal Code);
- Kidnapping for the purposes of terrorism or subversion (Article 289 bis of the Criminal Code);
- Incitement to commit any of the crimes identified in the first and second sections (Article 302 of the Criminal Code);
- Political conspiracy through agreement (Article 304 of the Criminal Code);
- Political conspiracy through association (Article 305 of the Criminal Code);
- Armed gang: formation and participation (Article 306 of the Criminal Code);
- Assistance to participants in conspiracy or armed gang (Article 307 of the Criminal Code);
- Taking possession, hijacking or destruction of an aircraft (Article 1 of Law 342/1976);
- Damage to ground installations (Article 2 of Law 342/1976);
- Penalties (Article 3 of Law 422/1989);
- Active repentance (Article 5 of Legislative Decree 625/1979);
- International terrorism (New York Convention of 9 December 1999 – Article 2).
- **Female genital mutilation**(Article 25-quater 1 of the Decree);
 - Female genital mutilation (Article 583 – bis Criminal Code).
- **Offences against the person** - (Article 25-quinquies of the Decree)
 - Reduction to or retention in slavery or servitude (Article 600 of the Criminal Code);
 - Child prostitution (Article 600-bis of the Criminal Code);
 - Child pornography (Article 600-ter of the Criminal Code);
 - Possession of pornographic material (Article 600-quater of the Criminal Code);
 - Virtual pornography (Article 600 – quater 1 of the Criminal Code);
 - Tourism aimed at the exploitation of child prostitution (Article 600-quinquies of the Criminal Code);
 - Trafficking in persons (Article 601 of the Criminal Code);
 - Purchase and sale of slaves (Article 602 of the Criminal Code);
 - Illicit intermediation and exploitation of labour (Article 603-bis of the Criminal Code);
 - Grooming of minors (Article 609-undecies of the Criminal Code).
- **Market abuse (Crimes)** - (Article 25-sexies of the Decree)
 - Insider trading (Article 184 of Legislative Decree 58/1998 [Consolidated Law on Finance]);
 - Market manipulation (Article 185 of Italian Legislative Decree 58/1998).

Article 187-*quinquies* of the Consolidated Law on Finance, as amended by Law 62 of 2005, imposes the administrative liability of entities for administrative offences relating to market abuse. Notably:

- **Market abuse (Administrative Offences)** - (Article 187-*quinquies* Consolidated Law on Finance)
 - Insider trading (Article 187-*bis* Consolidated Law on Finance);
 - Market manipulation (Article 187-*ter* Consolidated Law on Finance).
- **Manslaughter or grievous bodily harm through negligence, committed in violation of the rules on health and safety at work-** (Article 25-*septies* of the Decree)
 - Manslaughter (Article 589 Criminal Code);
 - Bodily harm through negligence (Article 590, paragraph 3, Criminal Code).
- **Receiving, laundering and using money, goods or assets of unlawful origin, as well as self-laundering** - (Article 25-*octies* of the Decree)
 - Receiving stolen goods (Article 648 of the Criminal Code)
 - Money laundering (Article 648-*bis* Criminal Code);
 - Use of money, goods or benefits of unlawful origin (Article 648 *ter* of the Criminal Code);
 - Self-laundering (Article 648-*ter*.1 of the Criminal Code).
- **Offences relating to breach of copyright** - (Article 25-*novies* of the Decree)
 - Making a protected intellectual property, or part thereof, available to the public, in a system of computer networks through connections of any kind (Article 171, Law 633/1941 paragraph 1 letter a) *bis*);
 - Crimes referred to in the paragraph above committed on the work of others not intended for advertising, or with misappropriation of authorship, or with distortion, mutilation or other modification of the work, if offensive to honour or reputation (Art. 171, Law 633/1941, paragraph 3);
 - Unauthorised duplication, for profit, of computer programs; the import, distribution, sale or possession for commercial or business purposes or leasing of programmes on media not marked by the SIAE (Italian Society of Authors and Publishers); production of means for removing or circumventing the protection devices of computer programs (Article 171-*bis* Law 633/1941 paragraph 1);
 - Reproduction on media not marked by the SIAE, transfer to another medium, distribution, communication, display or demonstration to the public, of the contents of a database in order to gain profit; extraction or reuse of the database in violation of the rights of the maker and the user of a database; distribution, sale or leasing of databases (Article 171-*bis* Law 633/1941 paragraph 2);
 - Crimes committed for profit, for non-personal use, and characterised by one of the following forms of conduct (Article 171-*ter*, Law 633/1941, paragraph 1):
 - unauthorised duplication, reproduction, transmission or diffusion in public with whatever means, in whole or in part, of intellectual property intended for television, cinema, sale or rental of disks, tapes or similar media or any other media containing phonograms or videograms of musical, cinematographic or audiovisual works or sequences of moving images (letter a);
 - unauthorised reproduction, transmission or diffusion in public with whatever means, of literary, dramatic, scientific or educational, musical or dramatic-musical, multimedia works, or parts thereof, even if included in collective or composite works or databases (letter b);

- introduction in the State, possession for sale or distribution, trade, rental, or transfer of any kind, public projection, broadcast via television by whatever method, and broadcast via radio, of the illegal duplications or reproductions referred to in letters a) and b) without having contributed to their duplication or reproduction (letter c);
- possession for sale or distribution, trade, sale, rental, transfer of any kind, public projection, broadcast via radio or television by any method, of videotapes, cassettes, any medium containing phonograms or videograms of musical, cinematographic or audiovisual works or sequences of moving images or other media that required the affixing of the SIAE mark, which lack that mark or have a counterfeit or falsified mark (letter d);
- retransmission or distribution by any means of an encrypted service received by means of equipment or parts of equipment for decoding broadcasts with conditional access, in the absence of agreement with the legitimate distributor (letter e);
- introduction in the State, possession for sale or distribution, sale, rental, or transfer of any kind, commercial promotion, or installation, of devices or special decoding elements that permit access to an encrypted service without payment of the fee due (letter f);
- manufacture, import, distribution, sale, rental, transfer of any kind, advertising for sale or rental, or possession for commercial purposes, of devices, products or components, or the provision of services, whose commercial use or prevalent purpose is to circumvent effective technological protection measures or that are designed, produced, adapted or developed to enable or facilitate the circumvention of such measures (letter *f-bis*);
- unauthorised removal or alteration of the electronic rights-management information referred to in Article 102-*quinquies*, or distribution, import for distribution, broadcast by radio or television, communication or making available to the public, of works or other protected materials from which such electronic information has been removed or altered (letter *h*).
- Crimes characterised by one of the following forms of conduct (Article 171-ter, Law 633/1941, paragraph 2):
 - reproduction, duplication, transmission or unauthorised broadcasting, sale or trade, transfer of any kind or illegal import of more than 50 copies or pieces of works protected by copyright and related rights (letter a);
 - input for profit of a work or part of work protected by copyright within a system of computer networks through connections of any kind, in violation of the exclusive right of communication to the public due to the author (letter *a-bis*);
 - engagement in the forms of conduct contemplated by Article 171-ter, paragraph 1, Law 633/1941, by those exercising the activities, for business purposes, of reproduction, distribution, sale or marketing, or import of works protected by copyright and associated rights (letter *b*);
 - promotion or organisation of the illegal activities identified in Article 171-ter, paragraph 1, Law 633/1941 (letter c).
- Failure to notify the SIAE of identification data of media that does not require marking, by producers or importers of such media, or misrepresentation regarding the fulfilment of the obligations regarding the mark (Article 171-*septies*, Law 633/1941);
- Fraudulent production, sale, import, promotion, installation, modification, utilisation for public and private use, of equipment or parts of equipment for decoding audiovisual broadcasts with conditional access via air, satellite, cable, in both analogue and digital form (Article 171-*octies*, Law 633/1941).

- **Inducement not to make statements or to make false statements to the judicial authorities** - (Article 25-decies of the Decree)
 - Inducement not to make statements or to make false statements to the judicial authorities (Article 377 – bis Criminal Code).
- **Environmental offences-** (Article 25- undecies of the Decree)
 - Crimes envisaged by the Criminal Code:
 - Environmental pollution (Article 452-bis of the Criminal Code);
 - Environmental disaster (Article 452-quater of the Criminal Code);
 - Intentional crimes against the environment (Article 452-quinquies of the Criminal Code);
 - Traffic and abandonment of highly radioactive material (Article 452-sexies of the Criminal Code);
 - Aggravating circumstances (Article 452-octies of the Criminal Code);
 - Activities organised for the illegal trafficking of waste (Article 452- quaterdecies of the Criminal Code)
 - Killing, destruction, catching, taking, possession of specimens of protected wild fauna and flora species (Article 727-bis Criminal Code);
 - Destruction or adverse modification of habitats within a protected site (Article 733-bis Criminal Code).
 - Crimes established by the Environmental Code set forth in Legislative Decree no. 152 of 3 April 2006:
 - Water pollution (Article 137):
 - unauthorised discharge (absent, suspended or revoked authorisation) of industrial waste water containing hazardous substances (paragraph 2);
 - discharge of industrial waste water containing hazardous substances in violation of the requirements imposed by the authorisation or by competent authorities (paragraph 3);
 - discharge of industrial waste water containing hazardous substances in violation of table limits or more restrictive limits established by Regional Authorities or Autonomous Provincial Authorities or by the competent authority (paragraph 5, first and second sentence);
 - violation of the prohibitions on discharge on the ground, in groundwater and underground (paragraph 11);
 - discharge at sea by ships or aircraft of substances or materials whose spillage is prohibited, except in minimal quantities authorised by competent authorities (paragraph 13).
 - Unauthorised waste management (Article 256):
 - collection, transportation, recovery, disposal, trade and brokerage of non-hazardous and hazardous waste, without the required authorisation, registration or notification (Article 256, paragraph 1, letters a) and b);
 - construction or operation of an unauthorised landfill (Article 256, paragraph 3, first sentence);
 - construction or operation of an unauthorised landfill designated, in part or otherwise, for the disposal of hazardous waste (Article 256, paragraph 3, second sentence);

- non-permitted mixing of waste (Article 256, paragraph 5);
 - temporary storage at the place of production of hazardous medical waste (Article 256, paragraph 6).
- Contaminated sites (Article 257)
 - pollution of the soil, subsoil, surface water and groundwater with concentrations exceeding the risk threshold (unless necessary decontamination measures are taken, in accordance with the project approved by the competent authority) and failure to notify the competent authorities (paragraph 1 and 2). The conduct of pollution referred to in paragraph 2 is aggravated by the use of hazardous substances.
- Forgery and use of false waste analysis certificates (Articles 258 and 260-bis)
 - preparation of a false waste analysis certificate (with regard to information on the nature, composition and physico-chemical characteristics of the waste) and use of a false certificate during transportation (Article 258, paragraph 4, second sentence);
 - preparation of a false waste analysis certificate, used in the SISTRI waste traceability control system; inserting a false certificate in the data to be provided for waste tracking (Article 260-bis, paragraph 6);
 - transport of hazardous waste without a hard copy of the SISTRI - Area handling sheet or the waste analysis certificate, as well as use of an analysis certificate containing false information about the waste transported within the SISTRI system (Article 260-bis, paragraph 6 and 7, second and third sentence);
 - transport of waste with fraudulently altered paper copy of the SISTRI - Area handling sheet (Article 260-bis, paragraph 8, first and second sentence). The conduct identified in paragraph 8, second sentence, is aggravated if the waste is hazardous.
- Illegal trafficking of waste (Article 259)
 - transport of waste comprising illegal trafficking (paragraph 1). The conduct is aggravated if the waste is hazardous.
- Air pollution (Article 279)
 - violation, in the exercise of a business, of the emission limit values or of the requirements laid down by the authorisation, plans and programs or legislation, or by the competent authority, which also results in the exceeding air quality target limits set by current regulations (paragraph 5).
- Crimes under Law no. 150 of 7 February 1992 in the area of international trade in specimens of flora and fauna in danger of extinction and keeping of dangerous animals
 - import, export, transport and illegal use of animal species (in the absence of a valid certificate or license, or contrary to the requirements dictated by those measures); detention, use for profit, purchase, sale and exhibition for sale or for commercial purposes of specimens without the required documentation; unlawful trade in artificially propagated plants (Article 1, paragraph 1 and 2 and Article 2, paragraph 1 and 2). The conduct referred to in Articles 1, paragraph 2, and 2, paragraph 2, is aggravated in the case of repeat offences and offences committed in the exercise of business activities;
 - falsification or alteration of certificates and licenses; notifications, communications or false or altered statements for the purpose of obtaining a certificate or license; use of false or altered certificates and licenses for the importation of animals (Article 3-bis, paragraph 1);

- possession of live specimens of wild or captive bred mammal and reptile species, which constitute a danger to health and public safety (Article 6, paragraph 4).
- Offences under Law no. 549 of 28 December 1993, concerning the protection of stratospheric ozone and the environment
 - Ozone pollution: violation of the provisions which provide for the termination and reduction of the employment (production, utilisation, marketing, import and export) of substances harmful to the ozone layer (Article 3, paragraph 6).
- Crimes envisaged by Legislative Decree no. 202 of 6 November 2007, on pollution of the marine environment by ships
 - negligent spill of pollutants at sea by ships (Article 9, paragraph 1 and 2);
 - intentional spill of pollutants at sea by ships (Article 8, paragraph 1 and 2).

The conduct referred to in Articles 8, paragraph 2 and Article 9, paragraph 2 is aggravated if the violation causes permanent or particularly serious damage to water quality, to animal or vegetable species or to parts thereof.
- **Crime of employment of illegally staying third-country nationals** - (Article 25-duodecies of the Decree)
 - The crime of employing illegally staying third-country nationals (Article 22, paragraph 12-bis - Legislative Decree 286/1998);
 - Measures against illegal immigration (Article 12, paragraphs 3, 3-bis, 3-ter and 5 of Legislative Decree 286/1998);.
- **Crimes of racism and xenophobia** - (Article 25-terdecies of the Decree);
 - Propaganda and incitement to commit crimes for reasons of racial, ethnic and religious discrimination (Article 604-bis of the Criminal Code).
- **Fraud in sports competitions, unlawful gaming or betting and gambling using prohibited equipment** (Article 25 quaterdecies of the Decree)
 - Fraud in sports competitions (Article 1, Law 401/1989);
 - Unlawful gaming or betting (article 1, Law 401/1989).
- **Tax crimes**- (Article 25- quinquiesdecies of the Decree)
 - Fraudulent statements using invoices of other documents for non-existent transactions (Article 2, paragraphs 1 and 2 bis of Legislative Decree 74/2000);
 - Fraudulent statement through other artifices (Article 3, Legislative Decree 74/2000);
 - Untrue statements (Article 4, Legislative Decree 74/2000)⁹;
 - Omitted statements (Article 5, Legislative Decree 74/2000)¹⁰;
 - The issue of invoices of other documents for non-existent transactions (Article 8, paragraphs 1 and 2 bis of Legislative Decree 74/2000);
 - Concealment or destruction of accounting documents (Article 10, Legislative Decree 74/2000);
 - Undue remuneration (Article 10-quater, Legislative Decree 74/2000)¹¹;
 - Fraudulent omission of tax payments (Article 11, Legislative Decree 74/2000).

⁹ This crime is significant for the purposes of Legislative Decree 231/2001, if committed in the context of fraudulent cross border systems and in order to avoid VAT for total amounts of at least 10 million euros.

¹⁰ See the footnote on page 9.

¹¹ See the footnote on page 9.

- **Smuggling** (Article 25–sexiesdecies of the Decree):
 - crimes indicated in Presidential Decree 43 of 23 January 1973.
- **Cross-border crimes** (Law no. 146 of 16 March 2006, Articles 3 and 10)

Article 3 defines a cross-border crime as a crime punishable with imprisonment of not less than four years, if it involves an organised criminal group, as well as: a) is committed in more than one State; b) or being committed in one State, but a substantial part of its preparation, planning, direction or control takes place in another State; c) or being committed in one State, but in which an organised crime group is implicated that is involved in criminal activities in one or more States; d) or is committed in one State but has significant effects in another State.

 - Criminal association (Article 416 Criminal Code);
 - Mafia-type association (Article 416-bis Criminal Code);
 - Criminal association for the smuggling of foreign processed tobacco (Article 291-quater of the consolidated text in Presidential Decree no. 43 of 23 January 1973);
 - Association aimed at illicit trafficking of narcotic or psychotropic substances (Article 74, Presidential Decree no. 309 of 9 October 1990);
 - Provisions against illegal immigration (Article 12, paragraph 3, 3 bis, 3-ter and 5, of the consolidated text in Legislative Decree no. 286 of 25 July 1998);
 - Inducement not to make statements or to make false statements to the judicial authorities (Article 377 – bis Criminal Code);
 - Aiding and abetting (Article 378 Criminal Code).

Chapter 5 - Adoption of the Model as a possible exemption from administrative liability

Legislative Decree 231/2001 provides for a specific form of exemption from administrative liability depending on the Crimes, if the Entity is able to prove that:

- 1) *before the offence was committed, the management body has adopted and effectively implemented an organizational and management Model suitable for preventing offences of the type committed;*
- 2) *the task of monitoring the functioning and compliance of the Model and its updating has been entrusted to a body of the Entity (Supervisory Body), with independent powers of initiative and control;*
- 3) *the people who have committed the crime have fraudulently evaded the organisational and management Model;*
- 4) *supervision by the body referred to in point 2) was not insufficient or lacking.*

The Entity's liability is therefore attributed to "guilt by organization", namely the failure to adopt or failure to comply with required standards concerning the organisation and activity of the Entity.

However, the Entity is not exempted from liability by merely adopting the Model, because the Model must also be shown to be specifically efficient and effective. With regard to the first of these requirements in particular, Legislative Decree 231/2001 – in Article 6, paragraph 2 – prescribes the following preparatory phases for the correct implementation of the Model:

- *identifying the activities within which there is a possibility of the Crimes established by Legislative Decree 231/2001 being committed;*
- *establishing specific protocols for directing the formulation and implementation of the Entity's decisions in relation to the Crimes to be prevented;*

- *identifying suitable financial management methods for preventing the Crimes from being committed;*
- *establishing disclosure obligations to the body responsible for supervising the implementation of and compliance with the Model (Supervisory Body);*
- *putting in place an effective internal disciplinary system to punish non-compliance with the measures required by the Model.*

Lastly, Legislative Decree 231/2001 establishes that the Model may be adopted “on the basis” of codes of conduct drawn up by the representative associations of the Entities.

Accordingly, in preparing this document, the Foundation has made reference to the Guidelines issued by Confindustria (association of Italian industries) on 7 March 2002, as updated, following the expansion of the catalogue of relevant crimes under the legislation and to the “Il Modello 231/2001 per gli Enti non profit” (the 231/2001 Model for non-profit Entities) drawn up by the Italian National Board of Accountants and Accounting Experts in October 2012.

Among other things, these Guidelines suggest:

- the identification of the risk areas, to determine the areas/sectors of the Entity where there is a possibility of the offences under the Decree being committed;
- the setting up of a suitable control system to prevent the risks through the adoption of specific protocols. In particular, the components of the control system must conform to the following principles:
 - verifiability, traceability, coherence and consistency of all operations;
 - application of the principle of separation of functions;
 - documentation of controls;
 - establishment of an adequate system of penalties for violation of the procedures established by the Model;
 - identification of the requirements of the Supervisory Body, namely autonomy and independence, professional expertise and continuity of action. The first of these requirements will be satisfied by selecting its members from those who do not already perform operational tasks in the Entity, since that characteristic would undermine objectivity of judgement when assessing conduct and the Model. The tasks of the Supervisory Body may be assigned either to already existing internal functions or specifically created bodies; moreover, they can consist of a single individual or a have a board structure. The members of the control structure may also be selected from people from outside the Entity, provide they have specific expertise with respect to the functions that the Supervisory Body is required to perform;
 - disclosure obligations to the body responsible for supervising the implementation of the Model and compliance.

Section 2 - The Foundation's Organisational, Management and Control Model

Chapter 6 – The aim of the Model

The Foundation has opted for a specific Organisational, management and control model pursuant to the Decree, convinced that this is a valid way to raise the awareness of everyone operating on behalf of the Foundation, so that they adopt a proper, fitting conduct, and also an effective approach to preventing the risk of the crimes and administrative offences contemplated in applicable legislation being committed.

In particular, by adopting this Model, the Foundation has set the following objectives:

- to make all persons operating on the Foundation's account in the area of "sensitive activities" (i.e. those activities which, by their nature, are at risk for the offences identified in the Decree), aware of the fact that, should they breach the rules governing such activities, they might incur disciplinary and/or contractual penalties, as well as criminal and administrative penalties;
- to underline that any such unlawful conduct is strongly discouraged since (even where the Foundation would seem to benefit from it) such behaviour is in breach of the law as well as of the ethical principles which the Foundation intends to apply to its activities;
- to enable the Foundation, thanks to the monitoring of at risk areas, to take swift action to prevent or fight any offences and punish conduct in breach of the Model.

Chapter 7 - Target Recipients of the Model

This Model is for members of Statutory Bodies and employees of the Foundation. The Target Recipients receive specific and differentiated training and information on the content of the Model.

The consultants and staff of the Foundation, as well as the beneficiaries of grants and CSP-ST as regards activities carried out for the Foundation, are required to observe the provisions in Legislative Decree 231/2001 and related ethical principles, through the documented reading of the Model. These persons are also subject to the rules and control principles contained in the *Protocols* relevant to their specific area of activity.

The Foundation requires suppliers and partners to observe the provisions in Legislative Decree 231/2001, based on specific contract clauses.

Chapter 8 - Updating the Model

Legislative Decree 231/2001 specifically requires the Model to be updated, so that it continually reflects the specific needs of the Foundation and its actual operations. Generally speaking, amendments and/or updates to the Model are made in the event of:

- changes and additions to Legislative Decree 231/2001 and to the criminal offences and administrative offences;
- amendments to the Foundations's organisational structure, new activities and/or new processes that amend its actual organisational structure.

The Model may also be amended in the event of violations and/or in view of the results of checks on its effectiveness.

Specifically, the Model is updated and therefore supplemented and/or amended by the Foundation's Board of Directors, with the exception of indications from the Board of Directors for amendments deferred to another appointed Body/Subject. In this regard, the Secretary General oversees updates relative to minor amendments to the Foundation's organisational structure (e.g. the renaming of activities / organisational structures/units) and new activities and/or new processes that marginally change the Foundation's organisational structure and that do not have significant impacts on safeguards which are urgent in relation to the risks of crimes pursuant to Legislative Decree 231/2001.

The Board of Directors is responsible for the general supervision of updates, which is understood to mean solicitation of the Management Board in this sense and not their direct approval.

In this regard, this Model was first issued by resolution of the Foundation's Board of Directors on 31 January 2013 and, therefore, updated, from time to time, by resolutions, from time to time taken by the Board, the last of which - relating to the current version of the Model - dated 23 October 2020.

Chapter 9 - Construction of the Model

During the drafting of the Organisational, Management and Control Model, the Foundation carried out a survey of "Sensitive Activities" to examine their associated risk profiles and to assess the effectiveness of internal control systems on significant unlawful actions. Moreover, the Foundation has set up and defined the composition of the Supervisory Body, in order to have a particularly effective structure to monitor and update the Model.

In constructing this Model, the Foundation therefore proceeded according to subsequent, logical steps to:

- map the Sensitive Activities;
- identify risk profiles;
- identify control structures/units and perform gap analyses;
- identify a Supervisory Body ("SB"), to monitor and ensure compliance with the Model, also by monitoring the conduct adopted within the Foundation, and overseeing updates to the Model;
- identify the resources available to the SB, with a suitable number and value in view of its responsibilities and the expected results that can reasonably be achieved;
- identify the general principles of an adequate internal control system in areas relevant for the purposes of Legislative Decree 231/2001 and in particular:
 - verifiability and traceability of all relevant operations for the purposes of Legislative Decree 231/2001;
 - compliance with the principle of separation of functions;
 - identification of powers of authorisation that are in line with the responsibilities assigned;
 - communication to the SB of relevant information.

During risk mapping, a process to raise the awareness of the Foundation's personnel regarding the Model took place. During mapping, the Heads of the Foundation's units were also informed of the scope of Legislative Decree 231/2001 and the development stages of the operational process to define this Model.

The specific Model "construction" phases were structured as described below.

9.1 Document collection and analysis

The first stage reviewed the Foundation's documentation (e.g. the articles of association, the decisions taken by management bodies, procedures, the organisation chart, circulars, service orders, the system of powers and mandates), in order to identify the applicable internal regulatory and operating context.

9.2 Mapping of activities, identification of control structures/units and gap analysis

In light of the information collected, meetings were held with the Heads of organisational units to discuss and examine the information already obtained and proceed to map "at-risk activities" in relation to the main criminal offences under Legislative Decree 231/2001 and administrative offences under the Consolidated Law on Finance (TUF).

Therefore, the areas at risk of commission of the aforesaid criminal offences and administrative offences (meaning the areas of activities whose performance could result *directly* in the commission of one of the aforementioned unlawful actions) and the “instrumental” areas (meaning the areas in which, in principle, the conditions, opportunities and means for the commission of these breaches could be created) have been identified. The results of these activities have been formalised in the “Memorandum” document setting out the areas at-risk of the commission of criminal offences and administrative offences, including instrumental areas, the controls in place to prevent them, and any gaps identified. This document is available to the Supervisory Body for the purposes of the activities under its responsibility.

Specifically, for each activity, the reason for the existence of each risk profile has been stated and, therefore, each activity has been grouped into the relevant risk and/or instrumental area in order to assess the adequacy of existing controls. Based on the mapping described above and the existing control mechanisms, an analysis was carried out to assess the adequacy of the existing internal control system, i.e. the ability to prevent or identify breaches sanctioned by Legislative Decree 231/2001.

The areas covered by the Decree were assessed in view of the existing system of preventive measures/controls to identify any misalignments with best practices and to find solutions to remedy them.

At this stage, particular attention was dedicated to identifying and governing processes for the management and control of financial resources in activities deemed to be at-risk of significant breaches under Legislative Decree 231/2001, and to strengthen the preventive measures for areas where risks could arise.

9.3 Assessment of the system of powers, mandates and representation powers

The Foundation's system of powers is based on the fundamental criteria of formalisation and clarity, communication and the segregation of roles, the assignment of responsibilities, representation, the definition of hierarchical lines and operating activities..

The existing organisational tools (e.g. organisational charts, organisational communications, procedures) are based on the following general principles:

- their knowledge within the organisational structure;
- clear description of reporting lines.

The adequacy of the system of mandates and powers with reference to the Foundation's activities was also evaluated, monitoring any needs for alignment. In general, the system of mandates and powers must be suitable for preventing crimes and must ensure an effective and efficient management of activities carried out by the Foundation. Accordingly, the system must be structured around the following rules:

- duties and responsibilities must be clearly and appropriately allocated;
- ongoing checks are performed on the exercise of delegated powers;
- the matrix and the limits of any “cascading” mandates must be documented;
- the mandated person must have appropriate spending powers in view of the functions assigned to them.

Any internal procedures must, for each process, provide a clear definition of the roles of the actors involved and ensure the separation of functions between the various actors, in view of rules on who initiates and who concludes the actions, and who monitors the process.

It is also necessary that mandates respect the rules of consistency with the position held by the delegated person within the Foundation, avoiding potential misalignments between the position carried out within the structure and the powers delegated; they must define the powers of the mandated persons and the reporting hierarchies they must respect; Lastly, the management

powers assigned with the mandates and their adoption must be consistent with the objectives set by the Foundation.

9.4 Review of the Disciplinary System

Article 6.2.c of Legislative Decree 231/2001 expressly requires the organisation to “*put in place an effective disciplinary system to punish non-compliance with the measures required by the Model*”.

9.5 Review of contractual clauses

The need to include specific clauses to govern relations with persons receiving grants and with some types of staff, consultants, suppliers and partners, according to the provisions in Legislative Decree 231/2001, was also evaluated.

9.6 Establishment of a Supervisory Body

For the purposes of exemption from administrative liability, Legislative Decree 231/2001 requires entities to establish an internal body with autonomous powers of initiative and control to supervise the functioning and observance of the Model and to ensure it is kept updated.

Chapter 10 - Sensitive activities of the Foundation

As stated previously, the construction of this Model was based on first specifically identifying the activities carried out by the Foundation and, based on the result, the significant processes for the commission of crimes and administrative offences were then identified.

Based on the Foundation’s specific operations, the risk profiles identified concern the Criminal offence indicated in Articles 24 and 25 (crimes committed in relations with the Public Administration), 24-bis (computer crimes and unlawful processing of data), 24-ter (organised crime), 25-ter (corporate crimes), 25-quater (crimes committed for the purposes of terrorism or subverting democracy), 25-quinquies (crimes against the person)¹², 25-septies (manslaughter or grievous bodily harm through negligence, committed in violation of the rules on health and safety at work), 25-octies (receiving, laundering and using money, goods or assets of unlawful origin, as well as self-laundering), Article 25-novies (copyright infringement and related crimes), Article 25-decies (crimes of inducement not to make statements or to make false statements to the judicial authorities), 25-undecies (environmental crimes), 25-duodecies (the crime of employing illegally staying third-country nationals) and 25-quinquiesdecies (tax crimes) of Legislative Decree 231/2001, and cross-border crimes contemplated by Law 146/2006.

Instead the risks of committing the crimes in Article 25 bis (crimes involving the counterfeiting of money, public credit instruments, duty stamps and distinctive signs or instruments), Article 25-bis1 (crimes against industry and trade), Article 25 quater.1 (crimes related to female genital mutilation), Article 25-sexies (market abuse), Article 25-terdecies (crimes of racism and xenophobia), Article 25-quaterdecies (fraud in sports competitions), and Article 25–sexiesdecies (smuggling) of Legislative Decree 231/2001, as well as administrative offences (as per the Consolidated Law on Finance) committed in the interest or to the benefit of the Foundation were considered remote. Consequently, based on the analysis described above, the following Sensitive Activities were identified¹³:

¹² The crimes in Article 25-quinquies, the commission of which is considered, in general, to be unlikely in the interest or to the benefit of the Foundation, are in any case significant, although limited to certain areas of activity, with the addition of Article 25-quinquies of Legislative Decree 231/2001 – following the entry into force of Law 199/2016 – concerning the offence contemplated in Article 603 bis of the criminal code “Illicit intermediation and exploitation of labour”. The principles in the Model are considered to be suitable for preventing all the crimes referred to in Article 25-quinquies of Legislative Decree 231/2001.

¹³ As crimes of association are by definition committed based on an agreement to commit any crime - the Sensitive Activities indicated below may also have crime risk profiles connected with “Organised crime” (Article 24-ter of Legislative Decree 231/2001) – with particular reference to “Criminal association” (Article 416 of the Criminal Code) and “Mafia-type association, also foreign” (Article 416-bis of the Criminal Code) – and “Cross-border Crimes” (Article 10, Law 146/2006), if the same crimes are committed or have effects in different States.

- **Crimes committed in relations with the Public Administration, private-to-private corruption and incitement to private-to-private corruption¹⁴**
 - management of relations with persons of external significance;
 - management of payments for goods and services/consultancies and professional services;
 - selection and management of suppliers and consultants/external professionals;
 - personnel selection and recruitment;
 - personnel management in terms of the bonus system and career path;
 - management of gifts and entertainment expenses;
 - management of requests for public funding for employee training;
 - management of reimbursements of expenses;
 - management of relations with public pension and social security bodies;
 - management of grant disbursements;
 - participation in competitions for government grants;
 - management of relations with Supervisory Authorities.
- **Corporate Offences**
 - management of relations with the Supervisory Authorities;
 - management of relations with the Control Body.
- **Crimes for the purpose of terrorism or subversion of democracy**
 - management of grant disbursements;
 - personnel selection and recruitment.
- **Crimes against the individual**
 - selection of manpower suppliers, including contractors;
 - recruitment and appointments of consulting companies and/or professionals.
- **Manslaughter or grievous bodily harm through negligence, committed in violation of the rules on health and safety at work**
 - management of occupational health and safety.
- **Receiving, laundering and using money, goods or assets of unlawful origin, as well as self-laundering**
 - the management of grant disbursements.
- **Cybercrime**
 - the use, management and monitoring of IT systems;
 - the management of documentation used in evidence.
- **Environmental offences**
 - waste management and the prevention of harmful ozone leaks into the atmosphere.

¹⁴ The crimes of "Private-to-private corruption" and "Incitement to private-to-private corruption", although listed under "Corporate crimes" (Article 25-ter of the Decree), are similar, in terms of their commission and principles of control and conduct affecting them, to the crime of "Corruption" listed under crimes committed in relations with the Public Administration, contemplated in Article 25 of Legislative Decree 231/2001.

- **Employment of illegally-resident foreign nationals**
 - personnel selection and recruitment;
 - recruitment and appointments of consulting companies and/or professionals;
 - selection of manpower suppliers, including contractors.
- **Inducement to refrain from making statements or to make false statements to the legal authorities**
 - management of relations with persons of external significance.
- **Offences related to the infringement of copyright laws**
 - use, management and monitoring of IT systems (including the procurement of products and software);
 - management and use of protected works.
- **Tax crimes**
 - activities related to bookkeeping, the preparation of financial statements and tax obligations.

With reference to each of the above risk areas, specific Protocols were defined in the special section of the Model, with the main procedures intended to mitigate the risk factors for the commission of crimes¹⁵; the next table indicates the Protocols for each of the risk areas identified:

¹⁵ With reference to information provided on "Organised crime" (Article 24-ter of Legislative Decree 231/2001) and "Cross-border Crimes" (Article 10 of Law 146/2006), the procedural principles defined in the Protocols are suitable for mitigating the risk factors connected with the aforementioned crimes.

| CRIME | SENSITIVE ACTIVITY | APPLICABLE PROTOCOL |
|---|---|--|
| Crimes committed in relations with the Public Administration, private-to-private corruption and incitement to private-to-private corruption | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - management of relations with persons of external significance - management of relations with public pension and social security bodies - participation in competitions for government grants - management of requests for public funding for employee training | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protocol for the management of relations with persons of external relevance |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - management of payments for goods and services/consultancies and professional services - selection and management of suppliers and consultants/external professionals | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protocol for the management of suppliers and purchasing procedures for goods, services and works - Protocol for the management of consultancies and professional services |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - personnel selection and recruitment - personnel management in terms of the bonus system and career path | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protocol for the management of personnel recruitment, hiring and appraisal |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - management of gifts and entertainment expenses - management of the reimbursement of employees' business expenses | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protocol for the management of gifts and entertainment expenses |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - management of grant disbursements | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protocol for the management of grant disbursements |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - management of relations with Supervisory Authorities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protocol for the management of relations with Supervisory Authorities |
| Corporate offences | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - management of relations with Supervisory Authorities | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protocol for the management of relations with Supervisory Authorities |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - management of relations with the Control Body | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protocol for the management of relations with Control Bodies |
| Crimes for the purpose of terrorism or subversion of democracy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - management of grant disbursements | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protocol for the management of grant disbursements |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - personnel selection and recruitment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protocol for the management of personnel recruitment, hiring and appraisal |
| Crimes against the individual | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - management of payments for goods and services/consultancies and professional services - selection and management of suppliers and consultants/external professionals | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protocol for the management of suppliers and purchasing procedures for goods, services and works - Protocol for the management of consultancies and professional services |
| Manslaughter or grievous bodily harm through negligence, committed in violation of the rules on health and safety at work | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - management of occupational health and safety | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protocol for the management of workplace health and safety |
| Receiving, laundering and using money, goods or assets of unlawful origin, as well as self-laundering | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - management of grant disbursements | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protocol for the management of grant disbursements |
| Cybercrime | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the use, management and monitoring of IT systems | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protocol for the management and use of IT systems and information assets |
| Environmental offences | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - waste management and the prevention of harmful ozone leaks into the atmosphere | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protocol for the management of environmental compliance |
| Crimes of employing illegally-staying third-country nationals | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - personnel selection and recruitment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protocol for the management of personnel recruitment, hiring and appraisal |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - selection of manpower suppliers, including contractors | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protocol for the management of suppliers and purchasing procedures for goods, services and works |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - recruitment and appointments of consulting companies and/or professionals | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Protocol for the management of consultancies and professional services |

| CRIME | SENSITIVE ACTIVITY | APPLICABLE PROTOCOL |
|---|---|--|
| Inducement to refrain from making statements or to make false statements to the legal authorities | - management of relations with persons of external significance | - Protocol for the management of relations with persons of external relevance |
| Copyright infringement and related crimes | - use, management and monitoring of IT systems (including the procurement of products and software) | - Protocol for the management and use of IT systems and information assets - Protocol for the management of suppliers and purchasing procedures for goods and services (<i>only as regards the procurement stage</i>) |
| | - management and use of protected works | - Protocol for the management and use of IT systems and information assets |
| Tax crimes | - activities related to bookkeeping, the preparation of financial statements and tax obligations | - Protocol for the management of the accounts, preparation of financial reporting and tax obligations |

Chapter 11 - The Supervisory Body

11.1 Role of the Supervisory Body

The Foundation's Board of Directors, implementing the provisions of the Decree, has set up a Supervisory and Control Body, tasked with monitoring the functioning of and compliance with the Organisational, Management and Control Model and overseeing its updates.

In accordance with Legislative Decree 231/2001, the SB's operations must be autonomous and independent, professional and consistent, so as to ensure effective and efficient implementation of the Model.

The autonomy and independence of the SB translates into its autonomy of control from all forms of interference or influence by any member of the legal entity and, in particular, the management body.

To ensure compliance with the requirements of autonomy and independence – and to secure sufficient guarantees to prevent the SB or any of its members being removed or penalised as a result of carrying out their duties – the SB reports exclusively to the Foundation's Board of Directors.

The Foundation, in compliance with legal provisions in Legislative Decree 231/2001 and based on indications of main trade associations, opted for a Body with several members; in particular, the Supervisory Body comprises three members, of whom one is Chair, appointed by the Foundation's Board of Directors.

The members of the Supervisory Body remain in office for the duration of the Board of Directors that appointed them and are always eligible for re-election.

The Foundation's Board of Directors establishes the annual fee payable to the members of the SB for the entire term in office.

11.2 Functioning of the SB

In its first meeting, the SB may establish the frequency of meetings, apart from the Chair of the SB or its members being able to request additional meetings in writing, or whenever considered necessary for the duties of the SB to be carried out. The Foundation's Board of Directors, Chair and Secretary General may convene the SB whenever clarifications, information or evaluations are necessary.

11.3 Required expertise, integrity and reasons for ineligibility of SB members

Overall, the SB has legal, accounting and internal control duties.

Members of the SB also have specialist knowledge, adequate for the function, regarding the adoption of Legislative Decree 231/2001 and the operation of the organisation and management models contemplated in Article 6, paragraph 1), letter a) of the Decree; this knowledge may derive, for example, from having been or from being a part of Supervisory Bodies or having conducted research, studies and consultancies on the aforesaid issues, in a professional capacity.

Persons to whom the conditions in Article 2382 and 2399 of the Civil Code apply cannot be appointed to the SB.

In addition, a person cannot be appointed as a member of the SB if they have been convicted and sentenced as detailed below, even if judgement is not final or the sentence has been conditionally suspended, or in the event of a judgement issued pursuant to articles 444 et seq. of the Criminal Procedure Code, unless rehabilitated:

- to imprisonment for a period not less than one year for one of the offences provided for by Royal Decree 267 of 16 March 1942;
- to imprisonment for more than one year, for one of the offences under the rules on banking, finance, securities and insurance, and the rules governing markets, securities and payment instruments;
- to imprisonment for a period not less than one year for a crime against the public administration, against public faith, against property, against the public economy, or for a tax offence;
- for any offence committed with criminal intent subject to imprisonment for not less than two years;
- for one of the offences covered by Title XI of Book V of the Civil Code;
- for an offence that leads and has led to conviction resulting in disqualification, even temporary, from public office, or temporary disqualification from managerial positions for legal entities and enterprises;
- for one of the criminal offences or administrative offences set out in the Decree, even if with sentences lower than those stated above;
- anyone found to have been a member of the SB in companies that are subject to the penalties laid down in article 9 of the Decree;
- anyone definitively subject to one of the injunctions set out in Article 67, Legislative Decree 159 of 2011, as amended.

Candidates to become members of the SB must sign a self-declaration in lieu of affidavit that they are not ineligible for any of the reasons mentioned above, expressly undertaking to communicate any changes to the content of such statements.

11.4 Dismissal of SB members

The Foundation's Board of Directors can dismiss members of the SB only if significant violations of their mandate are discovered that relate to their duties under the law or this Model; The Board of Directors can also dismiss one or more members if it becomes aware of any of the reasons for ineligibility or forfeiture indicated below.

11.5 Forfeiture of SB members

SB members forfeit their position if, after their appointment, they:

- are in one of the situations contemplated in Article 2399 Civil Code;
- no longer meet the integrity requirements;

- are found, after appointment, to have been a member of the SB in companies or entities subject to the penalties laid down in article 9 of the Decree in relation to offences or administrative offences (as per the Consolidated Law on Finance) committed during their term in office;
- are found by the Board of Directors to have been careless, incompetent or to have acted with gross negligence in performing the tasks assigned to the SB and performed by it in accordance with law and this Model, and in particular in the identification and consequent resolution of breaches under the Model, and also – in the most serious cases – to have committed offences.

11.6 Suspension of SB members

The following circumstances are grounds for suspension of an SB member:

- the application of a personal precautionary measure;
- the provisional application of one of the precautionary measures provided for by Article 67 of Legislative Decree 159 of 2011, as amended.

11.7 Duties and functions of the SB

As regards supervision of the Model's functioning and compliance, the SB is responsible for:

- supervising the Target Recipients' observance of the Model's requirements on an ongoing basis, with particular regard to sensitive activities;
- checking on transactions or specific actions resulting from sensitive activities, on a regular and ad-hoc basis;
- collecting, processing and storing all relevant information acquired in the performance of its duties;
- setting up an email inbox that can be accessed solely by the members of the SB, then informing the Target Recipients of this address and of a physical mailing address to which they may submit – in a sealed envelope addressed to the members of the SB – reports of infringements of the Model, as well as reports of breaches committed by people required to comply with specific provisions of the Model;
- assess reports from the Target Recipients concerning possible infringements of the Model, as well as reports of breaches committed by people required to comply with specific provisions of the Model;
- perform appropriate inspections to ascertain violations of the Model, working in coordination on each occasion with the offices or relevant operational areas to obtain all information relevant to the investigation;
- prepare a brief report to explain the decision taken in each investigation carried out and provide a record of what happened;
- report to the Foundation's competent offices or bodies, in order to start disciplinary proceedings, violations of the Model that have been identified, as well as violations by persons required to comply with specific provisions of the model, in order to evaluate whether to adopt remedial measures;
- coordinate with units that manage personnel training within the Foundation, in order to define specific training programmes for the adequate dissemination of the Model;
- monitor initiatives for disseminating and raising awareness of the principles of the Model among the Target Recipients;
- answer Target Recipients' questions on the Model and receive any suggestions regarding its implementation and improved effectiveness;
- retain all documentation relating to the activities specified above.

As regards updating the Model – notwithstanding the Board of Directors' responsibility to approve amendments to the Model – the SB will inform the Board of any required implementation of the Model and periodically monitor its adequacy.

In this regard, the SB's responsibilities are:

- monitoring changes in relevant regulations;
- analysis of activities carried out by the Foundation, in order to continually identify sensitive activities;
- monitoring updates to each section of the Model, in order to prevent crimes/administrative offences, coordinating with units/functions;
- evaluating changes to the Model in the event of criminal offences/administrative offences or significant violations;
- proposing any updates to the Model to the Board of Directors, based on changes in the Foundation's operations and on amendments to Legislative Decree 231/2001.

In carrying out these activities, the SB may be assisted by the Foundation's other internal offices and by external consultants with specific expertise, whose professional contribution is necessary from time to time, without the need - in the context of the expenditure budget assigned annually to the SB by the Board of Directors on the proposals of the SB - to obtain specific authorisations from the Board.

11.8 Reporting of the Supervisory Body to the Foundation's Board of Directors

The SB reports to the Foundation's Board of Directors on issues relating to the Model.

The SB can be called at any time by the Foundation's Board of Directors to report on its activities and to confer with it. The SB may also request to meet the Foundation's Board of Directors whenever it needs to report violations of the Model promptly or call its attention to problems with the functioning and compliance of the Model.

The SB provides clarifications on interpretation problems or matters relative to the Model.

On an annual basis, the Body must prepare a written report for the Foundation's Board of Directors, signed by all members, concerning:

- the SB's activities during the period;
- any critical issues found in relation to conduct and events;
- the planned corrective actions and progress with their implementation.

With reference to the report to give to the Foundation's Board of Directors, the SB also prepares a notice to include in the report on operations of the financial statements, and a plan of activities scheduled for the following year. The Board of Directors can also ask the SB to perform additional checks on specific topics.

The Body specifically establishes the procedures and intervals at which the various appointed offices must provide the necessary information in order for controls to be carried out effectively.

11.9 Connection between the Foundation's Supervisory Bodies, the Operating Bodies and CSP-ST

With the aim of monitoring the coherent approach of the Foundation, its Operating Bodies and CSP-ST, and of maintaining an overall vision of issues concerning various operating realities, Supervisory Bodies liaise, also through the reciprocal exchange of information. This is necessary also in the case of events/significant information regarding compliance with, the functioning and alignment of the Model, as well as changes to the system of mandates or respective organisational and governance structures/units.

11.10 SB reporting obligations

The SB must be promptly informed of operations adopted as regards Sensitive Activities that could expose the Foundation to the risk of the commission of crimes pursuant to Legislative Decree 231/2001.

In order to continually monitor Sensitive Activities, the SB uses a system of information flows from the Foundation's functions/offices that operate in areas considered at potential risk of the crimes indicated in Legislative Decree 231/2001 being committed and/or from other offices/functions in the organisation that have data and information which can assist the SB in carrying out supervisory activities.

The section "Information flows of the Supervisory Body" in each of the Protocols indicates the type of data/information which, as part of each Sensitive Activity, must be regularly sent to the Supervisory Body, and the frequency.

To manage these periodic information flows, the Foundation has adopted an internal procedure where assigned subjects send the above information to the Supervisory Body, according to the IT procedures and times indicated.

Moreover, the Compagnia's Internal Audit function periodically carries out checks on the Compagnia's behalf on the main activities/processes of its Operating Bodies, making the relevant findings available to their Bodies (including their SBs); these audits - conducted based on the audit plan approved by the Compagnia's Board of Directors from year to year - may also cover the Foundation's Sensitive Activities of the Foundation referred to in Chapter 10 above, since they are referred to and regulated within the Company's internal regulations on Operating Bodies.

With a view to a greater interaction between Foundation's control bodies, information is periodically exchanged between the Supervisory Body and the Foundation's Control Body and/or Independent Auditors.

Where considered necessary for its supervisory purposes, the SB may also request reports/documents or flows in addition to those described (with the procedures and times defined from time to time), to the functions/offices referred to in the introduction and/or schedules meetings, even at regular intervals, with the heads of the functions/offices.

Data, documentation and materials sent to the SB are filed in a dedicated hard and/or soft copy archive kept in compliance with applicable regulations on personal data processing.

11.11 Disclosures

The Foundation has set up specific channels to enable Recipients to send the Supervisory Body, protecting the Foundation's integrity, disclosures concerning crimes which are significant for the purposes of Legislative Decree 231/2001 and that are based on specific, concordant aspects, or violations of the Model and/or its principles of conduct, that the Recipients become aware of in relation to functions carried out.

In particular, these disclosures must be made directly in writing to the SB, in a closed envelope, sent to:

Organismo di Vigilanza della Fondazione 1563 per l'Arte e la Cultura

Piazza Gian Lorenzo Bernini 5

10138 Turin

or alternatively by email to

odv@fondazione1563.it

The channels adopted to send disclosures are suitable for guaranteeing the confidentiality of the identity of the disclosing party in activities to manage disclosures and only members of the SB can access this information, who undertake to use it for the audit and control purposes assigned to their function.

The SB assesses the disclosures received and carries out further investigations, talking to the disclosing party and/or person responsible for the alleged violation and giving the reason for refusing to proceed with an internal investigation in writing.

The disclosing parties are protected from any direct or indirect form of retaliation, discrimination or penalisation, for reasons related directly or indirectly to the disclosure, save for legal obligations and the protection of the rights of the Foundation or persons accused erroneously and/or in bad faith.

The violations of measures to protect disclosing parties, and disclosures made with wilful misconduct or gross negligence without grounds, are a violation of this Model and as such are subject to the penalties indicated in the applicable Disciplinary system.

Disclosures sent to the SB are filed in a dedicated hard and/or soft copy archive kept in compliance with applicable regulations on personal data processing.

Chapter 12 – Disciplinary system

12.1 Purpose of the disciplinary system

The introduction of an adequate system of penalties which are in proportion to the severity of the violation of the rules in this Model and the principles of conduct referred to, by senior officers, employees, persons receiving grants, staff, consultants, suppliers and partners of the Foundation are essential in order for the Model to be fully effective. In fact, under Article 6.1.e. of Legislative Decree 231/2001, establishing this disciplinary and/or contractual penalties system is an essential requirement of the Model for the purposes of exemption from administrative liability.

The type and level of each of the penalties established is decided taking into account the degree of imprudence, carelessness, negligence, culpability, or wilfulness of the act/omission, also considering whether the act/omission was repeated a number of times, and the work carried out by the person concerned and their position, together with any other relevant circumstances characterising the fact.

Such disciplinary action shall be pursued regardless of the initiation and/or performance and finalisation of any criminal judicial action, since the principles and the rules of conduct laid down in the Model are adopted by the Foundation in full autonomy and independently of any criminal offences which said conduct may determine and which it is for the judicial authority to ascertain.

The foregoing is without prejudice to any claims for compensation if the conduct violating the rules and principles of conduct in this Model causes actual harm to the Foundation, such as in the case of a judge adopting the measures indicated in Legislative Decree 231/2001.

The Supervisory Body is responsible for verifying the adequacy of the disciplinary system and constantly monitoring the application of penalties to employees, as well as of actions relating to external parties. The Supervisory Body will also report any violations that it becomes aware of during the performance of its own duties.

12.2 Disciplinary measures resulting from violations by middle management and office staff

The violation of rules and principles of conduct in this Model (considered in full) by non-managerial personnel is considered as a "disciplinary offence" and, as such, it may be sanctioned through a system of disciplinary measures consistent with the system in the contract of employment adopted.

After the SB has been informed of the violation of the rules set out in the Model, or after the SB has performed inspections that find violations of these rules, a disciplinary investigation will be carried out.

This procedure will be conducted by the SB, together with the person in charge of managing human resources at the Foundation, in compliance with the contract of employment adopted, and Article 7 of Law 300 of 20 May 1970 (Law 300/1970).

After establishing the existence of the disciplinary offence, the dedicated person/body decides on whether penalties will be applied, based on the Foundation's system of powers and mandates.

The Foundation will issue the employee with the most appropriate disciplinary penalty from those listed, considering the employee's overall conduct and the general criteria specifically indicated in the previous section:

- A **VERBAL WARNING** can be issued in the event of a slight violation of the principles and rules of conduct set out in this Model or in the event of actions, within a risk type identified in the Model, that are not in line with or not appropriate for the aforementioned principles and rules, with such action constituting a slight breach of the Model.
- A **WRITTEN WARNING** can be issued in the event of repeated slight violations of the principles and rules of conduct set out in this Model or in the event of repeated actions, within a risk type identified in the Model, that are not in line with or not appropriate for the aforementioned principles and rules, or the directives and instructions issued by management and superiors. This sanction will also be applied in the event of unjustified absence from the training courses on Legislative Decree 231/2001, the Model and other related subjects.
- A **PENALTY OF NO MORE THAN THE AMOUNT EQUAL TO 4 HOURS OF BASIC PAY** (where indicated in the contract) may be imposed in the case of failure, even if minor, but in any case not serious, to observe the principles and rules of conduct in the Model, or the adoption, in relation to the risk profiles identified in the Model, of a conduct that does not conform to or is not adequate for the provisions in the Model.
- A **SUSPENSION WITHOUT PAY FOR UP TO 10 DAYS** can be applied in the event of a violation of the principles and rules of conduct set out in this Model or in the event of event of actions, within a risk type identified in the Model, that are not in line with or not appropriate with respect to the provisions of the Model, to such an extent that they are considered to be of a certain level of seriousness, or in the event of repetitions of disciplinary offences previously sanctioned with a **WRITTEN WARNING**.
- **DISMISSAL FOR JUST CAUSE (WITH NOTICE)** can be used in the event of an action that constitutes a significant violation of the principles and rules of conduct set out in this Model when carrying out an action covered by the risk profiles identified in the Model, exclusively when this action is only potentially likely to constitute a crime, or in the event of repetitions of disciplinary offences previously sanctioned with a Suspension.
- **DISMISSAL FOR JUST CAUSE (WITHOUT NOTICE)** can be used in the event of an action that constitutes a significant violation of the principles and rules of conduct set out in this Model when carrying out an action covered by the risk profiles identified in the Model, when this action is wilful or grossly negligent and when it is likely to constitute a crime or cause such serious harm to the relationship of trust that characterises the employment relationship that it cannot be continued, even provisionally.

This sanction will also specifically be applied in cases of:

- failure to prepare documentation required by the Model or incomplete or lacking preparation of this documentation in order to wilfully circumvent the requirements of the Model, or removal, destruction or alteration of this documentation;
- any action taken to wilfully circumvent the requirements of the Model;
- hindering controls and/or impeding access to information and documentation by the persons responsible for controls or decisions.

This is without prejudice to all provisions of Article 7, Law 300/1970, which are understood to be reproduced here in full. In particular:

- the obligation – in relation to the application of any disciplinary action – to inform the employee of the accusation in advance and to allow them to defend themselves;
- the obligation – except for the verbal warning – to issue the sanction at least 5 days after notification of the accusation (during which the employee may submit their explanations).

12.3 Disciplinary measures resulting from violations by management

The violation of the principles and rules of conduct set out in this Model by managers or in the event of actions that are not in line with the risk profiles identified in the Model will be subject to the most appropriate disciplinary measure.

After the SB has been informed of the violation of the rules set out in the Model, or after the SB has performed audits that find violations of these rules, a disciplinary investigation will be carried out.

This procedure will be conducted by the SB, together with the person in charge of managing the Foundation's human resources, in compliance with the contract of employment adopted, and Article 7 of Law 300 of 20 May 1970 (Law 300/1970).

Following the commission of the above violations by managerial personnel, a sanction may be applied, consisting of dismissal pursuant to Article 2119 of the Civil Code, to be decided by the Board of Directors as provided for in the articles of association, following a procedure conducted according to the rules in Article 7 of Law no. 300 of 20 May 1970 (Law 300/1970).

The failure by management staff to supervise the correct application by hierarchically junior employees of the rules of conduct, the rules and the procedures set out in the Model is a disciplinary offence. In addition, the violation of the rules of conduct contained in the Model by management staff themselves or, more generally, acting in their respective roles in a way that is not consistent with the conduct reasonably expected of a manager in light of their role and level of autonomy is also a disciplinary offence.

Depending on the seriousness of the manager's omission, in light of Article 2106 of the Italian Civil Code, if dismissal is not justified, then alternative disciplinary measures can be assessed, such as changes in their responsibilities and/or position, without prejudice to the limit set out in Article 2103 of the Italian Civil Code and the rule set forth in Article 7.4 of Law 300/1970.

12.4 Disciplinary measures resulting from violations by the Secretary General

If the Secretary General has adopted a conduct that does not conform to or is not adequate for the rules and principles of conduct in the Model, he/she may be subject to the measures indicated in the disciplinary system for senior managers (see 14.3), if they have a contract of employment as senior management with the Foundation.

If the Secretary General is not an employee of the organisation, the Supervisory Body, after ensuring that the conduct violated the Model, will provide adequate disclosure to the Foundation's Board of Directors that will adopt initiatives considered appropriate.

12.5 Disciplinary measures resulting from violations by members of company boards

Following the disclosure to the SB of a conduct that goes against the requirements of the Model adopted by a member of the Foundation's Board of Directors, or following the direct notification of this conduct by the SB as part of its control activities, a procedure will be started to investigate the conduct of the Board. If an offence is ascertained, the SB will inform the Foundation's Board of Directors that will adopt initiatives considered appropriate, or will send - at its discretion - the documents to the relevant bodies of the Compagnia.

In the event of violation of the provisions of the Model committed by a member of the Foundation's Control Body, the SB will provide adequate disclosure to the Foundation's Board

of Directors, which will take the initiatives deemed appropriate, or send - at its discretion - the acts to the Compagnia's competent bodies.

12.6 Disciplinary measures resulting from violations by persons receiving grants, suppliers, consultants, collaborators and partners

In the event that the persons receiving grants from the Foundation violate the principles of conduct and provisions in the Model, the SB will send a brief written report to the Secretary General. These violations will be considered by the Secretary General in conjunction with the head of the unit the report refers to and may result in the grant being suspended, withdrawn or a request made for it to be returned.

Moreover, in the event that the suppliers, consultants, staff and partners of the Foundation violate the principles of conduct and provisions in the Model, the SB will send a brief written report to the Secretary General. These violations will be considered by the Secretary General in conjunction with the head of the unit the relationship/service refers to, and may result in penalties being imposed and/or the termination of the contract as provided for in specific clauses in relative contracts, without affecting claims for compensation.

Chapter 13 - Training and internal communication

The administrative liability regime laid out by the law and the Organisational, Management and Control Model adopted by the Foundation form an overall system which must be reflected in the operational conduct of its Staff and the members of Bodies.

As such, it is essential to implement a communication and training system for disseminating the contents of the Legislative Decree and of the Organisational Model adopted, including all its various components (e.g. the aims of the Model, its structure and key components, the powers and delegation system, identification of the Supervisory Body, information flows to the Supervisory Body). The purpose is to ensure that knowledge of the subject matter and compliance with the rules arising from it become an integral part of staff professional culture.

Training and internal communications for all staff – with due regard to their specific duties – have been structured with this in mind, to ensure widespread knowledge of the subjects in question and a corporate culture that embraces them, thereby mitigating the risk of offences being committed.

13.1 Internal communication

The adoption of this Model is notified by the Foundation to all personnel with a copy of the Organisational, Management and Control Model attached.

New hires receive a copy of the Organisational, Management and Control Model when they join, together with the other relevant documents.

By signing a declaration, staff members confirm they have received the documents and have read them fully, and undertake to comply with the rules they contain.

The Organisational, management and control model is available to consult, published on the intranet. The published documents are regularly updated to incorporate any intervening changes in legislation and in the organisational model.

13.2 Training

In order to effectively adopt the Model, the Foundation's general objective is to guarantee that all Recipients of the Model are informed of the rules of conduct in the Model. All Recipients must be fully informed of the Model's objectives of fairness and transparency, as well as the procedures followed by the Foundation to achieve these objectives.

There is also a specific need to ensure that staff whose work has been found to be or could be "at risk" have proper knowledge of the Model's requirements and the underlying basis for its effective implementation. These objectives target the Foundation's resources.

The SB, working closely with the head of human resources, will evaluate the training plan with reference to course contents, delivery procedures, **repeat courses**, controls on **mandatory attendance** and **measures to adopt against people who do not attend courses** without a justified reason.

Based on the above, the Foundation has planned actions to disseminate the requirements of the Model as far as possible, and ensure the consequent familiarisation of all personnel.

Training sessions are therefore provided for all the Foundation's personnel, to explain the following topics:

- regulatory framework (consequences for the Entity due to the commission of crimes and administrative offences under Legislative Decree 231/2001, essential characteristics of the crimes and the Model's function in this context);
- the Model.

Participation in the training processes described above is mandatory and recorded. Attendees are required to sign in and the names of those present are sent to the SB.

For **new hires** or anyone unable to attend the courses discussed above for valid reasons, specific courses must be organised by agreement with the manager.

The **courses will be repeated** periodically in order to verify the effective application of the Model by Target Recipients and their awareness of the topics and requirements set out in the said Model.

13.3 Information for persons receiving grants, suppliers, consultants, staff and partners

The persons receiving grants, suppliers, external staff, consultants and partners are informed of the Foundation's adoption of this Model, and of the need for them to conform to the requirements in Legislative Decree 231/2001, as well as the aforementioned regulations.



PRINCIPLES OF CONDUCT

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Introduction

The **Fondazione 1563 per l'Arte e la Cultura** (also the "Foundation") - formerly known as the Fondazione dell'Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino per la Cultura, la Scienza e l'Arte and later as the Fondazione per l'Arte della Compagnia di San Paolo - is a non-profit body under private law set up by public deed on 6 May 1985 and with registered office in Turin, specialising in supporting research in the humanities, with particular attention to young scholars who wish to improve their training in order to gain access to cultural professions.

In particular, the Foundation aims to promote the preservation, enrichment and enhancement of the artistic, cultural, archival and library heritage and to carry out research and higher education activities in the field of the humanities.

The Foundation is one of the Operating Bodies ¹of the Compagnia di San Paolo (also the "Compagnia") understood as a series of non-commercial bodies with legal personality of which the Compagnia is founder or co-founder and which, operating in a specialised manner in certain areas of intervention of the Compagnia itself, supplements the latter's actions. The establishment of these Operating Bodies and the procedures for managing relations between them and the Compagnia are governed in specific internal regulations². In this regard, the Compagnia has set out specific Operating Guidelines that the Operating Bodies are required to apply and these include, inter alia, operational indications on certain sensitive activities/processes of the said Bodies from the point of view of Legislative Decree 231/2001.

Finally, in accordance with these regulations, the Compagnia is expected to make a contribution each year to support the Foundation's institutional activities (which may include further contributions or support of specific projects).

The framework of rules in which the Foundation operates is based on general laws, specific laws, regulations resulting therefrom, the Articles of Association of the Compagnia and regulatory documents approved by competent statutory bodies.

The Foundation has adopted the following principles of conduct in order to clearly and transparently define the values that inspire it in pursuing its objectives of efficiency and effectiveness, anchoring its activities to criteria of lawfulness, transparency, responsibility and objectivity according to rules of good conduct.

The principles of conduct defines the values and rules that members of Statutory Bodies and employees of the Foundation ("Recipients") must observe.

The senior managers and heads of the Foundation must align the entity's actions to comply with the principles of conduct, disseminating knowledge among employees, and promoting knowledge sharing.

¹ Besides the Fondazione, the following Operating Bodies are in place: Ufficio Pio, Fondazione Collegio Carlo Alberto, Fondazione per la Scuola, Italian Institute for Genomic Medicine – IIGM (former HuGeF), Fondazione Leading Innovation & Knowledge for Society – LINKS (body resulting from the merger of SiTI and the Istituto Superiore Mario Boella, former Operating Bodies of the Compagnia, effective from 1 January 2019)

²Pursuant to this internal regulation, an operating body is recognised as such or its status is withdrawn, as resolved by the Governing Council of the Compagnia, with particular reference to the mission and objectives of the entity, after consulting with the entity concerned and, in the case of partnerships, with the members or other founding partners.

The value and importance of the principles of conduct are consolidated through a provision establishing a specific liability of Entities, as a consequence of the commission of crimes and administrative offences referred to in Legislative Decree 231 of 8 June 2001.

The persons receiving grants, Consultants, Staff, Suppliers, Partners and anyone operating in the name and on behalf of the Foundation must be familiar with the principles of conduct of the Foundation and its rules of conduct.

Core principles

Compliance with laws and regulations

All activities carried out in the name and on behalf of the Foundation must comply with applicable laws and regulations. Any violations of laws or regulations cannot be justified in any case by developing or pursuing the interests of the Foundation.

Each Recipient undertakes to diligently become familiar with laws and regulations applicable to their functions.

Besides the general principles of diligence and loyalty in Article 2104 of the Civil Code, each Employee must observe the rules of conduct in applicable collective contracts.

Integrity

In carrying out their functions, each Recipient must adopt a conduct based on transparency and moral integrity and, in particular, on values of honesty, fairness and good faith. Pursuing the Foundation's interest cannot in any way justify a conduct that goes against the principles of fairness and honesty; for these reasons, Recipients must refuse any type of benefit or gift, received or offered, that may be considered as an attempt to influence the independent judgement and conduct of the parties involved.

Loyalty

External relations and relations with own employees and staff must be based on the utmost loyalty, which means respecting agreements, acting with a sense of responsibility, valuing and safeguarding the Foundation's assets with a clear and functional management of information and the adoption of the rule of good faith, in all activities or decisions.

Dignity and equality

Each Recipient recognises and respects the personal dignity, private life and rights of all individuals.

Each Recipient works with men and women of different nationalities, cultures, religions and ethnic groups. The Foundation rejects and prohibits any type of discrimination, harassment or wrongdoing, whether sexual, personal or of another nature.

Professionalism and cooperation

All Recipients carry out their activities with the professionalism required of their duties and functions, fully committed to achieving the targets assigned to them and being held accountable in relation to their duties. All Recipients must diligently take part in continual professional development activities. Mutual cooperation among persons involved in any capacity in the same project - particularly with reference to the transparency and sharing of relevant information - is an essential aspect for the Foundation. The quality and efficiency of the internal organisation and reputation of the Foundation are determined to a considerable extent by the conduct of each Recipient, who must therefore contribute by adopting a conduct that safeguards these values.

Traceability and confidentiality of information

Each Recipient must retain adequate documentation of all transactions carried out, in order to be able to check the reasons and characteristics of the transaction at any time during the authorisation, development, registration and control stages.

In compliance with law, the Foundation guarantees the confidentiality of the information it has. Recipients are prohibited from using confidential or inside information for purposes not related to their operating activities, before this information is formalised, authorised or notified to parties concerned.

Conflict of interests

In carrying out their functions, Recipients must avoid actual or potential conflicts of interest. By way of example, a conflict of interest occurs in the following situations:

- the use of one's own functional position to pursue interests that go against those of the Foundation;
- the use of information obtained during work to one's own or others' benefit, in contrast with the interest of the Foundation; as indicated further on, a conflict of interest occurs in situations where the person may be influenced in his/her decisions/choices in such a way as to affect the ability to take decisions in the best interests of the Foundation;
- the undertaking of positions or carrying out work of any kind at persons receiving grants, customers, suppliers, competitors and third parties in general, in contrast with the interests of the Foundation.

Each situation that may potentially generate a conflict of interests or in any case that can affect the Recipient's ability to take decisions in the best interests of the Foundation must be immediately notified by the Recipient to the Supervisory Body, sending an email to odv@fondazione1563.it, and in said case, the Recipient must refrain from carrying out activities connected with or relative to this situation.

External relations

Relations with persons receiving grants, partners and external counterparties

Relations with persons receiving grants, partners and external counterparties take place in compliance with the fundamental principles in this document and with applicable laws.

Activities with external counterparties must conform to principles of honesty, fairness, availability and transparency, and criteria of competency, professionalism, dedication and efficiency.

In developing initiatives with persons receiving grants, partners and external counterparties, Recipients must comply with the principles of conduct in this document. In particular, they must:

- establish relations only with persons receiving grants, partners and external counterparties that have a respectable reputation and whose ethics culture is comparable with that of the Foundation;
- ensure transparency agreements and avoid signing understandings or agreements that are contrary to the law;
- maintain transparent, cooperative relations with persons receiving grants, partners and external counterparties; accept gifts or donations from persons receiving grants, partners and external counterparties only if of modest value³ and consistent with normal accepted practices, and in any case as long as they do not compromise integrity and independent judgement.

Relations with Governments, Institutions and Public Offices or offices with public functions

Relations with the Public Administration and public institutions (by way of example, Municipalities, Ministries and their local offices, Public Entities, Tax Authorities, Entities and Companies operating in the public services sector, Territorial Entities, Local Entities, the Data Protection Authority, Universities, External Auditors) are based on the utmost transparency and fairness, in compliance with the principles of conduct in this document, and with the articles of association of the Foundation and applicable laws.

In particular, by way of example only, the following conduct is prohibited, in Italy and abroad:

- promising, offering or in any way paying or providing sums of money, assets in kind or other benefits, also following unlawful pressure, personally to public officers or private individuals providing a public service, with the aim of promoting or encouraging the interests of the Foundation. The above rules cannot be circumvented by using other forms of aid or assistance such as positions, consultancies, advertising, sponsorships, job opportunities, commercial opportunities or any other kind of opportunity;
- in any case, acting in such a way as to unduly influence the decisions of officers that manage or take decisions on behalf of the public administration;
- providing or promising to provide, soliciting or obtaining information and/or documents that are confidential or in any case that could compromise the integrity or reputation of one or both parties in violation of the principles of transparency and professional propriety.

Offering gifts or hospitality to Public Officials or Public Service Officers is permitted where directly referable to normal acts of courtesy or considered usual in relation to the occasion, and provided the integrity and reputation of the Foundation is not compromised, and that the independent judgement of the recipient is not influenced.

³ A limit of 150 euros has been established, based on applicable external regulations.

Relations with suppliers of goods and service providers

The selection of suppliers of goods and services providers, and in any case the purchase of goods and services of any kind by dedicated units are based on objective, documentable criteria that seek the best balance between cost effectiveness and a quality performance. The Foundation also promotes and encourages the rotation of suppliers in the supply acquisition process.

In relations with suppliers, the Foundation is inspired by principles of transparency, equality, loyalty and free competition. In particular, in these relations, the Foundation shall:

- establish efficient, transparent and collaborative relations, by maintaining an open and frank dialogue in line with contractual best practices;
- secure suppliers' cooperation in consistently ensuring the best balance between quality, cost and delivery times;
- enforce the conditions stipulated in the contract;
- request suppliers to observe the principles of conduct adopted by the Foundation and include a specific clause in contracts;
- operate within the applicable regulations and demand due compliance with those regulations.

In compliance with criteria of social responsibility, the Foundation requests its suppliers to comply in full with laws and regulations on labour, occupational health and safety and environmental protection.

On an annual basis, the Foundation publishes the list of all supplies of goods, services and works for amounts above €50,000 (including VAT) assigned in the previous year, on its website; for each contract, the contractor's trading name, the purpose and the total amount of the contract is indicated in the list.

Relations with staff/consultants

In relations with staff/consultants, the Foundation shall:

- carefully assess the advisability of using the services of external staff/consultants and select counterparties with adequate professional qualifications and reputation;
- establish efficient, transparent and collaborative relations, by maintaining an open and frank dialogue in line with contractual best practices;
- secure the cooperation of staff/consultants in consistently ensuring the best balance between service quality, cost and compliance with times;
- enforce the conditions stipulated in the contract;
- request staff/consultants to observe the principles of conduct adopted by the Foundation and include a specific clause in contracts;
- operate within the applicable regulations and demand due compliance with those regulations.

Public Disclosure

Public disclosure

The Foundation acknowledges that the mass media have a fundamental role in the information transfer process. For this reason, relations with both national and foreign mass media are managed in full compliance with principles of transparency, clarity, accuracy and timeliness.

Relations with the mass media are only managed by delegated persons or structures/units. It is strictly prohibited for Recipients to give information to representatives of the mass media or to commit to giving this information without authorisation from competent subjects/structures/units. It is also prohibited to offer payments, give gifts or donations intended to influence the professional activities of the mass media.

Recipients are required to disclose to the public information concerning the objectives, activities, action areas and results of the Foundation, by participating in public events, conferences, congresses, seminars or the preparation of articles, essays and publications in general, and are required to obtain authorisation from the senior management of the unit the texts, reports and communication lines belong to, agreeing on and checking the contents with the competent unit.

Information dissemination

In carrying out its activities, the Foundation ensures the transparency of choices made. The dissemination of information must be managed according to criteria of truthfulness, accuracy and timeliness. For this purpose, information for internal and external recipients (institutional partners, suppliers, other partners) must be prepared scrupulously and in compliance with these criteria.

Human resource and employment policy

General principles

The loyalty, capacity, professionalism, reliability, preparation and dedication of personnel represent crucial values and conditions for achieving the Foundation's objectives.

As regards recruitment, which takes place in compliance with the principles of conduct in this document, equal opportunities and without any discrimination - the Foundation operates so that acquired resources correspond to profiles actually necessary for organisational needs, avoiding favouritism and facilitation of any kind.

In the development of human resources, the Foundation undertakes to create and maintain necessary conditions so that the abilities, expertise and knowledge of each employee may be further expanded, in order to ensure that the Foundation's objectives are effectively reached. For this reason, the Foundation pursues a policy that recognises merit, in compliance with equal opportunities.

In this context, employees are requested to gain and promote the acquisition of new competencies, abilities and knowledge, and to operate, in their activities, in full compliance with the Foundation's organisational structure, also to allow for a correct and orderly activation of the internal control chain and the development of a specific, structured framework of responsibilities.

Recruitment, appraisal and professional training

Personnel recruitment must take place in strict compliance with the standard rules defined by the Foundation and must be aligned with criteria of transparency in evaluating requirements of competency and professionalism, ability and individual potential.

In personnel recruitment and management activities, and in professional relations, Recipients must take into account at all times respect for people, their dignity and values, avoiding any discrimination based on gender, ethnic origin, nationality, age, political opinions, religious beliefs, health, sexual orientation and social/economic conditions.

Even the prospect of increases in remuneration, other benefits or career developments is prohibited, in relation to activities that go against the law, the principles of conduct in this document and internal regulations.

Any retaliation against Recipients that refuse to adopt an unlawful conduct or that complain of or report such a conduct, is prohibited.

Remuneration

Without prejudice to compliance with statutory regulations, the remuneration system, at any level, regarding both money and benefit components, must follow the principle that remuneration is determined only based on appraisals concerning training, specific professionalism, experience gained, merit demonstrated and the achievement of assigned objectives.

Workplace

Recipients must adopt a conduct in the workplace that is based on reliability, order and decorum.

The Foundation specifically prohibits harassment or intolerance of any kind in the workplace.

Recipients work together in order to achieve shared results and commit to creating a calm, gratifying work climate.

Occupational health and safety

The Foundation is committed to developing and adopting strategies, policies and operating plans in order to prevent and manage all wilful or negligent misconduct that could directly harm the personnel of the Foundation and/or damage its tangible and intangible resources.

Recipients undertake to foster and consolidate a culture of safety, to develop an awareness of risks, promoting the responsible conduct of all staff and operating to safeguard staff health and safety, above all through prevention.

Activities must be carried out in compliance with applicable regulations on occupational health and safety; operations must be managed with reference to the latest environmental protection criteria, pursuing improved occupational health and safety conditions.

Recipients must refrain from adopting, assisting in or contributing to a conduct that, individually or collectively, directly or indirectly constitutes the crime of manslaughter or serious or grievous bodily harm through negligence, committed in breach of the rules on the protection of occupational health and safety, considered under Article 25-septies of Legislative Decree 231/2001.

Use of equipment and structures/units

The Foundation's assets, in particular the equipment situated in workplaces, are used for service purposes, pursuant to applicable laws.

Under no circumstances may assets be used, and in particular IT and network resources, for purposes other than those required by law, public order or good practice, or for committing or inciting to commit offences or in any case inciting racial intolerance, violence or the violation of human rights.

Recipients may not record or make audiovisual, digital, hard copy or photographic reproductions of work documents, unless this is part of the normal functions assigned to them.

Internal Controls

The term internal control system means the set of instruments and processes necessary or useful to steer, manage and monitor the Foundation's activities.

The Foundation has put in place an internal control system, to monitor and steer the internal organisation, as well as guarantee the adoption of laws, regulations and the principles of conduct in this document.

As part of the internal control system, each structure/unit safeguards and guarantees the consistency of its actions and activities with applicable laws and with the principles of conduct in this document. The individual structures/units of the Foundation are responsible for level one controls in their own area of responsibility, recording nonconformities identified and reporting them to the competent structures/units of the Foundation.

Accounting and tax obligations

Accounting entries

Accounting records are kept according to principles of transparency, truthfulness, completeness, clarity, precision, accuracy and conformity to applicable regulations. Adequate documentation must be kept of each transaction that allows for the straightforward registration in the accounts, the reconstruction of the transaction and identification of any accountable persons.

The Foundation requires compliance with all applicable regulations on accounting obligations and, in particular, with regulations on the preparation of financial statements and all types of mandatory administrative/accounting documentation.

Accounting is based on generally accepted accounting standards and systematically records the Foundation's operations.

Adequate supporting documentation must be kept for each accounting record that reflects a transaction. This documentation shall allow for the reason of the transaction generating the record and relative authorisation to be identified. Supporting documentation shall be readily available, and filed according to criteria that allow for easy consultation by internal entities and external control bodies.

The Foundation also requires compliance with applicable tax regulations, ensuring the prompt, specific monitoring of its tax obligations, also assisted by external professionals; consequently, correct bookkeeping is essential also as regards the Foundation correctly and punctually meetings its tax obligations.

Internal and external control structures/units must have free access to data, documents and information necessary to carry out their activities. It is strictly prohibited to prevent or obstruct control or audit activities which by law are overseen by internal and/or external control bodies.

Recipients are required to assist in the correct and prompt registration of all operations in the accounts and to take action so that operations are presented correctly and promptly, and the administrative/accounting system can achieve its aims. Recipients are required to promptly report errors or omissions in the accounting system to record operations and to report any conduct not in line with the principles of conduct in this document.

Relations with internal and external control bodies

The Foundation bases its relations with Control Bodies on the utmost diligence, professionalism, transparency, cooperation, availability and in full compliance with their institutional role, promptly meeting requirements and obligations.

Data and documents are made available on time and using a language that is clear, objective and exhaustive, so as to provide information that is accurate, complete, accurate and truthful, avoiding and in any case reporting, in the most suitable way, conflicts of interest.

Rules implementing the principles of conduct

The Foundation informs Recipients of the provisions in this document, and also encourages the dissemination of the principles of conduct, through training sessions. The Foundation also monitors actual compliance with the principles of conduct, as well as updates to this document, with a focus on needs that arise as the context changes and the reference environment (by way of example, the internal organisation, the legal framework).

Whistleblowing

The Foundation has set up specific channels to enable Recipients to send the Supervisory Body, protecting the Foundation's integrity, disclosures concerning crimes which are significant for the purposes of Legislative Decree 231/2001 and that are based on specific, concordant aspects, or violations of the Organisational, management and control model pursuant to Legislative Decree 231/2001 and/or the principles of conduct adopted by the Compagnia, that the Recipients become aware of in relation to functions carried out.

In particular, these disclosures must be made directly in writing to the SB, in a closed enveloped, sent to:

Organismo di Vigilanza della Fondazione 1563 per l'Arte e la Cultura

Piazza Gian Lorenzo Bernini 5

10138 Turin

or alternatively by email to

odv@fondazione1563.it

The channels adopted to send disclosures are suitable for guaranteeing the confidentiality of the identity of the disclosing party in activities to manage disclosures and only members of the SB can access this information, who undertake to use it for the audit and control purposes assigned to their function.

The SB assesses the disclosures received and carries out further investigations, talking to the disclosing party and/or person responsible for the alleged violation and giving the reason for refusing to proceed with an internal investigation in writing.

The disclosing parties are protected from any direct or indirect form of retaliation, discrimination or penalisation, for reasons related directly or indirectly to the disclosure, save for legal obligations and the protection of the rights of the Foundation or persons accused erroneously and/or in bad faith.

Penalties pursuant to the applicable Disciplinary system apply in the case of violations of measures to protect disclosing parties, and in the case of disclosures made with wilful misconduct or gross negligence without grounds.

Violations of the principles of conduct and penalties

The Foundation imposes, on a consistent, impartial and uniform basis, penalties in proportion to violations of the principles of conduct and conforming to applicable regulations on employment.

The failure of Recipients to observe the principles of conduct will result in penalties that vary based on the role of the Recipient concerned, in compliance with the disciplinary system put in place by the Foundation, save for the possibility to claim compensation for any damage arising from the failure.