

CAMPARI GROUP

REPORT ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND OWNERSHIP STRUCTURE

pursuant to article 123-*bis* of Legislative Decree 58 of 24 February 1998

Issuer: Davide Campari-Milano S.p.A.
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CONTENTS

1. Issuer profile	3
2. Information on ownership structure (pursuant to article 123- <i>bis</i> of the TUF) as at December 2018	31
a) Structure of the share capital	4
b) Restrictions on the transfer of securities	4
c) Major shareholdings	4
d) Securities conferring special rights	4
e) Employee share ownership: mechanism for exercising voting rights	5
f) Restrictions on voting rights	5
g) Shareholders' agreements	5
h) Change of control clauses	5
i) Powers to increase the share capital and authorisation of share buybacks	5
l) Management and coordination activity	6
3. Compliance	6
4. Board of Directors	6
4.1. Appointment and replacement	6
4.2. Composition	8
4.3. Role of the Board of Directors	10
4.4. Delegated bodies	12
4.5. Other executive Directors	14
4.6. Independent Directors	14
4.7. Lead Independent Director	14
5. Handling of company information	14
6. Board committees	15
7. Remuneration and Appointments Committee	15
8. Remuneration of Directors	17
9. Control and Risks Committee	19
10. Internal control and risk management system	20
10.1. Director responsible for the internal control and risk management system	21
10.2. Head of Internal Audit	22
10.3. Organisational Model pursuant to Legislative Decree 231 of 8 June 2001	23
10.4. Independent auditors	23
10.5. Manager responsible for preparing the company's financial statements	24
10.6. Coordination of entities involved in the internal control and risk management system	24
10.7. Main characteristics of the current internal control and risk management systems relating to the process of financial disclosure, pursuant to article 123- <i>bis</i> , paragraph 2b) of the TUF	24
11. Directors' interests and transactions with related parties	
12. Appointment of the Board of Statutory Auditors	27
13. Auditors	28
14. Relations with shareholders and investors	
15. Shareholders' meetings	30
16. Other corporate governance practices	33
17. Changes since the end of the Financial Year under review	33
18. Comments on the letter of 21 December 2018 from the Chairman of the Corporate Governance Committee	33
Table 1: Composition of the Board of Directors and the committees	34
Table 2: Composition of the Board of Statutory Auditors	36

1. Issuer profile

Davide Campari-Milano S.p.A. (the 'Company' and, together with its subsidiaries, the 'Group') has adopted as a reference model for its corporate governance the provisions of the Code of Conduct for Listed Companies (the 'Code'), which incorporates the latest amendments approved by the Corporate Governance Committee.

This report on corporate governance and ownership structure (the 'Report') was prepared with reference to the 'Format for corporate governance and ownership structure reporting', issued by Borsa Italiana in January 2019.

The aim of the Report is to provide the market and shareholders with information pursuant to article 123-*bis* of Legislative Decree 58 of 24 February 1998 (the 'TUF'), as well as full disclosure on the corporate governance model used by the Company and in compliance with the recommendations of the principles and application criteria of the Code during the financial year 2018 (the 'Financial Year').

The Company has a traditional administration and control model, consisting of a management body (the Board of Directors) and a control body (the Board of Statutory Auditors).

The Board of Directors is the central body of the Company's corporate governance system. In accordance with article 14 of its articles of association (hereinafter the 'Articles of Association'), the Company is run by a Board of Directors consisting of between three and fifteen members, appointed by the ordinary shareholders' meeting, which also determines the number of members.

The Board of Directors is the body vested with the widest-ranging powers to define strategy in order to ensure the proper and efficient management of the Company, so that it can achieve its corporate purpose and create shareholder value in the medium to long term.

The Board of Directors is therefore responsible for setting out strategic and management guidelines for the Company and for monitoring general performance, as well as defining the corporate governance rules and reviewing internal control procedures, with a view to identifying and managing the main business risks.

The Board of Statutory Auditors is responsible for the obligations established by the applicable law, and particularly for ensuring that the law and the Articles of Association are observed, the principles of correct administration are applied, and that the organisational structure, the internal control system and the organisational, administrative and accounting system are adequate. It also ensures that the corporate governance rules set forth in the Code are correctly applied.

The Board of Statutory Auditors comprises three Statutory Auditors and three Alternate Auditors pursuant to article 27 of the Articles of Association.

The accounts are audited by an independent auditing company.

The Shareholders' Meeting is responsible for approving (i) at ordinary sessions, the annual accounts, the appointment and removal of members of the Board of Directors and the appointment of members of the Board of Statutory Auditors, the remuneration of Directors and Auditors, the award of the mandate to independent auditors and the conferral of responsibilities on Directors and Auditors, and (ii) at extraordinary sessions, changes to the Articles of Association.

The Group observes the principles of integrity, loyalty, honesty and impartiality in carrying out its business and those of confidentiality, transparency and completeness in managing corporate information.

In 2004, the Company adopted a Code of Ethics, which it will continuously update, in which it clearly and explicitly sets out the above-mentioned principles and the mission and values according to which the Group's employees must operate.

For a complete description of the policies relating to sustainability and social responsibility, such as rules of conduct that are key to the Group's growth, please refer to the relevant section of the annual non-financial statement contained in the 2018 sustainability report approved by the Board of Directors and published on the Company's website.

2. Information on ownership structure (pursuant to article 123-bis of the TUF) at 31 December 2018

a) Structure of the share capital

Amount of subscribed and paid-up share capital: €58,080,000.

Categories of shares comprising share capital:

Category	Number of shares	% of share capital	Listed (specify markets)/ non-listed	Rights and obligations
Ordinary shares	1,161,600,000	100%	Listed on the Italian stock market (FTSE MIB index)	See the following articles of the Articles of Association: article 5 (nominal value), article 6 (voting rights), article 8 (option rights), article 9 (new shares), article 11 (attendance at Shareholders' Meetings), article 12 (appointment of secretary), article 13 (withdrawal rights), article 14 (appointment of the Board of Directors), article 27 (appointment of the Board of Statutory Auditors), article 30 (interim dividend payments), article 31 (dividend payments), article 32 (domicile) and article 33 (liquidation).

b) Restrictions on the transfer of securities

There are no restrictions on the transfer of securities, except for those relating to internal dealing regulations and disclosure requirements as described in the procedure of the same name approved by the Company.

c) Key shareholdings

The major investments in the share capital at 31 December 2018, according to the communications pursuant to art. 120 of the TUF, were as follows:

Declarer	Direct shareholder	% of ordinary share capital	% of share capital with voting rights
Luca Garavoglia	Alicros S.p.A. (subsequently incorporated into Lagfin S.C.A., a limited partnership with share capital with effect from 12 February 2019)	51.00%	64.38%
Andrew Brown	Cedar Rock Capital Ltd	9.96%	10.43%

The total amount of voting rights and an updated list of shareholders with an interest of over 3% in the share capital of the Company, recorded in the special register for entitlement to increased voting rights, and who have obtained double voting rights pursuant to articles 85-bis, paragraph 4-bis and 143-*quater*, paragraph 5, of Consob Regulation 11971/99 ('Issuer Regulation') are published on the website www.camparigroup.com/it/governance/loyalty-shares.

d) Securities conferring special rights

No securities conferring special rights of control have been issued.

Article 6 of the Articles of Association, as amended by the Shareholders' Meeting of 28 January 2015, allows shareholders to attain increased voting rights according to the conditions set out in the article.

As part of the acquisition by the Company (including via a public tender offer) of Société des Produits Marnier Lapostolle ('SPML'), pursuant to article 5 of the Articles of Association, the Company resolved to issue a maximum number of 44,968 participating financial instruments (each one, a 'Financial Security') to be allocated, under certain conditions, to shareholders who have transferred SPML shares to the Company, in the ratio of one Financial Security per SPML share transferred.

Each Financial Security incorporates the entitlement to a credit equal to the potential excess selling price, net of any taxes and intermediary costs, with respect to a floor value of €80 million, divided by the total number of SPML shares (85,000), of the real estate asset 'Les Cèdres' owned by SPML and situated in St. Jean Cap Ferrat, France.

The Financial Securities are not transferable, other than as a gift or inheritance, and are admitted to trading under certain conditions on the French regulated market Euroclear Paris.

e) Employee share ownership: mechanism for exercising voting rights

There is no share ownership scheme for employees.

f) Restrictions on voting rights

There are no restrictions on voting rights.

g) Shareholders' agreements

The Company is not aware of any shareholders' agreements pursuant to article 122 of the TUF.

h) Change of control clauses (pursuant to article 123-bis, paragraph 1(h) of the TUF) and statutory provisions regarding tender offers (pursuant to articles 104, paragraph 1-ter, and 104-bis, paragraph 1 of the TUF)

As part of their commercial activities, the Company and its subsidiaries are party to distribution or joint-venture agreements which, as is usual in international agreements, contain clauses granting each of the parties the power to terminate the agreement (except in certain specified cases) in the event of a direct and/or indirect change in control of the other party.

The loan agreements and bond issues also contain such clauses.

The Company does not derogate from the passivity rule provisions of article 104, paragraphs 1 and 2 of the TUF, and the Articles of Association do not provide for application of the neutralisation rules of article 104-bis, paragraphs 2 and 3 of the TUF.

i) Powers to increase the share capital and authorisation of share buybacks

The Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting of 30 April 2015, amending article 5 of the Articles of Association, conferred on the Board of Directors, for a period of five years, the power to increase the Company's share capital in one or more transactions, divisible in tranches, against payment and/or free of charge, up to a total nominal value of € 100,000,000, via the issue of new shares, and the power to issue, in one or more transactions, bonds that are convertible into shares and/or securities (not only bonds) which allow the subscription of new shares up to a total nominal value of € 100,000,000, but in amounts which, on each occasion, do not exceed legally established limits for bond issues; the said article also establishes the procedures for exercising these powers.

The powers granted to the Board of Directors can also be exercised with the limitation and/or exclusion of pre-emption rights according to the conditions expressly indicated in article 5 above.

The Shareholders' Meeting of 23 April 2018 authorised the purchase and/or sale of own shares to meet two separate requirements.

The first relates to the need to allow the Board of Directors, whenever it deems appropriate, to purchase and/or sell own shares (i) with a view to possible future acquisitions and/or strategic alliances, including via share exchanges; (ii) in the event that listed shares fluctuate beyond normal movements linked to stock market trends and in line with market practices (including to support liquidity and normal trading); and lastly, (iii) to meet investment needs if such a transaction becomes financially expedient due to the performance of the shares and/or the amount of cash available.

The second requirement concerns the need to allow the Board of Directors to replenish, via purchases and/or sales of own shares on the market, in any quantity it deems appropriate, the reserve of own shares for the stock option plan for Group management, and to manage the implementation of the plan with the allocation of new stock options and/or the granting of stock options to beneficiaries who meet the conditions for the early exercise of options.

Authorisation has been given until 30 June 2019 to purchase ordinary shares of the Company on one or more occasions. The shares acquired must not exceed the total share capital provided for in article 2357 of the Civil Code, also taking into account the own shares already held by the Company. The Board of Directors is also authorised to sell, on one or more occasions, the total quantity of own shares held.

With the exception of own shares sold for the purposes of the stock option plan, which are sold at the prices established under the plan, the maximum and minimum price for any other purchase or sale of own shares is set by the Board of Directors (this task may be delegated to one or more Directors) according to the following objective criteria: the unit purchase or sale price shall not be more than 25% lower or more than 25% higher than the average reference price recorded in the three stock market sessions prior to each transaction.

At the close of the Financial Year, the Company held 14,981,958 own shares.

I) Management and coordination activity

The Company is not subject to management and coordination activity by other companies, pursuant to articles 2497 *et seq* of the Civil Code.

3. Compliance

On 8 November 2006, the Board of Directors voted to adopt the Code and has subsequently incorporated all amendments to the Code.

The Code, including its most up-to-date version, is available to the public on the website of the [Corporate Governance Committee](https://www.borsaitaliana.it/borsaitaliana/regolamenti/corporategovernance/codice2018clean.pdf) at <https://www.borsaitaliana.it/borsaitaliana/regolamenti/corporategovernance/codice2018clean.pdf>.

The Company and its strategic subsidiaries are not subject to non-Italian legislation that could influence the Company's corporate governance structure.

4. Board of Directors

4.1. Appointment and replacement

As provided for in article 15 of the Articles of Association, the Board of Directors is appointed by the Shareholders' Meeting on the basis of lists submitted by ordinary shareholders, which may contain a maximum of 15 candidates, numbered sequentially. Pursuant to article 147-*ter*, paragraph 1-*ter* of the TUF, any list that submits at least three candidates must contain a number of candidates from the less-represented gender that at least equals the legal minimum applicable at the time.

Directors are elected as follows:

- the number of Directors, which shall, however, be no lower than three and no higher than 15, shall be determined as the number of candidates included in the list obtaining the majority of the votes cast;
- all the Directors to be appointed, except one, shall be selected in sequential order from the list that obtained the majority of the votes cast;
- the remaining Director shall be selected from the list that obtained the second-highest number of votes at the Shareholders' Meeting and must not be linked in any way, either directly or indirectly, with the shareholders who submitted or voted for the list that obtained the highest number of votes.

If, following the application of the above procedure, the minimum number applicable at the time is not reached for the less-represented gender, then the place of the last candidate of the more-represented gender on the majority list will be taken by the next candidate of the less-represented gender on the same list.

The Directors are thus appointed via a list voting system that also provides for the election of at least one member of the Board of Directors by minority-interest shareholders, in compliance with article 147-ter, paragraph 3 of the TUF.

Lists will not be taken into account if they obtain a number of votes totalling less than half the qualifying percentage required under article 15 of the Articles of Association, as permitted by article 147-ter of the TUF.

If only one list has been submitted and this obtains a relative majority of the votes at the Shareholders' Meeting, the candidates will be appointed as Directors in sequential order up to the total number of candidates listed, which in any event shall be no lower than three and no higher than 15.

If no list has been submitted, the Shareholders' Meeting shall appoint the Board of Directors by legal majority.

If the Shareholders' Meeting is called to appoint new Directors to replace one or more former Directors, the Shareholders' Meeting shall appoint them by legal majority. The mandate of any Director thus appointed shall expire at the same time as those of the Directors in office at the time of his/her appointment.

If, during the financial year, one or more Directors cease to hold office, they shall be replaced according to legal requirements.

In the event that, for any reason, the number of Directors appointed by the Shareholders' Meeting falls to less than half its previous level, the entire Board of Directors shall tender their resignations and a Shareholders' Meeting shall be urgently convened to appoint a new Board of Directors.

Only shareholders that meet the maximum permitted investment in the Company, in accordance with legislation and regulations in force at the time, are entitled to submit lists.

As such, pursuant to Consob resolution 13 of 24 January 2019, issued in accordance with article 144-septies of the Issuer Regulation, the shareholding requirement for the submission of candidate lists for the election of the Company's management bodies is 1% of the share capital.

The submission, deposit and publication of lists are subject to the law and/or regulations in force.

Proposals for Director appointments must be presented in the form of lists, together with detailed CVs for each candidate, as well as certification that the candidates fulfil the requirements of the post.

To ensure that there are the minimum number of independent Directors required by law, a declaration of compliance with the independence requirements set out in the Code and with those stipulated in article 148 of the TUF, must also be submitted with each list for at least one candidate on the list or, if the list contains more than seven candidates, for at least two candidates on the list.

Compliance with these requirements is stated in the notice of meeting published in accordance with the time scale and procedure prescribed by the law.

The Articles of Association do not specify independence requirements beyond those set for Auditors in accordance with article 148 of the TUF, although the adoption of the Code by the

Company implies that at least one third of the Directors must also satisfy the independence requirements of the Code.

The lists and the relevant CVs are published on the Company's website in compliance with the law.

Succession plans

After consultation with the Remuneration and Appointments Committee, the Board of Directors concluded that the current succession plans of the executive Directors are unable to ensure, in the reality of corporate life, the timely replacement of Directors who stand down from their positions on or before the completion of their mandate, when the composition of the Company's shareholder structure is also taken into consideration.

It was decided that such documents can easily become abstract statements of principles, perhaps produced with the help of expensive consultants, and often containing obvious recommendations for requirements of ability, professionalism and integrity that persons performing these roles should necessarily possess, or unhelpful, complicated procedures for the selection of ideal candidates.

The Company took this decision expressly at the Board Meeting of 12 March 2013 and, thereafter, when approving subsequent Reports, believing it to be undoubtedly preferable, from the point of view of good corporate governance, for the Company not to incur expenses for activities that are of no clear benefit.

4.2. Composition

The table in Appendix 1 lists the names of the members of the Board of Directors in office at 31 December 2018.

The Board of Directors was appointed at the Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting of 29 April 2016. It remains in office for the three-year period 2016-2018 and its mandate will expire at the Shareholders' Meeting to approve the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2018.

Three lists were submitted at the Shareholders' Meeting of 29 April 2016: (i) Alicros S.p.A., the Company's controlling shareholder, submitted the following list of candidates:

1. Luca Garavoglia;
2. Robert Kunze-Concewitz;
3. Paolo Marchesini;
4. Stefano Saccardi;
5. Eugenio Barcellona;
6. Thomas Ingelfinger;
7. Marco P. Perelli-Cippo;
8. AnnaLisa Elia Loustau;
9. Catherine Gérardin Vautrin;
10. Camilla Cionini Visani;
11. Francesca Tarabbo,

which received votes corresponding to 53.11% of the share capital;

(ii) Cedar Rock Capital Ltd., which holds approximately 10.84% of the Company's capital, submitted the following single-candidate list:

1. Karen Guerra,

which received votes corresponding to 14.06% of the share capital; and

(iii) various other minority shareholders, holding a total of approximately 1.12% of the Company's capital, submitted a single-candidate list:

1. Giovanni Cavallini,

which received votes corresponding to 16.47% of the share capital.

Pursuant to Consob resolution 19499 of 28 January 2016, issued in accordance with article 144-*septies* of the Issuer Regulation, the shareholding requirement for the submission of candidate lists for the election of the Company's administrative bodies was 1% of the share capital.

The above lists were unrelated.

The list of elected candidates is as follows:

1. Luca Garavoglia;
2. Robert Kunze-Concewitz;
3. Paolo Marchesini;
4. Stefano Saccardi;
5. Eugenio Barcellona;
6. Thomas Ingelfinger;
7. AnnaLisa Elia Loustau;
8. Catherine Gérardin Vautrin;
9. Camilla Cionini Visani;
10. Francesca Tarabbo;
11. Giovanni Cavallini.

The Shareholders' Meeting also appointed Marco Pasquale Perelli-Cippo as Honorary Chairman of the Company.

After her appointment, Francesca Tarabbo tendered her resignation; on 29 April 2016, the Board of Directors co-opted Karen Guerra to the role of director until the next shareholders' meeting.

The Shareholders' Meeting held on 28 April 2017 confirmed Karen Guerra as a director.

The CVs of the Directors are available in the Investors section of the website www.camparigroup.com, as appended to the list elected during the above-mentioned Shareholders' Meeting.

Directors who, at 31 December 2018, were Directors or Auditors of other companies listed on Italian and/or foreign regulated markets, and/or of financial companies, banks, insurance companies or large companies, are listed below:

- Eugenio Barcellona: member of the board of directors of Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei;
- Giovanni Cavallini: chairman of the board of directors of Golconda S.r.l. and Industrial Stars of Italy 3 S.p.A.; sole director of Giober S.r.l.; director on the board of Galerie Beryl S.C.I. France, Lu.Ve S.p.A., Pauline S.à.r.l., France and SIT S.p.A.;
- Camilla Cionini Visani: member of the board of directors of Credito di Romagna S.p.A.;
- AnnaLisa Elia Loustau: member of the board of directors of Legrand S.A. (France) and member of the supervisory board of Roche Bobois S.A. (France);
- Catherine Gérardin Vautrin: member of the board of directors of Autogrill S.p.A. and Safilo S.p.A.;
- Karen Guerra: member of the Board of directors of Amcor Ltd. and Electrocomponents PLC;
- Thomas Ingelfinger: chairman of the board of directors of Beiersdorf S.p.A., Beiersdorf S.A (Spain), Beiersdorf Holding S.L. (Spain), Beiersdorf Nordic Holding AB (Sweden) and SA Beiersdorf NV (Belgium); member of the board of directors of Beiersdorf A.G. (Switzerland);
- Robert Kunze-Concewitz: member of the board of directors of Luigi Lavazza S.p.A.;
- Paolo Marchesini: member of the board of directors of Borsa Italiana S.p.A.;
- Stefano Saccardi: member of the board of directors of Agricola Masi S.p.A. and Tannico S.p.A.

Diversity policies with respect to the composition of the Board of Directors and Board of Statutory Auditors

The Company has not formalised its own guidelines on diversity in a specific company policy. However, the composition of the boards of directors and auditors are underpinned by the following principles:

- full compliance with article 147-*ter* TUF and the Articles of Association, which require, *inter alia*, that the less-represented gender makes up at least one third of these bodies: in the Board of Directors four out of eleven (more than one third) are women, and one in three of the Statutory Auditors is a woman;
- merit-based principle, with no discrimination on grounds of sex, age, language, nationality, or personal and social conditions in general, as set out in article 3 of the Group's Code of

Ethics; in addition to the four women, five foreign directors (including the Chief Executive Officer) and four independent directors have been appointed to the Board of Directors;

- adequate stakeholder representation: the Board of Directors also includes elected members of management (the three executive Directors), majority and minority shareholders, managers with experience in similar industrial sectors, and legal and financial experts.

Maximum number of positions held in other companies

The Board of Directors has set out general criteria for the maximum number of director and auditor positions in other companies that is compatible with an effective performance as a Director of the Company.

The following limits were defined by a Board resolution of 8 May 2007:

- executive Directors may not assume the position of executive director in other companies listed on regulated markets (whether in Italy or abroad), and/or in financial companies, banks, insurance companies or large companies, other than Davide Campari-Milano S.p.A. and companies directly or indirectly controlled by the same;
- executive Directors may assume the position of non-executive director in no more than five other companies listed on regulated markets (whether in Italy or abroad) that are financial, banking, insurance companies or large companies, other than Davide Campari-Milano S.p.A. or companies directly or indirectly controlled by the same;
- non-executive Directors (whether independent or not) may assume the position of director and/or auditor in no more than ten other financial companies, banks, insurance companies or large companies, of which no more than five may be companies listed on regulated markets (whether in Italy or abroad).

For the purposes of the foregoing, companies belonging to the same group count as a single entity.

Following its renewal, the Board of Directors shall check annually that all the Directors comply with the above-mentioned limits.

This assessment was not carried out at the time the Report was approved given that the end of the Board of Directors' term was imminent.

Induction Programme

After they were appointed, an induction programme was held for new directors Giovanni Cavallini, Catherine Gérardin Vautrin and AnnaLisa Elia Loustau, with a view to providing them with appropriate knowledge of the sector in which the Company operates, business performance and trends.

A similar course was not provided for the other Directors as the Chairman of the Board of Directors considered their training and preparation adequate for the tasks and functions required of them.

4.3. Role of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors held five meetings during the Financial Year.

The average duration of each meeting was about 2.5 hours.

Four meetings have been scheduled for the financial year 2019.

In accordance with the resolution of the Board of Directors of 12 March 2012, financial statements and reports must be submitted at least 48 hours in advance, except in cases of particular complexity or large quantities of documentation.

Members of the Board of Directors were provided with all the documentation and information needed to take decisions, normally within the above-mentioned timescale.

No non-members attended Board meetings, except for Marco Pasquale Perelli-Cippo, the Honorary Chairman of the Company, and Gerard Ruvo, Chairman of Campari America, who attended some meetings.

According to the provisions of the Code, it is the sole responsibility of the Board of Directors to examine and approve the strategic, business and financial plans of the Company and the Group, and to regularly monitor their implementation.

The Board of Directors is also responsible for defining the Company's corporate governance system and the Group structure.

The Board of Directors assessed as satisfactory the organisational, administrative and general accounting procedures of the Company prepared by the Managing Directors, with particular reference to the internal control and risk management system.

The assessment was made at the meeting to approve the draft annual financial statements and the Report in light of the information contained in the accounting documents examined, and in view of the information provided in that respect by the Chairman of the Control and Risks Committee in his own report to the Board of Directors.

Following the recommendations made by the Control and Risks Committee, the Board identified strategic subsidiaries, basing its assessment on the net sales generated by each company, irrespective of the capitalisation of same, as a proportion of total consolidated sales and taking into account the amount of capital invested and working capital.

Using the above criterion, the Board of Directors views the following companies as strategic on the date of approval of the Report:

- Campari America (Skyy Spirits, LLC);
- Campari Deutschland GmbH;
- J.Wray&Nephew Ltd.;
- Marnier-Lapostolle Bisquit SASU.

The Board of Directors also assessed as satisfactory the organisational, administrative and general accounting procedures of the above-mentioned strategic subsidiaries.

This assessment was given at the meeting to approve the draft annual financial statements and this Report, after examination of the accounting documents submitted and in view of the information on these companies provided by the Chairman of the Control and Risks Committee in his own report to the Board of Directors.

The Board of Directors determined the remuneration of the Managing Directors after examining the proposals made by the Remuneration and Appointments Committee and following consultation with the Board of Statutory Auditors.

The Shareholders' Meeting of 29 April 2016, which re-appointed the Board of Directors, resolved to award each Director annual compensation of € 25,000 for each financial year, before any legally required deductions.

The Board of Directors assessed general management performance, paying particular attention to information provided by the delegated bodies and regularly comparing results achieved against those forecast.

In view of the limits of the mandates given to the Managing Directors, however, Company transactions of major importance in terms of strategy, finances or assets are subject to prior analysis and approval.

In the case of subsidiaries, as part of standard practice and following adoption of the Code, the Board of Directors is also tasked with the prior analysis and approval of transactions considered of strategic importance to the Company's activities.

However, it was agreed with the above-mentioned key subsidiaries that transactions of major strategic, economic, capital or financial importance are those listed below, for which prior examination and approval by the Company's Board of Directors is required:

- the purchase or sale of shares, units or investments from or to parties not belonging to the Group;
- the purchase or sale of brands from or to parties not belonging to the Group;
- the purchase or sale of assets with a value in excess of € 5,000,000;
- the signing of contracts with a duration of over ten years;
- any transaction that, although not exceeding the above-mentioned limits, is however considered to be important in terms of the strategy, assets and finances of the subsidiary in view of the transaction's purpose and its specific characteristics.

The Board of Directors is responsible for prior examination and approval of transactions of the Company and its subsidiaries where one or more Directors has an interest, either on their own account or on behalf of third parties, as provided for in the procedures for transactions with related parties ('Related Party Procedures') approved by the Board of Directors on 11

November 2010 and in force from 1 January 2011, pursuant to Consob resolution 17221 of 12 March 2010 (the 'Regulation for Related Party Transactions').

See section 11 below for a summary of these procedures.

The Board of Directors has not assessed the size, composition and operation of the Board itself and of its committees, and has not issued guidelines on what professional profiles would be appropriate for its members, preferring to leave this assessment to the shareholders at the time of the Board's re-appointment.

The Board of Directors held the view that the actual application of such assessments does not provide any significant benefits.

It appears somewhat unlikely that those carrying out a self-assessment would give a negative opinion about the functioning of their own board, nor would they push for an opportunity to introduce new professional profiles without implicitly admitting that the current Directors did not possess the qualities needed to carry out their duties.

Equally, the Board of Directors does not plan to entrust this assessment to a consultancy company, since this would certainly not satisfy the need for third-party independent judgement, but would generate a cost for the Company.

The Company took this decision expressly at the Board Meeting of 12 March 2013 and, thereafter, when approving subsequent Reports, believing it to be undoubtedly preferable, from the point of view of good corporate governance, for the Company not to incur expenses for activities that are of no clear benefit.

The Shareholders' Meeting has not given general or advance approval to exemptions to the non-competition clause contained in article 2390 of the Civil Code, except in the case of all companies directly or indirectly controlled by the Company, associated with it, or subject to joint control by the Company and another entity.

No agreements have been made regarding compensation for non-competition obligations, except for the three-year agreement with Stefano Saccardi after he stepped down from the role of Managing Director.

4.4. Delegated bodies

Managing Directors

The Board of Directors awarded managerial mandates to Robert Kunze-Concewitz, Paolo Marchesini and Stefano Saccardi (until 31 December 2017 for the latter). The financial limits and nature of these mandates is summarised as follows:

• with sole signature:

- purchasing and selling products, semi-finished goods, raw materials and services pertaining to the corporate purpose, and coordinating all related commercial activity up to a maximum limit of € 2,500,000 per agreement and per financial year;
- signing and terminating agreements in respect of agents, business procurement, mediation, commission, distribution, brand licensing, administration, tenders, deposits, loans of assets, advertising, insurance, freight and transport, sponsoring, insurance and leasing, up to a maximum of € 2,500,000;
- calling in and collecting loans, sums of money and anything else owed to the Company and issuing the relevant receipts;
- opening, managing and closing current accounts in any currency at any bank or post office in Italy and abroad; issuing and endorsing bank cheques on current accounts in the Company's name in any currency and using sums in these accounts up to a maximum of € 15,000,000 per transaction;
- arranging the negotiation and use of credit lines, provided they are not backed by collateral, as well as concluding active and passive loan agreements with subsidiaries, up to a maximum of € 30,000,000 for each credit agreement;
- purchasing and selling shares and bonds, Italian, foreign or supranational government securities and other financial products, including structured products, and marketable securities of any kind, up to a maximum of € 15,000,000 per transaction;
- purchasing and selling property for a total of up to € 5,000,000 in any financial year;

- representing the Company in all its dealings with administrative and fiscal authorities and with any legal authority;
- with joint signature:
 - signing the types of purchasing agreement listed under the first point, for sums of between € 2,500,000 and € 15,000,000;
 - signing types of agreement listed under the second point, for sums of between € 2,500,000 and € 10,000,000;
 - using sums, in current accounts opened with any bank or post office in Italy or abroad and in any currency, of between € 15,000,000 and € 50,000,000 per transaction;
 - arranging the negotiation and use of credit lines, provided they are not backed by collateral, as well as concluding active and passive loan agreements with subsidiaries, for amounts between € 30,000,000 and € 150,000,000 for each credit agreement;
 - purchasing and selling shares and bonds, Italian, foreign or supranational government securities and other financial products, including structured products, and marketable securities of any kind, up to a maximum of € 30,000,000 per transaction;
 - purchasing and selling property for a total of up to € 20,000,000 in any financial year;
 - authorising extraordinary maintenance of corporate property for a total of up to €10,000,000 in any financial year.

Chairman of the Board of Directors

The Chairman of the Board of Directors is the controlling shareholder.

In view of the nature of the duties to be carried out vis-à-vis third parties, the Chairman of the Board of Directors has been granted powers to represent the Company at institutional level. The Board of Directors has conferred on the Chairman of the Board of Directors the power to represent the Company when dealing with associations, federations, confederations and consortia whose goal is to safeguard the interests of the alcoholic and non-alcoholic drinks industry category and to represent business matters in relations with consumers and related associations, with local communities, national, European and other foreign institutions, the public administration, and non-recognised associations, including those of a political nature. The Chairman of the Board of Directors does not hold principal responsibility for the management of the Company, but because of his role in developing business strategy, he qualifies as an executive director.

Executive Committee

The Board of Directors has not established an executive committee.

Reporting to the Board of Directors

Pursuant to article 19 of the Articles of Association, the Managing Directors reported on at least a quarterly basis to the Board of Directors and the Board of Statutory Auditors on the activities carried out in relation to their mandates, on the most significant transactions entered into by the Company or Group companies and on transactions in which they had a personal interest or an interest on behalf of a third party.

4.5. Other executive Directors

There are no executive Directors other than the Managing Directors and the Chairman of the Board of Directors.

4.6. Independent Directors

The Board of Directors:

- at its first meeting following its re-appointment, verified the existence of the independence requirements stipulated in the Code, for the Directors that were declared independent when the candidate lists were submitted, notifying the market of the outcome of this assessment via a press release, pursuant to article 3 of the Code;

- did not, when the Report was approved, assess whether each of these Directors satisfied the criteria for independence stipulated in the Code, given that the end of the Board's term was imminent;
- in carrying out these assessments, applied all the criteria set out in the Code and the TUF, specifically verifying that Directors have no commercial, financial or professional relations with the Company.

The Board of Statutory Auditors verified that the criteria and assessment procedures adopted by the Board of Directors to assess the independence of its members were correctly applied, agreeing with the conclusions reached by the Board of Directors.

These assessments were acknowledged during the approval of the Report as well as in the report of the Board of Statutory Auditors to the Shareholders' Meeting, pursuant to article 153 of the TUF.

The independent directors met once during the Financial Year. The object of the meeting was to discuss the timing of the despatch of pre-Board documentation and some topics to be explored during the meetings of the Boards of Directors.

Directors who are classed as independent when appointed are not expressly required to maintain their independence for the duration of their mandates and, in such cases, should resign and submit that decision to the Company for assessment, except where otherwise stipulated by article 147-ter of the TUF.

4.7. Lead Independent Director

On 25 January 2017, the Board of Directors designated Thomas Ingelfinger as the Lead Independent Director, since the Chairman of the Board of Directors had become the (indirect) controlling party of Alicros S.p.A, which was, as mentioned, subsequently incorporated into Lagfin S.C.A., a limited partnership with share capital, with effect from 12 February 2019.

The Lead Independent Director was attributed the functions provided for by the Code: he is responsible for coordinating all the requests and contributions of the non-executive Directors, and, specifically, the Independent Directors, and for liaising with the Chairman of the Board of Directors to ensure that the Directors receive complete and timely information.

5. Handling of company information

On 6 November 2018, the Board of Directors redrafted and approved the 'Procedure for processing and managing confidential information' to harmonise it with recent new legislation in this area, particularly that dictated by the application of EU Regulation 596/2014 ('Market Abuse Regulation' or 'MAR'). This procedure defines the methods, timescales and responsibilities for assessing the confidentiality of information, the conditions under which it may be disclosed to the public and those relating to any delay in disclosing said information.

6. Board committees

Pursuant to article 22 of the Articles of Association, and to the Code, the Board of Directors has established a Control and Risks Committee and a Remuneration Committee, which has always included the functions of the appointments committee (the 'Remuneration and Appointments Committee').

On 29 April 2016, the Board of Directors also tasked the Control and Risks Committee with overseeing sustainability issues in connection with the Company's operations and its interaction with stakeholders.

Both committees report to the Board of Directors and are responsible for providing advice and generating proposals.

No committees other than those provided for in the Code have been created.

7. Remuneration and Appointments Committee

Composition of the Remuneration and Appointments Committee

The Remuneration and Appointments Committee consists of three non-executive Directors, among whom Eugenio Barcellona was elected as Chairman. As such, he is responsible for convening and coordinating meetings.

The majority of its members are independent and at least one member has adequate knowledge of accounting and finance.

Since the Chairman's functions are purely organisational, the members of the Committee did not consider it necessary to restrict the role to one of the independent directors.

Committee members were granted specific annual compensation of € 12,500 for their activities.

Functions of the Remuneration and Appointments Committee

The Remuneration and Appointments Committee carries out consultative and advisory functions for the Board of Directors, as regards the nomination and remuneration of executive Directors and strategic directors of the Company and the Group.

With specific regard to appointments, the Remuneration and Appointments Committee:

- expresses its prior opinion on proposed new appointments and/or changes to the Group's senior appointments that the Managing Directors intend to submit to the Board of Directors;
- leads meetings with the Group's senior managers on a regular basis;
- formulates opinions for the Board on the size and composition of the Board and may also give opinions on the professional profiles that would be appropriate within it.

With specific regard to remuneration, the Remuneration and Appointments Committee:

- submits proposals to the Board of Directors for determining the general policy regarding the remuneration of executive Directors, other Directors with specific duties and managers with strategic responsibilities;
- regularly assesses the adequacy, overall consistency and practical application of the general policy for the remuneration of executive Directors, other Directors with specific duties and managers with strategic responsibilities, obtaining, in regard to the latter, information provided by the Managing Directors and/or by the Company's offices;
- submits proposals to the Board of Directors regarding the remuneration of executive Directors and other Directors with specific duties, and the setting of performance objectives linked to the variable component of such remuneration, monitoring the application of the decisions adopted by the Board and checking, in particular, that performance targets have been met.

Activities carried out during the Financial Year

The Remuneration and Appointments Committee met three times during the year; the meetings lasted about an hour and were minuted.

The Chairman of the Remuneration and Appointments Committee reports once a year to the Board of Directors on activities carried out, when the annual financial statements are approved. It considers that this frequency is preferable to providing an update at the first appropriate meeting, except in cases of particular importance and/or urgency.

Neither the Chairman of the Board of Directors nor any executive Director or any member of the Board of Statutory Auditors attended the meetings of the Remuneration and Appointments Committee (including the meeting to discuss remuneration proposals).

The main activities carried out by the Remuneration and Appointments Committee during the Financial Year were as follows:

- determining precisely the variable component of the remuneration of Managing Directors in relation to the 2017 target;
- setting the 2018 target in order to calculate the variable component of the remuneration of the Managing Directors;

- approving the new rules for the award of short term incentive bonuses to executive Directors;
- preparing a draft remuneration report pursuant to article 123-*ter* of the TUF;
- preparing a draft stock option plan;
- proposing a grant of stock options following approval of the plan by the Shareholders' Meeting.

The Remuneration and Appointments Committee has access to all company information and company departments necessary to perform its duties.

During the Financial Year, financial resources of € 50,000 were made available to the Remuneration and Appointments Committee for the performance of its duties; the Committee did not use the services of external consultants.

Activities planned for the current Financial Year

One meeting was held in the current financial year before approval of the Report.

On 30 January 2019, the Committee discussed the recommendations on the remuneration policies set out in the letter of the Chairman of the Italian Committee for Corporate Governance, dated 21 December 2018.

The Remuneration and Appointments Committee considered that there was an appropriate balance between the fixed and variable components of Directors' remuneration, enabling a good alignment of interests and consistency with the strategic objectives. Moreover, as the long-term variable component is based on stock options, which, by their nature, only acquire value when the Company's share price increases, it would be difficult to formulate reliable *ex ante* assessments of the percentage of total fixed pay. For these reasons, it does not seem appropriate to defer payment of a significant portion of the variable remuneration.

In the view of the Remuneration and Appointments Committee, it is not appropriate to introduce claw-back clauses given (i) the existence of a stable controlling shareholder with inherent long-term interests, (ii) the lower exposure to significant market fluctuations in the relevant business sector, (iii) adequate monitoring and retention of management, and (iv) appropriate balance between the long-term (stock option) variable component and the other components of remuneration. Lastly, the Remuneration and Appointments Committee does not believe it is appropriate to create an appointments committee separate from the remuneration committee as (i) 'appointment' and 'remuneration' are two strictly correlated aspects of one issue, i.e. that of the correct management and development of human resources, (ii) the combination of the two functions appears to be completely consistent with the specific structure, size and nature of the Company's business activities.

It is anticipated that approximately three meetings will be held in the current Financial Year.

In addition, if such meetings prove useful to the Remuneration and Appointments Committee in the performance of its duties, periodic meetings with key management personnel will continue during the year.

8. Remuneration of Directors

For complete information on the remuneration of Directors, please see the Remuneration Report based on the proposal of the Remuneration and Appointments Committee, approved by the Board of Directors during the same meeting that approved the Report.

This Remuneration Report will, pursuant to article 123-*ter* of the TUF, be put to a consultative vote at the next Shareholders' Meeting and will be published in the Investors section of the website www.camparigroup.com.

The remuneration policy for executive Directors and other Directors with specific duties is determined by the Board of Directors, based on the proposal of the Remuneration and Appointments Committee, having obtained the view of the Board of Statutory Auditors.

Specifically:

- a) a) with the exception of the Chairman of the Board of Directors, who, in view of the particular nature of the role, receives only fixed remuneration, for other executive

Directors the fixed and variable components are balanced in such a way that they are equal if the targets set have been reached in full; this balancing appears to be consistent with the strategic objectives and characteristics of the Company's activities;

- b) a maximum limit is set for the variable component, specifically when 120% of the specified target has been reached;
- c) however, the fixed component guarantees adequate and certain remuneration based on activities carried out, and is sufficient to remunerate the executive Directors even if the variable component is not paid due to failure to reach targets;
- d) the performance objectives for the variable component are predetermined and can be easily measured on the basis of the data in the Company's consolidated financial statements. These objectives related to (i) profit, (ii) operating margins, and (iii) working capital compression are defined on an annual basis by the Board of Directors, after consulting the Remuneration and Appointments Committee, and are consistent with the objective of creating value for shareholders in the medium to long term;
- e) the variable component is fully paid on the achievement of the stated objectives, which are measured based on the results for the Financial Year. The purpose of the variable component of remuneration is to provide a short-term incentive on an annual basis, while loyalty is fostered and incentives provided to executive Directors in the medium to long term through the allocation of stock options. For this reason, it does not seem appropriate to defer payment of a significant part of the variable remuneration;
- f) no specific compensation, other than that dictated by the law, is payable in the case of Directors standing down early from their positions; equally, no specific compensation is payable in the event of the non-renewal of a mandate.

There are no contractual agreements that allow the Company to request the partial or full repayment of remuneration paid (or to withhold amounts that have been deferred), calculated on the basis of data that is subsequently revealed to be manifestly incorrect. This is because the variable component, being calculated in the short term, is subject to timely checks and is also based on verified data such as that obtained from the financial statements; it is therefore considered superfluous to adopt a claw-back mechanism.

Share-based remuneration plans

The executive Directors are beneficiaries of the Company's stock option plan, with its regular issues, and under the same conditions as for other beneficiaries.

Non-executive Directors are not the beneficiaries of any stock option plan.

Specifically:

- a) the plans have an exercise period of at least five years;
- b) the plans confer the right to purchase, at the end of the vesting period, shares in the Company at a price equal to the average for the thirty days prior to allocation. It is therefore only financially advantageous to exercise the option if, at the time it is exercised, the price of the Company's shares is higher than at the time of allocation, creating value for the shareholders;
- c) the Directors are not obliged to retain, to the end of their mandate, any shares purchased by exercising stock option plans since it is considered that the current incentive-based system, by way of stock option plans repeated over time and with exercise periods of at least five years, fosters in executive Directors a high degree of loyalty and participation in the medium- to long-term performance of the Company.

Remuneration of executive Directors

See above.

Remuneration of non-executive Directors

Remuneration of non-executive Directors is not linked to the Company's financial performance and non-executive Directors are not eligible for share-based incentive schemes.

Managers with strategic responsibilities

The Company does not have any managers with strategic responsibilities except for Fabio Di Fede, who succeeded Stefano Saccardi as General Counsel and Business Development Officer on 1 January 2018.

Incentive-based mechanisms for the Head of Internal Audit and the manager responsible for preparing the Company's financial statements.

The incentive-based mechanisms for the Head of Internal Audit and the manager responsible for preparing the Company's financial statements are the same as those universally applicable to all managers in the Group.

These mechanisms are deemed to be compatible with the duties of the relevant managers, which is also the opinion of the Remuneration and Appointments Committee.

The long-term incentive-based systems consist of the allocation of stock options and therefore depend on stock market performance, while short-term incentive-based systems depend on the achievement of performance targets for the Group as a whole (which can be fully calculated from items in the financial statements subject to audit).

As regards this specific variable component, while it is true that – in principle – it may be desirable to adopt parameters that are completely unrelated to quantitative/accounting data, it is considered preferable to use the same incentive-based mechanisms for these managers as those used for the Group as a whole.

Note that: (i) this specific short-term variable component of remuneration seems to be in the right proportion to the fixed component and to long-term variable remuneration; (ii) the fixed component for the manager responsible for preparing the financial statements was appropriately increased; (iii) the adoption of an incentive-based system that is completely unrelated to quantitative/accounting parameters would give rise to an organisational and procedural workload whose implementation cost would seem not to be justified by the hypothetical benefits of such an alternative incentive-based system.

9. Control and Risks Committee

The Control and Risks Committee held seven meetings during the Financial Year, lasting about two hours on average.

Some non-members of the Committee attended the meetings, at the invitation of the Committee, for discussion of specific items on the agenda.

Six meetings are planned for the current Financial Year, including one held before approval of the Report.

The Control and Risks Committee consists of three Directors (all non-executive), the majority of whom are independent and from whom the Chairman, Thomas Ingelfinger, was elected.

Most members of the Control and Risks Committee have appropriate and extensive experience in accounting and finance, deemed as such by the Board of Directors when the Control and Risks Committee was formed.

Functions of the Control and Risks Committee

The Control and Risks Committee carries out the following functions:

- it provides the Board of Directors with a preliminary opinion on the performance of the duties assigned to the Board pursuant to the Code as regards internal control and risk management. This opinion is non-binding in the case of decisions relating to the appointment, termination and remuneration of the Head of Internal Audit and the resources made available to him/her;
- it oversees sustainability issues;
- it assesses, in conjunction with the manager responsible for preparing the Company's accounting documents and the independent auditors, whether the accounting principles are being correctly and uniformly applied in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements;

- it expresses opinions, at the request of the relevant executive Director, on specific aspects of identifying the business risks;
- it examines periodic reports that assess the internal control and risk management system, and those of particular importance prepared by the internal audit function;
- it monitors the autonomy, adequacy, effectiveness and efficiency of internal audit;
- where the need arises, it asks the internal audit function to carry out checks on specific operational areas, notifying the Chairman of the Board of Statutory Auditors at the same time;
- it reports to the Board of Directors, at least every six months, on activities carried out and the adequacy of the internal control system, when the annual and interim financial statements are approved. It considers that this frequency is preferable to providing an update at the first appropriate meeting, except in cases of particular importance and/or urgency;
- it assists the Board of Directors in its assessments and decisions on the management of risks arising from any adverse events, of which it has become aware, by carrying out the appropriate preparatory work;
- it identifies the key persons pursuant to article 114 of the TUF, as stipulated by the Internal Dealing Procedure;
- pursuant to the Related Party Procedure, it expresses a non-binding opinion as to whether it is in the interests of the Company to carry out transactions of minor significance, as well as on the substantive suitability and probity of the related terms and conditions.

During the Financial Year, the Control and Risks Committee:

- assessed and expressed opinions on corporate risks brought to its attention by the Head of Internal Audit as part of the auditing activities carried out by that department, especially via its analysis of the 'self risk assessment' process;
- examined the work plan drawn up for the Financial Year by the Head of Internal Audit, integrating and sharing its objectives;
- held a meeting with the auditing company to verify the financial audit activities carried out up to that date, ensuring that there was a continuous exchange of information between the Head of Internal Audit, the auditing company and the Board of Statutory Auditors;
- examined the auditing activities carried out by the internal audit function of J.Wray&Nephew Ltd. and the programme of auditing activities planned for the North American Business Unit;
- in terms of sustainability issues, assessed Campari Group's sustainability policy, examined the annual report on the safety of plants in Italy, and more generally, analysed the report on the quality, health and safety, and environmental aspects of all the Group's production plants;
- met the Public Affairs & CSR Senior Director and the head of Privacy & Data Protection as part of its work on the aforementioned second-level controls;
- analysed the aspects relating to compliance with antitrust regulations;
- evaluated the results of the self risk assessment activity;
- examined the reports of breaches of the Code of Ethics received by the 'Campari Safe Line' whistleblowing service provided to the Group's employees and stakeholders;
- reported to the Board of Directors on the work carried out in the first and second half of the Financial Year and gave its opinion on the adequacy of the internal control system.

The entire Board of Statutory Auditors usually attends Control and Risks Committee meetings.

These meetings, coordinated by the Chairman, are duly minuted.

In carrying out its functions, the Control and Risks Committee has the power to access the information and business functions necessary to perform its duties and to use the services of external consultants, under the conditions established by the Board of Directors.

During the Financial Year, the Control and Risks Committee used external consultants to audit the Group's IT systems, given the complexity of this area and the specific technical skills needed for this type of audit.

A budget of € 150,000 was made available to the Control and Risks Committee during the Financial Year to enable it to carry out its duties.

10. Internal control and risk management system

At its meeting on 20 December 2012, the Board of Directors specified the type and level of risk compatible with the Company's strategic objectives, defining its risk assessment plan in light of its strategic, business and financial plans.

On 11 September 2007, the Board of Directors established guidelines for the internal control and risk management system, so that the main risks faced by the Company and its subsidiaries could be correctly identified and appropriately measured, managed and monitored. It also established criteria for determining the compatibility of these risks with effective and proper management of the Company.

The key elements of the internal control and risk management system described in the above guidelines can be summarised as follows.

The Board of Directors intends to make the Company's internal control and risk management system an integral part of the Group's operations and culture. To this end it is establishing information, communication, training, remuneration and disciplinary processes aimed at promoting effective risk management and discouraging conduct that goes against the stated principles of these processes.

Pursuant to article 21 of the Articles of Association and in light of the provisions set out in the Code, the main tasks of the Company's internal control and risk management system are as follows:

- to enhance the efficiency of Company operations, by facilitating an appropriate response to operational, financial, legal and other risks that may impede the achievement of business objectives;
- to ensure that the system of internal and external reporting is effective;
- to contribute to compliance with standards, regulations and internal procedures;
- to protect Company property from improper or fraudulent use or loss.

The following criteria have also been established to identify risks and are to be submitted to the Board of Directors for consideration:

- the nature of the risk, with particular reference to risks of a financial nature, risks relating to compliance with accounting standards and risks that may have a material effect on the reputation of the Company and the Group;
- a high probability that the risk will occur;
- limited capacity of the Company and Group to reduce the impact of the risk on operations;
- significant size of the risk, including in terms of the medium- to long- term sustainability of the Company's activities.

When it meets to approve the draft annual financial statements and the Report, the Board of Directors, having heard the report of the Chairman of the Control and Risks Committee on the activities carried out by the Committee during the previous Financial Year, assesses the effective operation of the Committee and gives an opinion on its adequacy and efficiency.

For the Financial Year under review, pursuant to the procedure summarised above, the Board of Directors ascertained that the internal control and risk management system had functioned effectively and that it was adequate and effective in relation to the characteristics of the Company and its risk profile.

In line with best practice in Italy and internationally, the Group has a whistleblowing system, available to employees, customers and suppliers, i.e. the Group's stakeholders, to report any breaches of the Code of Ethics or irregularities in the application of internal procedures. This dedicated information channel is confidential and maintains the anonymity of the person making the report.

10.1. Director responsible for the internal control and risk management system

The Board of Directors appointed Paolo Marchesini (Chief Financial Officer) as the executive Director responsible for overseeing the operation of the internal control and risk management system.

In this capacity, he performed the following tasks:

- identified the main business risks (strategic, operational, financial and compliance-related), taking into account the nature of the activities carried out by the Company and its subsidiaries, and periodically submitted these to the Board of Directors for review;
- implemented the guidelines established by the Board of Directors for planning, establishing and managing the internal control system, and monitored its general adequacy, effectiveness and efficiency on an ongoing basis;
- adapted the system to changes in operating conditions, regulations and legislation.

The Director responsible for supervising operation of the internal control and risk management system has the power to ask the internal audit function to carry out checks on specific operational areas and on compliance with internal rules and procedures relating to the performance of business transactions, providing notification of this to the parties specified in the Code.

This Director also has the power to report to the Control and Risks Committee or the Board of Directors on any problems and critical issues that have emerged while performing his work or of which he has been notified, so that these bodies can take appropriate action.

Such circumstances did not occur during the Financial Year.

10.2. Head of Internal Audit

On 29 April 2016, the Board of Directors, at the proposal of the executive Director responsible for supervising the operation of the internal control system and having sought the opinion of the Control and Risks Committee, appointed Antonio Zucchetti as Head of Internal Audit, determining his remuneration in line with company policy and assigning him the task of checking that the internal control system is always adequate, fully operational and functional. The Head of Internal Audit does not have any operating responsibilities and reports to the Chairman of the Board of Directors, rather than to any managers working in operational areas, including administration and finance.

The Chairman of the Board of Directors can ensure a more timely and accurate check of the activities carried out by the Head of Internal Audit than the Board of Directors, without compromising the autonomy and independence of the Board.

This decision was taken without the formal approval of the Board of Directors in the belief that, in any event, it complied with the rationale of article 7.C.5 of the Code.

The Head of Internal Audit:

- checks, both continuously and in relation to specific needs and in compliance with international standards, the efficiency and suitability of the internal control and risk management system, by means of an audit plan, approved by the Board of Directors, based on a structured process that analyses and prioritises the main risks;
- has direct access to all information needed to carry out his duties;
- produces regular reports containing appropriate information concerning his activities, methods used to manage risks, and compliance with plans created to contain these risks. He sends these reports to the Chairman of the Board of Statutory Auditors, the Chairman of the Audit and Risks Committee and the Chairman of the Board of Directors, as well as to the Director responsible for the internal control and risk management system;
- checks and scrutinises any adverse events reported by the Board of Directors, the Director responsible for supervising operation of the internal control and risk management system or any other executive Directors;
- checks and scrutinises any reports of breaches of the Code of Ethics and the Organisational, Management and Control Model pursuant to Legislative Decree 231 of 8 June 2001 (the 'Model') received in the email inbox: organismo231@campari.com or the 'Campari Safe Line' whistleblowing service, submitting them for assessment by the Control and Risks Committee;

- checks, according to the audit plan, the reliability of IT systems used in financial reporting systems;
- updates the Control and Risks Committee on the changes to the organisational structure of the internal audit function.

The Head of Internal Audit was allocated a budget of € 1,344,000 to carry out his duties during the Financial Year.

The main activities carried out by the Head of Internal Audit during the Financial Year were as follows:

- audit of Campari South Africa Pty Ltd.;
- audit of Campari America, LLC for the purpose of applying deferred discounts;
- audit of Audit Perù S.A.C.;
- audit of the marketing area of Campari España S.L.;
- audit of the supply chain area of Campari Mexico S.A. de C.V.;
- audit of Campari Ukraine, LLC;
- audit of Campari Argentina S.A.;
- audit of Campari Beijing Trading;
- audit of the A&P expenses incurred by the Group;
- audit of Campari Singapore PTE Ltd.;
- audit of the processes for applying tax bands and traceability at Campari RUS OOO;
- audit of the supply chain of Glen Grant Ltd.;
- audit of the sustainability data of Glen Grant Ltd and the Zedda Piras plant in Alghero;
- audit and scrutiny of the reports received by the 'Campari Safe Line' service.

The results of all the activities summarised above were reported to the Control and Risks Committee at the meetings held during the Financial Year.

The internal audit function has outsourced the management of the 'Campari Safe Line' service and the development of the data analytics assessment process to external parties.

10.3. Organisational Model pursuant to Legislative Decree 231 of 8 June 2001

On 11 November 2008, the Board of Directors approved the Model that came into force on 1 January 2009, and has since made sure it is updated with any relevant legislative amendments.

The Model is designed to prevent all offences described in the above decree, with a particular focus on offences against the public administration, corporate and financial offences and offences committed in breach of regulations on health and safety at work.

The boards of directors of the Italian subsidiaries have adopted their own organisational models and have deemed it appropriate to make use of the Company's Supervisory Body.

In this way, the Company has sought to strengthen its own supervision of internal organisation and control, raising awareness of transparent behaviour among recipients of the Model in order to adequately reduce the risk of these offences being committed.

The Model was drawn up in accordance with the guidelines for the creation of organisational, management and control models issued by Confindustria. Rather than the *ex novo* creation of an organisational system, it formalises pre-existing supervision, procedures and controls that are part of the broader and more organic internal control system already adopted by the Company in line with applicable regulations.

On 29 April 2016, the Board of Directors re-appointed Pellegrino Libroia, Enrico Colombo and Chiara Lazzarini, who are all members of the Board of Statutory Auditors, as members of the Supervisory Body, pursuant to Law 183 of 12 November 2011, having checked that they fulfil the legal requirements of autonomy, independence, professionalism and full-time availability.

The Board of Directors has decided that it is appropriate, in order to streamline the control system, to allocate the functions of the Supervisory Body to the Board of Statutory Auditors.

During the year, the Supervisory Body defined a plan aimed mainly at examining the procedures aimed at preventing offences relating to the protection of health and safety in the workplace provided for in the Model, and at verifying the processes for hiring and managing foreign personnel.

The Supervisory Body has also promoted the updating of the Code of Ethics and the Organisational Model of the Company and its Italian subsidiaries following the entry into force of Law 179 of 30 November 2017, containing 'Provisions for the protection of persons reporting crimes or irregularities of which they have become aware in the context of a public or private employment relationship' and the introduction of new predicate offences such as 'active' bribery between private parties (and the instigation of such).

The whistleblowing system provided by the 'Campari Safe Line' service has therefore been expressly regulated in such a way as to ensure that the whistleblower is protected from retaliation or discrimination by the Company and that this whistleblowing tool is used appropriately and without abuse.

The Model is available in the Governance section of the website www.camparigroup.com.

10.4. Independent auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers S.p.A., which has its registered office at Via Monte Rosa 91, Milan, was granted a mandate for the statutory audit of the Company's financial statements by the Shareholders' meeting of 30 April 2010.

The appointment was made for the financial years 2010-2018.

PricewaterhouseCoopers S.p.A.'s mandate ends with the statutory audit of the separate and consolidated financial statements as at 31 December 2108.

The Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting held on 19 December 2017 granted a new mandate for the audit of the financial statements for 2019-2027 to Ernst&Young S.p.A, which has its registered office at Via Po 32, Rome.

10.5. Manager responsible for preparing the Company's financial statements

On 29 April 2016, the Board appointed Paolo Marchesini as the manager responsible for preparing the financial statements.

Paolo Marchesini is the Managing Director of the Company as well as Chief Financial Officer. Pursuant to article 21 of the Articles of Association, after consultation with the Board of Statutory Auditors and the Control and Risks Committee, the Board of Directors may appoint one or more senior managers to prepare the financial statements and carry out the related functions required by law. Any employee with several years' administrative or financial experience in large companies may be appointed to this post.

The manager responsible for preparing the accounting documentation, in his capacity as Chief Financial Officer, heads the Company's administrative structure, and is responsible for preparing all the accounting documents.

In view of the above, and of the powers conferred on Managing Directors, the manager responsible for preparing the financial statements:

- has direct access to all information necessary to produce accounting data without requiring authorisation;
- has a dedicated budget;
- takes part in internal accounting-related processes;
- plays a role in creating and approving all company procedures that have an impact on the statement of financial position, income statement and cash flow statement, making particular use of IT systems;
- plays a role in defining and implementing administrative and accounting procedures for the preparation of financial statements, making use of the internal auditing structure and monitoring its effective application;
- uses information provided by the internal audit department to carry out specific checks.

10.6. Coordination of entities involved in the internal control and risk management system

As part of its well-established practice, the Control and Risks Committee, the meetings of which, as noted above, are usually attended by the Board of Statutory Auditors, formally meets the managers of the independent auditors at least once a year in order to assess the

proper application of accounting standards and their consistency for the purposes of preparing the consolidated financial statements.

Similarly, the Board of Statutory Auditors organises a meeting at least once a year with the managers of the independent auditors, attended by the Head of Internal Audit and the relevant corporate secretariat, specifically to obtain an update on audit activities and the main issues arising during such activities.

The Director responsible for the internal control and risk management system, who for the Company is the same person as the manager responsible for preparing the Company's financial statements, has meetings almost on a weekly basis with the Head of Internal Audit, in which they discuss any issues that may arise during execution of the audit plan.

10.7. Main features of the current risk management and internal control systems relating to the financial reporting process pursuant to article 123-bis, paragraph 2(b) of the TUF

The Group's internal control system for financial reporting consists of all the rules adopted by individual business units, in order to achieve – via a suitable process for identifying the main risks connected with the preparation and circulation of financial information – the goal of providing true and fair financial information.

The internal control system aims to provide reasonable certainty that the consolidated and annual financial information disseminated provides a true and fair view of operations.

This enables the statutory statements and declarations to be issued, confirming that the accounting records, books and entries correspond to the companies' communications to the market, including in relation to interim accounting information; it also ensures that the administrative and accounting procedures in the period to which the accounting statements relate (annual financial statements and half-year report) are adequately and effectively applied and that the statements are prepared in compliance with the applicable international accounting standards.

The risk management and control system for financial information is an integral part of the Group's internal control system.

The Company has completed processes to bring its own financial information control system up to date with international best practice, to ensure the reliability, accuracy and timeliness of financial information.

Specifically, to guarantee a steady and efficient flow of financial and operational information between the Company and the subsidiaries, the Group has a shared information system with verified and standardised access, supplemented with formalised operational guidelines.

Consolidated reporting is thus provided by a Group 'accounting plan', by specific tools issued by the Company to the subsidiaries to produce accounting information for the purposes of consolidation, updated at least annually, and by a process for closing the financial statements, which sets out deadlines and methods for annual and interim closures.

The Company is responsible, via the administrative department that deals with the consolidation process, for implementing and circulating the above documentation to Group companies.

As mentioned in the previous section, the Board has appointed a manager responsible for drawing up the accounting documentation, who has been given the task of providing adequate administrative and accounting procedures for preparing accounting information disseminated to the market, and ensuring compliance with these procedures. He has been granted the appropriate powers and resources to perform these duties.

The Company's approach to assessing, monitoring and continuously updating the internal control system for financial information focuses on the areas of greatest risk and/or importance and on risks of significant error (including due to fraud) in the components of the financial statements and the related information documents.

Consequently, it identifies the main controls to be adopted in order to mitigate the risks identified, thus ensuring that the internal control system is efficient in design and effective in operation.

The activities of the audit process focus on the areas of greatest risk and/or importance and on the risks of significant error, in order to strengthen the existing control system or to correct specific failings in this system.

The implementation of coordinated action is continuously monitored by internal audit, which reports to the manager responsible for preparing the accounting documents, the Board of Statutory Auditors and the Control and Risks Committee.

Internal audit also decides on the samples to be taken and the methods of storing the documents collected in support of their conclusions, including for the purposes of enabling the Company to make checks.

To check the validity of the audits, the internal auditor analyses the results of the activities performed and identifies the companies or processes most vulnerable to the risks identified, also for the purpose of planning future local audits.

This analysis forms the subject of a specific report, in line with the reporting process for all activity undertaken by Internal Audit.

11. Directors' interests and related party transactions

As noted above, the Company has adopted Related Party Procedures to comply with the provisions of Consob resolution 17221 of 12 March 2010 ('Regulation for Related Party Transactions'), as well as specific provisions set out in the Group's Code of Ethics in order to avoid or manage transactions in which there are conflicts of interest or which involve directors' personal interests.

The Related Party Procedures, which came into effect on 1 January 2011, were approved following a favourable opinion provided by a committee appointed by the Board of Directors and composed of independent Company directors (the 'RPT Committee') , as required by article 4 of the Regulation for Related Party Transactions.

The Procedures define the criteria for identifying related party transactions and procedures for their approval by the Board or by the Shareholders' Meeting, in strict compliance with Consob regulations.

Specifically, criteria have been set to identify transactions of major significance, with express reference to the thresholds set out in the Regulation for Related Party Transactions.

Such transactions do not fall within the remit of the Shareholders' Meeting, but are approved by the Board after the RPT Committee has issued a favourable opinion on the interest to the Company in carrying out the transaction and the substantive suitability and probity of its terms.

Comprehensive information on the transaction must be forwarded to the RPT Committee, which must be kept continually and promptly informed about the progress of negotiations and the assessment stage of the transaction.

If the RPT Committee issues an unfavourable opinion on the transaction, the Board of Directors may nonetheless approve it, subject to the authorisation of the Shareholders' Meeting.

Transactions of minor significance, defined as related party transactions other than transactions of major significance and transactions involving small sums, are approved by the relevant body, subject to a non-binding opinion issued by a committee composed of three non-executive Directors, the majority of whom are independent, which may therefore be the same as the Control and Risks Committee.

The following are not covered by the Related Party Procedures:

- transactions involving small sums, up to a threshold of € 100,000;
- compensation plans based on financial instruments approved by the Shareholders' Meeting;
- resolutions on the remuneration of directors with specific duties, other than those indicated in article 13, paragraph 1 of the Regulation for Related Party Transactions, and of managers with strategic responsibilities, provided that:
 - i) a remuneration policy has been adopted;

- ii) the Remuneration and Appointments Committee was involved in determining the remuneration policy;
 - iii) a report explaining the remuneration policy has been submitted to the Shareholders' Meeting for approval or consultation purposes;
 - iv) the remuneration allocated is consistent with this policy;
- ordinary transactions carried out on terms equivalent to market or standard terms;
 - transactions with or between subsidiaries, either individually or jointly, and transactions with associated companies, when there are no interests classed as significant held by other related parties of the Company in the subsidiaries or associated companies that are counterparties in the transaction.

The head of the corporate secretariat draws up and regularly updates a list of the Company's related parties, obtaining the necessary information from interested parties. He/she is also responsible for the internal circulation of this list.

The Board of Directors has not adopted operational solutions to facilitate the identification of situations in which a Director had a personal interest or an interest on behalf of a third party, as it deems the Related Party Procedures sufficient to identify such situations.

In accordance with Consob Communication DEM/10078683 of 24 September 2010, which advises listed companies to evaluate, at least once every three years, whether or not to revise the procedures they have adopted with related parties, on 1 March 2016, having obtained the opinion of the RPT Committee, the Board of Directors decided not to make any amendments to the Related Party Procedures.

On 29 April 2016, the Board of Directors appointed the following independent directors as members of the RPT Committee: Giovanni Cavallini, Camilla Cionini Visani and Thomas Ingelfinger.

12. Appointment of the Board of Statutory Auditors

As set out in article 27 of the Articles of Association, the Board of Statutory Auditors is appointed on the basis of lists presented by shareholders, on which the candidates are numbered sequentially.

The list is in two parts: one for candidates for the position of Statutory Auditor and the other for candidates for the position of Alternate Auditor.

Each list that has at least three candidates must include a number of candidates of the less-represented gender that is at least equal to the minimum quota prescribed by applicable law (with regard to both Statutory Auditor and Alternate Auditor positions).

Minority shareholders may elect one Statutory Auditor and one Alternate Auditor.

Only shareholders that, individually or with other shareholders, hold the maximum percentage of the share capital of the Company permissible under law and regulations that may be in force or, failing this, hold at least 5% of the voting capital, may submit candidate lists.

Pursuant to Consob resolution 13 of 24 January 2019, issued in accordance with article 144-*septies* of the Issuer Regulation, the shareholding requirement for the submission of candidate lists for the election of the Company's management bodies is 1% of the share capital.

To demonstrate that the minimum shareholding requirement for the submission of lists has been met, shareholders must provide, together with their candidate lists, a copy of a statement issued by their financial intermediary proving their ownership of the shares according to the terms and procedures set out in the applicable regulations.

Individual shareholders and shareholders belonging to the same group may not, even through a nominee or fiduciary company, submit more than one list of candidates or vote on different lists.

Each candidate may appear on one list only or shall be deemed ineligible.

The procedure for the election of auditors is as follows:

1. Two Statutory Auditors and two Alternate Auditors are selected from the list obtaining the highest number of votes at the Shareholders' Meeting, according to the sequential order in which they appear in the sections of the list;
2. The remaining Statutory Auditor and the other Alternate Auditor are selected from the list obtaining the second highest number of votes at the Shareholders' Meeting, according to the sequential order in which they appear in the sections of the list.

If the minimum quota is not met for the less-represented gender applicable to members of the Board of Statutory Auditors (for both the Statutory Auditor and Alternate Auditor positions), then the place of the last candidate of the more-represented gender on the majority list will be taken by the next candidate of the less-represented gender on the same list.

If there is a tie between lists obtaining the highest number of votes:

- a) two Statutory Auditors and two Alternate Auditors are selected from the list submitted by the shareholders holding the largest stake at the time the lists are submitted or, in the second instance, from the list presented by the largest number of shareholders or, in the third instance, from the list whose candidate that is listed first is the oldest;
- b) the remaining Statutory Auditor, who shall be the Chairman of the Board of Statutory Auditors, and the other Alternate Auditor are selected from the next list based on the criteria set out in point a) above.

If there is a tie between lists achieving the second highest number of votes (a tie between minority lists), a Statutory Auditor, who shall be the Chairman of the Board of Statutory Auditors, and an Alternate Auditor are selected from the list identified according to the criteria set out at point a) of the previous paragraph.

When an auditor leaves his/her post, the replacement auditor will be, subject to availability, the first Alternate Auditor on the same list as the departing auditor, as long as he/she meets the requirements stipulated for the post.

The Articles of Association do not provide for the selection of more Alternate Auditors from the minority list to replace the minority component than the minimum prescribed by the Consob regulations.

The submission, deposit and publication of lists are subject to the law and/or regulations in force.

The lists must be deposited at the company's registered office no later than 25 days before the date of the Shareholders' Meeting, pursuant to article 144-*sexies* of the Issuer Regulation, together with the information expressly requested by the same article.

The lists and the relevant CVs are published on the Company's website in compliance with the law.

13. Auditors

The Board of Statutory Auditors was appointed by the Shareholders' Meeting of 29 April 2016 for the three-year period 2016-2018 and its mandate will expire at the Shareholders' Meeting to approve the financial statements for the financial year ending 31 December 2018. In accordance with Consob resolution 19499 of 28 January 2016, issued pursuant to article 144-*septies* of the Issuer Regulation, the minimum percentage shareholding for submission of candidate lists for the election of the Company's management bodies was 1% of the share capital.

At the Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting of 29 April 2016, three lists were presented:

- Alicros S.p.A., the Company's controlling shareholder, submitted the following list of candidates:

First section (candidates for Statutory Auditor positions):

1. Enrico Maria Colombo;
2. Chiara Lazzarini;

3. Alessandro Masala;

Second section (candidates for Alternate Auditor positions):

1. Piera Tula;
2. Giovanni Bandera;
3. Giampaolo Porcu,

obtaining votes corresponding to 52.93% of the share capital;

- Cedar Rock Capital Ltd., which holds approximately 10.84% of the Company's capital, submitted the following single-candidate list:

First section (candidates for Statutory Auditor positions):

1. Pellegrino Libroia.

Second section (candidates for Alternate Auditor positions):

1. Graziano Gallo;

obtaining votes corresponding to 15.96% of the share capital;

- other minority shareholders, holding a total of approximately 1.12% of the Company's share capital, submitted the following single-candidate list,

First section (candidates for Statutory Auditor positions):

1. Giacomo Bugna.

Second section (candidates for Alternate Auditor positions):

1. Elena Spagnol,

obtaining votes corresponding to 14.68% of the share capital.

The above lists were unrelated.

Pursuant to article 148, paragraph 2-*bis* of the TUF, the Shareholders' Meeting appointed Pellegrino Libroia, the auditor elected from the minority list, as Chairman of the Board of Statutory Auditors, having obtained the most votes.

With regard to diversity policies, see the comments in section 4.2.

The list of candidates elected is the same as the list of auditors appended in Table 2, since no changes have occurred since the appointment.

Twelve meetings of the Board of Statutory Auditors were held during the year, with an average duration of approximately one hour, also in consideration of the obligations connected with the application of the 'Procedure for the assignment of tasks other than the statutory audit to the auditing firm of the Campari Group' pursuant to Legislative Decree 39/2010 and Directive 2006/43/EC.

The Board of Statutory Auditors held three meetings prior to approval of the Report.

Five meetings are scheduled for the current Financial Year.

The proposals to the Shareholders' Meeting for the appointment of the auditors currently in office were accompanied by a detailed CV for each candidate.

The CVs of each member of the Board of Statutory Auditors are published in the Investors section of the website, www.camparigroup.com, appended to the list elected at the above-mentioned Shareholders' Meeting.

Auditors' remuneration is commensurate with the duties required, the importance of the role, and the size and sector characteristics of the Company.

The Board of Statutory Auditors:

- assessed the independence of its members after their appointment, and sent the results to the Board of Directors, and to the market, via a press release issued by the Board of Directors;
- assessed during the Financial Year whether the independence requirements continued to apply to its members, and sent the results to the Board of Directors;
- in carrying out these assessments, applied all the criteria set out in the Code relating to the independence of Directors and verified that the requirements were met.

In compliance with the Code, the Company requires any auditor who, on his/her own behalf or on behalf of a third party, has an interest in a particular Company transaction, to promptly provide comprehensive information on the nature, terms, origin and scale of the interest to the other auditors and the Chairman of the Board of Directors.

In accordance with the procedure and the above-mentioned new legislation, the Board of Statutory Auditors oversaw the independence of the external auditors, verifying that the

relevant legal requirements were met, as well as the nature and extent of any non-financial audit services carried out for the Company and its subsidiaries by the external auditors and the entities in its network.

In performing its duties, the Board of Statutory Auditors coordinates and liaises with the Internal Audit department, the Legal department and the Control and Risks Committee.

This coordination is achieved via the regular attendance of the Board of Statutory Auditors at meetings of the Control and Risks Committee, the attendance of the Head of Internal Audit and the Head of the Corporate Secretariat at numerous meetings of the Board of Statutory Auditors and the continuous exchange of information between the members of the Board of Statutory Auditors and the Head of Internal Audit.

During the year, in order to improve the knowledge of the Statutory Auditors of the sector in which the Company operates, of the company dynamics and their evolution, and of the principles of correct risk management, a visit to the Company's plant in Canale d'Alba was organised.

For information on the diversity policies relating to the Board of Statutory Auditors, see the earlier comments about the members of the Board of Directors.

14. Relations with shareholders and investors

The Company communicates regularly with investors, shareholders and financial market operators in general, in order to provide complete, accurate and timely information on its operations, while complying with the relevant confidentiality requirements for certain types of information.

Information is disseminated via the publication of documents such as management reports, press releases and investor presentations.

These documents are made available using the 1Info network information system, managed by Computershare S.p.A., through publication on the website www.1info.it. As a result of using this publication platform, the Company is able to make all information promptly available on its website (www.camparigroup.com), in the easily-accessible 'Investor' and 'Governance' sections. Information about the Company that is of interest to shareholders and equity and bond investors is also available in these sections to enable them to exercise their rights in an informed manner.

The Investors section contains economic and financial information on the business, the Company's strategy and acquisitions, as well as information on the share capital and issued debt. A financial calendar with details on the main financial events for the current year is also available.

The Governance section contains all relevant information relating to the governance system, such as the composition of corporate bodies and committees, the documents for Shareholders' Meetings, the Remuneration Report, risk management policies, regulations and procedures. There is also a section on loyalty shares.

The website, which is in Italian and English, was developed to be compatible with any electronic communications device, in order to allow increasingly wider and immediate access through new technologies.

The Company communicates and interacts regularly with the financial markets via analyst calls, investor meetings, roadshows and investor conferences, which are also attended by representatives of senior management. The Investor Relations department, headed by Chiara Garavini, is responsible for managing relations with shareholders and investors, and has been operational since the Company's listing in 2001.

Information of interest to shareholders and investors is available on the website www.camparigroup.com, and may also be requested by sending an e-mail to investor.relations@campari.com.

15. Shareholders' Meetings

Shareholders' Meetings are called by the Board of Directors according to the procedures and terms prescribed by law and the applicable regulations.

Eligibility to attend and vote at Shareholders' Meetings is certified via communication addressed to the Company by the appropriate deadlines and according to the methods set out by law and applicable regulations.

Shareholders may appoint a representative for the Shareholders' Meeting according to the procedures set out in the applicable legislation.

Pursuant to article 135-*undecies* of the TUF, the Company shall identify, for each Shareholders' Meeting, a party to whom shareholders may grant a proxy, with voting instructions for the agenda items, no later than the end of the second open market day preceding the date set for the Shareholders' Meeting.

The notice calling the Shareholders' Meeting will state the name of the party designated by the Company for grant of the proxy.

The proxy may be sent to the Company electronically, using one of the methods set out in the applicable regulations.

Eligibility to attend and vote at the Shareholders' Meeting is certified via communication addressed to the Company by the financial intermediary, on the basis of its accounting records, on behalf of the party holding the voting right.

Pursuant to article 83-*sexies* of the TUF, the communication is made by the financial intermediary on the basis of its records at the end of the accounting day on the seventh open market day preceding the date set for the Shareholders' Meeting, in its first or single call, with no provision that the shares remain unavailable until the Shareholders' Meeting has taken place.

Communications must be received by the Company by the end of the third open market day preceding the date set for the Shareholders' Meeting.

Eligibility to attend and vote will be validated by communications received by the Company after the above deadline, as long as they are received by the start of meeting proceedings (single call).

The main powers of the Shareholders' Meeting, the rights of shareholders and the methods of exercising these rights are regulated by the applicable laws and regulations.

The Articles of Association do not make provision for postal voting.

Each shareholder is entitled to increased voting rights, pursuant to article 6 of the Articles of Association, as amended by the Shareholders' Meeting of 28 January 2015.

Specifically, each share shall entitle the holder to a double voting right if both the following criteria are met: (i) the right to vote has belonged to the same party under an entitling right *in rem* (full ownership with voting rights, bare ownership with voting rights or beneficial ownership with voting rights) for a continuous period of at least 24 months; (ii) said condition is met via the continuous recording over the same period of time in the Company's special register.

The Board of Directors has therefore set up a special list for entitlement to double voting rights (the 'List'), and has appointed an officer responsible for managing the special list, and defined the criteria for maintaining it, in an appropriate regulation published in the Governance/Loyalty Shares section on the website www.camparigroup.com.

This section also contains the list of key shareholders recorded in the special list for entitlement to increased voting rights of Davide Campari-Milano S.p.A., pursuant to article 143-*quater*, paragraph 5 of the Issuer Regulation.

Meeting proceedings are governed by the Shareholders' Meeting regulation (the 'Regulation').

The Regulation governs Ordinary and Extraordinary Shareholders' Meetings, as well as special Shareholders' Meetings. It sets out rules concerning meeting attendance, verification of identity with particular reference to proxies, the powers of the Chairman with respect to declaring a quorum, opening the meeting, directing discussion, voting and vote counting.

Article 3 of the Regulation stipulates that verification of the identity of those wishing to take part in or attend the meeting is carried out by staff employed by the Company, starting at least one hour prior to the start of the meeting, as stated in the notice of meeting.

Those attending as representatives of one or more shareholders with voting rights must provide proof of identity.

On arrival, each shareholder is given a full set of documents that are useful for taking part in the meeting.

Pursuant to article 7 of the Regulation, each shareholder is entitled to take the floor on any of the agenda items, and to make observations and formulate proposals.

Requests to speak can be made up to the point when the Chairman declares discussion on the matter closed.

Speakers must be clear and concise, keep strictly to the matter in hand and finish speaking within the time allowed by the Chairman.

The Chairman or, at his invitation, whoever is assisting him, answers the questions put by the speakers immediately or when all the speakers have been heard.

The Chairman also discusses answers provided by the Company to questions submitted prior to the meeting pursuant to article 127-ter of the TUF which he considers to be of general interest, and replies to the questions received by the deadline that have not yet been answered.

A single answer may be given to several speakers in respect of the same subject matter.

All participants entitled to take part in the vote may declare the reason for their vote, taking only the time that is strictly necessary.

When casting a vote, participants must clearly raise a hand or follow the instructions of the Chairman at the time of each vote. Equipment may also be provided to facilitate the vote-counting process.

The Chairman may set a time limit in which votes are to be cast.

If the vote is not unanimous, the Chairman, depending on the individual circumstances, may invite those abstaining and voting against the proposed resolution, if they do not outnumber those voting in favour, or alternatively, those in favour, if they are outnumbered by those against, to declare or to make known their intentions.

When voting is complete, the Chairman announces the results and declares that the resolutions obtaining a majority of votes in favour, in accordance with the law, the Articles of Association or the Regulation, have been approved.

The Regulation is available in the Investors section of the website www.camparigroup.com.

Participants wishing to leave the Shareholders' Meeting before the end, and in any event, before a vote, must inform the staff responsible so that the total number of votes available at the meeting can be recalculated.

The Board has the option to report to the Shareholders' Meeting on the activities carried out and planned by the Company, and seeks to ensure that shareholders have sufficient information on the areas covered to allow them to make informed decisions.

The Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting of 23 April 2018 was attended by all the members of the Board of Directors, with the exception of Giovanni Cavallini, Annalisa Elia Loustau and Karen Guerra and the entire Board of Statutory Auditors. Only the Chairman of the Board of Directors spoke at these meetings in order to give appropriate replies to shareholders' questions.

The Company publishes the documents to be submitted for the review and approval of the Shareholders' Meeting and the form that shareholders may use for proxy voting on its website by the legally established deadline.

In view of the above, the Company has ensured that shareholders have sufficient information on the areas covered to allow them to make informed decisions to submit for review at the Shareholders' Meeting.

The Board of Directors did not report to the Shareholders' Meeting on the activities carried out and planned by the Company, as it considered the information contained in the financial statements to be approved by the Shareholders' Meeting to be complete, and the activities

carried out by the Investor Relations department, as described in section 14 above, to be exhaustive.

It is our impression that the activities carried out by said department, which is specifically dedicated to managing relations with shareholders and investors, are much better at providing a complete picture of all the information needed by shareholders and investors, due to their detail and reliability, than the Shareholders' Meeting, which is called on mainly to fulfil specific legal obligations and follows procedures and timescales that are inevitably limited.

The market capitalisation of the Company's stock rose by 14.6% during the Financial Year to € 8.6 billion. In terms of corporate structure, with reference to shareholders with significant shareholdings, the voting rights corresponding to the shareholding of Cedar Rock Capital Ltd were reduced from 10.33% of the total voting rights (10.06% of the share capital) to 10.16% of the total voting rights (9.83% of the share capital).

16. Other corporate governance practices

The corporate governance practices adopted by the Company are set out in law, the applicable regulations and the Code.

As described above, the Company has adopted a Model pursuant to Legislative Decree 231 of 8 June 2001.

17. Changes since the end of the Financial Year under review

No changes have been made to the corporate governance structure since the end of the Financial Year.

18. Comments on the letter of the Chairman of the Corporate Governance Committee dated 21 December 2018

The recommendations set out in the above-mentioned letter were brought to the attention of the Remuneration and Appointments Committee at the meeting held on 30 January 2019.

The recommendations were also submitted to the Board of Statutory Auditors on 14 February 2019.

The Board of Directors was made aware of the letter at the time the Report was approved.

Table 1: Composition of the Board of Directors and the committees as at 31 December 2018

Position	Board of Directors												Control and Risks Committee		Remuneration and Appointments Committee	
	Member	Year of birth	Date of first appointment	In post since	In post until	List	Executive	Non-executive	Independent according to Code	Independent according to TUF	% attendance at meetings ³	Other positions	% attendance at meetings	% of attendance at meetings		
Chairman	Luca Garavoglia	1969	19 September 1994	29 April 2016	Approval of 2018 financial statements	M	X				100	0				
Managing Director	Robert Kunze-Concewitz	1967	23 July 2007	29 April 2016	Approval of 2018 financial statements	M	X				100	1				
Managing Director	Paolo Marchesini	1967	10 May 2004	29 April 2016	Approval of 2018 financial statements	M	X				100	1				
Managing Director	Stefano Saccardi	1959	31 March 1999	29 April 2016	Approval of 2018 financial statements	M	X				100	2				
Director	Eugenio Barcellona	1969	24 April 2007	29 April 2016	Approval of 2018 financial statements	M		X			100	1	X	100	X	100
Director	Giovanni Cavallini	1950	29 April 2016	29 April	Approval of 2018			X	X	X	100	7				

				2016	financial statements											
Director	Camilla Cionini Visani	1969	30 April 2013	29 April 2016	Approval of 2018 financial statements	M		X	X	X	100	1	X	86	X	100
	Annalisa Elia Loustau	1966	29 April 2016	29 April 2016	Approval of 2018 financial statements			X	X	X	80	2				
Director	Catherine Gérardin Vautrin	1959	29 April 2016	29 April 2016	Approval of 2018 financial statements			X	X	X	100	2				
Director	Karen Guerra	1956	30 April 2010	29 April 2016	Approval of 2018 financial statements	m		X	X	X	60	2				
Director	Thomas Ingelfinger	1960	30 April 2010	29 April 2016	Approval of 2018 financial statements	M		X	X	X	60	6	X	71	X	100
		Quorum required to submit lists at the last appointment: 1% of share capital.														
		Number of meetings during the Financial Year:		Board of Directors: 5				Control and Risks Committee: 7				Remuneration and Appointments Committee: 3				

¹ M = member elected from list voted for by the majority; m = member elected from list voted for by the minority.

• This symbol indicates the Director responsible for internal control and risk management system.

◇ This symbol indicates the person holding principal responsibility for issuer management (Chief Executive Officer or CEO).

○ This symbol indicates the Lead Independent Director (LID).

Table 2: Composition of the Board of Statutory Auditors at 31 December 2018

Position	Member	Year of birth	Date of first appointment	In post since	In post until	List ¹	Independent pursuant to Code	% attendance at meetings	Other positions
Chairman of Board of Statutory Auditors	Pellegrino Libroia	1946	30 April 2010	29 April 2016	Approval of 2018 financial statements	m	X	100%	5
Statutory Auditor	Enrico Maria Colombo	1959	30 April 2010	29 April 2016	Approval of 2018 financial statements	M	X	100%	9
Statutory Auditor	Chiara Lazzarini	1967	30 April 2013	29 April 2016	Approval of 2018 financial statements	M	X	100%	25
Statutory Auditor	Giovanni Bandera	1968	30 April 2010	29 April 2016	Approval of 2018 financial statements	M		-	18
Statutory Auditor	Graziano Gallo	1962	30 April 2010	29 April 2016	Approval of 2018 financial statements	m		-	4
Statutory Auditor	Piera Tula	1967	30 April 2013	29 April 2016	Approval of 2018 financial statements	M			4
		Quorum required to submit lists at the last appointment: 1% of share capital.							
		Number of meetings during the Financial Year: 12							

¹ M = member elected from list voted for by the majority; m = member elected from list voted for by the minority.