



# INSIDE INFORMATION AND INSIDERDEALING PROCEDURE

UPDATED ON 26 SEPTEMBER 2024

## A. General Principles

1. Information – defined as news about an event, circumstance, figure or initiative that is significant for Telecom Italia S.p.A. (“TIM” or the “Company”) or for its group (“TIM Group”) – is a fundamental company asset for the success of the business. Information underpins company processes and must be properly managed to ensure the Group's business objectives can be effectively pursued.
2. Without prejudice to the specific legal regulations regarding the protection and disclosure of classified categories of information, the use of information about the TIM Group complies with the general principles of efficient use and safeguarding of business resources, as expressed by the ‘need to know’ rule. All those who work in the interest of the TIM Group are subject to an obligation of confidentiality with respect to information acquired or processed as a result of or in connection with the performance of their activities; they are prohibited from using such information unlawfully and/or for purposes other than the pursuit of the company’s business. Company procedures include specific safeguards for this purpose.
3. All those who work for the TIM Group (as employees or otherwise) are required:
  - to protect the information they acquire or process in the performance of their duties, taking all necessary precautions so that its circulation, within and outside the company, occurs in accordance with the specific applicable regulations, and without prejudice to its confidential nature;
  - to not disclose information about the TIM Group, its collaborators, commercial partners, suppliers or customers that becomes available to them in the performance of their assigned tasks other than for official reasons.
4. Without prejudice to the disclosure obligations laid down in the applicable regulations, TIM applies (and expects its collaborators to apply) specific safeguards to inside and relevant information – as referred to in Section B below – to protect and maintain confidentiality as per its own internal procedures.
5. This procedure (the “Procedure”)
  - establishes the rules and principles to which TIM adheres in monitoring the phases prior to publication and, in turn, in the internal management of the Company’s inside information and its disclosure externally;
  - regulates Company activities with reference to the obligations and requirements relating to internal dealing.
6. This Procedure serves as an instruction provided by TIM to all its subsidiaries pursuant to Article 114(2) of the Consolidated Law on Finance. This is an essential component of the TIM Group's internal control system, without prejudice to the application of the control schemes referred to in Model 231, with the respective flows of information.

## B. Identification of inside and relevant information

7. Inside information is defined in the regulations. Inside information on TIM therefore refers to information that:
  1. is accurate, meaning: (i) information that refers to a set of existing circumstances or circumstances that may reasonably be expected to come into existence, or an event that has occurred or may reasonably be expected to occur; and (ii) is sufficiently specific to enable conclusions to be drawn as to the possible effect of the set of circumstances or event on the prices of financial instruments issued by TIM and on the prices of related derivative instruments;
  2. directly or indirectly concerns TIM (and/or its subsidiaries), or one or more financial instruments issued by TIM;

3. has not been made public and, if made public, could have a significant impact on the prices of the financial instruments issued by TIM or on the prices of related derivative instruments (price-sensitive information).

Information that, if made public, may significantly affect the price of the financial instruments is information that reasonable investors would presumably use as one of the elements on which to base their investment decisions.

8. TIM's approach to inside information is characterized by new content, compared to information that has already been formally disclosed by the Company (and/or by its subsidiaries) and/or to market expectations regarding TIM (and/or its subsidiaries), whether or not said expectations have been generated by the Company's conduct and statements, or are derived from industry analysis. The novelty/difference component must be significant, so as to reasonably presume that the non-disclosure to the public of the information in question could affect the correct formation of prices, or that its exclusive availability could provide an unfair competitive advantage to those in possession of it, over market operators as a whole.
9. Where it meets the requirements set out above, even a single intermediate stage of a prolonged process that leads to a price-sensitive circumstance or event may be considered inside information (including for the purpose of disclosure or activation of the specific register of persons with access to inside information).
10. All company processes may potentially produce and/or intercept inside information and, therefore, information processed must be continually monitored, applying the assessment criteria indicated. Specific responsibility for identifying information that has (or is likely to have) the characteristics of inside information for TIM lies with the Company's Board of Directors, its Chairman and Chief Executive Officer ("Top Management"), as well as the first organizational tiers of Top Management, each with regard to the information that comes into their knowledge (that they ascertain) or that they produce/process (generate) as part of their activities.
11. The Company's General Counsel provides technical support (also in relation to the guidance issued by industry regulatory and corporate governance bodies), and must be consulted, together with the Head of the Investor Relations Department, for the assessment of the sensitivity of the information. In the case of prolonged processes that lead to a price-sensitive event or circumstance, the management overseeing the processes is required to make said assessment with the General Counsel as quickly as possible, i.e. as soon as they become aware of the essential elements (while the process is ongoing), and in any event at appropriate intervals based on the characteristics of the project.
12. In the event of differing opinions or uncertainty about whether or not a piece of information is inside information, or on who owns it, the decision shall be escalated to Top Management.
13. In order to promptly fulfil the obligations for publishing inside information, TIM also monitors relevant information, i.e., information relating to events or circumstances that directly or indirectly concern TIM (and/or its subsidiaries) and that, based on a reasonable assessment and preliminary and presumptive judgement, may later become inside information. The responsibility for identifying relevant information lies with the same individuals who are responsible for identifying inside information.
14. Given that relevant or inside information concerning TIM may also relate to its subsidiaries, this Procedure applies as an instruction to subsidiaries so as to ensure TIM has flows of information for the Company to properly monitor the circumstances and events relating to its subsidiaries.

## C. Obligations and prohibitions

15. By law and/or as part of their obligations towards the Company by virtue of their relationship, those who have access to TIM inside or relevant information are responsible for ensuring traceable processing and confidentiality of the information within their own sphere of activity and responsibility, from the moment it comes into their possession by any means.

16. Without prejudice to the safeguards applied for the protection of corporate information as per internal procedures, and without prejudice to the Company's compliance with the disclosure obligations under the applicable regulations, all of the following categories of persons in possession of inside information are subject to specific obligations and prohibitions:
  - a. Primary Insiders: anyone who comes into possession of inside information by virtue of (i) their membership of TIM's administrative, management or control bodies; (ii) their shareholding in TIM's capital; (iii) their exercise of an occupation, profession, function (including public functions) or office; and
  - b. Secondary Insiders: anyone who comes into possession of inside information for reasons other than those listed in point a) above.In any case, knowledge and application of the applicable EU and domestic regulations is the responsibility of the respective addressees.
17. TIM promotes training initiatives for its staff (including members of the company bodies) to ensure proper application of the rules on relevant or inside information and ensures that the relevant up-to-date legislation is made available.
18. TIM:
  - maps out and monitors the relevant information concerning it. To this end, as a reference, Annex A contains a synoptic matrix showing the following:
    - an example (non-exhaustive) case study of events/activities where the respective information may be classified as relevant and/or inside information;
    - the corporate departments normally involved in managing the above-mentioned events/activities, including their disclosure to the public where appropriate;
  - complies with the inside information disclosure obligations under the terms set out in section D below;
  - ensures that the lists of persons who have access to inside information and relevant information are drawn up, under the terms set out in section E below.

## D. Disclosure of sensitive information to the public

### Means of compliance

19. TIM discloses to the public inside information about itself as soon as possible and, in any event, as soon as the necessary checks to ensure correct disclosure have been diligently completed.
20. The drafting of the press release for the disclosure of inside information to the public is the responsibility of the Corporate Communication & Sustainability Department, which produces the draft based on the information/guidance received:
  - from the first organizational tiers of Top Management (or persons delegated thereby) in whose field of operations the information was generated or ascertained;
  - from the Secretary of the Board of Directors (or his/her delegate) regarding decisions made by the board of directors that are classified as sensitive information.
21. The Corporate Communication & Sustainability Department checks the information used to draw up the draft press release with the relevant management body, and then checks with the Investor Relations and Corporate Affairs Departments that the text meets the applicable legal requirements and, in any event, contains the appropriate elements to enable a complete and correct assessment of the events and circumstances represented therein. After this check, the draft press release is subject to final validation by Top Management prior to release.

22. Public dissemination of the press release takes place after the requirements of the applicable regulations have been met. Once compliant, the press release is disseminated through the specific channels and published on the Company website before market opening the day after its release.
23. It is the responsibility of the first organizational tiers of Top Management, each for their own areas of competence, to promptly inform the Investor Relations and Corporate Communication & Sustainability Departments of any change considered meaningful to the content of the inside information previously disclosed to the public, so that the need for any addition and/or correction and/or update of the disclosure previously made can be assessed with the General Counsel (without prejudice to the possibility of escalating the decision to Top Management in the event of differing opinions or uncertainty as to the need for disclosure).

#### Disclosure obligation and delays

24. Once information has been recognized as inside information, if its prompt dissemination could damage the legitimate interests of the Company, Top Management – having consulted the relevant management body (or the Board of Directors, if the inside information is a Board decision), the Corporate Communication & Sustainability and Investor Relations Departments and General Counsel – may decide, pursuant to law, to delay its release, within the limits and according to the arrangements specified in the applicable regulations. Once the decision has been made to delay the publication of inside information, the individuals in possession of the non-disclosed inside information are registered in the dedicated lists.
25. In any event, delay is only permitted where it would not have the effect of misleading the public and where, in any case, the Company is able to ensure that the inside information remains confidential; the latter is specifically monitored by the Corporate Communication & Sustainability and Investor Relations Departments for those matters within their respective remits. If any of the conditions that might justify a delay (legitimate interest in delaying disclosure, no misleading effects for the public, maintenance of confidentiality of the inside information) should not apply for any reason, the Company shall re-establish information equality by immediately releasing a press release without delay. For this purpose, a draft press release is prepared – and then kept up to date – as soon as the decision to delay is made.
26. Where information is classified as inside information, TIM generally considers the pending final decision (in terms of approval or assessment) by the body competent therefor under the law, under the company's Bylaws or organizational/corporate governance rules, to be sufficient reason to legitimize a delay in its disclosure (subject to the adoption of the safeguards governed by this Procedure, and without prejudice to the limits provided for by the applicable regulations). As an example, when signing a contract containing price-sensitive information which is beyond the powers of the executive body (the effectiveness of which is therefore subject to board approval), the disclosure of information would normally be delayed until such approval is obtained.
27. In the event of any leaks of non-public information which do not yet meet the requirements of accuracy, the relevant first-tier manager (or their delegated representative) shall consider, with the General Counsel, which for this purpose shall coordinate with the Heads of the Investor Relations and Corporate Communication & Sustainability Departments, whether to release further press releases to provide clarification. In the event of differences of opinions or uncertainty as to the need for disclosure, the decision shall be escalated to Top Management.
28. TIM excludes any responsibility for so-called 'consensus estimates'. Furthermore, with particular regard to disclosed targets and guidance, it monitors them by assessing the financial analyses published and makes them available to the public in a transparent, objective and traceable way. If there are significant differences between the market expectations and the Company's expected results, the Company's Chief Financial Officer shall consider, with the General Counsel and the Heads of the Corporate Communication & Sustainability and Investor Relations Departments, whether it is appropriate or required to release suitable clarifying press releases and/or to re-establish information equality. In the event of differing opinions or uncertainty as to the need for disclosure, the decision shall be escalated to Top Management.

#### Roles

29. TIM's General Counsel acts as information reporting officer and is the Company's spokesperson for the stock exchanges that list the financial instruments issued by the Company, as well as for the Italian or foreign authorities that oversee the corresponding markets. The General Counsel is also responsible for managing the process and requirements resulting from a decision by Top Management to use the procedure to delay disclosure of the inside information to the public.
30. Relations with the press are the responsibility of the Corporate Communication & Sustainability Department. Interviews and statements concerning the Company may be provided by the Chairman, the Chief Executive Officer or persons authorized by them, upon proposal of said Department, which shall agree in advance with the person involved the content of the interview or statement and, where further attention is required, shall coordinate with the General Counsel for the necessary assessments. Where inside information is involuntarily disclosed during an interview or statement, information equality is promptly re-established by way of a press release. Any declarations concerning relevant information (e.g., information regarding the status of ongoing negotiations which do not yet constitute inside information) are based on prudence criteria so as to avoid creating misleading expectations or effects.
31. Relations with the financial community are the responsibility of the Investor Relations Department. When company results and targets are disclosed, and, in general, at meetings with investors and analysts, the initiatives and communication tools are coordinated by the Investor Relations Department, which activates the internal departments responsible for fulfilling the obligations required by applicable regulations (including the drafting and release of the necessary press releases, as per the process described above) and directly helps to guarantee information equality by publishing on the company website all information made available to the financial community at meetings, conferences and road-shows. The Investor Relations Department is also responsible for collecting and periodically publishing the consensus on the company website.
32. The decision of whether to go ahead with any market surveys (market sounding and wallcrossing) or to give the Company's consent to receive any market surveys conducted by third parties lies with the Chief Financial Officer, who shall consult the General Counsel for this purpose.

## E. List of persons with access to inside or relevant information

33. TIM shall fulfil its obligation to trace its inside information and keep registers of persons who have access to it, whether inside or outside the company organization. For this purpose, it has specific software that meets the requirements set out in the applicable regulations, the responsibility of which lies with the General Counsel.
34. The software has features that enable the company to comply with its obligations to inform those who have access to inside information (and, in turn, are listed in the corresponding registers) about the related obligations and prohibitions, as well as the applicable sanctions for breaching said obligations and prohibitions. The software is organized into sections corresponding to specific inside information, listing the people who have access thereto. As a result, the same person may be listed in more than one section, each corresponding to an item of inside information.
35. As a minimum, the Chairman, the Chief Executive Officer, their staff, the Chief Financial Officer, the Head of Investor Relations, the Head of Corporate Communication & Sustainability and the General Counsel are listed in a special supplementary section, since they have permanent access to all Company information classified as inside information. With the exception of the supplementary section on those who have permanent access, each section of the register is created in response to the existence of a specific item of inside information, pending its disclosure.
36. Responsibility for populating and updating the register lies with the first-tier manager (or his/her delegated representative) responsible for the activity carried out regarding the event/circumstance to which the inside information refers: this person is responsible for obtaining, updating and promptly

disclosing to the General Counsel all data that is to be entered in the register, as required by the applicable regulations.

37. People who have access to information that, while confidential and significant in business and strategic terms, is not for market disclosure pursuant to the law on inside information, are not subject to listing in the register, nor are people who have access to items of information that would constitute inside and/or relevant information only if combined with other information.
38. With a view to better monitor corporate information and to fulfil the requirements for market disclosure of inside information, TIM also keeps a register of the persons who have access to relevant information, which is managed through specific software and monitored by the General Counsel.
39. The responsibility for creating the register in relation to specific relevant information, as well as for registering the internal or external individuals in possession thereof, lies with the first-tier manager (or his/her delegate) who oversees the activity carried out on the event/circumstance to which the relevant information refers, after consulting the General Counsel and the Head of the Investor Relations Department as appropriate.
40. The first-tier manager, directly or through his/her delegate, is responsible for:
  - identifying relevant information;
  - identifying the persons who are in possession of relevant information in relation to each open position;
  - notifying the persons in possession of relevant information of their being listed on the register, as well as any updates concerning them.

With regard to the requirements relating to the management of the register and, specifically, to annotations (registrations, cancellations) and updates, reference should be made to the relevant procedural system set out at company level.

41. The Corporate Affairs Department:
  - oversees entries on the registers dedicated to managing inside information based on the data received and keeping track of the requests/notifications received. Entry onto the register occurs as soon as there are sufficient details to identify the person with access to inside and/or relevant information, subject to subsequent completion with the data initially missing;
  - oversees the data extracted from the registers of persons with access to inside and relevant information, keeping track of the requests received;
  - monitors the completeness of the data entered on the registers, taking prompt action against the owners responsible for populating them in the event of evident irregularities;
  - contacts the owners responsible for populating the lists and raises their awareness about the need to update the data recorded in the software at least once a month;
  - drafts and submits to the General Counsel, at three-monthly intervals, a report on the maintenance of the registers;
  - supplies quarterly information to the Supervisory Body pursuant to Legislative Decree No. 231/2001.

## F. Insider dealing

42. With regard to the obligations to disclose transactions undertaken
  - by people who carry out administrative, control or directing functions in TIM (“Primary Insiders”): Members of Board of Directors, Standing Auditors and TIM’s Key Managers, as identified from the organizational arrangements of the company,



- people closely linked to them (“Secondary Insiders”), as identified by current legislation,

at the request of the Primary Insiders, TIM makes itself available to make the notifications to Consob on their behalf and on behalf of the Secondary Insiders. For this purpose, the information to be disclosed must be made available to the Corporate Affairs Department by the end of the working day following the execution of the transaction. Subject to possible exceptions, which the Company reserves the right to communicate to Primary Insiders without delay.

43. Where promptly requested, TIM is also available to collaborate with the parent company, where present, and with shareholders holding more than 10% of the ordinary share capital, to make the disclosures specified by the applicable regulations.
44. TIM drafts and keeps up to date the list of Primary Insiders and – based on the information received therefrom – Secondary Insiders. To collect the necessary information, the Company provides the Primary Insiders with special templates for notifying their respective Secondary Insiders of the fact that they are classified as such, and of their related obligations.
45. Without prejudice to the regulations on abuse and unlawful disclosure of inside information, and on market manipulation, the Primary Insiders may not carry out transactions on their own behalf or on behalf of third parties, be it directly or indirectly, on financial instruments issued by TIM, derivative instruments or other financial instruments linked thereto, for a period of 30 calendar days before the announcement of the financial reports that TIM is required to publish pursuant to Italian law (the so-called 'closing period', applicable only to annual and interim financial reports).
46. The Company reserves the right to allow those Primary Insiders who make a reasoned request to do so, to trade during a closing period, in accordance with the conditions set out in the regulations. Requests are submitted to the General Counsel and authorized after a binding opinion has been provided by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, which shall be convened for this purpose without delay.
47. TIM sends the Primary Insiders appropriate reminders of the start and end of the closing period based on the company calendar for the approval and disclosure of financial information.
48. It is the Company's prudential interpretation that the closing period starts 30 days before the day of the board meeting called to review (approve) the results for the period (preliminary or definitive), irrespective of any delay in the subsequent disclosure to the market.

## G. Compliance, reporting and sanctions

49. This Procedure is published on the Company website and intranet. The Group Compliance Officer, in agreement with the General Counsel and the Chief Human Resources & Organization Office, is responsible for the execution of appropriate initiatives to raise awareness/provide training with respect to the Procedure.
50. Breaching the legal regulations on sensitive information shall entail individual liabilities (criminal and administrative) for the breaching party, as well as liabilities for the Company.
51. Compliance with the obligations and prohibitions resulting from this Procedure is considered an integral part of the obligations towards TIM assumed by its collaborators. Therefore, non-compliance may constitute non-fulfilment, with all its legal and contractual consequences, including termination of the contract or assignment and the payment of compensation for damages.
52. Without prejudice to any further legal action for damages and compensation, breach of the Procedure may therefore entail:
  - for employees, the application of disciplinary sanctions as set out in the legal regulations and collective agreement, by way of the applicable procedures;
  - for external collaborators, termination of the collaboration or consultancy relationship and, in any case, exclusion from being assigned new tasks by Group companies;



- for members of Company administration and control bodies, notification to these bodies for it to adopt the most appropriate measures, including revocation of mandate, within the limits permitted by the applicable regulations.
53. The state of compliance with the Procedure is the subject of a report by the Group Compliance Officer in his/her periodic report to the Control and Risk Committee and the Supervisory Body pursuant to Legislative Decree No. 231/2001.

## H. Updates

54. The General Counsel is responsible for updating the Procedure, in coordination with the Group Compliance Officer.
55. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for making amendments to the Procedure, with the sole exception of the updates required by new regulatory provisions or internal organizational changes. In this case, the amendment to the document is carried out by the Chairman of the Board of Directors, who informs the full board thereof at its earliest possible meeting.

## ANNEX A - MAPPING OF RELEVANT INFORMATION – COMPETENT ORGANISATIONAL DEPARTMENTS (FOCIP)

TYPE OF RELEVANT INFORMATION	LEGAL, REGULATORY AND TAX	CORPORATE COMMUNICATION & SUSTAINABILITY	CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICE	INVESTOR RELATIONS	CHIEF HUMAN RESOURCES & ORGANIZATION OFFICE	CHIEF PUBLIC AFFAIRS & SECURITY OFFICE	CHIEF STRATEGY, BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT & WHOLEBUY OFFICE	AUDIT /COMPLIANCE DEPARTMENT	CHIEF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY OFFICE	CHIEF TECHNOLOGY OFFICE	CHIEF CONSUMER, SMALL & MEDIUM AND MOBILE WHOLESALE MARKET OFFICE	CHIEF ENTERPRISE AND INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS OFFICE
<b>a) Institutional Information</b>												
1a. Resignations or appointments of Directors or Statutory Auditors and changes to the Company's strategic personnel (e.g., renewal of board bodies, resignations and appointments of Key Managers)	X	X	X	X	X							
2a. Changes to the control of the company and control agreements	X	X	X	X								
3a. Changes to the company bylaws/articles of association	X	X	X	X								
<b>b) Information on the business or other significant events</b>												
1b. Transactions to acquire or dispose of major assets, including transactions carried out by means of conferment of assets. This includes the acquisition or disposal of shareholdings, other businesses or branches of business	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X
2b. Merger and demerger operations	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	X
3b. Entry into, or withdrawal from, a business sector	X	X	X	X			X		X	X	X	X
4b. Major changes to investment policy	X	X	X	X								
5b. Signing, amendment or cessation of major agreements or contracts (e.g., signing, amendment or cessation of joint venture agreements, agreements with public sector bodies or partner companies)	X	X	X	X								
6b. Conclusion of processes regarding intangible assets such as inventions, patents or licences	X	X	X	X								
7b. Restructuring or reorganization that impact assets and liabilities, the financial position or expected profit and loss	X	X	X	X								
8b. Insolvency of debtors or major suppliers with which particularly valuable contracts have been signed	X	X	X	X								
9b. Damage or deterioration of major assets	X	X	X	X								
10b. Cancellation of guaranteed borrowing facilities (lines of credit) by financial institutions	X	X	X	X								

TYPE OF RELEVANT INFORMATION	LEGAL, REGULATORY AND TAX	CORPORATE COMMUNICATION & SUSTAINABILITY	CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICE	INVESTOR RELATIONS	CHIEF HUMAN RESOURCES & ORGANIZATION OFFICE	CHIEF PUBLIC AFFAIRS & SECURITY OFFICE	CHIEF STRATEGY, BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT & WHOLEBUY OFFICE	AUDIT /COMPLIANCE DEPARTMENT	CHIEF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY OFFICE	CHIEF TECHNOLOGY OFFICE	CHIEF CONSUMER, SMALL & MEDIUM A N D MOBILE WHOLESALE MARKET OFFICE	CHIEF ENTERPRISE AND INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS OFFICE
<b>c) Information regarding data on accounts and operations</b>												
1c. Forecast data, quantitative targets and accounting data on change to expected results	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
2c. Losses such as to have a significant effect on the company's shareholders' equity	X	X	X	X								
3c. Preparation/Approval of accounting information for the period, including the reports of the external auditor if the information presents significant deviations from the expected accounting data	X	X	X	X								
4c. Resignation of the external auditor. Replacement of the external auditor.	X	X	X	X								
5c. Issue by the external auditor of a report with comments, a negative report or a statement that it cannot issue a report.	X	X	X	X								
6c. Major changes in the value of the assets	X	X	X	X								
<b>d) Information on transactions involving share capital, bonds and dividends</b>												
1d. Issue or repurchase of bonds and other debt securities that are traded in regulated markets	X	X	X	X								
2d. Transactions involving share capital or the issue of warrants	X	X	X	X								
3d. Transaction involving treasury shares or other listed financial instruments	X	X	X	X								
4d. Changes to the rights of listed financial instruments	X	X	X	X								
5d. Remuneration plans based on shares or other financial instruments targeted at management or employees	X	X	X	X	X							
6d. Distribution of dividends or changes affecting dividend policy	X	X	X	X								
<b>e) Information on legal, judicial or extrajudicial matters</b>												
1e. Legal disputes and extrajudicial issues (e.g., agreements with professional associations)	X	X		X	X	X						
2e. Requests for admission to insolvency proceedings	X	X		X								
3e. Submission of applications seeking admission to insolvency proceedings or orders mandating said proceedings	X	X		X								
<b>f) Penalties, decisions and requests from regulators</b>	X	X		X		X						
<b>g) Denials, corrections and clarifications regarding press rumors</b>	X	X										
<b>h) Information on Governance</b>	X	X										
<b>i) Remuneration of Top Management</b>	X	X			X							