

## BYLAWS OF DIASORIN S.p.A.

(updated at ~~September 4<sup>th</sup>~~ February 28<sup>th</sup>, 2024 ~~2025~~)

### COMPANY NAME - PURPOSE - REGISTERED OFFICE - TERM

#### Article 1 - Company Name

The company is named “**Diasorin S.p.A.**”, **without any restriction on graphic representation.**

#### Article 2 - Registered Office

The Company has its registered office in Saluggia (Vercelli, Italy).

The Company may, by resolution of the Board of Directors, establish and close branches, representative offices, local offices, agencies and other offices in Italy and abroad.

#### Article 3 - Purpose

The corporate purpose of the Company is to exercise, in Italy and abroad, directly or indirectly through its subsidiaries, the following activities:

- manufacturing, production and trade of diagnostic and pharmaceutical products, radioisotopes and chemicals, but excluding the retail sale of pharmaceutical products;
- production, marketing, study, research and testing of devices and any other products in any way related to or otherwise relevant to the biomedical field and related businesses;
- design, construction, trade and research related to facilities and technologies in the abovementioned areas of activity.

The Company may also engage in commercial, industrial, real estate, securities and other financial transactions (provided the latter are not executed with the public and do not represent the Company’s main business) that may be necessary or useful for the furtherance of the corporate purpose, including buying and selling equity investments and ownership interests in entities and companies, including contributing to the founding of such entities and companies. Moreover, insofar as it does not engage in such transactions professionally or as its main business and does not execute them with the public, it may also provide collateral or guarantees on its own behalf and on behalf of third parties, provided that such collateral or guarantees may be useful for the furtherance of the corporate purpose. All of the foregoing activities shall be carried out in compliance with the relevant laws and, specifically, the statutes governing activities reserved for parties that are members of professional registers, orders or boards.

#### Article 4 - Term

The Company term is set to 2050 and may be extended once or several times by resolution of the Shareholders' Meeting.

### SHARE CAPITAL - SHARES

#### Article 5 - Share Capital - Shares

The Company's share capital is Euro 55,948,257.00. It comprises 55,948,257 registered shares, with a face value of Euro1 each.

The shares are registered, freely transferable and indivisible.

In the event of a share capital increase, the option right may be excluded or limited pursuant to law and may be limited to 10% of the preexisting share capital, in accordance with Article 2441, Section 4, of the Italian Civil Code.

The Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting of 4 October 2021 resolved to increase the share capital in cash, against payment and in separate issues, with the exclusion of pre-emptive rights pursuant to Article 2441, paragraph 5, of the Italian Civil Code, for a maximum total nominal amount of 2,370,411.00 Euros, in addition to the share premium for a maximum of 497,629,589.00 Euros, to service exclusively the conversion of the bond issue made by the Company called "€500 million Zero Coupon Equity Linked Bonds due 2028" to be carried out in one or more tranches by means of the issue of common shares of the Company, with regular dividend entitlement, in accordance with the criteria set out in the related Regulations, on the understanding that the final date for subscription of the newly issued shares is set at 5 May 2028 and that, should the capital increase not have been fully subscribed by that date, it will be deemed to have increased by an amount equal to the subscriptions received and effective as from that date, with express authorisation for the directors to issue the new shares as and when they are subscribed. No fractional shares will be issued or delivered and no cash payment or adjustment will be made in lieu of such fractional shares.

#### Article 6 - Bonds

The company may, by resolution of the Board of Directors, issue bonds in any form and within the limits permitted by law.

Without prejudice to the right to delegate powers pursuant to Article 2420-ter of the Italian Civil Code, the extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting has jurisdiction over the issuance of bonds convertible into newly issued shares.

#### **WITHDRAWAL**

##### Article 7 - Withdrawal

The right of withdrawal may be exercised only within the limits of and in accordance with binding law provisions and is, in any case, excluded when the Company's term is extended.

#### **SHAREHOLDERS MEETINGS**

##### Article 8 - Shareholders' Meeting

The Shareholders' Meeting represents all the shareholders and, its resolutions, when adopted pursuant to law and to these Bylaws, are binding on all shareholders, including dissenting and/or absent shareholders.

Shareholders' Meeting shall be either Ordinary or Extraordinary, pursuant to law.

Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting for the approval of the annual financial statements shall be convened within 120 days from the close of the fiscal year or within 180 days from the

same date, where the conditions set forth in the last section of Article 2364 of the Italian Civil Code are met.

If the Company provides that participation and exercise of voting rights at the Shareholders' Meeting by those entitled to shall take place exclusively through the granting of a voting proxy (or sub-proxy) to the Designated Representative pursuant to Article 135-undecies of Legislative Decree 58/1998, as provided for in the following article 9, it may also provide that the participation in the Shareholders' Meeting by those entitled to may also or solely take place via means of telecommunication that ensure their identification, without the need for the chairman, the Secretary and/or the Notary to be in the same place.

Both ordinary and extraordinary Shareholders Meeting is convened in a single call by means of a notice containing the information required by current regulation and published within the deadline required pursuant to law:

- on the Company website;
- when required pursuant to a binding provision or a decision of the Board of Directors, in condensed form in a national newspaper;
- by any other means required by the applicable laws and regulations currently in force.

The Board of Directors, if it deems it appropriate, may indicate in the notice convening the Meeting the date of the second call and, in case of Extraordinary Meetings, the date of the third call.

#### Article 9 - Participation in and Representation at Shareholders' Meetings

Shareholders with voting rights are entitled to participate in the Shareholders' Meetings, in compliance with the regulations in force at the time.

Each shareholder who has the right to attend the Shareholders' Meeting can be represented by a third party by means of a written proxy, pursuant to and within limits of the relevant laws. Notice of the proxy to attend the Shareholders' Meeting may be given to the Company by sending the proxy statement to the electronic mail address listed in the Notice convening the Shareholders' Meeting. The Chairman of the Meeting shall be responsible for verifying the effectiveness of proxies and the right to attend a Shareholders' Meeting.

Where required or permitted by law or regulations, the Company may provide that the participation and exercise of the right to vote at the Shareholders' Meeting by those entitled may also take place exclusively by granting a voting proxy (or sub-proxy) to the Designated Representative of the Company pursuant to Article 135-undecies of Legislative Decree 58/1998, with the methods established by the same laws or regulations.

#### Art. 9-bis - Increased voting right

If the conditions and requirements of the current laws, regulations and the Bylaws herewith are met, the holder of ordinary shares shall have two votes for each share in relation to the shares held continuously for at least twenty-four months and from the date specified in the next paragraph.

Increased voting right shall apply after registration in the list referred to in Article 9-quater of the Bylaws (the "Special List"):

a) on each share after twenty-four months of uninterrupted ownership (the “Period”), by virtue of a right in rem which entitles to the exercise of the voting right (*i.e., full ownership (“piena proprietà”) with voting right, bare ownership (“nuda proprietà”) with voting right or usufruct (“usufrutto”) with voting right*) attested by the registration in the Special List and by the relevant communication issued by the Intermediary who keeps account of the shares according to the regulation in force (the “Intermediary”);

b) following the shareholder’s request applying for the registration in the Special List, the shareholder shall make a request to the Intermediary for all or part of the shares held, by means of the relevant form on the Company’s website; the Intermediary submits the request form to the Company accompanied by a specific communication, pursuant to Article 44, paragraph 1 and 2, of the Single Measure on post-trading issued by Consob and Bank of Italy of 13 August 2018, governing central depositories and centralized management services (the “Joint Regulation”) certifying share ownership and containing the clause “until revocation” and the information pursuant to Article 41, paragraph 2, of the Joint Regulation, by means of certified email; in case of subjects other than natural persons, the request form submitted to the Intermediary, who files the application to the Company, shall specify if the subject is directly or indirectly controlled by third parties and the data identifying any parent company, pursuant to Article 93 of Legislative Decree 58/1998; the Company, after verifying requirements of the current law and Bylaws herewith are met, ensures the prompt registration in the Special List and in any case within the terms required under Article 9-quater, reporting back to the shareholder on said registration;

c) with effect as from the first date between: (i) the fifth trading day of the calendar month following the month in which the conditions required by the Bylaws for the increased voting right are met; or (ii) the date provided pursuant to Article 83-sexies, paragraph 2, of the Legislative Decree 58/1998 (*record date*) for the participation at a Shareholders’ Meeting following the date in which the conditions required by the Bylaws for Increased Voting Rights are met.

**To the extent permitted by the law applicable from time to time, an additional vote is also attributed at the expiration of each twelve-month period following the expiration of the Period, to each share owned by virtue of a qualifying right in rem by the same person registered in the Special List, up to a total maximum of ten votes per share, it being understood that for those entitled who, on the date of registration with the competent companies’ register of the resolution of the Extraordinary Shareholders’ Meeting of February 28<sup>th</sup>, 2025, by which this article was amended (the “Extraordinary Shareholders’ Meeting Resolution Registration Date”), have already accrued the double vote and are registered in the Special List, the additional period for the accrual of the additional votes shall run from the Extraordinary Shareholders’ Meeting Resolution Registration Date.**

The increased voting right, if already accrued or, - if not yet accrued -, the period of ownership required to accrue the increased voting right, shall be maintained upon communication from the Intermediary to the Company, pursuant to article 44, paragraph 8, of the Joint Regulation:

- a) in the event of succession on death in favor of the heir and/or legatee, as well as in all equivalent cases, i.e., (i) consolidation of usufruct (“consolidamento di usufrutto”) with bare ownership previously transferred through a deed having – latu sensu – an inheritance nature (gift or family business inheritance agreements (“patto di famiglia”)); (ii) the family business inheritance agreement (“patto di famiglia”); (iii) the establishment of – or contribution in – a trust, parental trust fund for minors (“fondo patrimoniale”) or foundation;
- b) in the event of merger or demerger of the holder of the shares in favor of the company resulting from the merger or the beneficiary of the demerger, provided that the latter is controlled, directly or indirectly, by the same person that, directly or indirectly, controlled the holder of the shares for which the increased voting right applies.

The increased voting right shall also apply, upon communication from the Intermediary to the company pursuant to article 44, paragraph 4, of the Joint Regulation, to the ordinary shares (the “New Shares”): (i) assigned in the event of free share capital increase under article 2442 of the Civil Code payable to the holder in relation to the shares for which the increased voting right has already accrued (the “Original Shares”); and (ii) subscribed by the holder of the Original Shares in the exercise of the option right applicable in respect of said shares. The increased voting right shall also apply to the New Shares payable in exchange for the Original Shares in the event of a merger or demerger, as long as the merger or demerger provides for it and in the terms described therein. Such provision shall apply also in case of cross-border merger, demerger, or transformation transactions pursuant to Legislative Decree 19/2023.

In the cases referred to in the paragraph ~~6-5~~ above, the New Shares shall acquire the increased voting right from the time of registration in the Special List, with no need for the additional term of the Period. If the increased voting right for the Original Shares has not yet accrued, but is in the process of accruing, the increased voting right shall apply to the New Shares that have been registered in the Special List from the moment the period of ownership calculated from registration of the Original Shares in the Special List has been completed.

The increased voting right shall cease to apply for shares ~~(i)~~ to be transferred for payment or free of charge, or pledged, subject to usufruct and other constraints that attribute the voting right to a third party, except for the cases referred to in letters (a) and (b) of paragraph 4 of this article ~~(ii) owned by companies or entities (the “Participants”) that own shareholdings exceeding the threshold pursuant to Article 120, paragraph 2 of the Legislative Decree 58/1998 in the event of transfer of any kind, free or upon payment, of the direct or indirect control (which concerns the case in Article 2359, paragraph 1, of the Civil Code), in the Participants themselves, it being understood that, for the purpose of the above, they do not constitute a transfer relevant to the cases in paragraph 5 above in this report.~~

It is understood that in case of establishment of a right of pledge or usufruct with preservation of the voting right in the hands of the holder of the share or the bare owner the increased voting right continues to apply.

The increased voting right shall also cease to apply (by cancellation of the registration in the Special List) if there is a direct or indirect transfer of shareholdings resulting

in a transfer of control of the entity holding the qualifying right in rem in relation with shareholdings exceeding the threshold provided for in Article 120, paragraph 2, of the Legislative Decree 58/1998 except the case when such transfer occurs as a result of succession on death or equivalent cases (i.e., (i) consolidation of usufruct (“consolidamento di usufrutto”) with bare ownership previously transferred through a deed having – *latu sensu* – an inheritance nature (gift or family business inheritance agreements (“*patto di famiglia*”)); (ii) the family business inheritance agreement (“*patto di famiglia*”); (iii) the establishment of – or contribution in – a trust, parental trust fund for minors (“*fondo patrimoniale*”) or foundation; (iv) other generational transition mechanisms carried out with or without transfer of shareholdings, such as family holding structures whose bylaws attribute control to a pre-determined person following the death of the person originally holding control).

For the avoidance of doubt, the transfer of direct and/or indirect shareholdings in the entity that owns a shareholding in the issuer exceeding the threshold provided for in Article 120, paragraph 2, of the Legislative Decree 58/1998 resulting from extraordinary transactions (e.g., merger, demerger, liquidation with distribution in kind) shall not, in any case whatsoever, constitute a “transfer of control” to the extent that the extraordinary transaction achieves a mere organizational rearrangement that does not alter, on a look-through basis, the underlying ownership structure.

The increased voting right shall cease to apply in case of the holder’s waiver, in whole or in part, of the voting increase, through a withdrawal communication (total or partial) of the registration in the Special List carried out by the Intermediary upon the shareholder’s request, pursuant to Article 44, paragraph 6, of the Joint Regulation; said communication shall reach the Company by the third trading day of the calendar month following the month in which the shareholder has made use of the waiver option and by the trading day prior the date provided under Article 83-sexies, paragraph 2, of the Legislative Decree 58/1998 (record date). The waiver is, in any case, irrevocable and the increased voting right can be acquired again through a new registration in the Special List and the full lapse of the Period.

Shareholders registered in the Special List agree that the Intermediary shall report and shall be required to disclose by the third trading day of the calendar month following the month of occurrence, and in any case by the trading day prior the date provided under Article 83-sexies, paragraph 2, of the Legislative Decree 58/1998 (record date) all circumstances and events that, under the current provisions and the Bylaws, invalidate the conditions for the vote increase or affect the ownership of the same.

Article 9-ter - Effects of increased voting right

The party entitled to the increased voting right shall be legitimized to exercise the voting right by providing appropriate communication in the manner required by applicable law and the Bylaws herewith and subject to ascertainment by the Company of the absence of impediments.

For the purposes of attendance and voting at the Shareholders’ Meeting, the legitimacy and ascertainment by the Company shall be as of the date pursuant to Article 83-sexies, paragraph 2 of the Legislative Decree 58/1998 (record date).

**Any amendment (improving or pejorative) of the increased voting right mechanism provided for under article 9-bis or its abolition does not require the approval of any special meeting pursuant to Article 2376 of the Italian Civil Code, but only the approval by the Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting in accordance with the law.**

The increased voting right pursuant to Article 9-bis is computed for each Shareholders' Meeting's resolution and therefore also for the determination of Shareholders' Meeting and resolution quorum that refer to capital rates.

The increase shall have no effect on the rights, other than voting, due and exercisable under the possession of specific capital rates and also, among other things, for the determination of the rates of capital required for the submission of lists for the election of corporate bodies, for the exercise of liability under article 2393-bis of the Civil Code, for the calculation of the capital rates required for the appeal, for any reason and for any cause, of Shareholders' Meeting resolutions.

#### Article 9-quater - Special List

The Company shall establish and maintain, in the manner provided for keeping the shareholders' register, the Special List in which the shareholders that have requested the increased voting right are registered, upon their request.

The Special List contains the information specified in the applicable regulations and the Bylaws herewith.

The Special List is updated by the fifth trading day from the end of each calendar month and, in any case, by the trading day following the date as set forth in Article 83-sexies, paragraph 2 of the Legislative Decree 58/1998 (record date), pursuant to Articles 9-bis and 9-ter.

The Company shall proceed with cancellation from the Special List for withdrawal and upon request, also ex officio, of the party concerned, in the event it has been informed of the occurrence of events that result in the loss of the increased voting right or however the absence of the conditions for its acquisition, informing the Intermediary, in accordance with terms and conditions required by current regulations.

The Special List is subject to, if compatible, the provisions related to the shareholders' registry and any other provision on this subject for that concerning the disclosure of information and inspection rights of shareholders.

#### Article 10 - Convening, Chairing and Handling the Shareholders' Meetings

Both Ordinary and Extraordinary Shareholders' Meetings are deemed to have been validly convened and can approve resolutions by the majorities required pursuant to law. Shareholders' Meetings are chaired by the Chairman of the Board of Directors or, in his absence, by the Deputy Chairman (if one has been appointed) or a person designated by the Shareholders' Meeting, in that order.

The Chairman of the Meeting, who may rely on the assistance of specifically designated parties, is responsible for verifying that the Meeting has been properly convened, ascertaining the identity of the attendees and their right to attend, managing the Meeting and verifying voting results.

Upon a motion by the Chairman, the Shareholders' Meeting may appoint a secretary and, if necessary, two ballot counters.

The resolutions adopted by the Shareholders' Meeting are recorded in Minutes signed by the Chairman and the Secretary.

When required by law and whenever the Chairman deems it appropriate, the Minutes may be drawn up by a notary selected by the Chairman. In such cases, the notary shall also serve as secretary.

## **MANAGEMENT**

### **Article 11 - Board of Directors**

The Company is managed by a Board of Directors that can comprise between 7 and 16 members. Keeping these boundaries in mind, the Shareholders' Meeting determines the number of Directors who should serve on the Board at the time of their election and decides the length of their term of office, which, however, may not exceed three years. Directors may be re-elected.

In order to be allowed to serve as Directors, candidates must meet the requirements of the relevant laws and regulations. Directors must also possess the qualifications set forth in the provisional statutes currently in force. A minimum number of Directors must match the minimum number of Directors who, pursuant to the abovementioned statutes, are required to meet the independence requirements set forth in Article 148, Section 3, of Legislative Decree No. 58/1998. If a director fails to meet the abovementioned requirements, said Director shall be removed from office. An intervening inability by a Director to meet the abovementioned independence requirements will not automatically cause him or her to lose his or her office, provided that the number of Directors who meet the independence requirements is consistent with the statutory minimum.

The Board of Directors, in compliance with the laws currently in force on gender balance, is elected on the basis of slates of candidates filed by shareholders in the manner described below. In the abovementioned slates, candidates must be listed and identified in consecutive order.

Slates filed by shareholders, duly signed by the filers, must be deposited at the Company's registered office, where they must be available to anyone upon request, at least 25 (twentyfive) days prior to the date of the first call of the Shareholders' Meeting and must meet the additional disclosure and filing requirements set forth in the provisional regulations currently in force.

Each shareholder, shareholders who are parties to a shareholders' agreement that qualifies as such pursuant to Article 122 of Legislative Decree No. 58/1998, the Company's controlling party, its subsidiaries and joint ventures that qualify as such pursuant to Article 93 of Legislative Decree No. 58/1998, may not file or participate in the filing, directly or through a third party or a nominee, of more than one slate and may not vote for multiple slates. Each candidate can be included in only one slate, on penalty of losing the right to be elected. Nominations filed and votes cast in violation of this prohibition will not be attributed to any slate.



Slated of candidates may be filed only shareholders who, on their own or jointly with others, collectively own shares representing at least the percentage of share capital subscribed at the date the slate is filed, which is laid down and published by Consob under the Regulations adopted by virtue of Resolution 11971 of 14 May 1999, as subsequently amended and supplemented, will be communicated from time to time in the notice convening the Shareholders' Meeting to appoint the Board of Directors.

Slates must be accompanied by the following information: (i) the names of the shareholders who are filing the slate, the total percentage interest held; (ii) affidavits by which the individual candidates accept the nomination and attest, under their responsibility, that there are no issues that would impede their election or make it incompatible and that they possess the qualifications required pursuant to law to serve in the respective capacities; and (iii) *curricula vitae* setting forth the personal and professional qualifications of each candidate and indicating whether a candidate qualifies as an independent Director. In addition, a certification issued by an intermediary qualified pursuant to law confirming, at the time when a slate is filed with the Company, the ownership of the number of shares required for eligibility to file a slate must be filed within the deadline required by the regulations governing the publication of the slates by the Company.

Slates filed with a number equal to or with more than 3 candidates shall be composed of candidates belonging to both genders, as indicated in the notice convening the Shareholders' Meeting in accordance with the provisions currently in force on gender balance.

Slates filed in a manner that does not comply with the foregoing provisions shall be treated as if they were never filed.

The election of the Board Directors shall be carried out as follows:

- a) all except one of the Directors that need to be elected shall be taken from the slate that received the highest number of votes, in the consecutive order in which they are listed on the slate;
- b) the remaining Director shall be taken from a minority slate that is not connected in any way, directly or indirectly, with the shareholders who filed or voted for the slate referred to in paragraph a) above and has received the second highest number of votes cast by the shareholders, selecting the first of the candidates who are listed in consecutive order on the slate.

It being understood that, should the minority slate referred to in paragraph b) above fail to receive a percentage of the votes equal to at least half the required percentage for filing a slate, as stated above, all of the Directors that need to be elected shall be taken from the slate that received the highest number of votes referred to in paragraph a) above.

If the candidates elected in the manner described above do not include a sufficient number of Directors who meet the independence requirements that apply to Statutory Auditors pursuant to Article 148, Section 3, of Legislative Decree No. 58 of February 28, 1998 to achieve the minimum statutory percentage of the total number of elected Directors, the non-independent candidate elected last in consecutive order from the slate that received the highest number of votes, as referred to in Letter a), Paragraph Eight, of this Article,

shall be replaced with the first non-elected independent candidate who is listed next in consecutive order in the same slate or, otherwise, the first non-elected independent candidate listed in consecutive order on the other slates, based on the number of votes received by each candidate. This replacement procedure shall be applied repeatedly until the Board of Directors includes a number of Directors who meet the requirements of Article 148, Section 3, of Legislative Decree No. 58 of February 28, 1998 equal to at least the statutory minimum. If this procedure fails to produce the result explained above, the replacement will be carried out by means of a resolution approved by the Shareholders' Meeting with a plurality of the votes, after the names of the candidates that meet the abovementioned requirements have been placed in nomination.

Moreover, if the candidates elected with the manner above described does not comply with the laws currently in force on gender balance, the candidate of the gender more represented elected as the latest in consecutive order from the slate that received the highest number of votes shall be replaced by the first candidate of the gender less represented in consecutive order not elected taken by the same slate. This replacing procedure will be applied until the composition of the Board of Directors comply with the laws currently in force on gender balance. If this replacing procedure does not assure the gender balance, the replacing will be carried out by shareholders' meeting resolving with majority required pursuant to law, upon submission of candidates belonging to the gender less represented.

If only one slate is filed or if no slate is filed, the Shareholders' Meeting shall approve its resolutions with the majorities required by law without being required to comply with the procedure described above, without prejudice to the compliance of the regulations in force concerning gender balance.

If one or more Directors cease to be in office during the course of the year, provided the majority of Board members are still Directors elected by the Shareholders' Meeting, they shall be replaced in the manner described below, in accordance with the provisions of Article 2386 of the Italian Civil Code:

- a) The Board of Directors nominates as replacements candidates taken from the same slate to which the Directors no longer in office belonged and the Shareholders' Meeting votes with the majorities required pursuant to law and in accordance with the principle described above;
- b) Should there be no unelected candidates left in the abovementioned slate of candidates or candidates with the required qualification or if the provisions of Letter a) above cannot be complied with for any reason, the Board of Directors and the Shareholders' Meeting elect replacements with the majorities required pursuant to law, without slate voting.

In all cases, the Board of Directors and the Shareholders' Meeting shall carry out the election in a manner that will result in (i) the election of a total number of independent Directors equal to at least the minimum number required by the relevant statute provisionally in force and (ii) compliance with the laws currently in force on gender balance.

If the majority of the Directors elected by the Board of Directors ceases to be in office, the entire Board of Directors shall be deemed to have resigned and a Shareholders' Meeting must be convened promptly by the Directors still in office to elect a new Board.

If the number of elected Directors is less than the maximum allowed by the first paragraph of this Article, while the Board of Directors is in office, the Shareholders' Meeting may increase their number up to the maximum referred to in the abovementioned first paragraph.

Additional Directors shall be elected with the majority of votes required pursuant to law.

#### Article 12 - Corporate Governance Posts - Chairman

The Board of Directors elects from among its members a Chairman and, if appropriate, a Deputy Chairman. The Board may also appoint one or more Managing Directors and a permanent Secretary, who need not to be a Director.

The Chairman presides over the meetings of the Board of Directors. If the President is absent or incapacitated, he is replaced by the Deputy Chairman or the oldest Director, in this order.

#### Article 13 - Meetings of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors meets at the Company's registered office, or at a different location. Board meetings are called by the Chairman, whenever he deems it appropriate, or upon a request by the Managing Director (if one has been appointed) or at least three Directors, without prejudice to the rights of other parties to call Board meetings pursuant to law.

If the Chairman is absent or incapacitated, Board of Directors meetings are called by the party who is replacing him in accordance with the last paragraph of Article 12.

Notice convening the Board meetings shall be given by means of a registered letter, fax or e-mail sent at least three days before (in urgent cases, by telegram, fax or e-mail sent at least twenty-four hours before) the date of the meeting to all Directors and Statutory Auditors in office at the domiciles or addresses which they provided.

The notice convening the meeting shall list the day, time and place of the meeting and the meeting's Agenda. Compatibly with the need for confidentiality, the Chairman shall provide the Directors in advance with adequate information about the items on the Agenda.

The Board of Directors may validly approve resolutions even in the absence of a formal notice, provided all Directors and Statutory Auditors in office are present.

Participation in and attendance at meetings of the Board of Directors - should the Chairman or anyone acting in their stead deem it necessary - may take place, where permitted by the laws in force at the time, also exclusively via means of telecommunication, provided that all those entitled may participate and attend, may be identified and are allowed to follow the meeting and intervene in real time in the discussion.

On the occasion of Board meetings, but not less frequently than once a quarter, the Board of Directors and the Board of Statutory Auditors shall be informed by the corporate governance bodies to whom powers have been delegated about transactions with a material impact on the Company's income statement, financial position and balance sheet, particularly when Directors have an interest in these transactions, either directly or on behalf of third parties, or the transactions could be influenced by the party that exercises management and coordination authority over the Company.

When timing considerations require it, the abovementioned information may be provided to the Board of Statutory auditors at meetings of the Executive Committee.

#### Article 14 - Resolutions of the Board of Directors

Meetings of the Board of Directors shall be deemed to have been validly convened when the majority of the Directors in office is present.

Resolutions are adopted with a majority of the votes of the Directors attending the meeting. In case of a tie, the Chairman has the tie-breaking vote.

#### Article 15 - Powers of the Board of Directors

The Board of Directors has full powers to manage the Company. The Board of Directors, specifying the powers that it is delegating, may:

- a) appoint some of its members to an Executive Committee, to which it may delegate some of its attributions, except for those expressly reserved for its jurisdiction pursuant to law, determining its powers and rules of operation;
- b) delegate some of its powers, specifying the limits thereof, to one or more of its members and entrust them with special assignments;
- c) establish committees, determining their composition and tasks.

The Board of Directors, acting with the mandatory input of the Board of Statutory Auditors, shall appoint and dismiss the Accounting Documents Officer required pursuant to Article 154-bis of Legislative Decree No. 58 of February 24, 1998 and determines his or her compensation. The Corporate Accounting Documents Officer must meet the integrity requirements of the relevant statutes currently in force for those who perform administrative and management functions, as well as professional requirements that include specific expertise in administrative and accounting issues. Expertise in these areas must be verified by the Board of Directors and must be the result of work performed in a position of sufficiently high responsibility for an adequate length of time.

Pursuant to Article 2365 of the Italian Civil Code, the Board of Directors also has jurisdiction (which may not be delegated to anyone but may be ceded to the Shareholders' Meeting) over the adoption of resolutions concerning the following:

- mergers and demergers, when allowed pursuant to law;
- setting up or closing branch offices;
- the reduction of the share capital in the event of withdrawal by Shareholders;
- amendments to the Bylaws to comply with regulatory requirements;
- the transfer of the company's headquarters within the national territory.

#### Article 16 - Remuneration of Directors

Directors are entitled to reimbursement of expenses incurred in the course of their duties.

The Shareholders' Meeting may set a total amount as compensation for all of the Directors, except for those who have been delegated to perform operational functions.

The compensation of these Directors shall be determined by the Board of Directors with the input of the Board of Statutory Auditors.

As an alternative to the provisions of the preceding paragraphs, the Shareholders' Meeting may exercise its right to set a total amount as compensation for all of the Directors, including those entrusted with special tasks.

#### Article 17 - General Manager

The Board of Directors may appoint one or more General Managers, determining their powers, which may include the right to appoint representatives and grant powers of attorney for individual transactions or classes of transactions.

General Managers shall attend the meetings of the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee and may provide non-binding advice on the items on the meeting Agenda.

### **STATUTORY AUDITORS - BOARD OF STATUTORY AUDITORS AND INDEPENDENT AUDITORS**

#### Article 18 - Board of Statutory Auditors

The Board of Statutory Auditors comprises 3 (three) Statutory Auditors and 2 (two) Alternates, who are elected for a term of office of 3 (three) years and may be reelected. Statutory Auditors must meet the requirements of the relevant laws currently in force, including those concerning the number of corporate governance posts that may be held concurrently.

Anyone who may be in a position that prevents him or her from being elected or may be otherwise unelectable or does not meet the requirements of professionalism, integrity and independence set forth in the laws currently in force may not serve as a Statutory Auditor and, if elected, shall automatically forfeit their office.

Specifically, insofar as the professionalism requirements are concerned, as set forth (if applicable) in Article 1, Section 3, of Ministerial Decree No. 162 of March 30, 2000, which makes reference to Section 2, Letters b) and c) of the abovementioned Article 1, it shall be understood that "subject matters that are relevant to the Company's business" shall mean those related to the health and medical fields.

The Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting shall elect the Statutory Auditors and their Alternates in the manner specified below, and in compliance with the laws currently in force on gender balance.

Shareholders representing at least the percentage of the share capital required by the Bylaws for the submission of slates concerning the appointment of the members of the Board of Directors may submit serially numbered slates of candidates. The slates must be deposited at the Company's registered office at least 25 (twenty-five) days prior to the date of the first calling of the Shareholders' Meeting, upon penalty of becoming invalid, without prejudice to any additional disclosure and filing requirements that may be set forth in relevant laws and regulations, including temporary provisions.

The slate consisting of names of one or more candidates marked with a progressive number shall specify whether each candidate is standing for election as a Statutory Auditor or as an Alternate.

Slates filed with a number equal to or with more than 3 candidates shall be composed of candidates belonging to both genders so that the first two candidates for the post of Statutory Auditor and the first two candidates for the post of Alternates belong to different genders.

Each shareholder, shareholders who are parties to a shareholders' agreement that qualifies as such pursuant to Article 122 of Legislative Decree No. 58/1998, the Company's controlling party, its subsidiaries and joint ventures that qualify as such pursuant to Article 93 of Legislative Decree No. 58/1998, may not file or participate in the filing, directly or through a third party or a nominee, of more than one slate and may not vote for multiple slates. Each candidate can be included on only one slate, on penalty of losing the right to be elected. Nominations filed and votes cast in violation of this prohibition will not be attributed to any slate.

The slates must be accompanied by:

- a) Information regarding the identity of shareholders who filed the slates, indicating the total percentage of equity investment held;
- b) An affidavit by the shareholders different from those who hold, jointly or individually, a controlling or relative majority interest attesting that they are not linked with the latter as a result of transactions such as those defined in the relevant laws and regulations currently in force;
- c) detailed information about the candidates' backgrounds, affidavits by the candidates attesting that they meet statutory requirements and accept the nomination and listings of any management and control posts held by the candidates at other companies.

In addition, a certification issued by an intermediary qualified pursuant to law confirming, at the time when a slate is filed with the Company, the ownership of the number of shares required for eligibility to file a slate must be filed within the deadline required by the regulations governing the publication of the slates by the Company.

If the conditions set forth above are not complied with, the affected slate shall be treated as if it had never been filed.

The results of the balloting shall reflect the following process: the Statutory Auditor candidate listed 1 (first) in the slate that received the second highest number of votes and that, pursuant to laws and regulations currently in force, is not in any way linked, directly or indirectly, with the shareholders who filed the slate that received the highest number of votes is elected to the post of Chairman of the Board of Statutory Auditors; the candidates listed, respectively, 1 (first) and 2 (second) in the slate that received the highest number of votes, as referred to in this paragraph, are elected to the post of Statutory Auditor. Alternate candidates who are listed 1 (first) in the slates that received the highest and second highest number of votes are elected to the post of Alternate.

If two or more lists receive the same number of votes, a new balloting is held. If the result is again a tie, the slate filed by the shareholders who own the largest percentage interest or, alternatively, the slate filed by the largest number of shareholders shall prevail.

Moreover, if with the manner above described the composition of the Board of Statutory Auditors with reference to the Statutory Auditors, does not comply with the laws currently in force on gender balance, the necessary replacements, in consecutive order, with candidates running for the election as Statutory Auditors from the slate that received the highest number of votes shall be carried out.

If only one slate of candidates is filed, all Statutory Auditors and Alternates are elected from that slate and in compliance with the laws currently in force on gender balance.

If a Statutory Auditor is removed from office, he/she is replaced by an Alternate taken from the same slate as the Statutory Auditor who is being replaced. The replacing Alternate will remain in office until the next Shareholders' Meeting.

If no slates are filed, the Shareholders' Meeting shall adopt the relevant resolutions with the majorities required pursuant to law and in compliance with the laws currently in force on gender balance.

If a Statutory Auditor needs to be replaced, he/she is replaced by an Alternate taken from the same slate as the Statutory Auditor who is being replaced, it being understood that the Chairmanship of the Board of Statutory Auditors must be held by a minority Statutory auditor. It being understood that the composition of the Board of Statutory Auditors shall comply with the laws currently in force on gender balance.

When the Shareholders' Meeting needs to elect replacement Statutory Auditors and/or Alternates, it shall proceed as follows: if the Statutory Auditors that need to be replaced had been elected from the majority slate, they shall be elected by a plurality of the votes, without any slate requirements; if, on the other hand, the Statutory Auditors that need to be replaced had been elected from the minority slate, the Statutory Auditors are elected by a plurality of the votes taking them from the slate to which the Statutory Auditors who are being replaced belonged.

If, for any reason, the use of the abovementioned procedures would not result in the replacement of Statutory Auditors designated by minority shareholders, the Shareholders' Meeting shall act by a plurality of the votes. However, in the ballot counting process, the votes cast by shareholders who, based on disclosures provided pursuant to current laws, control, directly or indirectly or jointly with other members of a shareholders' agreement, as defined in Article 122 of Legislative Decree No. 58/1998, a majority of the votes that may be cast at a Shareholders' Meeting and shareholders who control, are controlled by or are subject to joint control by the former shall not be counted.

The replacing procedures mentioned above shall in any case comply with the laws currently in force on gender balance.

The Shareholders' Meeting shall determine the amount of the compensation payable to the members of the Board of Statutory Auditors, in accordance with the laws currently in force.

The Board of Statutory Auditors shall perform the tasks and activities required pursuant to law.

The Statutory Auditors, acting either jointly or independently, may ask the Directors to provide details and clarifications about the information provided to them and, more generally, about the results of the Company's operations or specific transactions, and may at any time carry out inspections and audits and request information, pursuant to law.

Moreover, two members of the Board of Statutory Auditors, acting jointly, may convene a Shareholders' Meeting.

The Board of Statutory Auditors shall meet at least once every 90 days.

Meetings of the Board of Statutory Auditors may be held by teleconference or videoconference, provided that all participants can be identified, are able to follow the discussion and participate in real time in the discussion of the items on the Agenda and can receive, transmit and view documents.

#### Article 19 - Statutory audit

Legal audits and accounting control is exercised by independent auditors who are listed in the corresponding register according to the provisions of laws.

### **LEGAL REPRESENTATION**

#### Article 20 - Representatives of the Company

The Chairman of the Board of Directors is the Company's legal representative vis-à-vis third parties and in legal proceedings.

The Deputy Chairman (if one has been appointed), the Managing Directors and any other Directors who have been entrusted with special assignments on terms determined by the Board of Directors may also act as the Company's legal representatives.

### **FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

#### Article 21 - Fiscal Year – Financial Statements

The fiscal year ends each year on December 31.

#### Article 22 - Appropriation of Net Profit

After allocating the required amount to the statutory reserve, until it reaches the maximum amount required pursuant to law, the net profit shown in the financial statements shall be distributed to the shareholders or used for any other purposes that the Shareholders' Meeting may choose, upon a motion by the Board of Directors, including the establishment of special-purpose provisions.

#### Article 23 - Interim Dividends

The Board of Directors may approve the distribution of interim dividends, when permissible under the laws in force, in the manner and with the procedures set forth in said laws.

### **LIQUIDATION AND GENERAL PROVISIONS**

#### Article 24 - Liquidation

In addition to instances of statutory liquidation, the Company may be liquidated upon the approval of a motion by the Shareholders' Meeting.

If the Company is liquidated, the Shareholders' Meeting shall determine the liquidation procedure and shall appoint one or more liquidators, determining their powers.

#### Article 25 - Reference Law



All matters not covered by these Bylaws shall be governed by the provisions of the applicable laws.

~~October 4<sup>th</sup>, 2021~~ February 28<sup>th</sup>, 2025