



REPORT
ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE
AND THE OWNERSHIP STRUCTURE
pursuant to Article 123-*bis* of the TUF

(traditional management and control model)

DE'LONGHI S.p.A.

www.delonghigroup.com

Financial year 1st January – 31st December 2016

Approved by the Company's Board of Directors on 2nd March 2017

DE' LONGHI S.P.A. – REGISTERED OFFICE IN VIA LUDOVICO SEITZ 47, TREVISO (31100) –
AUTHORISED SHARE CAPITAL OF 227,250,000 EUROS, OF WHICH 224,250,000 EUROS ARE
SUBSCRIBED AND PAID UP – TAX CODE AND REGISTRATION NUMBER WITH THE COMPANY
REGISTER OF TREVISO 11570840154 – VAT REG. NO. 03162730265

Dear Shareholders,

In accordance with the applicable provisions of law and regulation, the instructions accompanying Borsa Italiana's Market Regulation and, taking into account the fifth edition of the "*Format for the report on corporate governance and the ownership structure*" published by Borsa Italiana (Italian Stock Exchange) in January 2017, the Board of Directors of De' Longhi S.p.A. hereby provides full information on its corporate governance system, also with reference to the principles of the Corporate Governance Code for Listed Companies (July 2015 edition), and its ownership structure in accordance with the provisions of Article 123-*bis* of the TUF, as defined below.

With regard to information relating to the Compensation Committee and directors' compensation, it should be noted that such information has been included in the "*De' Longhi S.p.A. Annual Remuneration Report 2017*", drafted in accordance with Articles 123-*ter* of the TUF and 84-*quater* of the Issuers' Regulation and in accordance with the recommendations of Article 6 of the Code, available on the Company's website www.delonghigroup.com, in the section "*Investor Relations*" – "*Governance*" – "*Corporate Documentation*" – "*2017*" and made available to the public by other means provided for by law.

This Report was approved by the Company's Board of Directors at the meeting held on 2nd March 2017 and was published on the Company's website www.delonghigroup.com, in the section "*Investor Relations*" – "*Governance*" – "*Annual Shareholders' Meeting*" – "*2017*", within the terms established by law.

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GLOSSARY

Annual Shareholders' Meeting: the meeting of De' Longhi's shareholders.

Code/Corporate Governance Code: the Corporate Governance Code for Listed Companies approved in July 2014 by the Corporate Governance Committee set up by Borsa Italiana S.p.A., ABI, ANIA, Assogestioni, Assonime and Confindustria.

Civil Code/c.c.: the Italian Civil Code adopted with Royal Decree No. 262 of 16th March 1942.

Board of Auditors/Board of Statutory Auditors: De' Longhi's board of statutory auditors.

Board/Board of Directors: De' Longhi's Board of Directors.

Issuer/Company/De' Longhi: De' Longhi S.p.A., with registered office in via Ludovico Seitz 47, Treviso, Italy.

Financial Year: the financial year 2016.

Group or De' Longhi Group: De' Longhi and its subsidiaries pursuant to Art. 93 of the TUF and Art. 2359 of the Civil Code.

OPC Procedure: the "*Procedure on transactions with related parties of the De' Longhi S.p.A. Group*" prepared in accordance with Consob Regulation no. 17221/2010, as defined below, approved by the Company's Board of Directors on 10th November 2010 and updated by the Board, to the version currently in force, on 12th November 2013.

Issuers' Regulation: Consob Regulation No. 11971 issued in 1999 (as later amended) concerning issuers.

Market Regulation: Consob Regulation no. 16191 issued in 2007 (as later amended) on financial markets.

Consob Regulation no. 17221/10: Regulation no. 17221 issued by Consob in 2010 (as later amended) on transactions with related parties.

Report: this report on corporate governance and the ownership structure that De' Longhi is required to draft pursuant to Art. 123-*bis* TUF.

TUF: Legislative Decree no. 58 of 24th February 1998 (Consolidated Finance Law).

1. ISSUER'S PROFILE

THE COMPANY'S CORPORATE GOVERNANCE SYSTEM.

De'Longhi's corporate governance system is the traditional system (the so-called "Latin" model). The corporate bodies of De' Longhi are, therefore, the Shareholders' Meeting, the Board of Directors and the Board of Statutory Auditors. The Control, Risks and Corporate Governance Committee ("Control and Risks Committee" for short), the Remuneration and Appointments Committee and the Independent Committee are all part of the administrative body.

The Board of Directors monitors and implements the corporate governance rules with the support of the aforementioned Control and Risks Committee and the Internal Audit department.

The Company is the entity that performs management and coordination activities on the companies in the De'Longhi Group, also with regard to governance, using the recommendation to adopt the principles (e.g. those contained in the Code of Ethics) and, where possible, the specific regulations (e.g. the "*Guidelines on particularly significant transactions*" in the updated version approved by the Board of Directors in the meeting held on 12th November 2010, which assign the responsibility of examining and approving transactions having a significant economic, capital and financial impact within the De'Longhi Group to the Board), published on the website www.delonghigroup.com, in the section "*Investor Relations*" – "*Governance*" – "*Corporate Documentation*" – "*2010*".

The goal of the corporate governance system adopted by De' Longhi is that of ensuring the proper functioning of the Company, first and foremost, and the De' Longhi Group in general, and promoting the reliability of its products globally and, consequently, the brand name.

• ANNUAL SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING

The responsibilities, role and functions of the Annual Shareholders' Meeting are set by law and by the Articles of Association (the current version, in force since 7th January 2013, is published on the Company's website www.delonghigroup.com, in the section "*Investor Relations*" – "*Governance*" – "*Corporate Documentation*" – "*2013*"), to which comprehensive reference is made.

It is also noted that the Annual Shareholders' Meeting of the Company adopted the "*Regulation for the Annual Shareholders' Meetings of De' Longhi S.p.A.*" on 18th April 2001. The Regulation governs the orderly and functional conduct of the Company's ordinary and extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting and is published on the website www.delonghigroup.com, in the section "*Investor Relations*" – "*Governance*" – "*Annual Shareholders' Meeting*".

• **BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

The Board of Directors is composed of a number of members between three and thirteen, as determined by the Shareholders' Meeting. The Board elects a Chairman from among its members – if the Shareholders' Meeting has not already done so – and, if necessary, also a Vice-Chairman. The Board of Directors currently in office is composed of 11 members.

According to Art. 15 of the Articles of Association, the power to legally represent the company and act as corporate signatory, with all related powers including those needed to act in any judicial proceedings and the power to appoint proxies or attorneys to appear in court also under general mandate, belong to the Chairman of the Board of Directors and, if nominated, the Vice-Chairman and the directors who have been granted specific powers, within the limits of the powers delegated to them by the Board of Directors.

As explained in more detail below, the Board of Directors is vested with the broadest powers for the Company's ordinary and extraordinary management (excluding only those the law reserves for the Shareholders' Meeting), including the power to approve mergers in the cases provided for by Art. 2505 and 2505-*bis* of the Civil Code, the creation or closure of secondary offices, capital reduction in the event Shareholders withdraw from the Company, amendment of the Articles of Association to comply with changes in legislation and the transfer of the registered office within Italy.

• **THE COMMITTEES**

The Committees are internal bodies of the Board of Directors and have the role of investigating, consulting and making recommendations, the goal of which is to improve the Board's functioning and ability to manage the Company strategically.

In accordance with the provisions of the Corporate Governance Code, the Control, Risks and Corporate Governance Committee and the Remuneration and Appointments Committee have been established within the Board of Directors. It was not considered necessary to establish an Executive Committee.

In accordance with Consob Regulation no. 17221/10 and the OPC Procedure, the Independent Committee was also set up and attributed the role and appropriate powers that Consob Regulation no. 17221/10 attributes to a committee composed exclusively of independent directors with regard to transactions with related parties of greater importance.

It should be noted that, in accordance with Consob Regulation no. 17221/10, the Control and Risks Committee and the Independent Committee receive specific information flows regarding transactions with related parties and they have, each to the extent of its powers (associated with the importance of the transactions), the duty (among others) to issue specific (binding or non-binding) opinions on such transactions.

• **BOARD OF STATUTORY AUDITORS**

This board is the Company's control body and is composed of three standing statutory auditors and two alternate statutory auditors. The Board of Auditors is responsible for ensuring that in all its operations the Company complies with the laws and the Articles of Association, observes the principles of sound management and gives adequate instructions to its internal bodies and its subsidiaries. The Board of Statutory Auditors must also monitor the adequacy of the Company's organisational structure, its administrative and internal control and accounting systems and the reliability of the latter to correctly represent management actions by carrying out all the necessary checks.

The Board of Auditors also monitors the effective implementation of the corporate governance rules provided by the Corporate Governance Codes drafted by the companies managing regulated markets or by trade associations to which the Company states it complies with, through disclosure to the public, and monitors the adequacy of the instructions given by the Company to its subsidiaries so that the latter can provide the Company with all the necessary information in order to comply with the disclosure obligations established by law.

In accordance with Legislative Decree No. 39 of 27th January 2010, the Board of Statutory Auditors monitors in particular the effectiveness of the internal control systems, internal audit, if applicable, and the legal audit of the annual accounts and consolidated accounts and the independence of the external legal auditor or auditing firm, in particular with regard to the provision of non-audit services to the Issuer.

2. INFORMATION ON THE OWNERSHIP STRUCTURE (PURSUANT TO ART. 123-BIS, PARA. 1, TUF).

as of 2/3/2017

Information on the ownership structure, prior to the date this Report was approved by the Board of Directors, is provided below in accordance with the provisions in force contained in Art. 123-bis, para. 1 of the TUF.

A) SHARE CAPITAL STRUCTURE (pursuant to Art. 123-bis, para. 1(a), TUF)

De' Longhi's entire share capital is made up of ordinary shares with voting rights and these are traded on the Mercato Telematico Azionario managed by Borsa Italiana S.p.A.

The share capital subscribed and paid up is equal to € 224,250,000.00 (two hundred and twenty-four million, two hundred and fifty thousand euros/zero cents) divided into 149,500,000 (one hundred and forty-nine million, five hundred thousand) ordinary shares each with a par value of €1.50 (one euro/fifty cents). The share capital consists entirely of ordinary shares.

On 14th April 2016, the Company's Shareholders' Meeting resolved to increase the share capital by payment, in one or more tranches, for a maximum nominal amount of € 3,000,000.00

(three million euros/zero cents) by issuing a maximum number of 2,000,000 (two million) ordinary shares with a par value of €1.50 each (one euro/fifty cents), having the same characteristics as the ordinary shares already in circulation at the date of issue, excluding the pre-emption rights pursuant to Art. 2441, paragraphs 4, second subparagraph, 6 and 8 of the Italian Civil Code, Art. 158 of Legislative Decree No. 58 of 24th February 1998 and subsequent amendments and additions, and Art. 5-bis, paragraph 3, of the Articles of Association. The share capital increase was for an equity based incentive plan called the “2016-2022 Stock Options Plan” (the “Plan”), for the Company’s Chief Executive Officer and a limited number of managers and key resources of De’Longhi and the other companies in the Group, to be implemented with a scrip issue of stock options to the beneficiaries. For details on the plan, please refer to the Information Document, published on the website www.delonghigroup.com in the section “*Investor Relations*” – “*Governance*” – “*Annual Shareholders’ Meeting*” – “2016”, and to the Remuneration Report.

Please refer to Table 1 in the Appendix to this Report (page 74).

It should be noted that the Company has not issued any financial instruments granting the right to subscribe to newly issued shares.

B) RESTRICTIONS ON THE TRANSFER OF SHARES (pursuant to Art. 123-bis, para. 1(b), TUF)

The Articles of Association do not set any restrictions to the transfer of shares, nor limits to owning shares or the approval of the corporate or shareholder bodies to admit Shareholders within the shareholding structure.

C) MAJOR SHAREHOLDINGS (pursuant to Art. 123-bis, para. 1(c), TUF)

Based on the communications received by the Company in accordance with Art. 120 of the TUF, as well as any other information available, the people who are, directly or indirectly, holders of shares greater than 3% of the subscribed and paid up share capital, are those indicated in Table 1 in the Appendix to this Report (page 74).

D) SHARES GRANTING SPECIAL RIGHTS (pursuant to Art. 123-bis, para. 1(d), TUF)

The Company has not issued shares granting special controlling rights, nor do the Articles of Association provide special powers for some shareholders or holders of particular categories of shares.

The Company’s Articles of Association do not contain provisions regarding increased voting rights pursuant to Art. 127-*quinquies* of the TUF, nor the multiple-vote shares pursuant to Art. 127-*sexies* of the TUF (since the Company has not issued such shares before listing).

E) EMPLOYEE SHAREHOLDINGS: MECHANISM FOR EXERCISING VOTING RIGHTS (pursuant to art. 123-bis, para. 1(e), TUF)

The Articles of Association do not contain specific provisions on the exercise of voting rights by employee Shareholders.

F) RESTRICTIONS ON VOTING RIGHTS (pursuant to Art. 123-bis, para. 1(f), TUF)

There are no special provisions in the Articles of Association restricting or limiting voting rights, nor any separation of the financial rights associated with the shares from ownership of the same. The terms and procedures that should be followed when exercising voting rights are those described in section 15 below.

G) SHAREHOLDER AGREEMENTS (pursuant to Art. 123-bis, para. 1(g), TUF)

On the date this Report was approved, the Company was not aware of any Shareholder Agreements pursuant to Art. 122 of the TUF.

H) CHANGE-OF-CONTROL CLAUSES (pursuant to Art. 123-bis, para. 1(h), TUF) AND STATUTORY PROVISIONS RELATING TO TAKEOVERS (pursuant to Art. 104, para. 1-ter and Art. 104-bis para. 1)

Significant agreements containing contractual clauses relating to changes in control of the Company include the agreement underlying the bond placed with US institutional investors (so-called US Private Placement), in the event that the Issuer's current majority shareholder decreases its shareholding to below 51%, it provides for the lender being entitled to request early repayment (please see the Notes to the Financial Statements for further details on financial obligations and the remaining amount of the above financing).

The Company's Articles of Association do not derogate from the provisions set out in Art. 104, para. 1 and 2 of the TUF on the passivity rule (the Company's obligation to refrain from any action likely to conflict with the pursuit of the objectives of the takeover bid), nor do they contain the neutralisation rules contemplated by Art. 104-bis, para. 2 and 3 of the TUF.

I) POWERS TO INCREASE THE SHARE CAPITAL AND AUTHORISATIONS TO PURCHASE OWN SHARES (pursuant to Art. 123-bis, para. 1(m), TUF)

Except as reported in letter A above on the capital increase for the “*Stock Options Plan 2016-2022*”, as of the date the Report was approved, the Shareholders' Meeting had not granted the administrative body the power to increase the share capital.

Article 5-ter of the Articles of Association state that the Company may issue participative financial instruments, in compliance with and within the limits set down by the regulations in

force at the moment of issue, but without any specific indication of methods and conditions of issue.

The ordinary Shareholders' Meeting, held on 14th April 2016, authorised - subject to the revocation of the shareholders' meeting resolution dated 14th April 2015 - the Board of Directors, in accordance with Article 2357 et seq. of the Civil Code, to buy back its own shares until the maximum amount of 14,500,000 (fourteen million five hundred thousand) is reached for a period of 18 months from the date of the resolution and, therefore, until 14th October 2017. The authorisation also includes the power to later dispose of the own shares in its portfolio, even before exhausting the buyback, and to repurchase the same shares, though still in accordance with the limits and conditions set by the authorisation.

The buyback, in accordance with Art. 132 of the TUF and Art. 144-*bis* of the Issuers' Regulation, may be made: (i) via public tender or exchange offer; (ii) on the market, according to procedures set by the company managing the market, which do not permit the direct matching of purchase offers with predetermined sell orders; (iii) by way of purchase and sale, in accordance with the regulatory provisions in force, of derivatives traded on the market that provide for the physical delivery of the underlying shares; (iv) by allocating Shareholders, in proportion to the shares held, a put option to be exercised within 18 months from 14th April 2016; and in any case ensuring that Shareholders are treated equally and all applicable regulations, including EU regulations, are observed. The purchase price of each repurchased share, inclusive of ancillary costs of the purchase, must be no less than 20% (twenty percent), at a minimum, and no greater than 10% (ten percent), at a maximum, of the official trading price recorded on the Mercato Telematico Azionario the day before the purchase. The sale price to third parties is defined only in the minimum price which must be such as to not cause negative economic impact on the Company and in any case not lower than 95% (ninety-five percent) of the average of official prices recorded on the Mercato Telematico Azionario in the five days before the sale. This price limit may be waived only in cases where the exchanges or transfers of own shares are related to the realisation of industrial projects and/or in any case those of interest to the Company and in the case of the assignment and/or transfer of shares or the related options to directors, employees or collaborators of the De' Longhi Group, and, in general, while executing any plan adopted under Art. 114-*bis* of the TUF or programmes for issuing bonus shares to Shareholders.

On 31st December 2016, the closing date of the financial year, neither the Issuer nor its subsidiaries held De' Longhi shares.

L) MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION ACTIVITIES (pursuant to Art. 2497 et seq. of the Civil Code)

De' Longhi S.p.A. is not subject to the management and coordination of the parent company De Longhi Industrial S.A., nor of any other person or entity, pursuant to Articles 2497 et seq. of the Civil Code while it does perform management and coordination activities on its own subsidiaries.

In compliance with the principles of Corporate Governance - and as described below in more detail - the operations of particular strategic, economic, equity and financial importance to the De'Longhi S.p.A. Group must be examined and approved exclusively by the Board of Directors of the Issuer De' Longhi S.p.A, consisting of - as last verified on 2nd March 2017 - five (non-executive and) independent directors according to the criteria set by Art. 3 of the Corporate Governance Code as adopted by the Company (see section 4.6 for more detail on this) and those set forth by the combined provisions of Art 147-ter, para. 4, and 148, para. 3, of the TUF.

It is considered that the responsibility and authority of non-executive and independent directors and their significant weight in the passing of board decisions constitutes an additional guarantee that all Board decisions will be adopted solely in the interests of the Company and without any direction or interference from third parties with interests that are alien to those of the Group.

* * *

It should be noted that:

- the information required by Art. 123-bis, para. 1(i) of the TUF (*“the agreements between the company and the directors ... which provide for an indemnity to be paid in the event of resignation or termination of employment without just cause or if the employment relationship is terminated following a takeover bid”*) are contained in the *“Annual Remuneration Report of De' Longhi S.p.A.”* drafted in accordance with Art. 123-ter of the TUF and Art. 84-quater of the Issuers' Regulation and in compliance with Annex 3, scheme 7-bis of the same Issuers' Regulation, published on the Issuer's website www.delonghigroup.com, in the section *“Investor Relations” – “Governance” – “Corporate Documentation”- “2017”*;
- the information required by Art. 123-bis, para. 1(l) of the TUF (*“rules governing the appointment and replacement of directors ... and changes to the articles of association, if different from the additional laws and regulations applicable”*) are contained in the section of the Report on the Board of Directors (section 4.1, page 14).

3. COMPLIANCE (PURSUANT TO ART. 123-BIS, PARA. 2(A), TUF)

The Company believes that aligning its internal Corporate Governance structures with those recommended by the Corporate Governance Code is a valid and invaluable opportunity to increase its reliability in the eyes of the market.

The Company's Board of Directors has complied with the Corporate Governance Code (available to the public on the website of the Corporate Governance Committee on the page <http://www.borsaitaliana.it/borsaitaliana/regolamenti/corporategovernance/codice2015.pdf>) since 1st March 2007 by adopting a Framework Resolution and a series of subsequent resolutions aimed at the practical implementation of the criteria and principles contained therein. In order to bring the Company's corporate governance in line with the new recommendations and changes made to the Code in December 2011, at the meeting held on 18th December 2012 the Board of Directors passed a new Framework Resolution which reiterated its compliance with the Corporate Governance Code (with some exceptions that will be highlighted in this Report, indicating the reasons for such exceptions and any other information specified by the Corporate Governance Code), implementing the new recommendations and confirming the resolutions on corporate governance passed previously. The same Framework Resolution was later updated to be in line with the subsequent editions of the Corporate Governance Code. Most recently, the Board of Directors - in office since April 2016 - adopted (at the meeting held on 10th November 2016) the changes introduced by the edition adopted in July 2015 by the Corporate Governance Committee, amending the framework resolution adopted on 18th December 2012, previously modified on 19th February 2015, (hereinafter, the "**Framework Resolution**").

Before moving on to describe the Issuer's corporate governance structure, it should be noted that, with regard to the 2016 financial year, at the meeting held on 10th November 2016 the Board of Directors of the parent company De' Longhi confirmed that the following companies had been identified as "*subsidiaries with strategic importance*" of the De' Longhi Group: the Italian companies De' Longhi Capital Services S.r.l. and De' Longhi Appliances S.r.l., the Chinese company De' Longhi-Kenwood Appliances (Dongguan) Co. Ltd, the English company Kenwood Ltd, the German company DL Deutschland GmbH, the Australian company De' Longhi Australia PTY Ltd and the Russian company De' Longhi LLC, the US company De' Longhi America and the company with registered office in Dubai De' Longhi Kenwood MEIA FZW and resolved to also include, within this scope, De' Longhi Romania S.r.l., given the importance assumed by the manufacturing plant in Cluji, Romania, and the Japanese company De'Longhi Japan Corp. and De'Longhi Kenwood A.P.A. Limited with offices in Hong Kong; it was also noted that, in the opinion of the Board, the foreign companies are not subject to any provisions of foreign law that may affect the Company's governance structure.

It should also be noted that the Company is not subject to provisions of foreign law that may affect the Issuer's corporate governance structure.

4. BOARD OF DIRECTORS

4.1. APPOINTMENT AND REPLACEMENT (pursuant to Art. 123-bis, para. 1(l), TUF)

At the meeting held on 18th December 2012, the Company's Board of Directors passed a resolution to change Articles 9 and 14 of the Articles of Association - concerning the appointment and composition of the corporate and control bodies, in order to comply with the new provisions contained in Art. 147-ter, para. 1-ter and Art. 148, para. 1-bis of the TUF - as amended by Law no. 120/2011 "*provisions concerning gender equality in the management and control bodies of companies listed on regulated markets*" ("Law 120") - and the current provisions of Art. 144-undecies of the Issuers' Regulation. As a consequence of these changes, the articles of association of listed companies must provide a criterion for appointing members to the corporate bodies that ensures that the least represented of the genders holds at least one third (rounded up) of the positions on the Board of Directors and of the permanent positions on the Board of Statutory Auditors. As sections 4.2 and 8.2 will detail, the new composition of the corporate bodies, renewed by the Shareholders' Meeting held on 14th April 2016, reflects the percentage of women laid down by the Articles of Association.

The methods and criteria for appointing members of the Board of Directors are described below, as provided for by Art. 9 of the Articles of Association.

In compliance with Art. 147-ter of the TUF, electing the Board of Directors is performed using the list voting system.

The Articles of Association grant those Shareholders possessing a holding equal to at least that determined by Consob in accordance with Art. 144-*quater* of the Issuers' Regulation, which was set at 1% by Consob Regulation no. 19499 dated 28.01.2016, to submit lists of candidates for the election of directors.

The lists of candidates submitted by the Shareholders must be filed at the Company's registered office - with the special certificates issued by the authorised intermediaries, the curriculum vitae of each candidate and the related statements required by the law and regulations in force and by the Articles of Association - within the term set by Art. 147-ter, para 1-*bis* of the TUF, namely by the twenty-fifth day prior to the date on which the Shareholders' Meeting called to approve the appointment of the members of the Board of Directors will be held.

Each list contains a number of candidates up to a maximum of thirteen, listed using sequential numbering.

At least two candidates, always indicated at least at the second and seventh place of each list, must possess the requirements of independence established by Art. 147-ter of the TUF. The Articles of Association do not provide for independence requisites of directors beyond those established for statutory auditors in accordance with Art. 148, para. 3, of the TUF, nor requisites

related to good repute and/or other professional skills other than those required by law for people holding the position of director.

The lists containing three or more candidates must comprise candidates belonging to both genders (male and female), so that both genders are represented by at least one third (rounded up to the nearest whole number) - or one fifth during the transitional period - of candidates.

The Board of Directors is elected as follows:

(a) all the directors except one are taken, in the order they appear on the list, from the list that obtained the highest number of votes cast by the Shareholders, except as provided below to ensure a balance between the genders in compliance with the laws and regulations in force regarding gender equality;

b) the remaining director is taken from the list which obtained the second greatest number of votes cast by the Shareholders, and who is not connected in any way, not even indirectly, with the Shareholders who submitted or voted for the list with the greatest number of votes.

For the purposes of electing directors, the Company's Articles of Association do not contain the provision that the list of candidates must obtain a minimum percentage of votes at the Shareholders' Meeting.

In the event that only one list is submitted or admitted to the vote, the candidates of said list will be nominated directors, respecting the sequential order of the candidates as they appear on the list itself.

If, as a result of the list voting or voting on the only list submitted, the composition of the Board of Directors does not comply with the rules and regulations on gender equality in force at the time, the candidate of the most represented gender elected last in sequential order in the list which obtained the highest number of votes will be replaced by the first candidate of the least represented gender, from the same list and in sequential order, who was not elected. This replacement procedure will be used until the composition of the Board of Directors complies with the rules and regulations in force at the time and, in particular, those concerning gender equality. If this replacement procedure does not ensure gender equality, directors will be replaced using a Shareholders' Meeting resolution passed by a simple majority after candidates belonging to the least represented gender have been submitted.

Should it not be possible to appoint the directors using this list method, the Shareholders' Meeting shall resolve with a legal majority, without observing the procedure above, in compliance with the laws and regulations in force at the time, particularly those regarding gender equality.

The replacement of one or more directors elected by the Shareholders' Meeting must take place in compliance with the laws and regulations in force at the time, particularly those regarding gender equality.

It should be noted that, with regard to the composition of the Board of Directors, no legislation in this field other than the specific provisions of the TUF applies.

With regard to the amendment of the Articles of Association, any changes will be made in accordance with the principles contained in the legislation and regulation in force, it being specified that the Board of Directors has the power to resolve on the issues referred to in Art. 2365, para. 2 of the Civil Code, including amendments to the Articles of Association in order to comply with regulatory provisions (as in the case, referred to above, of adapting to Law 120).

SUCCESSION PLANS

Under the Framework Resolution and in particular the meeting held on 19th February 2015, the Board of Directors decided not to adopt the succession plan for executive directors, because it believes that its members are chosen for their skills, professionalism and knowledge of the company which make them able to continue, in the event that one or both executive directors ceases to hold office, the ordinary and extraordinary management of the Company until new directors are appointed and powers delegated.

4.2. COMPOSITION (pursuant to Art. 123-bis, para. 2(d), TUF)

The composition of the Board of Directors in office at the date this Report was approved is shown in Table 2 in the annexes to this document (page 76). This Board of Directors - which will expire at the Shareholders' Meeting to approve the financial statements as of 31st December 2018 - was appointed by the Shareholders' Meeting held on 14th April 2016, which set the total number of directors at 11.

All the members of the current Board of Directors were taken from the only list submitted by the shareholder De' Longhi Industrial S.A., which listed all the candidates elected, in the following order: (1) Giuseppe de' Longhi; (2) Alberto Clò; (3) Fabio de' Longhi; (4) Silvia de' Longhi; (5) Stefania Petruccioli; (6) Carlo Garavaglia; (7) Cristina Pagni; (8) Renato Corrada; (9) Giorgio Sandri; (10) Silvio Sartori; (11) Luisa Maria Virginia Collina.

Given a voting capital represented by 130,168,780 ordinary shares equal to 87.069418 % of the share capital, all the above directors received 108,525,135 votes in favour equal to 72.592064 % of the voting capital.

The following section contains the personal and professional details of each director in office at the date this Report was approved, also in accordance with Art. 144-*decies* of the Issuers' Regulation:

1. **GIUSEPPE DE' LONGHI**, Chairman and Executive Director, in office at the date the Company was listed, and more specifically since 18th April 2001, was born in Treviso, Italy on 24th April 1939. After graduating in Economics from the Venice Ca' Foscari University, he developed the

Company until it became the parent company of a multinational Group. He is currently the Chairman of the Board of Directors of De'Longhi S.p.A. and of other companies in the De'Longhi Group.

2. **ALBERTO CLÒ**, non-executive and independent director, in office since 28th April 2004, appointed Lead Independent Director on 21st June 2007, was born in Bologna, Italy on 26th January 1947. He has taught at the University of Bologna as Ordinary Professor of Applied Economics, Industrial Economics and Public Service Economics. In 1980 he co-founded, together with Prof Romano Prodi, the journal "Energia" of which he is Managing Editor. He is the author of many books, essays and articles on industrial economics and energy and cooperates with several newspapers and economic journals. He held office (from January 1995 to May 1996) as Minister of Industry and Acting Minister for Foreign Trade in the technocratic government formed by Lamberto Dini and he chaired the EU Council of Industry and Energy Ministers during the Italian presidency during the first half of 1996. The President of the Republic awarded him the highest honour for his work as Minister, the Knight Grand Cross of the Order of Merit of the Italian Republic. He has held the office of independent director in several listed companies, including Eni, Finmeccanica, Italcementi, Atlantia and Snam. Currently, he is independent director of Gruppo Espresso as well as De' Longhi.

3. **FABIO DE' LONGHI**, Vice-Chairman and CEO, member of the Board of Directors since the Company was listed and, more specifically, since 18th April 2001, was born in Treviso, Italy on 24th September 1967. After graduating in Business Economics from the Bocconi University in Milan, he has held several positions in the Company's Sales and Marketing Department, in Italy and abroad. He currently holds the position of Vice-Chairman and CEO of De' Longhi S.p.A. and other executive positions in various Group companies.

4. **SILVIA DE' LONGHI**, non-executive director, in office since 12th July 2007, was born on 8th September 1984 in Trieste, Italy. She obtained the International Baccalaureate at Sevenoaks College (UK) and a degree in Political Science from Trieste University. Currently, she holds the position of director on the Board of De'Longhi S.p.A. After holding positions in the Marketing and Communication Department of Kenwood based in Havant (UK), in organisation development for the Human Resources department of the De' Longhi Group, in 2016, she was appointed Chief Corporate Services Officer for the Group, entrusted with managing the Legal and Corporate Affairs, Human Resources and Organisation, Quality and Information Technologies Departments

5. **STEFANIA PETRUCCIOLI**, non-executive and independent director, in office since 23rd April

2013, was born in Turin, Italy on 5th July 1967. She graduated in Business Economics with honours from the Bocconi University in Milan and is a Chartered Accountant. After years of experience in a leading private equity management company, she took on the role of partner and shareholder in Progressio SGR S.p.A., a company that manages two private equity funds, Progressio Investimenti I and II, for a total of €305 million funds under management, where she has worked since 2004. She is currently head of investments of the private equity and venture capital fund Principia III – Health. She has also worked as a lecturer on the Economics of Industrial Companies course at the Bocconi University.

6. **CARLO GARAVAGLIA**, non-executive director, in office since the Company was listed, namely from 18th April 2001 to 15th July 2009 and since 21st April 2010, was born in Legnano, Italy on 15th May 1943. He graduated in Economics and Business from the Università Cattolica of Milan. He has been a member of the Association of Chartered Accountants of Milan since 1972. He has been a Certified Public Accountant since 1979, now a Legal Auditor. He was a manager and partner of KPMG in Milan from 1970 to 1976. Founding partner of Studio Legale Tributario L. Biscozzi – A. Fantozzi and, since 1998, founding partner of Studio Legale e Tributario Biscozzi Nobili. Carlo Garavaglia is Honorary Consul of Luxembourg in Lombardy. He speaks at conferences, has written books and articles and is Chairman of the Board of Statutory Auditors and Chairman of the Supervisory Body of Banca Progetto S.p.A. and also Chairman of the Board of Directors of Eunomia Centro Medico S.p.A., director in unlisted companies such as Cordifin S.p.A., O.r.i. Martin S.p.A. and Ori Martin S.A., and auditor in Gebau S.A.P.A.

7. **CRISTINA PAGNI**, non-executive and independent director, in office since 23rd April 2013, was born in Pisa, Italy on 22nd March 1955. She graduated with honours in Law from the University of Pisa and is authorised to practice law before the Court of Cassation. After having been partner in some of the most important international law firms, she has been partner in Studio Legale Mazzoni Regoli Cariello Pagni since 1 January 2016, in the Litigation and Arbitration department.

8. **RENATO CORRADA**, non-executive and independent director, in office since 28th April 2004, was born in Milan, Italy on 23rd July 1949. He attended the faculty of Economics at the Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore. He held important positions in the Rizzoli Corriere della Sera Group and in Rusconi Editore S.p.A. In 1997, he entered the Fininvest Group and has held important positions in the Group's companies; today he is a member of the Board of Directors of many companies in the Group. He is also a member of the Advisory Committee of the

"Scarlatti" Mutual Real Estate Investment Fund. He has also collaborated on numerous occasions with the universities SDA Bocconi and A.S.A.M. Associazione per gli Studi Aziendali e Manageriali (Association for Business and Managerial Studies), of which he is a director, and the San Carlo College in Milan, where he was a board member until 2015.

9. **GIORGIO SANDRI**, non-executive director, in office since the Company was listed and more specifically since 18th April 2001, was born in Udine, Italy on 19th June 1944. Founding partner of Max Information, he has worked in advertising since 1966. He and his staff have been involved in the highly successful promotion of products in Italy and abroad. He has worked on the De'Longhi Group's advertising since 1983. An expert in mass communication, he has taught in Bologna for over eight years. He has shot commercials with Oscar winners Robert De Niro and Kevin Costner and Italian Oscar winner Tonino Guerra. When Rai and the Tecnici Pubblicitari association won the Golden Lion at the Cannes Lions Festival in 1986, the highest recognition in the world of advertising, they dedicated it saying, "To Giorgio Sandri for his contribution to the advancement of advertising". Since 2000 he has been on the Board of Gruppo Armando Testa, one of the leading Italian Communication Agencies.

10. **SILVIO SARTORI**, non-executive director, in office from 31st May 2002 to 27th June 2005 and from 12th November 2005 to date, was born in Belluno, Italy on 11th September 1941.

He graduated in Economics from the University of Pescara. He joined De' Longhi in November 1969 and left as CEO in 1991. He has held several significant leadership roles in various companies of the De'Longhi Group, particularly in the sector of air conditioning units, refrigeration and dehumidification for industrial use and for large civil systems which belong to the company Climaveneta S.p.A. (DeLclima Group, now Mitsubishi). From 1995 to 2016 he was the Chairman of its Board of Directors.

11. **LUISA MARIA VIRGINIA COLLINA**, Architect, Research Doctorate and Ordinary Professor in Design at the Politecnico di Milano. From 2005 to 2015, she was coordinator and Head of the Product Service System Design course at the School of Design in the Politecnico di Milano. Currently, she is the President of the School of Design in the Politecnico di Milano and Delegate of the Rector for the university's External Relations. She is mainly interested in interior design, focussing particularly on services and strategic design. She collaborates with universities, research centres and enterprises for international research programmes and strategic innovation projects in design. The results of her research and teaching have been presented at numerous conferences and in numerous publications. From 2010 to 2016, she was Delegate of the Rector of the Politecnico di Milano for the Expo and the University's Grand

Events and for Internationalisation Policies. Since 2013, she has been President of Cumulus, the international association of universities and colleges of design, art and media. She was a member of the Scientific Committee of the XXI Triennale International Exhibition held in Milan in 2016.

It should be noted from the outset that the Company's Board of Directors has assessed the existence of executive/non-executive and independence/non-independence requirements of Company directors in compliance with the criteria laid down by Art. 2 and Art. 3 of the Corporate Governance Code, and the combined provisions of Art. 147-ter, para. 4 and Art. 148, para. 3 of the TUF, most recently during the Board meeting held on 2nd March 2017 and that the Board of Statutory Auditors has noted that such criteria have been correctly implemented.

The composition of the Board of Directors and the relevant information for each director appointed member of the Remuneration and Appointments Committee and/or member of the Control and Risks Committee and/or member of the Independent Committee are given in Table 2 in the annexes to this Report (page 75).

It should also be noted that there have been no changes in the composition of the Board of Directors since the end of the Financial Year.

MAXIMUM NUMBER OF POSITIONS HELD IN OTHER COMPANIES

With regard to criterion 1.C.3. of the Code (which requires that the Board of Directors expresses its opinion on the maximum number of directorships that may be considered compatible with the effective performance of the office of director in the Company, also in light of directors' participation in committees formed within the Board, the Company's Board of Directors recently decided, at the meeting held on 10th November 2016 to implement the new recommendations of the Code, not to adopt said criterion. The Board has therefore not expressed its opinion to this effect, indicating general *ad hoc* criteria because it considers that evaluating candidates' suitability, also in light of the offices held in other companies, first should be done by the Shareholders during the appointment of directors and then by the individual director upon accepting the office.

In accordance with criterion 1.C.2. of the Code, the office of director or statutory auditor currently held by some directors in other companies listed on regulated markets, including foreign markets, and in financial, banking, insurance or large companies at the time this Report was approved are shown below.

Name and surname	Company	Office held
ALBERTO CLÒ	Gruppo Editoriale L'Espresso (<i>listed</i>)	Director
RENATO CORRADA	Fininvest Gestione Servizi S.p.A. (<i>significant</i>)	Chairman of the Board of Directors
	Edilizia Alta Italia S.p.A. (<i>real estate</i>)	Sole Director
	"SCARLATTI", a closed-end and reserved Mutual Real Estate Investment Fund (<i>financial</i>)	Member of the Executive Committee
CARLO GARAVAGLIA	Eunomia Centro Medico S.p.A. (<i>significant</i>)	Director
	Cordifin S.p.A. (<i>financial</i>)	Director
	Ori Martin S.p.a. (<i>significant</i>)	Director
	Ori Martin S.a. (<i>significant</i>)	Director
	Gebau di Tosolini & C. S.A.P.A. (<i>financial</i>)	Standing auditor
GIORGIO SANDRI	Armando Testa S.p.A. (<i>significant</i>)	Director
STEFANIA PETRUCCIOLI	Rcs Group S.p.a. (<i>listed</i>)	Director
	Interpump Group S.p.a. (<i>listed</i>)	Director

INDUCTION PROGRAMME

To implement criterion 2.C.2 of the Code (which requires that the Company allows directors and statutory auditors, during their term of office, to participate in initiatives aimed at providing them with an adequate knowledge, inter alia, of the regulatory and governance framework), it is noted that Board of Directors and the Board of Statutory Auditors took part in training on updates in the law related to Legislative Decree no. 231/2001. At that meeting - in line with the best practices for 231 which recommend differentiated training depending on the skill level of the recipients - special emphasis was given to the practical implications of the "231", exemplified by recent case law, as well as the relevant significant changes introduced by the

European legislator in the area of market abuse, which, as is known, constitutes an offence under legislative Decree no. 231/2001.

Again in accordance with the recommendations of the Corporate Governance Code, the meetings of the Board of Directors, held during the 2016 financial year, were also attended by the managers in charge of the relevant company departments for the items on the agenda, so that they could provide the necessary information for the Board to make its resolutions.

4.3. ROLE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS (pursuant to Art. 123-bis, para. 2(d), TUF)

As already highlighted in the Reports on Corporate Governance and Ownership Structure related to previous financial years, the Board of Directors of De'Longhi S.p.A. plays a central role in determining the Issuer's and the Group's strategic objectives.

During the Financial Year, the Board of Directors met 6 times and 6 meetings have been scheduled for the current financial year (2 of which have already been held, including the one held to approve this Report). As a rule, Board meetings last about 3 and a half hours.

The directors attended the meetings regularly and consistently, and more specifically:

Giuseppe de' Longhi 100%; Fabio de' Longhi 100%; Alberto Clò 100%; Renato Corrada 100%; Silvia de' Longhi 100%; Carlo Garavaglia 90%; Stefania Petruccioli 90%; Giorgio Sandri 90%; Silvio Sartori 100%; Cristina Pagni 100%; Luisa Maria Virginia Collina 100%.

As mentioned above, Company employees have attended the Board meetings (including the Financial Reporting Manager, Human Resources and Organization Manager, the Group's Corporate Affairs Officer, who were present at all the meetings held during the financial year), as guests with regard to specific matters being discussed by the Board of Directors.

The items on the agenda are usually described - also using documentation distributed beforehand within the period set by the Board of Directors as per the Corporate Governance Code's recommendation, as described later, and filed among the Company's records - by the CEO, often with the participation and assistance of the managers involved in the matter, or by the Chairman of the committee in charge of the matter. After the items have been described, the discussion begins, in which the directors participate and question the drafter or make suggestions or provide insights.

The Board members are informed of the items before the meeting when all the documentation related to the items on the agenda for the Board meeting is sent electronically, with acknowledgement of receipt and reading, by the Corporate Affairs officer, accompanied - in accordance with the Corporate Governance Code recommendations in the comment to Art. 1 - when such documentation is voluminous or complex, by a document that summarises the most significant and relevant points for the decision. On this point it should be noted that, pursuant to

criterion 1.C.5., under the Framework Resolution, the Company's Board of Directors decided the reasonable notice for sending the documentation to the directors as being at least 2 days before the meeting (except in emergencies). The term set by the Board has been met in the meetings held after this decision.

The Company's Articles of Association (Art. 10) reserves the following duties as the exclusive responsibility of the Board of Directors:

- to approve budgets and three-year plans;
- to fix the criteria for the drafting and amending of company bylaws;
- the appointment and removal of general managers.

The Articles of Association also provides that, in the execution of its own resolutions and management of the Company, the Board of Directors, within the limits of the law, may also:

- establish an Executive Committee, determining its powers, the number of members and its working methods;
- delegate appropriate powers, determining the limits of this authority, to one or more directors;
- nominate one or more Committees with advisory functions, also with the purpose of bringing the company management system in line with the corporate governance recommendations;
- appoint one or more managing directors, determining their functions and powers;
- appoint, or grant directors the power to appoint managers, deputy managers, attorneys in fact and, in general, agents, for the fulfilment of certain acts or categories of acts or for certain operations.

The Board of Directors also has the authority to resolve on, in compliance with Art. 2365 of the Civil Code: (i) mergers in the cases provided for by Art. 2505 and 2505-*bis* of the Civil Code; (ii) the creation or closure of secondary offices; (iii) capital reduction in the event Shareholders withdraw from the Company; (iv) amendment of the Articles of Association to comply with changes in legislation; (v) the transfer of the registered office within Italy.

The Company's Articles of Association (Art. 5-*ter*) also give the Board of Directors the authority to approve the issue of bonds that are not convertible into shares (as provided for by Art. 2410 Civil Code).

With regard to the criteria 1.C.1 and 7.C.1 of the Corporate Governance Code (the new version issued by the Corporate Governance Committee in July 2015), implemented under the framework resolution, the Board of Directors resolved to assign itself, in addition to the responsibilities provided by the law and by the Articles of Association (and within the limits thereof), all the responsibilities indicated in the criterion 1.C.1 of the Code, and, with the assistance of the Control and Risks Committee, those indicated in criterion 7.C.1. of the Code. The Board of Directors is therefore required to:

- a) examine and approve the strategic, operational and financial plans of both the issuer and the corporate group it heads, monitoring periodically the related implementation; it defines the issuer's corporate governance and the relevant group structure;
- b) define the risk profile, both as to nature and level of risks, in a manner consistent with the issuer's strategic objectives, including its assessment of all the risks that may be significant for the issuer's business from a sustainability perspective over the medium-long term;
- c) by determining the related criteria, identify companies with strategic importance, evaluate the adequacy of the organisational, administrative and accounting structure of the issuer as well as of its strategically significant subsidiaries in particular with regard to the internal control system and risk management;
- d) specify the frequency, in any case no less than once every three months, with which the delegated bodies must report to the board on the activities performed in the exercise of the powers delegated to them;
- e) evaluate the general performance of the company, paying particular attention to the information received from the delegated bodies and periodically comparing the results achieved with those planned;
- f) resolve upon transactions to be carried out by the issuer or its subsidiaries having a significant impact on the issuer's strategies, profitability, assets and liabilities or financial position. To this end, the Board of Directors establishes general criteria for identifying the important transactions;
- g) perform, at least annually, an evaluation of the performance of the board and its committees, as well as their size and composition, taking into account the professional skills, experience (including managerial experience), gender of its members and the number of years in office; bearing in mind the results of the evaluation, give shareholders, before the appointment of the new Board, a guideline on the professional figures whose presence on the Board is deemed appropriate; in particular, assess whether the requirements of the Corporate Governance Code regarding executive, non-executive and independent members are met, ensuring that the number of executive, non-executive and independent members complies with the criteria outlined in the Code;
- h) whenever deemed appropriate or under the circumstances referred to in criterion 2.C.3. of the Code, designate a lead independent director (LID) who is granted the powers to:
- coordinate the work of non-executive directors and, in particular those who are independent, in order to improve their contribution to the work and functioning of the Board;
 - cooperate with the Chairman to ensure that the directors receive timely and complete information;

- convene meetings for the independent directors only whenever the LID deems it necessary for the performance of his duties, ensuring that the independent directors meet with each other, without the other directors, at least once a year;
- i) taking into account the outcome of the evaluation mentioned under item g), report its view to shareholders on the managerial and professional profiles deemed appropriate for the composition of the board, prior to its nomination;
- l) provide information in the report on corporate governance and ownership structure on: (1) its composition, indicating for each member the qualification (executive, non-executive, independent), the relevant role held within the Board of Directors, the main professional characteristics as well as the duration of his/her office since the first appointment; (2) the application of Art. 1 of the Corporate Governance Code and, in particular, on the number and average duration of the meetings of the Board and of the executive committee, if any, held during the financial year, as well as the related percentages of attendance of each director; (3) how the self-assessment procedure referred to in item g) above is performed;
- m) adopt, upon proposal of the CEO or the chairman of the board of directors, a procedure for the internal handling and disclosure to third parties of documents and information concerning the issuer, particularly with regard to price sensitive information.

The Board of Directors is also obliged, with the assistance of the Control and Risks Committee, to:

- a) define and update the Guidelines for the Internal Control and Risk Management System, so that the main risks relating to the Issuer and its subsidiaries are correctly identified, adequately measured, managed and monitored, and determine the degree of compatibility of such risks with management of the company that is in line with the strategic objectives identified;
- b) identify one or more directors, from within the board, responsible for the internal control and risk management system;
- c) evaluate, at least once a year, the adequacy of the Internal Control and Risk Management System with regard to the company's characteristics and risk profile, as well as its effectiveness;
- d) approve, at least on an annual basis, after receiving the opinion of the Control and Risks Committee, the work schedule prepared by the Internal Audit Manager, having heard the Board of Statutory Auditors and the Director responsible for Internal Control and Risk Management System;
- e) describe in the corporate governance report - after consulting the Control and Risks Committee - the main characteristics of the Internal Control and Risk Management System, expressing its assessment of the adequacy of said system;
- f) appoint and replace, upon the proposal of the director responsible for the internal control and risk management system, after consulting the board of statutory auditors, one or more

individuals responsible for internal control, and also determining their remuneration in line with company policy;

g) evaluates, after consulting the Control and Risks Committee and having heard the Board of Statutory Auditors, the results presented by the legal auditor in the letter of recommendations and in the report on key issues arising from the legal audit.

Under the Framework Resolution, the Board was assigned, in relation to Art. 6 of the Corporate Governance Code, the powers to:

a) examine the proposals of the Remuneration and Appointments Committee and, having consulted the Board of Statutory Auditors, determining the Chairman's and Vice-Chairman's additional compensation, as well as that of the CEO and any other directors holding special offices. The Board of Directors also determines the compensation to be paid to Directors for participating in board committees;

b) define, upon the proposal of the Remuneration and Appointments Committee, the Company's remuneration policy;

c) approve the Remuneration Report, in accordance with Art. 123-ter of the TUF;

d) prepare, with the assistance of the Remuneration and Appointments Committee, the compensation plans based on shares or other financial instruments and submits them to the Shareholders' Meeting for its approval in accordance with Art. 114-bis of the TUF and, as authorised by the Shareholders' Meeting, ensures their implementation using the Remuneration Committee;

e) prepare, with the assistance of the Remuneration and Appointments Committee, the medium-long term cash incentive plans and ensure their implementation using the Remuneration Committee;

f) set up a Remuneration and Appointments Committee among its members in accordance with the principles laid down by the Corporate Governance Code.

In line with the Company's corporate governance, the Board of Directors also:

g) defines the objectives and approves the business results and the performance plans to which the determination of directors' variable compensation is connected, if provided;

h) approves the general criteria for the compensation of Key Managers with Strategic Responsibilities;

i) defines, upon the proposal of the Director responsible for the internal control and risk management system and, having heard the opinion of the Control and Risks Committee, the compensation structure for the Internal Audit Manager, in line with the Company's remuneration policies and after the favourable opinion of the Control and Risks Committee and having heard the Board of Statutory Auditors.

In relation to the application criteria 1.C.1 of the Corporate Governance Code, as part of the Framework Resolution adopted, the Board of Directors formally stated the principle that the delegated bodies report to the Board on the activities performed in the exercise of the powers granted to them at least every three months, in accordance with the provisions of law in force and the Articles of Association. It should be noted that in compliance with the OPC Procedure, the delegated bodies are required to provide full disclosure, at least on a quarterly basis, to the Board of Directors and the Board of Statutory Auditors on the execution of transactions with related parties.

To implement the principles and responsibilities described above, the Board of Directors has:

a) checked, at the meeting held on 16th February 2016, the implementation of the Group's three-year business and strategy plan 2015-2017, approved by the Company's Board of Directors at the meeting held on 19th February 2015;

b) defined, most recently in the meeting held on 2nd March 2016, the nature and level of risk compatible with the strategic objectives identified;

c) assessed the adequacy of the Issuer's organisational, administrative and general accounting structure and that of the subsidiaries with strategic importance, with the assistance of the Control and Risks Committee which, during its own meetings - attended by the Internal Audit Manager (on the activity as we shall see below) - has been able to continuously check the effective functioning of the Issuer's and Group's Internal Control and Risk Management System, particularly with regard to subsidiaries with strategic importance, and giving a favourable opinion, every six months during the Board meetings for approving the annual financial report and the half-year financial report (at the meetings held on 28th July 2016 and 2nd March 2017).

With regard to subsidiaries with strategic importance, it should be noted that the Board of Directors, based on the identification criteria laid down in Art. 11.3 of the Company's "*Guidelines for the Internal Control System of the De'Longhi Group*" and more specifically:

(i) qualitative criteria, concerning the strategic importance of the company within the Group;

(ii) quantitative criteria, identified as revenues and assets above 5% or one of the two parameters greater than 10%, calculated on the consolidated data at the end of the previous financial year, confirmed, in the meeting held on 10th November 2016, the following companies as "*subsidiaries with strategic importance*" of the De' Longhi Group: the Italian companies De' Longhi Capital Services S.r.l. and De' Longhi Appliances S.r.l., and the foreign companies - De 'Longhi - Kenwood Appliances (Dong Guan) Co.Ltd (China), Kenwood Ltd, De' Longhi Deutschland GmbH, De' Longhi Australia PTY Ltd and De' Longhi LLC (Russia),

De' Longhi America and De' Longhi Kenwood MEIA FZE and has also resolved to include De' Longhi Romania S.r.l. (where an important manufacturing plant of the Group is situated) and the Japanese company De'Longhi Japan Corp. and the company De'Longhi Kenwood A.P.A. Limited with offices in Hong Kong, within this scope, on the basis of the quantitative criteria.

d) adopted, on 20th February 2006, the "*Guidelines and identification criteria for significant transactions and, in particular, transactions with related parties*" ("*Guidelines*"), which contain precise criteria for identifying transactions that are the responsibility of the Board because they are significant transactions with third parties (and, until the recent update of the Guidelines, also with related parties), including through subsidiaries.

After Consob Regulation no. 17221/10 entered into force, the text of the "*Guidelines*" was updated to take into account the fact that the regulation on transactions with related parties has been included, since 1st January 2011, in the related OPC Procedure adopted by the Board of Directors in the meeting held on 12th November 2010, referred to in point d) below. The Board has also updated the criteria used to identify the "significance" of the transactions submitted to its prior examination and approval, also taking into account - among other things - the criteria used by Consob in Regulation no. 17221/10, and has therefore approved the new text of the document which is now called "*Guidelines on particularly significant transactions*";

e) adopted, on 12th November 2010, the OPC Procedure in compliance with the provisions of Consob Regulation no. 17221/10, identifying the transactions of greater importance with related parties in accordance with the relevance thresholds provided in Annex 3 to Consob Regulation no. 17221/10. With regard to Consob Notice no. DEM/10078683 dated 24.9.2010, which recommends a review of the OPC Procedure every three years, at the meeting held on 12th November 2013, the Company's Board of Directors adopted - after consulting and receiving suggestions from the Control, Risks and Corporate Committee and after the approval of the Independent Committee - some amendments to the OPC Procedure, the new version of which came into force that same day.

It should be noted that, in accordance with Consob Regulation no. 17221/10 and in compliance with the OPC Procedure, approval of transactions of greater importance with related parties (or its proposed resolution to be submitted to the Shareholders' Meeting in the event the latter has the authority) is reserved for the Board which must resolve by acting upon the reasoned favourable opinion of the Independent Committee. In the event that the transaction of greater importance with related parties is to be performed by a subsidiary of the Issuer, the Board examines it in advance, upon the binding opinion of the Company's Independent Committee;

f) evaluated, on 2nd March 2017, the overall management performance based on the information received from the delegated bodies, comparing the results achieved with those planned. On this point it should be noted that the Board of Directors formally stated (as part of the Framework Resolution adopted) the principle that the delegated bodies report to the Board on the activities performed in the exercise of the powers granted to them at least every three months, in accordance with the provisions of law in force;

g) carried out - at the same meeting held on 2nd March 2017 - the assessment on the size, composition and functioning of the Board itself and its committees (so-called self assessment). For the purposes of assessment, the Directors were given a questionnaire, concerning: (i) the adequacy of the Issuer's corporate governance rules aimed at ensuring the Company and the Group are run in accordance with national and international best practices; (ii) the adequacy of the size and composition of the board and the committees set up within it for the Company's operation; (iii) the completeness of the information provided to the Board by the Company and by the delegated bodies with regard to the situation in which the De' Longhi Group operates; (iv) the timeliness and completeness of the information and documentation sent to the Board and Committee members before their respective meetings. The results of the questionnaire were collected by Corporate Affairs, which has drafted a summary document which is then sent to the Directors. At the meeting held on 2nd March 2017, the Board of Directors examined and discussed the results of the self-assessment, on the basis of which it expressed its positive assessment on the functioning of the Board and its Committees and deemed the information and documentation provided before the meetings as adequate, complete and timely. It acknowledged that there has been continued improvement in the internal processes relating to them compared to the previous financial year and also deemed the information received from the delegated bodies during the board meetings as appropriate and satisfactory, both with regard to general management performance and transactions with related parties.

During the same meeting, the independence and executive or non-executive requirements of each director was also verified;

h) adopted a "*Procedure for the public disclosure of price sensitive information*", which came into force on 1st April 2006, which was most recently updated by the Board in the meeting held on 16th February 2017, also in consideration of the subsequent legislative changes, more specifically the new EU regulations on market abuse;

i) complied with the disclosure requirements resulting from the resolution adopted, pursuant to Art. 3 of Consob Resolution no. 18079 dated 20th January 2012, acknowledging in the financial reports that it has adopted the opt-out regime laid down in Art. 70, para. 8 and Art. 71, para. 1-

bis of Consob Regulation no. 11971/99 with effect from 18th December 2012, and namely availing itself of the power to derogate from the obligations to publish information documents required during major operations such as mergers, demergers, capital increase by contributions of assets in kind, acquisitions and divestments.

It should be noted that Art. 13-*ter* of the Articles of Association expressly provides that the members of the Board of Directors not be subject to the non-competition obligation under Art. 2390 of the Civil Code.

Under the Framework Resolution, the Board of Directors stated that it did not adopt criterion 1.C.4. of the Code, deeming that the law on conflicts of interests and the provisions contained in the "*Procedure for transactions with related parties of the De' Longhi S.p.A. Group*" are sufficient. The Board is therefore not required to assess any potential issues on this matter nor report any problems to the next Shareholders' Meeting.

4.4. DELEGATED BODIES

The Board of Directors performs its duties not only directly and jointly, but also through:

- the Chairman,
- the Vice-Chairman,
- the Chief Executive Officers, which for the Company are the Chairman and the Vice-Chairman.

The powers attributed by the Board of Directors to the Chairman and the Chief Executive Officer (and Vice-Chairman) on the date of their appointment, which took place on 14th April 2016, are listed below:

● **the Chairman, Giuseppe de' Longhi**, is granted all powers for ordinary and extraordinary administration, to be exercised with the authority to sign individually, and with the power to delegate single actions or categories of actions to Company managers or attorneys, with the sole exception, in addition to those that may not be delegated under the law and under the Articles of Association, of the following powers:

- subscription, purchase, sale of shares, even minority shareholdings and creation of secured rights on them above € 10,000,000.00 (ten million euros/zero cents) per transaction;
- purchase, sale, lease of a business or business unit; purchase, sale or licencing of company trade marks above € 10,000,000.00 (ten million euros/zero cents) per transaction;
- purchase or transfer of real estate property with a value of over € 10,000,000.00 (ten million euros/zero cents) per transaction;
- allocation of contributions or sponsorships to third parties and non-profit organisations and/or associations above the maximum limit of € 50,000.00 (fifty thousand euros/zero cents), in line

with the provisions of the Code of Ethics approved by the Board of Directors on 12th September 2003, and last amended on 12th May 2014;

- operations falling under the exclusive responsibility of the Board of Directors in accordance with the Guidelines.

● **Chief Executive Officer and Vice-Chairman, Fabio de' Longhi** – who is the person chiefly responsible for managing the Company (chief executive officer) and who has no cross directorships, as identified in criterion 2.C.5., is granted all powers for ordinary and extraordinary administration, to be exercised with the authority to sign individually, and with the power to delegate single actions or categories of actions to Company managers or attorneys, with the sole exception, in addition to those that may not be delegated under the law and under the Articles of Association, of the following powers:

- subscription, purchase, sale of shares, even minority shareholdings and creation of secured rights on them, above € 10,000,000.00 (ten million euros/zero cents) per transaction;

- purchase, sale, lease of a business or business unit; purchase, sale or licencing of company trade marks above € 10,000,000.00 (ten million euros/zero cents) per transaction;

- purchase or transfer of real estate property with a value of over € 10,000,000.00 (ten million euros/zero cents) per transaction;

- allocation of contributions or sponsorships to third parties and non-profit organisations and/or associations above the maximum limit of € 50,000.00 (fifty thousand euros/zero cents), in line with the provisions of the Code of Ethics approved by the Board of Directors on 12th September 2003, and last amended on 12th May 2014;

- operations falling under the exclusive responsibility of the Board of Directors in accordance with the Guidelines.

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Chairman of the Board of Directors is not the person chiefly responsible for managing the Issuer (CEO), who is instead the Chief Executive Officer, Fabio de' Longhi. Also in consideration of specific management powers granted to the Chairman, the Board of Directors has decided to adopt the recommendation regarding the appointment of a Lead Independent Director (LID) to whom the functions recommended by the Corporate Governance Code are attributed (described in section 4.7, page 34).

It should also be noted that, with regard to Principle 2.P.4 (avoiding concentration of corporate offices in one single individual) and Principle 2.P.5 (illustrating the reasons why management powers have been delegated to the Chairman), which the Board, when it re-examined the matter on 2nd March 2017, confirmed its opinion on the grounds that the Issuer's governance - also in terms of concentration of offices - is fully consistent with the corporate interest, also taking into

account that (i) the Chairman, who has been delegated management powers, is the director with the greatest number of years of experience in the company and whose role has not been limited to institutional functions and representation, but fully operational and therefore essential for the Company's best performance; and that (ii) management powers have also been delegated to other directors, in addition to the Chairman.

INFORMATION FOR THE BOARD

The delegated bodies, complying with its obligations under law and under the Articles of Association (see Art. 10-*bis*) and the implementing provisions of the Corporate Governance Code, have always reported to the Board of Directors on the activities performed in exercising the powers attributed to them, at differing intervals depending on the importance of the powers delegated and the frequency they are exercised, but still not less than quarterly, reasonably in advance of the meeting - except in cases where, owing to the nature of the resolutions, the need for confidentiality and/or the promptness with which the Board has had to adopt decisions, grounds of need and urgency were recognised - providing the necessary documentation and information for the Board of Directors to make fully informed decisions on matters submitted to their consideration and approval.

The information provided to the Board has always been, according to the other directors, comprehensive and has covered the strategic reasons or opportunities of the above operations, the extent of their consequent financial commitment and a description of the related parties, forming the subject of a special report.

In accordance with Consob Regulation no. 17221/10 and the OPC Procedure, the delegated bodies are required to provide full disclosure, at least on a quarterly basis, to the Board of Directors and the Board of Statutory Auditors on the execution of transactions with related parties.

4.5. OTHER EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

There are no other executive directors other than those indicated in section 4.4 above.

4.6. INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors, in the meeting held on 14th April 2016 after the appointment of the directors currently in office, has examined the individual criterion 3.C.1 of the Code, focusing in particular on the parameter indicated in point e) of the same criterion, according to which "*a director usually does not appear independent (...) if he/she was a director of the issuer for more than nine years in the last twelve years.*" In this meeting, the Directors acknowledged that the "duration of office" referred to in letter e) is only one parameter of the criterion of the principles laid down by Art. 3 of the Corporate Governance Code, which states that independence consists

in not maintaining (or not having recently maintained) “*business relationships [...] of such significance as to influence [directors’] autonomous judgement*” (3.P.1.) and that it is subject to assessment – which is understood as discretionary – by the Board of Directors, (3.P.2.). It is also noted that the same criterion 3.C.1 of the Code specifies that the Board of Directors assesses the independence of the non-executive directors “*keeping in mind that a director usually does not appear independent in the following events [including a duration of over nine years referred to in letter e)] to be considered merely as an example and not limited to” and then listing the events that must be considered mere “symptomatic indications” of non-independence.*

After the discussion, the Board agreed to proceed with the assessment of its members’ independence under Art. 3 of the Corporate Governance Code, not applying parameter e) of criterion 3.1.C. This was done in consideration of the excessive rigidity of the parameter, its dubious consistency with the essence of the independence requirement, as well as the inefficiency that may be created from the risk of depriving the company of valuable expertise. To support this decision, the Board also noted how a director’s long-term knowledge of corporate events can only add to the role of independent directors and noted that the non-application of this parameter offers the Board the opportunity to have a broader evaluation of the independence of its directors.

Based on these reasons and without applying the assessment parameter indicated in criterion 3.C.1, point e) of the Code, based on the information given by each director, the Board has decided that the independence requirements exist for the directors Alberto Clò, Renato Corrada, Stefania Petruccioli and Cristina Pagni, Luisa Maria Virginia Collina and therefore for 5 members. The requirement contained in Art 147-ter of the TUF is therefore observed for Boards composed of a more than 7 members.

At the meeting held on 2nd March 2017, the Board of Directors checked that the independence requirements of these directors still existed.

The independence criteria applied by the Company are those laid down by the law in force and by Art. 3 of the Corporate Governance Code, except, as just described, the assessment parameter contained in criterion 3.C.1 point e) of the Code.

In accordance with criterion 3.C.5. of the Corporate Governance Code, the Board of Statutory Auditors held that the criteria and procedures adopted by the Board to assess the independence of its members had been applied correctly.

It should be noted that in implementing criterion 3.C.6 of the Code, the independent directors met, without the other directors, on 2nd December 2015. During this meeting, the independent directors discussed the information provided to them and their actual involvement during the financial year in question and the correct functioning of the Committees set up within the Board of Directors.

4.7. LEAD INDEPENDENT DIRECTOR

In consideration of the specific management powers granted to the Chairman, the Board of Directors has decided to adopt the recommendation regarding the appointment of a Lead Independent Director (LID) to whom the functions recommended by the Corporate Governance Code are attributed, even though this recommendation is not directly applicable to the Issuer.

In the meeting held on 14th April 2016, the Board appointed the (non-executive and) independent director Alberto Clò as Lead Independent Director so that he may, in accordance with the provisions of the Code: (i) coordinate the activities of non-executive directors in order to improve the contribution to the Board's activities and functioning; (ii) cooperate with the Chairman and the Chief Executive Officer to ensure that all the directors are given full and timely information; (iii) convene meetings for just the independent directors each time he believes it necessary in order to perform his duties and in any case at least once a year.

During the Financial Year, the Lead Independent Director gave the Chairman his full cooperation in order to ensure the completeness and timeliness of the information flows to the directors and convened a meeting of the independent directors, held on 10th November 2016.

5. TREATMENT OF CORPORATE INFORMATION

In accordance with the provisions laid down for Inside Information and the related public disclosure obligations by Regulation (EU) 596/2014 and by the related implementing provisions - including Delegated Regulations (EU) 2016/522 and 2016/960 and Implementing Regulations (EU) 2016/959 and 2016/1055 - as well as national regulations, including regulations in force from time to time, on Information Regulated by the TUF and Issuers' Regulation, at the meeting held on 16th February 2017, the Company adopted the new versions of the "*Procedure for the internal management and disclosure to the market of documents and information concerning De' Longhi S.p.A., particularly with regard to price sensitive information*" and the "*Procedure for setting up, managing and updating the Group Register of people with access to price sensitive information of De' Longhi S.p.A.*"

6. BOARD COMMITTEES (PURSUANT TO ART. 123-BIS, PARA. 2(D), TUF)

Since the meeting held on 1st March 2007 and, most recently upon the renewal of the Board of Directors which took place on 14th April 2016, the Board of Directors resolved to adopt the principles and criteria contained in Art. 4 of the Corporate Governance Code, providing for the creation of two internal committees with the functions of investigating, consulting and making recommendations, in application of the recommendations of the Corporate Governance Code, namely:

- the Remuneration and Appointments Committee; and

- the Control, Risks and Corporate Governance Committee ("Control and Risks Committee" for short).

The two Committees currently in office will expire upon the approval of the Financial Statements at 31st December 2018.

The creation and functioning of the two committees are regulated by the criteria indicated in the Code and, in particular:

- the Committees are composed of no less than 3 members, all non-executive and the majority independent. One of the members of the Control and Risks Committee must have adequate experience in accounting and finance and one of the members of the Compensation Committee must have adequate knowledge and experience in financial matters or remuneration policies;
- the Chairman of each Committee is chosen from among its independent members;
- the meetings of each Committee are minuted;
- in performing their functions, the Committees have the authority to access the information and business departments necessary for the execution of their functions, and to use external consultants, subject to the authorisation of the Board of Directors;
- people who are not members of the Committees may participate in their meetings, subject to invitation by the Committee itself and limited to specific items on the agenda.

In addition to the committees established and operating in accordance with the Code, at the meeting held on 12th November 2010 the Board of Directors set up the Independent Committee and attributed it the relevant role and powers that Consob Regulation no. 17221/10 and the OPC Procedure attribute to the committee consisting solely of independent directors. This committee operates in compliance with the principles of the Corporate Governance Code which regulate the functioning of the Control and Risks Committee. The Control and Risks Committee is attributed the relevant role and powers that Consob Regulation no. 17221/10 and the OPC Procedure attributes to the committee composed of a majority of independent non-executive directors. The Independent Committee in office at the date of this Report was appointed during the Board of Directors meeting held on 14th April 2016 and is composed of the Issuer's five independent directors: Alberto Clò (who serves as Chairman), Stefania Petruccioli, Cristina Pagni, Renato Corrada and Luisa Maria Virginia Collina.

It should be noted that, again at the meeting held on 14th April 2016, the current Board of Directors (appointed that day by the Shareholders' Meeting) considered - as permitted by the corporate governance principles and in consideration of the Company's characteristics - not to set up an *ad hoc* committee to attribute the functions referred to in criterion 5.C.1 of the Code

and attribute such functions to the Compensation Committee already established within the Board (which has adopted the name Remuneration and Appointments Committee).

It should also be specified that, at the date of this Report, the Board of Directors did not reserve itself the performance of any function that the Code attributes to Committees.

With regard to criterion 4.C.1 point e) of the Code, it should be noted that the Board of Directors considers it unnecessary to attribute spending powers to the members of the committees, as it is willing to provide the funds requested each time by the internal committees to perform each activity.

7. REMUNERATION AND APPOINTMENTS COMMITTEE

For information on this section, please refer to Section I of the “*Remuneration Report of De’Longhi S.p.A.*” published on the Issuer’s website www.delonghigroup.com, in the section “*Investor Relations*” – “*Governance*” – “*Corporate Documentation*” – “*2017*”.

8. DIRECTORS' COMPENSATION

For information on this section, please refer to Section I of the “*Remuneration Report of De’Longhi S.p.A.*” published on the Issuer’s website www.delonghigroup.com, in the section “*Investor Relations*” – “*Governance*” – “*Corporate Documentation*” – “*2017*”.

9. CONTROL, RISKS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE

In line with the recommendations contained in the Corporate Governance Code, responsibility for the Internal Control System lies with the Board of Directors which establishes the guidelines for internal control and the management of business risks. The Board periodically reviews the functioning of the Internal Control System with the assistance of the Control, Risks and Corporate Governance Committee ("Control and Risks Committee" for short) set up among its members and the Internal Audit department.

COMPOSITION AND FUNCTIONING OF THE CONTROL AND RISKS COMMITTEE (PURSUANT TO ART. 123-BIS, PARA. 2(D), TUF)

The Committee in office at the date of this Report was appointed - after checking the non-executive and independence requirements in compliance with the law and the application criteria of Art. 3 of the Corporate Governance Code as adopted by the Company (see section 4.6 for more details on this) - during the meeting of the Board of Directors held on 14th April 2016 and is composed of three non-executive directors: Renato Corrada, who serves as Chairman, Stefania Petruccioli and Silvio Sartori - the first two possessing independence requirements.

During the Financial Year the Committee met 6 times and 6 (six) meetings are scheduled for the current financial year (one has already taken place on 8th February and 23rd February 2017). As a rule, Committee meetings last about 3 hours.

The Committee members have attended the meetings regularly and consistently (an overall attendance of 100%). The percentage of each member's attendance at the meetings is indicated in Table 2 in the Annex to this Report (page 75).

The meetings were duly minuted and the minutes have been transcribed in the appropriate book.

* * *

During the Financial Year, the Control and Risks Committee has remained composed of three non-executive directors, the majority of whom are independent.

The professional experience of the appointed directors ensure the Committee has adequate knowledge of accounting and financial matters and risk management and were considered adequate by the Board of Directors at the time of their appointment.

People who are not members of the Committee have participated in the Committee's meetings held during the Financial Year, at the invitation of the Committee itself and with regard to specific items on the agenda.

FUNCTIONS ATTRIBUTED TO THE CONTROL AND RISKS COMMITTEE. The functions and duties of the Control and Risks Committee are specified in the “*Guidelines for the Internal Control and Risk Management System of the De’ Longhi S.p.A. Group*”, the most recent version of which was approved by the Board of Directors, with the assistance of the Committee, in the meeting held on 10th November 2016 ("Guidelines"), which incorporate the principles of the Corporate Governance Code on this matter.

The Control and Risks Committee has the functions of investigating, consulting and making recommendations and, in particular:

a) issues opinions to the Board of Directors on the identification and updating of the principles and indications contained in the Guidelines;

b) issues opinions to the Board of Directors concerning the evaluation of the adequacy of the Internal Control and Risk Management System with regard to the company's characteristics, as well as its effectiveness in order to ensure that the principal company risks are correctly identified and managed adequately. With regard to which it informs the Board of Directors:

- at least twice a year and as a rule at the Board meetings to approve the annual and half-year financial reports, about the activities carried out as well as the adequacy and effectiveness of the Internal Control and Risk Management System;

- as a rule at (or before) the Board meeting to approve the annual financial report, on the state of the Internal Control System in relation to factors which may result in risks to the Company and the Group;

- c) issues opinions to the Board of Directors for the approval of the work schedule prepared by the Internal Audit Manager;
- d) issues opinions to the Board of Directors regarding the evaluation of the results presented by the legal auditor in the letter of recommendations and in the report on key issues arising from the legal audit;
- e) issues binding opinions to the Board of Directors on the appointment and removal of the Internal Audit Manager, the definition of the latter's remuneration in line with company policies, and checks that the latter has adequate resources to perform his/her responsibilities;
- f) supports, with adequate investigations, the assessments and decisions of the Board of Directors regarding the management of risks arising from prejudicial events of which the Board of Directors has become aware;
- g) assesses, jointly with the Financial Reporting Manager and with the auditing firm and the Board of Statutory Auditors, the correct use of the accounting principles and their consistency with the aims of drafting the consolidated financial statements;
- h) where necessary, issues opinions on specific aspects regarding the identification of the key business risks;
- i) examines, among other things, the periodic reports and those of particular relevance prepared by the internal audit department;
- l) monitors the autonomy, adequacy, effectiveness and efficiency of the internal audit department;
- m) may ask the internal audit department to perform audits on specific operational areas, giving notice of this to the Chairman of the Board of Statutory Auditors;
- n) may ask the Internal Audit Manager at any time for a report on the activity carried out and on the state of the Internal Control and Risk Management System; the Control and Risks Committee may also ask the Internal Audit Manager at any time for a copy of the documentation kept by the latter in accordance with the Guidelines;
- o) performs the duties which, in compliance with the regulations in force at the time, are assigned to it in accordance with the OPC procedure;
- p) performs further duties assigned to it by the Board of Directors.

Lastly, it should be noted that the Control and Risks Committee has been attributed the relevant role and powers that Consob Regulation no. 17221/10 and the OPC Procedure attributes to the Committee composed of a majority of independent non-executive directors, with specific reference to transactions with related parties of lesser importance.

* * *

At the Board meeting to approve the half-year Financial Report at 30th June 2016 and at the meeting to approve the draft financial statements at 31st December 2016, the Chairman of the Internal Audit Committee presented the activities carried out by the Committee during the 2016

Financial Year, explaining to the Board his own assessment of the adequacy and effectiveness of the Internal Control and Risk Management System.

* * *

During the Financial Year 2016, the Control and Risks Committee performed - in line with the functions and duties assigned to it - essential monitoring and control of the Company's internal control system and risk management, as well as consulting and recommendation activities for the prescribed corporate governance requirements.

* * *

At the invitation of the Committee, the Committee meetings held during the Financial Year were attended by the Board of Statutory Auditors, the Internal Audit Manager, the Financial Reporting Manager and the Corporate Affairs Officer, who also acted as secretary for the Committee.

The meetings of the Control and Risks Committee were duly minuted and the minutes were transcribed in the appropriate book.

In performing its functions, the Committee has the authority to access the information and business departments necessary for the execution of its duties, and to use external consultants, subject to the authorisation of the Board of Directors.

Adequate resources were made available to the Internal Audit Manager and the Financial Reporting Manager, as part of the refinement and implementation of risk management systems, (also) with regard to financial reporting, the updating of procedures pursuant to Law no. 262/2005 and Legislative Decree no. 231/2001 and the updating of models pursuant to Legislative Decree no. 231/2001.

10. INTERNAL CONTROL AND RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

As explained above, in accordance with the recommendations of the Corporate Governance Code, since the meeting held on 1st March 2007, the Board of Directors of DeLonghi has adopted, upon the proposal of the Director responsible for Internal Control and with the assistance of the Control and Risks Committee, the Guidelines that were recently amended by the Board at the same meeting held on 14th February 2013 in order to adapt them to the new criteria and principles contained in the Corporate Governance Code with regard to the control and risk management system, as ruled by Art. 7 of the Corporate Governance Code (July 2014 edition).

The Guidelines set out the powers and duties attributed to the various parties involved in the Issuer's internal control and risk management system, including the Director responsible for the

Internal Control and Risk Management System (see section 10.1) and the Internal Audit Manager (see section 10.2).

The same Guidelines attribute ultimate responsibility for the adequacy of the Internal Control and Risk Management System to the Board of Directors, and more specifically set out the related duties.

The Internal Control System of the Issuer and of the De'Longhi S.p.A. Group is a set of rules, procedures and organisational structures having the purpose of monitoring observance of the corporate strategies and achievement of the following objectives based on the corporate governance principles and the reference model COSO report (Committee of sponsoring organisations of the Treadway Commission):

- a) effectiveness and efficiency of the company processes (administration, production, distribution, etc.);
- b) reliability, accuracy, trustworthiness and timeliness of economic and financial information;
- c) observance of the laws and regulations, the Articles of Association and company rules and procedures;
- d) safeguarding the value of the company assets and protecting, as far as possible, against losses;
- e) identification, measurement, management and monitoring of main risks.

The controls involve the administrative bodies of the parent company De' Longhi (Board of Directors, Control and Risks Committee, Director responsible for the internal control and risk management system), the Board of Statutory Auditors, the CFO/Financial Reporting Manager, the Internal Audit Manager, the Supervisory Body and all the De' Longhi staff and the Directors and Statutory Auditors of the Issuer's subsidiaries, under their different roles and respective responsibilities: all of whom comply with the indications and principles contained in the Guidelines.

The Internal Control System, which is subject to periodic review and verification, taking into account the evolution of the company's operations and the context of reference, must allow the different types of risk the Issuer and the Group are exposed to over time to be dealt with reasonably promptly and the identification, measurement and control of the level of exposure of the Issuer and all the other companies of the De'Longhi Group - and in particular, among others, companies with strategic importance - to the different risk factors, and manage the overall exposure, considering:

- (i) possible correlations existing between the different risk factors;
- (ii) the significant probability that the risk will actually occur;
- (iii) the impact of the risk on company operation;

(iv) the entity of the risk on the whole.

THE RISK MANAGEMENT AND INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEM WITH REGARD TO THE FINANCIAL REPORTING PROCESS

An integral and essential part of the Internal Control and Risk Management System of the De'Longhi Group is constituted by the existing risk management and internal control system with regard to the financial information process (administrative and accounting procedures for the preparation of the balance sheet and consolidated financial statements and all the other reports and communications of an economic, equity and/or financial nature prepared in accordance with the law and/or regulations, and for the monitoring of the effective application of the same), prepared with the coordination of the Financial Reporting Manager.

The Internal Audit Manager, who is responsible for verifying that the internal control and risk management system is working efficiently and effectively, drafts an annual work schedule which is presented to the Board of Directors which approves it with the prior approval of the Control and Risks Committee and having heard the Board of Statutory Auditors and the Director responsible for the internal control and risk management system, also based on the indications given by the Financial Reporting Manager and the provisions of Legislative Decree 262/05. The Control and Risks Committee also reports on, among other things, the results of the activities performed with regard to any problems found, the improvement actions agreed and the results of the testing. It also provides a summary report for the Financial Reporting Manager and the administrative body responsible for assessing the adequacy and effective application of the administrative procedures for drafting the consolidated financial statements.

In order to identify and manage the main business risks particularly with regard to corporate governance and adapting to the legislative and regulatory standards (including, in particular, the recommendations of the Corporate Governance Code for Listed Companies), during 2013 the Issuer implemented a company project aimed at strengthening the risk management system (ERM) in collaboration with a leading consulting firm.

This project envisaged the development and monitoring of a structured ERM model in order to effectively manage the main risks the Issuer and the Group are exposed to. The project was completed at the end of 2013 and the results were shared with the Director responsible for Internal Control and Risk Management, with the Control and Risks Committee and the Board of Statutory Auditors.

It was therefore possible to map the main business risks based on the Group's value chain, identifying the inherent risk, the associated residual risk with particular focus on the possible main risks and a proposed intervention action to resolve them. In 2016 follow-up activities were carried out. An update of the main existing risks for the Group, including medium- and long-

term risks and the policies for managing the risk management system, has been shared with the Chief Executive Officer, with the Director responsible for the Internal Control and Risk Management System and with the Control Committee.

The risk management system currently being defined also envisages the definition of guidelines for the control and risk management system using a top-down logic and identification of the duties and responsibilities of the different people involved through different levels of control:

- (i) recognition and identification of the main risks by the operating functions and the subsequent treatment activities;
- (ii) control activity by the functions in charge of risk control by defining the tools and methods for managing the risk system.

Description of the main characteristics

The De'Longhi Group uses a risk management and internal control system with regard to the financial reporting system pursuant to Art. 123-*bis*, para 2(b) TUF, which is part of the larger internal control system.

The Group has a system of administrative and accounting operating procedures that ensure an adequate and reliable financial reporting system. This system includes the manual of accounting principles and the updating of the new regulations and accounting principles, the consolidation rules and periodic financial reporting, as well as the necessary coordination with its subsidiaries. The Group's central corporate functions are responsible for managing and disseminating such procedures to the Group companies.

The assessment, monitoring and continuous updating of the internal control system on the financial reporting is performed in line with the COSO model within the activities carried out in accordance with Law 262/2005. In this context, the processes and sub-processes with critical issues have been identified first by finding the significant companies, based on quantitative and qualitative relevance parameters for financial reporting (significant companies in terms of size and significant companies only for some specific risks and processes).

Starting from this significance, the mapping is then carried out by identifying the main manual and automatic controls, and attributing a priority scale (high, medium, low). These controls are then tested.

The scope of companies falling under the aforementioned mapping for the purposes of Law No. 262/2005 has been changed over the years to adapt it to the changes that have occurred in the Group, in quantitative as well as qualitative terms, and to conform said scope to that already considered for companies deemed strategic.

The general managers and administrative managers of each company in the Group are responsible for maintaining an adequate internal control system and, as managers, they have to issue statements in which they confirm that the internal control system functions correctly.

The Internal Audit department, within its audit plan, also performs assessments on the internal controls using the self-assessment checklist.

With regard to the obligations under Title VI of the Implementing Regulation of Legislative Decree No. 58 of 24th February 1998 concerning the regulation of markets ("Market Regulation"), it should be noted that De' Longhi S.p.A. directly or indirectly controls eight companies incorporated and regulated by the law of non-EU member States with particular importance in accordance with Art. 151 of the Issuers' Regulation.

In view of the obligations laid down by Art. 36 of the Market Regulation, it is specified that:

- the above companies have, in the Issuer's opinion, an administrative/accounting and reporting system that is appropriate for regularly reporting the economic, asset and financial data necessary for the drafting of the consolidated financial statements and the audit of the accounts to the senior management and the auditor of De' Longhi S.p.A. respectively;
- the same companies provide the auditor of De' Longhi S.p.A. with all the information necessary to conduct the audit of the annual and interim accounts of the parent company;
- the Issuer has the Articles of Association and information on the composition of corporate bodies, with their relevant powers, of the above companies and is kept constantly up-to-date with any changes to the same;
- the accounts of the above companies, prepared for the purposes of drafting the consolidated financial statements of the De'Longhi Group, have been made available in the manner and within the terms established by law. On this point it should be noted that the identification and analysis of risk factors contained in this Report have been carried out also in view of the change to strategic companies, as resolved by the Board of Directors.

RISK FACTORS FOR THE DE' LONGHI GROUP

As regards the risk factors that the Group is exposed to, a summary of the most significant risk factors or uncertainties that could significantly affect the De'Longhi Group's business is given below.

These risk factors also take into account the results of the aforementioned ERM project (which ended towards the end of 2013 and the subsequent follow-up) and analyses conducted in previous years, also through insights shared also with the Control and Risks Committee and with the Board of Auditors of De'Longhi S.p.A.

It is also specified that in addition to the risk factors and uncertainties identified in this Report, additional risks and uncertainties, which are currently unforeseeable or which are considered

unlikely, could also influence the business, economic and financial conditions and prospects of the De'Longhi group.

A - Risks associated with macroeconomic trends: the De'Longhi Group's economic results and financial situations are also influenced by macroeconomic trends: consumption trends, cost of raw materials, interest rate trends and currency markets.

The economic situation described in this Report and the difficulties in forestalling economic cycles, energy price trends, raw material cost trends, the crisis in some markets due to conflict, jointly with other factors listed in this section, could have a significant effect on the Group's results and financial situation.

B - Socio-political risks associated with market trends and demand, as well as the Group's presence in emerging markets: the De'Longhi Group conducts its business in many foreign markets, mainly directly as well as via agreements, in some emerging countries such as China.

The Group, therefore, has for some time acquired the typical characteristics of a multinational and this inevitably exposes it to a series of risks associated with the local economic and political conditions of the individual countries in which it operates.

Such risks, as well as affecting consumption in the various markets concerned, can also be relevant from the point of view of the concentration of the Group's manufacturing plants in foreign markets which could result from the introduction of policies restricting or limiting foreign investment, imports and exports as well as any restrictions on capital repatriation.

These are systemic risks which are common to all companies and for which the ability to produce value depends, first of all, on the dynamics and size of the reference market and, only then, on their ability to compete in order to consolidate/acquire the biggest possible share of the market.

The Group, in the persons of the Chairman of the Board of Directors, the Chief Executive Officer, the heads of department and market, constantly monitors the market trends in order to promptly grasp opportunities to increase business and to assess the possibility of any risks actually arising (and their potential effects on the Group's results).

If adverse political and/or economic events occur in the markets in which the De'Longhi Group operates (and, in particular, emerging markets), this could lead to adverse economic and financial effects on the Group.

C - Risks associated with the high competitiveness of the sectors in which the De'Longhi Group operates: the business in which the De'Longhi Group operates is characterised by a

high level of competition and a trend towards a concentration of business into a few key players.

The Group competes with other industrial groups of international standing. The reference markets are highly competitive in terms of product quality, innovation, economic conditions, consumption savings as well as reliability, safety and customer care.

The reference channel for sales (trade) is increasingly concentrated into a few international players in some of the major markets; nevertheless, this concentration does not yet appear to be significant for the Group's overall sales, while the strength of the Group's brands and its capacity to propose a suitable commercial offer both appear to be very important.

If the Group is unable to effectively adapt to the external reference context, this could have a negative impact on the Group's business prospects and on its economic results and/or financial situation.

D - Risks associated with supply agreements and strategic alliances: the Group also operates via agreements with strategic partners which provide for the development, production and marketing of products, particularly coffee machines, which are sold on international markets.

Consequently, if the Group was no longer able to maintain or renew these agreements, this could impact on the consolidated economic results and financial situation.

E - Risks associated with the De'Longhi Group's ability to continue product innovation: the De'Longhi Group's ability to produce value also depends on its companies' ability to produce products that are technologically innovative and in line with market trends.

In this regard, the Group is continuing to demonstrate its leadership in both technological innovation and the creation of products that are the very latest in terms of trend and design, also thanks to a policy of promoting resources dedicated to the development of its products and its designers which the Group intends to retain in the future. This is confirmed by the growing market shares in the main markets and product lines in which the Group operates.

In particular, should the Group not be able to develop and continue to offer innovative and competitive products compared to those of its main competitors in terms of, among other things, price, quality, functionality, or if there are any delays in the launch on the market of strategic models for its business, the Group's market shares may decline and impact negatively on its business prospects, as well as on its economic results and/or financial situation.

F - Risks associated with Patents and Trademarks: given the importance of the development of innovative products in terms of technology and design (see point 5 above),

the Group pursues a policy of protecting its R&D activities by filing patents for inventions, utility models and designs in the different relevant markets; similar protection must be ensured for the Group's trademarks.

The legal activity of protecting the industrial property rights (patents for inventions, utility models and designs and models as well as trademarks) is entrusted to the Group's legal departments, which constantly monitor and control them at international level, using specialist consultants in the various countries concerned.

It is not possible to absolutely guarantee that the actions taken prevent the Group's products from being imitated by third parties and, in particular, it should be noted that the legal systems of some foreign countries (including, for example, China and the United Arab Emirates) do not protect industrial property to the same degree as European legislation.

The Group's policy is still aimed at sustaining the costs necessary to ensure the greatest degree of protection possible of its industrial property rights at international level, in the markets in which the Group operates.

Moreover, it is not possible to guarantee that industrial property rights still at the application stage (and, in particular, patents for inventions and utility models) will actually be granted as they were filed. A reduction of the related sphere of protection - occasionally quite perceptible - can be made by the competent office during the technical review, following any oppositions to the registration and granting of industrial property rights filed by third parties.

Although, ultimately, the Group does not believe that its products violate the industrial property rights of third parties, it is not possible to rule out third parties being successful in asserting the existence of such violations, even through the courts.

G - Risks associated with the fluctuation of exchange rates: the De'Longhi Group operates in many markets worldwide and is exposed to market risks associated with fluctuating exchange rates.

To protect the profit and loss account and the balance sheet items from such fluctuations, the Group adopts a hedging policy that uses hedging procedures and instruments for this purpose and not for speculation.

Hedging is carried out at central level, based on the information collected by a structured reporting system, with resources dedicated to this activity and using tools and policies that comply with international accounting standards. The object of the hedging activity is defined each year at the time the annual budget is approved (or at the time the three-year plan is approved) and it protects - at the level of each individual company - future costs/revenues and trade and financial receivables/payables.

As far as the hedging of economic risk related to costs and revenues, the hedging level is defined also based on the market trend and the cost/opportunity assessments.

The Group's main exposure currencies are the US dollar (the currency used to express part of the purchase costs of raw materials, components and finished products, as well as the bond issued in 2012 by the parent company De'Longhi S.p.A.), the Chinese yuan and the reference currencies in the major export markets (the British pound, the US dollar, the Japanese yen, the Australian dollar, the rouble, etc.).

Despite the Group's efforts to minimise such risks, sudden fluctuations in the exchange rates can have a significant negative impact on the Group's financial situation and economic results.

H – Risks associated with production, the evolution of raw material costs and relations with suppliers: the Group's production costs are affected by the price trends of the main raw materials, such as steel, plastic and copper.

Production was carried out at 3 production hubs in Italy, Romania and China resulting in a balanced platform between the different geographical areas, with a consequent reduction of the risk of business interruption.

The Group's production costs are influenced by the price trends of the main raw materials, such as steel, plastic and copper.

Most of the purchases are made in China. The risks are associated with the production carried out by the Chinese subsidiaries which act as suppliers to the Group, by the network of third party suppliers and by the suppliers of components of the Group's own production subsidiaries (for strategic risks associated with production in China, please refer to point 2).

The Group manages these risks by using:

- (a) a permanent evaluation model of the various suppliers used for management decisions and for determining the reliability of each supplier in terms of quality and affordability of the manufactured goods;
- (b) an assessment of the fluctuation risk of the Chinese currency compared with the US dollar, which is the reference currency (protected by the Group's hedging policies);
- (c) checks on the economic evaluation of suppliers and, consequently, on the respective reliance on each producer for adequate production volumes;
- (d) evaluation of the services provided by the suppliers based on their performance in terms of logistics and the timeliness of their respective deliveries and on the consequent decisions taken from time to time;
- (e) inspection activities, prior to the shipment of products by suppliers, in order to prevent any defects in quality of the purchased products.

Also with regards to one of the main raw materials purchased - steel - the Group has for a long time established relations with the same suppliers, selected based on relationships of trust; to date these relationships have guaranteed the expected production results;

(f) a periodic assessment of the buy/make strategic choice for the Group's main products, taking into account the macroeconomic factors that could require changing strategy.

Lastly, the Group safeguards itself with regard to reputational profiles against suppliers in their relations with employees. On this point, it should be highlighted that this caution is carefully pursued in contractual relations and each supplier is given the Code of Ethics which governs De'Longhi's business.

Nevertheless, a breach of contract by one or more suppliers - from which the Group's companies obtain their supplies - cannot be ruled out and such a breach could have an adverse effect on the Group's operations and economic and financial position.

The price of the above raw materials and components can fluctuate significantly due to various factors, including the economic cyclicity of the reference markets, the supply conditions and other factors outside of the Group's control and difficult to foresee. The trend in the price of these raw materials and components is constantly monitored so that the necessary actions can be taken to maintain the Group's competitiveness.

At the date of this report, the Group does not have any contracts hedging the risk of fluctuations in the prices of raw materials. Lastly, the possible risk of dependence on a single supplier for some types of components for strategic production should be highlighted. To deal with this risk, the Group has been active in seeking secondary suppliers and defining a strategy of purchase/production alternatives.

I - Risks associated with top management and human resource management: the Group's success largely depends on the ability of its executive directors and other members of top management to effectively manage the Group and the individual business areas and on the professional skills of the human resources the Group has been able to attract and develop.

The main risks related to human resources are associated with the Group's ability to attract, develop, motivate, retain and empower staff possessing the necessary aptitudes, values, specialized professional and/or management skills, in relation to the evolution of the Group's needs.

The loss of these people or other key resources without adequate replacement or the inability to attract and retain new, qualified personnel could have a negative impact on the Group's business prospects and its economic results and/or financial situation.

With regard to the ability to attract valuable resources, it should be highlighted that the main companies of the Group plan initiatives to improve both the working life quality of its employees and collaborators, as well as the Group's external image (communication, relations with schools and universities, testimonials, company internships, etc.), in some cases resorting to specialised service companies with proven experience and professionalism.

In terms of the development and motivation of the human resources, some of the actions implemented envisage the strengthening of managerial skills as well as more specialised business and regulatory skills, with initiatives that involve the managers and employees of the various business areas.

Systems for rewarding personnel are also envisaged at the various organisational levels - from factory workers in the production facilities up to top management and key figures - linked to the achievement of short-term and/or medium to long-term results using a salary review activity.

For the staff employed in the production sectors, the Group operates in China, Italy and, from 2013, also in Romania, with a prevalence of staff employed in China, as a result of the rebalancing of the manufacturing structure since 2004 (previously the factories were based in Europe, predominantly in Italy). The start of production in Eastern Europe began in 2013 and entailed a diversification of the industrial platform so that the current structure - which is predominantly concentrated in China - could be rebalanced, at least in part. The current structure entails some risks associated with the high turnover of Chinese production staff, together with the increase in labour costs due to the significant minimum wage adjustments decided by the Chinese government. These risks are managed with the development of incentive systems aimed at staff loyalty (production bonuses and retention bonuses deferred over time for manual workers, wage adjustments related to company seniority, incentive systems for management), investment in training and developing the most qualified internal resources and an improvement in living and working conditions in the various plants (canteen service, recreational activities, leisure areas, internet access).

L - Risks associated with product quality and product liability: the Group's products must observe different quality standards depending on the different jurisdictions in which they are sold.

Firstly, there is the risk that the products do not comply with the quality standards required by the different regulations in force in the above jurisdictions. This could justify the return of such products, with an increase in production costs and impacts on the Group's image which could lead to damage to its reputation.

Obviously, it should be remembered that the De'Longhi Group's business involves taking on the typical manufacturer's liability for damage caused by defective products. A portion of sales are made in legal systems (such as the USA) where the liability systems for damage to persons or things caused by products are particularly strict.

On this point, the Group applies strict control standards for its products. It has a protocol for managing quality risk which envisages various activities and procedures to protect product quality; there is also a facility dedicated to quality control which is carried out directly at the manufacturing plants or at the suppliers' plants.

In addition, the Group has insurance cover relating to product liability which is considered adequate for the risks.

Nevertheless the possibility, with regard to some of the Group's products, of there being manufacturing defects or, in certain circumstances, the inadequacy of insurance coverage stated above cannot be ruled out. The bringing of big lawsuits regarding manufacturing liability, i.e. the detection of defects in the Group's products, could cause damage to the Group with negative consequences for the management and development of its activities.

M - Risks associated with the stock size and the timing of shipments: considering the importance that stock and supply chain management have in the Group's business organisation, some risks can be feared: the Group is exposed to a risk of stock size, connected with the correct forecast of quantities and assortment of products for subsequent sale.

In particular, if the Group did not have an adequate amount of products there is the risk of failing to adequately and promptly meeting the relative demand by its customers. If, however, the quantity of such products is excessive when compared to orders, the Group could run the risk of unsold stock.

Another risk comes from the efficient management of the supply chain which could affect the adequacy of the service given to customers.

The Group currently has a central logistics department and advanced procedures for managing forecasts and planning which are integrated in the information systems, which ensure and guarantee a scheduling and management of all the supply chain stages.

As far as the service level to guarantee customers is concerned, the Group's procedures envisage a service that takes into account the individual needs of each customer.

If the Group is unable to forecast and/or deal with the aspects that could cause the above risks, there could be negative effects on the Group's economic and financial situation.

N - Risks associated with information systems: the information systems in a complex international group are an important and delicate part of all the business processes.

The risks are related to events that can threaten the continuity of service provision, data integrity, obsolescence of the use of telecommunication and processing technologies.

The Group has implemented all the necessary measures to limit the above risks, including the usual security devices to protect the lines and applications at various physical security levels (from duplication of the equipment to outsourcing to specialised companies). Continuous technological updating is ensured also by the predominant use of SAP. Although the Group has taken all reasonable steps to minimize such risks, it cannot rule out the occurrence of catastrophic events with the associated problems for the information systems.

O - Risks associated with credit: the Group is exposed to credit risk arising from trade relations.

It is believed that, even in this respect, the socio-political risks (or country risk) already highlighted above (see point 2 above) may also be relevant.

Trade credit risk is monitored based on formal procedures for the selection and evaluation of the customer portfolio, for the definition of the credit limits, for monitoring the flow of expected receipts and for credit recovery, and the taking out of insurance policies with leading counterparties as well as, in some cases, the request for additional guarantees from customers, mainly in the form of bank guarantees.

Nevertheless, there is no certainty that these procedures will effectively limit the risk related to credit and avoid losses that could adversely impact the Group's results.

P - Risks arising from seasonal nature of sales: the De'Longhi Group operates, among others, in the sale of air conditioners and portable radiators, which are typically seasonal products.

These products, which account for approximately 11% of total sales (12% in 2014) are typically seasonal and characterised by a concentration of sales over a limited period of the year.

The seasonal nature of sales could negatively affect the Group's business prospects and its economic and financial situation.

Q - Risks associated with changes in the regulatory framework, particularly with regard to the environment: the Group is subject, in the different jurisdictions it operates in, to national and international provisions of law and technical regulations that apply to the types of products being sold.

The rules regarding safety and energy consumption of household electrical appliances and the regulations on contracts with consumers, defective products, the minimum warranty period, recyclability and environmental compatibility are particularly important.

Although the Group's organisation and production is believed to conform to the regulations in force and the Group has demonstrated over time its ability to anticipate changes in legislation during the design of new products, the enactment of further regulatory provisions applicable to the Group or to its products, or changes to the legislation currently in force in the sectors in which the Group operates, including at international level, could oblige the Group to adopt stricter standards or limit its freedom to act or to make strategic decisions in the various business areas.

This could entail costs for adapting the production plants or the product characteristics or limit the Group's operations with the consequent negative effect on its business and its economic and financial situation.

In particular, any changes to the standards or regulatory criteria currently in force regarding the environment, as well as the occurrence of unforeseen or exceptional circumstances may oblige the Group to bear unexpected costs. These costs could therefore have negative effects on the Group's business and economic and financial situation.

R - Risks associated with any environmental damage: industrial production carried out by the Group using its facilities and plants may, in certain cases of serious malfunctions or breakdowns in such plants, cause damage to third parties, accidents or environmental damage.

Such accidents and damage may also occur due to the structural characteristics of certain production facilities. Assessments are underway and work is being done to adapt these facilities to comply with the laws and regulations in force.

Although the Group has taken the necessary safety measures and observes the regulations applicable to the prevention of these types of risk, in the event of accident or damage to the environment, the Group could be exposed to liability, including criminal liability, with regard to the damaged parties and competent authorities, and may suffer interruptions in production activity which could lead to negative effects on the Company's and/or Group's economic and financial situation.

The Group companies have taken out insurance policies to cover environmental damage, the ceilings of which are considered reasonable by the Group in relation to the risk estimation in question, however, the occurrence of any damage whose compensation exceeds the thresholds provided for by these policies cannot be ruled out.

S - Risks associated with liquidity and the need for sources of finance - risk associated with interest rates trends: liquidity risk – to which the Group is exposed – is the risk of not having the necessary financial means available to fulfil payment obligations arising from current business, investment and due dates for financial instruments. The Group holds assets and liabilities that are sensitive to variations in interest rates and which are necessary for managing liquidity and financial needs.

With regard to sourcing financing and hedging risks, the Group's policy to maintain a portfolio of a sufficiently large number of counterparties of international standing.

In order to monitor and manage this risk the Group adopts specific policies and procedures, including the centralisation of debt and liquidity management, the finding of medium- and long-

term sources of finance on the capital market, the provision of short-term credit facilities sufficient to ensure the room for manoeuvre required by the working capital and cash flows.

The Group has a positive net financial position and short-term bank credit facilities (typically with annual renewal), intended to cover the financing needs for working capital and other operational needs.

A revolving assignment of receivables without recourse is in operation that allows the optimisation of cash flows.

In relation to the risk associated with changes in interest rates, as at 31st December 2016 the Group has a positive net financial position - as mentioned above - and primarily medium-term exposure.

Management of this risk is performed on a centralised basis, using the same structures employed for managing exchange rate risks. Nevertheless, sudden changes in interest rates could have a negative impact on the Group's business prospects and on its economic results and/or financial situation.

During 2012, in order to provide financial coverage for the acquisition of the "Braun Household" businesses and in view of a possible deterioration of the credit market, the Group issued and placed unsecured bonds with US institutional investors at fixed rates in the US dollar. This long-term debt worth USD 85 million, due to a contract hedging the currency and interest risk, is at a fixed rate of Euro.

At the date of this report the Group has only the above contract hedging such risks.

T - Risks associated with compliance and the production of corporate information;

a. Financial reporting: risks associated with the reliability of the financial reporting, and in particular the possibility that the information contained in the annual financial statements and periodic reports is not correct, are among the risks that need to be considered more carefully, particularly for a listed company.

In 2016, the monitoring of the actual application of the system managing risks related to financial reporting and its periodic assessment have been carried out continuously with the cooperation of the relevant departments.

The Group has a system of administrative and accounting operating procedures, ensuring an adequate and reliable financial reporting system, which include:

- accounting principles manual;
- instructions and updating of accounting policies;
- other procedures for preparing the consolidated financial statements and periodic financial reporting.

The Group's central corporate functions are responsible for managing and disseminating such procedures to the Group companies. The (internal and external) control bodies carry out the

auditing activities under their responsibility. Any shortcomings in maintaining adequate accounting and managerial administrative controls and processes may result in errors in the Group's financial reporting.

b. Risks associated with the administrative liability of legal entities: Legislative Decree 231/2001 introduced a specific regime for the liability of entities for some types of offences into the Italian legal system, in compliance with EU provisions. Here entities means companies, partnerships and joint-stock companies and associations, even those without legal personality.

In application of this legislation and its amendments and additions, the Group's main Italian companies have adopted, according to the provisions of Art. 6 of Legislative Decree no. 231/2001, an appropriate "Organisation, Management and Control Model" to avoid such liability arising and the related "Code of Ethics", intended for application to the Group's Italian companies and, where applicable, its foreign subsidiaries, in view of the fact that De'Longhi S.p.A. is also liable, pursuant to Art. 4 of Legislative Decree no. 231/2001, for offenses committed abroad, in order to prevent such liability arising.

Therefore, the administrative liability of the company under Legislative Decree no. 231/2001 - where it is effectively determined as a result of legal proceedings brought against one of the Group's companies, including foreign subsidiaries - could, in this hypothesis, result in the consequent application of sanctions, adverse effects in the Group's operations and its economic and financial situation.

U - Related Parties: the Group has maintained, and continues to maintain, business relations with related parties. These relations envisage conditions that are in line with those of the market.

The Company has adopted a procedure to regulate the Group's operations with Related Parties, in accordance with the principles established by the Supervisory Body with Consob Regulation no. 17221 of 12th March 2010.

The procedure identifies those transactions subject to the specific instructions and approval rules for transactions with related parties, ranked in relation to their major (or minor) importance. The procedure is characterised by strong emphasis placed on the role of Independent Directors, who must always issue a prior opinion on the proposed transaction (if the transaction is of major importance, the opinion is binding on the Board). The Independent Directors must be involved in the "investigation" stage prior to the approval of transactions of major importance.

It is believed that this procedure constitutes a further guarantee safeguarding the transparency of the De'Longhi Group's operations.

* * *

In application of criterion 7.C.1 of the Code and the Guidelines, during the Financial Year, and most recently in the meeting held on 3rd March 2016, the Board verified the adequacy of the Internal Control and Risk Management System, with regard to the company's characteristics and risk profile, and its effectiveness in particular, ensuring - with the assistance of the Control and Risks Committee - that (i) the duties and responsibilities are allocated clearly and appropriately; (ii) the control functions, including the Internal Audit Manager, the Financial Reporting Manager and the Supervisory Body, are provided with adequate resources to perform their duties and have been given the appropriate level of autonomy within the structure. The Internal Audit Manager has in any case been assured independence from each operational area manager.

10.1. DIRECTOR RESPONSIBLE FOR THE INTERNAL CONTROL AND RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

In compliance with the principles of the Corporate Governance Code and the Guidelines, on 14th April 2016 the Board of Directors appointed Fabio de' Longhi as the Director responsible for the Internal Control and Risk Management System (the "Director responsible for Control and Risks").

According to the new Guidelines, as recently revised by the Company in order to implement the new recommendations of the Corporate Governance Code, the Director responsible for Control and Risks:

a) deals with the identification of the principal company risks, considering the characteristics of the activities performed by the Issuer and its subsidiaries, paying particular attention to companies having strategic importance, and submits them to the examination of the Board of Directors at least once a year, and as a rule at the meeting of the Board of Directors to approve the annual financial report;

b) implements the Guidelines, dealing with the planning, realisation and management of the Internal Control and Risk Management System and constantly monitoring its adequacy and effectiveness. In particular:

- identifies the risk factors for the Issuer or other companies of the De'Longhi Group, paying particular attention to companies having strategic importance - without prejudice to the primary responsibility of the respective chief executive officers of the individual companies - also in light of the changes in the internal and external conditions in which they operate, and the management performances, deviations from the forecasts and the legislative and regulatory situation in force at the time, including all the risks that could be significant for the company's business in terms of sustainability over the medium-long term;

- defines the duties of the operating units dedicated to the control functions, ensuring that the various activities are directed by qualified personnel, possessing experience and specific knowledge. In this respect, the areas of potential conflict of interest are identified and reduced to a minimum;
 - establishes effective communication channels in order to ensure that all the personnel are aware of the policies and procedures regarding their own duties and responsibilities;
 - defines the information flows aimed at ensuring full knowledge and governability of the company actions; and ensures that the Board of Directors identifies the Group's significant transactions - concluded by the Issuer or its subsidiaries - which must be submitted to the prior examination of the Parent Company's Board of Directors;
- c) at least once a year, and as a rule at (or before) the meeting of the Board of Directors to approve the annual financial report - and all the times it is considered necessary or appropriate with regard to the circumstances, as in the case in which new important risks arise or there are considerable increases in the possibilities of risk - it submits to the examination and assessment of the Board of Directors the company risks and the set of control processes implemented and planned for their prevention, their reduction and their effective and efficient management, in order to allow the Board of Directors to make an informed and cognisant decision with regard to the strategies and policies for managing the principal risks of the Issuer and the De'Longhi Group, paying particular attention to companies having strategic importance;
- d) proposes to the Board of Directors, also informing the Control and Risks Committee, the appointment, removal and remuneration of the Internal Audit Manager and assures the latter's independence and operational autonomy from each operational area manager, checking that he/she has the appropriate means to effectively perform the duties assigned to him/her;
- e) submits the annual work schedule prepared by the Internal Audit Manager, after consulting with the Control and Risks Committee and the Board of Statutory Auditors, to the Board of Directors;
- f) adapts the Internal Control and Risk Management System to changes in the operating conditions and legislative and regulatory situation;
- g) may ask the internal audit department to perform audits on specific operational areas and on observance of the internal rules and procedures in performing company operations, giving notice of this to the Chairman of the Control and Risks Committee and to the Board of Statutory Auditors, and, where appropriate, in relation to those issues under examination, also to the Chairman of the Board of Directors;
- h) promptly reports to the Control and Risks Committee (or to the Board of Directors) with regard to issues and problems that emerge during his work or which he receives information about, so that the Committee (or Board) can take appropriate action.

* * *

In the execution of the duties and functions assigned to him, as described above, during the Financial Year the Director Fabio de' Longhi identified the main business risks, taking into account the characteristics of the activities carried out by the Company and its subsidiaries, and implemented the Guidelines, constantly checking the overall adequacy, effectiveness and efficiency of the Internal Control and Risk Management System, and adapting the system to changes in the operating conditions and the legislation and regulation in force. He most recently reported to the Board on the adequacy of the Internal Control and Risk Management System with regard to the legislation and regulations in force at the meeting held on 2nd March 2016. The Director responsible for Internal Control has also submitted a document summarising the policy on identifying and managing the main business risks to the Board of Directors.

10.2. INTERNAL AUDIT MANAGER

In accordance with the Corporate Governance Code recommendations, the Board of Directors has appointed, since the meeting held on 1st March 2007, upon the proposal of the Director responsible for Internal Control and approved by the Internal Control Committee, Marco Mantovani as the Company's Internal Audit Manager (who still holds this position at the date of this Report).

For the purposes of application criteria 7.C.6 of the Corporate Governance Code, it is specified that the Internal Audit Manager does not report to any manager of operational areas and the work is not entrusted, even partially, to people outside of the Company.

Pursuant to the Guidelines, the updated version of which was approved by the Board on 10th November 2016, the Internal Audit Manager (who is assured independence and operational autonomy from each operational area manager subject to his monitoring):

- extends his/her audit activity to all the companies of the De'Longhi S.p.A. Group, paying particular attention to companies identified by the Board of Directors as companies with strategic importance, and has access to all their activities and related documentation. The Internal Audit Manager has direct access to all the useful information in order to perform his/her job;
- is also responsible for verifying, among other things, the suitability of the internal procedures for ensuring the adequate containment of the Issuer's and the De'Longi Group's risks, and to assist the Group in the identification and assessment of major exposures to risk, including all the risks that could be significant for the company's business in terms of sustainability over the medium-long term;

The duties of the Internal Audit Manager are performed by carrying out sample audits on the processes under examination.

Again pursuant to the "Guidelines", the updated version of which was approved by the Board on 10th November 2016, the Internal Audit Manager:

- a) prepares the annual work schedule based on a structured process of analysis and prioritisation of the main risks and illustrates it to the Director responsible for the Internal Control and Risk Management System, the Control and Risks Committee, the Board of Statutory Auditors and the Board of Directors, in good time for the execution of their respective functions and, in particular, for any suggestions they intend to make;
- b) assists the Director responsible for the Internal Control and Risk Management System in planning, managing and monitoring the Internal Control and Risk Management System and in identifying the different risk factors;
- c) schedules and carries out, in compliance with the annual work schedule, the direct and specific control activity in the Issuer and in all the other companies in the Group, paying particular attention to companies having strategic importance, in order to verify any deficiencies of the Internal Control and Risk Management System in the different risk areas;
- d) checks, on a continuous basis or in relation to specific needs and in compliance with international standards, the operation and suitability of the Internal Control and Risk Management System;
- e) checks, as part of the audit schedule, the reliability of the information systems including the accounts recording systems;
- f) checks that the rules and procedures of the control processes are observed and that all the subjects involved operate in accordance with the set objectives. In particular:
 - checks the reliability of the information flows, including the automatic data elaboration systems and the administrative/accounts recording systems;
 - verifies, as part of the work schedule, that the procedures adopted by the Issuer and the Group ensure the observance of the provisions of law and the regulations in force;
- g) also performs assessment duties with regard to specific aspects, where it deems appropriate or at the request of the Board of Directors, the Control and Risks Committee, the Director responsible for the Internal Control System or the Board of Statutory Auditors;
- h) ascertains, using those methods considered most appropriate, whether the anomalies found in the operation and functioning of the controls have been removed;
- i) keeps in order all the documentation regarding the activities carried out. This documentation will be made available to the people in charge of the control processes who ask for it;
- l) prepares periodic reports containing adequate information on its activities, the methods used to perform risk management, and on compliance with the plans defined for their containment. The periodic reports contain an assessment of the Internal Control and Risk Management System's appropriateness; moreover, in light of the results of the audits as well as the analysis of the business risks, he identifies any deficiencies in the Internal Control and Risk Management

System and proposes any necessary action to be taken on the System; the weaknesses identified and proposed actions are included in the related Internal Audit Reports;

m) promptly prepares reports on events of major importance;

n) sends the reports referred to in points l) and m) to the Director responsible for the Internal Control and Risk Management System, the Chairman of the Board of Statutory Auditors, the Chairman of the Control and Risks Committee and, where appropriate in relation to those issues under examination, to the Financial Reporting Manager and to the Supervisory Body, when the same Internal Audit Manager has assessed that they contain information that is relevant in terms of 231 compliance and, in any case, limited to these parties; when the control activities concern companies of the Group, the reports are also sent to the relevant competent bodies of the company concerned.

The Control and Risks Committee ensures that the reports are sent to the other members of the Board of Directors with regard to the issues on the agenda; the Board of Statutory Auditors examines said documents during the meetings of the Control and Risks Committee;

o) at least twice a year, in good time to allow the Control and Risks Committee and the Board of Directors, and the Director responsible for the Internal Control System to perform their respective duties at the Board meetings to approve the annual and half-year financial report, he prepares a six-monthly summary of the principal findings that emerged in the relevant six-month period and during the whole year. The annual report prepared for the Board meeting to approve the annual financial report also contains an update of the company risks being monitored that emerged during the year;

p) in the presence of critical aspects which suggest urgent action is required, he informs without delay the Director responsible for the Internal Control System and the company bodies, and the Chairmen of the Control and Risk Committee and the Board of Statutory Auditors, and where appropriate of the Board of Directors, to update them on the results of their work.

The Board, upon the proposal of the Director responsible for the Internal Control and Risk Management System and, with the approval of the Control and Risks Committee and having heard the Board of Statutory Auditors, defined the compensation for the Internal Audit Manager, in line with the Company's policies, as most recently updated at the meeting held on 8th May 2015.

In compliance with criterion 7.C.5 b) of the Code, it should also be noted that the Internal Audit Manager is not responsible for any operational area and reports to the Board of Directors.

During the Financial Year 2016, the Internal Audit Manager has had access to all the information relevant for performing his duties and has sent reports on his audit activities to the

Chairman of the Control and Risks Committee and to the Chairman of the Board of Statutory Auditors, and to the executive Director responsible for the Internal Control and Risk Management System and the Supervisory Body.

During the Financial Year 2016, the Company made the sum of € 141,000.00 available to the Internal Audit Manager to enable him to carry out the duties and functions assigned to him.

During 2016, the Internal Audit department was composed of 6 people.

During the Financial Year, the internal audit activity performed focused on:

(i) from the perspective of compliance with Law no. 262/2005: updating of the process matrices mapped previously for all the companies with strategic importance (to which De' Longhi Kenwood MEIA was added to those of the previous financial year), and testing their effectiveness based on the approved plan; (ii) with regard to audit and follow-up activities in Italian and foreign companies: this work was performed by the Internal Audit Manager using checklists and direct on-site verification at the respective foreign offices.

(iii) SoD analysis (segregation of duties) and compensating controls on the Group companies. The activity is designed to monitor the execution of significant activities for the production of financial information within the Group's different SAP systems, in particular with regard to the separation of duties in the drafting of accounts in the Group companies that use SAP;

(iv) risk assessment and mapping for risk assessment: in this area during the 2016 Financial Year the Group carried out an update of the risk management project aimed at strengthening the risk management system within the Group;

(v) fraud management: the activity of preventing fraud is ongoing;

(vi) development and creation of a new cloud-based audit platform.

The above activities are periodically reported to the Director responsible for Control and Risks, the Chairman of the Board of Statutory Auditors, the Chairman of the Control and Risks Committee and the Financial Reporting Manager. In his reports, the Internal Audit Manager also presented his assessments on the appropriateness of the Internal Control and Risk Management System.

10.3. ORGANISATIONAL MODEL PURSUANT TO LEGISLATIVE DECREE 231/2001

The Issuer and the Italian subsidiaries with strategic importance have adopted an organisation, management and control model in accordance with Legislative Decree no. 231 of 8th June 2001. With Board resolution dated 27th March 2006, the Company adopted the "*Organisation and Management Model*" in accordance with Legislative Decree No. 231/2001 and appointed the Supervisory Body entrusted with the task of supervising the Organisational Model's efficiency and effectiveness, and whether to update it as a result of changes in the corporate structure and/or the regulations.

The Supervisory Body, appointed by the Board of Directors on 19th February 2016 is composed of the following members: Simona Carolo, Marco Giovanni Mancino, Marco Mantovani, Fiorenzo Benatti and Marco Piccitto. It will hold office for two years.

The Organisational Model adopted by the Company on 27th March 2006 has since been amended, most recently at the Board of Directors' meeting held on 11th November 2015.

In the construction of the Organisation Model the Company has not only complied with the provisions of the Decree and the applicable rules and regulations, but has, with regard to unregulated aspects, also complied with the Guidelines issued by Confindustria and with the best practices for audits.

The current Organisational Model is composed of two parts:

A) a *General Part*, which contains the key points of the Organisational Model and the different types of offence established by the Decree and, in particular, offences with regard to relations with public administrations, corporate crimes, market abuse, manslaughter and negligently causing serious or grievous bodily harm in violation of the rules on health and safety at work, crimes related to receiving, laundering or using money, goods or assets of illegal origin and cybercrime and unlawful processing of data, corporate crimes and environmental crimes.

The General Part also deals with the functioning of the Supervisory Body and the disciplinary system, also with reference to the Code of Ethics;

B) a *Special Part* containing the protocols and procedures, divided by area, prepared by the Company to manage risks and prevent crimes.

The Supervisory Body performs its own monitoring tasks based on an annual Audit Plan which indicates the ordinary and extraordinary activities that the Supervisory Body is expected to perform and the timeframe for the meetings. The Supervisory Body is also expected to meet at least on a quarterly basis and to report annually to the Board of Directors and to the Board of Statutory Auditors on the activities performed and results of the audits.

During the Financial Year, the Supervisory Body met 4 times, the meetings lasted on average two hours.

The Italian subsidiary of De' Longhi with strategic importance, De' Longhi Appliances S.r.l., has also adjusted its internal system to the provisions of Legislative Decree No. 231/01, adopting its own Organisation and Management Model in accordance with the same Decree, periodically updating it with regard to new legislation and organisational changes and appointing a Supervisory Body consisting of five members.

In compliance with the Corporate Governance Code recommendations contained in the comment to Art. 7, in the Framework Resolution, the Board of Directors carefully assessed the opportunity of attributing the Board of Statutory Auditors with the functions of a supervisory

body pursuant to Legislative Decree No. 231/2001, but considered it preferable to keep such functions the responsibility of the Supervisory Body established ad hoc.

10.4. INDEPENDENT AUDITING FIRM

The company entrusted with the legal audit of De' Longhi is Reconta Ernst & Young S.p.A. with registered office in via Po 32, Rome and registered in the register of independent auditors. The appointment was granted by the ordinary Shareholders' Meeting of De' Longhi with resolution dated 21st April 2010 and will expire with the approval of the financial statements at 31st December 2018.

10.5. FINANCIAL REPORTING MANAGER

The Manager responsible for drafting the company accounts (the "Financial Reporting Manager") is Stefano Biella, Chief Financial Officer of De' Longhi S.p.a.

According to Art. 13-*bis* of the Articles of Association, the Financial Reporting Manager must be chosen by the administrative body, after consulting the Board of Statutory Auditors, from among those persons with at least three years' experience in accounting or administration in a listed company or in any case one of significant size.

The Board of Directors has granted Stefano Biella, in his capacity as Financial Reporting Manager, all the powers necessary to perform the duties assigned to him by law and by the Company's Articles of Association and by the new Guidelines approved on 10th November 2016, and more particularly to:

- access directly all the information necessary to produce the accounting data without requiring authorisations, undertaking (as with all the members of his office) to keep the documents and the information acquired during the performance of his duty confidential;
- use internal communication channels that guarantee correct infra-company information;
- autonomously structure his office/department with regard to personnel and technical resources (material, IT resources etc.);
- prepare the Company's (and the De' Longhi Group's) administrative and accounting procedures autonomously, also with the cooperation of the offices participating in the production of the relevant information;
- propose and/or assess and/or veto all the "sensitive" procedures adopted inside the Company (and the De' Longhi Group);
- participate in the board meetings in which topics of interest to his department are discussed;
- use external consultants, where particular business needs make it necessary (drawing from the budget assigned to him);

- establish relationships with the other persons responsible for control and flows that guarantee, in addition to the constant mapping of the risks and processes, an adequate monitoring of the correct functioning of the procedures (External Auditors, general manager, Internal Audit Manager, etc.);
- delegate some specific activities, duties and/or procedure phases to an external subject/entity or to internal offices, without prejudice to his general competence and responsibility.

10.6. COORDINATION BETWEEN PARTIES INVOLVED IN THE INTERNAL CONTROL AND RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The methods for coordinating the various people involved in the Company's Internal Control and Risk Management System are indicated in the Guidelines, the most recent version of which was approved at the meeting held on 10th November 2016 and included revisions made to adapt them to the new recommendations of the Corporate Governance Code.

In particular, the Board of Directors performs the role of guiding and periodically assessing the adequacy of the Internal Control and Risk Management System. In performing this role it is assisted by the Control and Risks Committee, which performs the functions of investigating, consulting and making recommendations which are exercised also (but not only) by issuing opinions to the Board of Directors. The Director responsible for Control and Risks, assisted by the Internal Audit Manager, identifies the main business risks and implements the Guidelines, dealing with the planning, realisation and management of the Internal Control and Risk Management System and constantly monitoring its adequacy and effectiveness.

The Internal Audit Manager is also responsible for verifying, among other things, the suitability of the internal procedures for ensuring the adequate containment of the Issuer's and the De' Longhi Group's risks, and to assist the Group in the identification and assessment of major exposures to risk.

The Financial Reporting Manager is responsible, firstly, for the Internal Control and Risk Management System with regard to financial reporting and, therefore, for identifying and assessing the risks related to financial reporting, identifying and implementing the appropriate controls, intended to mitigate the possibility that such risks will occur, and monitoring and assessing the effectiveness of the controls in the context of an internal control and risk management system, with regard to the financial reporting process, that is adequate and functioning.

The Supervisory Body is responsible for supervising the Organisational Model's efficiency and effectiveness, aimed at preventing some types of crimes, and whether to update it as a result of changes in the corporate structure and/or the regulations.

Lastly, the Board of Statutory Auditors arranges for the autonomous assessment of the effectiveness and functioning of the Internal Control and Risk Management System, and can

formulate, whenever it considers it necessary or appropriate, any recommendations to the competent authorities in order to strengthen the Internal Control and Risk Management System. Lastly, each party involved in the Internal Control and Risk Management System has specific obligations with regard to reporting to each other and, ultimately to the Board of Directors.

11. DIRECTORS' INTERESTS AND TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

As mentioned above, the Board of Directors - in compliance with Consob Regulation no. 17221/10 and Notice no. DEM/10078683 dated 24th September 2010, and with Art. 9.C.1 of the Corporate Governance Code – after consulting a committee composed exclusively of independent directors – approved, in the meeting held on 12th November 2010, the OPC Procedure, effective from 1st January 2011 (the full text of the OPC Procedure – in the version updated by the Board of Directors on 12th November 2013 - is available on the website www.delonghigroup.com, in the section “*Investor Relations*” – “*Governance*”– “*Corporate Documentation*” – “2013”).

The OPC Procedure, in accordance with applicable regulations, distinguishes transactions with related parties according to their lesser or greater importance, identifying transactions of greater importance in compliance with the ratios in Annex 3 to Consob Regulation no. 17221/10, and these transactions are the exclusive responsibility of the Board of Directors.

The OPC Procedure provides for two different procedures for launching and approving transactions with related parties, graded in relation to their (greater or lesser) importance (and therefore a "general" procedure for all transactions of lesser importance with related parties, and a "special" procedure for those exceeding the relevance thresholds identified in accordance with the criteria established by Consob). Both types of procedures (general and special) are characterised by the emphasis placed on the role of independent auditors, who must always issue a prior opinion on the proposed transaction. It is also provided that whenever the "special" procedure is applied, this opinion is binding on the Board, and that the independent directors are also involved in the "investigation" stage prior to the approval of the transactions.

The OPC Procedure provides that the relevant role and powers that Consob Regulation no. 17221/10 attributes to the committee composed of non-executive directors, the majority of whom are independent, are attributed to the Issuer's Control and Risks Committee. As noted above, on 12th November 2010 a Committee consisting of solely independent directors was also established ("Independent Committee") and it was attributed the role and relevant powers that Consob Regulation no. 17221/10 attributes to the committee composed exclusively of independent directors. This Committee is appointed and functions in accordance with the principles contained in Art. 6 of the OPC Procedure.

With regard to the disclosure rules, the OPC Procedure provides that an information document must be published for all transactions of greater importance, together with any opinions by the

independent directors and/or, where appropriate, by the Board and/or - for essential elements - by the independent experts.

The OPC Procedure also contemplates, as permitted by Consob Regulation no. 17221/10, exclusion from applying the new rules to some categories of transaction. In particular, transactions "of small amounts" (identified by the relevance criteria set out in Annex 3 to Consob Regulation no. 17221/10, to which the absolute thresholds indicated in Art. 9.2 of the OPC Procedure apply) are excluded and the transactions concluded with and between subsidiaries, even jointly, by De' Longhi and the transactions with companies associated with the Company (provided there are no "significant" interests of related parties of De' Longhi in these companies), and the other cases permitted by Consob Regulation no. 17221/10 indicated in detail in Art. 9 of the OPC Procedure to which reference is made.

* * *

It should be noted that the Board of Directors did not consider it necessary to adopt specific operational solutions for facilitating the identification and adequate management of situations in which a director has an interest on his own behalf and on behalf of others. On this point, the Board believes that the existing coverage under the provisions contained in Art. 2391 of the Civil Code ("*Directors' interests*") is adequate.

12. APPOINTMENT OF AUDITORS

The appointment of Auditors and the Chairman of the Company's Board of Statutory Auditors is the responsibility of the Shareholders' Meeting.

The method for presenting lists with appointment proposals and voting are governed by the Articles of Association, in accordance with the legislation and regulations in force.

Art. 14 of the Articles of Association, as recently amended in order to implement the provisions of Law no. 120/2011 on gender equality in corporate bodies, establish that the Board of Auditors must be composed of three standing statutory auditors and two alternate auditors who meet the requirements of the applicable laws and regulations and that equality between the genders in the Board of Statutory Auditors must be ensured in observance of the laws and regulations in force on the subject at the time.

The same article of the company's Articles of Association aims to ensure that the Chairman of the Board of Statutory Auditors may be appointed by the minority, drawing from the list that obtained the second greatest number of votes.

In particular, the number of Shareholders possessing a shareholding equal to at least that determined by Consob in accordance with Art. 144-*quater* of the Issuer's Regulation (most recently set at 1%, with Consob Resolution no. 19499 dated 28.1.2016) can present one list, which must be submitted at the company's registered office within the term set by Art. 147-*ter*, para. 1-*bis* of the TUF and in any case within twenty-five days before the Shareholders' Meeting

convened to resolve on the appointment of the Board of Statutory Auditors. Each list must include the information required under the provisions of law and regulations in force at the time. A shareholder may not submit or vote for more than one list, even through a third party or trust company; shareholders belonging to the same group and shareholders who are party to a shareholder agreement concerning Company shares may not submit or vote for more than one list, even through a third party or trust company.

The lists containing a total number of three or more candidates must comprise candidates belonging to both genders, so that both genders are represented by at least one third (rounded up to the nearest whole number) of candidates for the position of Standing Statutory Auditor and by at least one third (rounded up to the nearest whole number) of candidates for the position of Alternate Auditor.

Each candidate may only be indicated on one single list or shall be deemed ineligible. Candidates who do not possess the requisites required by the applicable laws or who do not observe the limits to the number of offices held as established by the applicable laws and the related implementation rules in force at the time may not be elected auditors.

Lists which do not observe the provisions contained in Art. 14 of the Articles of Association shall be deemed as not submitted.

In the event that at the date the term expires only one list has been filed (or lists that are "connected" to each other as per the provisions of law and regulations in force), further lists may be submitted up to three days later and the threshold for submission is halved.

Appointment of the members of the Board of Statutory Auditors shall be carried out as follows:

- two Standing Auditors and one Alternate Auditor are taken from the list which has obtained the greatest number of votes.
- one Standing Statutory Auditor - who becomes the chairman of the Board of Statutory Auditors - and one Alternate Auditor are taken from the second list not "connected", in accordance with the laws and regulations, with the Shareholders who submitted or voted for the list with the greatest number of votes, respecting the sequential order of the candidates as they appear on the list itself.
- in the event that more than one list has obtained the same number of votes, these lists must be put to a second ballot by the shareholders at the meeting, and the candidates on the list that obtains a simple majority of votes shall be elected.

If, as a result of the list voting, the composition of the standing members of the Board of Statutory Auditors does not comply with the rules and regulations on gender equality in force at the time, the candidate of the most represented gender elected last in sequential order in the list which obtained the highest number of votes will be excluded and replaced by the next candidate of the least represented gender, from the same list and in sequential order.

The Chairman of the Board of Statutory Auditors shall be the Standing Statutory Auditor taken

from the second list, if submitted, which obtained the greatest number of votes.

Pursuant to Art. 14 of the Articles of Association, if only one list has been submitted, the Shareholders' Meeting will vote on it. If the list obtains the relative majority, the first three candidates indicated in sequential order are elected Standing Statutory Auditors and the fourth and fifth candidates are elected Alternate Auditors. The first candidate on the list submitted is made chairman. If, as a result of the list voting on the only list submitted, the composition of the standing members of the Board of Statutory Auditors, does not comply with the rules and regulations on gender equality in force at the time, the candidate of the most represented gender the third elected statutory auditor in sequential order in the single list will be replaced by the next candidate, who is elected as alternate auditor and who is the opposite gender. The auditor replaced under this procedure will become alternate auditor in place of the auditor appointed standing member under this same procedure.

13. COMPOSITION AND FUNCTIONING OF THE BOARD OF STATUTORY AUDITORS (PURSUANT TO ART. 123-BIS, PARA. 2(D), TUF)

The Board of Statutory Auditors in office on the date this Report was approved has been appointed by the resolution of the ordinary Shareholders Meeting held on 14th April 2016 and expires with the approval of the financial statements at 31st December 2018.

Its current composition is shown in Table 3 in the Annex to this Report (page 76).

The current Board of Statutory Auditors was elected based on two lists: the list presented by the majority shareholder De Longhi Industrial SA submitted on 18th March 2016 and the list submitted on 24th March 2016 – following a re-opening of the terms for submitting a list of candidates, in accordance with current legislation, – by a group of asset management companies and financial intermediaries, holders of a total of 801,771 (eight hundred and one thousand seven hundred and seventy-one) ordinary shares in the Company, equal to 0.536% (nought point five three six percent) of the share capital with voting rights.

As a result of the vote, the following candidates were elected: (1) Cesare Conti, as Chairman, taken from the minority list, according to current legislation; (2) Gianluca Ponzellini; (3) Paola Mignani; (4) Alberta Gervasio, taken from the minority list, according to current legislation; (5) Piera Tula

Given a voting capital represented by 130,168,780 ordinary shares equal to 87.06% of the share capital, the election of the aforementioned Auditors occurred with 104,321,388 votes in favour, equal to 69.780193% of the voting capital, for the list submitted by the shareholder De' Longhi Industrial (List 1) and with 25,312,833 votes in favour, equal to 16.931661% of the voting capital, for the list submitted by the group of asset management companies and financial intermediaries (List 2).

During the Financial Year, the Board of Statutory Auditors visited three operating units in China and the office in Hong Kong; it also met 12 times (7 since the new board of statutory auditors took office) and 4 meetings have already taken place in the current financial year. As a rule, the Board of Auditors meetings last approximately 4 hours. The Auditors have attended the meetings regularly and consistently (an overall attendance of 100%). Since the Board of Auditors took office, it has attended all the meetings of the Board of Directors and at least one of its members has attended the meetings of the Control and Risks Committee and the Remuneration and Appointments Committee.

From the end of the Financial Year to the date this Report was approved there have been no changes to the composition of the Board of Statutory Auditors.

The curriculum vitae of the Standing Members currently in office are given below.

CESARE CONTI, Chairman of the Board of Statutory Auditors, was born in Bergamo, Italy in 1963. Associate Professor of Corporate Finance in the Finance Department of the Università Bocconi in Milan, where he teaches “Corporate Finance”, “Financial Management & Markets” and “Financial Risk Management in Businesses” for undergraduate, post-graduate and master courses, in Italian and English. Author of numerous publications focused on: corporate finance and business valuations; management of business and financial risks; governance, management, reporting, valuation and balance sheet recognition of derivative products. Independent consultant for issues on business valuations, corporate finance, financial risk management, new borrowing operations, refinancing, debt restructuring and the stipulation, restructuring and closure of derivative products. Registered in the Register of Chartered Accountants of Milan, Register of Legal Auditors and Register of Technical Consultants for the Court of Milan and, lastly, the Register of Arbitrators at the Chamber of Conciliation and Arbitration at Consob.

GIANLUCA PONZELLINI, Standing Auditor, was born in Varese, Italy in 1947. He graduated in Economics and Business from the Università "Cattolica" in Milan, and qualified to practice as a chartered accountant in 1976, registered in the Register of Chartered Accountants of Varese since 1976. From 1973 to 1979, he worked in Italy and in the US with leading Independent Auditors and Accounting Organisations, and since 1980 he has worked as an independent chartered accountant, participating in the creation of the Independent Auditing Firm “Metodo S.r.l.”; to date he is Partner and Chairman of this firm. As a consultant, he has carried out the legal audit of accounts, business valuations, assistance in extraordinary business operations (sale, purchase, merger, demerger, restructuring, etc.), organisation of accounts and administration and as technical consultant in the interest of national and international companies

and organisations. He is a member of the control and administration boards of several national and international companies, among which, currently: Banca IMI S.p.A., GS S.p.A. (Carrefour Group), Luisa Spagnoli S.p.A., Telecom Italia S.p.A.

PAOLA MIGNANI, Standing Member, was born in Turin, Italy on 17th April 1966. She graduated in Business Economics from the Bocconi University of Milan in 1989, and has been registered in the Register of Chartered Accountants and Accounting Experts of Milan since 1991 and, since 1995, also in the Register of Legal Auditors. She provides financial and business consulting services at a leading firm in Milan and is a member of the Board of Statutory Auditors of several companies operating in industrial and financial sectors. She is lecturer of Business Economics on the degree course Public Relations and Corporate Communication of the Libera Università di Lingue e Comunicazione.

* * *

With regard to criterion 8.C.1 of the Code, it should be noted that the independence of Auditors is considered already assured by the observance of the applicable laws and Articles of Association and, therefore, the Board of Directors did not consider it necessary to apply the independence criteria referred to in Art. 3 of the Corporate Governance Code also to the Auditors.

For this reason, in the assessment on whether such independence requirements continued to exist during office, only the criteria required by law and the Articles of Association were taken into account.

In compliance with Criterion 8.C.3 of the Code, the Auditor who, on his/her own behalf or on behalf of others, has an interest in a particular transaction of the Issuer promptly and fully informs the other Auditors and the Chairman of the Board of Directors on the nature, terms, origin and extent of his/her interest.

Pursuant to Art. 19 of Legislative Decree no. 39/10 and the new Guidelines, the Board of Statutory Auditors has supervised the independence of the external auditors, verifying both observance of the provisions of law on the matter and the nature and entity of the non-auditing services provided to the Issuer and its subsidiaries by the same external auditor and the entities belonging to its network.

Lastly, it is noted that the Board of Statutory Auditors, in performing its duties, also coordinates with the Internal Audit Manager and with the Control and Risks Committee.

In compliance with Criterion 8.C.1 of the Corporate Governance Code, the Board of Statutory Auditors verified the existence of the independence requirements of its members in the meeting held on 14th April 2016 immediately after appointment and then verified its continued existence during the Finance Year in the meeting held on 10th February 2017.

Lastly, it is noted that the Board of Statutory Auditors, in performing its duties, also coordinates with the Internal Audit Manager and with the Control and Risks Committee.

With regard to criterion 8.C.4 of the Code, considering the meeting held on 14th April 2016 resolved to set the annual remuneration for members of the Board of Statutory Auditors for the three-year period 2016-2018 at € 61,900 gross per annum for the Chairman and at €41,300 gross per annum for each of the two standing auditors, the Company believes that the auditors' remuneration is commensurate with the commitment required, the importance of the role held and the company's size and the industry characteristics.

INDUCTION PROGRAMME

With regard to the Induction Programme for auditors, the Board of Statutory Auditors took part in the induction day described in section 4.2 above.

In addition to the joint Induction with the Board of Directors, the Issuer's Board of Statutory Auditors (as well as the latest member of the Board of Statutory Auditors of the main operating subsidiary) have received induction on the foreign production activities, with three visits to Group facilities. More specifically, these visits were to two production units located in China (DGDK in Dongyan and On Shiu in Zhong Shan, in the region of Gunaddong) and the Hong Kong office (sales headquarters).

14. RELATIONS WITH SHAREHOLDERS

In order to facilitate dialogue with its Shareholders, the Issuer has set up a special section on its website www.delonghigroup.com, "*Investor Relations*", where all the financial and corporate information that may be useful for the investor community and, more specifically, for Shareholders (so that they can exercise their rights in an informed manner) is published.

The Company has an Investor Relations department which is responsible for managing relations with Shareholders. This department is managed by Fabrizio Micheli, who holds the position of Director of Mergers & Acquisitions, and is part of the Strategy and Control area, headed by Marco Cenci (Chief Strategy & Control Officer). The details for contacting the Investor Relations department (also available online on the website www.delonghigroup.com, in the section "*Contacts*") are the following: telephone +39 0422 4131 - fax +39 0422 414346 - e-mail: investor.relations@delonghigroup.com.

It should be noted that the Company complies accurately and promptly with the disclosure requirements provided under the laws and regulations in force, and has structured its website so that it is easier for the public to access the information concerning the Issuer.

15. SHAREHOLDERS' MEETINGS (PURSUANT TO ART. 123-BIS, PARA. 2(C), TUF)

Pursuant to Art. 7 of the Articles of Association in force on the day this Report was approved, convening the ordinary and extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting is governed by reference to the rules provided under the law in force.

In accordance with the provisions of criterion 9 of the Code, the Shareholders' Meeting are normally attended by all the directors. For the validity of the constitution and resolutions of the ordinary and extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting, the provisions of law in force apply in accordance with Art. 7 of the Articles of Association.

The Shareholders' Meeting resolves on matters that fall under its responsibility in accordance with current regulations, since no further specific responsibilities are provided under the Articles of Association. It should be noted that the Articles of Association, in compliance with Art. 2365, para. 2 of the Civil Code, attributes the Board of Directors with the power to approve mergers in the cases provided for by Articles 2505 and 2505-*bis* of the Civil Code, the creation or closure of secondary offices, capital reductions in the event Shareholders withdraw from the Company, amendment of the Articles of Association to comply with changes in legislation and the transfer of the registered office within Italy.

The right to participate and be represented in the Shareholders' Meeting are governed, in accordance with Art. 7 of the Articles of Association, with reference to the rules provided by applicable law. On this point, it should be noted that Art. 7 of the Articles of Association provides that the proxy for representation in the Shareholders' Meeting can also be granted electronically in observance of the law and regulations in force at the time, and may be notified to the Company by certified e-mail sent to the address indicated in the notice of call, in observance of the applicable provisions and regulations in force.

The regulations contained in Art. 83-*sexies* of the TUF apply with regard to participation in the Shareholders' Meeting.

In compliance with Art. 7-*bis* of the Articles of Association, the Shareholders' Meeting may also be held - if envisaged in the notice of call - by videoconference, with the indication of the audio/video locations connected by the Company, where the attendees may take part. In any case, the following must be permitted:

- the Chairman of the Meeting, also availing him/herself of the Chairman's Office, is able to ascertain the identity and legitimisation of the persons present, verify whether the Meeting is duly convened and the correct number of shareholders is present to carry a resolution, manage and regulate the discussion, set the order and procedures for the voting and announce the result;
- the person taking the minutes is able to adequately perceive the meeting events to be minuted;
- all the attendees are able to participate in the discussion and simultaneously vote on the topics on the agenda, as well as view, receive and transmit documents.

The meeting is deemed as being held in the place where both the Chairman of the Meeting and the person taking the minutes of the meeting are in attendance together.

* * *

With regard to the rules for ordinary and extraordinary Shareholders' Meetings, it should be noted that the Shareholders' Meeting of the Company adopted the "*Regulation for the Annual Shareholders' Meetings of De' Longhi S.p.A.*" on 18th April 2001 in order to ensure the correct and proper functioning of the same and, in particular, of the right of each Shareholder to intervene, follow the discussion, express their opinion on the matters being discussed and exercise their right to vote. This regulation – published in the section "*Investor Relations*" - "*Governance*" – "*Annual Shareholders' Meeting*" of the website www.delonghigroup.com – is a valuable tool to protect the rights of all the Shareholders and the correct formation of the meeting.

In compliance with Art. 13 of the Shareholders' Meeting Regulation and Criterion 9.C.3 of the Code, all Shareholders' Meeting participants are entitled to speak on any of the matters under discussion, by submitting a written request to the Chairman containing details of the subject to which the request refers, that may be submitted until the Chairman declares the discussion closed on the subject. The Chairman, having taken into account the importance of the individual items on the agenda, may decide the time - no less than eight minutes - available to each speaker at the opening of the meeting. Those who have already taken part in the discussion may ask to take the floor a second time on the same subject, once all reply stage has ended.

* * *

It should be noted that the Board of Directors has reported to the Shareholders' Meeting, most recently at the meeting held on 14th April 2016, on the activities carried out and planned and has always worked to ensure that the Shareholders have adequate information on the necessary aspects so that they can make informed decisions at the Shareholders' Meeting. In addition to the Chairman, Giuseppe de' Longhi, and the Chief Executive Officer, Fabio de' Longhi, all the directors - in other words - Silvia de' Longhi, Alberto Clò, Renato Corrada, Carlo Garavaglia, Cristina Pagni, Stefania Petruccioli, Giorgio Sandri and Silvio Sartori also attended the Shareholders' Meeting held on 14th April 2016. During the meeting the members of the Remuneration and Appointments Committee present did not report to the shareholders on the committee's methods of performing its functions, instead referring to the indications given in the "*Annual Remuneration Report of De' Longhi S.p.A. - March 2016.*"

Lastly, with reference to the Criterion 9.C.4 of the Code, it should be specified that during the Financial Year variations in the market capitalisation of the Issuer's shares were in line with the market trend and there have been no material changes to the shareholding structure.

16. OTHER CORPORATE GOVERNANCE PRACTICES (PURSUANT TO ART. 123-BIS, PARA. 2(A), TUF)

The Company has not adopted any other corporate governance practices other than those described in this Report.

17. CHANGES SINCE THE CLOSING OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR

From the end of the Financial Year to the date this Report was approved there have been no changes to the Company's governance structure.

Treviso, 2nd March 2017

The Chairman of the Board of Directors

(Giuseppe de' Longhi)

TABLE 1: INFORMATION ON THE OWNERSHIP STRUCTURE

SHARE CAPITAL STRUCTURE				
	N° SHARES	% COMPARED TO SHARE CAPITAL	LISTED (INDICATE MARKET) / NOT LISTED	RIGHTS & OBLIGATIONS
ORDINARY SHARES	149,500,000.00	100%	Listed on the standard Mercato Telematico Azionario managed by Borsa Italiana S.p.A.	–
SHARES WITH LIMITED VOTING RIGHTS	–	–	–	–
SHARES WITHOUT VOTING RIGHTS	–	–	–	–

MAJOR SHAREHOLDINGS			
DECLARANT	DIRECT SHAREHOLDER	% SHARE OF ORDINARY CAPITAL	% SHARE OF VOTING CAPITAL
THE LONG E TRUST	DE LONGHI INDUSTRIAL SA	62.006%	62.006%
APG ASSET MANAGEMENT N.V.	APG ASSET MANAGEMENT N.V.	6.341%	6.341%

TABLE 2: STRUCTURE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND THE COMMITTEES

Board of Directors													Control and Risks Committee		Rem. & Appoint. Committee	
Office	Members	Year of birth	Date of first appointment*	In office since	In office until	List **	Exec.	Non-exec.	Indep. as per CG Code	Indep. as per TUF	N° other positions ***	(*)	(*)	(**)	(*)	(**)
Chairman	DE' LONGHI GIUSEPPE	1939	2001	14.04.2016	Approval of Accounts at 31.12.2018	M	X	-	-	-	-	100				
Chief Executive Officer	DE' LONGHI FABIO	1967	2001	14.04.2016	Approval of Accounts at 31.12.2018	M	X	-	-	-	-	100				
Director	DE' LONGHI SILVIA	1984	2007	14.04.2016	Approval of Accounts at 31.12.2018	M	X	-	-	-	-	100				
Director	GARAVAGLIA CARLO	1943	2001	14.04.2016	Approval of Accounts at 31.12.2018	M		X	-	-	6	90			100	M
Director	PAGNI CRISTINA	1955	2013	14.04.2016	Approval of Accounts at 31.12.2018	M	-	X	X	X	-	100			100	M
Director	CORRADA RENATO	1949	2004	14.04.2016	Approval of Accounts at 31.12.2018	M	-	X	X	X	4	100	100	P		
Director	SANDRI GIORGIO	1944	2001	14.04.2016	Approval of Accounts at 31.12.2018	M	-	X			1	70				
Director	PETRUCCIOLI STEFANIA	1967	2013	14.04.2016	Approval of Accounts at 31.12.2018	M	-	X	X	X	2	100	100	M		
Director	SARTORI SILVIO	1941	2002	14.04.2016	Approval of Accounts at 31.12.2018	M	-	X			1	100	100	M		
Director	COLLINA LUISA MARIA VIRGINIA	1968	2016	14.04.2016	Approval of Accounts at 31.12.2018	M	-	X	X	X	-	100				
Director Lead Independent Director	CLÒ ALBERTO	1947	2004	14.04.2016	Approval of Accounts at 31.12.2018	M	-	X	X	X	2	70			100	P
Number of meetings held during the relevant Financial Year: 6						Control and Risks Committee 4				Rem. & Appoint. Committee 4						

Quorum required for the presentation of lists at the last appointment: 1% of share capital			
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Annex C

TABLE 3: STRUCTURE OF THE BOARD OF STATUTORY AUDITORS

Office	Members	Date of first appointment	In office since	In office until	List (M/m)*	Indep. as per Code	**	N° other positions ***
Chairman	CESARE CONTI	2016	14.04.2016	31.12.2018	m	NA	100	1
Standing auditor	GIANLUCA PONZELLINI	2004	14.04.2016	31.12.2018	M	NA	100	11
Standing auditor	PAOLA MIGNANI	2013	14.04.2016	31.12.2018	M	NA	100	1
Alternate auditor	PIERA TULA	2013	14.4.2016	31.12.2018	M	NA	NA	2
Alternate auditor	ALBERTA GERVASIO	2016	14.4.2016	31.12.2018	M	NA	NA	9
AUDITORS TERMINATED DURING RELEVNT FINANCIAL YEAR								
Standing auditor	ALBERTO VILLANI	1962	2013	23.4.2013	14.4.2016	M	NA	
Quorum required for the presentation of lists at the last appointment: 1% of share capital, decreased then to 0,5% in accordance to article 144- <i>sexies</i> , paragraph 5, Issuers' Regulation								
Number of meetings held during the relevant Financial Year: 12								