



ANTI-CORRUPTION POLICY OF THE TIM GROUP

APPROVED ON August 1st, 2019

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INTRODUCTION

The companies of TIM Group carry out their activities in compliance with the values and principles outlined in the Code of Ethics and Conduct, in the belief that business should not disregard ethics.

TIM acknowledges the importance of the Anti-corruption Laws and repudiates all forms of Corruption, rejecting and stigmatising corrupt behaviours or, more generally, conducts that are unlawful or anyhow contrary to ethics, as a way to achieve its business objectives.

To this end, TIM has adopted an Anti-corruption Management System ("AMS") and the present Anti-corruption Policy ("Policy") as an integral part thereof, in order to prevent, detect and respond to practices conducive to Corruption, and ensure compliance with Anti-corruption Laws.

1. ADDRESSEES AND SCOPE

The purpose of the present Policy is to provide a systematic framework for the management of corruption risks, by setting forth the standards and rules of conduct by which all addressees shall abide in order to ensure compliance with the Anti-corruption Laws.

The Policy applies to TIM s.p.a. ("TIM" or "the Company"), the members of its corporate bodies, its employees and those collaborating with the Company.

The Policy applies to the Controlled Companies of TIM Group: TIM Brasil and national companies that are listed may adopt the Policy and define specific internal rules in accordance with the principles set out hereinbelow.

With regard to joint ventures and Controlled Companies, TIM shall exercise its influence, to the extent reasonable under the circumstances, to ensure that such companies and entities comply with the standards and rules of conduct set out in the Anti-corruption Policy.

The Policy will be communicated to:

- employees, management and the members of corporate bodies of TIM
- Controlled and/or Participated Companies
- Third Parties
- Certification Organisms

Any doubts regarding the application of the present Policy must be addressed to the Compliance Department of TIM.

2. OBJECTIVES

The Anti-corruption Policy has the following objectives:

- Manage the risk of Corruption on the basis of the 'zero tolerance' principle;
- Guarantee compliance with the Anti-corruption Laws;
- Protect the Company against the harmful consequences of non-compliance with the Anti-corruption Laws, also in case of damage to reputation and image of the Company;

- Encourage the use of tools to report acts of Corruption, including those of third parties that have business relationships with the Company;
- Strengthen awareness of the rules in order to ensure the proactive, conscious engagement of all addressees to achieve the objectives of the Anti-corruption Management System.

3. DEFINITIONS

- “Anti-corruption Compliance Function”: the Compliance Department nominated by the Board of Directors of TIM
- “Anti-corruption Laws”: the anti-corruption laws and regulations of all the Countries in which TIM and its Controlled Companies carry out or will carry out their business activities, including (but not limited to): (i) the anti-corruption provisions of the Italian Criminal Code, the Italian Civil Code, and of any other national laws, including the anti-corruption laws in force, and (ii) the applicable international anti-corruption laws and agreements
- “Anti-corruption Management System” or “AMS”: the management system for the prevention of Corruption according to the ISO 37001 standard that TIM has adopted, which is an integral part of the Company's internal control system
- “BoD” or “Board of Directors”: the Board of Directors of TIM
- “Business Partner”: persons working in the indirect business channel, in relation to whom the Company has identified a higher risk of corruption
- “Conflicts of interest”: situations in which commercial, economic, family, political or personal interests may interfere with the decision-making capacity of individuals during the performance of their duties for the Company
- “Contributions”: mean donations and/or contributions in cash, in kind or of receivables, as consideration for ownership interests in non-profit associations
- “Controlled Company”: means any of the companies controlled by TIM
- “Corruption”: offering, promising, granting, giving, or authorising, soliciting, inducing, instigating the giving of (so-called active corruption), or accepting or receiving (so-called passive corruption) - directly or indirectly and irrespective of where - money or Items of Value, in order to obtain an undue advantage (including a non-economic benefits), as an incentive or consideration for a person to act, or to fail to act, in relation to the performance of that person's duties, in breach of the applicable laws
- “CRC”: the Control and Risk Committee of TIM
- “Due Diligence”: the assessment of the risk of corruption in relation to: specific operations, projects, activities, Third Parties or personnel
- “Facilitation Payments”: unofficial payments of modest value, made in order to expedite, favour or ensure routine activities of the Public Officer or Private Subject that has a relationship with the Group
- “Family members”: family member of a person means spouse, (if not legally separated), cohabiting partner, parents, sons and daughters, brothers and sisters of that person and those of his/her spouse (if not legally separated) or cohabiting partner

- “ISO Standard 37001”: the international standard ISO 37001:2016 for “Anti-bribery Management Systems” published on 15 October 2016 by the International Organization for Standardization
- “Item of value” or “Benefit”: any advantage or benefit that may be considered of value, including but not limited to, money or money equivalent, loans, contributions or donations, gifts, presents, travel/ accommodation/ meal or entertainment expenses, prizes, offers of employment, reimbursements, discounts, goods or services, that constitute, or derive from, funds or assets belonging to the Company or to third parties
- “Management”: any employee of the Company whose roles and responsibilities are identified in the organisational chart
- “231 Organisational Model” and jointly “231 Models”: the organisation, management and control models adopted by the Companies of TIM Group pursuant to Italian Legislative Decree no. 231/2001
- “Participated Company”: refers to all of the companies in which TIM holds a significant interest that for the purposes of this Policy means an interest amounting to 20% or more of said company's share capital
- “Principles of Conduct”: the rules of conduct indicated in section 7
- “Private Subject”: means any person or entity different from the PA
- “Public Administration” or “PA””: refers to the entities indicated in the list published on the ISTAT website at the following link: <https://www.istat.it/it/archivio/190748> and the foreign corresponding entities, if not already included in said list, as defined under the applicable laws
- “Public Officer”: any person exercising legislative, administrative or judicial functions in any State, whether appointed, elected or succeeded, or any person exercising public functions in any State, including the exercise of duties on behalf of public agencies or companies, or any officer or representative of public organisations, whether national or international, international parliaments, international courts, or any candidate for one of the aforementioned offices
- “Red Flag”: any element/indicator signalling potential critical issues in relation to the application of the AMS
- “Sensitive Areas”: refers to those operations or instrumental activities at risk of corruption, which are subject to specific controls by the Company in order to ensure that prohibition of corrupt practices is not violated
- “Significant Positions”: personnel of the Company with respect to which the Company has identified greater than low risk of corruption as indicated in section 10.7
- “Significant Relationships”: the relationships exposed to the risk of corruption, as indicated in section 8.1
- “Significant Third Parties”: those Third Parties with respect to which the Company has identified greater than low risk of corruption, taking into account the characteristics or the activities carried out by those parties, as indicated in section 8.2
- “231 Steering Committee”: a Management committee composed by the GCO, Head of HRO and Head of Legal & Tax
- “Third Parties”: any legal or natural person outside the Company, that has a business relationship with TIM, including non-financial relationships

- “TIM” or the “Company”: TIM s.p.a.
- “TIM Group”: TIM and its Controlled Companies

4. REGULATORY REFERENCES (EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL)

External references

- International standard ISO 37001:2016 for “Anti-bribery Management Systems” published on 15 October 2016 by the International Organization for Standardization
- The following is an indicative, but non-exhaustive list of Anti-corruption Laws:
 - the Italian Criminal Code, with specific reference to Articles 317 et seq.
 - the Italian Civil Code, with specific reference to Article 2635 (private to private corruption) and to Article 2635-bis (Instigation of private to private corruption)
 - Italian Legislative Decree 231-2001 – on the Administrative Liability of Legal Entities, Companies and Associations
 - Italian Legislative Decree 38-2017 - Implementation of Council Framework Decision 2003-568-GAI on Combating Corruption in the Private Sector
 - Italian Law 146-2006 - Ratification and Implementation of the UN Convention and Protocols on Transnational Organised Crime
 - Italian Law 69-2015 - Regulation on Criminal Offences against the Public Administration, Mafia-type Criminal Organised Crimes, and Fraudulent Accounting Practices
 - Italian Law 300-2000 - Ratification and Implementation of the OECD Convention on Combating Bribery of Foreign Public Officers in International Business Transactions and of the Convention on Combating Corruption involving Officials of the European Communities or of the Member States of the European Union
 - Italian Law 116-2009 - Ratification and Implementation of the UN Convention against Corruption (UNCAC)
 - Italian Law 110-2012 - Ratification and Implementation of the Criminal Law Convention on Corruption
 - US Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA) -1977
 - UK Bribery Act - 2010

Internal references

- The 231 Organisational Model of the TIM Group (including the Code of Ethics and Conduct)
- Anti-corruption Management System of TIM
- Procedure on the conflicts of interest management
- Whistleblowing Procedure
- Development of Corporate Identity – The new values of Telecom Italia
- Definition and Formalization of Policy, Procedures and Operative Instructions of the Group

5. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

The present Policy is approved by the Board of Directors, subject to preliminary review by the Control and Risks Committee.

The Board of Directors has identified the Compliance Department (the Group Compliance Officer) as the compliance function responsible for the prevention of Corruption, in charge of implementing and monitoring the AMS within the organisation, and more generally the compliance of the AMS with the requirements of ISO Standard 37001:2016.

The Compliance Department reports directly to TIM's BoD, and has adequate resources, authority and independence needed for compliance responsibilities.

The Group Compliance Officer supports the 231 Steering Committee and the Management of TIM in implementing the AMS, through the provision of the following, among others:

- assistance and consultancy on the application of the Anti-corruption Management System, Anti-corruption Policy and Anti-corruption Laws, as well as of all the other provisions on preventing Corruption;
- monitoring the adoption of the AMS and present Policy;
- supporting Due Diligence activities.

The Compliance Department participates, within its area of responsibility, in the handling process of reports of breaches of the AMS.

6. REVIEW, CONTINUAL IMPROVEMENT AND AMENDMENTS

The AMS of TIM, of which the Anti-corruption Policy is an integral part, is subject to regular review by the BoD, through the CRC.

The CRC regularly reviews the Anti-corruption Management System on the basis of information received from the 231 Steering Committee, through the GCO, and of all other information received from the Company's departments concerned.

The 231 Steering Committee, for its part, promotes the continual improvement of the AMS.

The Compliance Department assesses on a continual basis taking into account the results of monitoring activities whether the AMS is adequate to manage effectively the risks of corruption and whether it is working and effectively implemented. In this regard, it periodically reports to the 231 Steering Committee and CRC.

TIM undertakes continual improvement of the suitability, adequacy and effectiveness of the AMS and Anti-corruption Policy.

Any amendments to the present Policy shall be approved by TIM's Board of Directors.

7. PRINCIPLES OF CONDUCT

Without prejudice to compliance with the 231 Organisational Model, in TIM Group all corrupt behaviours are strictly forbidden, in particular:

- (i) offering, promising, granting, giving, or authorising, soliciting, inducing or instigating the giving

of, money or Items of Value - directly or indirectly - to a Public Officer or a Private Subject (and/or the entity represented by it), if such conduct may be construed as having the purpose of improperly influencing the relations between TIM, or a Company of TIM Group, and the Public Officer or Private Subject (and/or the entity represented by it), irrespective of whether it is pursued, also as the sole objective, the interest of, or the benefit to, TIM or of the company of TIM Group.

No practice recognized as an act of Corruption or unlawful influence, will be accepted or tolerated even if it is a common practice in the business sector or the Country where the activity is carried out.

No service shall be requested or accepted if it can only be provided in violation of the values and principles of the Code of Ethics and Conduct or in breach of the applicable rules and procedures.

It is forbidden to pay or offer, directly or indirectly, any contributions, advantages or other Benefits, to any political parties or movements, trade-union organisations, or their representatives or candidates, subject to applicable laws.

No “Facilitation Payments” are permitted.

Gifts and entertainment expenses are allowed (including meal, travel and other entertainment expenses), provided that they are of a modest value and to the extent allowed under customary business practices, and in any case in full compliance with the company procedures.

None of the recipients of this Policy shall be discriminated or subject to any form of retaliation, for having refused to commit an act that constitutes, or may constitute, an act of Corruption, even if such refusal has caused loss of profit or any other harmful consequence to the business.

TIM Group adopts procedures and controls to ensure that each transaction is recorded and duly documented in the accounts in accordance with the applicable accounting standards.

In particular, all payments and expenses relating to transactions falling within the scope of this Policy, must be accurately and completely recorded in the accounts of each company of the TIM Group.

Furthermore, each company of the TIM Group shall set up and implement adequate and reasonable controls to ensure that:

- transactions are effective and carried out only with the previous authorisation of the management;
- transactions are recorded so that their nature and purpose is clearly reported and the financial statements are drafted in compliance with the applicable accounting standards;
- checks about the coherence of the value of assets reported in the financial statements with the inventories are made on a periodic basis and appropriate measures are taken in case of discrepancies.

It is prohibited to use personal funds or means with the purpose of circumventing application of the present Policy.

With respect to the “Sensitive Areas”, indicated in Section 10 below, it is also necessary to provide for:

- formal separation of duties for the different phases of the process and requirement of signatures according to the powers of attorney system of the Company;
- tracing of each phase of the process (supporting documentation, level of formalisation, modalities and timing of storage) to help to trace back responsibilities, grounds for decisions and sources of information;
- escalation mechanism in case of waivers to standard procedural requirements.

8. RELATIONS OF TIM WITH THIRD PARTIES

In carrying out its business activities, TIM has different types of relationships with third parties which may entail risks of non-compliance with anti-corruption regulations.

Relations with any Third Party shall be conducted in accordance with principles of fairness so that said parties are not induced to act in breach of company rules and procedures.

Furthermore, all agreements with Third Parties that may generate corruption means or other Benefits that help commission of criminal offences, are drafted in accordance with the instructions set out in the relevant internal procedures and shall provide for the right of the Company to terminate the agreement in the event of any breach of, among other things, the Anti-corruption Laws and the present Policy.

Certain types of relationships with Third Parties pose higher risk of corruption. Such risk may derive from:

- type or nature of the relationship (**Significant Relations**), or
- characteristics of the Third Party or activities to be carried out by such party (**Significant Third Parties**).

8.1 Significant relations

TIM has identified the following types of relations that entail risks of corruption:

- **Relations with the PA:** such interactions specifically concern relations in which the PA act as client, for the obtainment of administrative or judicial orders, for the execution of controls and inspections, for the fulfillment of obligations or the granting of loans.
- **Relations with customers and suppliers:** such interactions relate to the Company's entire business cycle and are exposed to the risk of both active and passive corruption.
- **Relations with other private entities:** relations with any private entities that carry out institutional, professional or business activities (such as rating agencies, financing entities providing funds to projects in which TIM is involved, or companies participating in temporary association of enterprises or consortia), in which TIM may have an interest that may result in benefits or disadvantages to TIM.

Significant Relations do not include relations with individual customers having a relationship with the Company as final users of the services/products provided by TIM.

With regard to the Significant Relations, and in addition to what provided in the foregoing sections, Principles of Conduct and Relations of TIM with Third Parties, TIM has established the following rules:

- personnel responsible for the departments that have Significant Relations, shall:
 - o ensure that persons of the team comply with the operational rules of conduct, with particular reference to their commitment to respect the provisions of the Code of Ethics and Conduct and of the present Policy, as well as of the applicable procedural framework;
 - o guarantee that services are effectively rendered and any remuneration therefor is adequate;
 - o provide for adequate systems to trace items in connection to relations with Third Parties;

- in the event that personnel of TIM receive any requests or solicitations to make or promise undue payments or any other Benefit from a Third Party, they should:
 - o refuse to comply with the request;
 - o promptly inform their supervisor;
 - o use tools available in the Company to formally report such circumstance (the Whistleblowing channel).

8.2 Significant Third Parties

Third Parties that have business dealings with TIM include certain specific categories in relation to which the Company has identified greater than low risk of corruption on the basis of the characteristics and activities of that party.

On the basis of the type of activities that are the object of the Company's business relations with Third Parties and the type of such relations, TIM has identified the following Significant Third Parties:

- **Beneficiaries of sponsorships and Contributions:** these are the beneficiaries of sponsorship projects – sponsee, contributions free of charge generally provided for community projects, either in cash or in kind, or of receivables remunerated by the subscription of share capital;
- **Consultants and professional advisers, agents and brokers, Business Partners, independent collaborators:** suppliers of services, including sub-agents and other similar figures, used by TIM in performing its business activities;
- **Suppliers of goods and services:** suppliers of goods and services, including sub-suppliers, other than those indicated in the preceding point;
- **Third Parties involved in extraordinary operations:** target companies in extraordinary operations such as mergers or acquisitions;
- **Partners in joint ventures:** legal entities that are party to joint venture agreements entered into by TIM and/or that constitute permanent structured organizations for carrying out together a business activity or project.

TIM ensures that specific Anti-Corruption Due-Diligence activities are performed with respect to any relationship with a Significant Third Party, (section 9).

9. DUE-DILIGENCE

As a result of the assessment of corruption risk, TIM has identified a greater than low risk of corruption in relation to: (i) Sensitive Areas, (ii) actual or potential relations with Significant Third Parties, and (iii) specific categories of personnel (Significant Positions).

In order to help decision-making processes the Due Diligence activities conducted by TIM examine the extent and nature of the risks of corruption in relation to each of the above-mentioned categories. Such activities are described in specific procedures, that in particular provide for:

- a) escalating to the Compliance Department in the event of critical situations;

- b) risk mitigation actions (for example, contractual provisions).

Due Diligence activities are updated on a periodic basis according to the applicable procedure to adequately evaluate changes and new information, also in order to decide whether to include further categories at risk.

Generally, Due Diligence is designed to ascertain:

- the existence of a sound business reason for the transaction falling within the Sensitive Areas;
- the absence of any specific risk factors (Red Flags) in a relationship with a Significant Third Party, by means of a specific validation process (Anti-Corruption Due Diligence).

Should the Due Diligence identify Red Flags that cannot be managed by the existing anti-corruption controls, the department responsible for the relationship, with the support of the Compliance Department, in order to mitigate the corruption risks identified shall:

- a) adopt appropriate safeguards to protect the Company, or measures to promptly suspend, interrupt or withdraw from the relationship, in case the relationship is in place;
- b) decide not to go ahead with the transaction or adopt appropriate safeguards to protect the Company before conclusion, in case of new relationship.

Due-diligence on Significant Third Parties

In managing relations with a Significant Third Party, TIM guarantees that the following actions will be taken:

- in-depth checks on the Significant Third Party before starting a contractual relationship or carrying out any transaction with such Party (Anti-Corruption Due Diligence). To this purpose, it is implemented a process for validation of third party, during which the following circumstances are verified: (i) the reputation and reliability of such parties; (ii) the existence of any conflicts of interest, such as the presence of economic and financial interests in businesses of TIM competitors; (iii) potential undue influence in relations with the Public Administration; (iv) judicial proceedings for Corruption or criminal offences against the Public Administration pending or past, and (v) knowledge of and commitment to adopt anti-corruption measures and adequate anti-corruption policies and procedures;
- monitoring the fulfillment of the obligations of the Significant Third Party to comply with the Anti-corruption Laws, as well as to comply with the Code of Ethics and Conduct, the Principles of Conduct and the Anti-corruption Policy, by means of contractual clauses, that are addressed also to sub-suppliers and other similar figures, that provide for specific representations and warranties, and obligation to make new representations and warranties in the event of any change in the represented and warranted situation;
- refresh and review of the Due Diligence in case of renewal of the agreement.

10. SENSITIVE AREAS

'Sensitive Areas' refers to those transactions, projects, operations or processes which may generate corruption means or other Benefits considered potential indicators of corrupt activities, in relation to which the Company adopts a specific monitoring in order to guarantee that prohibition of any corrupt practices is not violated.

As a result of risk assessment, TIM identified the following Sensitive Areas:

- gifts and entertainment expenses;
- events and sponsorships;
- donations/memberships;
- purchasing of goods and services;
- consultancy, intermediation, relationships with business partners;
- joint-ventures, acquisitions and disposal of assets;
- selection, hiring and management of personnel.

10.1 Gifts and entertainment expenses

To Public Officers or Private Subjects

Without prejudice to the general prohibition of undue influence on relations with Third Parties in connection with the business of TIM Group, gifts and entertainment expenses (including meal, travel or other entertainment expenses) of Public Officers or Private Subjects:

- shall always: (a) be provided in relation to actual business purposes, (b) be reasonable and in good faith, (c) comply with the applicable procedures and rules, including the relevant authorization process, (d) be recorded and supported by appropriate documentation, and
- shall never be in cash.

Maximum expenditures and types of gifts and entertainment expenses, as well as how such expenses shall be made and documented, are detailed in the relevant internal procedures.

With specific regard to travel expenses, the use of non-scheduled flights by Public Officers or Private Subjects requires prior authorisation of the Group Compliance Officer.

From third Parties to employees and senior management

Gifts and entertainment expenses (including meal, travel or other entertainment expenses) offered by Third Parties to employees and senior managers of TIM Group, shall also comply with the above-mentioned criteria.

Maximum expenditures and types of gifts and entertainment expenses, as well as how such expenses shall be made and recorded, are detailed in the relevant internal procedures, which are designed to provide for refund mechanism or donation to charities of gifts in case the above rules are not complied with and/or the maximum expenditure is exceeded (and in any case of uncertainty).

10.2 Events and sponsorship

Since acts of Corruption can be committed in the organisation of events and the granting of sponsorship, it shall be ensured that such promotional initiatives are actually connected to business purposes to the extent allowed under the principles of reasonableness and good faith and the relevant authorisation process, registration and documentation requirements as well as maximum expenditures are observed, in compliance with internal procedures.

With reference to the beneficiary entity of sponsorship initiatives, it is adopted a third party validation process– Anti-Corruption Due Diligence.

10.3 Donations/memberships

Contributions pose the risk that funds or things of value are used for personal benefit or benefit of Public Officers or Private Subjects.

All contributions shall therefore be made in accordance with internal procedures and in any case meet the following minimum standards:

- they can only be made in favour of entities that have proven reliable and have good reputation of honesty and fairness;
- the prior authorization process requires the adequate description of type and purpose of the Contribution and lawfulness of the Contribution in accordance with the applicable laws;
- the adoption of a validation process on beneficiaries - Anti-Corruption Due Diligence;
- contributions shall be consistent with the budget drafted according to the standards of adequacy and reasonableness and approved in compliance with the authorization process established by internal procedures.

10.4 Purchasing of goods and services

The process of purchasing goods and services shall be carried out in accordance with the Governance system, internal procedures and organisational processes, and shall also provide for:

- formal segregation of duties and differentiation of roles in the single steps of the process;
- convenience, efficiency and correctness criteria for evaluation of the offer presented by suppliers, also taking into account specific benchmarking;
- transparency, competitiveness and equal treatment during the selection phase;
- adoption of a third party validation process – Anti- Corruption Due Diligence;
- application of technical/economic criteria for selection of potential suppliers;
- authorisation of the competent procurement department in case of subcontracting;
- the overall evaluation of the supplier (Vendor Rating).

10.5 Consulting, intermediation, relationships with business partners

The process of selecting consultants (including agents, intermediaries and business partners) shall be conducted according to internal procedures and include an adequate Anti-Corruption Due Diligence to verify reputation and reliability of the third party.

Moreover, TIM adopts procedures to ensure that for the purposes of the engagement the third party meets the necessary technical/professional/organisational requirements and any subcontracting is subject to the previous authorisation of TIM.

10.6 Joint ventures, acquisitions and disposal of assets

Joint ventures, acquisitions (also through incorporation) and disposal of assets shall be implemented in accordance with the internal procedures. In any case, appropriate anti-corruption due diligence shall be carried out in order to identify the major corruption risk factors.

In case of acquisitions, it shall be set up a planning for compliance with the present Policy as an

integral part of the post-closing plan.

10.7 Selection, hiring and management of personnel

The process of personnel selection, hiring and management entails the activities required to establish and manage the employment relationship between an individual and the Company. Such activities pose risk of corruption or undue influence over Third Parties by the person concerned.

The process of personnel selection, hiring and management shall comply with internal procedures and applicable laws, specifically with respect to assessment of reputational and conflicts of interest risks in the hiring stage. During the employment relationship it is ensured compliance with all applicable laws, in particular on aspects of compensation, including the design/assignment of bonus plans.

With regard to those roles in TIM with respect to which it has been identified greater than low risk of corruption following the risk assessment (the Significant Positions), TIM provides strengthened anti-corruption controls in addition to the aforementioned measures, in particular during the employment relationship:

- update of the conflicts of interest assessment either on actual or potential situations, including personal relations with Public Officers;
- periodic self-declaration on compliance with the Anti-corruption Laws, the Code of Ethics and Conduct, the Principles of Conduct and the Anti-corruption Policy;
- specific training activities/programmes.

11. REPORTING

TIM has adopted the Whistleblowing Procedure which, where not specifically forbidden by local laws in certain jurisdictions:

- a) encourages and enables personnel to report, in good faith or on the basis of a reasonable belief, any attempted, suspected or actual act of Corruption to TIM's Audit Department;
- b) requires TIM to keep reports confidential so as to protect the identity of the reporting party and of others involved or referred to in the report, except to the extent required to carry out investigations by the judicial authorities;
- c) permits anonymous reporting;
- d) guarantees discreetness and confidentiality during the entire report handling process, from the receipt of reports through the preliminary investigation to the final stage;
- e) forbids retaliation and protect those reporting (the 'whistleblowers!') in good faith, or on the basis of a reasonable belief, attempted, suspected or actual acts of Corruption or violations of the Anti-corruption Policy, the Code of Ethics and Conduct and/or the 231 Organisational Model or, in general, of the internal control system.

TIM ensures that all employees and corporate bodies are aware of the reporting procedures and are able to use reports fully aware of their rights and protections.

12. DISCIPLINARY SYSTEM

Any breach by personnel of the rules of conduct contained in this Policy will trigger - in accordance with the procedures, terms and conditions provided for in applicable laws or contracts - the application, promptly and immediately, of disciplinary sanctions that will take into account the principle of proportionality set forth in Article 2106 of the Italian Civil Code, considering, in each case, objective seriousness of the breach, degree of negligence, reiteration of the conduct and wilfulness.

Breaches by Third Parties shall in any case be considered as material breaches and shall entitle, according to specific provisions included in each contract, termination with immediate effect of the agreement pursuant to Article 1456 of the Italian Civil Code, without prejudice to the right to compensation for damages suffered by the Company.

13. TRAINING AND COMMUNICATION

TIM provides on a periodic basis adequate, appropriate training to management and employees that address not only to the application of the 231 Organisational Model, but also anti-corruption matters and in particular the Anti-corruption Policy and the related procedures, including the AMS and relevant applicable laws.

The Anti-corruption Policy, related procedures, Whistleblowing Procedure and Procedure for the management of conflicts of interest are all communicated to their respective recipients through their publication on specific websites or by means of tailored communication modalities.