



Banco Desio

Banco di Desio e della Brianza S.p.A.

Articles of Association

BANCO DI DESIO E DELLA BRIANZA SPA

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

Art. 1 – Business name and registered office

1. - The company incorporated in Desio, Italy, by deed drawn up by notary public Mr Innocente Arnaboldi, son of the late Giovanni, dated 4 August 1909, under the name "Cassa Rurale di Desio" as a cooperative general partnership (*società commerciale cooperativa in nome collettivo*), and transformed by an extraordinary shareholders' meeting held on 20 December 1920 into a joint-stock cooperative with unlimited capital (*società anonima cooperativa a capitale illimitato*), under the name "Cassa Rurale di Depositi e Prestiti in Desio", and transformed by an extraordinary shareholders' meeting on 21 March 1926 into a joint stock company (*società anonima*) under the name "BANCO DI DESIO", took its current name "BANCO DI DESIO E DELLA BRIANZA - Società per Azioni" on 31 December 1967, following the merger by incorporation of "Banca della Brianza S.p.A.".

2. - The company, which is a bank pursuant to Legislative Decree No. 385 of 1 September 1993, has its registered office in Desio and may, by resolution of the Board of Directors and in compliance with the provisions in force, establish and close secondary offices, branches and representative offices in Italy and abroad.

Art. 2 – Corporate purpose

1. - The company's purpose is the collection of savings and the provision of credit in its various forms.

2. - It may carry out, also through subsidiary companies, all permitted banking, financial and investment operations and services, as well as any other operation instrumental to or in any case related to the achievement of the corporate purpose, obtaining the necessary authorisations, where required.

3. - Within the scope of operations instrumental to and related to the corporate purpose, the company may, among other things and always in compliance with the relevant supervisory provisions in force, proceed with the purchase, sale, exchange, usufruct, lease, license for use, exploitation and utilisation of movable and immovable assets of all kinds, including those subject to listing in public registers.

4. - The company may issue bonds in accordance with applicable regulations.

5. - The company, in its capacity as parent company of the "Banco di Desio e della Brianza" banking group (or, for short, "Banco Desio Group") pursuant to Article 61 of Legislative Decree No. 385 of 1 September 1993, issues, in the exercise of its management and coordination activities, instructions to the members of the group for the implementation of the instructions issued by the Bank of Italy in the interest of the group's stability. The company is given the powers and necessary resources to ensure compliance with the rules governing banking activities on a consolidated basis.

Art. 3 – Duration

1. - The duration of the company is set at 31 December 2100 and may be extended in accordance with the law.

2. - The right of withdrawal is excluded for shareholders even if they did not participate in the approval of the resolution to extend the term.

Art. 4 – Share capital

1. - The share capital is Euro 70,692,590.28 divided into 134,363,049 shares with no par value.

2. - As regard the remuneration policies set forth in Article 19 paragraph 4 of these Articles of Association, the Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting may resolve, pursuant to Article 2349 of the Italian Civil Code, to allocate profits and/or profit reserves to the employees of the company or its subsidiaries through the issuance of shares or other financial instruments to be allocated individually, in accordance with the applicable law.

Art. 5 – Shares – Shareholders

1. - Shares are indivisible.
2. - In the case of joint ownership of a share, the statutory provisions apply.
3. - The transfer of shares shall be carried out in accordance with the law.
4. - In the event that the applicable laws permit clauses in the articles of association that provide for restrictions on the circulation of shares, the right of withdrawal for shareholders is excluded, even if they did not take part in the approval of the resolutions for their introduction, amendment or deletion.
5. The shares are registered shares, subject to the dematerialisation scheme pursuant to Articles 83-bis et seq. of Legislative Decree No. 58 of 24 February 1998. The domicile of the shareholders as regards their relations with the company is that resulting from the shareholders' register.
6. - Pursuant to Article 83-duodecies of Legislative Decree No. 58 of 24 February 1998, the company may request, at any time and at its own expense, from authorised subjects, the identification data of the shareholders holding shares representing more than 0.5% of the share capital with voting rights, together with the number of shares registered in their names, within the limits and according to the methods allowed by the laws and regulations in force at the time. Without prejudice to the foregoing, the company is required to make the same request on the initiative of one or more shareholders representing at least half of the minimum shareholding established by Consob pursuant to Article 147-ter, paragraph 1, of Legislative Decree No. 58 of 24 February 1998, to be substantiated by the submission of the appropriate certification. In such a case, unless otherwise provided for by mandatory laws or regulations, the costs relating to the request for the identification of the shareholders at the request of one or more shareholders shall be apportioned in accordance with the criteria established by Consob regulation.

Art. 6 – Corporate bodies

1. - The corporate bodies are:
 - Shareholders' Meeting;
 - Board of Directors;
 - Executive Committee;
 - Board of Statutory Auditors.

Art. 7 – Shareholders' Meeting

1. - The duly constituted Shareholders' Meeting represents the entirety of the shareholders and its resolutions, taken in accordance with the law and these Articles of Association, are binding on all shareholders, even if not attending or if dissenting.
2. - The Shareholders' Meeting is ordinary and extraordinary in accordance with the law.
3. - It shall be convened at the registered office or at another place, provided it is in Italy, as specified in the notice of call. If stated in the notice of call, the participation in the Shareholders' Meeting of those entitled to vote and those who are legally eligible to do so may also take place by means of telecommunications, and those entitled to vote may exercise this right electronically in accordance with the procedures set forth in the notice.
4. - The Shareholders' Meeting shall be convened in the cases and within the time limits set forth by the law.
5. - The Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting is convened at least once a year within one hundred and twenty days after the end of the financial year.
6. - Without prejudice to the law provisions and these Articles of Association, pursuant to the pro-tempore regulations in force and the procedure for transactions with related parties adopted by the company in compliance with these regulations, the Shareholders' Meeting authorises the execution of transactions with related parties of greater significance falling within the area of competence of the Board of Directors, if the Board of Directors has approved such transactions despite the contrary opinion of the Related Party Transactions Committee. If the Shareholders' Meeting is called upon to resolve on such authorisation or on related

party transactions of greater significance that fall within the area of competence of the Shareholders' Meeting, in the presence of a contrary opinion of the Related Party Transactions Committee, without prejudice to the provisions of Articles 2368, 2369 and 2373 of the Italian Civil Code and without prejudice to the quorums required by law, the related party transaction shall not be deemed authorised or may not be carried out if the majority of the non-related shareholders voting at the Shareholders' Meeting vote against such related party transaction, provided that the non-related shareholders attending the Shareholders' Meeting represent at least 10% of the share capital with voting rights.

Art. 8 – Convening the Shareholders' Meeting

1. - The Shareholders' Meeting is convened by means of a notice to be posted, in compliance with the law, on the company's website, as well as according to the other methods provided for by Consob in a regulation issued pursuant to Article 113-ter, paragraph 3, of Legislative Decree No. 58 of 24 February 1998 or other applicable provisions.
2. - The notice of call must contain the agenda to be discussed at the Shareholders' Meeting, the place, day and time of the meeting, and any other information required by Article 125-bis of Legislative Decree No. 58 of 24 February 1998 or other applicable provisions.
3. - In the same notice, a second call may be set if the first one should be unattended.

Art. 9 – Participation and representation in the Shareholders' Meeting

1. Participation and representation of those entitled to vote in the Shareholders' Meetings are governed by the law and these Articles of Association. The company has the right to designate a person to whom shareholders may grant a proxy to represent them at the Shareholders' Meeting pursuant to Article 135-undecies of Legislative Decree No. 58 of 24 February 1998 or other provisions in force, providing the appropriate information in the notice of call of the Meeting. The proxy may be conferred by means of an electronically signed document in accordance with the provisions of the applicable legislation. Electronic notification of the proxy may be made through the use of a special section of the company's website, according to the procedures set forth in the notice of call, or, alternatively, by certified e-mail, to the e-mail address provided in the notice of call.
2. - Those who have the right to vote and are legally entitled to do so may attend the Shareholders' Meeting.
3. - Each share is entitled to one vote.

Art. 10 – Chairing the Shareholders' Meeting

1. - The Shareholders' Meeting shall be chaired by the Chair of the Board of Directors or, in the event of his/her absence or impediment, by the most senior Deputy Chair, or in the event of his/her absence or impediment, by the other Deputy Chair, if appointed, or, in the event of his/her absence or impediment, by the most senior director among those present, or, in the event of the absence or impediment of all directors, by the person appointed by the Shareholders' Meeting.
2. - In the event that a Chair is appointed by the Shareholders' Meeting, the Chair of the Board of Statutory Auditors or, in the event of his/her absence or impediment, the most senior standing auditor among those present, shall temporarily take the chair, also for the purpose of ascertaining that the meeting is duly constituted, and the appointment resolution shall be passed by majority vote.
3. - The Chair of the Shareholders' Meeting is vested with the powers laid down by law and by these Articles of Association.
4. - The Chair is assisted by a Secretary, who may or may not be a shareholder, appointed by the Shareholders' Meeting by majority vote and, if deemed appropriate, is assisted by two scrutineers appointed in the same manner, chosen from among the shareholders and auditors.
5. - The minutes of the Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting must be drawn up by a Notary Public appointed by the Chair of the Board of Directors, or his/her deputy.
6. - The Chair may, at his discretion, also have the minutes of the Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting drawn

up by a Notary Public.

Art. 11 – Validity of the Shareholders' Meeting resolutions

1. - Resolutions issued by the Shareholders' Meeting are valid if taken with the presence and majority required by law.
2. - Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 7 in the event of participation in the meeting by means of telecommunications, resolutions shall normally be passed by an open vote on a show of hands.
3. - The Chair has the power to establish from time to time voting or ballot methods that differ from the standard ones and to make use of computer or electronic media.
4. - Voting by secret ballots is not permitted.

Art. 12 – Shareholders' Meeting minutes

1. - The resolutions issued by the Shareholders' Meeting shall be documented in the form of minutes, drawn up in the terms and manner provided for by the applicable regulations and signed by the Chair, the Secretary or the Notary Public and, if appointed, the scrutineers.
2. - The minutes of a meeting must be transcribed in the appropriate book.
3. - To the extent permitted by the law, copies of and excerpts from the minutes of the Shareholders' Meetings book provide full evidence of the meetings and of the resolutions issued by the Shareholders' Meeting, if certified as true to the original by the person who chaired the Meeting, or by a director with powers of representation pursuant to Article 23, or by the General Manager, or by the Secretary.

Art. 13 – Shareholders' Meeting rules and regulations

1. - The rules and regulations that, to the extent that they are not set forth by the law or these Articles of Association, govern the conduct of the Shareholders' Meetings, whether ordinary or extraordinary, as well as, where applicable, special Shareholders' Meetings, are available in the Shareholders' Meeting Regulations, the approval and amendment of which is the responsibility of the Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting.

Art. 14 – Board of Directors - Composition - Requirements and Appointment

1. - The company is administered by a Board of Directors composed of a minimum of nine and a maximum of eleven members, as set forth by the Shareholders' Meeting and in compliance with the gender balance pursuant to Article 147-ter, paragraph 1-ter, of Legislative Decree No. 58 of 24 February 1998 and other provisions in force. Therefore, as regards the number of mandates established by the aforesaid provisions, at least the portion of the members of the Board of Directors indicated therein must belong to the less represented gender, rounding off, in case of fractional number, according to the criterion specified by the aforesaid provisions.
2. - The directors may also be non-shareholders, hold office, as determined by the Shareholders' Meeting, for one or more financial years with a maximum of three years, expire on the date of the Shareholders' Meeting called to approve the financial statements for the last financial year of their office, and they may be re-elected.
3. - Those who find themselves in situations of disqualification and ineligibility or do not meet the requirements of integrity and professionalism, as provided for by the applicable legislation, cannot be appointed as directors and, if appointed, shall forfeit their office.
4. - At least one fourth of the members of the Board of Directors must meet the independence requirements required by the applicable provisions, including regulatory and/or supervisory provisions, in force at the time, as well as those adopted by the company in compliance with the recommendations of the Corporate Governance Code for Listed Companies.

An independent director who no longer meets the requirements of independence after his/her appointment shall immediately notify the Board of Directors. Failure to meet the aforementioned requirements results in forfeiture of the position of independent director. If, following forfeiture, the remaining number of independent directors on the body is sufficient to ensure compliance with the provisions requiring a minimum

number of independent directors, the director who does not meet the aforementioned requirements remains in office as a non-independent director.

5. - After determining the number of members of the Board of Directors, the Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting appoints the directors on the basis of lists submitted by the shareholders, in which no more than eleven candidates must be listed in sequential order.

6. - Shareholders who, alone or together with other shareholders, represent at least 2.5% of the share capital made up of ordinary shares, or a different portion as provided for by Consob regulations, if lower than the aforementioned 2.5%, taking into account capitalisation, outstanding shares and ownership structure of the company, shall have the right to submit a list.

7. - The list must be filed at the registered office no later than the twenty-fifth day prior to the date of the Shareholders' Meeting called to resolve on the appointment of the members of the Board of Directors.

8. - In order to prove ownership of the number of ordinary shares necessary for the submission of lists, shareholders must provide the required certification; this may also be done after the filing of the list, provided that it is within the deadline set by law or by the applicable regulations for the publication of the lists by the company.

9. - Lists must be accompanied by:

- the information on the identity of the shareholders submitting them, with an indication of the total percentage of shares held;
- a declaration by the submitting shareholders, other than those who hold, even jointly, a controlling interest or a relative majority interest, certifying the absence of any relation with the latter, as identified by the laws and regulations established for the election of the Board of Statutory Auditors, also taking into account the recommendations formulated by Consob on the matter;
- the candidates' curricula and the declarations in which they accept their candidacy and attest to the absence of grounds for ineligibility and disqualification, as well as the fulfilment of the requisites of integrity, professionalism and, where applicable, independence, set forth by the law and the Articles of Association.

10. - The lists must indicate which candidates meet the independence requirements. Shareholders who file a list with eight or more candidates are required to indicate at least two candidates who meet the independence requirements. In the case of lists with less than three candidates, these lists must ensure the presence of both genders in accordance with the aforementioned provisions.

11. - A shareholder may not submit or vote for more than one list, even through an intermediary or trust company. Shareholders belonging to the same group and shareholders who are parties to the same shareholders' agreement concerning the company's shares, may not submit or vote for more than one list, even through an intermediary or trust company.

12. - A candidate may only be on one list under penalty of ineligibility. An outgoing director may also stand for re-election on a list submitted by shareholders other than those who previously nominated and elected him/her, subject to the conditions set out in the preceding paragraphs.

13. - Lists submitted without complying with the above requirements shall be considered as not submitted. Votes cast in violation of the above prohibitions shall be considered as not submitted.

14. - In the event of the submission of two or more lists of candidates, the election of directors shall proceed as follows:

- a) from the list that has obtained the highest number of votes at the Shareholders' Meeting (majority list), as many directors are elected, in the sequential order in which they are listed, based on the number previously determined by the Shareholders' Meeting minus one;
- b) from among the other lists that are not connected in any way, not even indirectly, with the shareholders who have submitted or voted for the list that has obtained the highest number of votes, the first candidate of the list that has obtained the most votes at the Shareholders' Meeting (minority list) shall be elected director.

If the resulting composition of the body does not permit compliance with the gender balance, taking into account the order in which the candidates are listed, the last elected members of the majority list of the

more represented gender are excluded based on the number necessary to ensure compliance with the requirement, and shall be replaced by the first non-elected candidates from the same list of the less represented gender. In the absence of candidates of the less represented gender within the majority list in the number necessary for the replacement, the Shareholders' Meeting shall make up the body with the legal majorities, ensuring that the requirement is met.

In the event of a tie between two or more minority lists obtaining the same number of votes as the list referred to in point a), the Shareholders' Meeting shall hold a new vote on said lists, and the candidate of the list obtaining the relative majority of votes shall be elected, in compliance with the allocation criterion set forth by Article 147-ter, paragraph 1-ter, of Legislative Decree No. 58 of 24 February 1998 and other applicable provisions in force.

15. - For the purpose of allocating the directors to be elected, lists that did not obtain a percentage of votes equal to at least half of that required for their submission, shall not be considered.

16. - Connections among shareholders, also for the purpose of calculating list votes, exist in the cases provided for by the laws and regulations set forth for the election of the Board of Statutory Auditors. However, if a person, who is connected with a shareholder who has submitted or voted for the list that has obtained more votes, has voted for a minority list, the existence of such connection becomes relevant only if the vote was decisive for the election of the director.

17. - If only one list of candidates is submitted, or if no lists are submitted, or if directors are not appointed, for any reason whatsoever, pursuant to the above procedure, the Shareholders' Meeting shall pass resolutions according to the majorities set forth by law, in compliance, however, with the allocation criterion set forth in Article 147-ter, paragraph 1-ter, of Legislative Decree No. 58 of 24 February 1998 and other applicable provisions.

18. - The verification of the grounds for ineligibility and disqualification, as well as of the requirements of integrity, professionalism and independence, shall be carried out in the manner and within the time limits required by the applicable supervisory regulations.

Art. 15 – Replacement of directors

1. - Should one or more directors leave office during the year, or should the number of independent directors fall below the required minimum number, the necessary measures shall be taken for their timely reinstatement, in compliance with the law, the Articles of Association and the allocation criterion set forth in Article 147-ter, paragraph 1-ter, of Legislative Decree No. 58 of 24 February 1998 and other applicable provisions.

2. - If a director elected from the minority list should cease to hold office, the Board of Directors shall replace him/her, where possible, with a candidate selected from among the non-elected candidates on the same list as the outgoing director, in compliance with the allocation criterion set forth in Article 147-ter, paragraph 1-ter, of Legislative Decree No. 58 of 24 February 1998 and other applicable provisions.

3. - At the Shareholders' Meeting that will be called to resolve on the replacement of the outgoing director elected by the minorities, the nominations, to be filed in accordance with the procedures, constraints and deadlines set forth in Article 14, may only be submitted by shareholders other than and not connected with the shareholders who had submitted or voted for the list that ranked first in terms of number of votes, when the entire Board of Directors was appointed. The candidate who has obtained the relative majority of votes at the Shareholders' Meeting, in compliance with the allocation criterion set forth in Article 147-ter, paragraph 1-ter, of Legislative Decree No. 58 of 24 February 1998 and other applicable provisions, shall be appointed director. If, for any reason, the procedure described herein cannot be applied, the Shareholders' Meeting shall pass resolutions in accordance with the procedures and majorities set forth by law, in compliance, however, with the allocation criterion set forth in Article 147-ter, paragraph 1-ter, of Legislative Decree No. 58 of 24 February 1998 and other applicable provisions.

4. - In the event that at least half of the directors in office cease to hold office, the entire Board shall be deemed to have ceased to hold office starting from the effective date of the resolution for the appointment of the new Board, passed by the Shareholders' Meeting, which must be urgently convened for this purpose.

Art. 16 – Chairmanship of the Board of Directors

1. - The Board of Directors elects a Chair from among its members and may elect one or two Deputy Chairs from among its members.
2. - The Chair of the Board of Directors is vested with the powers laid down by law and by these Articles of Association, which are exercised in accordance with the general principles of internal debate and balancing of powers dictated by supervisory regulations. The Chair promotes the effective functioning of the corporate governance system, ensuring the balance of powers; he/she acts as interlocutor of the company's control bodies and committees.
3. - In the absence or impediment of the Chair, the Deputy Chair, in order of seniority by age, shall replace him/her or subordinately, the Managing Director if appointed, or, subordinately, the eldest director.
4. - In such cases, the exercise of the Chair's own powers shall in itself certify the absence or impediment of the person replaced.
5. - The Board appoints the Secretary, also choosing him/her from outside its members. In the latter case, the Secretary shall not have the right to vote. The Secretary is bound by official and professional secrecy.

Art. 17 – Roles and Responsibilities of the Board of Directors

1. - The Board of Directors has the broadest and unlimited powers for the ordinary and extraordinary management of the company, with the sole exception of those powers that the law and/or the supervisory regulations transposed into the Articles of Association attribute exclusively to the Shareholders' Meeting.
2. - In addition to the powers that cannot be delegated by law, and without prejudice to the provisions of these Articles of Association, decisions concerning the following are attributed to the exclusive competence of the Board:
 - the definition of policies affecting the general management of the company's and the group's business, as well as - within this framework - decisions concerning strategic guidelines and transactions, business and financial plans, as well as those concerning, again at the level of strategic supervision, the internal control and risk management system, the approval of the organisational and corporate governance structure, the approval of accounting and reporting systems and the supervision of the bank's public information and communication process, in accordance with the supervisory provisions in force from time to time; when defining corporate strategies, the Board takes into account, inter alia, the following aspects: i) the monitoring and management of impaired loans as well as the approval of policies for their management; ii) the possible adoption of new business models, applications, processes or products, including through collaboration or outsourcing, related to the provision of technology-intensive financial services; iii) the risks of money laundering and terrorist financing in consideration, inter alia, of the business carried out, the clientele and the geographical areas of reference iv) the objectives of sustainable finance and, in particular, the integration of environmental, social and governance factors in business decision-making processes; v) the risks, particularly legal and reputational, arising from any related or instrumental activities carried out; vi) the definition and proper implementation of financial policies, also with reference to the type of savers and/or investors involved, including planning and choices regarding compliance with regulations on minimum requirements for own funds and eligible liabilities;
 - the approval, review and updating of the recovery plan, as well as its amendment and updating at the request of the supervisory authority; the adoption, at the request of said authority, of changes to be made to the business, organisational structure or corporate form of the bank or banking group, and other measures necessary to achieve the objectives of a recovery plan, as well as the elimination of the causes that form the basis for early intervention (without prejudice to the powers of the Shareholders' Meeting in this regard); the decision to adopt a measure provided for in the recovery plan or to refrain from adopting a measure even under given circumstances;
 - the adoption of rules of professional conduct for the bank's staff, including through a Code of Ethics, an Organisation and Management Model pursuant to Legislative Decree No. 231 of 8 June 2001 and subsequent amending, supplementing or implementing provisions, or similar instruments, guaranteeing their implementation and monitoring their compliance by the staff; these instruments also specify the operating

procedures and controls aimed at ensuring compliance with the aforesaid rules, including by indicating inadmissible conduct, including the use of misleading or inaccurate information and the commission of financial or tax offences;

- the issuance and amendment of main internal regulations and in particular the "Internal Regulations of the Corporate Bodies" and the "Group Regulations", with the exception of amendments merely to comply with the provisions of current legislation or resolutions issued by the Shareholders' Meeting or the Board of Directors, already adopted and effective, subject to the favourable opinion of the Board of Statutory Auditors where regulatory provisions concerning the internal control system are concerned;

- the approval of a corporate policy for the promotion of diversity and inclusiveness (also within the Group), subject to the opinion of the Appointments Committee for diversity within the corporate bodies; the composition of these bodies must in fact reflect an adequate degree of diversification in terms of, inter alia, skills, experience, age, gender, international origin, and the aforementioned policy identifies the measures for the achievement of this objective;

- the establishment, transfer and closing down of branches and representative offices;

- the purchase, construction and sale of real estate, other than properties leased by the company in the exercise of its institutional activities; without prejudice to the Board's power to delegate, setting limits, conditions and procedures, the performance of certain transactions involving owned portions of real estate (including on a non-exclusive basis), pertinences or real rights encumbering such real estate;

- the acquisition and sale of strategic equity investments or investments that involve changes in the Banking Group or, in any event, the undertaking or disposal of controlling or associated interests or which involve exceeding the authorisation thresholds according to the applicable provisions. The Board has the faculty to delegate, establishing the related limits, conditions and formalities, the purchase and sale of shares of subsidiaries listed on regulated markets, provided that these operations take place: a) in observance of current regulations concerning issuers, brokers and markets; b) under the aforementioned authorisation thresholds;

- the setting of criteria for the management and co-ordination of the companies of the Group and the other subsidiaries, as well as criteria for executing instructions from Bank of Italy;

- the appointment and removal of the General Manager, Vice General Managers and Executives and determining the powers and attribution thereof to them and to Middle Management;

- the appointment and dismissal of the heads of the internal audit, compliance and risk control functions and the definition of the essential elements of the overall architecture of the internal control system, subject to the favourable opinion of the Board of Statutory Auditors;

- the appointment and dismissal of the members, as well as the indication of the Chair, of the Board's committees established by applicable laws and regulations (in particular, the Appointments Committee, the Remuneration Committee, the Risk Control and Sustainability Committee and the Related Party Transactions Committee), as well as the possible establishment, appointment and regulation of additional committees with proposing, advisory, supervisory and/or coordination functions, with determination of their duties; the Chair of the Risk Control and Sustainability Committee cannot coincide with the Chair of the Board of Directors or the Chair of other Committees;

- pursuant to the laws and regulations in force at the time and the procedure for related party transactions adopted by the Company in compliance with said laws and regulations, a) the related party transactions of greater or lesser significance falling under the Board's competence, including related party transactions of greater significance in the presence of a contrary opinion from the Related Party Transactions Committee and b) the proposal for authorisation by the Shareholders' Meeting to carry out related party transactions of greater significance in the presence of a contrary opinion of the aforesaid Related Party Transactions Committee for the purpose of adopting the resolutions issued by the Shareholders' Meeting under previous Article 7, last paragraph.

3. - The Board of Directors is also vested with the responsibility, which cannot be delegated pursuant to Article 20 below, but which may in any case be referred to the Shareholders' Meeting, for the following resolutions:

- merger by incorporation of companies wholly or at least 90% owned;

- establishing and closing down secondary offices;
- reducing the share capital in the event of the withdrawal of shareholders;
- alignment of the Articles of Association to regulatory provisions;
- transferring the company's registered offices within Italy.

Art. 18 – Meetings of the Board of Directors

1. - The Board shall meet, at the registered office or elsewhere, at least once every two months, as well as whenever the Chair deems it appropriate or when a request is made to the Chair of the Board of Directors by at least two directors or a member of the Board of Statutory Auditors.
2. - Meetings shall be convened by written notice sent to the directors and statutory auditors by post, by hand, by fax, by e-mail or by telegram, at least five days before the date set for the meeting, except in cases of urgency for which the notice shall be sent at least one day before, by fax, e-mail or telegram. In the event that the fifth day prior to the date set for the meeting coincides with a non-working day, the notice may be sent no later than the first working day thereafter.
3. - Meetings of the Board shall also be validly constituted when held by means of videoconferencing or teleconferencing, provided that all participants can be identified by the Chair and all other participants, that they are allowed to follow the discussion and participate in real time in the discussion of the agenda items, that they are allowed to exchange documents relating to such topics and that all the above is recorded in the relevant minutes. If these prerequisites are met, the Board meeting is deemed to be held in the place where the Chair is located.
4. - For meetings to be valid, the presence of a majority of the directors in office is required, and resolutions are passed by open vote with an absolute majority of votes of those voting, except in cases where the law requires higher majorities; abstentions are not counted in the number of voters. In the event of a tie, the vote of the person chairing the meeting prevails.
5. - Board meetings are attended by the General Manager, if appointed.
6. - At the request of the Board, company Executives and Middle Managers, as well as external consultants, may attend meetings in an advisory capacity.
7. - The minutes of the Meetings held by the Board of Directors shall be signed by the person who has chaired the Meeting and by the Secretary.
8. - To the extent permitted by law, copies of and extracts from the minute book of the Board shall be full evidence of the meetings held and resolutions passed by the Board, if signed by the person who has chaired the Meeting, or by a director with powers of representation pursuant to Article 23, or by the General Manager or the Secretary.

Article 19 – Directors' remuneration - Remuneration and incentive mechanisms

1. - The members of the Board of Directors and the members of the Executive Committee are entitled to reimbursement of costs incurred for reasons of their office, as well as the payment of attendance fees, the amount of which is determined by the Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting.
2. - The Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting is also responsible for determining an overall remuneration that the Board shall allocate, according to the proportions it determines, among the directors other than the Chair, the Deputy Chair(s) and the Managing Director (if appointed), without prejudice to the provisions of Section 4 below.
3. - The remuneration of the Chair, the Deputy Chair(s) and the Managing Director (if appointed), as well as any additional remuneration in favour of other directors with particular duties or powers, shall be determined by the Board of Directors, having heard the opinion of the Board of Statutory Auditors, without prejudice to paragraph 4 below.
4. - The Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting approves the remuneration policies, including the plans based on financial instruments, in favour of the members of the Corporate Bodies with strategic supervision, management and control functions and of the staff according to the definitions established by the applicable provisions, as well as the criteria for determining the remuneration to be granted in the event of early termination of office or employment, including any limits set on such remuneration in terms of annual fixed

remuneration and the maximum amount deriving from their application, consistent with prudent risk management and long-term strategies. The Shareholders' Meeting itself must be assured adequate information on the implementation of the remuneration policies.

Art. 20 – Delegated bodies and subjects

1. - The Board, in compliance with the applicable laws and Articles of Association, delegates part of its responsibilities and powers to an Executive Committee – composed of some of its members pursuant to Article 21 below – to a Managing Director or to a General Manager. The delegation system is compliant with the general principles of distinction of roles, tasks and responsibilities dictated by the supervisory regulations. In the event of the appointment of both a Managing Director and a General Manager, the offices of Managing Director and General Manager must be held by the same person.
2. - The delegated Bodies and Officers report to the Board of Directors and the Board of Statutory Auditors, usually on the occasion of Board meetings and in any case at least on a quarterly basis, on the activities performed in the exercise of the powers delegated to them, providing adequate information in particular on the operating performance, its foreseeable development and the most significant transactions carried out by the company and its subsidiaries.
3. - The Board of Directors may delegate powers to one or more of its members, to Executives, Middle Managers and Employees of the company within predetermined limits based on the functions and rank held, with the possible right to sub-delegate according to the criteria established by the Board.
4. - The decisions made by the delegated parties referred to in the preceding paragraph must be brought to the attention of the Board of Directors, in accordance with the procedures defined by the Board itself, normally at the first subsequent meeting and in any case at least quarterly.

Art. 21 – Executive Committee

1. - The Board of Directors appoints between three and five of its members to make up the Executive Committee.
2. - The term of office of the Executive Committee is aligned with that of the Board of Directors unless otherwise provided for in the appointing resolution.
3. - The Executive Committee is chaired by the member appointed by the Committee.
4. - The Committee meets at the registered office, or elsewhere, normally once a month and whenever the need arises or a request is made to the Chair by at least two members or a member of the Board of Statutory Auditors.
5. - Resolutions issued by the Executive Committee are valid if passed by a majority of its members and shall be recorded in the minutes signed by the Chair and the Secretary, appointed by the Committee even if not among its members; in the latter case, the Secretary does not have the right to vote; the Secretary is bound by official and professional secrecy.
6. - For reasons of particular urgency, the Executive Committee may make a decision also falling under the area of competence of the Board of Directors, with the exception of those reserved exclusively to said body by law, as well as those listed in the last paragraph of Article 17. The Board of Directors must be notified of any decisions taken on an urgent basis at the first subsequent meeting.
7. - Meetings of the Executive Committee may be attended, without voting rights, by the Chair, the Deputy Chair (or, if more than one Deputy Chair has been appointed, by the one designated by the Board), the Managing Director (if he/she is not a member of the Committee) or the General Manager, as the case may be.
8. - At the request of the Executive Committee, company Executives and Middle Managers, as well as external consultants, may attend meetings in an advisory capacity.
9. - The provisions concerning participation by videoconference or teleconference, as well as the provisions concerning the evidentiary value of copies and extracts from the minute book, laid down for the Board of Directors in Article 18, shall apply to the meetings of the Executive Committee, as compatible.

Art. 22 – Managing Director - General Manager - Executive appointed to draw up the accounting

documents

1. - The specific responsibilities of the Managing Director or the General Manager, as the case may be, with regard to - inter alia - bank management, group coordination and investor relations, are defined, separately for each of the aforementioned offices, by the Board of Directors. The relevant rules are generally contained in the "Internal Rules of Corporate and Group Bodies" approved by the Board.
2. - The Managing Director or the General Manager, as the case may be, is responsible for the organisation and functioning of the corporate structures, the conduct of day-to-day business and personnel management, in accordance with the general guidelines laid down in their respective areas of responsibility by the Board and the Executive Committee, to which he/she reports.
3. - The Board lays down in the "Internal Rules of Corporate and Group Bodies" the methods for the replacement of the Managing Director or the General Manager in case of absence or impediment.
4. - The Board of Directors, subject to the favourable opinion of the Board of Statutory Auditors, appoints and revokes the Executive appointed to draw up the accounting documents and establishes his/her powers.
5. - Under penalty of disqualification, the Appointed Executive must meet the requirements of integrity set forth for Corporate Officers of the Banks, as well as specific expertise with regard to administrative-accounting matters gained, in a period of no less than three years, in positions of operating responsibility in the Company, the Group or other comparable companies or entities in terms of activities and organisational structure.
6. - The Executive is vested with the powers and responsibilities laid down by law, the Articles of Association and the Board of Directors.

Art. 23 – Representative and decision-making powers of the Chair

1. - Representation vis-à-vis third parties and in court is vested severally in the Chair and, if appointed, the Deputy Chair(s) of the Board of Directors and to the Managing Director (if appointed).
2. - The Board of Directors may grant one or more of its members certain powers of representation of the company, as well as delegate the corporate signature to one or more of its members or to the General Manager for certain acts and individual affairs.
3. - The Board of Directors may delegate powers of representation for certain acts or categories of acts to employees of the company, by reason of their corporate functions, as well as to persons outside the company.
4. - The Chair, in the interest of the Company and upon binding proposal of the Managing Director or the General Manager, as the case may be, for reasons of particular urgency, may make decisions that fall within the area of competence of the Board of Directors or the Executive Committee, with the exclusion of the powers assigned by law and these Articles of Association to the exclusive competence of the Board of Directors.
5. - Any decisions made must be promptly reported to the Board at the first subsequent meeting.

Art. 24 – Board of Statutory Auditors - Composition, remuneration and requirements

1. - The Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting elects the Board of Statutory Auditors composed of three standing auditors and three alternate auditors in compliance with the gender balance pursuant to Article 148, paragraph 1-bis, of Legislative Decree No. 58 of 24 February 1998 and other applicable provisions; therefore, as regards the number of mandates established by the aforesaid provisions, at least the portion of the members of the Board of Statutory Auditors indicated therein must belong to the less represented gender, rounding off, in case of fractional number, according to the criterion specified by the aforesaid provisions. The Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting determines the remuneration of the Board of Statutory Auditors. Statutory auditors hold office for three financial years, expire on the date of the Shareholders' Meeting called to approve the financial statements for the last financial year of their office, and may be re-elected.
2. - In addition to the remuneration determined by the Shareholders' Meeting in accordance with the law and supervisory regulations, standing auditors are entitled to reimbursement of costs incurred in the performance of their duties.

3. - Persons who find themselves in one of the situations of disqualification and ineligibility or who do not meet the requirements of integrity and independence set forth in the applicable laws and regulations cannot be elected as statutory auditors and, if elected, shall forfeit their office.
4. - Statutory auditors are also required to comply with the applicable legal and regulatory provisions on the limits on the number of administration and control positions that may be held. Statutory auditors are also subject to the prohibition to hold positions on bodies other than control bodies at other group companies, as well as at companies in which the company holds, even indirectly, a strategic interest as defined by supervisory regulations.
5. - Statutory auditors must also meet the following professional requirements, without prejudice to further requirements provided for by applicable laws and regulations:
 - I) at least one of the standing auditors and at least one of the alternate auditors must be chosen from among those enrolled in the Register of Statutory Auditors and must have exercised the activity of statutory auditor for a period of no less than three years; this requirement must in any case be met by the Chair of the Board of Statutory Auditors;
 - II) statutory auditors who do not meet the requirement set forth in point I) are chosen from among those who have at least three years' overall experience in performing:
 - a) administration or control activities or management tasks in joint-stock companies in the credit, financial and insurance sector with a share capital of not less than Euro 2 million; or
 - b) professional activities or tenured university teaching in legal, economic, financial and technical-scientific subjects closely related to the company's activities; or
 - c) management functions in public bodies or public administrations operating in the credit, financial and insurance sectors or in any case in sectors closely related to the company's activities.
6. - Subjects and activity areas that are considered closely related to the company's business are as follows:
 - legal, economic, financial and technical-scientific subjects relating to banking companies, securities brokerage companies, asset management companies, financial companies in general and insurance companies;
 - sectors of activity relating to credit, securities brokerage, asset management and finance in general, insurance, as well as technical, economic and legal consultancy in the same areas.

Art. 25 – Appointment of the Board of Statutory Auditors and its Chair - Meetings

1. - The Board of Statutory Auditors is appointed on the basis of lists submitted by the shareholders in which no more than six candidates, three for the office of standing auditor and three for the office of alternate auditor, and, in any case, at least two candidates, one for the office of standing auditor and one for the office of alternate auditor, must be indicated in sequential order. The list must expressly indicate the candidates for the office of standing auditor and the candidates for the office of alternate auditor. Lists that, considering both sections, present a number of candidates equal to or greater than three, must also include candidates of different genders, so as to ensure a composition of the Board of Statutory Auditors that complies with the provisions of the laws in force from time to time on gender balance.
2. - Shareholders who, alone or together with other shareholders, represent at least 2.5% of the share capital made up of ordinary shares, or the different portion as provided for by Consob in the regulations adopted for list voting for the appointment of the Board of Directors, if lower than the aforementioned 2.5%, are entitled to submit a list of candidates.
3. - The lists must be filed at the registered office no later than the twenty-fifth day prior to the date of the Shareholders' Meeting called to resolve on the appointment of the members of the Board of Statutory Auditors.

In the event that within that period:

- only one list was submitted;
- more than one list has been filed, but the lists can be traced back to shareholders who are connected to each other pursuant to the applicable laws and regulations;
- more than one list has been filed, but only one list is deemed validly filed in compliance with the law

- in force and the Articles of Association;
the company gives notice thereof in the required legal and regulatory forms.
4. - In each of these cases, lists may be filed up to the deadline set out for this purpose by law or the applicable regulations, and the thresholds for the submission of lists are reduced by half.
 5. - In order to prove ownership of the number of shares necessary for the submission of lists, shareholders must provide the required certification; this may also be done after the filing of the list, provided that it is within the deadline set by law or by the applicable regulations for the publication of the lists by the company.
 6. - Lists must be accompanied by:
 - the information on the identity of the shareholders submitting them, with an indication of the total percentage of shares held;
 - a declaration by the submitting shareholders, other than those who hold, even jointly, a controlling interest or a relative majority interest, certifying the absence of any connection with the latter, as identified by the applicable laws and regulations, also taking into account the recommendations formulated by Consob on the matter;
 - the candidates' curricula and the declarations in which they accept their candidacy and attest, under their own responsibility, to the absence of grounds for ineligibility and disqualification, as well as the fulfilment of the requisites of integrity, professionalism and independence, as set forth by the law and the Articles of Association.
 7. - A shareholder may not submit or vote for more than one list, even through an intermediary or trust company. Shareholders belonging to the same group and shareholders who are parties to the same shareholders' agreement concerning the company's shares, may not submit or vote for more than one list, even through an intermediary or trust company.
 8. - A candidate may only be on one list under penalty of ineligibility. An outgoing auditor may also stand for re-election on a list submitted by shareholders other than those who previously nominated and elected him/her, subject to the conditions set out in the preceding paragraphs.
 9. - Lists submitted without complying with the above requirements shall be considered as not submitted. Votes cast in violation of the above prohibitions shall be considered as not submitted.
 10. - In the event of the submission of two or more lists of candidates, the election of the auditors shall proceed as follows:
 - a) two standing auditors and two alternate auditors are elected from the list that has obtained the highest number of votes at the Shareholders' Meeting (majority list), in the sequential order in which they are listed;
 - b) from among the other lists that are not connected in any way, not even indirectly, with the shareholders who submitted or voted for the list that has obtained the highest number of votes (minority list), one standing auditor, who will assume the chairmanship of the Board of Statutory Auditors, and one alternate auditor are elected.

If the composition of the body or of the resulting category of alternate auditors does not allow for compliance with the gender balance, taking into account the order in which they are listed in their respective section, the last elected members of the majority list of the more represented gender are excluded based on the number necessary to ensure compliance with the requirement, and shall be replaced by the first non-elected candidates from the same list and the same section of the less represented gender. In the absence of candidates of the less represented gender within the relevant section of the majority list in the number necessary for the replacement, the Shareholders' Meeting shall appoint the missing standing or alternate auditors by legal majority, ensuring that the set out requirement is met.

In the event of a tie between minority lists obtaining the second highest number of votes with respect to the list referred to in point a), the Shareholders' Meeting shall vote again on said lists, and the candidates of the list obtaining the relative majority of votes shall be elected, in compliance, however, with the regulatory provisions on gender balance.

11. - Connections among shareholders, also for the purpose of calculating list votes, exist in the cases provided for by the applicable laws and regulations. However, if a person, who is connected with a shareholder who has submitted or voted for the list that has obtained more votes, has voted for a minority list, the existence of such connection becomes relevant only if the vote was decisive for the election of the auditor.

12. - If only one list of candidates is submitted, the standing and alternate auditors shall be elected from that list, provided that it contains the number of candidates necessary to appoint the required number of standing and alternate auditors, in compliance, however, with the regulatory provisions on gender balance; the first candidate on the list shall be appointed as chair.

13. - In the event that no lists are submitted, or if the only list submitted does not contain the number of candidates necessary to appoint all standing and alternate auditors, or if the standing and alternate auditors are not appointed for any reason pursuant to the procedure set forth herein, the Shareholders' Meeting shall resolve in accordance with the procedures and majorities set forth by law, in compliance, however, with the regulatory provisions on gender balance.

14. - The verification of the grounds for ineligibility and disqualification, as well as of the requirements of integrity, professionalism and independence, shall be carried out in the manner and within the time limits required by the applicable supervisory regulations.

15. - In the event of the resignation of a standing auditor, the first alternate auditor from the same list from which the resigned auditor was elected takes over. In the event that the Chair of the Board of Statutory Auditors ceases to hold office, the successor auditor from the list from which the outgoing Chair was elected will take over as Chair.

16. - At the earliest opportunity, the Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting shall appoint the auditors necessary to reinstate the Board of Statutory Auditors, according to the following procedure:

- a) if it is necessary to replace the auditors elected from the list with the highest number of votes, or from the only list presented, or appointed by absolute majority, the Shareholders' Meeting shall resolve with the majorities set forth by law and in compliance with the allocation criterion that ensures gender balance pursuant to Article 148, paragraph 1-bis, of Legislative Decree No. 58 of 24 February 1998 and other applicable provisions;
- b) if it is necessary to replace the auditors elected from the minority list, the appointment shall be made by the Shareholders' Meeting by relative majority vote, but the nominations, to be filed in accordance with the procedures, constraints and deadlines provided for the appointment of the entire Board of Statutory Auditors, may only be submitted by shareholders other than and not connected with the shareholders who had submitted or voted for the list that has ranked first in terms of number of votes, when appointing the entire Board of Statutory Auditors and in compliance with the allocation criterion that ensures gender balance pursuant to Article 148, paragraph 1-bis of Legislative Decree No. 58 of 24 February 1998 and other applicable provisions on the subject.

17. - If, for any reason, the procedure described herein cannot be applied, the Shareholders' Meeting shall pass resolutions in accordance with the procedures and majorities set forth by law, in compliance, however, with the allocation criterion that ensures gender balance pursuant to Article 148, paragraph 1-bis, of Legislative Decree No. 58 of 24 February 1998 and other applicable provisions.

18 - The meetings of the Board of Statutory Auditors may also be held by teleconference or videoconference, in accordance with the procedures set forth in Article 18, Section 3 above.

Art. 26 – Roles and Responsibilities of the Board of Statutory Auditors - Statutory Audit

1. - For the assignment of duties to the Board of Statutory Auditors, please refer to the applicable legal and supervisory provisions. In particular, the Board of Statutory Auditors, as a body with control functions, performs the relevant tasks laid down in the prudential supervisory provisions, including but not limited to:
- monitors compliance with the law, regulations and the Articles of Association, proper administration and the adequacy of organisational and accounting structures, promptly informing the Supervisory Authorities of all facts or acts of which it becomes aware, which may constitute an irregularity in management or a breach of the rules governing banking and corporate activities;

- is responsible for supervising the functioning of the overall system of internal controls and is required to ascertain the effectiveness of all the structures and functions involved in this system and their proper coordination, promoting corrective measures for any identified shortcomings and irregularities;
- makes use of the company's internal control structures and functions to carry out the necessary assessments and verifications and receives directly from them adequate information flows on a regular basis or relating to specific situations or company trends;
- supervises the adequacy of the risk management and control system, as well as the adequacy and compliance of the process for determining internal capital with the requirements of specific regulations;
- in the context of the controls on proper administration, it verifies and investigates causes and remedies for management irregularities, performance anomalies, and shortcomings in organisational and accounting structures, paying particular attention to compliance with regulations concerning conflicts of interest;
- in the determination of the scope and modalities of the assessments to be carried out (which must in any case cover the entire company organisation) as well as in the assessment of any identified irregularities, takes into account both the significance of the losses that could result for the company and the repercussions in terms of reputation and the safeguarding of public trust;
- verifies the proper performance of strategic and management control activities carried out on the companies of the Group, working in close liaison with the Boards of Statutory Auditors of the subsidiaries;
- periodically checks its adequacy in terms of powers, functioning and composition, taking into account the size and operational complexity of the company;
- without prejudice to the tasks assigned to the auditing firm entrusted with the statutory audit of the accounts, it assesses the adequacy and functioning of the accounting structure, including the information systems, in order to ensure a correct representation of the company's events; to this end, the Board of Statutory Auditors continuously coordinates its activities with those of the auditing firm.

In addition, the Board of Statutory Auditors performs all other internal control and audit activities as provided for by Legislative Decree No. 39 of 27 January 2010 and subsequent amending, supplementing or implementing provisions and also performs the functions of Supervisory Body pursuant to Legislative Decree No. 231 of 8 June 2001 and subsequent amending, supplementing or implementing provisions.

2. - Without prejudice to the disclosure obligations of the delegated Bodies, the directors report to the Board of Statutory Auditors, normally at the Board meetings and in any case at least on a quarterly basis, on the activities performed and on the most significant economic, equity and financial transactions carried out by the company and its subsidiaries; in particular, they report on transactions in which they have an interest, on their own behalf or on behalf of third parties, without prejudice to the prior reporting obligations provided for by law. The Board of Statutory Auditors shall report to the Board, as well as to the Managing Director or the General Manager, as the case may be, on any identified shortcomings and irregularities, requesting the adoption of appropriate corrective measures and verifying their effectiveness over time.

3. - Similarly, the results of the minutes of the Board of Directors' meetings, whether or not the standing auditors have attended those meetings, shall also be considered as communications made in compliance with the specific obligations to report to the Board of Statutory Auditors.

4. - The statutory audit is performed by an auditing firm appointed and operating in accordance with the law, selected after careful assessment of professionalism and experience, to ensure that these requirements are proportionate to the size and operational complexity of the Bank. The auditing firm is also subject to the obligation to inform the Supervisory Authorities required for the Board of Statutory Auditors in subsection 1 above.

Art. 27 – Financial Year - Interim Dividends

1. - The financial year ends on 31 December of each year.

2. - The Board of Directors may approve the distribution of interim dividends, in the cases, in the manner and within the limits permitted by current legal provisions.

Art. 28 – Operating profit

1. - The net profit resulting from the financial statements for the year, after deducting the 10% due to the legal reserve, as well as a further portion of no less than 10% to be allocated to the statutory reserve, shall be distributed (in whole or in part) among all the shares, entitled to it, constituting the share capital, as a dividend, and/or set aside to further increase the same statutory reserve, and/or allocated to other reserves, and/or allocated to contributions for socio-cultural purposes, and/or carried forward, all in accordance with the resolutions of the Shareholders' Meeting.

Art. 29 – Dissolution and liquidation

1. - In the event of the dissolution of the company at any time and for any reason, the Shareholders' Meeting shall determine the manner of liquidation and appoint one or more liquidators, determining their powers.

Art. 30 – Final provisions

1. - For matters not expressly covered in the Articles of Association, the provisions of the law apply.
2. - Should the provisions of these Articles of Association become incompatible with mandatory statutory provisions, they shall be superseded by law and shall be aligned by the Shareholders' Meeting to any other amendments to the Articles of Association, or by the Board of Directors pursuant to Article 17, unless otherwise set forth by the law.

* * *

Articles of Association updated following the resolutions passed at the Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting of 27 April 2023.

The previous amendments to the Articles of Association were resolved on:

14 December	1949	11 May	1967	23 April	1993	28 April	2006
19 April	1950	19 April	1968	18 November	1994	28 June	2007
13 March	1952	20 March	1969	28 April	1997	25 June	2009
20 March	1954	15 April	1972	16 November	1998	27 January	2011
7 September	1955	20 April	1977	29 April	1999	29 November	2011
15 March	1956	17 October	1979	28 April	2000	30 May	2013
5 September	1957	6 April	1981	27 April	2001	29 April	2014
23 October	1961	7 October	1988	30 April	2002	28 April	2015
14 November	1966	16 November	1990	29 June	2004	6 April	2017
3 July	2019	23 April	2020	15 April	2021	4 October	2021
14 April	2022						

and were duly registered in accordance with the law.

It should be noted that, with reference to art. 17, the Board of Directors, which met at the end of the shareholders' meeting on 27 April 2023, resolved to split the Control, Risk and Sustainability Committee into a Control and Risk Committee and A sustainability Committee.