



***“Organisation Management and Control Model
pursuant to Legislative Decree 231 of 8 June 2001”***

**Cementir Holding N.V.
Abstract**

Approved by the Board of Directors of Cementir Holding N.V. on 8 May 2025

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DEFINITIONS

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| “NCLA” | The National Collective Labour Agreement applicable to employees in service at the head operating office set up in Italy, that is, employees hired prior to the conversion of Cementir Holding into a company under Dutch law. |
| “Consultants” | Persons acting in the name and/or on behalf of Cementir Holding N.V. pursuant to a mandate or other collaboration agreement. |
| “Code of Ethics” | The Code of Ethics issued by Cementir Holding N.V., which applies to all Cementir Group companies. |
| “Committee” | The Ethics Committee appointed by the Company’s Board of Directors on 13 November 2019. |
| “Decree” | Legislative Decree 231 of 8 June 2001. |
| “Addressees” | All persons to whom the Model is addressed and in particular: corporate bodies and their members, employees and collaborators (including interim workers and project-based workers), consultants, contractors, partners and members of the Ethics Committee, insofar as not members of the above categories. |
| “Group” | Cementir Group. |
| “Model” | The organisation, management and control model pursuant to the Decree, adopted by Cementir Holding and represented by this document and its attachments, which constitute an integral part. |
| “Management Body” | The Company’s Board of Directors. |
| “Sensitive Process” | All the corporate activities and operations organised in order to pursue a certain purpose or manage a certain corporate context within Cementir Holding, in areas where there is a potential risk of perpetration of one or more offences provided for by the Decree, as listed in the Special Parts of the Model, indicated generally and collectively as area/s at risk. |
| “Offences” | The forms of offences envisaged by the Decree. |
| “Company” | Cementir Holding N.V.. |

GENERAL PART

INTRODUCTION

Cementir Holding N.V. is a multinational company under Dutch law that produces and distributes grey and white cement, ready-mix concrete, aggregates and concrete products. The Company's registered office is currently in Amsterdam, The Netherlands, following the decision on 28 June 2019 by the Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting of Cementir Holding to transfer the registered office from Rome to Amsterdam, by adopting the legal form of a "*naamloze vennootschap*" (limited company), governed by Dutch law and named "Cementir Holding N.V.". On 5 October 2019, upon satisfying all of the required conditions, the Dutch notary deed necessary for transferring the Company's registered office was signed, effective on the same date.

The transfer had no effect on the Company's stock exchange listing with Borsa Italiana S.p.A., where it has been listed since 1955, currently within the Euronext STAR Milan segment, nor did it affect its tax residence, which remains in Italy.

From 5 October 2019, the Company continues to apply (i) its Code of Ethics as well as (ii) this Organisation and Control Model. Effective from 13 November 2019, the functions assigned to the Supervisory Body by Italian Legislative Decree 231/2001 are delegated to an equivalent body known as the "Ethics Committee". The foregoing applies, independent of any assessment regarding any residual application to the Company of Italian regulations contained in Legislative Decree 231/2001, and if there is no residual application, this should not be understood as Cementir Holding or the Group voluntarily submitting to the aforementioned regulations.

1 ITALIAN LEGISLATIVE DECREE 231/2001 AND RELEVANT LEGISLATION

1.1 THE SYSTEM OF ADMINISTRATIVE LIABILITY ESTABLISHED FOR LEGAL ENTITIES

Legislative Decree 231 of 8 June 2001, containing the "Rules governing the administrative liability of legal entities, companies and associations including those without legal personality" (hereinafter also referred to as the "Decree" or "Legislative Decree 231/2001"), which entered into force on 4 July 2001 in implementation of Article 11 of Delegated Law 300 of 29 September 2000, introduced to the Italian legal system, in accordance with EU provisions, the administrative liability of entities, meaning commercial companies, joint-stock companies, partnerships and associations, including those without legal personality.

The Decree defined a type of liability qualified as administrative, but essentially equivalent to criminal liability, for companies and associations with or without legal personality (hereinafter termed as Entities), for a number of offences committed in their interest or to their advantage, by:

natural persons acting in a representative, administrative or management capacity for the Entities or for one of their organisational units with financial and functional independence, as well as natural persons who exercise, even on a de facto basis, management and control of the Entities;

- natural persons subject to the direction and supervision of the aforesaid persons.

The administrative liability of the legal entity is additional to the (criminal) liability of the natural person who physically committed the offence and both are subject to assessment during the same proceedings before the criminal court. However, the liability of the Entity remains even if the natural person who committed the offence has not been identified or does not prove punishable.

In addition to the requirements described above, the Decree also requires that the entity is found guilty, in order for its liability to be affirmed. This requirement is the result of a "failure of organisation", meaning failure on the part of the entity to adopt suitable preventive measures to prevent perpetration of the offences peremptorily indicated by the Legislator and set forth in the paragraph below, by the persons expressly identified by the Decree .

If the entity is able to prove that it adopted and effectively implemented an organisation capable of preventing perpetration of these offences, through adoption of the Organisational and Control Model provided for by the Decree, it shall not be subject to administrative liability (see paragraph 1.5).

The offences, of which the commission gives rise to administrative liability for the entity, are those expressly and mandatorily referred to in Legislative Decree 231/2001 and subsequent amendments and supplements. The liability established by the Decree also includes offences committed abroad, according to the conditions specified below, provided that prosecution is not brought by the State in which the offence was committed.

Below are listed the crimes that, at present, are included in the scope of application of the Decree:

- i) offences against the Public Administration (Article 24 and 25 Legislative Decree 231/2001);
- ii) computer crime and illegal processing of data (Article 24-*bis* Legislative Decree 231/2001);
- iii) organised crime offences (Article 24-*ter* Legislative Decree 231/2001);
- iv) crimes pertaining to forgery of money, public credit instruments, revenue stamps and distinctive signs and instruments (Article 25-*bis* Legislative Decree 231/2001);
- v) crimes against industry and commerce (Article 25-*bis*.1. Legislative Decree 231/2001);
- vi) corporate crimes (Article 25-*ter* Legislative Decree 231/2001);
- vii) crimes of terrorism or subversion of the democratic order (Article 25-*quater* Legislative Decree 231/2001);
- viii) female genital mutilation (Article 25-*quater*.1. Legislative Decree 231/2001);
- ix) crimes against the individual (Article 25-*quinquies* Legislative Decree 231/2001);
- x) crimes and administrative offences of market abuse (Article 25-*sexies* Legislative Decree 231/2001);
- xi) manslaughter or serious or very serious personal injury through negligence, committed in breach of the rules on accident prevention and occupational health and safety (Article 25-*septies* Legislative Decree 231/2001);
- xii) crimes of receiving, laundering and using money, goods or assets of unlawful origin, as well as self-laundering (Article 25-*octies* Legislative Decree 231/2001);
- xiii) unlawful use and forgery of payment instruments other than cash and fraudulent transfer of assets (Article 25-*octies* 1 Legislative Decree 231/2001);
- xiv) crimes relating to copyright infringement (Article 25-*novies* Legislative Decree 231/2001);
- xv) inducement to refrain from making statements or to make false statements to the legal authorities (Article 25-*decies* Legislative Decree 231/2001);
- xvi) environmental crimes (Article 25-*undecies* Legislative Decree 231/2001);
- xvii) employment of illegally staying third-country nationals (Article 25-*duodecies* Legislative Decree 231/2001);
- xviii) crimes of racism and xenophobia (Article 25-*terdecies* Legislative Decree 231/2001);
- xix) crimes in relation to fraud in sporting competitions, abusive gambling or betting carried out by means of prohibited devices (Article 25-*quaterdecies* Legislative Decree 231/2001);
- xx) tax crimes (Article 25-*quinquiesdecies* Legislative Decree 231/2001);
- xxi) contraband crimes (Article 25-*sexiesdecies* Legislative Decree 231/2001);
- xxii) crimes against Cultural Heritage (Articles 25-*septiedecies* and 25-*duodevicies* Legislative Decree 231/2001);
- xxiii) transnational crimes (Article 10 Law 146/2006).

(Omissis)

With regard to the other types of offences, the Company has adopted organisational and procedural oversight mechanisms designed to ensure correct performance of corporate activities, which are also theoretically capable of minimising the risk of perpetration of these offences, in this regard referring firstly to the principles

set forth in the current Code of Ethics, and then to the provisions contained in the procedures laid down with specific regard to prevention of the offences indicated in the Special Parts of the Model.

For a description of the types of offence covered by the Decree, reference should be made to the attachment to the Model (List of offences).

1.2 PENALTIES

The penalties established by the Decree for administrative offences entailed by criminal acts are:

- financial penalties;
- prohibitory penalties;
- confiscation;
- publication of judgment.

Prohibitory penalties, usually lasting no less than three months and no more than two years¹, concern the specific activity to which the Entity's offence refers and consist of:

- prohibition from exercising the activity;
- the prohibition on contracting with the public administration, except to obtain provision of a public service;
- suspension or revocation of authorisations, licences or concessions required to perpetrate the offence;
- exclusion from benefits, financing, contributions and grants and revocation of those previously provided;
- prohibition on publicising goods or services.

Prohibitory penalties are only applied in the cases specifically set out in the Decree if at least one of the following conditions apply:

- 1) the Entity has obtained a considerable profit as a consequence of the offence and the offence has been committed by either:
 - senior managers;
 - individuals under the direction or supervision of others if the offence has been determined or facilitated by serious organisational weaknesses;
- 2) in the case of repeat offending.

The nature and duration of prohibitory penalties are established by the court considering the seriousness of the fact, the degree of liability of the Entity as well as the actions taken by the Entity to eliminate or mitigate the consequences of the act and to prevent perpetration of further offences. Instead of applying the penalty, the court may order that the Entity's activity is continued by a court-appointed administrator for a period equivalent to the duration of the prohibitory penalty that would have been applied, if at least one of the following conditions applies:

- a. the Entity performs a public service or an essential public service, whose suspension may cause grave harm to the community;
- b. the suspension of the Entity's activities may have serious repercussions on employment, taking into consideration its size and the economic conditions of the area in which it is located;
b-bis the activity is carried out in industrial plants (or parts of the same) that have been declared to be of national strategic interest.

Prohibitory penalties can be applied to the Entity as a precautionary measure when there is serious evidence to suggest the existence of liability for the Entity in perpetration of the offence and there are founded and specific elements to suggest a real danger of perpetration of offences of the same kind as the one for which

¹ Except the cases expressly provided for (see Article 25 of the Decree).

prosecution has been filed (Article 45). Even in this case, instead of applying the precautionary prohibitory measure, the court may appoint a judicial administrator².

Failure to observe prohibitory penalties constitutes an independent offence envisaged by the Decree (Article 23).

Financial penalties, applicable to all offences, are determined through a system based on "units" of a number no lower than one hundred and no higher than one thousand and of an amount ranging between a minimum of EUR 258.23 and a maximum of EUR 1,549.37.

The court in fact establishes the number of quotas by considering the seriousness of the fact, the degree of liability of the Entity, as well as the actions taken to eliminate or mitigate the consequences of the act and to prevent perpetration of further offences. The amount of the quota is established on the basis of the Entity's economic and financial conditions, in order to ensure the penalty is effective (Article 11 of the Decree).

In addition to the above sanctions, the Decree provides for the confiscation of the offence proceeds or profits, which may involve assets or other properties of equivalent value and for the publication of the conviction judgement when a prohibitory penalty is imposed to the same Entity.

1.3 CRIMES ATTEMPTED AND CRIMES COMMITTED ABROAD

Pursuant to the Decree, the Entity shall also be liable for offences arising from crimes committed or attempted abroad.

The conditions forming the basis for the Entity's liability for crimes committed abroad are as follows:

- a) the offence must be committed abroad by a party that is functionally linked to the Entity, pursuant to Article 5, paragraph 1, of the Decree;
- b) the Entity must have its head office in the territory of the Italian State;
- c) the Entity may be liable only in the cases and conditions envisaged in Articles 7, 8, 9 and 10 of the Criminal Code.

If the cases and the conditions set forth in the aforesaid articles of the Criminal Code apply, the Entity shall be liable provided that the State in which the act was committed does not prosecute.

In the event of commission in the form of attempt to perpetrate the crimes indicated in Chapter I of the Decree, the financial and prohibitory penalties are reduced by one third to a half, while the application of penalties is excluded if the Entity voluntarily prevents the action from being executed or the event from happening. In this case, exclusion of the penalties is justified by the interruption of any relationship of identification between the Entity and the persons claiming to act in its name and on its behalf. This is a particular case of so-called "active withdrawal", envisaged by Article 56, paragraph 4, of the Criminal Code.

According to the provisions of Article 4 of the Decree, an Entity with head office in Italy may be liable for offences, envisaged by the Decree, that have been committed abroad, so as to ensure that frequently occurring criminal conduct does not go unpunished, and to avoid easy avoidance of the entire legislation system under review.

1.4 PROCEEDINGS TO ASCERTAIN THE OFFENCE AND COURT REVIEW OF SUITABILITY

The liability for an administrative offence arising from a criminal act is ascertained in criminal proceedings. Another rule established by the Decree, based on grounds of effectiveness, uniformity and procedural economy, is the rule according to which proceedings must be joined: the proceedings against the Entity must

² The appointment of a judicial administrator is always ordered, in place of the precautionary interdiction measure, when the measure could put at risk the continuity of the activity carried out in industrial plants (or parts of the same) that have been declared to be of national strategic interest

be joined, as far as possible, to the criminal proceedings brought against the natural person who perpetrated the predicate offence giving rise to the Entity's liability.

Furthermore, the procedural system for verifying administrative liability also recalls the compatible provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, alongside with the specific and independent regulatory provisions applicable to entities.

Among these, the provisions regarding the representation of the entity in court (Article 39) require particular attention, also in consideration of the procedural implications. In this regard, it is established that the entity participates in criminal proceedings with its own legal representative, unless the same is under investigation or charged with the crime underlying the administrative offense.

In this case, the Legislator has therefore established a general and absolute prohibition on representation, designed to ensure the entity's full right to defense. This makes it impossible for its legal representative (whether under preliminary investigation or personally charged with the underlying crime) to express the entity's will and, therefore, to validly appoint its own legal counsel.

To address this situation of incompatibility, should the Company's legal representative find himself in a situation of procedural conflict of interest in criminal proceedings for a crime from which arises the entity's liability pursuant to Legislative Decree 231/2001, the Company's defense attorney is appointed by the Group General Counsel, specifically delegated for this purpose.

Ascertainment of the company's liability, which is assigned to the criminal court, occurs through:

- verification of the existence of the predicate offence giving rise to the company's liability by a subject referable to the same;
- ascertainment of existence of an interest or advantage for the Entity in perpetration of the offence by its employee or senior manager;
- review of suitability of the organisational models adopted.

The court's review of the theoretical suitability of the organisational model for preventing the offences set forth in the Decree is conducted according to a "posthumous prognosis" principle. The review of suitability is therefore formulated on an essentially *ex ante* basis, by which the court ideally places itself in the situation of the company at the time the offence occurred in order to test the coherence of the model adopted.

1.5 ACTIONS PROVIDING EXEMPTION FROM ADMINISTRATIVE LIABILITY

Having introduced administrative liability for the entity, Article 6 Legislative Decree 231/2001 establishes that it shall not be liable for administrative action if it proves that:

- the management body adopted and effectively applied, before the offence was committed, Organisation and Control Models capable of preventing offences of the kind that occurred;
- the duty of overseeing the functioning, effectiveness and observance of the Models and ensuring their update was entrusted to a body within the entity with independent powers of initiative and supervision;
- the persons committed the offence by fraudulently evading the Organisation, Management and Control Models;
- the body did not fail to discharge or inadequately discharge its duty.

Adoption of the Organisational and Control Model therefore allows the entity to avoid the charge of administrative liability. However, the mere adoption of this document by the entity's Management Body, to be identified in the Board of Directors, does not appear sufficient to exclude this liability outright, as it is necessary that the model is both efficient and effective.

In the event of crimes committed by parties subject to the management or supervision of others, the exemption is obtained in a more direct manner. The entity must simply prove that the crime was not enabled by the failure to comply with management or supervisory obligations.

This non-compliance is, in any case, excluded if the entity has adopted and effectively implemented, before the offence was committed, organisation and management models that are appropriate for preventing crimes of the type that occurred.

With regard to the model's efficiency, the Decree requires that it:

- identifies the activities where the offences may be committed;
- sets out specific protocols aimed to plan the formation and implementation of the entity's decisions concerning the offences to be prevented;
- identifies procedures for managing financial resources capable of preventing perpetration of the offences;
- establishes reporting obligations towards the body entrusted with overseeing the functioning and observance of the model.

With regard to the model's effectiveness, the Decree requires:

- periodic review and, if significant breaches of the model's provisions are found, or if changes occur in the entity's organisation or activity, or in legislation, amendment of the model;
- adoption of a suitable disciplinary system to punish failure to observe the model's provisions.

2 CONFINDUSTRIA GUIDELINES

This Organisation and Control Model (hereinafter, also the “Model”) was drawn up on the basis of the Confindustria Guidelines approved by the Ministry of Justice with Ministerial Decree of 4 December 2003. Subsequent updates, published on 24.05.2004 and 31.03.2008 and 21.07.2014 and 08.06.2021, were approved by the Ministry of Justice which considered those Guidelines to be suitable for achieving the purposes set forth in the Decree.

The method indicated by the Guidelines for drawing up the Model can be summarised in the following essential points:

- identification of the areas at risk, in order to establish the corporate areas/sectors in which offences may be committed;
- documented map of the potential ways in which offences can be committed in areas at risk;
- preparation of a control system capable of reducing the risks through adoption of special protocols.

The most important components of the preventive control system conceived by Confindustria, which must be implemented at corporate level to guarantee the model’s effectiveness, are:

- adoption of a Code of Ethics;
- an organisation system that is sufficiently formal and clear with specific regard to assignment of responsibilities, hierarchical reporting lines and description of duties;
- manual and/or computerised procedures that regulate activities and provide appropriate controls;
- signatory and authorisation powers assigned in accordance with established organisational and operational responsibilities, including, where necessary, an indication of spending approval limits;
- management control systems capable of providing timely warning of emergence of general and/or specific problem areas, including whistleblowing system;
- an integrated risk management system;
- communication flows between the Supervisory body and the other actors of the management control system;
- personnel communication and education.

In its Guidelines, Confindustria also specifies that the components of the control system must be based on the following principles:

- each transaction must be verifiable, documented, logical and congruous;
- application of the principle of separation of functions and segregation of duties (no-one may autonomously manage an entire process);
- documentation of controls relating to the execution and results of controls, including supervision;
- identification of a body in charge of supervisory activities, whose main requirements are:
 - autonomy and independence;
 - professionalism;
 - continuity of action.
- duty of the company’s functions, and in particular those identified as being most “at risk”, to supply the information to the Supervisory Body, both on a systematic basis and for the purpose of notifying anomalies or atypical features in the available documentation (in this latter case, the duty is extended to all employees without regard to hierarchical reporting lines).

In drawing up its Model and without prejudice to the indications contained in the Introduction, Cementir Holding took into consideration the recommendations contained in the Guidelines provide by Confindustria.

3 ADOPTION OF AN ORGANISATION, MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL MODEL BY CEMENTIR HOLDING N.V.

3.1 THE COMPANY. OBJECTIVES AND MISSION

Cementir Holding is a multinational company under Dutch law that produces and distributes grey and white cement, ready-mix concrete, special pre-mixed aggregates, aggregates and concrete products. As stated in the Introduction, the Company's registered office is currently in Amsterdam, The Netherlands, with a secondary and operating office in Rome. The Company has been listed on the Italian Stock Exchange (Borsa Italiana) since 1955, presently in the Euronext STAR Milan segment.

The Company's objective is to ensure it has a unique position on the market, through product segmentation and business diversification.

Cementir Holding creates value through an agile organisation that is able to sustain its growth, respecting the environment and promoting engagement with local communities.

The Company ensures growth through product leadership and continuous improvement of processes and acts dynamically to seize the best opportunities, leveraging company know-how and employee flexibility.

Through its subsidiaries, Cementir Holding operates in 18 countries across 5 continents. Cementir Holding is the largest manufacturer and exporter of white cement in the world. It operates production sites in Denmark, Egypt, China, Malaysia and the United States, for a total production capacity of 3.3 million tons, with the cement manufactured shipped to over 70 countries throughout the world.

Through its subsidiary Sinai White Cement, Cementir Holding operates the largest white cement production plant in the world, located in El-Arish, Egypt.

Cementir Group is the sole manufacturer of cement in Denmark and among the top manufacturers in Turkey and Benelux; in Scandinavia it is the leading manufacturer of ready-mixed concrete.

Since 2009, Cementir Holding has also operated in the municipal and industrial waste management and renewable energy sectors in Turkey and England, through its subsidiary Recydia.

3.2 LEGAL AND GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

The governance of Cementir Holding, after its conversion into a company under Dutch law, is structured as follows:

❖ **Board of Directors**, responsible for the comprehensive management of the Company. It is composed of an Executive Director, who holds the office of Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, as well as Non-Executive Directors.

The Executive Director – who has executive powers – is responsible for the Company's management as well as developing and defining objectives and the strategy, taking into consideration the associated risk profile. With regard to planning and operation of internal risk management and control systems, he/she operates in cooperation with the Audit Committee and then reports the results to the entire Board. In particular, the Executive Director is delegated the following activities:

1. operating management of the Company;
2. defining the Group's performance objectives;
3. managing the Group's business performance;
4. reviewing and analysing strategic business opportunities that could contribute to the Group's further growth, to be submitted for the approval of the Board of Directors;
5. carrying out the Board's resolutions;
6. communicating with the Company's various stakeholders as well as with the media and the public;
7. preparing the financial statements.

Non-Executive Directors do not hold executive powers. They have the task of monitoring the performance of the functions of the Chief Executive Officer. Thus, they have the right to be informed by the CEO on the Company's general business performance and, conversely, may provide recommendations and suggestions for the performance of the CEO's duties.

The independence requirements of the independent Executive Directors are established by the Dutch Corporate Governance Code.

Without prejudice to the fact that the office of Chairman of the Company and Chief Executive Officer are held by the same person, Cementir Holding has a Senior Non-Executive Director, whose role is to preside over Board meetings, based on powers prescribed by Dutch law and in compliance with the Company's Articles of Association as well as Article 2.3.7 of the Board's Regulations. The Senior Non-Executive Director has the formal responsibility to ensure that the Board's work is duly carried out and convene the Board of Directors, if the Chief Executive Officer has not done so.

- Three committees have been established with advisory and proposal-making functions: an Audit Committee, a Remuneration and Nomination Committee and a Sustainability Committee.
- *External Auditors*, the statutory audit assignment is carried out by the expressly appointed company.

Cementir Holding has established an Internal Audit Function that performs auditing activities for all the companies of the group. The function is responsible for verifying effective compliance with the internal procedures, both operating and administrative, adopted in order to guarantee sound management and to identify, prevent and manage, as far as possible, financial and operational risks, as well as risks of fraud to the detriment of the company and the Group. The Function reports on its work to the Group Chairman and the Audit Committee.

3.3 ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE

(Omissis)

3.4 PURPOSE OF THE MODEL

Cementir Holding is aware of the need to ensure conditions of fairness and transparency in the conduct of business and related corporate activities, to protect its image and reputation, its shareholders' expectations and the work of its employees, and is also conscious of the importance of having a Model capable of preventing the commission of unlawful conduct on the part of its directors, employees and collaborators.

Although the Decree imposes no obligation to adopt a Model, leaving such option to the discretion of each entity, taking due account of the reasons set forth above, the Company has decided to comply with the requirements of the Decree by launching an analysis of its organisational, management and control instruments, with a view to verifying whether or not currently prevailing principles of conduct and control mechanisms are suited to the pursuit of the same goals contemplated in the Decree, finetuning and updating the existing system, as required.

This initiative, together with adoption of the Code of Ethics, was undertaken in the belief that, over and above the provisions of the Decree, which specify that the Model is optional rather than mandatory, the adoption of this Model can constitute a valid tool for raising the awareness of all the Company's employees and all its other stakeholders (directors, customers, suppliers, partners, and collaborators in various capacities), to ensure that in carrying out their activities, they engage in correct and consistent conduct capable of preventing the risk of perpetration of the offences envisaged in the Decree.

The Model's provisions are addressed to the corporate bodies, employees and collaborators (including interim workers and project-based workers) of Cementir Holding, the Company's consultants, contractors, and partners, as well as third parties with which the Company has various forms of relationships and all persons who operate in the name and on behalf of the Company (hereinafter "Recipients").

The persons to whom the Model is addressed are obliged to ensure precise compliance with all its provisions, also in fulfilment of the duties of loyalty, fairness and diligence arising from the legal relations established with the Company. The Company condemns any conduct that is not consistent, not only with the law, but also with the Model's provisions, even if the conduct has been implemented in the interest of the Company or with the intention of producing an advantage for it.

The Model is based on a structured and functional system of procedures and control activities which:

- identify the areas/processes of possible risk in corporate activity, that is, those activities where there is believed to be the highest possibility of perpetration of offences;
- define the internal regulatory system, designed to prevent offences, which includes:
 - the Code of Ethics, which states the commitments and ethical responsibilities in the conduct of business and corporate activities undertaken by the Company's employees, directors and various types of collaborators and applicable to the other addressees specified in the Code of Ethics;
 - the system of delegations, signature powers and powers of attorney for the signing of corporate deeds which ensures clear and transparent representation of the process of formation and implementation of decisions;
 - formal procedures to govern the operating procedures in the areas at risk;
- are based on an organisational structure that is consistent with the corporate activities, designed to encourage and monitor the integrity of conduct, guaranteeing a clear and systematic assignment of duties, applying appropriate segregation of functions, ensuring the order prescribed by the organisational structure is effectively implemented, through:
 - an organisation chart that is formally defined, clear and appropriate to the activity to be performed;

- a system of delegations of internal activities and powers of attorney to represent the Company to the outside world which ensures clear and consistent segregation of functions;
- identify the processes for managing and controlling financial resources in the activities at risk;
- assign the Ethics Committee the duty of monitoring the functioning and observance of the Model and proposing its update.

Hence the objectives of the Model are to:

- improve the existing internal control and corporate governance system;
- prepare a structured and functional prevention and control system designed to reduce the risk of perpetration of offences associated with corporate activity with particular regard to the reduction of any unlawful conduct;
- create, in all those who operate in the name and on behalf of the Company in “areas of at-risk activities”, an awareness that by breaching the provisions hereof they might cause an offence implying criminal or administrative sanctions, not only against them but also against the Company;
- inform all those operating in any capacity in the name, on behalf or in the interest of Cementir Holding that breach of the provisions contained in the Model shall lead to application of appropriate penalties;
- emphasise that Cementir Holding shall not tolerate unlawful conduct, and that the purpose pursued or the erroneous belief of acting in the interest or to the benefit of the Company shall be of no relevance, as such conduct is in any case contrary to the ethical principles with which Cementir Holding intends to comply and therefore in contrast with its interest;
- effectively reprimand conduct implemented in breach of the Model through application of disciplinary and/or contractual penalties;
- allow the Company, thanks to the monitoring of the areas of activity at risk, to take timely action to prevent or hinder perpetration of the offences.

3.5 MODEL PREPARATION PROCESS

Considering the requirements imposed by the Decree, Cementir Holding commenced a project to guarantee constant updating of this Model.

Accordingly, the preparation (and subsequent updating) of this Model were preceded by a series of activities, divided into different phases, for the construction of a system of risk prevention and management, which are described below. Please note that updating activities involve the execution of phases 1-2-3 and 5.

1) Mapping of activities at risk

The aim of this phase was to analyse the corporate context, in order to map all the Company’s activities and, among these, identify the processes and activities in which the offences envisaged by the Decree could theoretically be perpetrated.

Corporate activities and risk activities and processes were identified by prior reviewing corporate documentation (organisational charts, key/core processes, powers of attorney, organisational instructions etc.), and subsequently carrying out a series of interviews with the key persons of the corporate structure. In particular, an analysis was carried out of the at-risk activities relating to the offences defined in Legislative Decree 231/2001, highlighting those potentially relevant for the purposes of Legislative Decree 231/2001. The result of this activity was set forth in a document containing the map of all the Company’s activities, with indication of those at risk.

An analysis of the possible ways of committing the offences of death and injury caused by negligence with breach of the industrial health and safety protection obligations, was conducted also taking into account the assessment of industrial risks carried out according to the criteria established by Legislative Decree 81/08,

also consider the UNI-INAIL Guidelines for an industrial health and safety management system dated 28 September 2001.

2) Analysis of potential risks

With regard to the mapping of the activities, conducted on the basis of the specific context in which the Company operates and to the related representation of the sensitive or at-risk processes/activities, the offences that could potentially be perpetrated within the scope of corporate activity were identified and for each offence the possible opportunities, objectives and methods of committing the unlawful conduct were identified.

3) "As-is analysis"

After having identified the potential risks, an analysis was conducted on the system of preventive controls existing in the processes/activities at risk, in order to assess whether it is suitable for the purpose of preventing the risks of offence.

This phase therefore entailed observing the internal control mechanisms currently in place (formal procedures and/or practices adopted, verifiability, documentability or "traceability" of the transactions and controls, separation or segregation of functions, etc.) based on the information provided by the corporate structures and analysis of the documentation supplied.

With regard to the risk of possible breaches of industrial health and safety legislation, the analysis in question must take into account the current preventive legislation and specifically Legislative Decree 81/08 and the UNI-INAIL Guidelines for an industrial health and safety management system dated 28 September 2001.

Accident prevention regulations not only outline the potentially relevant risks, but also lay down a set of formalities with the employer is obliged to comply. The effective adoption and implementation of said oversight system was integrated, for the purposes of this Model, in order to minimise the risk of engagement in conduct constituting offences of causing death or injury through negligence committed through breach of preventive regulations.

4) "Gap analysis"

On the basis of the results obtained in the previous phase and of comparison with a theoretical reference model (consistent with the Decree, the Confindustria Guidelines and with national and international best practices), the Company identified a series of areas for integrating and/or improving the control system, in the light of which the appropriate actions to be taken were defined. With regard to the areas at risk identified above, interviews were then conducted with the heads of the structures concerned, with the twofold objective of substantiating and providing a clearer definition of the activities at risk and analysing the existing preventive control system, in order to identify, if necessary, the appropriate improvements to be taken. The output of the risk assessment process, the details of the types of controls investigated and the results of the gap analysis can be found in the appropriate fact sheets, in their most updated version, available in the Company's archives. Activities 3 and 4 were carried out through analysis of the following components of the preventive control system:

- a) organisational system;
- b) operating procedures;
- c) authorisation system;
- d) management control system;
- e) documentation monitoring and management system;
- f) formal ethical principles;
- g) disciplinary system;
- h) personnel information and education;
- i) activities carried out through external companies.

The analysis and assessment of these components was conducted as follows:

a) Organisational system

The adequacy of the organisational system was assessed on the basis of the following criteria:

- formalisation of the system;
- clear definition of the responsibilities attributed and the reporting lines;
- existence of segregation and juxtaposition of functions;
- correspondence between the activities actually performed and those required by missions and responsibilities as described in the Company's organisational chart;
- existence of behavioural guidelines (for example, the Code of Ethics);
- training and information activities provided;
- procedures for managing relations with external parties;
- procedures for managing relations with other Group companies.

b) Operating procedures

Attention focused on verifying the existence of formal procedures for regulating the activities performed by the structures in the areas at risk, taking into account not only the contracting phases, but also those concerning the formation of corporate decisions.

c) Authorisation system

The analysis concerned the existence of authorisation and signature powers consistent with the organisational and management responsibilities assigned and/or actually performed. Assessment was conducted on the basis of an examination of the powers of attorney issued and of the internal delegations of management powers, in light of the company organisation chart.

d) Management control system

This area concerned analysis of the management control system currently in place in Cementir Holding N.V., the persons involved in the process and the system's capacity to provide timely notice of the existence and emergence of general and/or specific problem areas.

e) Monitoring and management of documents

The analysis aimed at finding out whether there existed a suitable system for a constant monitoring of the processes for the review of results and of any situations of non-compliance, and also if there existed a suitable system for the management of documents such as to allow the traceability of operations.

f) Formal ethical principles

With regard to the additional at-risk activities envisaged in the Decree by the legislator, a check was conducted on the content of the Code of Ethics, updated with resolution of the Board of Directors with a contextual update of the 231 Model, as an integral part of said Model.

g) Disciplinary system

The analysis conducted aimed to check the adequacy of the disciplinary system currently in force (described later), designed to punish any breach of the principles and provisions for preventing the perpetration of offences, both by employees of the company – executives and non-executives – and by Directors, Auditors and external collaborators.

h) Personnel information and education

The checks aimed to ascertain the existence of forms of communication and education for personnel. Considering the need for initiatives designed to enforce the Decree, the Company implements a specific plan to provide information on the Code of Ethics and the Model and consequent ad hoc personnel education.

i) Activities carried out through external companies

The reviews on the control system concerned also the activities carried out by external companies and/or companies belonging to the Cementir Holding Group.

These checks were conducted on the basis of the following criteria:

- formalisation of services provided in specific service contracts;
- provision of suitable mechanisms to check the activity actually performed by the appointed companies on the basis of contractually defined services;
- existence of formal procedures / corporate guidelines for definition of service contracts and implementation of control mechanisms, also with regard to the criteria for determining considerations and the procedures for authorising payments.

5) Updating of the Model

Following amendments to the Decree and the organisational restructuring operations that followed, the Company conducted an assessment of risk profiles and prepared appropriate oversight mechanisms, not only for existing offences, but also with regard to the offences considered to have a “remote” impact when the first edition of the Model was drawn up and to recently introduced offences.

Among the areas of activity at risk, consideration was also given to those which, in addition to having direct significance as activities which could constitute criminal acts, could also have indirect significance for the commission of other offences, by proving instrumental to their perpetration. Specifically, instrumental activities are considered to be those which can provide the factual conditions which enable the perpetration of offences within the context of areas directly entrusted with performing activities specifically entailed in the offences.

With regard to all the areas at risk, as well as to instrumental areas, an examination was also conducted on indirect relations, that is, those which Cementir Holding maintains, or could maintain, through third parties.

It is also appropriate to specify that when assessing the risk profiles associated with the activities performed by Cementir Holding account was also taken of the circumstances in which corporate representatives are party to an offence with persons outside the Company, whether on an occasional and temporary basis (complicity), or in an organised form aimed at the perpetration of an indeterminate series of offences (participation in criminal organisation).

Note that, as at the date of this update, in light of the coronavirus health emergency, a specific assessment was carried out with the purpose of analysing the measures and protocols adopted by the Company to protect against the risk of contagion. Furthermore, it was determined that certain types of environmental offences pursuant to Article 25-*undecies* of the Decree are applicable.

In 2023, the Model and the Risk Assessment were updated to include the new crimes provided by art. 25-octies.¹ concerning unlawful use and forgery of payment instruments other than cash and articles 25-septiesdecies and 25-duodevicies of Legislative Decree 231/2001 regarding crimes against the cultural heritage.

In 2025, the aforementioned documents were further updated in consideration of subsequent updates and changes that affected the Decree and the Company's organizational structure.

3.6 STRUCTURE OF THE DOCUMENT

(Omissis)

3.7 COMPONENTS OF THE MODEL

With reference to the requirements identified in the Decree, without prejudice to the indications contained in the Introduction, the fundamental areas developed by Cementir Holding in preparing the Model can be summarised as follows:

- ethical principles in relation to conduct that may constitute the types of offences envisaged by the Decree, reflected both in the Code of Ethics adopted by the Company and, in greater detail, in this Model;
- map of the at-risk activities;
- procedures relating to processes considered to be at greater offence risk;
- segregation of duties between the person who performs an activity at operating level, the person who checks it, the person who authorises it and the person who records it;
- ex-post traceability and documentability;
- Ethics Committee and assignment of specific duties to monitor the effectiveness and proper functioning of the Model;
- formal organisational system;
- authorisation system: authorisation and signature powers consistent with the organisational and management responsibilities defined;
- internal control system;
- suitable system of penalties to guarantee effective implementation of the Model, containing the disciplinary provisions applicable to the Addressees in the event of failure to comply with the measures set forth in the Model;
- activity of informing, raising awareness and disseminating the Model to its Addressees;
- rules and responsibilities for adoption, implementation and subsequent amendments or integrations of the Model (Model update), and for checking its functioning and effectiveness.

System of ethical principles and rules of conduct

The Addressees observe the ethical principles and general rules of conduct in performing their activities and managing relations with colleagues, business partners, customers, suppliers and Public Administration. These rules are set forth in various corporate documents as listed below:

- Code of Ethics;
- Principles and rules of conduct contained in this Model.

The Code of Ethics, in particular, represents a tool that has been adopted independently and can be applied by the Company on a general level for the purpose of setting forth “ethical business” principles which the Company acknowledges as its own and which it urges all the Addressees to observe. The Model instead satisfies the specific requirements laid down by the Decree, and aims to prevent perpetration of specific types of offences which, as supposedly committed in the interest or to the advantage of the Company, may give rise to administrative liability pursuant to the provisions of the Decree.

The documents listed above, which contain the Company’s ethical principles, must be promptly updated and completed if new areas of activities or possible problems linked to their effectiveness should arise. The aforesaid documents must be appropriately disseminated to the Addressees, who must also be provided with suitable education aimed to present an expedient illustration of the content, significance and scope of application of the ethical principles and rules of conduct.

In its Special Parts this Model indicates, with regard to the Sensitive Processes and with regard to the various types of offences, the specific ethical principles and the documents which contain further applicable rules.

Organisational System

The Company's Organisational system (organisational structures/positions, missions and areas of responsibility) is defined through the issuing of Organisational Provisions.

On the basis of the Organisational Provisions issued, the company organisational chart is formally drawn up, which reflects the contents of the Organisational Provisions and which is disseminated to all the company staff. The Internal Regulation is the document which defines the organisational structure and communicates nominations, appointments and assignments of responsibilities. In specific cases it may contain the assignment and/or description of duties.

Authorisation System

The Company's Authorisation System has been set up in compliance with the following requirements:

- delegations of powers and powers of attorney combine the power with the related area of responsibility;
- each delegation of powers and power of attorney provides unambiguous definition of the powers of the delegate, specifying limits;
- management powers assigned with the delegations of powers/powers of attorney are consistent with corporate objectives;
- all those whose actions commit the Company towards third parties, and in particular towards Public Administration, must hold a specific delegation of powers and/or formal power of attorney to represent the Company.

Internal control system:

The control system is characterised by the following principles and tools, designed to ensure that the corporate activities, especially those entailed in Sensitive Processes, are carried out in compliance with this Model:

- segregation of duties: separation, as far as possible, within each process, between the person taking the decision (decision-making input), the person authorising it, the person executing said decision and the person entrusted with monitoring the process (known as segregation of functions);
- operating procedures: the Company's activity is governed by Directives, Procedures and Policies;
- management control system and specific controls (preventive and ex-post), manual or automatic, capable of preventing the perpetration of Offences or detecting and reporting ex-post irregularities that could run counter to the purposes of this Model. These controls are more frequent, comprehensive and sophisticated within Sensitive Processes featuring a higher risk profile of perpetration of the offences;
- ex-post traceability and documentability: the activities carried out within the context of Sensitive Processes, as well as the controls conducted, must be suitably formalised, with particular regard to the documentation drawn up when creating the processes. The documentation produced and/or available on paper or electronic media is filed in an orderly and systematic manner by the functions/persons involved.

The individual components of the management and control system are formalised in various corporate documents and/or in the Special Part of this Model. In this section, a detailed explanation and description is provided, for each Sensitive Process, of the specific controls applicable to the Process, as well as the procedures for execution/application.

Information on the disciplinary system and the personnel education system, of a more general nature and applicable throughout the individual processes, can be found in subsequent chapters of the Model and in the specifically dedicated attachments.

3.8 AMENDMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTS TO THE MODEL

As this Model is a “document issued by the management body” (in compliance with the provisions of Article 6, paragraph 1, letter (a) of the Decree) its adoption, and its subsequent amendments and integrations fall under the authority of the Board of Directors of Cementir Holding.

Amendments or integrations, of a non-substantive nature, to be made to this Model are the responsibility of the Legal Function, in coordination with Internal Audit, so that they are effectively implemented within the Model.

The Committee proposes the amendments and integrations to the Model and the appropriate procedures for implementation.

4 SUPERVISORY BODY

4.1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUPERVISORY BODY

Article 6, paragraph 1, of the Decree provides that the function of monitoring and ensuring update of the Model is entrusted to a Supervisory Body within the entity which, having autonomous powers of initiative and supervision, performs the duties assigned on a continuous basis.

In this regard, the Confindustria Guidelines point out that, although the Decree allows the entity to opt for a single-member or multi-member composition, the choice of one or the other must take into account the purposes pursued by the law and therefore ensure the effectiveness of the controls with regard to the entity's size and organisational complexity.

The Confindustria Guidelines also specify that this control body may be made up of personnel from both within or outside the entity, so that its autonomy and independence is guaranteed to the best possible extent.

(Omissis)

According to the recommendations of the Confindustria Guidelines, in order to ensure that it can perform its activities as indicated in Articles 6 and 7 of the Decree, the Supervisory Body must have the following characteristics:

- autonomy and independence;
- professionalism;
- continuity of action.

Autonomy and independence

The requirements of autonomy and independence are fundamental to ensure that the Supervisory Body is not directly involved in the management activities that form the subject of its supervisory activity and is free from any form of interference and/or influence by any member of the Company.

These requirements are met by guaranteeing the appointed Supervisory Body the highest possible hierarchical level and establishing that it reports to the company's top management and therefore to the Board of Directors.

Professionalism

In general, a Supervisory Body must have members with the technical-professional expertise appropriate to the functions it is required to perform and specific experience in the matter of inspection and consulting activity. Combined with independence, these characteristics guarantee objective assessment.

Continuity of action

In general, a Supervisory Body must:

- work constantly to oversee the Model with the necessary powers of investigation;
- therefore, be an internal structure, to ensure continuity of supervision;
- ensure that the Model is implemented and kept updated;
- not perform operating duties which could influence the overall vision of the corporate activities that it is required to have.

The Committee is supported by the Internal Audit Function to ensure continuity of action in monitoring and inspection of compliance with the Model, with the ability to ensure its implementation and updating and to act at all times as a point of reference for all staff.

Without prejudice to a possible review of the position of the Supervisory Body, also on the basis of the experience of implementation of the Model, the body's powers may only be revoked for just cause and subject to resolution of the Board of Directors.

4.2 REQUIREMENTS OF MEMBERS OF THE ETHICS COMMITTEE

The following are reasons for ineligibility of members of the Committee and/or for the suspension or termination of their appointment:

- holding the office of member of the Board of Directors or Chief Executive Officer;
- holding operational responsibilities that would undermine their objective judgement when carrying out checks on conduct and the Model;
- being ineligible or subject to forfeit under Article 2382 of the Civil Code;
- being subject to preventive measures ordered by the legal authorities under Decree of 6 September 2011 n. 159 (Antimafia Code) as amended, unless rehabilitated;
- have been definitively convicted, unless rehabilitated, of:
 - one of the crimes against the public administration, against public trust, against property, against public order, the public economy, or for a tax crime;
 - one of the crimes listed under heading XI of book V of the Civil Code and Royal Decree 267 of 16 March 1942 ((Bankruptcy, Preventive Settlements, Controlled Administration and Administrative Liquidation Regulation);
 - any crime involving criminal intent leading to imprisonment for not less than two years.

The Committee must inform the Board of Directors immediately of all situations that may be significant for the purposes of continuing to meet the aforesaid integrity requirements.

The following constitute grounds for suspension:

- conviction by non-definitive judgment for:
 - one of the crimes against the public administration, against public trust, against property, against public order, the public economy, or for a tax crime;
 - one of the crimes listed under heading XI of book V of the Civil Code and Royal Decree 267 of 16 March 1942;
 - any crime involving criminal intent leading to imprisonment for not less than two years;
- the application, at the request of the parties, of one of the penalties for the crimes referred to in the previous point, with a judgment that is not definitive;
- the provisional application of one of the measures provided for by Decree of 6 September 2011 n. 159 (Antimafia Code), as amended;
- the application of a personal protective measure.

The Committee must promptly inform the Board of Directors of the existence of one of the situations described above.

The Board of Directors may revoke the appointment of a member of the Committee at any time for just cause. Just cause for revocation of membership of the Committee is understood to mean:

- loss of the requirements of autonomy, independence, professionalism and continuity of action, incompatibility and conflict of interest;
- disqualification or incapacitation, or a serious illness that renders the member unfit to perform their supervisory duties, or a condition that, in any case, results in absence from work for a continuous period of more than six months;
- a serious breach of their duties;
- if the Company has been definitively convicted pursuant to Legislative Decree 231/2001, or criminal proceedings have been settled by plea bargain, where the documents show evidence of non-existent or insufficient supervision by the Committee, in accordance with the provisions of Article 6, paragraph 1, letter d) of the aforesaid decree;
- a definitive conviction against the member of the Committee with a penalty that results in disqualification, even temporarily, from public offices, or temporary disqualification from the management of legal entities.

4.3 FUNCTIONS AND POWERS OF THE ETHICS COMMITTEE

In view of the provisions of Legislative Decree 231/2001, the Committee has the following responsibilities:

- ensure ongoing and independent surveillance on the regular performance of operations and the compliance of the Company's processes, pursuant to Legislative Decree 231/2001, in order to prevent or detect any anomalous or risky behaviour or situations;
- update the Model, the rules and organisational principles contained or referred to in it, where there is a need to adapt it in view of changed company conditions and/or regulations, including through the involvement of the competent corporate bodies and functions;
- verify the effective ability of the Model to prevent the commission of the crimes envisaged by Legislative Decree 231/2001;
- periodically carry out targeted checks on specific operations performed in sensitive processes;
- order special checks and/or targeted investigations in the event of any malfunction of the Model or the commission of offences that are the subject of prevention activities;
- periodically communicate and report to the Board of Directors in relation to the activities carried out, corrective and improvement measures taken on the Model and their state of implementation;
- access, or order access on its own behalf, to all activities carried out by the Company and the related documentation;
- if significant or potentially significant activities are entrusted to third parties, the Committee must also have access to the activities carried out by said third parties.

In discharging the aforesaid tasks, the Committee must:

- verify knowledge and understanding throughout the company of the principles outlined in the Model;
- approve the annual education plan aimed at cultivating awareness and understanding of the principles outlined in the Code of Ethics;
- ensure the issuing and updating of standardized instructions relating to the periodic reporting flows to be sent to the Committee itself by the competent managers³ and set up specific information channels to facilitate the same flows to the Committee itself periodically assessing their adequacy;

³ These instructions must be written and kept on paper and digital format

- promptly report to the Board of Directors any verified violation of the Model and any information relevant for the purposes of compliance with the provisions of Legislative Decree 231/2001.

The Committee also offers consultation and recommendations to help the Company develop in ethical terms. In particular, it has the responsibility to:

- design initiatives appropriate for spreading knowledge of the Code of Ethics and clarifying its meaning and application;
- coordinate the development of the rules and procedures that implement the provisions of the Code of Ethics;
- oversee the periodic review of the Code of Ethics and implementation mechanisms;
- monitor compliance with and application of the Code of Ethics and activate, through the relevant company functions, any sanctions imposed pursuant to law and employment contracts;
- report periodically to the Board of Directors on the activities carried out and on the problems connected with the implementation of the Code of Ethics.

For the performance of the above-mentioned duties, the Committee has been assigned the following powers:

- draw up or modify the programme for monitoring the Organisation, Management and Control Model pursuant to Legislative Decree 231/2001, also by expressing an opinion on the relevant areas of the Company's annual audit plan;
- require the Internal Audit Function to carry out the audits deemed necessary both in view of the annual plan and in relation to specific warnings and/or risks;
- access or allow access on its behalf to any and all company documents relevant for the performance of the functions assigned to the Supervisory Body in general, pursuant to Legislative Decree 231/2001;
- request the execution of the actions necessary to update/adapt the Model;
- perform impromptu and unplanned interventions;
- carry out surprise checks and interviews;
- have autonomous spending powers, which must be used exclusively for expenditure incurred in the performance of its duties;
- retain the services of outside experts, where necessary, to ensure the full and proper discharge of its audit and control functions.

4.4 REPORTING FROM THE SUPERVISORY BODY TO THE CORPORATE BODIES AND TOP MANAGEMENT

As regards the tasks that it is called upon to perform pursuant to Legislative Decree 231/2001, the Committee reports to the Board of Directors at least once a year, in relation to:

- activities carried out;
- reports and requests for clarification received;
- disciplinary sanctions, if any, imposed by the competent entities;
- the necessary and/or advisable actions to correct and improve the Model and their implementation status.

To guarantee proper and effective reporting and to allow full and proper exercise of its activities, the Committee also has the possibility of requesting explanation or information directly from persons with the main operating responsibilities.

4.5 INFORMATION FLOWS TO THE COMMITTEE

Article 6, paragraph 2, (d) of the Decree requires, in general, that the “Organisation Model” provides for disclosure obligations towards the Body responsible for monitoring the Model’s functioning and observance. The obligation of a structured information flow is conceived as a tool to guarantee monitoring of the Model’s efficiency and effectiveness and to establish, after the event, how commission of offences envisaged by the Decree was possible. It also has the purpose of giving extra authority to the requests for documentation that the Committee is obliged to make during its inspections.

Without prejudice of the provision of the following chapter regarding Whistleblowing, these flows concern all of the information and documents to be provided to the appointed Committee, in accordance with the provisions of the Model, as follows.

4.5.1. REPORTS FROM ALL RECIPIENTS

(Omissis) In carrying out its monitoring and inspection duties, the Committee may freely access all of Cementir Holding’s information sources, inspect documents and consult data concerning the Company.

The Committee may also ask the independent auditors for information of relevance for the purpose of implementation of the Model gathered during their activity.

4.5.2. REPORTS FROM CORPORATE REPRESENTATIVES

In order to appropriately record the transactions performed in the areas where there is a risk of perpetration of the offences set forth in the Special Part, the first levels become internal heads of each individual transaction at risk directly performed by them or implemented as part of the function with which they are entrusted. Specifically, these persons are responsible for bringing the activities potentially at risk to the attention of the Committee.

(Omissis)

4.5.3. REPORTS FROM INTERNAL AUDIT FUNCTION

With reference to Whistleblowing Reports, in compliance with applicable confidentiality obligations, the Internal Audit Function provides a quarterly summary of the reports managed to the Committee and, through it, to the Audit Committee.

4.5.4. COLLECTION, PRESERVATION AND ACCESS TO THE COMMITTEE’S ARCHIVE

All the information, documentation and reports gathered in performance of institutional duties must be filed and stored by the Committee, which ensures that the documents and information acquired are treated with the strictest confidentiality, also in compliance with privacy legislation.

(Omissis)

5 WHISTLEBLOWING SYSTEM

Pursuant to Article 6, paragraph 2-bis, of Legislative Decree 231/2001 and in compliance with the provisions of Legislative Decree no. 24 of 10 March 2023, implementing the Whistleblowing Directive (EU) 2019/1937, the Company has adopted specific provisions regarding the management of reports of unlawful conduct or violations of national and European regulations, as well as unlawful conduct relevant pursuant to Legislative Decree 231/2001 and violations of the Organizational Model and the Company’s Code of Ethics, which have been incorporated into a dedicated Group procedure (Whistleblowing Management Procedure).

(Omissis)

6 PERSONNEL TRAINING AND DISSEMINATION OF THE MODEL BOTH INSIDE AND OUTSIDE THE COMPANY

6.1 PERSONNEL TRAINING

In accordance with the provisions of the Decree, Cementir Holding undertakes to define a plan of communication and education aimed at guaranteeing proper dissemination and knowledge of the Model and of the rules of conduct it contains, addressed to resources already employed in the company and those to be recruited, with a different of detail according to the varying degree of their involvement in activities at risk.

(Omissis)

The periodic communication and education activities provided to personnel are documented by the Committee.

6.2 DISSEMINATION OF THE MODEL BOTH INSIDE AND OUTSIDE THE COMPANY

Cementir Holding also encourages the knowledge and observance of the Model and of the Code of Ethics on the part of the Company's consultants, partners and collaborators (including interim and project workers). Information is provided, to the aforesaid persons, through circulation of an official communication on the existence and adoption of the Model and of the Code of Ethics by Cementir Holding and through their permanent availability for consultation on the Company's website.

Cementir Holding also inserts, on the basis of this Model, special contractual clauses which provide for termination of contractual obligations in the event of inobservance of the ethical principles established.

7 DISCIPLINARY SYSTEM AND MEASURES IN THE CASE OF FAILURE TO OBSERVE THE MODEL

7.1 GENERAL PRINCIPLES

The provision of a suitable system of penalties for breach of the regulations contained in an organisation and control model is an essential condition to ensuring its effectiveness.

In this regard, Article 6, paragraph 2, of the Decree includes, among the components making up the Organisational, Management and Control Model, the adoption by the entity of a suitable disciplinary system to punish failure to comply with the measures set forth in the Model. Accordingly, in order to prevent the perpetration of the offences envisaged by the Decree, the Model must identify and punish conduct which could facilitate commission of such offences.

(Omissis)

The following constitute breaches of the Model:

1. Conduct which directly or indirectly constitutes the offences envisaged in the Decree;
2. Conduct which, while not constituting one of the offences, is unmistakably aimed at committing an offence;

3. Conduct which does not comply with the procedures or the provisions set forth in the Model or cited in the Model (special part);
4. Non-cooperative conduct towards the Committee consisting of, for example, but not limited to, refusal to supply the information and documentation requested, failure to comply with general and specific directives provided by the Committee for the purpose of obtaining information considered necessary to fulfilment of its duties, failure to participate with justified reason in the inspections scheduled by the Committee, failure to participate in education meetings;
5. Breach of reporting obligations to the Committee,

(Omissis)

7.2 PENALTIES FOR THE COMPANY'S SUBORDINATE EMPLOYEES

7.2.1.OFFICE WORKERS AND MANAGERS

(Omissis)

Application of the disciplinary system by the Human Resources function is constantly monitored by the Committee.

7.2.2.COMPANY EXECUTIVES

(Omissis)

7.3 MEASURES AGAINST COLLABORATORS, AUDITORS, CONSULTANTS, PARTNERS, COUNTERPARTIES AND OTHER EXTERNAL PARTIES

(Omissis)

7.4 PENALTY APPLICATION PROCEDURE

(Omissis)

7.4.1.DISCIPLINARY PROCEDURE FOR EXECUTIVES

(Omissis)

7.4.2.DISCIPLINARY PROCEDURE FOR EMPLOYEES

(Omissis)

7.4.3.PROCEDURE FOR THIRD PARTY ADDRESSEES OF THE MODEL

(Omissis)

8 ACTIVITY TO MONITOR APPLICATION AND ADEQUACY OF THE MODEL

(Omissis)

9 APPLICATION OF THE MODEL TO THE ITALIAN SUBSIDIARIES

Without prejudice to the indications contained in the Introduction, in adopting this Model, the Company intends to establish the organisational principles which must also be observed by the Italian subsidiaries, as defined by Article 2359 of the Civil Code, for the purpose of standardising the preventive and supervisory processes regarding “sensitive” activities.

(Omissis)