



Eni S.p.A.

*(incorporated with limited liability in the Republic of Italy)
as Issuer and as Guarantor of the Notes issued by*

eni finance international SA

*(incorporated with limited liability in the Kingdom of Belgium)
as Issuer*

Euro 20,000,000,000

**EURO MEDIUM TERM NOTE PROGRAMME WITH A MATURITY OF MORE
THAN 12 MONTHS FROM THE DATE OF ORIGINAL ISSUE**

Under the Euro Medium Term Note Programme (the "**Programme**") described in this Debt Issuance Programme Base Prospectus (the "**Base Prospectus**"), each of Eni S.p.A. ("**Eni**" and the "**Company**") and eni finance international SA ("**EFI**" and, in its capacity as an issuer of Notes (as defined below), together with Eni in such capacity, the "**Issuers**" and each of EFI and Eni, in such capacity, individually, an "**Issuer**"), in accordance with the Distribution Agreement (as defined on page 140) and the Agency Agreement (as defined on page 54) and subject to compliance with all relevant laws, regulations and directives, may from time to time issue Euro Medium Term Notes (the "**Notes**"). Notes issued by Eni ("**Eni Notes**") will constitute *obbligazioni* pursuant to Article 2410 et seq. of the Italian Civil Code. Notes issued by EFI ("**EFI Notes**") will be unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed as to payments of principal, premium (if any) and interest (if any) by Eni (in such capacity, the "**Guarantor**"). The aggregate nominal amount of Notes outstanding will not at any time exceed euro 20,000,000,000 (or the equivalent in other currencies).

Application has been made to the Luxembourg Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier (the "**CSSF**"), in its capacity as competent authority under the Luxembourg Act dated 10 July 2005 (the "**Luxembourg Prospectus Act**") relating to prospectuses for securities, for the approval of this Base Prospectus as a base prospectus for the purpose of Article 5.4 of Directive 2003/71/EC, as amended (the "**Prospectus Directive**"). Pursuant to article 7(7) of the Luxembourg Prospectus Act, by approving this prospectus, the CSSF gives no undertaking as to the economic and financial soundness of the Notes to be issued hereunder or the quality or solvency of the Issuers.

Application has also been made to the Luxembourg Stock Exchange for the Notes described in this Base Prospectus to be admitted to the official list of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange (the "**Official List**") and to be admitted to trading on the regulated market of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange during the period of 12 months after the date hereof. The Luxembourg Stock Exchange's regulated market is a regulated market for the purpose of Directive 2004/39/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on markets in financial instruments. The Programme also permits Notes to be issued on the basis that they will not be admitted to listing, trading and/or quotation by any listing authority, stock exchange and/or quotation system or to be admitted to listing, trading and/or quotation by such other or further listing authorities, stock exchanges and/or quotation systems. The relevant Final Terms (as defined herein) in respect of any Notes will specify whether or not such Notes will be listed on the Official List and admitted to trading on the regulated market of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and/or such other listing authority, stock exchange and/or quotation system, as the case may be, on or before the date of issue of the Notes of each Tranche (as defined on page 48).

The minimum denomination of all Notes issued under the Programme shall be euro 100,000 and integral multiples of euro 1,000 in excess thereof (or its equivalent in any other currency as at the date of issue of the Notes).

Each Series (as defined on page 47) of Eni Notes in bearer form will be represented on issue by a temporary global note in bearer form (each, a "**temporary Global Note**") or a permanent global note in bearer form (each, a "**permanent Global Note**") and, together with the temporary Global Note, the "**Global Notes**"). EFI Notes will be in bearer form only and each Series will be represented on issue by a permanent global note in bearer form (each, a "**permanent Global Note**"). Bearer Notes cannot be physically delivered in Belgium. Upon exchange into Definitive Notes (as defined herein), EFI will arrange for the bearer form Notes to be delivered outside Belgium. Notes in registered form will be represented by registered certificates (each a, "**Certificate**"), one Certificate being issued in respect of each Noteholder's (as defined herein) entire holding of Registered Notes of one Series. Registered Notes issued in global form will be represented by registered global certificates ("**Global Certificates**"). If a Global Certificate is held under the New Safekeeping Structure (the "**NSS**"), the Global Certificate will be delivered on or prior to the original issue date of the relevant Tranche to a Common Safekeeper for Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg. In the case of Eni Notes, if the Global Notes are stated in the applicable Final Terms to be issued in new global note ("**NGN**") form, the Global Notes will be delivered on or prior to the original issue date of the relevant Tranche to a common safekeeper (the "**Common Safekeeper**") for Euroclear Bank SA/NV ("**Euroclear**") and Clearstream Banking S.A. ("**Clearstream, Luxembourg**") (the "**Common Depository**").

Global Notes which are not issued in NGN form ("**Classic Global Notes**" or "**CGNs**") and Global Certificates which are not held under the NSS may (or in the case of Notes listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, will) be deposited on the issue date of the relevant Tranche with a common depository on behalf of Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg. Global Notes issued by EFI will be deposited with the operator of the NBB Securities Settlement System (as defined herein), currently being the National Bank of Belgium or any successor thereto (the "**NBB**"). Accordingly, EFI Notes will be subject to the applicable settlement regulations, including the Belgian law of 6 August 1993 on transactions in certain securities, its implementing Belgian Royal Decrees of 26 May 1994 and 14 June 1994 and the rules of the NBB Securities Settlement System and its annexes, as issued or modified by the NBB from time to time (together the "**NBB Securities Settlement System Regulations**"). Upon deposit, the Global Notes will be immobilised. The nominal amount of the Notes will be credited to holders having a book-entry interest in the Global Notes, to the securities accounts they hold with participants in the NBB Securities Settlement System. Global Notes issued by EFI can only be exchanged in Definitive Notes in certain limited circumstances. The provisions governing the exchange of interests in Global Notes for other Global Notes and Definitive Notes (as defined on page 88) are described in "Overview of Provisions Relating to the Notes while in Global Form".

The Programme has been rated "BBB+" by Standard & Poor's Credit Market Services Europe Ltd ("**Standard & Poor's**") and "Baa1" by Moody's Investors Service, Limited ("**Moody's**"). Standard & Poor's and Moody's are established in the European Union and registered under Regulation (EC) No 1060/2009 (as amended) on credit rating agencies (the "**CRA Regulation**"), as set out in the list of credit rating agencies registered in accordance with the CRA Regulation published on the website of the European Securities and Markets Authority ("**ESMA**") at <http://www.esma.europa.eu/page/List-registered-and-certified-CRAs>, pursuant to the CRA Regulation. Tranches of Notes issued under the Programme may be rated or unrated. Where a Tranche of Notes is to be rated, such ratings may not necessarily be the same as the ratings assigned to the Programme and shall be specified in the relevant Final Terms. A security rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be subject to suspension, reduction or withdrawal at any time by the assigning rating agency. Whether or not each credit rating applied for in relation to any Tranche of Notes will be treated as having been issued by a credit rating agency established in the European Union and registered under the CRA Regulation will be disclosed in the relevant Final Terms.

Notes issued under the Programme will not be offered or sold to "consumers" within the meaning of the Belgian Code of Economic Law (*Wetboek van economisch recht/Code de droit économique*).

Prospective investors should have regard to the factors described under the section headed "Risk Factors" in this Base Prospectus. The Base Prospectus does not describe all of the risks of an investment in the Notes.

The issue price and the amount of the relevant Notes will be determined at the time of the offering of each Tranche based on then prevailing market conditions.

Arranger for the Programme

Goldman Sachs International

Dealers

**Banca IMI
BNP PARIBAS
Deutsche Bank
HSBC
Morgan Stanley
UBS Investment Bank**

**Barclays
Credit Suisse
Goldman Sachs International
J.P. Morgan
NatWest Markets
UniCredit Bank**

This Base Prospectus comprises two base prospectuses in respect of each of Eni and EFI for the purposes of Article 5.4 of the Prospectus Directive and for the purpose of giving information with regard to the Issuers, the Guarantor and its consolidated subsidiaries taken as a whole (the “Group”), and the Notes and the Guarantee (as defined herein) which, according to the particular nature of each Issuer, the Guarantor and the Notes, is necessary to enable investors to make an informed assessment of the assets and liabilities, financial position, profit and losses and prospects of such Issuer and the Guarantor.

Each Issuer (with respect to itself) and the Guarantor (with respect to itself and jointly and severally with EFI) (the addresses of the registered office of the Issuers and the Guarantor appear on page 160 of this Base Prospectus) accepts responsibility for the information contained in this Base Prospectus. To the best of the knowledge of each Issuer (with respect to itself) and the Guarantor (with respect to itself and jointly and severally with EFI) (each having taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case), the information contained in this Base Prospectus is in accordance with the facts in all material respects and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of such information in any material respect, in each case in the context of the issue of Notes under the Programme.

This Base Prospectus is to be read in conjunction with all documents which are deemed to be incorporated herein by reference (see “Documents Incorporated by Reference”).

No person has been authorised to give any information or to make any representation other than those contained in this Base Prospectus in connection with the Programme or with the issue or sale of the Notes and, if given or made, such information or representation must not be relied upon as having been authorised by the Issuers, the Guarantor or any of the Dealers or the Arranger (as defined in “General Description of the Programme”). Neither the delivery of this Base Prospectus nor any sale made in connection herewith shall, under any circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of the Issuers or the Guarantor since the date hereof or the date upon which this Base Prospectus has been most recently amended or supplemented or that there has been no adverse change in the financial position of either of the Issuers or the Guarantor since the date hereof or the date upon which this Base Prospectus has been most recently amended or supplemented or that any other information supplied in connection with the Programme is correct as of any time subsequent to the date on which it is supplied or, if different, the date indicated in the document containing the same.

The Notes issued under the Programme are not intended for sale or distribution to, or to be held by, persons in any jurisdiction other than “professional”, “qualified” or “sophisticated” investors (within the meaning of any applicable laws), including persons whose ordinary activities involve them acquiring, holding, managing or disposing of investments (as principal or agent) for the purposes of their businesses or otherwise in circumstances which have not resulted and will not result in an offer to the public in any country or jurisdiction in which action for that purpose is required. The distribution of this Base Prospectus and the offering or sale of the Notes in certain jurisdictions may be restricted by any applicable laws. Persons into whose possession this Base Prospectus comes are required by the Issuers, the Guarantor, the Dealers and the Arranger to inform themselves about and to observe any such restriction. The Notes have not been and will not be registered under the United States Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”), and include Notes in bearer form that are subject to U.S. tax law requirements. Subject to certain exceptions, Notes may not be offered, sold or delivered within the United States or to U.S. persons.

PROHIBITION OF SALES TO EEA RETAIL INVESTORS – The Notes are not intended, from 1 January 2018, to be offered, sold or otherwise made available to and, with effect from such date,

should not be offered, sold or otherwise made available to any retail investor in the European Economic Area (“EEA”). For these purposes, a retail investor means a person who is one (or more) of: (i) a retail client as defined in point (11) of Article 4(1) of Directive 2014/65/EU (“MiFID II”); (ii) a customer within the meaning of Directive 2002/92/EC (“IMD”), where that customer would not qualify as a professional client as defined in point (10) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II; or (iii) not a qualified investor as defined in the Prospectus Directive. Consequently, no key information document required by Regulation (EU) No 1286/2014 (the “PRIIPs Regulation”) for offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the EEA has been prepared and therefore offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the EEA may be unlawful under the PRIIPs Regulation.

Notes issued under the Programme will not be offered or sold to “consumers” within the meaning of the Belgian Code of Economic Law (*Wetboek van economisch recht/Code de droit économique*).

For a description of certain restrictions on offers and sales of Notes and on distribution of this Base Prospectus, see “Plan of Distribution” below.

This Base Prospectus does not constitute nor shall it be construed as an offer of, or an invitation by or on behalf of the Issuers, the Guarantor or the Dealers to subscribe for, or purchase, any Notes.

To the fullest extent permitted by law, none of the Dealers or the Arranger accepts any responsibility for the contents of this Base Prospectus. The Arranger and each Dealer accordingly disclaim all and any liability whether arising in tort or contract which it might otherwise have in respect of the content of this Base Prospectus. None of this Base Prospectus nor any other financial statements nor any document incorporated by reference herein is intended to provide the basis of any credit or other evaluation and should not be considered as a recommendation by either of the Issuers, the Guarantor, the Arranger or the Dealers that any recipient of this Base Prospectus or any other financial statements should purchase the Notes. Each potential purchaser of Notes should determine for itself the relevance of the information contained in this Base Prospectus and its purchase of Notes should be based upon such investigation as it deems necessary.

None of the Dealers or the Arranger undertakes to review the financial condition or affairs of the Issuers or the Guarantor during the life of the arrangements contemplated by this Base Prospectus nor to advise any investor or potential investor in the Notes of any information coming to the attention of any of the Dealers or the Arranger.

In connection with the issue of any Tranche (as defined in “General Description of the Programme — Method of Issue”), the Dealer or Dealers (if any) named as the stabilising manager(s) (the “Stabilising Manager(s)”) in the applicable Final Terms (or any person acting on behalf of any Stabilising Manager(s)) may over-allot Notes or effect transactions with a view to supporting the market price of the Notes at a level higher than that which might otherwise prevail. However, stabilisation may not necessarily occur. Any stabilisation action may begin on or after the date on which adequate public disclosure of the terms of the offer of the relevant Tranche is made and, if begun, may cease at any time, but it must end no later than the earlier of 30 days after the issue date of the relevant Tranche and 60 days after the date of the allotment of the relevant Tranche. Any stabilisation action or over-allotment must be conducted by the relevant Stabilising Manager(s) (or any person acting on behalf of any Stabilising Manager(s)) in accordance with all applicable laws and rules.

In this Base Prospectus, unless otherwise specified or the context otherwise requires, all references to “£” or “Sterling” are to the currency of the United Kingdom, all references to “U.S. dollars” are to the currency of the United States of America and all references to “€”, “euro” and “Euro” are to

the lawful currency introduced at the start of the third stage of the European Economic and Monetary Union pursuant to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, as amended from time to time.

The language of this Base Prospectus is English. Any foreign language text that is included with or within this document, or in any document incorporated by reference in this Base Prospectus, has been included for convenience purposes only and does not form part of this Base Prospectus.

In compliance with the requirements of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, this Base Prospectus is and, in the case of Notes listed on the Official List and admitted to trading on the regulated market of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, the relevant Final Terms will be, available on the website of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange (*www.bourse.lu*).

For the avoidance of doubt, the contents of any websites referred to herein do not form part of this Base Prospectus.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
RISK FACTORS	6
DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE.....	40
PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT AND DRAWDOWN PROSPECTUS	46
GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PROGRAMME	47
TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE NOTES	54
OVERVIEW OF PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE NOTES WHILE IN GLOBAL FORM	84
USE OF PROCEEDS.....	94
ENI	95
EFI	124
BELGIAN TAXATION	126
ITALIAN TAXATION	131
LUXEMBOURG TAXATION.....	138
TAXATION — FATCA WITHHOLDING.....	139
PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION	140
FORM OF FINAL TERMS.....	144
GENERAL INFORMATION	156

RISK FACTORS

The Issuers and the Guarantor believe that the following factors may affect their ability to fulfil their respective obligations under the Notes issued under the Programme and, in the case of the Guarantor, the Guarantee. All of these factors are contingencies which may or may not occur and the Issuers and the Guarantor are not in a position to express a view on the likelihood of any such contingency occurring.

Factors which the Issuers and the Guarantor believe may be material for the purpose of assessing the market risks associated with the Notes issued under the Programme and, in the case of the Guarantor, the Guarantee are also described below.

The Issuers and the Guarantor believe that the factors described below represent the principal risks inherent in investing in the Notes issued under the Programme, but the Issuers and the Guarantor may be unable to pay interest, principal or other amounts on or in connection with any Notes and, in the case of the Guarantor, the Guarantee for other unknown reasons and the Issuers and the Guarantor do not represent that the statements below regarding the risks of holding any Notes are exhaustive. Prospective investors should also read the detailed information set out elsewhere in this Base Prospectus (including any documents incorporated by reference herein) and reach their own views prior to making any investment decision.

Risk factors relating to the Issuers, the Guarantor and their activities

Risk Factors relating to the Issuers, the Guarantor and their activities

Eni's operating results and cash flow and future rate of growth are exposed to the effects of fluctuating prices of crude oil, natural gas, oil products and chemicals

Prices of oil and natural gas have a history of volatility due to many factors that are beyond Eni's control. These factors include among other things:

- global and regional dynamics of oil and gas supply and demand. From mid-2014, the oil industry has been negatively affected by a sharp price downturn driven by global oversupplies and a slowdown in macroeconomic growth. Over this time span, the price of crude oil has lost approximately 50% of its value. In 2016, after dropping below \$30 per barrel (“BBL”), the price of Brent crude started to recover supported by a less unfavourable supply-demand balance and the agreement sealed in late 2016 by producing countries belonging to the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (“OPEC”) and other non-member countries to cut the output. In the first quarter of 2017, the oil price recovery strengthened. However, in the second quarter 2017, this trend weakened with prices for the Brent marker losing up to \$10/BBL from the \$54 average recorded in the first quarter. This slowdown was caused by faster than anticipated ramp-up of production in Libya and Nigeria (these OPEC countries were exempted from cuts), the resumption of US unconventional productions and high worldwide crude oil stockpiles. Eni believes that this reversal in oil price trend is temporary, since in the second half of the year, the full impact of the OPEC cuts will help crude oil market to achieve a better balance. OPEC, whose initiative was also upheld by ten non-OPEC producing countries (including Russia), decided to cut production by 1.8 million barrels per day compared to the levels in October 2016. This level was reached by all the OPEC countries pushing up production to full capacity, and will be in force until March 2018. Against this backdrop, based on the latest IEA estimates and Eni's forecasts, management has retained its view of a production shortfall materializing in 2017, which will support crude oil prices in the second half of the year. In conclusion, Eni's management has retained its 2017 pricing assumptions of the Brent crude oil marker at 55 \$/BBL adopted in the Company's 2017-2020 strategic plan. These assumptions are in line with the market consensus of the major investment banks. Looking forward, management retains a long-term price forecast of \$70/BBL for the Brent benchmark crude in 2020 real terms (i.e. \$72 in 2021 when incorporating a 2% long-term inflationary rate) based on the assumption

that global oil markets will rebalance driven by the effects of the reduced investments made by international oil companies during the downturn, while global oil consumptions are expected to grow at a moderate pace;

- global political developments, including sanctions imposed on certain producing countries and conflict situations;
- global economic and financial market conditions;
- the influence of the OPEC over world supply and therefore oil prices;
- prices and availability of alternative sources of energy (e.g., nuclear, coal and renewables);
- weather conditions;
- operational issues;
- governmental regulations and actions;
- success in development and deployment of new technologies for the recovery of crude oil and natural gas reserves and technological advances affecting energy consumption; and
- the effect of worldwide energy conservation and environmental protection efforts intended to reduce greenhouse gas (“GHG”) emissions from human activities.

All these factors can affect the global balance between demand and supply for oil and prices of oil.

Price fluctuations may have a material effect on the Group’s results of operations and cash flow. Lower oil prices from one year to another negatively affect the Group’s consolidated results of operations and cash flow, because revenues are price sensitive; such current prices are reflected in revenues recognized in the Exploration & Production segment at the time of the price change, whereas expenses in this segment are either fixed or less sensitive to changes in crude oil prices than revenues. Based on the current portfolio of oil and gas assets, Eni’s management estimates that the Company’s consolidated net profit varies by approximately euro 200 million for each one dollar change in the price of the Brent crude oil benchmark with respect to the price case assumed in Eni’s financial projections for 2017 at 55 \$/BBL. Free cash flow is expected to reduce/increase by a similar amount.

In addition to the adverse effect on revenues, profitability and cash flow, lower oil and gas prices could result in debooking of proved reserves, if they become uneconomic in this type of environment, and asset impairments.

Depending on the significance and speed of a decrease in crude oil prices, Eni may also need to review investment decisions and the viability of development projects. Lower oil and gas prices over prolonged periods may also adversely affect Eni’s results of operations and cash flow and hence the funds available to finance expansion projects, further reducing the Company’s ability to grow future production and revenues. In addition, they may reduce returns from development projects, either planned or implemented, forcing the Company to reschedule, postpone or cancel development projects. The Group is currently planning a capital budget of approximately euro 31.6 billion in the next four years, excluding expenditures associated with assets which the Group is planning to divest. This capital budget is significantly lower than the Group’s previous financial projections, down by 8% on a constant exchange rate basis, which reflect management’s approach to be more selective in its spending decisions in a low oil-price environment.

In response to weakened oil and gas industry conditions and resulting revisions made to rating agency commodity price assumptions, lower commodity prices may also reduce the Group’s access to capital and lead to a downgrade or other negative rating action with respect to the Group’s credit rating by rating agencies,

including Standard & Poor's Ratings Services ("S&P") and Moody's Investor Services Inc ("Moody's"). These downgrades may negatively affect the Group's cost of capital, increase the Group's financial expenses, and may limit the Group's ability to access capital markets and execute aspects of the Group's business plans.

Eni estimates that movements in oil prices impact approximately 50 per cent. of Eni's current production. The remaining portion of Eni's current production is insulated from crude oil price movements considering that the Company's property portfolio is characterized by a sizeable presence of production sharing contracts, where, due to the cost recovery mechanism, the Company is entitled to a larger number of barrels in case of a fall in crude oil prices. (See the specific risks of the Exploration & Production segment in "*Risks associated with the exploration and production of oil and natural gas*" below).

Because of the above mentioned risks, an extended continuation of the current commodity price environment, or further declines in commodity prices, will materially and adversely affect the Group's business prospects, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, liquidity, ability to finance planned capital expenditures and commitments and may impact shareholder returns, including dividends and the share price.

In gas markets, price volatility reflects the dynamics of demand and supply for natural gas. Over recent years, in the face of weak demand dynamics in Europe due to the economic downturn and competition from coal and renewable sources in the production of gas-fired power, gas supplies in Europe have continued to rise. Factors underlying this rise comprise the increased availability of liquefied natural gas ("LNG") on a global scale, which in the future will be fuelled by an expected growth in LNG exports from the U.S. and the Asia-Pacific region, and volumes of contracted supplies of European gas wholesalers under long-term arrangements with take-or-pay clauses. See also the other trends described in the risk factors relating to Eni's Gas & Power business below. The increased liquidity of European hubs has put significant downward pressure on spot prices. Eni expects those trends to continue in the foreseeable future due to a weak outlook for gas demand and continued oversupplies. If Eni fails to renegotiate its long-term gas supply contracts in order to make its gas competitive as market conditions evolve, its profitability and cash flow in the Gas & Power segment would be significantly affected by current downward trends in gas prices.

The Group's results from its Refining & Marketing and Chemicals businesses are primarily dependent upon the supply and demand for refined and chemicals products and the associated margins on refined product and chemicals products sales, with the impact of changes in oil prices on results of these segments being dependent upon the speed at which the prices of products adjust to reflect movements in oil prices.

Competition

There is strong competition worldwide, both within the oil industry and with other industries, to supply energy to the industrial, commercial and residential energy markets

Eni faces strong competition in each of its business segments.

In the current uncertain financial and economic environment, Eni expects that prices of energy commodities, in particular oil and gas, will be very volatile, with average prices and margins influenced by changes in the global supply and demand for energy, as well as in the market dynamics. This is likely to increase competition in all of Eni's businesses, which may impact costs and margins. Competition affects licence costs and product prices, with a consequent effect on Eni's margins and its market shares. Eni's ability to remain competitive requires continuous focus on technological innovation, reducing unit costs and improving efficiency. It also depends on Eni's ability to get access to new investment opportunities, both in Europe and worldwide.

- In the Exploration & Production segment, Eni faces competition from both international and State-owned oil companies for obtaining exploration and development rights, and developing and applying new technologies to maximize hydrocarbon recovery. Furthermore, Eni may face a competitive

disadvantage because of its relatively smaller size compared to other international oil companies, particularly when bidding for large scale or capital intensive projects, and may be exposed to the risk of obtaining lower cost savings in a deflationary environment compared to its larger competitors given its potentially smaller market power with respect to suppliers. If, because of those competitive pressures, Eni fails to obtain new exploration and development acreage, to apply and develop new technologies, and to control costs, its growth prospects and future results of operations and cash flow may be adversely affected.

- In the Gas & Power segment, Eni faces strong competition from gas and energy players to sell gas to the industrial segment, the thermoelectric sector and the retail customers both in the Italian market and in markets across Europe. Competition has been fuelled by ongoing weak trends in demand due to the downturn and macroeconomic uncertainties and continued oversupplies in the marketplace. These have been driven by rising production of LNG on global scale and inter-fuel competition. In recent years the use of gas in gas-fired power plants has been negatively affected by an increase use of coal in firing power plants due to cost advantages and a dramatic growth in the adoption of renewable sources of energy (photovoltaic and solar). The large-scale development of shale gas in the United States was another fundamental trend that aggravated the oversupply situation in Europe because many LNG projects that originally targeted the U.S. market instead provided extra supply to the already saturated European sector. The continuing growth in the production of shale gas in the United States has increased global gas supplies. These market imbalances in Europe were exacerbated by the fact that throughout the last decade and up to a few years ago the market consensus projected that gas demand in the continent would grow steadily until 2020 and beyond, driven by economic growth and the increased adoption of gas in firing power production. European gas wholesalers including Eni committed to purchasing large amounts of gas under long-term supply contracts with so-called “take-or-pay” clauses from the main producing countries bordering Europe (namely Russia, the Netherlands, Norway and Algeria). They also made significant capital expenditures to upgrade existing pipelines and to build new infrastructures in order to expand gas import capacity to continental markets. Long-term gas supply contracts with take-or-pay clauses expose gas wholesalers to a volume risk, as they are contractually required to purchase minimum annual amounts of gas or, in case of failure, to pay the underlying price. Due to the trends described above of the prolonged economic downturn and inter-fuel competition, the projected increases in gas demand failed to materialize, resulting in a situation of oversupply and pricing pressure. As demand contracted across Europe, gas supplies increased, thus driving the development of very liquid continental hubs to trade spot gas. Spot prices at continental hubs have become the main benchmarks to which selling prices are indexed across all end-markets, including large industrial customers, thermoelectric utilities and the retail segment. The profitability of gas operators was negatively impacted by falling sales prices at those hubs, where prices have been pressured by intense competition among gas operators in the face of weak demand, oversupplies and the constraint to dispose of minimum annual volumes of gas to be purchased under long-term supply contracts. Eni does not expect any significant improvement in the European gas sector in the near future. Eni are currently projecting weak gas demand trends due to macroeconomic uncertainties and unclear EU policies regarding how to satisfy energy demand in Europe and the energy mix. Additionally, supplies at continental hubs will continue to build given the expected ramp-up of LNG exports from the United States due to steady growth in gas production and ongoing projects to reconvert LNG regasification facilities into liquefaction export units and the start of several LNG projects in the Pacific region and elsewhere. Eni believes that these ongoing negative trends may adversely affect the Company’s future results of operations and cash flows, also taking into account the Company’s contractual obligations to off-take minimum annual volumes of gas in accordance with its long-term gas supply contracts with take-or-pay clauses.

- In its Gas & Power segment, Eni is vertically integrated in the production of electricity via its gas-fired power plants, which currently use the combined-cycle technology. In the electricity business, Eni competes with other producers and traders from Italy or outside Italy who sell electricity in the Italian market. Going forward, the Company expects continuing competition due to the projections of moderate economic growth in Italy and Europe over the foreseeable future, also causing outside players to place excess production on the Italian market. The economics of the gas-fired electricity business have dramatically changed over the latest few years due to ongoing competitive trends. Spot prices of electricity in the wholesale market across Europe decreased due to excess supplies driven by the growing production of electricity from renewable sources, which also benefit from governmental subsidies, and a recovery in the production of coal-fired electricity which was helped by a substantial reduction in the price of this fuel on the back of a massive oversupply of coal which occurred on a global scale. As a result of falling electricity prices, margins on the production of gas-fired electricity went into negative territory. Eni believes that the profitability outlook in this business will remain weak in the foreseeable future.
- In the Refining & Marketing segment, Eni faces strong competition both in industrial and in commercial activities. In 2016 refining margins decreased by approximately 50% y-o-y due to overcapacity in Europe, global oversupplies and strong competition from cheaper product streams coming from more efficient refiners in the Middle East, in Asia and elsewhere. Management long-term outlook is that refining margins will remain under pressure due to structural headwinds in the industry; however in the first half of 2017 margins were supported by the relative strength of product prices. In marketing, Eni faces the challenges of growing competition from operators without brands and large retailers, which leverage on the price awareness of final consumers to increase their market share.
- In the Chemical business, Eni faces strong competition from well-established international players and state-owned petrochemical companies, particularly in the most commoditized segments such as the production of basic petrochemical products and plastics. Many of those competitors based in the Far East and the Middle East are able to benefit from cost advantages due to scale, favorable environmental regulations, availability of cheap feedstock and proximity to end-markets. Excess capacity and sluggish economic growth in Europe have exacerbated competitive pressures with negative impacts on profitability. Furthermore, petrochemical producers based in the United States have regained market share, as their cost structure has become competitive due to the availability of cheap feedstock deriving from the production of domestic shale gas. The Company expects continuing margin pressures in its petrochemical segment in the foreseeable future as a result of those trends.

Safety, security, environmental and other operational risks

The Group engages in the exploration and production of oil and natural gas, processing, transportation, and refining of crude oil, transport of natural gas, storage and distribution of petroleum products and the production of base chemicals, plastics and elastomers. By their nature, the Group's operations expose Eni to a wide range of significant health, safety, security and environmental risks. The magnitude of these risks is influenced by the geographic range, operational diversity and technical complexity of Eni's activities. Eni's future results of operations and liquidity depend on its ability to identify and mitigate the risks and hazards inherent to operating in those industries.

In the Exploration & Production segment, Eni faces natural hazards and other operational risks including those relating to the physical characteristics of oil and natural gas fields. These include the risks of eruptions of crude oil or of natural gas, discovery of hydrocarbon pockets with abnormal pressure, crumbling of well openings, leaks that can harm the environment and the security of Eni's personnel and risks of blowout, fire or explosion. Accidents at a single well can lead to loss of life, damage or destruction to properties, environmental damage,

GHG emissions and consequently potential economic losses that could have a material and adverse effect on the business, results of operations, liquidity, reputation and prospects of the Group, including its share price and dividends.

Eni's activities in the Refining & Marketing business entail health, safety and environmental risks related to the handling, transformation and distribution of oil and oil products. These risks arise from the inherent characteristics of hydrocarbons, in particular flammability and toxicity. Also environmental risks are involved in the use of oil products, such as GHG emissions, soil and groundwater contamination. Eni's activities in the Refining & Marketing and Chemicals segment also entail health, safety and environmental risks related to the overall life cycle of the products manufactured, and to raw materials used in the manufacturing process, such as oil-based feedstock, catalysts, additives and monomer feedstock. These risks can arise from the intrinsic characteristics of the products involved (flammability, toxicity, or long-term environmental impact such as greenhouse gas emissions and risks of various forms of pollution and contamination of the soil and the groundwater), their use, emissions and discharges resulting from their manufacturing process, and from recycling or disposing of materials and wastes at the end of their useful life.

All of Eni's segments of operations involve, to varying degrees, the transportation of hydrocarbons. Risks in transportation activities depend both on the hazardous nature of the products transported, and on the transportation methods used (mainly pipelines, shipping, river freight, rail, road and gas distribution networks), the volumes involved and the sensitivity of the regions through which the transport passes (quality of infrastructure, population density, environmental considerations). All modes of transportation of hydrocarbons are particularly susceptible to a loss of containment of hydrocarbons and other hazardous materials, and, given the high volumes involved, could present a significant risk to people and the environment.

The Company invests significant resources in order to upgrade the methods and systems for safeguarding the safety and health of employees, contractors and communities, and the environment; to prevent risks; to comply with applicable laws and policies; and to respond to and learn from unexpected incidents. Eni seeks to minimize these operational risks by carefully designing and building facilities, including wells, industrial complexes, plants and equipment, pipelines, storage sites and distribution networks, and managing its operations in a safe, compliant and reliable manner. Failure to manage these risks could effectively result in unexpected incidents, including releases or oil spills, blowouts, fire, mechanical failures and other incidents resulting in personal injury, loss of life, environmental damage, legal liabilities and/or damage claims, destruction of crude oil or natural gas wells, as well as damage to equipment and other property, all of which could lead to a disruption in operations.

In December 2016, an incident occurred at our Eni Slurry Technology unit located in the refinery of Sannazzaro, where a fire due to a mechanical fault partially damaged the plant. Eni recorded a plant write-off of Euro 193 million and a provision for site dismantling and clean-up of Euro 24 million. Eni has not made any environmental provision for this incident as of the date of this Base Prospectus. Considering that the value of the plant was partially insured with third parties, the Group's loss related to the accident amounted to Euro 95 million.

Eni's operations are often conducted in difficult and/or environmentally sensitive locations such as the Gulf of Mexico, the Caspian Sea and the Arctic. In such locations, the consequences of any incident could be greater than in other locations. Eni also faces risks once production is discontinued, because Eni's activities require decommissioning of productive infrastructure and environmental site remediation. Furthermore, in certain situations where Eni is not the operator, the Company may have limited influence and control over third parties, which may limit its ability to manage and control such risks.

Eni retains worldwide third-party liability insurance coverage for all of its subsidiaries, which is designated to hedge part of the liabilities associated with damage to third parties, loss of value to the Group's assets related

to unfavourable events and in connection with environmental clean-up and remediation. Particularly, Eni's entities are insured against liabilities for damage to third parties and environmental claims up to \$1.2 billion in case of offshore incident and \$1.4 billion in case of incident at onshore facilities (refineries). In addition, the Company may also activate further insurance coverage in case of specific capital projects and other industrial initiatives. Management believes that its insurance coverage is in line with industry practice and is sufficient to cover normal risks in its operations. However, the Company is not insured against all potential risks. In the event of a major environmental disaster, such as the incident which occurred at the Macondo well in the Gulf of Mexico few years ago, for example, Eni's third-party liability insurance would not provide any material coverage and thus the Company's liability would far exceed the maximum coverage provided by its insurance. The loss Eni could suffer in the event of such a disaster would depend on all the facts and circumstances of the event and would be subject to a whole range of uncertainties, including legal uncertainty as to the scope of liability for consequential damages, which may include economic damage not directly connected to the disaster.

The occurrence of the events mentioned above could have a material adverse impact on the Group's business, competitive position, cash flow, results of operations, liquidity, future growth prospects and shareholders' returns and damage the Group's reputation.

The Company cannot guarantee that it will not suffer any uninsured loss and there can be no guarantee, particularly in the case of a major environmental disaster or industrial accident, that such loss would not have a material adverse effect on the Company.

Risks associated with the exploration and production of oil and natural gas

The exploration and production of oil and natural gas require high levels of capital expenditures and are subject to natural hazards and other uncertainties, including those relating to the physical characteristics of oil and gas fields. The production of oil and natural gas is highly regulated and is subject to conditions imposed by governments throughout the world in matters such as the award of exploration and production leases, the imposition of specific drilling and other work obligations, income taxes and taxes on production, environmental protection measures, control over the development and abandonment of fields and installations, and restrictions on production. A description of the main risks facing the Company's business in the exploration and production of oil and gas is provided below.

Eni's oil and natural gas offshore operations are particularly exposed to health, safety, security and environmental risks

Eni has material offshore operations relating to the exploration and production of hydrocarbons. In 2016, approximately 53% of Eni's total oil and gas production for the year derived from offshore fields, mainly in Egypt, Libya, Norway, Italy, Angola, the Gulf of Mexico, Congo, United Kingdom and Nigeria. Offshore operations in the oil and gas industry are inherently riskier than onshore activities. Offshore accidents and spills could cause damage of catastrophic proportions to the ecosystem and health and security of people due to objective difficulties in handling hydrocarbons containment, pollution, poisoning of water and organisms, length and complexity of cleaning operations and other factors. Further, offshore operations are subject to marine risks, including storms and other adverse weather conditions and vessel collisions, as well as interruptions or termination by governmental authorities based on safety, environmental and other considerations. Failure to manage these risks could result in injury or loss of life, damage to property or environmental damage, and could result in regulatory action, legal liability, loss of revenues and damage to

Eni's reputation and could have a material adverse effect on Eni's operations, results, liquidity, reputation, business prospects and the share price.

Exploratory drilling efforts may be unsuccessful

Exploration drilling for oil and gas involves numerous risks including the risk of dry holes or failure to find commercial quantities of hydrocarbons. The costs of drilling, completing and operating wells have margins of uncertainty, and drilling operations may be unsuccessful because of a large variety of factors, including geological failure, unexpected drilling conditions, pressure or heterogeneities in formations, equipment failures, well control (blowouts) and other forms of accidents, and shortages or delays in the delivery of equipment. The Company also engages in exploration drilling activities offshore, including in deep and ultra-deep waters, in remote areas and in environmentally sensitive locations (such as the Barents Sea). In these locations, the Company generally experiences more challenging conditions and incurs higher exploration costs than onshore or in shallow waters. Failure to discover commercial quantities of oil and natural gas could have an adverse impact on Eni's future growth prospects, results of operations and liquidity. Because Eni plans to make investments in executing exploration projects, it is likely that the Company will incur significant amounts of dry hole expenses in future years. Some of these activities are high-risk projects that generally involve sizeable plays located in deep and ultra-deep waters or at higher depths where operations are more challenging and costly than in other areas. Furthermore, deep and ultra-deep water operations will require significant time before commercial production of discovered reserves can commence, increasing both the operational and financial risks associated with these activities. The Company plans to invest euro 2.1 billion in the four-year plan 2017-2020 and to execute exploration projects in the Norwegian Barents Sea, North and West Africa (Nigeria, Egypt, Libya, Congo, Gabon, Angola and Morocco), East Africa (Mozambique, Kenya) and South-East Asia (Indonesia, Vietnam, Myanmar and other locations), the United Kingdom, offshore Gulf of Mexico and offshore Cyprus.

Planned projects will be equally split between low-risk initiatives, involving proven areas and the appraisal of recent discoveries, as well as high-risk plays targeting conventional hydrocarbons. Unsuccessful exploration activities and failure to discover additional commercial reserves could reduce future production of oil and natural gas, which is highly dependent on the rate of success of exploration projects.

Development projects bear significant operational risks which may adversely affect actual returns

Eni is executing or is planning to execute several development projects to produce and market hydrocarbon reserves. Certain projects target the development of reserves in high-risk areas, particularly deep offshore and in remote and hostile environments or environmentally sensitive locations. Eni's future results of operations and liquidity depend heavily on its ability to implement, develop and operate major projects as planned. Key factors that may affect the economics of these projects include:

- the outcome of negotiations with joint venture partners, governments and state-owned companies, suppliers, customers or others, including, for example, Eni's ability to negotiate favourable long-term contracts to market gas reserves;
- commercial arrangements for pipelines and related equipment to transport and market hydrocarbons;
- timely issuance of permits and licences by government agencies;
- the Company's relative size compared to its main competitors which may prevent it from participating in large-scale projects or affect its ability to reap benefits associated with economies of scale;
- the ability to carefully carry out front-end engineering design so as to prevent the occurrence of technical inconvenience during the execution phase;

- timely manufacturing and delivery of critical equipment by contractors, shortages in the availability of such equipment or lack of shipping yards where complex offshore units such as FPSO and platforms are built; these events may cause cost overruns and delays impacting the time-to-market of the reserves;
- risks associated with the use of new technologies and the inability to develop advanced technologies to maximize the recoverability rate of hydrocarbons or gain access to previously inaccessible reservoirs;
- poor performance in project execution on the part of contractors who are awarded project construction activities generally based on the EPC (Engineering, Procurement and Construction) – turn key contractual scheme. Eni believes this kind of risk may be due to lack of contractual flexibility, poor quality of front-end engineering design and commissioning delays;
- changes in operating conditions and cost overruns. In recent years, the industry has been adversely impacted by the growing complexity and scale of projects which drove cost increases and delays, including higher environmental and safety costs;
- the actual performance of the reservoir and natural field decline; and
- the ability and time necessary to build suitable transport infrastructures to export production to final markets.

Events such as the ones described above of poor project execution, inadequate front-end engineering design, delays in the achievement of critical events and project milestones, delays in the delivery of production facilities and other equipment by third parties, differences between scheduled and actual timing of the first oil, as well as cost overruns may adversely affect the economic returns of Eni's development projects. Failure to deliver major projects on time and on budget could negatively affect results of operations, cash flow and the achievement of short-term targets of production growth. Finally, development and marketing of hydrocarbons reserves typically require several years after a discovery is made. This is because a development project involves an array of complex and lengthy activities, including appraising a discovery in order to evaluate its commercial potential, sanctioning a development project and building and commissioning related facilities. As a consequence, rates of return for such long lead time projects are exposed to the volatility of oil and gas prices and costs which may be substantially different from the prices and costs assumed when the investment decision was actually made, leading to lower rates of return. In addition, projects executed with partners and joint venture partners reduce the ability of the Company to manage risks and costs, and Eni could have limited influence over and control of the operations and performance of its partners. Furthermore, Eni may not have full operational control of the joint ventures in which it participates and may have exposure to counterparty credit risk and disruption of operations and strategic objectives due to the nature of its relationships.

Finally, if the Company is unable to develop and operate major projects as planned, particularly if the Company fails to accomplish budgeted costs and time schedules, it could incur significant impairment losses of capitalized costs associated with reduced future cash flows of those projects.

Inability to replace oil and natural gas reserves could adversely impact results of operations and financial condition

Eni's results of operations and financial condition are substantially dependent on its ability to develop and sell oil and natural gas. Unless the Company is able to replace produced oil and natural gas, its reserves will decline. In addition to being a function of production, revisions and new discoveries, the Company's reserve replacement is also affected by the entitlement mechanism in its production sharing agreements ("PSAs") and similar contractual schemes. Pursuant to these contracts, Eni is entitled to a portion of a field's reserves, the sale of which is intended to cover expenditures incurred by the Company to develop and operate the field. The higher the reference prices for Brent crude oil used to estimate Eni's proved reserves, the lower the number of

barrels necessary to recover the same amount of expenditure. The opposite occurs in case of lower oil prices. Future oil and gas production is dependent on the Company's ability to access new reserves through new discoveries, application of improved techniques, success in development activity, negotiation with national oil companies and other entities owners of known reserves and acquisitions. In a number of reserve-rich countries, national oil companies decide to develop portions of oil and gas reserves that remain to be developed. To the extent that national oil companies decide to develop those reserves without the participation of international oil companies or if the Company fails to establish partnership with national oil companies, Eni's ability to access or develop additional reserves will be limited.

An inability to replace produced reserves by finding, acquiring and developing additional reserves could adversely impact future production levels and growth prospects. If Eni is unsuccessful in meeting its long-term targets of production growth and reserve replacement, Eni's future total proved reserves and production will decline and this will negatively affect future results of operations, cash flow and business prospects.

Uncertainties in estimates of oil and natural gas reserves

Several uncertainties are inherent in estimating quantities of proved reserves and in projecting future rates of production and timing of development expenditures. The accuracy of proved reserve estimates depend on a number of factors, assumptions and variables, among which the most important are the following:

- the quality of available geological, technical and economic data and their interpretation and judgment;
- projections regarding future rates of production and costs and timing of development expenditures;
- changes in the prevailing tax rules, other government regulations and contractual conditions;
- results of drilling, testing and the actual production performance of Eni's reservoirs after the date of the estimates which may drive substantial upward or downward revisions; and
- changes in oil and natural gas prices which could affect the quantities of Eni's proved reserves since the estimates of reserves are based on prices and costs existing as of the date when these estimates are made. Lower oil prices or the projections of higher operating and development costs may impair the ability of the Company to economically produce reserves leading to downward reserve revisions.

Reserve estimates are subject to revisions as prices fluctuate due to the cost recovery mechanism under the Company's production sharing agreements and similar contractual schemes.

The prices used in calculating Eni's estimated proved reserves are, in accordance with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "U.S. SEC") requirements, calculated by determining the unweighted arithmetic average of the first-day-of-the-month commodity prices for the 12 month period ending December 31, 2016. For the 12 month period ended December 31, 2016, the average price was \$42.8/BBL for the Brent crude oil in comparison to a price reference of \$54/BBL in 2015. This decline in the price of crude oil triggered the downward revision of those reserves that have become uneconomic in this type of environment, amounting to approximately 76 mmBOE, net of higher reserve entitlement in certain PSA contracts due to the cost recovery mechanism: i.e. because of lower oil and gas prices, the reimbursement of expenditures incurred by the Company requires additional volumes of reserves.

Many of these factors, assumptions and variables involved in estimating proved reserves are subject to change over time and therefore affect the estimates of oil and natural gas reserves.

Accordingly, the estimated reserves reported as of the end of 2016 could be significantly different from the quantities of oil and natural gas that will be ultimately recovered. Any downward revision in Eni's estimated quantities of proved reserves would indicate lower future production volumes, which could adversely impact Eni's results of operations and financial condition.

The development of the Group's proved undeveloped reserves may take longer and may require higher levels of capital expenditures than it currently anticipates. The Group's proved undeveloped reserves may not be ultimately developed or produced

At 31 December 2016, approximately 43% of the Group's total estimated proved reserves (by volume) were undeveloped and may not be ultimately developed or produced. Recovery of undeveloped reserves requires significant capital expenditures and successful drilling operations. The Group's reserve estimates assume it can and will make these expenditures and conduct these operations successfully. These assumptions may not prove to be accurate. The Group's reserve report at 31 December 2016 includes estimates of total future development costs associated with the Group's proved undeveloped reserves of approximately euro 39.4 billion (undiscounted). It cannot be certain the estimated costs of the development of these reserves are accurate, development will occur as scheduled, or the results of such development will be as estimated. In case of change in the Company's development plans to develop of those reserves, or if it is not otherwise able to successfully develop these reserves as a result of the Group's inability to fund necessary capital expenditures or otherwise, it will be required to remove the associated volumes from the Group's reported proved reserves.

Oil and gas activity may be subject to increasingly high levels of income taxes

The oil and gas industry is subject to the payment of royalties and income taxes which tend to be higher than those payable in many other commercial activities. In addition, in recent years, Eni has experienced adverse changes in the tax regimes applicable to oil and gas operations in a number of countries where the Company conducts its upstream operations. Because of these trends, management estimates that the tax rate applicable to the Company's oil and gas operations is materially higher than the Italian statutory tax rate for corporate profit, which currently stands at 24 per cent.

Management believes that the marginal tax rate in the oil and gas industry tends to increase in correlation with higher oil prices, which could make it more difficult for Eni to translate higher oil prices into increased net profit. However, the Company does not expect that the marginal tax rate will decrease in response to falling oil prices. Adverse changes in the tax rate applicable to the Group profit before income taxes in its oil and gas operations would have a negative impact on Eni's future results of operations and cash flows.

In the current uncertain financial and economic environment also due to falling oil prices, governments are facing greater pressure on public finances, which may increase their motivation to intervene in the fiscal framework for the oil and gas industry, including the risk of increased taxation, windfall taxes, nationalization and expropriations.

Eni's results depend on its ability to identify and mitigate the above mentioned risks and hazards which are inherent to Eni's operations.

The present value of future net revenues from Eni's proved reserves will not necessarily be the same as the current market value of Eni's estimated crude oil and natural gas reserves and, in particular, may be reduced due to the recent significant decline in commodity prices

Investors should not assume the present value of future net revenues from Eni's proved reserves is the current market value of Eni's estimated crude oil and natural gas reserves. In accordance with U.S. SEC rules, Eni bases the estimated discounted future net revenues from proved reserves on the 12-month un-weighted arithmetic average of the first-day-of-the-month commodity prices for the preceding twelve months. Actual future prices may be materially higher or lower than the U.S. SEC pricing used in the calculations. Actual future net revenues from crude oil and natural gas properties will be affected by factors such as:

- the actual prices Eni receives for sales of crude oil and natural gas;
- the actual cost and timing of development and production expenditures;

- the timing and amount of actual production; and
- changes in governmental regulations or taxation.

The timing of both Eni's production and its incurrence of expenses in connection with the development and production of crude oil and natural gas properties will affect the timing and amount of actual future net revenues from proved reserves, and thus their actual present value. In addition, the 10 per cent. discount factor Eni uses when calculating discounted future net revenues may not be the most appropriate discount factor based on interest rates in effect from time to time and risks associated with Eni's reserves or the crude oil and natural gas industry in general.

At 31 December 2016, the net present value of Eni's proved reserves totalled approximately euro 29.8 billion, calculated in accordance with the requirements of FASB Extractive Activities – Oil & Gas (Topic 932). This value was significantly lower than in 2015 due to reduced commodity prices. The average price used to estimate Eni's proved reserves and the net present value at 31 December 2016, as calculated in accordance with U.S. SEC rules, was 42.8 \$/BBL for the Brent crude oil in comparison to 54 \$/BBL in 2015. Future prices may materially differ from those used in the Group's 2016 year-end estimates.

Political considerations

A substantial portion of Eni's oil and gas reserves and gas supplies are located in countries outside the EU and the North America, mainly in Africa, Central Asia and Central-Southern America, where the socio-political framework and macroeconomic outlook is less stable than in the OECD countries. In those less stable countries, Eni is exposed to a wide range of risks and uncertainties, which could materially impact the ability of the Company to conduct its operations in a safe, reliable and profitable manner.

As of 31 December 2016, approximately 85% of Eni's proved hydrocarbon reserves were located in such countries and 60% of Eni's supplies of natural gas came from outside OECD countries. Adverse political, social and economic developments, such as internal conflicts, revolutions, establishment of non-democratic regimes, protests, strikes and other forms of civil disorder, contraction of economic activity and financial difficulties of the local governments with repercussions on the solvency of state institutions, inflation levels, exchange rates and similar events in those non-OECD countries may negatively impair Eni's ability to continue operating in an economic way, either temporarily or permanently, and Eni's ability to access oil and gas reserves. In particular, Eni faces risks in connection with the following, possible issues:

- lack of well-established and reliable legal systems and uncertainties surrounding enforcement of contractual rights;
- unfavourable enforcement of laws, regulations and contractual arrangements leading, for example, to expropriations, nationalizations or forced divestitures of assets and unilateral cancellation or modification of contractual terms. Eni is facing increasing competition from State-owned oil companies who are partnering Eni in a number of oil and gas projects and properties in the host countries where Eni conducts its upstream operations. These State-owned oil companies can change contractual terms and other conditions of oil and gas projects in order to obtain a larger share of profit from a given project, thereby reducing Eni's profit share. They can also render different interpretations of contractual clauses relating to the recovery of certain expenses incurred by the Company to produce hydrocarbons reserves in any given projects;
- restrictions on exploration, production, imports and exports;
- tax or royalty increases (including retroactive claims);

- political and social instability which could result in civil and social unrest, internal conflicts and other forms of protest and disorder such as strikes, riots, sabotage, acts of violence and similar incidents. These risks could result in disruptions to economic activity, loss of output, plant closures and shutdowns, project delays, the loss of personnel or assets. They may force Eni to evacuate personnel for security reasons and to increase spending on security. They may disrupt financial and commercial markets, including the supply of and pricing for oil and natural gas, and generate greater political and economic instability in some of the geographic areas in which Eni operates;
- difficulties in finding qualified suppliers in critical operating environments; and
- complex processes of granting authorisations or licences affecting time-to-market of certain development projects.

Areas where Eni operates and where the Company is particularly exposed to political risk include, but are not limited to: Libya, Egypt, Algeria, Nigeria, Angola, Kazakhstan, Venezuela, Iraq and Russia. In addition, any possible reprisals because of military or other action, such as acts of terrorism in the United States or elsewhere, could have a material adverse effect on Eni's business, results of operations and financial condition.

In recent years, Eni's operations in Libya were materially affected by an internal revolution and a change of regime, which has led to a prolonged period of political and social instability. Over the last couple of years, Eni's oil activities in the country have come in line with management expectations. In the first half of 2017, Eni's production in Libya was 367 kboe/day, compared to the 2016 average level of 353 kboe/day, which represents the highest level since 2010, the year prior to the country's revolution. Despite these and other positive developments, such as the reopening of the Italian embassy in Tripoli, Libya's geopolitical situation continues to represent a source of risk and uncertainty for the foreseeable future. Currently, Libya represents approximately 20% of the Group's total production; this incidence will remain significant in the medium term. In the event of major adverse events such as the resumption of internal conflict, acts of war, sabotage, social unrest, clashes and other forms of civil disorder, Eni could be forced to temporarily interrupt or reduce its producing activities at the Libyan plants, negatively affecting Eni's results of operations, cash flow and business prospects.

With regard to Egypt, where Eni will invest significantly in the next four-year plan, in particular the Zohr project, the political and social situation is evolving to a certain degree of stability. The government has recently introduced a series of economic measures agreed with the IMF to strengthen state finances affected by a decline in tourism, the oil downturn and the local currency depreciation. Eni's operations in the country have never recorded shutdowns due to geopolitical factors and the Company has made significant progress in reducing overdue trade receivables toward local national oil companies for the sale of its equity production.

Eni's activities in Nigeria have been impacted in recent years by continuing episodes of theft, acts of sabotage and other similar disruptions, which have jeopardized the Company's ability to conduct operations in full security, particularly in the onshore area of the Niger Delta. Eni expects that those risks will continue to affect Eni's operations in these countries.

Eni has factored into its future production levels possible risks of unfavourable geopolitical developments in its main countries of extractive operations. Those risks include temporary production losses and disruptions in the Group's operations in connection with, among other things, acts of war, sabotage, social unrest, clashes and other forms of civil disorder. The contingency has been calculated as a haircut to the Group's future production levels based on management's appreciation of those risks, past experience and other considerations. However, this contingency does not cover worst-case developments and worst-case events, which could determine a prolonged production shutdown.

Eni closely monitors political, social and economic risks of approximately 70 countries in which it has invested or intends to invest, in order to evaluate the economic and financial return of certain projects and to selectively evaluate projects. While the occurrence of those events is unpredictable, the occurrence of any such events could adversely affect Eni's results from operations, cash flow and business prospects, also including the counterparty risk arising from the financing exposure of Eni in case state-owned entities, which are party to Eni's upstream projects for developing hydrocarbons, fail to reimburse due amounts.

In the current depressed environment for crude oil prices, the financial outlook of certain countries where Eni's hydrocarbons reserves are located, in particular Venezuela and Nigeria, has significantly deteriorated due to lower proceeds from the exploitation of hydrocarbons resources. Eni is partnering with state-owned petroleum companies of those countries in executing certain oil and gas development projects or is currently selling its equity production to national oil companies. This risk is mitigated by the default clause customary in such contracts, pursuant to which states that in case of a default, the non-defaulting party is entitled to compensate its claims with the share of production of the defaulting party. National oil companies may also delay the repayment of trade receivables due to Eni for the supply of equity hydrocarbons. In view of certain long-overdue exposures related to the supply of equity hydrocarbons, cost recovery and cash call to execute investments, certain of which were also disputed by Eni's counterparties, the Group has entered into arrangements with a number of national oil companies. Those arrangements provide for the securitization of amounts due to Eni or repayment plans whereby Eni receivables are reimbursed in instalments with the proceeds of the sale of hydrocarbons produced in mineral initiatives operated by Eni or from elsewhere. In these circumstances, the Group recognized through profit the discount effect of those reimbursement plans utilizing a discount rate that factored in the mineral risk of underlying the reimbursement plans. It is possible that the Group may incur further losses in connection with its commercial and financial exposure towards certain national oil companies of countries which are running wide current account deficits in case of an escalation of local financial crises. Mozambique is also in financial strain, but Eni's exposure to the country is not currently significant, without prejudice to the general risks described in this paragraph.

An escalation of the political crisis in Russia, Ukraine and Venezuela could affect Eni's business in particular and the global energy supply generally

In response to the Russia-Ukraine crisis, the European Union and the United States have enacted sanctions targeting, inter alia, the financial and energy sectors in Russia by restricting the supply of certain oil and gas items and services to Russia and certain forms of financing. Eni has adapted its activities to the applicable sanctions and will adapt its business to any further restrictive measures that could be adopted by the relevant authorities.

Approximately 30% of Eni's natural gas is supplied by Russia. These supplies are out of the reach of current international sanctions programmes. Furthermore, Eni is currently partnering the Russian company Rosneft in executing two exploration projects in the Russian sections of the Barents Sea and one in the Black Sea. The contracts pertaining to the above-mentioned exploration licenses were entered into before the enactment of the restrictive measures and the competent authorities of the relevant EU Member States waived contracts under execution when the sanctions were firstly enacted. The EU sanction regime has been extended until July 2017; however, it is possible that it could change in relation to the evolution of the political situation in Ukraine.

It is possible that wider sanctions targeting the Russian energy, banking and/or finance industries may be implemented. Further sanctions imposed on Russia, Russian individuals or Russian companies by the international community, such as restrictions on purchases of Russian gas by European companies or measures restricting dealings with Russian counterparties, could adversely impact Eni's business, results of operations and cash flow.

On 25 August 2017, the President of the United States issued an executive order targeting the Government of Venezuela and its affiliated persons prohibiting, among other things, US-based entities from entering into certain financing transactions with Venezuelan counterparties. Those measures may limit the ability of Venezuela and its State-owned companies to access the credit market and to fulfil their financial obligations. Eni is currently executing certain oil and gas projects in Venezuela in partnership with the Venezuelan State-owned national oil company, *Petróleos de Venezuela, S.A. ("PDVSA")*. As discussed in the notes to the 2016 consolidated financial statements in the regulatory 20-F filing with the US SEC, Eni is supplying a prevalent part of its equity production in Venezuela to PDVSA under a long-term gas sales agreement with the proceeds of those sales destined to recover Eni's investments in the country. Also, factoring in the existing securitization agreements with PDVSA alleviating Eni's financial exposure to the country, it is possible that the above-mentioned US sanctions may increase Eni's exposure to the credit risk in Venezuela.

Furthermore, an escalation of the international crisis, resulting in a tightening of sanctions, could entail a significant disruption of energy supply and trade flows globally, which could have a material adverse effect on the Group's business, financial conditions, results of operations and future prospects.

Risks in the Company's Gas & Power business

Risks associated with the trading environment and competition in the gas market

The outlook of the European gas market remains unfavorable due to oversupply, exacerbated by increased availability of liquefied natural gas ("LNG") globally, and weak demand dynamics. Growth in gas demand has been dampened by sluggish macroeconomic activity in the Eurozone, the increasing use of renewable sources in the production of electricity and the competition from cheaper fossil fuels (like coal) in firing thermoelectric production. Looking forward, management does not expect any meaningful acceleration in gas demand growth in Italy and in Europe and is forecasting an average growth rate lower than 1% in Europe and Italy until 2020.

Against the backdrop of a deteriorating competitive environment, management has periodically renegotiated the Company's long-term supply contracts with take-or-pay clauses, where the Company is obliged to offtake a contractually set minimum volume of gas supplies or, in case of failure, to pay the contractual price (see below). The renegotiation has allowed the Company to adjust the original oil-linked indexation mechanism of the purchase costs to market benchmarks at approximately 70% of the Company's supply portfolio, ensuring better competitiveness for the Group's gas.

Eni anticipates a number of risk factors to the profitability outlook of the Company's gas marketing business over the four-year planning period. Those include continuing oversupplies, strong competition and the risk of deterioration in the spread of Italian spot prices versus continental benchmarks. Eni believes that those trends will negatively affect the gas marketing business future results of operations and cash flows by reducing gas selling prices and margins. Eni's financial outlook has factored in the rigidities of the Company's long-term supply contracts with take-or-pay clauses.

The main source of risk concerns Eni's wholesale business, the results of which are exposed to the volatility of the spreads between spot prices at European hubs and Italian spot prices because the Group's supply costs are mainly indexed to spot prices at European hubs, whereas a large part of the Group's selling volumes are indexed to Italian spot prices.

Against this backdrop, Eni's management will continue to execute its strategy of renegotiating the Company's long-term gas supply contracts in order to align pricing and volume terms to current market conditions as they evolve. The revision clauses provided by these contracts state the right of each counterparty to renegotiate the economic terms and other contractual conditions periodically, in relation to ongoing changes in the gas scenario. In particular, management is planning to renegotiate its main long-term supply contracts over the plan period

targeting to align supply costs to the expected dynamics in the outlet markets, which will allow the Company to recover logistics costs and general and administrative costs, targeting to achieve structural breakeven.

Management believes that the outcome of those renegotiations is uncertain in respect of both the amount of the economic benefits that will be ultimately obtained and the timing of recognition of profit. Furthermore, in case Eni and the gas suppliers fail to agree on revised contractual terms, the claiming party has the ability to open an arbitration procedure to obtain revised contractual conditions. However, the suppliers might also file counterclaims with the arbitration panel seeking to dismiss Eni's request for a price review. All these possible developments within the renegotiation process could possibly increase the level of risks and uncertainties relating the outcome of those renegotiations.

Current, negative trends in gas demands and supplies may impair the Company's ability to fulfil its minimum off-take obligations in connection with its take-or-pay, long-term gas supply contracts

In order to secure long-term access to gas availability, particularly with a view to supplying the Italian gas market and anticipating certain trends in gas demand, which thus far have failed to materialize, Eni has signed a number of long-term gas supply contracts with national operators of certain key producing countries. Most European gas supplies are sourced from those countries (Russia, Algeria, Libya, the Netherlands and Norway).

These contracts include take-or-pay clauses whereby the Company is required to off-take minimum, pre-set volumes of gas in each year of the contractual term or, in case of failure, to pay the whole price, or a fraction of that price, up to the minimum contractual quantity. Similar considerations apply to ship-or-pay contractual obligations. Long-term gas supply contracts with take-or-pay clauses expose the Company to a volume risk, as the Company is contractually required to purchase minimum annual amounts of gas or, in case of failure, to pay the underlying price.

Looking forward, management believes that the current market outlook which will be negatively affected by continued oversupplies, weak demand growth, strong competitive pressures as well as any possible change in sector-specific regulation represents a risk to the Company's ability to fulfil its minimum take obligations associated with its long-term supply contracts. In the medium term, this risk will be mitigated by the expected reduction of the contractual minimum take, due to expiration of some contracts. In this scenario, management is committed to the renegotiation of long-term gas supply contract and to portfolio optimization, in order to reduce the exposure to take-or-pay contracts and to the related financial risk.

Leveraging contract renegotiations and effective trading activities, the Company has managed to recover a large part of the underlying gas volumes, the purchase cost of which the Company advanced to its gas supplies in previous years due to the incurrence of the take-or-pay clause. By these means, the Company in recent years has achieved a reduction in its deferred costs recorded in the balance sheet from euro 2.4 billion at the end of 2012, which was the bottom of the gas downturn, to approximately euro 0.3 billion as of June 30, 2017. Management plans to finalize, almost completely, the recovery of the residual amounts of gas paid in advance in the next four-year plan, fulfilling contractual clauses and recovering the prepaid amounts.

Environmental, health and safety regulations

Eni has incurred in the past, and will continue incurring, material operating expenses and expenditures, and is exposed to business risk in relation to compliance with applicable environmental, health and safety regulations in future years, including compliance with any national or international regulation on GHG emissions

Eni is subject to numerous EU, international, national, regional and local laws and regulations regarding the impact of its operations on the environment and health and safety of employees, contractors, communities and properties. Generally, these laws and regulations require acquisition of a permit before drilling for hydrocarbons may commence, restrict the types, quantities and concentration of various substances that can be released into the environment in connection with exploration, drilling and production activities, including refinery and

petrochemical plant operations, limit or prohibit drilling activities in certain protected areas, require to remove and dismantle drilling platforms and other equipment and well plug-in once oil and gas operations have terminated, provide for measures to be taken to protect the safety of the workplace and health of communities involved by the Company's activities, and impose criminal or civil liabilities for polluting the environment or harming employees' or communities' health and safety resulting from the Group's operations.

These laws and regulations also regulate emissions of substances and pollutants, handling of hazardous materials and discharges to surface and subsurface of water resulting from the operation of oil and natural gas extraction and processing plants, petrochemical plants, refineries, service stations, vessels, oil carriers, pipeline systems and other facilities owned by Eni. In addition, Eni's operations are subject to laws and regulations relating to the production, handling, transportation, storage, disposal and treatment of waste materials.

Breaches of environmental, health and safety laws expose the Company's employees to criminal and civil liability and the Company to the incurrence of liabilities associated with compensation for environmental, health or safety damage, as well as damage to its reputation. Additionally, in the case of violation of certain rules regarding the safeguard of the environment and safety in the workplace, the Company can be liable for negligent or wilful conduct on part of its employees as per Italian Law Decree No. 231/2001.

Environmental, health and safety laws and regulations have a substantial impact on Eni's operations. Management expects that the Group will continue to incur significant amounts of operating expenses and expenditures in the foreseeable future to comply with laws and regulations and to safeguard the environment, safety in the workplace, health of employees, contractors and communities involved by the Company operations, including:

- costs to prevent, control, eliminate or reduce certain types of air and water emissions and handle waste and other hazardous materials, including the costs incurred in connection with government action to address climate change;
- remedial and clean-up measures related to environmental contamination or accidents at various sites, including those owned by third parties (see discussion below);
- damage compensation claimed by individuals and entities, including local, regional or state administrations, in case Eni causes any kind of accident, oil spill, well blowouts, pollution, contamination, emission of GHG above permitted levels or of other hazardous gases or other environmental liability as a result of its operations or the Company is found guilty of violating environmental laws and regulations; and
- costs in connection with the decommissioning and removal of drilling platforms and other facilities, and well plugging.

Furthermore, in the countries where Eni operates or expects to operate in the near future, new laws and regulations, the imposition of tougher licence requirements, increasingly strict enforcement or new interpretations of existing laws and regulations or the discovery of previously unknown contamination may also cause Eni to incur material costs resulting from actions taken to comply with such laws and regulations, including:

- modifying operations;
- installing pollution control equipment;
- implementing additional safety measures; and
- performing site clean-ups.

As a further result of any new laws and regulations or other factors, Eni may also have to curtail, modify or cease certain operations or implement temporary shutdowns of facilities, which could diminish Eni's productivity and materially and adversely impact Eni's results of operations, including profits and cash flow. Security threats require continuous assessment and response measures. Acts of terrorism against Eni's plants, installations, platforms and offices, pipelines, transportation or computer systems could severely disrupt businesses and operations and could cause harm to people and the environment.

Risks of environmental, health and safety incidents and liabilities are inherent in many of Eni's operations and products. Management believes that Eni adopts high operational standards to ensure safety in running its operations and safeguard of the environment and the health of employees, contractors and communities. In spite of those measures, it is possible that incidents like blowouts, oil spills, contaminations, pollution, and release in the air, soil and ground water of pollutants and other dangerous materials, liquids or gases, and other similar events could occur that would result in damage, also of large proportion and reach, to the environment, employees, contractors, communities and property. The occurrence of any such events could have a material adverse impact on the Group business, competitive position, cash flow, results of operations, liquidity, future growth prospects, shareholders' return and damage to the Group reputation.

As far as these risks are concerned, it is worth mentioning the shutdown of operations at the Val d'Agri Oil Center (COVA), which lasted almost a full quarter (from April 18, 2017 to July 18, 2017). The shutdown was caused by the detection of a small quantities of oil in the external area bordering the COVA. Notwithstanding the promptness and efficacy of remediation measures performed by Eni, the shutdown of COVA negatively affected the Group results and cash flow for the first half of 2017.

Eni has incurred in the past and may incur in the future material environmental liabilities in connection with the environmental impact of its past and present industrial activities. Eni is also exposed to claims under environmental requirements and, from time to time, such claims have been made against us. Furthermore, environmental requirements and regulations in Italy and elsewhere typically impose strict liability. Strict liability means that in some situations Eni could be exposed to liability for clean-up and remediation costs, natural resource damages, and other damages as a result of Eni's conduct of operations that was lawful at the time it occurred or the conduct of prior operators or other third parties. In addition, plaintiffs may seek to obtain compensation for damage resulting from events of contamination and pollution or in case the Company is found liable of violations of any environmental laws or regulations.

In Italy, Eni is exposed to the risk of expenses and environmental liabilities in connection with the environmental impact of its past activities at certain industrial hubs where Group products were produced, processed, stored, distributed or sold, such as chemical plants, mineral-metallurgic plants, refineries and other facilities, which were subsequently disposed of, liquidated, closed or shut down. At those industrial hubs, Eni has undertaken a number of initiatives to restore and clean-up proprietary or concession areas that were allegedly contaminated and polluted by the Group's industrial activities. State or local public administrations have sued Eni for environmental and other damages and for clean-up and remediation measures in addition to those which were performed by the Company, or which the Company committed to perform. In some cases, Eni has been sued for alleged breach of criminal laws (for example for alleged environmental crimes such as failure to perform land reclamation, environmental disaster and contamination amongst others).

Notwithstanding Eni believes that the Company may not be held responsible for exceeding pollution thresholds that were allowed by laws then applicable, nor because the Group took over operations from third parties, it cannot be excluded that Eni could potentially incur such environmental liabilities.

Eni's financial statements account for provisions relating to the costs to be incurred with respect to clean-ups and sites restoration of contaminated areas where a legal or constructive obligation is in place and the associated costs can be reasonably estimated in a reliable manner (this is nonetheless, in the realization phases, a factor of

uncertainty in relation to the complexity of the subject), regardless of any responsibility of other parties to which Eni has taken over. The accrued amounts represent the management's best estimates of the Company's existing liabilities.

Management believes that it is possible that in the future Eni may incur significant environmental expenses and liabilities in addition to the amounts already accrued due to: (i) the likelihood of as yet unknown contamination; (ii) the results of ongoing surveys or surveys to be carried out on the environmental status of certain of Eni's industrial sites as required by the applicable regulations on contaminated sites; (iii) unfavorable developments in ongoing litigation on the environmental status of certain of the Company's sites where a number of public administrations and the Italian Ministry of the Environment act as plaintiffs; (iv) the possibility that new litigation might arise; (v) the probability that new and stricter environmental laws might be implemented; and (vi) the circumstance that the extent and cost of environmental restoration and remediation programs are often inherently difficult to estimate leading to underestimation of the future costs of remediation and restoration, as well as unforeseen adverse developments both in the final remediation costs and with respect to the final liability allocation among the various parties involved at the sites.

As a result of those risks, environmental liabilities could be substantial and could have a material adverse effect on Eni's liquidity, results of operations, consolidated financial condition, business prospects, reputation and shareholders' value, including dividends and the share price.

Laws and regulations related to climate change may adversely affect the Group's businesses

Growing public concern in a number of countries over GHG emissions and climate change, as well as a multiplication of stricter regulations in this area, could adversely affect the Group's businesses, increase its operating costs and reduce its profitability.

The scientific community has established a link between climate change and increasing GHG emissions. The worldwide goal to limit global warming has led to the need to gradually reduce fossil fuel use notably through the diversification of the energy mix. The share of natural gas, the least GHG-emitting fossil energy source, represented 48% of Eni's production in 2016 on available-for-sale basis; as of 31 December 2016, gas reserves represented approximately 51% of its total proved reserves of its subsidiary undertakings.

In December 2015, a global climate agreement involving 195 countries was reached in Paris at the 21st Conference of Parties organized by the United Nations under the Framework Convention on Climate Change. The agreement has set the goal to limit well below 2° C the increase in global temperature compared to pre-industrial parameters. On November 4, 2016, the Paris Agreement was ratified, however, the voluntary commitments taken by the ratifying countries are insufficient to reach the 2°C goal. Nonetheless, the agreement may result in increased political pressure worldwide to adopt measures intended to reduce and monitor GHG emissions and may spur further initiatives aimed at reducing GHG emissions in the future.

Changes in environmental requirements related to GHG and climate change may negatively impact demand for oil and natural gas and production may decline as a result of environmental requirements targeting the reduction of GHG emissions (including land use policies responsive to environmental concerns). State, national, and international governments and agencies have been evaluating climate-related legislation and other regulatory initiatives that would restrict emissions of GHG in areas in which Eni conducts business. Because Eni's business depends on the global demand for oil and natural gas, existing or future laws, regulations, treaties, or international agreements related to GHG and climate change, including incentives to preserve energy or use alternative energy sources, could have a negative impact on Eni's business if such laws, regulations, treaties, or international agreements reduce the worldwide demand for oil and natural gas. Some governments have introduced carbon pricing mechanisms, which can be an effective measure to reduce GHG emissions across the economy at the lowest overall cost to society. Eni expects more governments to follow suit and there is the potential for governments to require companies to apply technical measures to reduce their GHG emissions.

These may later result in additional compliance obligations with respect to the release, capture, sequestration, and use of carbon dioxide that could result in increased investments and higher project costs for Eni and could have a material adverse effect on Eni's liquidity, consolidated results of operations, and consolidated financial condition.

The adoption and implementation of regulations that require reporting of GHG or otherwise limit emissions of GHG from the Group's equipment and operations could require us to incur costs to monitor and report on GHG emissions or install new equipment, to reduce emissions of GHG associated with the Group's operations.

Eni's portfolio exposure is reviewed annually against changing GHG regulatory regimes and physical conditions to identify emerging risks. To test the resilience of new projects, Eni assess potential costs associated with GHG emissions when evaluating all new capital projects. Eni's approach applies a uniform cost of €40 (real terms) per tonne of carbon dioxide (CO₂) equivalent to the total GHG emissions of each investment. This review has concluded that the internal rates of return of Eni's ongoing projects will be only marginally affected by a carbon pricing mechanism. The project development process features a number of checks that may require development of detailed GHG and energy management plans. High-emitting projects undergo additional sensitivity testing, including the potential for future CCS (Carbon Capture and Storage) projects. Projects in the most GHG-exposed asset classes have GHG intensity targets that reflect standards sufficient to allow them to compete and prosper in a more CO₂ regulated future. These processes can lead to projects being stopped, designs being changed, and potential GHG mitigation investments being identified, in preparation for when regulation would make these investments commercially compelling.

Furthermore, management performed a review of the recoverability of the book values of the Company's oil & gas assets under the assumptions of the International Energy Agency (IEA) 450 Scenario as updated in November 2016 (450s WEO 2016). This review covered a panel of oil & gas cash generating unit (CGUs), which were selected based on certain parameters, including amount of the capital employed, emission intensity, reserve life and other risk factors. Those CGUs represented approximately 30% of the Group capital employed in the exploration and production segment (E&P). The IEA 450 Scenario sets out an energy pathway consistent with the goal of limiting the average global temperature increase to 2°C. This is accomplished by seeking to limit the concentration of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere to around 450 parts per million of CO₂ equivalent.

By the year 2030, the IEA's 450 Scenario describes an energy sector with significant renewables penetration, marked improvement in vehicle as well as process efficiency, and widespread replacement of coal by natural gas in power generation. The IEA has assumed oil and gas prices in 2030 of around \$113 per barrel and \$12.5 per MMBtu respectively, and global CO₂ equivalent costs of \$133 per tonne (all in nominal terms). The related impact on expected production is that global demand for oil would fall by 17% between 2015 and 2030, while demand for natural gas would grow by 8% during that period. The IEA's projected GHG regulation and demand scenario are expected to result in lower demand for some of Eni's products and potential, albeit immaterial, impairments to some of Eni's less energy efficient assets. However, Eni could also see certain benefits as a robust global CO₂ price would make some forms of energy, such as natural gas and renewables, more competitive compared with coal. Eni's preliminary view, looking at 2030, is that the aggregate impact under the IEA's 450 Scenario would be positive overall for Eni compared with its own outlook. This is primarily due to the higher oil and gas prices assumed by the IEA. While the IEA assumes significant global CO₂ costs of \$133/tonne (in nominal terms) in 2030, Eni's portfolio sensitivity to oil and gas prices exceeds its sensitivity to CO₂ costs associated with its GHG emissions.

Finally, it should be noted some scientists have concluded that increasing concentrations of GHG in the Earth's atmosphere may produce climate changes that have significant physical effects, such as increased frequency and severity of storms, droughts, floods or other climatic events. If any such effects were to occur because of climate change or otherwise, they could have an adverse effect on the Group's assets and operations.

Risks related to legal proceedings and compliance with anti-corruption legislation

Eni is the defendant in a number of civil actions and administrative proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business. In addition to existing provisions accrued as of the latest balance sheet date to account for ongoing proceedings, it is possible that in future years Eni may incur significant losses in addition to the amounts already accrued in connection with pending legal proceedings due to: (i) uncertainty regarding the final outcome of each proceeding; (ii) the occurrence of new developments that management could not take into consideration when evaluating the likely outcome of each proceeding in order to accrue the risk provisions as of the date of the latest financial statements; (iii) the emergence of new evidence and information; and (iv) underestimation of probable future losses due to the circumstance that they are often inherently difficult to estimate. Certain legal proceedings and investigations where Eni or its subsidiaries or its officers are parties involve the alleged breach of anti-corruption laws and regulations and ethical misconduct. Ethical misconduct and noncompliance with applicable laws and regulations, including noncompliance with anti-bribery and anti-corruption laws, by Eni, its partners, agents or others that act on the Group's behalf, could expose Eni and its employees to criminal and civil penalties and could be damaging to Eni's reputation and shareholder value.

Risks from acquisitions

Eni is constantly monitoring the oil and gas market in search of opportunities to acquire individual assets or companies with a view of achieving its growth targets or complementing its asset portfolio. Acquisitions entail an execution risk – the risk that the acquirer will not be able to effectively integrate the purchased assets so as to achieve expected synergies. In addition, acquisitions entail a financial risk – the risk of not being able to recover the purchase costs of acquired assets, in case a prolonged decline in the market prices of oil and natural gas occurs. Eni may also incur unanticipated costs or assume unexpected liabilities and losses in connection with companies or assets it acquires. If the integration and financial risks connected to acquisitions materialize, Eni's financial performance and shareholders' returns may be adversely affected.

Risks deriving from Eni's exposure to weather conditions

Significant changes in weather conditions in Italy and in the rest of Europe from year to year may affect demand for natural gas and some refined products. In colder years, demand for such products is higher. Accordingly, the results of operations of the Gas & Power segment and, to a lesser extent, the Refining & Marketing business, as well as the comparability of results over different periods may be affected by such changes in weather conditions. In general, the effects of climate change could result in less stable weather patterns, resulting in more severe storms and other weather conditions that could interfere with Eni's operations and damage Eni's facilities. Furthermore, Eni's operations, particularly offshore production of oil and natural gas, are exposed to extreme weather phenomena that can result in material disruption to Eni's operations and consequent loss or damage of properties and facilities, as well as a loss of output, revenues, maintenance and repair expenses and cash flow shortfall.

Eni's crisis management systems may be ineffective and Eni may be the target of cyber attacks

Eni has developed contingency plans to continue or recover operations following a disruption or incident. An inability to restore or replace critical capacity to an agreed level within an agreed period could prolong the impact of any disruption and could severely affect business, operations and financial results. Eni has crisis management plans and capability to deal with emergencies at every level of its operations. If Eni does not respond or is not seen to respond in an appropriate manner to either an external or internal crisis, its business and operations could be severely disrupted with negative consequences on results of operations and cash flow.

Exposure to financial risk

Eni's business activities are inherently exposed to financial risk. This includes exposure to market risk, including commodity price risk, interest rate risk and foreign currency risk, as well as liquidity risk, and credit risk.

Eni's primary source of exposure to financial risk is the volatility in commodity prices. Generally, the Group does not hedge its strategic exposure to the commodity risk associated with its plans to find and develop oil and gas reserves, volume of gas purchased under its long-term gas purchase contracts, which are not covered by contracted sales, its refining margins and other activities. The Group's risk management objectives in addressing commodity risk are to optimise the risk profile of its commercial activities by effectively managing economic margins and safeguarding the value of Eni assets. To achieve this, Eni engages in risk management activities seeking both to hedge Group's exposures and to profit from short-term market opportunities and trading.

Eni is engaged in substantial trading and commercial activities in the physical markets. Eni also uses financial instruments such as futures, options, Over-the-Counter forward contracts, market swaps and contracts for differences related to crude oil, petroleum products, natural gas and electricity in order to manage the commodity risk exposure. Eni also uses financial instruments to manage foreign exchange and interest rate risk.

The Group's approach to risk management includes identifying, evaluating and managing the financial risk using a top-down approach whereby the Board of Directors is responsible for establishing the Group risk management strategy and setting the maximum tolerable amounts of risk exposure. The Group's Chief Executive Officer is responsible for implementing the Group risk management strategy, while the Group's Chief Financial Officer is in charge of defining policies and tools to manage the Group's exposure to financial risk, as well as monitoring and reporting activities.

Various Group committees are in charge of defining internal criteria, guidelines and targets of risk management activities consistent with the strategy and limits defined at Eni's top level, to be used by the Group's business units, including monitoring and controlling activities. Although Eni believes it has established sound risk management procedures, trading activities involve elements of forecasting and Eni is exposed to the risks of market movements, of incurring significant losses if prices develop contrary to management expectations and of default of counterparties.

Exchange rate risk

Movements in the exchange rate of the euro against the U.S. dollar can have a material impact on Eni's results of operations. Prices of oil, natural gas and refined products generally are denominated in, or linked to, U.S. dollars, while a significant portion of Eni's expenses are incurred in euros. Accordingly, a depreciation of the U.S. dollar against the euro generally has an adverse impact on Eni's results of operations and liquidity because it reduces booked revenues by an amount greater than the decrease in U.S. dollar-denominated expenses and may also result in significant translation adjustments that impact Eni's shareholders' equity. The Exploration & Production segment is particularly affected by movements in the U.S. dollar versus the euro exchange rates as the U.S. dollar is the functional currency of a large part of its foreign subsidiaries and therefore movements in the U.S. dollar versus the euro exchange rate affect year-on-year comparability of results of operations.

Susceptibility to variations in sovereign rating risk

Eni's credit ratings are potentially exposed to risk in reductions of sovereign credit rating of Italy. On the basis of the methodologies used by Standard & Poor's and Moody's, a potential downgrade of Italy's credit rating may have a potential knock-on effect on the credit rating of Italian issuers such as Eni and make it more likely that the credit rating of the Notes or other debt instruments issued by the Company could be downgraded.

Interest rate risk

Interest on Eni's debt is primarily indexed at a spread to benchmark rates such as the Europe Interbank Offered Rate, "Euribor", and the London Interbank Offered Rate, "Libor". As a consequence, movements in interest rates can have a material impact on Eni's finance expense in respect to its debt. Additionally, spreads offered to the Company may rise in connection with variations in sovereign rating risks or company rating risks, as well as the general conditions of capital markets.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that suitable sources of funding for the Group may not be available, or the Group is unable to sell its assets on the marketplace in order to meet short-term financial requirements and to settle obligations. Such a situation would negatively affect the Group results of operations and cash flows as it would result in Eni incurring higher borrowing expenses to meet its obligations or, under the worst conditions, the inability of Eni to continue as a going concern. European and global financial markets are currently subject to volatility amid uncertainties relating to a weak macroeconomic outlook, particularly in the Euro-zone, and the financial stress of certain emerging economies or countries whose financial conditions depends upon the proceeds of the sale of hydrocarbon resources following an ongoing slump in commodity prices. In the event of extended periods of constraints in the financial markets, or if Eni is unable to access the financial markets (including cases where this is due to Eni's financial position or market sentiment as to Eni's prospects) at a time when cash flows from Eni's business operations may be under pressure, Eni's ability to maintain Eni's long-term investment program may be impacted with a consequent effect on Eni's growth rate, and may impact shareholder returns, including dividends or share price.

The oil and gas industry is capital intensive. Eni makes and expects to continue to make substantial capital expenditures in its business for the exploration, development, exploitation and production of oil and natural gas reserves. The Company's capital budget for the four-year plan 2017-2020 amounts to euro 31.6 billion, net of capital expenditure ("capex") associated with the planned asset disposals, and is significantly lower than the Group's previous industrial plan (down by an estimated 8% at constant exchange rates) as a result of a planned reduction in spending prompted by weak commodity prices and a more selective approach to spending compared to the past. The Company has budgeted approximately euro 7.8 billion for capital expenditure in 2017, which is 18% lower than in 2016, net of the reimbursements of the capex borne for the interests in certain development projects being divested to third oil companies, that will be reimbursed to Eni once the deals close. Furthermore, Eni are netting against the projected 2017 capex the advances that will be cashed in from its State-owned partners in the Zohr project in Egypt. The Company is managing to contain capital expenditure without necessarily sacrificing growth leveraging on a modular approach to major projects, the renegotiation of contracts for the supply of capital goods and oil services, as well as the reduction of idle capital through the optimization of the time-to-market of the reserves.

These actions, combined with the restructuring initiatives of mid and downstream businesses and general and administrative cuts are intended to reduce the oil price level at which the Company is able to achieve cash neutrality, i.e. funding of capex and floor dividend through the cash flow from operating activities. Cash neutrality is expected to be at 60 \$/bbl for the FY 2017.

Despite the 18% capex reduction planned for the 2017 (14% reported in the first half), management may reconsider the expenditure plan in the second half of the year, depending on the evolution of market conditions.

Historically, Eni's capital expenditures have been financed with cash generated by operations, proceeds from asset disposals, borrowings under its credit facilities and proceeds from the issuance of debt and bonds.

The actual amount and timing of future capital expenditures may differ materially from Eni's estimates as a result of, among other things, changes in commodity prices, available cash flows, lack of access to capital, actual drilling results, the availability of drilling rigs and other services and equipment, the availability of transportation capacity, and regulatory, technological and competitive developments.

Eni's cash flows from operations and access to capital markets are subject to a number of variables, including but not limited to:

- the amount of Eni's proved reserves;
- the volume of crude oil and natural gas Eni is able to produce and sell from existing wells;
- the prices at which crude oil and natural gas are sold;
- Eni's ability to acquire, find and produce new reserves; and
- the ability and willingness of Eni's lenders to extend credit or of participants in the capital markets to invest in Eni's bonds.

If revenues or Eni's ability to borrow decrease significantly due to factors such as a prolonged decline in crude oil and natural gas prices, Eni might have limited ability to obtain the capital necessary to sustain its planned capital expenditures. If cash generated by operations, cash from asset disposals, or cash available under Eni's liquidity reserves or its credit facilities is not sufficient to meet capital requirements, the failure to obtain additional financing could result in a curtailment of operations relating to development of Eni's reserves, which in turn could adversely affect its business, financial condition, results of operations, and cash flows and its ability to achieve its growth plans.

With respect to the 2017-2020 business plan in particular, management expects to deliver approximately euro 5-7 billion of additional cash flows from asset disposals, the main part of which will comprise the divestment of stakes in the Group's exploration assets thereby in essence monetizing some of the Group's recent exploration successes and reserves. These additional cash flows are intended to provide the Group with further financial flexibility in view of funding organic growth and the Group's planned shareholder distributions in a manner consistent with the Group's target capital structure. The Company is seeking to complete such disposals in large part within 2017. However, asset disposals are subject to execution risk and may fail to be completed, and the proceeds received from such disposals may not reflect valuations that management currently believes are achievable, particularly if the disposals are carried out in difficult market conditions. The failure to achieve the planned disposal program could negatively affect the achievement of the Group's financial targets forcing us to either curtail capital expenditure thus hampering growth or take on more finance debt.

These factors could also negatively affect shareholders' returns, including the amount of cash available for dividend distribution as well as the share price.

In addition, funding Eni's capital expenditures with additional debt will increase its leverage and the issuance of additional debt will require a portion of Eni's cash flows from operations to be used for the payment of interest and principal on its debt, thereby reducing its ability to use cash flows to fund capital expenditures and dividends.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the potential exposure of the Group to losses in case counterparties fail to perform or pay due amounts. Credit risks arise from both commercial partners and financial ones. In the last few years, the Group has experienced a level of counterparty default higher than in previous years due to the severity of the economic and financial downturn and the amount of trade receivables overdue at the balance sheet date has increased significantly. Furthermore, a collapse in oil prices has stressed the financial condition of many State-owned

entities, which are party to the Group's upstream projects for exploring and developing hydrocarbons or are buyers of Eni's equity production. In the 2016 Consolidated Financial Statements, Eni accrued an allowance against doubtful trade accounts amounting to euro 503 million, mainly relating to the Gas & Power business segment in relation to Italian retail customers who were experiencing financial difficulties. As of 30 June 2017, the allowance for doubtful accounts amounted to euro 191 million and related to the Gas & Power segment for euro 162 million, particularly the business of retail sales of gas and power.

Management believes that this business is particularly exposed to credit risk due to its large and diversified customer base, which includes a large number of medium and small-sized businesses and retail customers who have been particularly impacted by the financial and economic downturn. Eni believes that the management of doubtful accounts represents an issue to the Company, which will require management focus and commitment going forward. In the future Eni cannot exclude the recognition of significant provisions for doubtful accounts. Considering the deteriorated financial outlook of many oil-producing countries where Eni is conducting its upstream operations due to a prolonged decline in commodity prices, management is strictly monitoring exposure to the counterparty risk in its Exploration & Production ("E&P") segment. The financial difficulties of certain countries also involve state-owned oil companies who are partnering Eni in the execution of development projects of hydrocarbons reserves or who are buying Eni's share of production in joint projects. In 2016, Eni incurred approximately euro 0.4 billion of losses related to the expected outcome of certain renegotiations to settle disputed amounts or to establish repayment plans of certain overdue receivables owed by few national oil companies. Due to the prolonged financial downturn of certain countries hit by a fall in petroleum revenues, it is possible that the Group may incur further counterparty losses in the future. For further information, see the paragraph "Political Considerations" above.

Digital infrastructure is an important part of maintaining Eni's operations. A breach of Eni's digital security could result in serious damage to business operations, personal injury, damage to assets, harm to the environment, breaches of regulations, litigation, legal liabilities and reparation costs

The reliability and security of Eni's digital infrastructure is critical to maintaining the availability of Eni's business applications, including the reliable operation of technology in Eni's various business operations and the collection and processing of financial and operational data, as well as the confidentiality of certain third-party information. If Eni's systems for protecting Eni's digital security prove to be ineffective, either due to intentional actions such as cyber-attacks or due to negligence, Eni could be adversely affected by, among other things, loss or damage of intellectual property, proprietary information, or customer data, having Eni's business operations interrupted, and increased costs to prevent, respond to, or mitigate potential risks to Eni's digital infrastructure. Furthermore, in some circumstances, failures to protect digital infrastructure could result in injury to people, damage to assets, harm to the environment, breaches of regulations, litigation, legal liabilities and reparation costs.

Risks connected to the credit ratings of Eni and the Notes

As at the date of this Base Prospectus, Eni has been assigned long-term ratings of BBB+ outlook stable and Baa1 outlook stable by the rating agencies Standard & Poor's and Moody's, respectively. The ratings attributed to Eni provide an indication of Eni's ability to discharge its own financial liabilities, including the liabilities associated with the issue of Notes by it or EFL.

Standard & Poor's and Moody's are established in the EEA and registered under the CRA Regulation. A security rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be subject to suspension, reduction or withdrawal at any time by the assigning rating agency.

Notes issued under the Programme will be rated or unrated. Where a Tranche of Notes is to be rated, such rating will not necessarily be the same as the ratings assigned to Eni, as, in addition to the evaluation of the Issuer's credit rating, the rating assigned to a Tranche of Notes will also depend upon a series of different factors, such

as the structure of a particular Tranche of Notes, or any other factor that may have an influence on the market value of the Notes. There is no guarantee that the rating assigned to the Notes will provide a comprehensive indication of all the risks associated with the investment, or that such a rating will remain unchanged for the life of the Notes and not be subject to any change or withdrawal from the rating agencies.

Any adverse change in an applicable credit rating could adversely affect the trading price for the Notes. In particular, any such adverse change may result in the increase in the Issuer's credit spread, resulting in a reduction in the market value of the Notes. Conversely, there is no guarantee that an increase in the rating of the Issuer or of the Notes will result in a decrease in the Issuer's credit spread, nor an increase in the market value of the Notes or a reduction in the other investment risks related to the Notes.

In accordance with the methodology adopted by both Moody's and Standard & Poor's, any downgrade of the Italian sovereign credit rating, or the perception that such a downgrade may occur, may also have a material adverse effect on the credit rating of public companies in Italy and therefore may affect Eni's rating. This may have repercussions on the market price of Eni Notes or EFI Notes.

The Group's ability to access the capital markets and other forms of financing (or refinancing), and the costs connected with such activities, depend on the credit ratings assigned to it. Any worsening of the credit ratings could limit the Group's ability to access capital markets and other forms of financing (or refinancing) or increase the costs related thereto, with related adverse effects on Eni and on the Group's business prospects, financial condition and results of operations.

Risks related to the European sovereign debt crisis and the political uncertainties regarding the Eurozone. The escalation of the sovereign debt of certain European countries could lead to instability of the Euro and the Eurozone

Since the final quarter of 2007, disruption in the global credit markets has created difficult conditions in the financial markets. The global financial system has yet to overcome these disruptions and difficult conditions. Financial market conditions remain challenging and in certain respects, such as in relation to sovereign credit risk and fiscal deficits in European countries, have deteriorated in the last few years. In particular, in 2010, a financial crisis emerged in Europe, triggered by high budget deficits and rising direct and contingent sovereign debt in Greece, Ireland, Italy, Portugal and Spain, which created concerns about the ability of these European Union states to continue to service their sovereign debt obligations.

Concerns about sovereign finances intensified during 2011, the first half of 2012 and in 2015, leading to a risk of default of Greece. Due to these concerns, the financial markets and the global financial system in general were impacted by significant turmoil and uncertainty resulting in wide and volatile credit spreads on the sovereign debt of many European Union countries, a fall in liquidity and a consequent increase in funding costs as well as increased instability in the bond and equity markets. In response to the crisis, assistance packages were granted to certain European Union countries and measures were announced, and partially enacted, by the European Union International Monetary Fund to recapitalise certain European banks, encourage greater long term fiscal responsibility on the part of the individual Member States and bolster market confidence in the Euro as well as the ability of Member States to service their sovereign debt. Despite these and other plans to implement various other measures designed to alleviate these concerns, including the adoption by the European Central Bank of a program of "outright monetary transactions" in 2012 and, more recently, the Expanded Asset Purchase Programme¹ (more commonly known as Quantitative Easing) launched on 22 January 2015 by the

¹ The programme is intended to be carried out until December 2017, or beyond, if necessary, and in any case until there are signs of a sustained adjustment in the path of inflation consistent with the aim of achieving inflation rate approaching 2 per cent. There will be a risk-sharing mechanism in place for government, public agencies and European institutions bond purchases under which 80 per cent. of any losses incurred by the euro system on these bonds will be borne by national central banks, with the remaining 20 per cent. of any losses borne by the ECB.

European Central Bank (“**ECB**”) under which the ECB has, starting in March 2015, begun purchasing euro-denominated, investment-grade securities issued by euro area governments and European institutions and corporates up to Euro 80 billion each month (reduced to up to Euro 60 billion each month since April 2017), uncertainty over the outcome of the European Union governments’ financial support programs and more general concern about sovereign finances still persist.

Even if the above mentioned measures are implemented, there is no guarantee that they will ultimately and finally resolve uncertainties regarding the ability of Eurozone states to continue to service their sovereign debt obligations. Further, even if such long-term structural adjustments are ultimately implemented, the future of the Euro in its current form, and with its current membership, remains uncertain. Ongoing concern about the debt crisis in Europe, as well as the possible exit from the Eurozone of one or more Member States and/or the replacement of the Euro by one or more successor currencies to which the foregoing could lead, could have a detrimental impact on the global economy and the repayment of sovereign and non-sovereign debt in these countries, including Italy, as well as on the financial condition of European institutions (both financial and corporate).

On 23 June 2016, the UK held a referendum to decide on the UK's membership of the European Union. The UK vote was to leave the European Union. There are a number of uncertainties in connection with the future of the UK and its relationship with the European Union. The negotiation of the UK’s exit terms is likely to take a number of years. Until the terms and timing of the UK’s exit from the European Union are clearer, it is not possible to determine the impact that the referendum, the UK’s departure from the European Union and/or any related matters may have on the business of the Issuer.

As such, no assurance can be given that such matters would not adversely affect the business, financial condition and results of operations as well as Issuer’s ability to meet its payment obligations under the Notes.

There can be no assurance that the market conditions in Europe will not worsen, nor can there be any assurance that current or future assistance packages will be available or, even if provided, will be sufficient to stabilise the affected countries and markets and secure the position of the Euro.

The Group’s business may be adversely affected by disruptions in the global credit markets and associated impacts

Conditions in Euro-zone countries deteriorated in 2011 amid rising yields on certain sovereign debt instruments issued by certain Euro-zone states, including Italy and the market perception that the single European currency is facing an institutional crisis of confidence related to contagion from sovereign debt. Such deterioration has raised concerns regarding the financial condition of European financial institutions and their exposure to such countries and such concerns may have an impact on the ability of the Group to fund its business via such financial institutions in a similar manner and at a similar cost to the funding raised in the past. Challenging market conditions have resulted in greater volatility and, in some cases, reduced liquidity, widening of credit spreads and a lack of price transparency in credit markets. Changes in investment markets, including changes in interest rates, exchange rates and returns from equity, property and other investments, may affect the financial performance of the Group. In addition, the financial performance of the Group could be adversely affected by a worsening of general economic conditions in the markets in which it operates.

Risk factors specific to EFI

Risks arising from changes to interest rates and exchange rates

The activities of EFI are affected by fluctuations in interest rates and exchange rates. Should interest rates and exchange rates vary, they may adversely affect a range of variables, including: (i) the Group companies’ ability to repay loans received; or (ii) EFI’s ability to realise positive margins, as there may be a reduced differential between the interest or exchange rates at which they may lend and the interest or exchange rates at which they

may be able to borrow. There can be no assurance that the activities of EFI will not suffer a material adverse effect as a result of risks arising from changes to interest rates and exchange rates.

Risks associated with the legislative, accounting and regulatory context

The activities of EFI are subject to risks associated with the legislative, accounting and regulatory context in which it operates. Its activities are subject to specific legislation and regulation. Any changes to the legislative and/or regulatory context in which EFI operates, including those relating to fiscal or accounting matters, could have a material adverse effect on EFI's activities.

Risks connected with information technology

The activities of EFI are subject to risks associated with information technology. These activities rely upon integrated technology systems. EFI relies on the correct functioning and reliability of such systems to protect its network infrastructure, information technology equipment and information about the Group from losses caused by technical failure, human error, natural disaster, sabotage, power failures and other losses of function. The loss of information regarding the Group or other information central to EFI's activities, or material interruption in its service, could have a material adverse effect on its results of operations. In addition, upgrades to its information technology may require significant investments. There can be no assurance that the activities of EFI will not suffer a material adverse effect as a result of information technology risk.

Operational risk

The activities of EFI are subject to operational risk. Operational risk has acquired its own distinct position in the finance sector. It is defined as "the risk of losses resulting from failure of internal processes, people or systems or from external events". Events of recent decades in modern international finance have shown on several occasions that ineffective control of operational risks can lead to substantial losses. There can be no assurance that the activities of EFI will not suffer a material adverse effect as a result of operational risk.

Country risk

The activities of EFI are subject to country risk. With respect to country risk, a distinction can be made between transfer risk and collective debtor risk. Transfer risk relates to the possibility of foreign governments placing restrictions on funds transferred from debtors in that country to creditors abroad. Collective debtor risk relates instead to the situation where a large number of debtors cannot meet their commitments for the same reason (e.g. war, political and social unrest, natural disasters, and also government policy that does not succeed in creating macro-economic and financial stability). There can be no assurance that the activities of EFI will not suffer a material adverse effect as a result of country risk.

Funding and liquidity risk

The activities of EFI are subject to funding and liquidity risk. The average maturity of its loans, as well as the degree of diversification of shorter-term and longer-term loans, liquidity limits, funding concentration ratios and exposures are regularly monitored. At present, considering the wide availability of funds and lines of credit, EFI believes it has access to sufficient funding to meet currently foreseeable borrowing requirements. However, there can be no assurance that the activities of EFI will not suffer a material adverse effect as a result of funding or liquidity risk.

Credit risk

Credit risk can be described as EFI's exposure to losses incurred in the event of non-performance by a counterparty of its obligations. Due to EFI's role within the Group, its credit risk is influenced by the business and markets in which the Group operates. As for financial investments and the utilisation of financial instruments, including derivatives, EFI follows the guidelines set by Eni identifying the eligible (external)

counterparties in financial transactions. EFI currently does not have any issues regarding non-performance of counterparties. However, there can be no assurance that the activities of EFI will not suffer a material adverse effect as a result of credit risk. Besides credit risk towards external counterparties, EFI could also be subject to credit risk regarding Eni S.p.A. and its subsidiaries, as a result of its function within the Group, in the event that Eni S.p.A. does not ensure the solvency of its subsidiaries through parent company guarantees or equity injections

Market risk

The activities of EFI may be subject to market risk. In this regard, EFI follows the guidelines set by Eni to monitor the relevant risk factors. Market risk may affect the value of any financial assets held which are subject to risks arising from price movements in the market. Price changes include prices of interest rate products, equities, currencies, certain commodities and derivatives. Adverse market movements relative to the following risk factors — interest rates, equity and market indices, foreign exchange rates, implicit volatilities and spreads in credit default swaps — are monitored regularly where relevant. However, there can be no assurance that the activities of EFI will not suffer a material adverse effect as a result of market risk

Risk factors relating to the Notes and the Guarantee

Notes may not be a suitable investment for all investors

Each potential investor in any Notes must determine the suitability of that investment in the light of its own circumstances. In particular, each potential investor should:

- have sufficient knowledge and experience to make a meaningful evaluation of the relevant Notes, the merits and risks of investing in the relevant Notes and the information contained or incorporated by reference in this Base Prospectus or any applicable supplement;
- have access to, and knowledge of, appropriate analytical tools to evaluate, in the context of its particular financial situation, an investment in the relevant Notes and the impact such investment will have on its overall investment portfolio;
- have sufficient financial resources and liquidity to bear all of the risks of an investment in the relevant Notes, including where principal or interest is payable in one or more currencies, or where the currency for principal or interest payments is different from the potential investor's currency;
- understand thoroughly the terms of the relevant Notes and be familiar with the behaviour of any relevant financial markets; and
- be able to evaluate (either alone or with the help of a financial adviser) possible scenarios for economic, interest rate and other factors that may affect its investment and its ability to bear the applicable risks.

Some Notes are complex financial instruments and such instruments may be purchased as a way to reduce risk or enhance yield with an understood, measured, appropriate addition of risk to their overall portfolios. A potential investor should not invest in Notes which are complex financial instruments unless it has the expertise (either alone or with the help of a financial adviser) to evaluate how the Notes will perform under changing conditions, the resulting effects on the value of such Notes and the impact this investment will have on the potential investor's overall investment portfolio.

Risks related to the structure of a particular issue of Notes

A wide range of Notes may be issued under the Programme. A number of these Notes may have features which contain particular risks for potential investors. Set out below is a description of certain such features:

Notes subject to optional redemption by the relevant Issuer

An optional redemption feature is likely to limit the market value of Notes. During any period when the relevant Issuer may elect to redeem Notes, the market value of those Notes generally will not rise substantially above the price at which they can be redeemed. This also may be true prior to any redemption period.

The relevant Issuer may be expected to redeem Notes when its cost of borrowing is lower than the interest rate on the Notes. At those times, an investor generally would not be able to reinvest the redemption proceeds at an effective interest rate as high as the interest rate on the Notes being redeemed and may only be able to do so at a lower rate. Potential investors should consider reinvestment risk in the light of other investments available at that time.

In addition, Notes issued by EFI may not be held by investors who are not Qualifying Investors, as defined herein. EFI Notes which are held by investors other than Qualifying Investors may be subject to early redemption in accordance with the Conditions.

Fixed/Floating Rate Notes

Notes to which Condition 5(d) (*Interest and other Calculations - Change of Interest Basis*) applies may bear interest at a rate that the relevant Issuer may elect to convert from a fixed rate to a floating rate, or from a floating rate to a fixed rate. The relevant Issuer's ability to convert the interest rate will affect the secondary market and the market value of such Notes since such Issuer may be expected to convert the rate when it is likely to produce a lower overall cost of borrowing. If the relevant Issuer converts from a fixed rate to a floating rate, the spread on such Notes may be less favourable than the prevailing spreads on comparable Floating Rate Notes tied to the same reference rate. In addition, the new floating rate at any time may be lower than the rates on other Notes. If the relevant Issuer converts from a floating rate to a fixed rate, the fixed rate may be lower than the prevailing rates on its Notes.

Notes issued at a substantial discount or premium

The market values of securities issued at a substantial discount or premium to their nominal amount tend to fluctuate more in relation to general changes in interest rates than do prices for conventional interest-bearing securities. Generally, the longer the remaining term of the securities, the greater the price volatility as compared to conventional interest-bearing securities with comparable maturities.

Reform of LIBOR and EURIBOR and other interest rate index and equity, commodity and foreign exchange rate index "benchmarks"

The London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR"), the Euro Interbank Offered Rate ("EURIBOR") and other indices which are deemed "benchmarks" are the subject of recent national, international and other regulatory guidance and proposals for reform. Some of these reforms are already effective while others are still to be implemented. These reforms may cause such "benchmarks" to perform differently than in the past, or to disappear entirely, or have other consequences which cannot be predicted. Any such consequence could have a material adverse effect on any Notes linked to a "benchmark".

Key international reforms of "benchmarks" include the International Organization of Securities Commission ("IOSCO")'s proposed Principles for Financial Market Benchmarks (July 2013) (the "IOSCO Benchmark Principles") and the EU's Regulation (EU) 2016/1011 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2016 on indices used as benchmarks in financial instruments and financial contracts or to measure the

performance of investment funds and amending Directives 2008/48/EC and 2014/17/EU and Regulation (EU) No 596/2014 (the “**Benchmarks Regulation**”).

The IOSCO Benchmark Principles aim to create an overarching framework of principles for benchmarks to be used in financial markets, specifically covering governance and accountability, as well as the quality and transparency of benchmark design and methodologies. A review published in February 2015 on the status of the voluntary market adoption of the IOSCO Benchmark Principles noted that, as the benchmarks industry is in a state of change, further steps may need to be taken by IOSCO in the future, but that it is too early to determine what those steps should be. The review noted that there has been a significant market reaction to the publication of the IOSCO Benchmark Principles, and widespread efforts being made to implement the IOSCO Benchmark Principles by the majority of administrators surveyed.

On 17 May 2016, the Council of the European Union adopted the Benchmarks Regulation. The Benchmarks Regulation was published in the Official Journal on 29 June 2016 and entered into force on 30 June 2016. Subject to various transitional provisions, the Benchmarks Regulation will apply from 1 January 2018, except that the regime for 'critical' benchmarks has applied from 30 June 2016 and certain amendments to Regulation (EU) No 596/2014 (the Market Abuse Regulation) have applied from 3 July 2016. The Benchmarks Regulation would apply to "contributors", "administrators" and "users of" “benchmarks” in the EU, and would, among other things, (i) require benchmark administrators to be authorised (or, if non-EU-based, to be subject to an equivalent regulatory regime) and to comply with extensive requirements in relation to the administration of “benchmarks” and (ii) ban the use of “benchmarks” of unauthorised administrators. The scope of the Benchmarks Regulation is wide and, in addition to so-called "critical benchmark" indices such as EURIBOR, could also potentially apply to many other interest rate indices, as well as equity, commodity and foreign exchange rate indices and other indices (including “proprietary” indices or strategies) which are referenced in listed financial instruments (including listed Notes), financial contracts and investment funds.

The Benchmarks Regulation could also have a material impact on any listed Notes linked to a “benchmark” index, including in any of the following circumstances:

- (i) an index which is a “benchmark” could not be used as such if its administrator does not obtain appropriate EU authorisations or is based in a non-EU jurisdiction which (subject to any applicable transitional provisions) does not have equivalent regulation. In such event, depending on the particular “benchmark” and the applicable terms of the Notes, the Notes could be delisted (if listed), adjusted, redeemed or otherwise impacted;
- (ii) the methodology or other terms of the “benchmark” related to a series of Notes could be changed in order to comply with the terms of the Benchmarks Regulation, and such changes could have the effect of reducing or increasing the rate or level of the “benchmark” or of affecting the volatility of the published rate or level, and could lead to adjustments to the terms of the Notes, including Calculation Agent determination of the rate or level in its discretion.

Any of the international, national or other reforms (or proposals for reform), the discontinuing of or the general increased regulatory scrutiny of “benchmarks” could increase the costs and risks of administering or otherwise participating in the setting of a “benchmark” and complying with any such regulations or requirements. Such factors may have the effect of discouraging market participants from continuing to administer or participate in certain “benchmarks”, trigger changes in the rules or methodologies used in certain “benchmarks” or lead to the disappearance of certain “benchmarks”. The disappearance of a “benchmark” or changes in the manner of administration of a “benchmark” could result in adjustment to the terms and conditions, early redemption, discretionary valuation by the Calculation Agent, delisting (if listed) or other consequence in relation to Notes linked to such “benchmark”. Any such consequence could have a material adverse effect on the value of and return on any such Notes.

Risks related to Notes generally

Set out below is a brief description of certain risks relating to the Notes generally:

Modification

The Terms and Conditions of the Notes contain provisions for calling meetings of Noteholders to consider matters affecting their interests generally. These provisions permit defined majorities to bind all Noteholders including Noteholders who did not attend and vote at the relevant meeting and Noteholders who voted in a manner contrary to the majority.

Reliance on the procedures of the NBB Securities Settlement System, Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg for transfer, payment and communication with the relevant Issuer.

The EFI Notes will be represented by a Global Note in bearer form and will be deposited with and immobilised by the NBB. The Eni Notes will be issued in bearer or registered form and will be represented on issue by a global note or global certificate.

Access to the NBB Securities Settlement System, Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg is available through their respective participants whose membership extends to securities such as the Notes. NBB Securities Settlement System participants include certain credit institutions, stockbrokers (*beursvennootschappen/sociétés de bourse*), and Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg.

Transfers of interests in the Notes will be effected between the participants in the NBB Securities Settlement System, Euroclear or/and Clearstream, Luxembourg in accordance with the rules and operating procedures of the relevant clearing systems including, in relation to the NBB Securities Settlement System, the NBB Securities Settlement System Regulations and any other financial intermediaries through which investors hold their Notes.

A Noteholder must also rely on the NBB Securities Settlement System Regulations and the rules and procedures of Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg to receive payments under the Notes.

The relevant Issuer, the Paying Agent, the Fiscal Agent and the Dealer will have no responsibility or liability for the proper performance by or the records relating to or payments made in respect of the Notes within, the NBB Securities Settlement System, Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg or the relevant participants of their obligations under their respective rules and operating procedures.

Change of law

The Terms and Conditions of the Notes are governed by English law and, to a limited extent only, by Belgian and Italian law in effect as at the date of issue of the relevant Notes. No assurance can be given as to the impact of any possible judicial decision or change to English, Belgian and Italian law or administrative practice after the date of issue of the relevant Notes.

Bearer Notes where denominations involve integral multiples

In relation to any issue of Notes in bearer form which have denominations consisting of a minimum Specified Denomination plus one or more higher integral multiples of another smaller amount, it is possible that the Notes may be traded in amounts that are not integral multiples of such minimum Specified Denomination (as defined in the Conditions). In such a case, a Noteholder who, as a result of trading such amounts, holds a principal amount of less than the minimum Specified Denomination in its account with the relevant clearing system at the relevant time will not receive a Definitive Note in respect of such holding (should Definitive Notes be printed) and would need to purchase a principal amount of Notes such that it holds an amount equal to one or more Specified Denominations.

If Definitive Notes are issued, Noteholders should be aware that Definitive Notes which have a denomination that is not an integral multiple of the minimum Specified Denomination may be illiquid and difficult to trade.

Risks related to the market generally

Set out below is a brief description of certain market risks, including liquidity risk, exchange rate risk, interest rate risk and credit risk:

The secondary market generally

Notes may have no established trading market when issued, and one may never develop. If a market does develop, it may not be liquid. In addition, liquidity may be limited if the Issuer makes large allocations to a limited number of investors. Therefore, investors may not be able to sell their Notes easily or at prices that will provide them with a yield comparable to similar investments that have a developed secondary market. This is particularly the case for Notes that are especially sensitive to interest rate, currency or market risks, are designed for specific investment objectives or strategies or have been structured to meet the investment requirements of limited categories of investors. These types of Notes generally would have a more limited secondary market and more price volatility than conventional debt securities, liquidity may have a severely adverse effect on the market value of Notes.

Exchange rate risks and exchange controls

The relevant Issuer will pay principal and interest on the Notes in the Specified Currency. This presents certain risks relating to currency conversions if an investor's financial activities are denominated principally in a currency or currency unit (the "**Investor's Currency**") other than the Specified Currency. These include the risk that exchange rates may significantly change (including changes due to devaluation of the Specified Currency or revaluation of the Investor's Currency) and the risk that authorities with jurisdiction over the Investor's Currency and/or the Specified Currency may impose or modify exchange controls. An appreciation of the value of the Investor's Currency relative to the Specified Currency would decrease (1) the Investor's Currency-equivalent yield on the Notes; (2) the Investor's Currency-equivalent value of the principal payable on the Notes; and (3) the Investor's Currency-equivalent market value of the Notes.

Government and monetary authorities may impose (as some have done in the past) exchange controls that could adversely affect an applicable exchange rate. As a result, investors may receive less interest or principal than expected, or no interest or principal.

Interest rate risks

Investment in Fixed Rate Notes or in Notes to which Condition 5(d) (*Interest and other Calculations - Change of Interest Basis*) applies involves the risk that subsequent changes in market interest rates may adversely affect the value of such Notes.

Credit ratings may not reflect all risks

One or more independent credit-rating agencies may assign credit ratings to an issue of Notes. The ratings may not reflect the potential impact of all risks related to structure, market, and the additional factors discussed above or factors that may affect the value of the Notes. The ratings do not address, *inter alia*, the following: (i) the likelihood that the principal will be redeemed on the Notes, as expected, on the scheduled redemption dates; (ii) possibility of the imposition of Italian or European withholding taxes; (iii) the marketability of the Notes, or any market price for the Notes; or (iv) whether an investment in the Notes is a suitable investment.

A credit rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be revised, placed on "creditwatch", suspended or withdrawn by the assigning rating agency at any time. There is no assurance that any such ratings will continue for any period of time or that they will not be reviewed, revised, suspended or withdrawn entirely by any of the rating agencies as a result of changes in or unavailability of information or if,

in the sole judgement of the rating agencies, the credit quality of the Notes has declined or is in question. A qualification, downgrade or withdrawal of any of the ratings mentioned above may impact upon the value of the Notes.

Legal investment considerations may restrict certain investments

The investment activities of certain investors are subject to investment laws and regulations, or review or regulation by certain authorities. Each potential investor should consult its legal advisers to determine whether and to what extent (1) Notes are legal investments for it; (2) Notes can be used as collateral for various types of borrowing; and (3) other restrictions apply to its purchase or pledge of any Notes. Financial institutions should consult their legal advisers or the appropriate regulators to determine the appropriate treatment of Notes under any applicable risk-based capital or similar rules.

Risk relating to the proposed financial transaction tax (the “FTT”)

On 14 February 2013, the European Commission published a proposal (the “**Commission’s Proposal**”) for a Directive for a common FTT in Belgium, Germany, Estonia, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Austria, Portugal, Slovenia and Slovakia; in December 2015 Estonia withdrew from the group of states willing to introduce the FTT (the “**Participating Member States**”).

The Commission’s Proposal has very broad scope and could, if introduced, apply to certain dealings in the Notes (including secondary market transactions) in certain circumstances. Primary market transactions referred to in Article 5(c) of Regulation (EC) No 1287/2006 are exempt.

Under the Commission’s Proposal the FTT could apply in certain circumstances to persons both within and outside of the Participating Member States. Generally, it would apply to certain dealings in the Notes where at least one party is a financial institution established in the territory of a Participating Member State, and at least one party is established in the territory of a Participating Member State. A financial institution may be, or be deemed to be, “established” in a Participating Member State in a broad range of circumstances, including (a) by transacting with a person established in a Participating Member State or (b) where the financial instrument which is subject to the dealings is issued in a Participating Member State.

However, the proposed FTT remains subject to negotiation between the Participating Member States and the scope of any such tax is uncertain.

Additional Member States may decide to participate. Prospective holders of the Notes are advised to seek their own professional advice in relation to the FTT.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

This Base Prospectus should be read and construed in conjunction with the following:

- (i) the annual audited financial statements of each of the Issuers as at and for the years ended 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2016 (the “**Annual Reports**”), as further described below:
 - (a) in relation to Eni, the 2015 Annual Report shall be the 2015 Annual Report on Form 20-F, the 2016 Annual Report shall be the 2016 Annual Report on Form 20-F and both shall include the Auditors’ Reports of EY S.p.A. dated respectively 12 April 2016 and 22 March 2017; and
 - (b) in relation to EFI, the Annual Reports shall be the non-consolidated English translation thereof and shall include the Auditors’ Reports of Ernst & Young Réviseurs d’Entreprises SCCRL dated respectively 29 February 2016 and 23 March 2017;
- (ii) the unaudited interim financial statements of each of the Issuers as at and for the six months ended 30 June 2016 and 30 June 2017, as published subsequently to the Annual Reports of each of the Issuers (the “**Interim Financial Statements**”), as further described below:
 - (a) in relation to Eni, the unaudited consolidated Interim Financial Statements shall be the English language version thereof, as contained in the reports for the six months ended 30 June 2016 and 30 June 2017; and
 - (b) in relation to EFI, the Unaudited Interim Financial Statements (consisting of a balance sheet, income statement and appropriation account) shall be the non-consolidated English version thereof for the six months ended 30 June 2016 and 30 June 2017; and
- (iii) the Terms and Conditions contained in the Debt Issuance Programme Base Prospectus dated 6 October 2016, pages 52-83 (inclusive), prepared by the Issuers and the Guarantor in connection with the Programme.

The documents listed at (i)-(iii) have been previously published, or are published simultaneously with, this Base Prospectus and have been filed with the CSSF.

Such documents shall be incorporated by reference in and form part of this Base Prospectus, save that any statement contained in a document which is incorporated by reference herein shall be modified or superseded for the purpose of this Base Prospectus to the extent that a statement contained herein modifies or supersedes such earlier statement (whether expressly, by implication or otherwise). Any statement so modified or superseded shall not, except as so modified or superseded, constitute a part of this Base Prospectus.

Copies of documents incorporated by reference in this Base Prospectus may be obtained from the offices of the Paying and Transfer Agent in Luxembourg (as set out herein) and will also be available on the website of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange (www.bourse.lu).

Any information contained in any of the documents specified above which is not incorporated by reference in this Base Prospectus is either not relevant to investors or is covered elsewhere in this Base Prospectus (in line with Article 28(4) of Regulation (EC) No. 809/2004 implementing the Prospectus Directive (the “**Prospectus Regulation**”).

EFI

For ease of reference, the tables below set out the relevant page references for the statutory financial statements, the notes to the statutory financial statements and the Independent Auditors' reports as of and for the years ended 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2016 as set out in the English versions of the audited financial statements of EFI. Any information not listed in the cross-reference table but included in the documents incorporated by reference is given for information purposes only and is not required by the relevant annexes of the Prospectus Regulation.

Financial Statements for the Fiscal Year ended 31 December 2015

1	Balance sheet	pages 37-38
	Income statement.	pages 39-40
	Appropriation account.	page 41
2	Notes to financial statements.	pages 42-77
3	Report of Ernst & Young Réviseurs d'Entreprises SCCRL, Independent Auditors	pages 31-32

Financial Statements for the Fiscal Year ended 31 December 2016

1	Balance sheet.	pages 38 -41
	Income statement.	pages 42-43
	Appropriation account.	page 44
2	Notes to financial statements.	pages 45-84
3	Report of Ernst & Young Réviseurs d'Entreprises SCCRL, Independent Auditors	pages 31-33

For ease of reference, the tables below set out the relevant page references for the unaudited interim financial statements as set out in the English version of the unaudited interim financial statements for the six months ended 30 June 2016 and 30 June 2017 of EFI. Any information not listed in the cross-reference table but included in the documents incorporated by reference is given for information purposes only and is not required by the relevant annexes of the Prospectus Regulation.

Unaudited Interim Financial Statements as of and for the six months ended 30 June 2016

Balance sheet.....	pages 26-27
Income Statement.....	pages 28-29
Appropriation account.....	page 30

Unaudited Interim Financial Statements as of and for the six months ended 30 June 2017

Balance sheet.....	pages 26-29
Income Statement.....	pages 30-31
Appropriation account.....	page 32

Eni

For ease of reference, the tables below set out the relevant page references for the consolidated financial statements, the notes to the consolidated financial statements and the auditors' reports for the years ended 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2016 as set out in the 2015 Annual Report on Form 20-F and the 2016 Annual Report on Form 20-F of Eni. Any information not listed in the cross-reference table but included in the documents incorporated by reference is given for information purposes only and is not required by the relevant annexes of the Prospectus Regulation.

Consolidated Financial Statements for the fiscal year ended 31 December 2015

	Consolidated financial statements.	
1	.....	pages F3-F9
	Balance sheet.	
	.....	page F3
	Profit and loss account.	
	.....	page F4
	Statement of comprehensive income	
	.....	page F5
	Statement of changes in shareholders' equity	
	.....	pages F6-F8
	Statement of cash flows	
	.....	pages F9-F10
	Report of EY S.p.A., independent auditors	
2	.....	pages F1-F2
	Notes to consolidated financial statements	
3	.....	pages F11-F138
	Basis of presentation	
4	.....	pages F11

Consolidated Financial Statements for the fiscal year ended 31 December 2016

	Consolidated financial statements.	
1	.....	pages F3 -F9
	Balance sheet.	
	.....	page F3
	Profit and loss account.	
	.....	page F4
	Statement of comprehensive income	
	.....	page F5
	Statement of changes in shareholders' equity	
	.....	pages F6-F7

	Statement of cash flows	pages F8-F9
2	Report of EY S.p.A., independent auditors	pages F1-F2
3	Notes to consolidated financial statements	pages F10-F142
4	Basis of presentation	pages F10
5	Legal proceedings	pages F88-F110
6	Information on Eni's investments as of December 31, 2016.....	Pages F119-F139

For ease of reference, the tables below set out the relevant page references for the consolidated financial statements, the notes to the consolidated financial statements and the Independent Auditors report, as set out in the unaudited consolidated Interim Financial Statements of Eni for the six-month periods ended 30 June 2016 and 30 June 2017. Any information not listed in the cross-reference table but included in the documents incorporated by reference is given for information purposes only and is not required by the relevant annexes of the Prospectus Regulation.

Consolidated Financial Statements for the six months ended 30 June 2016

1	Alternative Performance Measures (Non-GAAP measures).	pages 34-35
2	Condensed consolidated interim financial statements.	pages 58-64
	Balance sheet.	page 58
	Profit and loss account.	page 59
	Statement of comprehensive income	page 60
	Statement of changes in shareholders' equity	pages 61-62
	Statement of cash flows	pages 63-64
3	Notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements	pages 65-124
4	Basis of presentation	pages 65-66

5	Review Report of EY S.p.A., independent auditors	page 126
---	--	----------

Consolidated Financial Statements for the six months ended 30 June 2017

1	Alternative Performance Measures (Non-GAAP measures).	pages 35-36
2	Condensed consolidated interim financial statements.	pages 60-66
	Balance sheet.	page 60
	Profit and loss account.	page 61
	Statement of comprehensive income	page 62
	Statement of changes in shareholders' equity	pages 63-64
	Statement of cash flows	pages 65-66
3	Notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements	pages 67-112
4	Basis of presentation	page 67
5	Legal proceedings	pages 94-110
6	Review Report of EY S.p.A., independent auditors	page 114
7	List of companies owned by Eni as of 30 June, 2017	pages 116-142

PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT AND DRAWDOWN PROSPECTUS

Each Issuer (with respect to itself) and the Guarantor (with respect to itself and jointly and severally with EFI) has given an undertaking to each Dealer and the Arranger that if at any time during the duration of the Programme there is a significant new factor, material mistake or material inaccuracy relating to information contained in this Base Prospectus whose inclusion in this Base Prospectus or removal is capable of affecting the assessment of the Notes, the Issuers and the Guarantor shall prepare a supplement to this Base Prospectus as envisaged by Article 16 of the Prospectus Directive and Article 13 of the Luxembourg Prospectus Act or publish a replacement Base Prospectus for use in connection with any subsequent offering of the Notes and shall supply to each Dealer and to the Luxembourg Stock Exchange such number of copies of such supplement hereto as (i) such Dealer may reasonably request; and (ii) the Luxembourg Stock Exchange shall require.

In case of a Tranche of Notes which is the subject of a Drawdown Prospectus, each reference in this Base Prospectus to information being specified or identified in the relevant Final Terms shall be read and construed as a reference to such information being specified or identified in the relevant Drawdown Prospectus unless the context otherwise requires.

Each Drawdown Prospectus will be constituted either (1) by a single document containing the necessary information relating to the Issuers and the Guarantor and the relevant Notes or (2) by a registration document containing the necessary information relating to the Issuers and the Guarantor, a securities note containing the necessary information relating to the relevant Notes and, if necessary, a summary note.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PROGRAMME

The following general description is qualified in its entirety by the remainder of this Base Prospectus.

Issuers	Eni S.p.A. (“ Eni ”) eni finance international SA (“ EFI ”)
Guarantor	Eni S.p.A. (in such capacity, the “ Guarantor ”) will unconditionally and irrevocably guarantee the due payment of all sums expressed to be payable under the Notes and Coupons issued by EFI in accordance with the Amended and Restated Distribution Agreement and the Amended and Restated Agency Agreement.
Description	Euro Medium Term Note Programme
Size	Euro 20,000,000,000 (or the equivalent in other currencies at the date of issue) aggregate nominal amount of Notes outstanding at any one time.
Arranger	Goldman Sachs International
Dealers	Banca IMI S.p.A. Barclays Bank PLC BNP PARIBAS Credit Suisse Securities (Europe) Limited Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch Goldman Sachs International HSBC Bank plc J.P. Morgan Securities plc Morgan Stanley & Co. International plc The Royal Bank of Scotland plc (trading as NatWest Markets) UBS Limited UniCredit Bank AG The Issuers may from time to time terminate the appointment of any dealer under the Programme or appoint additional dealers either in respect of one or more Tranches or in respect of the whole Programme. References in this Base Prospectus to “ Permanent Dealers ” are to the persons listed above as Dealers and to such additional persons that are appointed as dealers in respect of the whole Programme (and whose appointment has not been terminated) and references to “ Dealers ” are to all Permanent Dealers and all persons appointed as a dealer in respect of one or more Tranches. Any of the Issuers may be appointed as Dealers under the Programme, except that EFI shall not act as Dealer for Notes other than EFI Notes.
Fiscal Agent	The Bank of New York Mellon, London Branch
Method of Issue	The Notes will be issued on a syndicated or non-syndicated basis. The Notes will be issued in series (each a “ Series ”) having one or more issue dates and on terms otherwise identical (or identical other than in respect of the first payment of interest), the Notes

of each Series being intended to be interchangeable with all other Notes of that Series. Each Series may be issued in tranches (each, a “**Tranche**”) on the same or different issue dates. The specific terms of each Tranche (which will be completed, where necessary, with the relevant terms and conditions and, save in respect of the issue date, issue price, first payment of interest and nominal amount of the Tranche, will be identical to the terms of other Tranches of the same Series) will be completed in the final terms document (the “**Final Terms**”) or in a separate prospectus specific to such Tranche (the “**Drawdown Prospectus**”). Eni Notes will be issued outside the Republic of Italy.

Issue Price

Notes may be issued at their nominal amount or at a discount or premium to their nominal amount. The Issue Price will be defined in the relevant Final Terms.

Form of Notes

Eni Notes may be in bearer form only (“**Bearer Notes**”), in bearer form exchangeable for registered notes (“**Exchangeable Bearer Notes**”) or in registered form only (“**Registered Notes**”). Each Tranche of Bearer Notes and Exchangeable Bearer Notes issued by Eni will be represented on issue by a temporary Global Note if (i) Definitive Notes (as defined in “Overview of Provisions Relating to the Notes while in Global Form — Delivery of Notes” below) are to be made available to Noteholders (as defined herein) following the expiry of 40 days after their issue date; or (ii) such Notes are being issued in compliance with the D Rules (as defined in “TEFRA Exemptions” below), otherwise such Tranche will be represented by a permanent Global Note. Registered Notes will be represented by Certificates, one Certificate being issued in respect of each Noteholder’s entire holding of Registered Notes of one Series. Registered Notes issued in global form will be represented by registered global certificates (“**Global Certificates**”).

EFI Notes will be issued in bearer form and will be represented on issue, by a permanent Global Note in bearer form. The permanent Global Note will be deposited with, immobilised by and held with the operator of the NBB Securities Settlement System, currently the National Bank of Belgium or any successor thereof (the “**NBB**”). Accordingly, EFI Notes will be subject to the applicable settlement regulations, including the Belgian law of 6 August 1993 on transactions in certain securities, its implementing Belgian Royal Decrees of 26 May 1994 and 14 June 1994 and the rules of the NBB Securities Settlement System and its annexes, as issued or modified by the NBB from time to time (together the “**NBB Securities Settlement System Regulations**”).

EFI Notes will be issued in compliance with the C Rules (as defined in “TEFRA Exemptions” below).

Clearing and settlement

The Eni Notes will be cleared through Clearstream, Luxembourg and Euroclear.

EFI Notes will be settled through the NBB Securities Settlement System, and its direct participants Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg. The Paying Agent will act as domiciliary agent vis-à-vis the NBB Securities Settlement System pursuant to a clearing services agreement dated 4 November 1999 between EFI, the Bank of New York Mellon, London Branch (formerly JP Morgan Chase Bank) and the NBB, as supplemented by a supplemental clearing services agreement made on 10 October 2002 pursuant to which The Bank of New York Mellon, London Branch (formerly JP Morgan Chase Bank) resigned as paying agent and KBC Bank NV was appointed as paying agent (the “**Clearing Services Agreement**”). Transfers of book-entry interests in the EFI Notes will be effected between participants of the NBB Securities Settlement System (which include Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg) in accordance with the NBB Securities Settlement System Regulations and the rules and operating procedures of its participants. Transfers will in principle be settled in same day funds for value date the issue date. The EFI Notes will be traded on a fungible basis in accordance with the Belgian Coordinated Royal Decree No. 62 of November 10, 1967, governing the custody of transferable financial instruments and the settlement of transactions on these instruments.

In relation to any Tranche, the relevant Issuer, the Fiscal Agent and the relevant Dealer may agree upon another clearing system.

Initial Delivery of Notes

In respect of Eni Notes, if the relevant Global Note is a NGN, or the relevant Global Certificate is held under the NSS, the Global Note or Global Certificate will be delivered to the Common Safekeeper for Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg on or before the issue date for each Tranche. In respect of Eni Notes, if the relevant Global Note is a CGN, or the relevant Global Certificate is not held under the NSS, the relevant Global Note representing Bearer Notes or Exchangeable Bearer Notes or the Global Certificate representing Registered Notes may (or, in the case of Notes listed on the Official List, shall) be deposited with the Common Depository for Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg on or before the issue date for each Tranche.

Upon issue, EFI Notes will be represented by Global Notes in bearer form. The Global Note will be deposited with, immobilised by and held with the operator of the NBB Securities Settlement System. The nominal amount of the Global Note will be credited to the holders of book-entry interests in the Global Note to the securities accounts they hold with participants in the NBB Securities Settlement System. Holders of book-entry interests will have a co-ownership right in the EFI Global Note

held by the NBB. Book-entry interests in the Global Notes will only be exchanged for Definitive Notes in certain limited circumstances. Bearer Notes cannot be physically delivered in Belgium. Likewise, Definitive Notes can also not be settled through the NBB Securities Settlement System. Upon exchange, the Issuer will arrange for the bearer form Notes to be delivered outside Belgium.

Global Notes or Global Certificates may also be deposited with any other clearing system or may be delivered outside any clearing system provided that the method of such delivery has been agreed in advance by the relevant Issuer, the Fiscal Agent and the relevant Dealer. Registered Notes that are to be credited to one or more clearing systems on issue will be registered in the name of nominees or a common nominee for such clearing systems.

Currencies

Subject to compliance with all relevant laws, regulations and directives, Notes may be issued in any currency agreed between the relevant Issuer, the Guarantor (in the case of EFI Notes) and the relevant Dealers.

Issues of Eni Notes will constitute *obbligazioni* pursuant to Article 2410 et seq. of the Italian Civil Code and will comply with the regulatory requirements or guidelines of the Bank of Italy, including any relevant reporting requirements of the Bank of Italy relating to the issue of debt obligations including, without limitation, the reporting requirements of Article 129 of Legislative Decree No. 385 of 1 September 1993, as amended.

Maturities

Subject to compliance with all relevant laws, regulations, directives and the by-laws of the relevant Issuer and the Guarantor, any maturity greater than 12 months.

Specified Denomination

Notes will be in such denominations as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms, provided that each Note shall be in an amount not less than euro 100,000 (or its equivalent in any other currency as at the date of issue of the relevant Notes).

Fixed Rate Notes

Fixed interest will be payable in arrear on the date or dates in each year specified in the relevant Final Terms.

Floating Rate Notes

Floating Rate Notes will bear interest determined separately for each Series as follows:

- (i) on the same basis as the floating rate under a notional interest rate swap transaction in the relevant Specified Currency governed by an agreement incorporating the 2006 ISDA Definitions published by the International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc.; or
- (ii) by reference to LIBOR or EURIBOR (or such other benchmark as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms) as adjusted for any applicable margin.

Interest periods will be specified in the relevant Final Terms.

Zero Coupon Notes	Zero Coupon Notes may be issued at their nominal amount or at a discount to it and will not bear interest.
Interest Periods and Interest Rates	The length of the interest periods for the Notes and the applicable interest rate or its method of calculation may differ from time to time or be constant for any Series. Notes may have a maximum interest rate, a minimum interest rate, or both. The use of interest accrual periods permits the Notes to bear interest at different rates in the same interest period. All such information will be set out in the relevant Final Terms.
Redemption	The Final Terms will specify the basis for calculating the redemption amounts payable.
Other Notes	Terms applicable to high interest Notes, low interest Notes, step up Notes and step-down Notes that the relevant Issuer and any Dealer or Dealers may agree to issue under the Programme will be set out in the relevant Final Terms or Supplement to the Base Prospectus or the Drawdown Prospectus, as the case may be.
Optional Redemption	The Final Terms issued in respect of each issue of Notes will state whether such Notes may be redeemed prior to their stated maturity at the option of the relevant Issuer (either in whole or in part) and/or the holders and, if so, the terms applicable to such redemption.
Status of Notes	The Notes will constitute unsubordinated and (in the case of Eni Notes, unless the Notes are required to be secured pursuant to Article 2412 of the Italian Civil Code) unsecured obligations of the Issuer, all as described in “Terms and Conditions of the Notes — Status”.
Status of Guarantee	The guarantee in respect of EFI Notes will constitute unsubordinated and unsecured obligations of the Guarantor, all as described in “Terms and Conditions of the Notes — Status”.
Negative Pledge	See “Terms and Conditions of the Notes — Negative Pledge”.
Cross-Default	See “Terms and Conditions of the Notes — Events of Default”.
Rating	The Programme has been rated “BBB+” by Standard & Poor’s and “Baa1” by Moody’s. Standard & Poor’s and Moody’s are established in the European Union and registered under the CRA Regulation. Tranches of Notes issued under the Programme will be rated or unrated. Where a Tranche of Notes is to be rated, such rating will not necessarily be the same as the ratings assigned to the Programme and will be specified in the relevant Final Terms. A security rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be subject to suspension, reduction or withdrawal at any time by the assigning rating agency. Whether or not each credit rating applied for in relation to any Tranche of Notes will be treated as having been issued by a credit rating agency established in the European Union and registered under the CRA Regulation will be disclosed in the relevant Final Terms.

Early Redemption	Except as provided in “— Optional Redemption” above, Notes will be redeemable at the option of the relevant Issuer prior to maturity only for tax reasons. See “Terms and Conditions of the Notes — Redemption, Purchase and Options”.
Withholding Tax	All payments of principal and interest in respect of the Notes will be made free and clear of withholding taxes of the Kingdom of Belgium in the case of EFI Notes provided they are held in an exempt X-Account in the NBB Securities Settlement System and the Republic of Italy subject to certain exceptions, all as described in “Terms and Conditions of the Notes — Taxation”. See also “Belgian Taxation” and “Italian Taxation”.
Governing Law	The Notes and any non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection with the Notes shall be governed by, and shall be construed in accordance with, English law. Condition 10 (<i>Meetings of Noteholders and Notifications</i>) is subject to compliance with Italian law (in the case of Eni Notes) and Conditions 10 (<i>Meetings of Noteholders and Notifications</i>) and 11 (<i>Replacement of Notes, [Certificates], Coupons and Talons</i>) are subject to compliance with Belgian law (in the case of EFI Notes).
Listing and Admission to Trading	Each Series may be listed on the official list of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange. Each Series may be admitted to trading on the regulated market of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and/or such other listing authority, stock exchange and/or quotation system as specified in the relevant Final Terms or may be issued on the basis that the Notes will not be admitted to listing, trading and/or quotation by any listing authority, stock exchange and/or quotation system.
Selling Restrictions	The distribution of this Base Prospectus and the offering or sale of the Notes in certain jurisdictions may be restricted by laws, regulations and directives. Specifically, selling restrictions in respect of the United States, the United Kingdom, the Republic of Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Japan are set out in this Base Prospectus. See “Plan of Distribution”.
TEFRA Exemptions	Eni Notes in bearer form will be issued in compliance with U.S. Treasury Regulations §1.163-5(c)(2)(i)(D) (or any successor rules in substantially the same form that are applicable for purposes of Section 4701 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “ Code ”)) (the “ D Rules ”) unless (i) the relevant Final Terms state that Notes are issued in compliance with U.S. Treasury Regulations §1.163-5(c)(2)(i)(C) (or any successor rules in substantially the same form that are applicable for purposes of Section 4701 of the Code) (the “ C Rules ”) or (ii) the Notes are issued other than in compliance with the D Rules or the C Rules but in circumstances in which the Notes will not constitute “registration required obligations” under the United

States Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982 (“TEFRA”), which circumstances will be referred to in the relevant Final Terms as a transaction to which TEFRA is not applicable.

EFI Notes will be issued in compliance with the C Rules unless the Notes are issued other than in compliance with the C Rules but in circumstances in which the Notes will not constitute “registration required obligations” under TEFRA, which circumstances will be referred to in the relevant Final Terms as a transaction to which TEFRA is not applicable.

Qualifying Investor

In respect of EFI Notes, any investor holding directly or indirectly EFI Notes that is not an individual (*personne physique/natuurlijke persoon*) regardless as to whether or not any such investor is an Eligible Investor (as defined in “Belgian Taxation”).

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE NOTES

The following is the text of the terms and conditions that, as completed in accordance with the provisions of Part A of the relevant Final Terms, shall be applicable to the Notes in definitive form (if any) issued in exchange for the Global Note(s) representing each Series.

Square brackets and footnotes used within the terms and conditions are included only to provide guidance to investors in their reading hereof. Either (i) the full text of these terms and conditions together with the relevant provisions of Part A of the Final Terms or (ii) these terms and conditions as so completed (and subject to simplification by the deletion of non-applicable provisions), shall be endorsed on such Bearer Notes or on the Certificates relating to such Registered Notes.

*The EFI Notes will initially be represented by Global Notes in bearer form and will be deposited with, immobilised by and held with, the operator of the securities settlement system of the National Bank of Belgium (the “**NBB Securities Settlement System**”), currently the National Bank of Belgium or any successor (the “**NBB**”). Accordingly, the terms and conditions of the EFI Notes while represented by Global Notes in bearer form, will be subject to the applicable settlement regulations, including the Belgian law of 6 August 1993 on transactions in certain securities, its implementing Belgian Royal Decrees of 26 May 1994 and 14 June 1994 and the rules of the NBB Securities Settlement System and its annexes, as issued or modified by the NBB from time to time (together the “**NBB Securities Settlement System Regulations**”). The book-entry interests in EFI Global Notes shall only be exchanged for Definitive Notes in certain limited circumstances. Bearer Notes cannot be physically delivered in Belgium. Upon conversion into Definitive Notes, the Issuer will arrange for the Bearer Notes to be delivered outside Belgium.*

*For as long as Notes are represented by Global Notes, the terms and conditions set out below must be read together with the section “Overview of provisions relating to the Notes while in global form” (the “**Global Notes Conditions**”). The Global Notes Conditions form an integral part of the terms and conditions of the Notes and shall be construed accordingly. The terms and conditions set out in this section Terms and Conditions of the Notes shall in such case be supplemented and/or superseded by the Global Notes Conditions which shall prevail over the conditions set out in this section “Terms and Conditions of the Notes”.*

All capitalised terms that are not defined in these Conditions will have the meanings given to them in Part A of the relevant Final Terms. Those definitions will be endorsed on the definitive Notes or Certificates, as the case may be. References in the Conditions to “Notes” are to the Notes of one Series only, not to all Notes that may be issued under the Programme.

Unless the context requires otherwise, references in these Conditions to any law, statutory provision or legislative enactment of mandatory effect are subject to amendment to the extent that such law, provision or legislative enactment is altered or re-enacted with retroactive effect.

The Notes^[2], which are deemed to be *obbligazioni* pursuant to Article 2410 et seq. of the Italian Civil Code,^[2] are issued pursuant to an Amended and Restated Agency Agreement dated 5 October 2017 (as amended and supplemented from time to time, the “**Agency Agreement**”) between Eni S.p.A. (“**Eni**”) and eni finance international SA (“**EFI**”) (each an “**Issuer**” and, together, the “**Issuers**” and also, in the case of Eni, as guarantor of EFI Notes, the “**Guarantor**”), The Bank of New York Mellon, London Branch as fiscal agent and the other agents named in the Agency Agreement and with the benefit of an Amended and Restated Deed of Covenant dated 5 October 2017 (as amended and supplemented from time to time, the “**Deed of Covenant**”) executed by the Issuers in relation to the Notes and an Amended and Restated Guarantee dated 5 October 2017 (as amended and supplemented from time to time, the “**Guarantee**”) executed by the Guarantor in relation to the guarantee

² The words in square brackets will only apply to Notes issued by Eni.

of the EFI Notes. The fiscal agent, the paying agents, the registrar, the transfer agents and the calculation agent(s) for the time being (if any) are referred to below respectively as the “**Fiscal Agent**”, the “**Paying Agents**” (which expression shall include the Fiscal Agent), the “**Registrar**”, the “**Transfer Agents**” and the “**Calculation Agent(s)**”. The Noteholders (as defined herein), the holders of the interest coupons (the “**Coupons**”) relating to interest bearing Notes in bearer form and, where applicable in the case of such Notes, talons for further Coupons (the “**Talons**”) (the “**Couponholders**”) are deemed to have notice of all of the provisions of the Agency Agreement, the Deed of Covenant and the Guarantee applicable to them.

Copies of the Agency Agreement, the Deed of Covenant and the Guarantee are available for inspection at the specified offices of each of the Paying Agents, the Registrar and the Transfer Agents.

1 Form, Denomination and Title

The Notes are issued in bearer form (“**Bearer Notes**”[, which expression includes Notes that are specified to be Exchangeable Bearer Notes])^[2] [, in registered form (“**Registered Notes**”) or in bearer form exchangeable for Registered Notes (“**Exchangeable Bearer Notes**”) in each case]^[3] in the Specified Denomination(s) shown hereon, save that the minimum Specified Denomination shall be euro 100,000 (or its equivalent in any other currency as at the date of issue of the relevant Notes).

This Note is a Fixed Rate Note, a Floating Rate Note, a Zero Coupon Note, a combination of any of the foregoing or any other kind of Note, depending upon the Interest Basis shown hereon.

Bearer Notes are serially numbered and are issued with Coupons (and, where appropriate, a Talon) attached, save in the case of Zero Coupon Notes in which case references to interest (other than in relation to interest due after the Maturity Date), Coupons and Talons in these Conditions are not applicable.

[Registered Notes are represented by registered certificates (“**Certificates**”) and, save as provided in Condition 2(c) (*Exchanges of Exchangeable Bearer Notes and Transfers of Registered Notes – Exercise of Options or Partial Redemption in Respect of Registered Notes*), each Certificate shall represent the entire holding of Registered Notes by the same holder.]^[3]

Title to the Bearer Notes, Coupons and Talons shall pass by delivery. [Title to the Registered Notes shall pass by endorsement of the relevant Certificates and by registration in the register that the Issuer shall procure to be kept by the Registrar in accordance with the provisions of the Agency Agreement (the “**Register**”). Except as ordered by a court of competent jurisdiction or as required by law, the holder (as defined below) of any Note, Coupon or Talon shall be deemed to be and may be treated as its absolute owner for all purposes, whether or not it is overdue and regardless of any notice of ownership, trust or an interest in it, any writing on it (or on the Certificate representing it) or its theft or loss (or that of the related Certificate) and no person shall be liable for so treating the holder.]^[2]

[In these Conditions, “**Noteholder**” means the bearer of any Bearer Note [or the person in whose name a Registered Note is registered (as the case may be)]^[2], “**holder**” (in relation to a Note, Coupon or Talon) means the bearer of any Bearer Note, Coupon or Talon [or the person in whose name a Registered Note is registered (as the case may be)]^[3] and capitalised terms have the meanings given to them hereon, the absence of any such meaning indicating that such term is not applicable to the Notes.]^[3]

³ The words in square brackets will only apply to Notes issued by Eni.

2 [Exchanges of Exchangeable Bearer Notes and Transfers of Registered Notes

(a) Exchange of Exchangeable Bearer Notes

Subject as provided in Condition 2(f) (*Exchanges of Exchangeable Bearer Notes and Transfers of Registered Notes – Closed Periods*), Exchangeable Bearer Notes may be exchanged for the same nominal amount of Registered Notes at the request in writing of the relevant Noteholder and upon surrender of each Exchangeable Bearer Note to be exchanged, together with all unmatured Coupons and Talons relating to it, at the specified office of any Transfer Agent; provided, however, that where an Exchangeable Bearer Note is surrendered for exchange after the Record Date (as defined in Condition 7(b) (*Payments and Talons – Registered Notes*)) for any payment of interest, the Coupon in respect of that payment of interest need not be surrendered with it. Registered Notes may not be exchanged for Bearer Notes. Bearer Notes of one Specified Denomination may not be exchanged for Bearer Notes of another Specified Denomination. Bearer Notes that are not Exchangeable Bearer Notes may not be exchanged for Registered Notes.

(b) Transfer of Registered Notes

One or more Registered Notes may be transferred upon the surrender (at the specified office of the Registrar or any Transfer Agent) of the Certificate representing such Registered Notes to be transferred, together with the form of transfer endorsed on such Certificate (or another form of transfer substantially in the same form and containing the same representations and certifications (if any), unless otherwise agreed by the Issuer), duly completed and executed and any other evidence as the Registrar or Transfer Agent may reasonably require. In the case of a transfer of part only of a holding of Registered Notes represented by one Certificate, a new Certificate shall be issued to the transferee in respect of the part transferred and a further new Certificate in respect of the balance of the holding not transferred shall be issued to the transferor.

(c) Exercise of Options or Partial Redemption in Respect of Registered Notes

In the case of an exercise of an Issuer's or Noteholders' option in respect of, or a partial redemption of, a holding of Registered Notes represented by a single Certificate, a new Certificate shall be issued to the holder to reflect the exercise of such option or in respect of the balance of the holding not redeemed. In the case of a partial exercise of an option resulting in Registered Notes of the same holding having different terms, separate Certificates shall be issued in respect of those Notes of that holding that have the same terms. New Certificates shall only be issued against surrender of the existing Certificates to the Registrar or any Transfer Agent. In the case of a transfer of Registered Notes to a person who is already a holder of Registered Notes, a new Certificate representing the enlarged holding shall only be issued against surrender of the Certificate representing the existing holding.

(d) Delivery of New Certificates

Each new Certificate to be issued pursuant to Condition 2(a) (*Exchanges of Exchangeable Bearer Notes and Transfers of Registered Notes – Exchange of Exchangeable Bearer Notes*), Condition 2(b) (*Exchanges of Exchangeable Bearer Notes and Transfers of Registered Notes – Transfer of Registered Notes*) or Condition 2(c) (*Exchanges of Exchangeable Bearer Notes and Transfers of Registered Notes – Exercise of Options or Partial Redemption in Respect of Registered Notes*) shall be available for delivery within three business days of receipt of the request for exchange, form of transfer or Exercise Notice (as defined in Condition 6(f) (*Redemption, Purchase and Options – Purchases*))) and/or surrender of the Certificate for exchange. Delivery of the new Certificate(s) shall be made at the specified office of the Transfer Agent or of the Registrar (as the case may be) to the relevant holder or, at the option of a holder and as specified in the relevant request for exchange, form of transfer, Exercise Notice or

otherwise in writing, be mailed by uninsured post at that holder's risk to such address as it may specify, unless such holder requests otherwise and pays in advance to the relevant Agent the costs of such other method of delivery and/or such insurance as it may specify. In this Condition 2(d), "business day" means a day, other than a Saturday or Sunday, on which banks are open for business in the place of the specified office of the relevant Transfer Agent or the Registrar (as the case may be).

(e) Exchange

Exchange and transfer of Notes and Certificates on registration, transfer, partial redemption or exercise of an option shall be effected without charge by or on behalf of the Issuer, the Registrar or the Transfer Agents, but upon payment of any tax or other governmental charges that may be imposed in relation to it (or the giving of such indemnity as the Registrar or the relevant Transfer Agent may require), which tax or charge shall be borne by the relevant Noteholder.

(f) Closed Periods

No Noteholder may require the transfer of a Registered Note to be registered or an Exchangeable Bearer Note to be exchanged for one or more Registered Note(s) (i) during the period of 15 days ending on the due date for redemption of, that Note, (ii) during the period of 15 days before any date on which Notes may be called for redemption by the Issuer at its option pursuant to Condition 6(e) (*Redemption, Purchase and Options – Redemption and the Option of Noteholders*), (iii) after any such Note has been called for redemption or (iv) during the period of seven days ending on (and including) any Record Date. An Exchangeable Bearer Note called for redemption may, however, be exchanged for one or more Registered Note(s) in respect of which the Certificate is simultaneously surrendered not later than the relevant Record Date.]^[4]

(g) Delivery of Bearer Notes in Belgium

Bearer Notes cannot be physically delivered in Belgium. To the extent an Issuer is prevented by applicable law from delivering, or procuring the delivery of, Bearer Notes in Belgium, it will deliver these Bearer Notes outside Belgium and will not be obliged to deliver these Bearer Notes in Belgium.

3 Status of the Notes [and the Guarantee]^[5]

[(a)]^[6] Notes

The Notes and Coupons relating to them constitute (subject to Condition 4 (*Negative Pledge*)) direct, unconditional, unsubordinated and unsecured obligations of the Issuer and shall at all times rank *pari passu* and without any preference among themselves. The payment obligations of the Issuer under the Notes and Coupons relating to them [and of the Guarantor under the Guarantee]^[6] shall, save for such exceptions as may be provided by applicable legislation and subject to Condition 4 (*Negative Pledge*), at all times rank at least equally with all other unsecured and unsubordinated indebtedness of the Issuer [and the Guarantor respectively,]^[7] present and future.

[(b) Guarantee

The Guarantor has unconditionally and irrevocably guaranteed the due payment of all sums expressed to be payable by EFI under the Notes and Coupons. Its obligations in that respect are contained in the Guarantee.]^[7]

⁴ The words in square brackets will only apply to Notes issued by Eni.

⁵ The words in square brackets will only apply to Notes issued by EFI and guaranteed by Eni.

4 Negative Pledge

- (a) So long as any of the Notes or Coupons remain outstanding (as defined in the Agency Agreement) [neither]^[7] the Issuer [nor the Guarantor]^[6] shall [not]^[7] create, incur, guarantee or assume after the date hereof any notes, bonds, debentures or other similar evidences of indebtedness for money borrowed (“**Relevant Debt**”) secured by any mortgage, pledge, security interest, lien or other similar encumbrance (a “**Security Interest**”) on any Principal Property (as defined below) or on any shares of stock or indebtedness of any Restricted Subsidiary (as defined below) (which for the avoidance of doubt shall not include shares in the Issuer [or in the Guarantor]^[7]), without effectively providing concurrently with the creation, incurrence, guarantee or assumption of such Relevant Debt that the Notes will be secured equally and rateably with (or prior to) the Relevant Debt, so long as the Relevant Debt will be so secured.

This restriction will not apply to:

- (i) Security Interests on property, shares of stock or indebtedness of any corporation existing at the time it becomes a subsidiary of the Issuer [or of the Guarantor, as the case may be,]^[7] provided that any such Security Interest was not created in contemplation of becoming a subsidiary;
- (ii) Security Interests on property or shares of stock existing at the time of the acquisition thereof by the Issuer [or the Guarantor]^[7] or to secure the payment of all or any part of the purchase price thereof or all or part of the cost of the improvement, construction, alteration or repair of any building, equipment or facilities or of any other improvements on all or any part of the property or to secure any Relevant Debt incurred prior to, at the time of, or within 12 months after, in the case of shares of stock, the acquisition of such shares and, in the case of property, the later of the acquisition, the completion of construction (including any improvements, alterations or repairs on an existing property) or the commencement of commercial operation of such property, which Relevant Debt is incurred for the purpose of financing all or any part of the purchase price thereof or all or part of the cost of improvement, construction, alteration or repair thereon;
- (iii) Security Interests on any Principal Property or on shares of stock or indebtedness of any subsidiary of the Issuer [or the Guarantor, as the case may be,]^[7], to secure all or any part of the cost of exploration, drilling, development, improvement, construction, alteration or repair of any part of the Principal Property or to secure any Relevant Debt incurred to finance or refinance all or any part of such cost;
- (iv) Security Interests existing on the issue date of the Notes;
- (v) Security Interests on property owned or held by any company or on shares of stock or indebtedness of any entity, in either case existing at the time such company is merged into or consolidated or amalgamated with either the Issuer [or the Guarantor, as the case may be,]^[9] or any of [its]^[10] [the Issuer or the Guarantor’s]^[9] subsidiaries, or at the time of a sale, lease or other disposition of the properties of a company as an entirety or substantially as an entirety to the Issuer [or the Guarantor, as the case may be,]^[9] or any of [its]^{[10][8]} [the Issuer or the Guarantor’s]^[9] subsidiaries;
- (vi) Security Interests arising by operation of law (other than by reason of default);

⁶ The words in square brackets will only apply to Notes issued by EFI and guaranteed by Eni.

⁷ The words in square brackets will only apply to Notes issued by Eni.

⁸ The words in square brackets will only apply to Notes issued by EFI and guaranteed by Eni.

- (vii) Security Interests to secure Relevant Debt incurred in the ordinary course of business and maturing not more than 12 months from the date incurred;
 - (viii) Security Interests arising pursuant to the specific terms of any licence, joint operating agreement, unitisation agreement or other similar document evidencing the interest of the Issuer [or the Guarantor, as the case may be,]^[9] or a subsidiary of the Issuer [or the Guarantor]^[9] in any oil or gas field and/or facilities (including pipelines), provided that any such Security Interest is limited to such interest;
 - (ix) Security Interests to secure indebtedness for borrowed money incurred in connection with a specifically identifiable project where the Security Interest relates to a Principal Property to which such project has been undertaken and the recourse of the creditors in respect of such Security Interest is substantially limited to such project and Principal Property;
 - (x) Security Interests created in accordance with normal practice to secure Relevant Debt of the Issuer [or of the Guarantor]^[9] whose main purpose is the raising of finances under any options, futures, swaps, short sale contracts or similar or related instruments which relate to the purchase or sale of securities, commodities or currencies; and
 - (xi) any extension, renewal or replacement (or successive extensions, renewals or replacements), as a whole or in part, of any Security Interests referred to in (i) through (x) of this paragraph, or of any Relevant Debt secured thereby; provided that the principal amount of Relevant Debt secured thereby shall not exceed the principal amount of Relevant Debt so secured at the time of such extension, renewal or replacement, and that such extension, renewal or replacement Security Interest shall be limited to all or any part of the same property or shares of stock that secured the Security Interest extended, renewed or replaced (plus improvements on such property), or property received or shares of stock issued in substitution or exchange therefor.
- (b) Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Issuer [or the Guarantor]^[9] may create, incur, guarantee or assume Relevant Debt secured by a Security Interest or Security Interests which would otherwise be subject to the foregoing restrictions in an aggregate amount which does not at the time of creation exceed 10 per cent. of Eni's consolidated total shareholders' equity (as determined by reference to the most recent audited consolidated financial statements of Eni).

The following types of transactions, among others, shall not be deemed to create a Relevant Debt secured by a Security Interest:

- (i) the sale or other transfer, by way of security or otherwise, of (A) oil, gas or other minerals in place or at the wellhead or a right or licence granted by any governmental authority to explore for, drill, mine, develop, recover or get such oil, gas or other minerals (whether such licence or right is held with others or not) for a period of time until, or in an amount such that, the purchaser will realise therefrom a specified amount of money (however determined) or a specified amount of such oil, gas or other minerals, or (B) any other interest in property of the character commonly referred to as "production payment";
- (ii) Security Interests on property in favour of the United States or any state thereof, or the Republic of Italy, or the Kingdom of Belgium, or any other country, or any political subdivision of any of the foregoing, or any department, agency or instrumentality of the foregoing, to secure partial progress, advance or other payments pursuant to the provisions of any contract or statute

⁹ The words in square brackets will only apply to Notes issued by Eni.

including, without limitation, Security Interests to secure indebtedness of the pollution control or industrial revenue bond type, or to secure any indebtedness incurred for the purpose of financing all or any part of the purchase price or cost of construction of the property subject to such Security Interests; provided that any such Security Interest in favour of any country (other than the United States or the Republic of Italy or the Kingdom of Belgium), or any political subdivision thereof, or any department, agency or instrumentality of any of the foregoing, shall be restricted to the property located in such country; and

(iii) the issue of notes, bonds, debentures or other similar evidences of indebtedness for money borrowed that are convertible, exchangeable or exercisable for the shares of any Restricted Subsidiary, and any arrangements with respect to such shares entered into in connection with any such issue.

(c) For purposes of this Condition:

(i) **“Principal Property”** means an interest in (A) any oil or gas producing property (including leases, rights or other authorisations to conduct operations over any producing property), (B) any refining or manufacturing plant and (C) any pipeline for the transportation of oil or gas, which in each case under (A), (B) and (C) above, is of material importance to the total business conducted by the Issuer [or the Guarantor]^[10] and [its]^[11] [the Issuer or the Guarantor’s]^[11] subsidiaries as a whole; and

(ii) **“Restricted Subsidiary”** means any subsidiary of Eni which owns a Principal Property.

For the avoidance of doubt nothing herein contained shall in any way restrict or prevent the Issuer [or the Guarantor]^[11] from incurring or guaranteeing any other indebtedness.

5 Interest and other Calculations

(a) Interest on Fixed Rate Notes

Each Fixed Rate Note bears interest on its outstanding nominal amount from either (i) the Interest Commencement Date or (ii) if a Change of Interest Basis is specified in the relevant Final Terms as being applicable, the date from which the Fixed Rate Note provisions are stated to apply, at the rate per annum (expressed as a percentage) equal to the Rate of Interest, such interest being payable in arrear on each Interest Payment Date. The amount of interest payable shall be determined in accordance with Condition 5(i) (*Interest and other Calculations – Definitions*). Where so specified in the Final Terms, a Fixed Rate Note will bear interest, during its life, on the basis of different fixed Rates of Interest indicated therein.

(b) Interest on Floating Rate Notes

(i) *Interest Payment Dates*

Each Floating Rate Note bears interest on its outstanding nominal amount from either (i) the Interest Commencement Date or (ii) if a Change of Interest Basis is specified in the relevant Final Terms as being applicable, the date from which the Floating Rate Note provisions are stated to apply, at the rate per annum (expressed as a percentage) equal to the Rate of Interest, such interest being payable in arrear on each Interest Payment Date. The amount of interest payable shall be determined in accordance with Condition 5(h) (*Interest and other Calculations – Determination*

¹⁰ The words in square brackets will only apply to Notes issued by EFI and guaranteed by Eni.

¹¹ The words in square brackets will only apply to Notes issued by Eni.

and Publication of Interest, Interest Amounts, Final Redemption Amounts, Early Redemption and Optional Redemption Amounts). Such Interest Payment Date(s) is/are either shown hereon as Specified Interest Payment Dates or, if no Specified Interest Payment Date(s) is/are shown hereon, Interest Payment Date shall mean each date which falls the number of months or other period shown hereon as the Interest Period after the preceding Interest Payment Date or, in the case of the first Interest Payment Date, after the Interest Commencement Date (or, as the case may be, the date from which the Floating Rate Note provisions are stated to apply).

(ii) *Business Day Convention*

If any date referred to in these Conditions that is specified to be subject to adjustment in accordance with a Business Day Convention would otherwise fall on a day that is not a Business Day, then, if the Business Day Convention specified is (A) the Floating Rate Business Day Convention, such date shall be postponed to the next day that is a Business Day unless it would thereby fall into the next calendar month, in which event (x) such date shall be brought forward to the immediately preceding Business Day and (y) each subsequent such date shall be the last Business Day of the month in which such date would have fallen had it not been subject to adjustment, (B) the Following Business Day Convention, such date shall be postponed to the next day that is a Business Day, (C) the Modified Following Business Day Convention, such date shall be postponed to the next day that is a Business Day unless it would thereby fall into the next calendar month, in which event such date shall be brought forward to the immediately preceding Business Day or (D) the Preceding Business Day Convention, such date shall be brought forward to the immediately preceding Business Day.

(iii) *Rate of Interest for Floating Rate Notes*

The Rate of Interest in respect of Floating Rate Notes for each Interest Accrual Period shall be determined in the manner specified hereon and the provisions below relating to either ISDA Determination or Screen Rate Determination shall apply, depending on which is specified hereon.

(A) ISDA Determination for Floating Rate Notes

Where ISDA Determination is specified hereon as the manner in which the Rate of Interest is to be determined, the Rate of Interest for each Interest Accrual Period shall be determined by the Calculation Agent as a rate equal to the relevant ISDA Rate. For the purposes of this sub-paragraph (A),

“**ISDA Rate**” for an Interest Accrual Period means a rate equal to the Floating Rate that would be determined by the Calculation Agent under a Swap Transaction under the terms of an agreement incorporating the ISDA Definitions and under which:

- (x) the Floating Rate Option is as specified hereon;
- (y) the Designated Maturity is a period specified hereon; and
- (z) the relevant Reset Date is the first day of that Interest Accrual Period unless otherwise specified hereon.

For the purposes of this sub-paragraph (A), “**Floating Rate**”, “**Calculation Agent**”, “**Floating Rate Option**”, “**Designated Maturity**”, “**Reset Date**” and “**Swap Transaction**” have the meanings given to those terms in the ISDA Definitions.

(B) Screen Rate Determination for Floating Rate Notes

(x) Where Screen Rate Determination is specified hereon as the manner in which the Rate of Interest is to be determined, the Rate of Interest for each Interest Accrual Period will, subject as provided below, be either:

- (1) the offered quotation; or
- (2) the arithmetic mean of the offered quotations,

(expressed as a percentage rate per annum) for the Reference Rate which appears or appear, as the case may be, on the Relevant Screen Page as at 11.00 a.m. (London time in the case of LIBOR or Brussels time in the case of EURIBOR) on the Interest Determination Date in question as determined by the Calculation Agent. If five or more of such offered quotations are available on the Relevant Screen Page, the highest (or, if there is more than one such highest quotation, only one of such quotations) and the lowest (or, if there is more than one such lowest quotation, only one of such quotations) shall be disregarded by the Calculation Agent for the purpose of determining the arithmetic mean of such offered quotations.

If the Reference Rate from time to time in respect of Floating Rate Notes is specified hereon as being other than LIBOR or EURIBOR, the Rate of Interest in respect of such Notes will be determined as provided hereon;

(y) if the Relevant Screen Page is not available or if, sub-paragraph (x)(1) applies and no such offered quotation appears on the Relevant Screen Page or if subparagraph (x)(2) above applies and fewer than three such offered quotations appear on the Relevant Screen Page in each case as at the time specified above, subject as provided below, the Calculation Agent shall request, if the Reference Rate is LIBOR, the principal London office of each of the Reference Banks or, if the Reference Rate is EURIBOR, the principal Euro-zone office of each of the Reference Banks, to provide the Calculation Agent with its offered quotation (expressed as a percentage rate per annum) for the Reference Rate if the Reference Rate is LIBOR, at approximately 11.00 a.m. (London time), or if the Reference Rate is EURIBOR, at approximately 11.00 a.m. (Brussels time) on the Interest Determination Date in question. If two or more of the Reference Banks provide the Calculation Agent with such offered quotations, the Rate of Interest for such Interest Period shall be the arithmetic mean of such offered quotations as determined by the Calculation Agent; and

(z) if paragraph (y) above applies and the Calculation Agent determines that fewer than two Reference Banks are providing offered quotations, subject as provided below, the Rate of Interest shall be:

- (i) the arithmetic mean of the rates per annum (expressed as a percentage) as communicated to (and at the request of) the Calculation Agent by the Reference Banks or any two or more of them, at which such banks were offered, (if the Reference Rate is LIBOR, at approximately 11.00 a.m. (London time) or, if the Reference Rate is EURIBOR, at approximately 11.00 a.m. (Brussels time) on the relevant Interest Determination Date) deposits in the Specified Currency for a period equal to that which would have been used for the Reference Rate by leading banks in, (if the Reference

Rate is LIBOR) the London inter-bank market or, (if the Reference Rate is EURIBOR) the Euro-zone inter-bank market, as the case may be, or, if fewer than two of the Reference Banks provide the Calculation Agent with such offered rates, the offered rate for deposits in the Specified Currency for a period equal to that which would have been used for the Reference Rate; or

- (ii) the arithmetic mean of the offered rates for deposits in the Specified Currency for a period equal to that which would have been used for the Reference Rate, at which, (if the Reference Rate is LIBOR, at approximately 11.00 a.m. (London time) or, if the Reference Rate is EURIBOR, at approximately 11.00 a.m. (Brussels time), on the relevant Interest Determination Date) any one or more banks (which bank or banks is or are in the opinion of the Issuer suitable for such purpose) informs the Calculation Agent it is quoting to leading banks in, if the Reference Rate is LIBOR, the London inter-bank market or, if the Reference Rate is EURIBOR, the Euro-zone inter-bank market, as the case may be, provided that, if the Rate of Interest cannot be determined in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this paragraph, the Rate of Interest shall be determined as at the last preceding Interest Determination Date (though substituting, where a different Margin or Maximum or Minimum Rate of Interest is to be applied to the relevant Interest Accrual Period from that which applied to the last preceding Interest Accrual Period, the Margin or Maximum or Minimum Rate of Interest relating to the relevant Interest Accrual Period, in place of the Margin or Maximum or Minimum Rate of Interest relating to that last preceding Interest Accrual Period).

- (C) Where Linear Interpolation is specified hereon as applicable in respect of an Interest Accrual Period, the Rate of Interest for such Interest Accrual Period shall be calculated by the Calculation Agent by straight line linear interpolation by reference to two rates based on the relevant Reference Rate (where Screen Rate Determination is specified hereon as applicable) or the relevant Floating Rate Option (where ISDA Determination is specified hereon as applicable), one of which shall be determined as if the Applicable Maturity were the period of time for which rates are available next shorter than the length of the relevant Interest Accrual Period and the other of which shall be determined as if the Applicable Maturity were the period of time for which rates are available next longer than the length of the relevant Interest Accrual Period provided however that if there is no rate available for the period of time next shorter or, as the case may be, next longer, then the Calculation Agent shall determine such rate at such time and by reference to such sources as it determines appropriate.

“**Applicable Maturity**” means: (a) in relation to Screen Rate Determination, the period of time designated in the Reference Rate, and (b) in relation to ISDA Determination, the Designated Maturity.

(c) **Zero Coupon Notes**

Where a Note the Interest Basis of which is specified to be Zero Coupon is repayable prior to the Maturity Date and is not paid when due, the amount due and payable prior to the Maturity Date shall be the Early Redemption Amount of such Note as determined in accordance with Condition 6(b) (*Redemption*,

Purchase and Options – Early Redemption). As from the Maturity Date, the Rate of Interest for any overdue principal of such a Note shall be a rate per annum (expressed as a percentage) equal to the Amortisation Yield (as described in Condition 6(b)(i) (*Redemption, Purchase and Options – Early Redemption*)).

(d) Change of Interest Basis

If Change of Interest Basis is specified hereon as applicable in the applicable Final Terms, the interest payable in respect of the Notes will be calculated in accordance with Condition 5(a) (*Interest and other Calculations – Interest on Fixed Rate Notes*) or Condition 5(b) (*Interest and other Calculations – Interest on Floating Rate Notes*), each applicable only for the relevant periods specified in the applicable Final Terms.

If Change of Interest Basis is specified as applicable in the applicable Final Terms, and a Switch Option is also specified as applicable in the applicable Final Terms, the Issuer may, on one or more occasions, as specified in the applicable Final Terms, at its option (any such option, a “**Switch Option**”), having given notice to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 13 (*Notices*) on or prior to the relevant Switch Option Expiry Date, and delivering a copy of such notice to the Fiscal Agent, change the Interest Basis of the Notes from Fixed Rate to Floating Rate or from Floating Rate to Fixed Rate or as otherwise specified in the applicable Final Terms with effect from (and including) the Switch Option Effective Date specified in the applicable Final Terms to (but excluding) the Maturity Date (or, where more than one Switch Option Effective Date is specified in the applicable Final Terms, up to and excluding the next following Switch Option Effective Date), provided that (A) the Switch Option may be exercised only in respect of all the outstanding Notes, (B) upon exercise of a Switch Option, the Interest Basis change will be effective from (and including) the relevant Switch Option Effective Date until the Maturity Date (or, where more than one Switch Option Effective Date is specified as applicable in the applicable Final Terms, up to and excluding the next following Switch Option Effective Date to the extent the related Switch Option is exercised), and (C) where a Switch Option has not been exercised prior to the relevant Switch Option Expiry Date, the Issuer shall no longer be entitled to exercise such Switch Option and the Interest Basis shall not change, but without prejudice to the next following Switch Option, if any.

“**Switch Option Expiry Date**” shall mean the date specified as such in the applicable Final Terms, such date being no less than 2 Business Days prior to the Switch Option Effective Date; and

“**Switch Option Effective Date**” shall mean any date specified as such in the applicable Final Terms provided that any such date (i) shall be an Interest Payment Date and (ii) shall be deemed as such subject to the exercise of the relevant Switch Option having been notified by the Issuer pursuant to this Condition 5 and in accordance with Condition 13 (*Notices*) prior to the relevant Switch Option Expiry Date.

(e) Accrual of Interest

Interest shall cease to accrue on each Note on the due date for redemption unless, upon due presentation, payment is improperly withheld or refused, in which event interest shall continue to accrue (both before and after judgment) at the Rate of Interest in the manner provided in this Condition 5 to the Relevant Date (as defined in Condition 8 (*Taxation*)).

(f) Margin, Maximum/Minimum Rates of Interest and Redemption Amounts and Rounding

(i) If any Margin is specified hereon (either (x) generally, or (y) in relation to one or more Interest Accrual Periods), an adjustment shall be made to all Rates of Interest, in the case of (x), or the Rates of Interest for the specified Interest Accrual Periods, in the case of (y), calculated in

accordance with (b) above by adding (if a positive number) or subtracting the absolute value (if a negative number) of such Margin, subject always to the next paragraph.

- (ii) If any Maximum or Minimum Rate of Interest or Redemption Amount is specified hereon, then any Rate of Interest or Redemption Amount shall be subject to such maximum or minimum, as the case may be.
- (iii) For the purposes of any calculations required pursuant to these Conditions (unless otherwise specified hereon), (x) all percentages resulting from such calculations shall be rounded, if necessary, to the nearest one hundred-thousandth of a percentage point (with 0.000005 of a percentage point being rounded up), (y) all figures shall be rounded to seven significant figures (provided that if the eighth significant figure is a 5 or greater, the seventh significant figure shall be rounded up) and (z) all currency amounts that fall due and payable shall be rounded to the nearest unit of such currency (with half a unit being rounded up), save in the case of Japanese yen, which shall be rounded down to the nearest Japanese yen. For these purposes, “unit” means the lowest amount of such currency that is available as legal tender in the country of such currency.

(g) Calculation

The amount of interest payable per Calculation Amount in respect of any Note for any Interest Accrual Period shall be equal to the product of the Rate of Interest, the Calculation Amount specified hereon, and the Day Count Fraction for such Interest Accrual Period, unless an Interest Amount (or a formula for its calculation) is applicable to such Interest Accrual Period, in which case the amount of interest payable per Calculation Amount in respect of such Note for such Interest Accrual Period shall equal such Interest Amount (or be calculated in accordance with such formula). Where any Interest Period comprises two or more Interest Accrual Periods, the amount of interest payable in respect of such Interest Period shall be the sum of the Interest Amounts payable in respect of each of those Interest Accrual Periods. In respect of any other period for which interest is required to be calculated, the provisions above shall apply save that the Day Count Fraction shall be for the period for which interest is required to be calculated.

(h) Determination and Publication of Rates of Interest, Interest Amounts, Final Redemption Amounts, Early Redemption and Optional Redemption Amounts

The Calculation Agent shall, as soon as practicable on each Interest Determination Date, or such other time as the Calculation Agent may be required to calculate any rate or amount, obtain any quotation or make any determination or calculation, determine such rate and calculate the Interest Amounts for the relevant Interest Accrual Period, calculate the Final Redemption Amount, Early Redemption Amount or Optional Redemption Amount, obtain such quotation or make such determination or calculation, as the case may be, and cause the Rate of Interest and the Interest Amounts for each Interest Accrual Period and the relevant Interest Payment Date and, if required to be calculated, the Final Redemption Amount, Early Redemption Amount or Optional Redemption Amount to be notified to the Fiscal Agent, the Issuer, each of the Paying Agents, the Noteholders, any other Calculation Agent appointed in respect of the Notes that is to make a further calculation upon receipt of such information and, if the Notes are listed on a stock exchange and the rules of such exchange so require, such exchange as soon as possible after their determination but in no event later than (i) the commencement of the relevant Interest Period, if determined prior to such time, in the case of notification to such exchange of Rate of Interest and Interest Amount, or (ii) in all other cases, the fourth Business Day after such determination. Where any Interest Payment Date or Interest Period Date is subject to adjustment pursuant to Condition 5(b)(ii) (*Interest and other Calculations – Interest on Floating Rate Notes*), the Interest Amounts and the Interest Payment

Date so published may subsequently be amended (or appropriate alternative arrangements made by way of adjustment) without notice in the event of an extension or shortening of the Interest Period. If the Notes become due and payable under Condition 10 (*Meetings of Noteholders and Modifications*), the accrued interest and the Rate of Interest payable in respect of the Notes shall nevertheless continue to be calculated as previously in accordance with this Condition 5 but no publication of the Rate of Interest or the Interest Amount so calculated need be made. The determination of any rate or amount, the obtaining of each quotation and the making of each determination or calculation by the Calculation Agent(s) shall (in the absence of manifest error) be final and binding upon all parties.

(i) **Definitions**

In these Conditions, unless the context otherwise requires, the following defined terms shall have the meanings set out below:

“**Business Day**” means:

- (i) in the case of a currency other than euro, a day (other than a Saturday or a Sunday) on which commercial banks and foreign exchange markets settle payments in the principal financial centre for such currency; and/or
- (ii) in the case of euro, a day on which the TARGET system is operating (a “**TARGET Business Day**”); and/or
- (iii) in the case of a currency and/or one or more Business Centres, a day (other than a Saturday or a Sunday) on which commercial banks and foreign exchange markets settle payments in such currency in the Business Centre(s) or, if no currency is indicated, generally in each of the Business Centres.

“**Day Count Fraction**” means, in respect of the calculation of an amount of interest on any Note for any period of time (from and including the first day of such period to but excluding the last) (whether or not constituting an Interest Period or Interest Accrual Period, the “**Calculation Period**”):

- (i) if “**Actual/Actual**” or “**Actual/Actual — ISDA**” is specified hereon, the actual number of days in the Calculation Period divided by 365 (or, if any portion of that Calculation Period falls in a leap year, the sum of (A) the actual number of days in that portion of the Calculation Period falling in a leap year divided by 366 and (B) the actual number of days in that portion of the Calculation Period falling in a non-leap year divided by 365);
- (ii) if “**Actual/365 (Fixed)**” is specified hereon, the actual number of days in the Calculation Period divided by 365;
- (iii) if “**Actual/360**” is specified hereon, the actual number of days in the Calculation Period divided by 360;
- (iv) if “**30/360**”, “**360/360**” or “**Bond Basis**” is specified hereon, the number of days in the Calculation Period divided by 360, calculated on a formula basis as follows:

$$\text{Day Count Fraction} = \frac{[360 \times (Y_2 - Y_1)] + [360 \times (M_2 - M_1)] + D_2 - D_1}{360}$$

where:

“Y1” is the year, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Calculation Period falls;

“Y2” is the year, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day included in the Calculation Period falls;

“M1” is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Calculation Period falls;

“M2” is the calendar month, expressed as number, in which the day immediately following the last day included in the Calculation Period falls;

“D1” is the first calendar day, expressed as a number, of the Calculation Period, unless such number would be 31, in which case D₁ will be 30; and

“D2” is the calendar day, expressed as a number, immediately following the last day included in the Calculation Period, unless such number would be 31 and D₁ is greater than 29, in which case D₂ will be 30;

- (v) if “**30E/360**” or “**Eurobond Basis**” is specified hereon, the number of days in the Calculation Period divided by 360, calculated on a formula basis as follows:

$$\text{Day Count Fraction} = \frac{[360 \times (Y_2 - Y_1)] + [360 \times (M_2 - M_1)] + D_2 - D_1}{360}$$

where:

“Y1” is the year, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Calculation Period falls;

“Y2” is the year, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day included in the Calculation Period falls;

“M1” is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Calculation Period falls;

“M2” is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day included in the Calculation Period falls;

“D1” is the first calendar day, expressed as a number, of the Calculation Period, unless such number would be 31, in which case D₁ will be 30; and

“D2” is the calendar day, expressed as a number, immediately following the last day included in the Calculation Period, unless such number would be 31, in which case D₂ will be 30;

- (vi) if “**30E/360 (ISDA)**” is specified hereon, the number of days in the Calculation Period divided by 360, calculated on a formula basis as follows:

$$\text{Day Count Fraction} = \frac{[360 \times (Y_2 - Y_1)] + [360 \times (M_2 - M_1)] + D_2 - D_1}{360}$$

where:

“Y1” is the year, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Calculation Period falls;

“Y2” is the year, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day included in the Calculation Period falls;

“M1” is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Calculation Period falls;

“M2” is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day included in the Calculation Period falls;

“D1” is the first calendar day, expressed as a number, of the Calculation Period, unless (i) that day is the last day of February or (ii) such number would be 31, in which case D₁ will be 30; and

“D2” is the calendar day, expressed as a number, immediately following the last day included in the Calculation Period, unless (i) that day is the last day of February but not the Maturity Date or (ii) such number would be 31, in which case D₂ will be 30; and

(vii) if “**Actual/Actual-ICMA**” is specified hereon:

(a) if the Calculation Period is equal to or shorter than the Determination Period during which it falls, the number of days in the Calculation Period divided by the product of (x) the number of days in such Determination Period and (y) the number of Determination Periods normally ending in any year; and

(b) if the Calculation Period is longer than one Determination Period, the sum of:

(x) the number of days in such Calculation Period falling in the Determination Period in which it begins divided by the product of (1) the number of days in such Determination Period and (2) the number of Determination Periods in any year; and

(y) the number of days in such Calculation Period falling in the next Determination Period divided by the product of (1) the number of days in such Determination Period and (2) the number of Determination Periods normally ending in any year,

where:

“**Determination Date**” means the date(s) specified as such hereon or, if none is so specified, the Interest Payment Date(s); and

“**Determination Period**” means the period from and including a Determination Date in any year to but excluding the next Determination Date;

“**Extraordinary Resolutions**” means an extraordinary resolution as defined in the Agency Agreement.

“**Euro-zone**” means the region comprising Member States of the European Union that adopt the single currency in accordance with the Treaty establishing the European Community as amended.

“**Interest Accrual Period**” means the period beginning on (and including) the Interest Commencement Date and ending on (but excluding) the first Interest Period Date and each successive period beginning on (and including) an Interest Period Date and ending on (but excluding) the next succeeding Interest Period Date.

“**Interest Amount**” means:

(i) in respect of an Interest Accrual Period, the amount of interest payable per Calculation Amount for that Interest Accrual Period and which, in the case of Fixed Rate Notes, and unless otherwise specified hereon, shall mean the Fixed Coupon Amount or Broken Amount specified hereon as being payable on the Interest Payment Date ending the Interest Period of which such Interest Accrual Period forms part; and

(ii) in respect of any other period, the amount of interest payable per Calculation Amount for that period.

“**Interest Commencement Date**” means the Issue Date or such other date as may be specified hereon.

“Interest Determination Date” means, with respect to a Rate of Interest and Interest Accrual Period, the date specified as such hereon or, if none is so specified, (i) the first day of such Interest Accrual Period if the Specified Currency is Sterling; or (ii) the day falling two Business Days in London for the Relevant Currency prior to the first day of such Interest Accrual Period if the Specified Currency is neither Sterling nor euro; or (iii) the day falling two Target Business Days prior to the first day of such Interest Accrual Period if the Specified Currency is euro.

“Interest Period” means the period beginning on (and including) the Interest Commencement Date and ending on (but excluding) the first Interest Payment Date and each successive period beginning on (and including) an Interest Payment Date and ending on (but excluding) the next succeeding Interest Payment Date.

“Interest Period Date” means each Interest Payment Date unless otherwise specified hereon.

“ISDA Definitions” means the 2006 ISDA Definitions (as amended and supplemented) published by the International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc., unless otherwise specified hereon.

“Rate of Interest” means the rate of interest payable from time to time in respect of this Note and that is either specified or calculated in accordance with the provisions hereon.

“Reference Banks” means, in the case of a determination of LIBOR, the principal London office of four major banks in the London interbank market and, in the case of a determination of EURIBOR, the principal Euro-zone office of four major banks in the Euro-zone interbank market, in each case selected by the Calculation Agent or as specified hereon.

“Reference Rate” means the rate specified as such hereon.

“Relevant Screen Page” means such page, section, caption, column or other part of a particular information service as may be specified hereon.

“Specified Currency” means the currency specified as such hereon or, if none is specified, the currency in which the Notes are denominated.

“TARGET System” means the Trans-European Automated Real-Time Gross-Settlement Express Transfer (known as TARGET2) System which utilises a single shared platform and which was launched on 19 November 2007 or any successor thereto.

“Tranche” means Notes which are identical in all respects.

(j) Calculation Agent

The Issuer shall procure that there shall at all times be one or more Calculation Agents if provision is made for them hereon and for so long as any Note is outstanding (as defined in the Agency Agreement). Where more than one Calculation Agent is appointed in respect of the Notes, references in these Conditions to the Calculation Agent shall be construed as each Calculation Agent performing its respective duties under the Conditions. If the Calculation Agent is unable or unwilling to act as such or if the Calculation Agent fails duly to establish the Rate of Interest for an Interest Accrual Period or to calculate any Interest Amount, the Final Redemption Amount, Early Redemption Amount or Optional Redemption Amount, as the case may be, or to comply with any other requirement, the Issuer shall appoint a leading bank or investment banking firm engaged in the interbank market (or, if appropriate, money, swap or over-the-counter index options market) that is most closely connected with the calculation or determination to be made by the Calculation Agent (acting through its principal London office or any other office actively involved in such market) to act as such in its place. The Calculation Agent may not resign its duties without a successor having been appointed as aforesaid.

6 Redemption, Purchase and Options

(a) Final Redemption

Unless previously redeemed, purchased and cancelled as provided below, each Note shall be finally redeemed on the Maturity Date specified hereon at its Final Redemption Amount (which, subject to any purchase, cancellation, early redemption or repayment, expressed as the amount per Calculation Amount specified in the relevant Final Terms, is its nominal amount).

(b) Early Redemption

(i) Zero Coupon Notes

- (A) The Early Redemption Amount payable in respect of any Zero Coupon Note, the Early Redemption Amount of which is not linked to an index and/or a formula, upon redemption of such Note pursuant to Condition 6(c) (*Redemption, Purchase and Options – Redemption for Taxation Reasons and Redemption in respect of non-Qualifying Investors*), Condition 6(d) (*Redemption, Purchase and Options – Redemption at the Option of the Issuer*) or Condition 6(e) (*Redemption, Purchase and Options – Redemption at the Option of Noteholders*) or upon it becoming due and payable as provided in Condition 10 (*Meetings of Noteholders and Modifications*), shall be the Amortised Face Amount (calculated as provided below) of such Note unless otherwise specified hereon.
- (B) Subject to the provisions of sub-paragraph (c) below, the Amortised Face Amount of any such Note shall be the scheduled Final Redemption Amount of such Note on the Maturity Date discounted at a rate per annum (expressed as a percentage) equal to the Amortisation Yield (which, if none is shown hereon, shall be such rate as would produce an Amortised Face Amount equal to the issue price of the Notes if they were discounted back to their issue price on the Issue Date) compounded annually.
- (C) If the Early Redemption Amount payable in respect of any such Note upon its redemption pursuant to Condition 6(c) (*Redemption, Purchase and Options – Redemption for Taxation Reasons and Redemption in respect of non-Qualifying Investors*), Condition 6(d) (*Redemption, Purchase and Options – Redemption at the Option of the Issuer*) or Condition 6(e) (*Redemption, Purchase and Options – Redemption at the Option of Noteholders*) or upon it becoming due and payable as provided in Condition 10 (*Meetings of Noteholders and Modifications*) is not paid when due, the Early Redemption Amount due and payable in respect of such Note shall be the Amortised Face Amount of such Note as described in (B) above, except that such sub-paragraph shall have effect as though the reference therein to the date on which the Note becomes due and payable were the Relevant Date (as defined in Condition 8 (*Taxation*)). The calculation of the Amortised Face Amount in accordance with this sub-paragraph shall continue to be made (both before and after judgment) until the Relevant Date, unless the Relevant Date falls on or after the Maturity Date, in which case the amount due and payable shall be the scheduled Final Redemption Amount of such Note on the Maturity Date together with any interest that may accrue in accordance with Condition 5(c) (*Interest and other Calculations – Zero Coupon Notes*).

Where such calculation is to be made for a period of less than one year, it shall be made on the basis of the Day Count Fraction shown hereon.

(ii) *Other Notes*

The Early Redemption Amount payable in respect of any Note (other than Notes described in (i) above), upon redemption of such Note pursuant to Condition 6(c) (*Redemption, Purchase and Options – Redemption for Taxation Reasons and Redemption in respect of non-Qualifying Investors*), Condition 6(d) (*Redemption, Purchase and Options – Redemption at the Option of the Issuer*) or Condition 6(e) (*Redemption, Purchase and Options – Redemption at the Option of Noteholders*) or upon it becoming due and payable as provided in Condition 10 (*Meetings of Noteholders and Modifications*), shall be the Final Redemption Amount (which, subject to any purchase, cancellation, early redemption or repayment, expressed as the amount per Calculation Amount specified in the relevant Final Terms, is its nominal amount).

(c) Redemption for Taxation Reasons and Redemption in respect of non-Qualifying Investors

- (A) The Notes may be redeemed at the option of the Issuer in whole, but not in part, on any Interest Payment Date (if this Note is a Floating Rate Note) or, at any time (if this Note is not a Floating Rate Note), on giving not less than 30 nor more than 60 days' notice to the Noteholders (which notice shall be irrevocable), at their Early Redemption Amount (as described in Condition 6(b) (*Redemption, Purchase and Options – Early Redemption*) above) (together with interest accrued to the date fixed for redemption), if (i) the Issuer [(or, if the Guarantee were called, the Guarantor)]^[12] has or will become obliged to pay additional amounts as provided or referred to in Condition 8 (*Taxation*) as a result of any change in, or amendment to, the laws or regulations of [the Kingdom of Belgium or the Republic of Italy]^[16] [the Republic of Italy]^[13] or any political subdivision or any authority thereof or therein having power to tax, or any change in the application or official interpretation of such laws or regulations, which change or amendment becomes effective on or after the Issue Date, and (ii) such obligation cannot be avoided by the Issuer [(or the Guarantor, as the case may be)]^[16] taking reasonable measures available to it, provided that no such notice of redemption shall be given earlier than 90 days prior to the earliest date on which the Issuer [(or the Guarantor, as the case may be)]^[16] would be obliged to pay such additional amounts were a payment in respect of the Notes [(or the Guarantee, as the case may be)]^[14] then due;
- (B) In respect of Notes issued by EFI only, certain Notes may be redeemed at the option of the Issuer on any Interest Payment Date (if this Note is a Floating Rate Note) or, at any time (if this Note is not a Floating Rate Note), on giving not less than 30 nor more than 60 days' notice to the relevant Noteholders (which notice shall be irrevocable), at their Early Redemption Amount (as described in Condition 6(b) (*Redemption, Purchase and Options – Early Redemption*) above) (together with interest accrued to the date fixed for redemption), if such Notes are held by an investor which is not a Qualifying Investor.

Before the publication of any notice of redemption pursuant to this paragraph, the Issuer shall deliver to the Fiscal Agent a certificate signed by a duly authorised officer of the Issuer [(or the Guarantor, as the case may be)]^[18] stating that the Issuer is entitled to effect such redemption and setting forth a statement of facts showing that the conditions precedent to the right of the Issuer so to redeem have occurred, and (in the case of paragraph (A) above) an opinion of independent legal advisers of recognised standing to

¹² The words in square brackets will only apply to Notes issued by EFI and guaranteed by Eni.

¹³ The words in square brackets will only apply to Notes issued by Eni.

¹⁴ The words in square brackets will only apply to Notes issued by EFI and guaranteed by Eni.

the effect that the Issuer [(or the Guarantor, as the case may be)]^[18] has or will become obliged to pay such additional amounts as a result of such change or amendment.

(d) Redemption at the Option of the Issuer

If Call Option is specified hereon, the Issuer may, subject to applicable law, on giving not less than 15 nor more than 30 days' irrevocable notice to the Noteholders (or such other notice period as may be specified hereon) redeem all or, if so provided, some, of the Notes on any Optional Redemption Date. Any such redemption of Notes shall be at their Optional Redemption Amount specified hereon (which may be the Early Redemption Amount (as described in Condition 6(b) (*Redemption, Purchase and Options – Early Redemption*) above)), together with interest accrued to the date fixed for redemption. Any such redemption or exercise must relate to Notes of a nominal amount at least equal to the Minimum Redemption Amount to be redeemed specified hereon and no greater than the Maximum Redemption Amount to be redeemed specified hereon.

All Notes in respect of which any such notice is given shall be redeemed on the date specified in such notice in accordance with this Condition 6.

In the case of a partial redemption, the notice to Noteholders shall also contain the certificate numbers of the Notes to be redeemed, which shall have been drawn in such place and in such manner as the Issuer and the Fiscal Agent may agree, taking account of prevailing market practices, subject to compliance with any applicable laws and stock exchange requirements.

(e) Redemption at the Option of Noteholders

If Put Option is specified hereon, the Issuer shall at the option of the holder of any such Note, upon the holder of such Note giving not less than 15 nor more than 30 days notice to the Issuer (or such other notice period as may be specified hereon) redeem such Note on the Optional Redemption Date(s) at its Optional Redemption Amount specified hereon (which may be the Early Redemption Amount (as described in Condition 6(b) (*Redemption, Purchase and Options – Early Redemption*) above)) together with interest accrued to the date fixed for redemption.

To exercise such option the holder must deposit (in the case of Bearer Notes) such Note (together with all unmatured Coupons and unexchanged Talons) with any Paying Agent or (in the case of Registered Notes) the Certificate representing such Note(s) with the Registrar or any Transfer Agent at its specified office, together with a duly completed option exercise notice (“**Exercise Notice**”) in the form obtainable from any Paying Agent, the Registrar or any Transfer Agent (as applicable) within the notice period. No Note or Certificate so deposited and option exercised may be withdrawn (except as provided in the Agency Agreement) without the prior consent of the Issuer.

(f) Purchases

The Issuer [, the Guarantor]^[15] and any of [its]^[16] [their]^[19] subsidiaries may at any time purchase Notes (provided that all unmatured Coupons and unexchanged Talons relating thereto are attached thereto or surrendered therewith) in the open market or otherwise at any price. Such Notes may be held, resold or, at the option of the Issuer, surrendered to the Fiscal Agent or the Registrar, as the case may be, for cancellation.

¹⁵ The words in square brackets will only apply to Notes issued by EFI and guaranteed by Eni.

¹⁶ The words in square brackets will only apply to Notes issued by Eni.

(g) Cancellation

All Notes purchased by or on behalf of the Issuer[, the Guarantor]^[19] or any of [its]^[20] [their]^[19] subsidiaries may be surrendered for cancellation, in the case of Bearer Notes, by surrendering each such Note together with all unmatured Coupons and all unexchanged Talons to the Fiscal Agent and[, in the case of Registered Notes, by surrendering the Certificate representing such Notes to the Registrar and, in each case]^[20], if so surrendered, shall, together with all Notes redeemed by the Issuer, be cancelled forthwith (together with all unmatured Coupons and unexchanged Talons attached thereto or surrendered therewith). Any Notes so surrendered for cancellation may not be reissued or resold and the obligations of the Issuer [and the Guarantor]^[17] in respect of any such Notes shall be discharged.

7 Payments and Talons

(a) Bearer Notes

Payments of principal and interest in respect of Bearer Notes shall, subject as mentioned below, be made against presentation and surrender of the relevant Notes (in the case of all other payments of principal and, in the case of interest, as specified in Condition [7(f)]^[18] [7(e)]^[21] (*Payments and Talons – Unmatured Coupons and unexchanged Talons*)) or Coupons (in the case of interest, save as specified in Condition [7(f)]^[22] [7(e)]^[21] (*Payments and Talons – Unmatured Coupons and unexchanged Talons*)), as the case may be, at the specified office of any Paying Agent outside the United States by a cheque payable in the relevant currency drawn on, or, at the option of the holder, by transfer to an account denominated in such currency with, a Bank. “Bank” means a bank in the principal financial centre for such currency or, in the case of euro, in a city in which banks have access to the TARGET System.

(b) [Registered Notes]

- (i) Payments of principal in respect of Registered Notes shall be made against presentation and surrender of the relevant Certificates at the specified office of any of the Transfer Agents or of the Registrar and in the manner provided in paragraph (ii) below.
- (ii) Interest on Registered Notes shall be paid to the person shown on the Register at the close of business on the fifteenth day before the due date for payment thereof (the “**Record Date**”). Payments of interest on each Registered Note shall be made in the relevant currency by cheque drawn on a Bank and mailed to the holder (or to the first-named of joint holders) of such Note at its address appearing in the Register. Upon application by the holder to the specified office of the Registrar or any Transfer Agent before the Record Date, such payment of interest may be made by transfer to an account in the relevant currency maintained by the payee with a Bank.]^[22]

[(c)] [(b)]^[21] Payments in the United States

Notwithstanding the foregoing, if any Bearer Notes are denominated in U.S. dollars, payments in respect thereof may be made at the specified office of any Paying Agent in New York City in the same manner as aforesaid if (i) the Issuer shall have appointed Paying Agents with specified offices outside the United States with the reasonable expectation that such Paying Agents would be able to make payment of the amounts on the Notes in the manner provided above when due, (ii) payment in full of such amounts at all such offices is illegal or effectively precluded by exchange controls or other similar restrictions on payment or receipt of such amounts and (iii) such payment is then permitted by United States law,

¹⁷ The words in square brackets will only apply to Notes issued by EFI and guaranteed by Eni.

¹⁸ The words in square brackets will only apply to Notes issued by Eni.

without involving, in the opinion of the Issuer, any adverse tax consequence to the Issuer or the Guarantor.

[(d)] [(c)]^[21] Payments Subject to Fiscal Laws

Payments will be subject in all cases to (i) any fiscal or other laws and regulations applicable thereto in the place of payment, but without prejudice to the provisions of Condition 8 (*Taxation*) and (ii) any withholding or deduction required pursuant to an agreement described in Section 1471(b) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the “Code”) or otherwise imposed pursuant to Sections 1471 through 1474 of the Code, any regulations or agreements thereunder, any official interpretations thereof, or (without prejudice to the provisions of Condition 8 (*Taxation*)) any law implementing an intergovernmental approach thereto. No commission or expenses shall be charged to the Noteholders or Couponholders in respect of such payments.

[(e)] [(d)]^[27] Appointment of Agents

The Fiscal Agent, the Paying Agents [, the Registrar, the Transfer Agents]^[26] and the Calculation Agent initially appointed by the Issuer [and the Guarantor]^[27] and their respective specified offices are listed below. The Fiscal Agent, the Paying Agents [, the Registrar, the Transfer Agents]^[27] and the Calculation Agent(s) act solely as agents of the Issuer [and the Guarantor]^[26] and do not assume any obligation or relationship of agency or trust for or with any Noteholder or Couponholder. The Issuer [and the Guarantor]^[27] reserve[s] the right at any time to vary or terminate the appointment of the Fiscal Agent, any other Paying Agent[, the Registrar, any Transfer Agent]^[26] or the Calculation Agent(s) and to appoint additional or other Paying Agents or Transfer Agents, provided that the Issuer shall at all times maintain (i) a Fiscal Agent, (ii) one or more Calculation Agent(s) where the Conditions so require, (iii) Paying Agents having specified offices in at least two major cities, at least one of which must be outside the Republic of Italy (including Luxembourg so long as the Notes are listed on the official list of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange), (iv) a Paying Agent with a specified office in a European Union member state that will not be obliged to withhold or deduct tax pursuant to any law implementing European Council Directive 2003/48/EC or any other Directive implementing the conclusions of the ECOFIN Council meeting of 26–27 November 2000 and [(v) a Registrar in relation to Registered Notes, (vi) a Transfer Agent in relation to Registered Notes which, as long as the Notes are listed on the official list of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, shall have its specified offices in Luxembourg,]^[26] [(vii)]^[19] [(v)]^[20] such other agents as may be required by the rules of any other stock exchange on which the Notes may be listed.

In addition, the Issuer [and the Guarantor]^[27] shall forthwith appoint a Paying Agent in New York City in respect of any Bearer Notes denominated in U.S. dollars in the circumstances described in paragraph [(c)]^[26][(b)]^[27] above.

Notice of any such change or any change of any specified office shall promptly be given to the Noteholders.

[(f)]^[26] [(e)]^[27] Unmatured Coupons and unexchanged Talons

- (i) Upon the due date for redemption thereof, Bearer Notes which comprise Fixed Rate Notes should be surrendered for payment together with all unmatured Coupons (if any) relating thereto, failing which an amount equal to the face value of each missing unmatured Coupon (or, in the case of

¹⁹ The words in square brackets will only apply to Notes issued by Eni.

²⁰ The words in square brackets will only apply to Notes issued by EFI and guaranteed by Eni.

payment not being made in full, that proportion of the amount of such missing unmatured Coupon that the sum of principal so paid bears to the total principal due) shall be deducted from the Final Redemption Amount, Early Redemption Amount or Optional Redemption Amount, as the case may be, due for payment. Any amount so deducted shall be paid in the manner mentioned above against surrender of such missing Coupon within a period of 10 years from the Relevant Date for the payment of such principal (whether or not such Coupon has become void pursuant to Condition 9 (*Events of Default*)).

- (ii) Upon the due date for redemption of any Bearer Note comprising a Fixed Rate Note, unmatured Coupons relating to such Note (whether or not attached) shall become void and no payment shall be made in respect of them.
- (iii) Upon the due date for redemption of any Bearer Note, any unexchanged Talon relating to such Note (whether or not attached) shall become void and no Coupon shall be delivered in respect of such Talon.
- (iv) Where the Bearer Note that provides that the relative unmatured coupons are to become void upon the due date for redemption of those Notes is presented for redemption without all unmatured Coupons, and where any Bearer Note is presented for redemption without any unexchanged Talon relating to it, redemption shall be made only against the provision of such indemnity as the Issuer may require.
- (v) If the due date for redemption of any Note is not a due date for payment of interest, interest accrued from the preceding due date for payment of interest or the Interest Commencement Date, as the case may be, shall only be payable against presentation (and surrender if appropriate) of the relevant Bearer Note or Certificate representing it, as the case may be.

[(g)]^[28] [(f)]^[29] Talons

On or after the Interest Payment Date for the final Coupon forming part of a Coupon sheet issued in respect of any Bearer Note, the Talon forming part of such Coupon sheet may be surrendered at the specified office of the Fiscal Agent in exchange for a further Coupon sheet (and if necessary another Talon for a further Coupon sheet) (but excluding any Coupons that may have become void pursuant to Condition 9 (*Events of Default*)).

[(h)]^[21] [(g)]^[22] Non-Business Days

If any date for payment in respect of any Note or Coupon is not a business day, the holder shall not be entitled to payment until the next following business day nor to any interest or other sum in respect of such postponed payment. In this paragraph, “**business day**” means a day (other than a Saturday or a Sunday) on which banks and foreign exchange markets are open for business in the relevant place of presentation, in such jurisdictions as shall be specified as a “**Financial Centre**” hereon and:

- (i) (in the case of a payment in a currency other than euro) where payment is to be made by transfer to an account maintained with a bank in the relevant currency, on which foreign exchange transactions may be carried on in the relevant currency in the principal financial centre of the country of such currency; or
- (ii) (in the case of a payment in euro) which is a Target Business Day.

²¹ The words in square brackets will only apply to Notes issued by Eni.

²² The words in square brackets will only apply to Notes issued by EFI and guaranteed by Eni.

8 Taxation

All payments of principal and interest in respect of the Notes and the Coupons [or under the Guarantee]^[23] by or on behalf of the Issuer [or the Guarantor]^[30] shall be made free and clear of, and without withholding or deduction for, any present or future taxes, duties, assessments or governmental charges of whatever nature imposed, levied, collected, withheld or assessed by [the Kingdom of Belgium or, where a payment is made under the Guarantee, the Republic of Italy]^[30] [the Republic of Italy]^[24] or any authority therein or thereof having power to tax, unless such withholding or deduction is required by law. In that event, the Issuer [or, as the case may be, the Guarantor]^[30] shall pay such additional amounts as shall result in receipt by the Noteholders and the Couponholders of such amounts as would have been received by them had no such withholding or deduction been required, except that no such additional amounts shall be payable with respect to any Note or Coupon [or under the Guarantee]^[30]:

- (a) to, or to a third party on behalf of, a holder who is (i) entitled to avoid such deduction or withholding by making a declaration of non-residence or other similar claim for exemption to the competent tax authority; or (ii) liable to such taxes, duties, assessments or governmental charges in respect of such Note or Coupon by reason of his having some connection with [the Kingdom of Belgium or the Republic of Italy]^[30] [the Republic of Italy]^[31] other than the mere holding of the Note or Coupon; or
- (b) presented (or in respect of which the Certificate representing it is presented) for payment more than 30 days after the Relevant Date except to the extent that the holder of it would have been entitled to such additional amounts on presenting it for payment on the thirtieth such day; or
- (c) in relation to any payment or deduction of any interest, principal or other proceeds of any Note or Coupon on account of *imposta sostitutiva* pursuant to Italian Legislative Decree No. 239 of 1 April 1996 or any secondary legislation implementing the same (each as amended and/or supplemented from time to time); or
- (d) in relation to any payment or deduction of any interest, principal or other proceeds of any Note or Coupon where such withholding or deduction is required pursuant to Italian Presidential Decree No. 600 of 29 September 1973 or any secondary legislation implementing the same (each as amended and/or supplemented from time to time); or
- (e) [to a holder who, at the time of issue of the Notes, was not an eligible investor within the meaning of Article 4 of the Belgian Royal Decree of 26 May 1994 on the deduction of withholding tax or to a holder who was such an eligible investor at the time of issue of the Notes but, for reasons within the holder's control, ceased to be an eligible investor or, at any relevant time on or after the issue of the Notes, otherwise failed to meet any other condition for the exemption of Belgian withholding tax pursuant to the law of 6 August 1993 relating to certain securities; or]^[30]
- (f) in relation to any payment or deduction of any interest, principal or other proceeds of any Note or Coupon presented for payment in the Republic of Italy; or
- (g) presented for payment by or on behalf of a holder who would have been able to avoid such withholding or deduction by presenting the relevant Note (or relative Certificate) or Coupon to another Paying Agent in a Member State of the European Union.

Notwithstanding any other provision of the Terms and Conditions, any amounts to be paid on the Notes by or on behalf of the Issuer will be paid net of any deduction or withholding imposed or required pursuant to an

²³ The words in square brackets will only apply to Notes issued by EFI and guaranteed by Eni.

²⁴ The words in square brackets will only apply to Notes issued by ENI.

agreement described in Section 1471(b) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “**Code**”), or otherwise imposed pursuant to Sections 1471 through 1474 of the Code (or any regulations thereunder or official interpretations thereof) or an intergovernmental agreement between the United States and another jurisdiction facilitating the implementation thereof (or any fiscal or regulatory legislation, rules or practices implementing such an intergovernmental agreement) (any such withholding or deduction, a “**FATCA Withholding**”). Neither the Issuer nor any other person will be required to pay any additional amounts in respect of FATCA Withholding.

As used in these Conditions, “**Relevant Date**” in respect of any Note or Coupon means the date on which payment in respect of it first becomes due or (if any amount of the money payable is improperly withheld or refused) the date on which payment in full of the amount outstanding is made or (if earlier) the date seven days after that on which notice is duly given to the Noteholders that, upon further presentation of the Note (or relative Certificate) or Coupon being made in accordance with the Conditions, such payment will be made, provided that payment is in fact made upon such presentation. References in these Conditions to (i) “**principal**” shall be deemed to include any premium payable in respect of the Notes, Final Redemption Amounts, Early Redemption Amounts, Optional Redemption Amounts, Amortised Face Amounts and all other amounts in the nature of principal payable pursuant to Condition 6 (*Redemption, Purchase and Options*) or any amendment or supplement to it, (ii) “**interest**” shall be deemed to include all Interest Amounts and all other amounts payable pursuant to Condition 5 (*Interest and other Calculations*) or any amendment or supplement to it and (iii) “**principal**” and/or “**interest**” shall be deemed to include any additional amounts that may be payable under this Condition 8.

9 Events of Default

If any of the following events (“**Events of Default**”) occurs and is continuing, the holder of any Note may give written notice to the Fiscal Agent at its specified office that such Note is immediately repayable, whereupon the Early Redemption Amount of such Note together (if applicable) with accrued interest to the date of payment shall become immediately due and payable, unless such Event of Default shall have been remedied prior to the receipt of such notice by the Fiscal Agent and except that the holders of the Notes may, by an Extraordinary Resolution, waive any default and rescind and annul a previously given notice of default and the consequences thereof if (i) the rescission or waiver would not conflict with any judgment or decree and (ii) all existing Events of Default have been waived by such Extraordinary Resolution or otherwise cured except for non-payment of principal or interest that has become due solely because of the acceleration following the notice of default; provided, however, that if any event specified in clause (v) below occurs and is continuing, the Notes shall become immediately repayable, with accrued interest to the date of payment, without any declaration, notification or other act on the part of any holder of Notes:

(i) **Non-Payment**

default is made for more than 30 days in the case of interest or principal in the payment on the due date of interest or principal in respect of any of the Notes; or

(ii) **Breach of Other Obligations**

the Issuer [or the Guarantor]^[25] does not perform or comply with any one or more of its other obligations in respect of the Notes which default is incapable of remedy or, if capable of remedy, is not remedied within 90 days after notice of such default shall have been given to the Fiscal Agent at its specified office by any Noteholder; or

²⁵ The words in square brackets will only apply to Notes issued by EFI and guaranteed by Eni.

(iii) **Enforcement Proceedings**

a distress, attachment, execution or other legal process is levied, enforced or sued out on or against, or an encumbrancer takes possession of the whole or substantially the whole of, the property, assets or revenues of the Issuer [or the Guarantor]^[26] and in each case is not released, discharged or stayed within 90 days; or

(iv) **Cross-Default**

any other present or future, actual or contingent indebtedness of Eni for or in respect of borrowed money and being in aggregate amount greater than 3 per cent. of Eni's consolidated total shareholders' equity (as determined by reference to the most recent audited consolidated financial statements of Eni) is not paid when due or within any applicable grace period originally specified; or

(v) **Insolvency**

[either of]^[34] the Issuer [or the Guarantor]^[34] is (or is deemed by law or a court of competent jurisdiction to be) insolvent or bankrupt or unable to pay its debts, or stops, suspends or threatens to stop or suspend payment of its debts generally, proposes or makes a general assignment or an arrangement or composition with or for the benefit of its creditors generally in respect of its debts or a moratorium is agreed or declared or comes into effect in respect of or affecting all or substantially all of the debts of the Issuer [or the Guarantor]^[34] [provided that a *gerechtelijk reorganisatie/réorganisation judiciaire* will not constitute an Event of Default]^[34]; or

(vi) **Winding-up**

an administrator is appointed, an order is made or an effective resolution passed for the winding-up or dissolution of the Issuer [or the Guarantor]^[34] and such order or resolution is not discharged or cancelled within 90 days, or the Issuer [or the Guarantor]^[34] ceases or threatens to cease to carry on all or substantially all of its business or operations, in each case except for the purpose of and followed by a reconstruction, amalgamation, reorganisation, merger or consolidation either (i) on terms previously approved by an Extraordinary Resolution of the Noteholders or (ii) where [(x)]^[34] in the case of a reconstruction, amalgamation, reorganisation, merger or consolidation of the Issuer, the surviving entity effectively assumes the entire obligations of the Issuer under the Notes [and (unless such surviving entity is the Guarantor) such obligations continue to be guaranteed by the Guarantor, or (y) in the case of a reconstruction, amalgamation, reorganisation, merger or consolidation of the Guarantor, the surviving entity effectively assumes the entire obligations of the Guarantor under the Guarantee] or any event occurs that under the laws of any relevant jurisdiction has an analogous effect to any of the events referred to in this paragraph^[27] [; or

(vii) **Guarantee**

the Guarantee is not (or is claimed by the Guarantor not to be) in full force and effect.^[34]

²⁶ The words in square brackets will only apply to Notes issued by EFI and guaranteed by Eni.

²⁷ The words in square brackets will only apply to Notes issued by Eni.

10 Meetings of Noteholders and Modifications

(a) Meetings of Noteholders

The Agency Agreement contains provisions for convening meetings of Noteholders to consider any matter affecting their interests, including the sanctioning by Extraordinary Resolution of a modification of any of these Conditions.

[All meetings of holders of Notes will be held in accordance with applicable provisions of Italian law in force at the time. In accordance with Article 2415 of the Italian Civil Code, the meeting of Noteholders is empowered to resolve upon the following matters: (i) the appointment and revocation of a joint representative (*rappresentante comune*) of the Noteholders; (ii) any amendment to these Conditions; (iii) motions for composition with creditors (*concordato*) of the relevant Issuer; (iv) establishment of a fund for the expenses necessary for the protection of the common interests of the Noteholders and the related statements of account; and (v) on any other matter of common interest to the Noteholders. Such a meeting may be convened by the Board of Directors of the relevant Issuer or by the joint representative of the Noteholders when the Board of Directors or the joint representative, as the case may be, deems it necessary or appropriate, and such a meeting shall be convened when a request is made by the Noteholders holding not less than 5 per cent. in principal amount of the Notes for the time being outstanding, in each case in accordance with Article 2415 of the Italian Civil Code. The constitution of meetings and the validity of resolutions thereof shall be governed pursuant to the provision of Italian laws (including, without limitation, Legislative Decree No. 58 of 24 February 1998 (the “**Testo Unico della Finanza**” or “**TUF**”) and the Issuer’s by-laws in force from time to time. Italian law currently provides that (subject as provided below) at any such meeting, (i) in the case of a sole call meeting, one or more persons present holding Notes or representing in the aggregate at least one-fifth of the nominal amount of the Notes for the time being outstanding or such other majority as may be provided for in the Issuer’s by-laws, or (ii) in case of a multiple call meeting (a) in the case of a first meeting, one or more persons present holding Notes or representing in the aggregate not less than one-half of the aggregate nominal amount of the Notes for the time being outstanding or such other majority as may be provided for in the Issuer’s by-laws, (b) in the case of a second meeting following adjournment of the first meeting for want of quorum, one or more persons present holding Notes or representing in the aggregate more than one-third of the aggregate nominal amount of the Notes for the time being outstanding or such other majority as may be provided for in the Issuer’s by-laws, (c) in the case of a third meeting, or any subsequent meeting following a further adjournment for want of quorum, one or more persons present holding Notes or representing in the aggregate at least one-fifth of the aggregate nominal amount of the Notes for the time being outstanding or such other majority as may be provided for in the Issuer’s by-laws, shall form a quorum for the transaction of business and no business shall be transacted at any meeting unless the requisite quorum is present at the commencement of the relevant business. The majority required at any such meeting under (i) and (ii) above (including any adjourned meetings, if applicable) for passing an Extraordinary Resolution shall (subject as provided below) be at least two-thirds of the aggregate nominal amount of Notes represented at the meeting, provided that at any meeting the business of which includes a modification to the Conditions of the Notes as provided under Article 2415, paragraph 1, item 2 of the Italian Civil Code (including, for the avoidance of doubt, (a) any reduction or cancellation of the amount payable or, where applicable, modification of the method of calculating the amount payable or modification of the date of maturity or redemption or any date for payment of interest or, where applicable, of the method of calculating the date of payment in respect of any principal or interest in respect of the Notes, and (b) any alteration of the currency in which payments under the Notes are to be made or the denomination of the Notes), the majority required to pass the requisite Extraordinary Resolution shall be the higher of (i) one or more persons present holding Notes

or representing in the aggregate not less than one-half of the aggregate nominal amount of the Notes for the time being outstanding and (ii) one or more persons present holding Notes or representing in the aggregate not less than two thirds of the Notes represented at the meeting pursuant to paragraph 3 of Article 2415 of the Italian Civil Code, provided that the Issuer's by-laws may in each case (to the extent permitted under applicable Italian law) provide for higher majorities. The Notes shall not entitle the Issuer to participate and vote in the Noteholders' meetings. Directors and statutory auditors of the Issuer shall be entitled to attend the Noteholders' meetings. The resolutions validly adopted in meetings are binding on Noteholders whether present or not.][²⁸]

[All meetings of Noteholders will be held in accordance with the Belgian Companies Code. Such a meeting may be convened by the board of directors of the Issuer or its auditors and shall be convened by the Issuer upon the request of Noteholders holding not less than 10 per cent. of the aggregate principal amount of the Notes outstanding. Noteholders will be entitled (subject to the consent of the Issuer) to exercise the powers set out in Article 568 of the Belgian Companies Code and generally to modify or waive any provision of these Conditions in relation to the Notes in accordance with the quorum and majority requirements set out in Article 574 of the Belgian Companies Code, and if required thereunder subject to validation by the Court of Appeal, provided however that any proposal (i) to modify the maturity of the Notes or the dates on which interest is payable in respect of the Notes, (ii) to reduce or cancel the principal amount of, or interest on, the Notes, (iii) to change the currency of payment of the Notes, or (iv) to modify the provisions concerning the quorum required at any meeting of Noteholders, may only be sanctioned by a Resolution passed by a majority of at least 75 per cent. of the votes cast, at which two or more persons holding or representing not less than three-quarters or, at any adjourned meeting, one quarter of the aggregate principal amount of the outstanding Notes form a quorum.

The above quorum and special majority requirements do not apply to Resolutions relating to interim measures taken in the common interest of the Noteholders or to the appointment of a representative of the Noteholders. In such cases, the Resolutions are adopted by Noteholders holding or representing at least a majority of the aggregate principal amount of the Notes outstanding present or represented at the meeting.

For the avoidance of any doubt, any modification of the conditions shall always be subject to the consent of the Issuer.

A Resolution duly passed in accordance with the provisions of the Belgian Companies Code at any meeting of Noteholders and, to the extent required by law, approved by the relevant Court of Appeal, will be binding on all Noteholders, whether or not they are present at the meeting and whether or not they vote in favour thereof, and on all holders of coupons relating to EFI Notes.

Convening notices for meetings of Noteholders shall be made in accordance with Article 570 of the Belgian Companies Code, which currently requires an announcement to be published not less than fifteen days prior to the meeting in the Belgian Official Gazette (*Moniteur Belge/Belgisch Staatsblad*) and in a newspaper of national distribution in Belgium. Convening notices shall also be made in accordance with Condition 13 (*Notices*).

For the purpose of these Conditions, “**Resolution**” means a resolution of Noteholders duly passed at a meeting called and held in accordance with these Conditions and the provisions of the Belgian Companies Code.][²⁹]

²⁸ The words in square brackets will only apply to Notes issued by Eni.

²⁹ The words in square brackets will only apply to Notes issued by EFI and guaranteed by Eni.

(b) Modification of Agency Agreement

The Issuer [and the Guarantor]^[37] shall only permit any modification of, or any waiver or authorisation of any breach or proposed breach of or any failure to comply with, the Agency Agreement, if to do so could not reasonably be expected to be prejudicial to the interests of the Noteholders and in giving such permission, waiver or authorisation the Issuer [and the Guarantor]^[37] shall have regard to interests of the Noteholders as a class and shall not have regard to the consequences of such permission, waiver or authorisation for individual Noteholders or Couponholders.

11 Replacement of Notes, [Certificates]^[30], Coupons and Talons

If a Note, [Certificate,]^[38] Coupon or Talon is lost, stolen, mutilated, defaced or destroyed, it may be replaced, subject to applicable laws, regulations and stock exchange regulations, at the specified office of the Fiscal Agent (in the case of Bearer Notes, Coupons or Talons) [and of the Registrar (in the case of Certificates)]^[38] or such other Paying Agent [or Transfer Agent]^[38], as the case may be, as may from time to time be designated by the Issuer for the purpose and notice of whose designation is given to Noteholders, in each case on payment by the claimant of the fees, costs, taxes and duties incurred in connection therewith and on such terms as to evidence, security and indemnity (which may provide, *inter alia*, that if the allegedly lost, stolen or destroyed Note, [Certificate,]^[38] Coupon or Talon is subsequently presented for payment or, as the case may be, for exchange for further Coupons, there shall be paid to the Issuer on demand the amount payable by the Issuer in respect of such Notes, [Certificates,]^[38] Coupons or further Coupons) and otherwise as the Issuer may require. Mutilated or defaced Notes, [Certificates,]^[38] Coupons or Talons must be surrendered before replacements will be issued.

12 Further Issues

The Issuer may from time to time without the consent of the Noteholders or Couponholders create and issue further notes having the same terms and conditions as the Notes (so that, for the avoidance of doubt, references in the conditions of such Notes to “**Issue Date**” shall be to the first issue date of the Notes) and so that the same shall be consolidated and form a single series with such Notes, and references in these Conditions to “**Notes**” shall be construed accordingly.

13 Notices

Notices to the holders of Registered Notes shall be mailed to them at their respective addresses in the Register and deemed to have been given on the fourth weekday (being a day other than a Saturday or a Sunday) after the date of mailing or, in the case of Global Notes, delivered to Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg, and/or any other applicable clearing system for communication by them to the persons shown in their respective records as having interests therein and, provided that and so long as the Notes are listed on the official list of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and the rules of that Stock Exchange so require published on the website of that Stock Exchange (www.bourse.lu).

Notices to the holders of Bearer Notes shall, save where another means of effective communication has been specified in the relevant Final Terms, be valid if published in a daily newspaper of general circulation in London (which is expected to be the *Financial Times*), provided that so long as the Notes are listed on the official list of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and the rules of that Stock Exchange so require, such notice shall be published on the website of that Stock Exchange (www.bourse.lu). If any of the above publication methods is not practicable, notice shall be validly given if published in another leading daily English language newspaper with general circulation in Europe. Any such notice shall be deemed to have been given on the date of such

³⁰ The words in square brackets will only apply to Notes issued by Eni.

publication or, if published more than once or on different dates, on the date of the first publication as provided above.

The Issuer shall ensure that notices are published in a manner which complies with the rules and regulations of any other stock exchange on which the Notes may be listed from time to time.

[In addition to the above publications, with respect to notices for a meeting of Noteholders, any convening notice for such meeting shall be made in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Italian Civil Code and Eni's by-laws.]^[31]

[In addition to the above publications, with respect to notices for a meeting of Noteholders, any convening notice for such meeting shall be made in accordance with Article 570 of the Belgian Companies Code, by an announcement to be inserted at least 15 days prior to the meeting, in the Belgian Official Gazette (*Moniteur belge — Belgisch Staatsblad*) and in a newspaper with national coverage. Resolutions to be submitted to the meeting must be described in the convening notice.]^[32]

Couponholders shall be deemed for all purposes to have notice of the contents of any notice given to the holders of Bearer Notes in accordance with this Condition 13.

14 Currency Indemnity

Any amount received or recovered in a currency other than the currency in which payment under the relevant Note or Coupon is due (whether as a result of, or of the enforcement of, a judgment or order of a court of any jurisdiction, in the insolvency, winding-up or dissolution of the Issuer [or the Guarantor]^[33] or otherwise) by any Noteholder or Couponholder in respect of any sum expressed to be due to it from the Issuer [or the Guarantor]^[39] shall only constitute a discharge to the Issuer [or the Guarantor, as the case may be]^[39] to the extent of the amount in the currency of payment under the relevant Note or Coupon that the recipient is able to purchase with the amount so received or recovered in that other currency on the date of that receipt or recovery (or, if it is not practicable to make that purchase on that date, on the first date on which it is practicable to do so). If the amount received or recovered is less than the amount expressed to be due to the recipient under any Note or Coupon (such amount being the “**shortfall**”) the Issuer [failing whom the Guarantor]^[39] shall indemnify the recipient in an amount equal to the shortfall and, if a purchase is made, against the cost of making any such purchase. For the purposes of this Condition 14, it shall be sufficient for the Noteholder or Couponholder, as the case may be, to demonstrate that a shortfall would have arisen had an actual purchase been made. These indemnities constitute a separate and independent obligation from the Issuer's [and the Guarantor's]^[39] other obligations, shall give rise to a separate and independent cause of action, shall apply irrespective of any indulgence granted by any Noteholder or Couponholder and shall continue in full force and effect despite any other judgment, order, claim or proof for a liquidated amount in respect of any sum due under any Note or Coupon or any other judgment or order.

15 Governing Law, Jurisdiction and Service of Process

(a) Governing Law

The Notes, the Coupons, the Talons, (and any non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection with them),^[42] [and] the Deed of Covenant [and the Guarantee]^[39] are governed by, and shall be

³¹ The words in square brackets will only apply to Notes issued by Eni.

³² The words in square brackets will only apply to Notes issued by EFI and guaranteed by Eni.

³³ The words in square brackets will only apply to Notes issued by EFI and guaranteed by Eni.

³⁴ The words in square brackets will only apply to Notes issued by Eni.

construed in accordance with, English law. [Condition 10 (*Meetings of Noteholders and Modifications*) and the provisions of Schedule 3 of the Agency Agreement which relate to the convening of meetings of Noteholders and the appointment of a Noteholders' representative are subject to compliance with Italian law.]^[34] [Conditions 10 (*Meetings of Noteholders and Modifications*) and the provisions of Schedule 3 of the Agency Agreement which relate to the convening of meetings of Noteholders are subject to compliance with Belgian law.]^[41]

(b) Jurisdiction

The courts of England are to have jurisdiction to settle any disputes that may arise out of or in connection with any Notes Coupons, Talons[,]^[36] [and]^[36] the Deed of Covenant [and the Guarantee]^[39] and accordingly any legal action or proceedings arising out of or in connection with any Notes Coupons, Talons[,]^[36] [and]^[36] the Deed of Covenant [and the Guarantee]^[39] (“**Proceedings**”) may be brought in such courts. [Each of the Issuer and the Guarantor]^[40] [The Issuer]^[42] irrevocably submits to the jurisdiction of the courts of England and waives any objection to Proceedings in such courts on the ground of venue or on the ground that the Proceedings have been brought in an inconvenient forum. [These submissions are]^[39] [This submission is]^[38] made for the benefit of each of the holders of the Notes, Coupons and Talons and shall not affect the right of any of them to take Proceedings in any other court of competent jurisdiction nor shall the taking of Proceedings in one or more jurisdictions preclude the taking of Proceedings in any other jurisdiction (whether concurrently or not).

(c) Service of Process

[Each of the Issuer and the Guarantor]^[35] [The Issuer]^[36] irrevocably appoints Eni UK Limited of Eni House, 10 Ebury Bridge Road, London SW1W 8PZ as their agent in England to receive, for it and on its behalf, service of process in any Proceedings in England. Such service shall be deemed completed on delivery to such process agent (whether or not it is forwarded to and received by the Issuer [or the Guarantor]^[41]). If for any reason such process agent ceases to be able to act as such or no longer has an address in London, [each of the Issuer and the Guarantor]^[41] [the Issuer]^[42] irrevocably agrees to appoint a substitute process agent and shall immediately notify Noteholders of such appointment in accordance with Condition 13 (*Notices*). Nothing shall affect the right to serve process in any manner permitted by law.

16 Contracts (Rights of Third Parties) Act 1999

No person shall have any right to enforce any term or condition of the Notes under the Contracts (Rights of Third Parties) Act 1999.

³⁵ The words in square brackets will only apply to Notes issued by EFI and guaranteed by Eni.

³⁶ The words in square brackets will only apply to Notes issued by Eni.

³⁷ The words in square brackets will only apply to Notes issued by EFI and guaranteed by Eni.

³⁸ The words in square brackets will only apply to Notes issued by Eni.

³⁹ The words in square brackets will only apply to Notes issued by EFI and guaranteed by Eni.

⁴⁰ The words in square brackets will only apply to Notes issued by EFI and guaranteed by Eni.

⁴¹ The words in square brackets will only apply to Notes issued by EFI and guaranteed by Eni.

⁴² The words in square brackets will only apply to Notes issued by Eni.

OVERVIEW OF PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE NOTES WHILE IN GLOBAL FORM

For as long as the Notes are represented by Global Notes, the terms and conditions set out below (the “**Global Notes Conditions**”) must be read together with the section “*Terms and Conditions of the Notes*” in this Base Prospectus and form an integral part thereof and shall be construed accordingly. The terms and conditions set out in the section “*Terms and Conditions of the Notes*” of this Base Prospectus shall in such case be supplemented and/or superseded by the Global Notes Conditions which shall prevail over the conditions set out in the section “*Terms and Conditions of the Notes*”.

1 Initial Issue of Notes

1.1 Notes issued by Eni

If the Global Notes or the Global Certificates issued by Eni are stated in the applicable Final Terms to be issued in new Global Note (“NGN”) form or to be held under the NSS (as the case may be), the Global Notes will be delivered on or prior to the original issue date of the Tranche to the Common Safekeeper. Depositing the Global Notes or the Global Certificates with the Common Safekeeper does not necessarily mean that the Notes will be recognised as eligible collateral for Eurosystem monetary policy and intra-day credit operations by the Eurosystem either upon issue, or at any or all times during their life. Such recognition will depend upon satisfaction of the Eurosystem eligibility criteria.

Global Notes which are issued in classic Global Note (“CGN”) form and Global Certificates which are not held under the NSS may be delivered on or prior to the original issue date of the Tranche to the Common Depository.

If the Global Note is a CGN, upon the initial deposit of a Global Note with the Common Depository for Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg or, or, in the case of Eni Notes, registration of Registered Notes in the name of any nominee for Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg and delivery of the relative Global Certificate to the Common Depository, Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg, will credit each of its participants acting as depository for subscribers with a nominal amount of Notes represented by such Global Note equal to the nominal amount thereof for which the subscribers for whom such participant acts as depository have subscribed and paid.

If the Global Note issued by Eni is an NGN, the nominal amount of the Notes shall be the aggregate amount from time to time entered in the records of Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg. The records of such clearing system shall be conclusive evidence of the nominal amount of Notes represented by the Global Note and a statement issued by such clearing system at any time shall be conclusive evidence of the records of the relevant clearing system at that time.

Notes that are initially deposited with the Common Depository may also be credited to the accounts of subscribers with (if indicated in the relevant Final Terms) other clearing systems through direct or indirect accounts with Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg, held by such other clearing systems. Conversely, Notes that are initially deposited with any other clearing system may similarly be credited to the accounts of subscribers with Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg, or other clearing systems.

1.2 Notes issued by EFI

Global Notes issued by EFI will be settled through the securities settlement system of the NBB (the “**NBB Securities Settlement System**”). Accordingly, EFI Notes will be subject to the applicable settlement regulations, including the Belgian law of 6 August 1993 on transactions in certain securities, its implementing Belgian Royal Decrees of 26 May 1994 and 14 June 1994 and the rules of the NBB Securities Settlement System and its annexes, as issued or modified by the NBB from time to time (together the “**NBB Securities Settlement System Regulations**”). The terms and conditions of the EFI Notes shall further be subject to the relevant provisions of the clearing services agreement dated 4 November 1999 between EFI, the Bank of New

York Mellon, London Branch (formerly JP Morgan Chase Bank) and the NBB, as supplemented by a supplemental clearing services agreement made on 10 October 2002 pursuant to which The Bank of New York Mellon, London Branch (formerly JP Morgan Chase Bank) resigned as paying agent and KBC Bank NV was appointed as paying agent (the “**Clearing Services Agreement**”).

The EFI Notes represented by Global Notes will be traded on a fungible basis in accordance with the Belgian Coordinated Royal Decree Number 62 of November 10, 1967, governing the custody of transferable financial instruments and the settlement of transactions on these instruments. The NBB Securities Settlement System is accessible through those of its participants whose membership extends to securities such as the EFI Global Notes.

On or before the issue date of the Global Notes, the Paying Agent will, on behalf of the Issuer, deliver duly executed and authenticated Global Notes in bearer form to the NBB. Upon receipt, the Global Notes will be immobilised and the securities account of the Paying Agent, being an exempt account in the NBB Securities Settlement System, will be credited with an amount equal to the principal amount of the Global Notes. On the date of completion of the offering, the Paying Agent will, on behalf of the NBB, credit an amount equal to their respective portion of the principal amount of the Global Notes to the securities accounts of eligible participants of the NBB Securities Settlement System, which include, amongst others, Euroclear’s and Clearstream’s securities account, both exempt accounts in the NBB Securities Settlement System. Following confirmation of payment to the Issuer of the net proceeds for the issue of the Global Notes, Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg will credit the securities account of the holders of book-entry interests in the Global Notes with an amount equal to the principal amount of Global Notes purchased by each of them. Holders of book-entry interests in the Global Notes have a co-ownership right in the Global Notes held by the NBB.

Transfers of book-entry interests in the Global Notes will be on the basis of book-entry transfers through the NBB Securities Settlement System, Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg. Transactions will be settled in accordance with the operating procedures of the NBB Securities Settlement System, Euroclear and Clearstream, as the case may be. Book-entry interests in the Notes will be credited to the relevant participants securities accounts in same day funds on the issue date against payment (for value the issue date).

Each participant will be responsible for establishing and maintaining accounts for their sub-participants and customers having interests in the book-entry interests in the Global Notes. The Agent will be responsible for ensuring that payments received by it from the Issuer for holders of book-entry interests in the Global Notes held through the NBB Securities Settlement System are properly credited.

Holders of book-entry interests in the Notes may incur fees normally payable in respect of the maintenance and operation of accounts in the NBB Securities Settlement System, Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg.

The Issuer, the NBB and the Paying Agent have entered into the Clearing Services Agreement governed by Belgian law pursuant to which the NBB agrees to act as depositary of the Global Notes. The Clearing Services Agreement also sets out the procedures relating to the issue of the Global Notes, the exchange of the Global Notes for Definitive Notes, payment of interest, principal and any other payment on the Global Notes and early redemption. The NBB is entitled to a fee under the Clearing Services Agreement.

2 Relationship of Accountholders with Clearing Systems

Each of the persons shown in the records of the NBB Securities Settlement System, Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg, or any other clearing system as the holder of a Note represented by a Global Note or, in the case of issues of Notes by Eni, a Global Certificate, must look solely to the NBB Securities Settlement System, Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg, or such other clearing system (as the case may be) for his share of each payment made by the relevant Issuer or the Guarantor to the bearer of such Global Note or the holder of the underlying Registered Notes, as the case may be, and in relation to all other rights arising under the Global

Notes or Global Certificates, subject to and in accordance NBB Securities Settlement System Regulations and the procedures and rules of Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg, or such clearing system (as the case may be).

Subject to the exceptions set out in the Belgian Royal Decree No. 62 of November 10,1967, governing the custody of transferable financial instruments and the settlement of transactions on these instruments in the case of EFI Notes, such persons shall have no claim directly against the relevant Issuer or the Guarantor in respect of payments due on the Notes for so long as the Notes are represented by such Global Note or Global Certificate and such obligations of the relevant Issuer or the Guarantor will be discharged by payment to, in the case of the EFI Notes settled through the NBB Securities Settlement System, the NBB Securities Settlement System, and in the case of Eni Notes, to the bearer of such Global Note or the holder of the underlying Registered Notes, as the case may be, in respect of each amount so paid.

3 Exchange

3.1 *Temporary Global Notes issued by Eni*

Each temporary Global Note issued by Eni will be exchangeable, free of charge to the holder, on or after its Exchange Date (as defined in 6 below):

- (i) if the relevant Final Terms indicate that such Global Note is issued in compliance with the C Rules or in a transaction to which TEFRA is not applicable (as to which, see “General Description of the Programme – TEFRA Exemptions”), in whole, but not in part, for the Definitive Notes defined and described below; and
- (ii) otherwise, in whole or in part upon certification as to non-U.S. beneficial ownership in the form set out in the Agency Agreement for interests in a permanent Global Note or, if so provided in the relevant Final Terms, for Definitive Notes.

Each temporary Global Note that is also an Exchangeable Bearer Note will be exchangeable for Registered Notes in accordance with the Conditions in addition to any permanent Global Note or Definitive Notes for which it may be exchangeable and, before its Exchange Date, will also be exchangeable in whole or in part for Registered Notes only.

3.2 *Permanent Global Notes issued by Eni*

Each permanent Global Note will be exchangeable, free of charge to the holder (except, in the case of (ii) below, where the holder requests the exchange and is liable for any taxes and duties arising in connection with such exchange), on or after its Exchange Date in whole but not, except as provided under 4 below, in part for Definitive Notes or, in the case of 2(iii) below, Registered Notes:

- (i) unless principal in respect of any Notes is not paid when due, by the Issuer giving notice to the Noteholders and the Fiscal Agent of its intention to effect such exchange;
- (ii) if the relevant Final Terms provide that such Global Note is exchangeable at the request of the holder, by the holder giving notice to the Fiscal Agent of its election for such exchange;
- (iii) if the permanent Global Note is an Exchangeable Bearer Note, by the holder giving notice to the Fiscal Agent of its election to exchange the whole or a part of such Global Note for Registered Notes; and
- (iv) otherwise, (1) if the permanent Global Note is held on behalf of Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg, or any other clearing system (an “**Alternative Clearing System**”) and any such clearing system is closed for business for a continuous period of 14 days (other than by reason of holidays, statutory or otherwise) or announces an intention permanently to cease business or in fact does so or (2) if principal in respect

of any Notes is not paid when due, by the holder giving notice to the Fiscal Agent of its election for such exchange.

In the event that a Global Note is exchanged for Definitive Notes, such Definitive Notes shall be issued in Specified Denomination(s) only. A Noteholder who holds a principal amount of less than the minimum Specified Denomination will not receive a definitive Note in respect of such holding and would need to purchase a principal amount of Notes such that it holds an amount equal to one or more Specified Denominations.

3.3 *Permanent Global Notes issued by EFI*

Each permanent Global Note issued by EFI will be exchangeable, free of charge to the holder (except, in the case of (ii) below, where the holder requests the exchange and is liable for any taxes and duties arising in connection with such exchange), on or after its Exchange Date in whole but not, except as provided under 4 below, in part for Definitive Notes:

- (i) unless principal in respect of any Notes is not paid when due, by the Issuer giving notice to the Noteholders and the Fiscal Agent of its intention to effect such exchange;
- (ii) otherwise, (1) if the permanent Global Note is held on behalf of the NBB Securities Settlement System, Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg, or any other clearing system (an “**Alternative Clearing System**”) and any such clearing system is closed for business for a continuous period of 14 days (other than by reason of holidays, statutory or otherwise) or announces an intention permanently to cease business or in fact does so or (2) if principal in respect of any Notes is not paid when due, by the holder giving notice to the Fiscal Agent of its election for such exchange.

On or after any date for exchange, the Paying Agent will instruct the NBB to cancel the Global Notes or, in the case of a partial exchange, instruct the NBB to present the Global Notes to the Paying Agent to or to the order of the Paying Agent. The NBB will remit the cancelled Global Notes to the Paying Agent for the account of the Issuer. In exchange for the Global Notes, or the part thereof to be exchanged, the Issuer shall deliver, or procure the delivery of, an equal aggregate principal amount of duly executed and authenticated Definitive Notes.

Definitive Notes shall be issued in Specified Denomination(s) only. A Noteholder who holds a principal amount of less than the minimum Specified Denomination will not receive a Definitive Note in respect of such holding and would need to purchase a principal amount of Notes such that it holds an amount equal to one or more Specified Denominations.

3.4 *Permanent Global Certificates issued by Eni*

If the Final Terms state that the Eni Notes are to be represented by a permanent Global Certificate on issue, transfers of the holding of Notes represented by any Global Certificate pursuant to Condition 2(b) (*Exchanges of Exchangeable Bearer Notes and Transfers of Registered Notes – Transfer of Registered Notes*) may only be made in part:

- (i) if the Notes represented by the Global Certificate are held on behalf of Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg, or an Alternative Clearing System and any such clearing system is closed for business for a continuous period of 14 days (other than by reason of holidays, statutory or otherwise) or announces an intention permanently to cease business or does in fact do so; or
- (ii) if principal in respect of any Notes is not paid when due; or
- (iii) with the consent of the relevant Issuer,

provided that, in the case of the first transfer of part of a holding pursuant to 3(i) or 3(ii) above, the Registered Holder has given the Registrar not less than 30 days' notice at its specified office of the Registered Holder's intention to effect such transfer.

3.5 *Partial Exchange of Permanent Global Notes*

Subject to the provisions of 2.2 and 2.3 above, for so long as a permanent Global Note is held on behalf of a clearing system and the rules of that clearing system permit, such permanent Global Note will be exchangeable in part on one or more occasions (i) for Registered Notes if the permanent Global Note is an Exchangeable Bearer Note and the part submitted for exchange is to be exchanged for Registered Notes, or (ii) for Definitive Notes if principal in respect of any Notes is not paid when due.

3.6 *Delivery of Notes*

If the Global Note is a CGN, on or after any due date for exchange the holder of a Global Note may surrender such Global Note or, in the case of a partial exchange, present it for endorsement to or to the order of the Fiscal Agent.

In exchange for any Global Note, or the part thereof to be exchanged, the relevant Issuer will (i) in the case of a temporary Global Note exchangeable for a permanent Global Note, deliver, or procure the delivery of, a permanent Global Note in an aggregate nominal amount equal to that of the whole or that part of a temporary Global Note that is being exchanged or, in the case of a subsequent exchange, endorse, or procure the endorsement of, a permanent Global Note to reflect such exchange or (ii) in the case of a Global Note exchangeable for Definitive Notes or Registered Notes, deliver, or procure the delivery of, an equal aggregate nominal amount of duly executed and authenticated Definitive Notes and/or Certificates, as the case may be or (iii) if the Global Note is a NGN, Eni will procure that details of such exchange be entered *pro rata* in the records of the relevant clearing system. In this Base Prospectus, “**Definitive Notes**” means, in relation to any Global Note, the definitive Bearer Notes for which such Global Note may be exchanged (if appropriate, having attached to them all Coupons in respect of interest that has not already been paid on the Global Note and a Talon). Definitive Notes will be security printed and Certificates will be printed in accordance with any applicable legal and stock exchange requirements in or substantially in the form set out in the Schedules to the Agency Agreement. On exchange in full of each permanent Global Note, the relevant Issuer will, if the holder so requests, procure that it is cancelled and returned to the holder together with the relevant Definitive Notes.

Pursuant to the Belgian law of 14 December 2005 on the suppression of bearer securities, Bearer Notes cannot be physically delivered in Belgium. To the extent any such delivery of Bearer Notes would be required, Bearer Notes will be delivered outside Belgium.

3.7 *Exchange Date*

“**Exchange Date**” means, in relation to a temporary Global Note, the day falling after the expiry of 40 days after its issue date and, in relation to a permanent Global Note, a day falling not less than 60 days, or in the case of an exchange for Registered Notes five days, or in the case of failure to pay principal in respect of any Notes when due 30 days, after that on which the notice requiring exchange is given and on which banks are open for business in the city in which the specified office of the Fiscal Agent is located and in the city in which the relevant clearing system is located.

4 **Further amendments to Conditions**

The temporary Global Notes, permanent Global Notes and Global Certificates contain provisions that apply to the Notes that they represent, some of which modify the effect of the terms and conditions of the Notes set out in the section “*Terms and Conditions of the Notes*” in this Base Prospectus. An overview of certain of those provisions is set out in sections 1 to (and including) 3 above and this section 4:

4.1 Form

EFI Notes will be represented on issue, by a permanent Global Note in bearer form. The permanent Global Note will be deposited with, immobilised by and held with the NBB. EFI Notes in global bearer form will be settled through the NBB Securities Settlement System and will be traded on a fungible basis in accordance with the Belgian Coordinated Royal Decree No. 62 of November 20, 1967 governing the custody of transferable financial instruments and the settlement of transactions on these instruments. For as long as the EFI Notes shall be held in, or on behalf of, the NBB Securities Settlement System, the terms and conditions of the EFI Notes shall be supplemented and/or superseded to the extent necessary by the relevant provisions of the Clearing Services Agreement, the NBB Securities Settlement System Regulations and any other applicable provisions of Belgian law.

For so long as the EFI Notes are held by or on behalf of the NBB Securities Settlement System, each person (each an “**Accountholder**”) being shown in the records of a participant or sub-participant in the NBB Securities Settlement System as the holder of a particular principal amount of the EFI Notes (in which regard any certificates or other documents issued by the NBB Securities Settlement System or a participant or sub-participant therein as to the principal amount of such Notes standing to the account of any Accountholder (together with any notification from the NBB Securities Settlement System or the operator thereof as to the identity of a relevant participant with whom the Accountholder holds its Notes) shall be conclusive and binding for all purposes) shall be treated as the holder of that principal amount for the purpose of any quorum, voting, the right to demand a poll or for any other associative rights (as defined in Articles 12 and 13 of the Belgian Coordinated Royal Decree Number 62 of November 10, 1967), and the expressions “**Holder**” of EFI Notes and “**Noteholder**” of EFI Notes and related expressions shall be construed accordingly.

For so long as the EFI Notes are held by or on behalf of the NBB Securities Settlement System transfers of book-entry interests in the Global Notes will be on the basis of book-entry transfers through the NBB Securities Settlement System, Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg. Transactions will be settled in accordance with the operating procedures of the NBB Securities Settlement System, Euroclear and Clearstream, as the case may be.

4.2 Interest and other Calculations

4.2.1 Condition 5(b)(ii) (*Business Day Conventions*)

In the case of EFI Notes settled through the NBB Securities Settlement System Condition 5(b)(ii)(*Business Day Conventions*) shall be replaced by the following provision:

“If any date referred to in these Conditions that is specified to be subject to adjustment in accordance with a Business Day Convention would otherwise fall on a day that is not a Business Day, then, if the Business Day Convention specified is (A) the Floating Rate Business Day Convention, such date shall be postponed to the next day that is a Business Day unless it would thereby fall into the next calendar month (except in the case of EFI Notes clearing through the NBB Securities Settlement System), in which event (x) such date shall be brought forward to the immediately preceding Business Day and (y) each subsequent such date shall be the last Business Day of the month in which such date would have fallen had it not been subject to adjustment, (B) the Following Business Day Convention, such date shall be postponed to the next day that is a Business Day, (C) the Modified Following Business Day Convention, such date shall be postponed to the next day that is a Business Day unless it would thereby fall into the next calendar month (except in the case of EFI Notes clearing through the NBB Securities Settlement System), in which event such date shall be brought forward to the immediately preceding Business Day or (D) the Preceding Business Day Convention, such date shall be brought forward to the immediately preceding Business Day (except in the case of EFI Notes clearing through the NBB Securities Settlement System).”

4.2.2 Condition 5 (i) (*Definitions*)

In the case of EFI Notes settled through the NBB Securities Settlement System, the following definitions shall apply:

“**Business Day**” means: (a) a day other than a Saturday or Sunday on which the NBB Securities Settlement System is operating and (b) a day on which banks and forex markets are open for general business in Belgium and (c) (if payment in euro is to be made on that day), a day which is a Target Business Day.

“**Day Count Fraction**” means, in respect of the calculation of an amount of interest on any Note for any period of time (from and including the first day of such period to but excluding the last) (whether or not constituting an Interest Period or Interest Accrual Period, the “**Calculation Period**”), for the following types of Notes which are denominated in euro and which clear through the NBB Securities Settlement System:

- (a) Fixed Rate Notes with a maturity of more than one year: the actual number of days elapsed divided by the actual number of days in the period from and including the immediately preceding Interest Payment Date (or, if none, the immediately preceding anniversary of the first Interest Payment Date) to but excluding the next scheduled Interest Payment Date;
- (b) Floating Rate Notes or any Notes with a maturity of one year: the actual number of days in the Calculation Period divided by 360 (“**Actual/360**”).

4.2.3 Condition 7 (h)/(g) (*Non-Business Day*)

In the case of EFI Notes settled through the NBB Securities Settlement System Condition 7 (h)/(g) (*Non-Business Day*) shall be replaced by the following provision:

“If any date for payment in respect of any EFI Note or Coupon is not a business day, the holder shall not be entitled to payment until the next following business day nor to any interest or other sum in respect of such postponed payment. In this paragraph, “**business day**” means a day (other than a Saturday or a Sunday) on which banks and foreign exchange markets are open for business in the relevant place of presentation, in such jurisdictions as shall be specified as a “**Financial Centre**” hereon and in the case of EFI Notes settled through the NBB Securities Settlement System, (a) a day other than a Saturday or Sunday on which the NBB Securities Settlement System is operating and (b) a day on which banks and forex markets are open for general business in Belgium and (c) (if payment in euro is to be made on that day), a day which is a Target Business Day.”

4.3 *Payments and Talons*

No payment falling due after the Exchange Date will be made on any Global Note unless exchange for an interest in a permanent Global Note or for Definitive Notes or Registered Notes is improperly withheld or refused.

Payments on any temporary Global Note issued in compliance with the D Rules before the Exchange Date will only be made against presentation of certification as to non-U.S. beneficial ownership in the form set out in the Agency Agreement.

All payments in respect of Notes represented by a Global Note in CGN form will be made against presentation for endorsement and, if no further payment falls to be made in respect of the Notes, surrender of that Global Note to or to the order of the Fiscal Agent or such other Paying Agent as shall have been notified to the Noteholders for such purpose.

If the Global Note is a CGN, a record of each payment so made will be endorsed on each Global Note, which endorsement will be *prima facie* evidence that such payment has been made in respect of the Notes. Condition 7(d)(iv) (*Payments and Talons – Appointment of Agents*) (in the case of EFI Notes) or 7(e)(iv) (*Payments and Talons - Appointment of Agents*) (in the case of Eni Notes) and Condition 8(f) (*Taxation*) will apply to the definitive Bearer Notes only.

If the Global Note is a NGN or if the Global Certificate is held under the NSS, Eni shall procure that details of each such payment shall be entered *pro rata* in the records of the relevant clearing system and in the case of payments of principal, the nominal amount of the Notes recorded in the records of the relevant clearing system and represented by the Global Note or the Global Certificate will be reduced accordingly. Payments under an NGN will be made to its holder. Each payment so made will discharge Eni's obligations in respect thereof. Any failure to make the entries in the records of the relevant clearing system shall not affect such discharge.

Payments in relation to Global Notes issued by EFI settled through the NBB Securities System shall be made in accordance with the NBB Securities Settlement System Regulations and the provisions of the Clearing Services Agreement. Payments made by the Issuer in euro to the NBB will discharge EFI's obligations in respect thereof. Payments in any currency other than euro of principal or interest owing under the Global Notes shall be made through the Paying Agent and Euroclear and /or Clearstream, Luxembourg (in accordance with the rules thereof).

For the purpose of any payments made in respect of a Global Note, the relevant place of presentation shall be disregarded in the definition of “**business day**” set out in Condition 7(g) (*Payments and Talons - Non-Business Days*) (in the case of EFI Notes) or 7(h) (*Payments and Talons - Non-Business Days*) (in the case of Eni Notes).

All payments in respect of Registered Notes represented by a Global Certificate will be made to, or to the order of, the person whose name is entered on the Register at the close of business on the record date which shall be the Clearing System Business Day immediately prior to the date for payment, where “**Clearing System Business Day**” means Monday to Friday inclusive except 25 December and 1 January.

4.4 Prescription

Claims against the relevant Issuer in respect of Notes that are represented by a permanent Global Note will become void unless it is presented for payment within a period of 10 years (in the case of principal) and five years (in the case of interest) from the appropriate Relevant Date (as defined in Condition 8 (*Taxation*)).

4.5 Meetings

In relation to Eni Notes

Without prejudice to mandatory rules of Italian civil law in the case of Eni Notes, including, without limitation, Article 2415 et seq. of the Italian Civil Code, for the purposes of any quorum requirements of a meeting of Noteholders and, at any such meeting, the holder of a permanent Global Note shall be treated as having one vote in respect of each integral currency unit of the Specified Currency of the Notes. All holders of Registered Notes are entitled to one vote in respect of each integral currency unit of the Specified Currency of the Notes comprising such Noteholder's holding, whether or not represented by a Global Certificate.

In relation to EFI Notes

Without prejudice to mandatory rules of the Belgian Companies Code in the case of EFI Notes, for the purposes of any quorum requirements of a meeting of Noteholders, the holders of a book-entry interest in the permanent Global Note shall be treated as having one vote in respect of each amount equal to the Specified Denomination of the Global Notes. Holders of a book-entry interest can obtain a certificate from the NBB Securities Settlement System or from a participant or a sub-participants thereof evidencing their book-entry interest in the EFI Note represented by a Global Note.

4.6 Cancellation

Cancellation of any Note represented by a permanent Global Note that is required by the Conditions to be cancelled (other than upon its redemption) will be effected by reduction in the nominal amount of the relevant permanent Global Note.

4.7 Purchase

Notes represented by a permanent Global Note may be purchased by the relevant Issuer (where the Issuer is not Eni), the Guarantor or any of their respective subsidiaries.

4.8 Issuer's Option

Any option of the relevant Issuer provided for in the Conditions of any Notes while such Notes are represented by a permanent Global Note shall be exercised by the Issuer in accordance with applicable law giving notice to the Noteholders within the time limits set out in and containing the information required by the Conditions, except that the notice shall not be required to contain the serial numbers of Notes drawn in the case of a partial exercise of an option and accordingly no drawing of Notes shall be required. In the event that any option of the relevant Issuer is exercised in respect of some but not all of the Notes of any Series, the rights of accountholders with a clearing system in respect of the Notes will be governed by the standard procedures of Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg (to be reflected in the records of Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg as either a pool factor or a reduction in nominal amount, at their discretion), or such other clearing system, including the NBB Securities Settlement System (as the case may be).

4.9 Noteholders' Options

Without prejudice to any rights and remedies that any holder of a book-entry interest in the Global Notes may have under any applicable laws, including without limitation any rights against the institution through which investors hold their book-entry interest in the NBB Securities Settlement System and the Issuer pursuant to the Belgian Coordinated Royal Decree No. 62 of November 10, 1967, governing the custody of transferable financial instruments and the settlement of transactions on these instruments, any option of the Noteholders provided for in the Conditions of any Notes while such Notes are represented by a permanent Global Note may be exercised by the holder of the permanent Global Note in accordance with applicable law giving notice to the Fiscal Agent within the time limits relating to the deposit of Notes with a Paying Agent set out in the Conditions substantially in the form of the notice available from any Paying Agent, except that the notice shall not be required to contain the serial numbers of the Notes in respect of which the option has been exercised, and stating the nominal amount of Notes in respect of which the option is exercised and at the same time, where the permanent Global Note is a CGN, presenting the permanent Global Note to the Fiscal Agent, or to a Paying Agent acting on behalf of the Fiscal Agent, for notation.

Where the Global Note is a NGN, Eni shall procure that details of such exercise shall be entered *pro rata* in the records of the relevant clearing system and the nominal amount of the Notes recorded in those records will be reduced accordingly.

4.10 NGN nominal amount

Where the Global Note is a NGN or where the Global Certificate is held under the NSS, Eni shall procure that any exchange, payment, cancellation, exercise of any option or any right under the Notes, as the case may be, in addition to the circumstances set out above shall be entered in the records of the relevant clearing systems and upon any such entry being made, in respect of payments of principal, the nominal amount of the Notes represented by such Global Note shall be adjusted accordingly.

4.11 *Events of Default*

Each Global Note provides that the holder may cause such Global Note, or a portion of it, to become due and repayable in the circumstances described in Condition 9 (*Events of Default*) by stating in the notice to the Fiscal Agent the nominal amount of such Global Note that is becoming due and repayable. If principal in respect of any Note is not paid when due (subject, for the avoidance of doubt, to any applicable grace periods expressed in the Conditions), the holder of a Global Note or Registered Notes represented by a Global Certificate may elect for direct enforcement rights against the relevant Issuer under the terms of the Deed of Covenant dated 5 October 2017 (as amended and supplemented from time to time) to come into effect in relation to the whole or a part of such Global Note or one or more Registered Notes in favour of the persons entitled to such part of such Global Note or such Registered Notes, as the case may be, as accountholders with a clearing system. Following any such acquisition of direct rights, the Global Note or, as the case may be, the Global Certificate and the corresponding entry in the register kept by the Registrar will become void as to the specified portion of Registered Notes, as the case may be. However, no such election may be made in respect of Notes represented by a Global Certificate unless the transfer of the whole or a part of the holding of Notes represented by that Global Certificate shall have been improperly withheld or refused.

The rights and remedies pursuant to the Deed of Covenant (including without limitation any direct rights), shall be without prejudice to any rights and remedies that any holder of a book-entry interest in the Global Notes may have under any applicable laws, including without limitation any rights against the institution through which investors hold their book-entry interest in the NBB Securities Settlement System and the Issuer pursuant to the Belgian Coordinated Royal Decree No. 62 of November 10, 1967, governing the custody of transferable financial instruments and the settlement of transactions on these instruments. Any rights and remedies pursuant to the Deed of Covenant shall be cumulative with any rights and remedies available under any applicable laws.

4.12 *Notices*

So long as any Notes are represented by a Global Note and such Global Note is held by or on behalf of a clearing system such as the NBB Securities Settlement System, notices to the holders of Notes of that Series may be given by delivery of the relevant notice to that clearing system for communication by it to entitled accountholders instead of publication as required by the Conditions or by delivery of the relevant notice to the holder of the Global Note. So long as the Notes are listed on the official list of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and the rules of that exchange so require notices shall be published on the website of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange (www.bourse.lu) or if such publication is not practicable, in a leading English language daily newspaper having general circulation in Europe. Any such notice shall be deemed to have been given on the date of first publication (or if required to be published in more than one newspaper, on the first date on which publication shall have been made in all the required newspapers). Couponholders shall be deemed for all purposes to have notice of the contents of any notice given to the Noteholders.

The Issuer shall ensure that notices are published in a manner which complies with the rules and regulations of any other stock exchange on which the Notes may be listed from time to time.

In addition to the above publications, with respect to notices for a meeting of holders of EFI Notes, any convening notice for such meeting shall be made in accordance with Article 570 of the Belgian Companies Code, by an announcement to be inserted at least 15 days prior to the meeting, in the Belgian Official Gazette (*Moniteur belge — Belgisch Staatsblad*) and in a newspaper with national coverage. Resolutions to be submitted to the meeting must be described in the convening notice.

USE OF PROCEEDS

The net proceeds of the sale of the Notes will be used for general corporate purposes.

ENI

Eni is the parent company of the Group, and, together with its consolidated subsidiaries, engages in oil and gas exploration, development and production, marketing of gas, electricity and liquefied natural gas (LNG), power generation, refining and marketing of petroleum products, manufacturing and marketing of chemical products, and commodity trading. Eni has operations in 73 countries and 33,536 employees as of 31 December, 2016.

Eni is incorporated in, and operates under the laws of, the Republic of Italy; its tax identification number is 00484960588, R.E.A. Rome No. 756453. Eni is expected to remain in existence until 31 December 2100; its duration can however be extended by a resolution of its shareholders.

Eni's registered head office is located at Piazzale Enrico Mattei 1, Rome, Italy (telephone number: +39-0659821). Eni's branches are located at: (i) San Donato Milanese (Milan), Via Emilia, 1; and (ii) San Donato Milanese (Milan), Piazza Ezio Vanoni, 1. Its internet address is www.eni.com.

Business overview¹— Principal activities

Exploration & Production

Eni's Exploration & Production segment engages in oil and natural gas exploration and field development and production, as well as LNG operations, in 44 countries, including Italy, Algeria, Angola, Congo, Egypt, Ghana, Libya, Iraq, Kazakhstan, Mozambique, Nigeria, Norway, the United Kingdom, the United States and Venezuela. In 2016, Eni average daily production amounted to 1,671 thousand barrels of oil equivalent per day (“**KBOE/d**”) on an available-for-sale basis (1,691,000 BOE/d in the first half of 2017). As of 31 December 2016, Eni's total proved reserves amounted to 7,490 million barrels of oil equivalent (“**mmBOE**”); proved reserves of subsidiaries totalled 6,613 mmBOE; and Eni's share of reserves of equity-accounted entities stood at 877 mmBOE.

In the first half of 2017², Eni's Exploration & Production segment reported net sales from operations (including inter-segment sales) of euro 9,326 million (compared with euro 16,089 million in the full year 2016) and an operating profit of euro 2,479 million (compared with euro 2,567 million in the full year 2016).

Gas & Power

Eni's Gas & Power segment engages in supply, trading and marketing of gas and electricity, international gas transport activities, and LNG supply and marketing. This segment also includes the activity of electricity generation that is ancillary to the marketing of electricity. The Gas & Power segment comprises results of the Group activities intended to manage commodity risk and of asset-backed trading activities. Through the trading department of the parent company and its wholly-owned subsidiary Eni Trading & Shipping S.p.A., the Group engages in derivatives activities targeting the full spectrum of energy commodities on both physical and financial trading venues. The objectives of this activity are to hedge part of the Group's exposure to commodity risk and to optimize commercial margins by entering derivatives transactions in accordance to the following

¹ In relation to the Engineering & Construction segment classified as asset held for sale in the 2015 consolidated financial statements, on 22 January 2016 Eni closed the sale of a 12.503 per cent. stake in Saipem S.p.A. to CDP Equity S.p.A. for a consideration of euro 463 million. Concurrently, a shareholder agreement between Eni and CDP Equity S.p.A. entered into force, which established the joint control of the two parties over Saipem S.p.A. Those transactions triggered the loss of control of Eni over Saipem S.p.A. Therefore, from the transaction date, Eni has derecognized the assets and liabilities, revenues and expenses of the former subsidiary from the consolidated accounts. From the transaction date, Eni's retained interest in Saipem S.p.A. (30.55%) has been recognised as an investment in an equity-accounted joint venture.

² Effective January 1, 2016, management elected to change the criterion to recognize exploration expenses adopting the successful-effort method (SEM). The successful-effort method is largely adopted by oil & gas companies, to which Eni is increasingly comparable given the recent re-focalization of the Group activities on its core upstream business. In accordance to IAS 8 “Accounting policies, Changes in accounting estimates and Errors”, the SEM application is a voluntary change in accounting policy explained by the alignment with an accounting standard largely adopted by oil & gas companies and as such it has been applied retrospectively.

strategies: i) flow hedging which aims at maximizing the benefits of netting contrarian exposures within the Group business units; ii) asset-backed hedging which is designed to preserve the value of the flexibility associated with the Group assets. The Group also executes activities of proprietary trading targeting to obtain a profit in case certain market expectations occur. This segment also comprises the results of activities of crude oil and products supply, trading and shipping services provided on behalf of Group companies.

In the first half of 2017, Eni's worldwide sales of natural gas amounted to 41.91 billion cubic metres ("BCM") (86.31 BCM in the full year 2016). Sales in Italy amounted to 19.88 BCM (compared with 38.43 BCM in the full year 2016); sales in European markets were 17.83 BCM (compared with 38.06 BCM in the full year 2016). Eni produces electricity and steam in Italy with a total installed capacity of approximately 4.7 GW as of 30 June, 2017. In the first half of 2017, sales of electricity totalled 17.76 terawatt hours ("TWh") (compared with 37.05 TWh in the full year 2016) which included both produced and purchased volumes.

In the first half of 2017, Eni's Gas & Power segment reported net sales from operations (including inter-segment sales) of euro 25,652 million (compared with euro 40,961 million in the full year 2016) and an operating loss of euro 11 million (compared with an operating loss of euro 391 million in the full year 2016).

Refining & Marketing and Chemicals

Eni's Refining & Marketing and Chemicals segment engages in manufacturing, supply and distribution and marketing activities for oil products and chemicals. The two operating segments have combined into a single reportable segment because they exhibit similar economic characteristics. In the first half of 2017, processed volumes of crude oil and other feedstock amounted to 11.45 mm tonnes (compared with 24.52 mm tonnes in the full year 2016) and sales of refined products were 16.18 mm tonnes (compared with 33.41 mm tonnes in the full year 2016). Retail sales of refined products at operated service stations amounted to 4.19 mm tonnes including Italy and the rest of Europe (compared with 8.59 mm tonnes in the full year 2016). Eni's retail market share for the first half of 2017 was 25 per cent. (compared with 24.3 per cent. in the full year 2016). In the first half of 2017, Eni sold 1.94 mm tonnes of petrochemical products (compared with 3.76 mm tonnes in the full year 2016).

In the first half of 2017, Eni's Refining & Marketing and Chemicals segment reported net sales from operations (including inter-segment sales) of euro 10,859 million (compared with euro 18,733 million in the full year 2016) and an operating profit of euro 397 million (compared with euro 723 million in the full year 2016).

Corporate and other activities

This segment represents the key support functions, comprising holdings and treasury, headquarters, central functions like IT, HR, real estate, self-insurance activities, as well as the Group environmental clean-up and remediation activities performed by the subsidiary Syndial S.p.A. ("Syndial").

Material Developments

On July 18, 2017, Eni restarted operations at the Val d'Agri Oil Center ("COVA") following approval from the Regional Council of the Basilicata Region. The resumption of the plant's operational activities follows approval from the relevant authorities confirming the functionality of the plant and the presence of all necessary safety conditions. The shutdown of the plant occurred on April 18, 2017. During the period of the shutdown, Eni performed all the remediation measures requested by the relevant authorities, including the upgrading of an oil tank where the spill originated, which was equipped with a double-bottom. For further information, see also Note no. 29 "Guarantees, commitments and risks" to condensed consolidated interim financial statements – see *Documents Incorporated by Reference*.

In February 2017, with authorization from the relevant authorities in Egypt, Eni signed the closing of the sale of 10% interest of the Zohr discovery in the operated Shorouk license to BP. The agreement to dispose of a

further 30% interest in that asset to Rosneft will be finalized before year end. In addition, the new partners have an option to buy a further 5% interest under the same terms. The development of the Zohr giant gas discovery progressed by means of the drilling and completion activities of the production wells, the construction of an onshore treatment plant and the installation of offshore facilities. Start-up is expected at the end of 2017.

In March 2017, ExxonMobil and Eni signed a sale and purchase agreement regarding a 25% interest retained in the Area 4 block, offshore Mozambique, for a cash consideration of approximately \$2.8 billion. The acquisition will be completed subject to satisfaction of certain conditions precedent, including clearance from Mozambican and other regulatory Authorities. Eni will continue to operate the Coral South FLNG project and all upstream operations in Area 4, while ExxonMobil will operate the construction and operation of natural gas liquefaction facilities onshore. This operating model will enable the use of best practices and skills within Eni and ExxonMobil with each company focusing on distinct and clearly defined scopes while preserving the benefits of a fully integrated project.

Production started at the Integrated Oil & Gas Development project in the Offshore Cape Three Points Block (OCTP) operated by Eni with a 44.44% interest. Eni started production of the East Hub Development Project, in Block 15/06 of the Angolan deep offshore, five months earlier than scheduled and with a time-to-market among the best in the industry. Gas production from the Jangkrik Development Project, in deep water offshore Indonesia, started up ahead of schedule. Production has reached 450 million mmcfd, equivalent to 85 kboe/d. These projects start-ups were among the main operational targets set by the Group management for 2017 and are part of the Group strategy to accelerate the time-to-market of its hydrocarbons reserves.

In June 2017, the Coral South FLNG project entered the executive stage with the signing of the construction contract for the Floating LNG unit and finalization of project financing agreements. The Coral South FLNG is the first project in the development of the significant gas resources discovered by Eni in Area 4 of the Rovuma Basin.

In July 2017, following the approval by the regulatory authority, Eni completed the sale to Eneco of the entire share capital of its wholly-owned subsidiaries Eni Gas & Power NV/SA and Eni Wind Belgium NV/SA, which engage in gas & power retail operations in Belgium.

Results of operations for the first half of 2017

Due to the seasonality in demand for natural gas and certain refined products and the changes in a number of external factors affecting Eni's operations, such as prices and margins of hydrocarbons and refined products, Eni's results of operations and changes in average net borrowings for the first half of the year cannot usefully be extrapolated for the full year.

Net profit

In the first half of 2017, Eni reported a net profit pertaining to Eni's shareholders of euro 983 million, compared to a net loss of euro 1,242 million reported in the first half of 2016 that was affected by the oil price downturn and a euro 413 million charge on the Saipem shareholding following the loss of control over the investee.

The 2017 first half result was driven by a 30% increase in the Brent price y-o-y, production growth and a significantly improved performance in the mid and downstream businesses due to long-term contract renegotiations and the restructuring initiatives executed in recent years, which allowed the Company to fully capture a more favorable trading environment. These drivers determined an increase of more than 700% of the operating profit (up by euro 2.35 billion). However, the first half trend was uneven with the net result entirely earned in the first quarter due to the volatility in crude oil prices supported by the announcement of the OPEC cuts in the first quarter, but then oil prices slowed markedly down in the second quarter because of uncertainties about the timing of recovery in market fundamentals. Furthermore, the result was negatively affected by the almost all the second quarter shutdown at the Val d'Agri oil center due to HSE issues.

Moreover, the net profit of the first half of 2017 benefitted from the tax rate normalization at a level of 57.8% due to higher profit before taxes, which helped improve the deductibility of operating expenses including those incurred in connection with PSA schemes, as well as the recognition of deferred tax assets due to the production start-up of the Ghana project and the finalization of all contracts for commencing the development phase of the Coral project in Mozambique.

Operating profit

In the first half of 2017, Eni's operating profit amounted to euro 2,674 million, an increase of euro 2,349 million from the corresponding period of 2016.

The increase was mainly due to robust and significantly improved performances in all of Eni's businesses:

- **Exploration & Production** (up euro 2,191 million) driven by a recovery of oil and gas realizations in dollar terms (up by 33.5% and 10%, respectively) reflecting the Brent price trend, as well as production growth. These positives were partly offset by higher exploratory well write-offs;
- **Gas & Power** (up euro 60 million or 84.5%) reflecting the positive effects of renegotiations of long-term supply contracts, including some contract terminations, partly offset by lower one-off benefits associated to contract renegotiations finalized in the first half of 2016 with retroactive effects;
- **Refining & Marketing and Chemicals** segment which recorded positive results (up by 9.4 per cent. from the first half of 2016) due to continued initiatives to reduce the breakeven margin and to upgrade the plant setup and the product mix, which allowed the businesses to fully capture a moderate improvement in the trading environment. **Net sales from operations**

Eni's net sales from operations in the first half of 2017 (euro 33,690 million) increased by euro 6,930 million or 25.9% from the first half of 2016, driven by the recovery of commodity prices.

Capital expenditure

In the first half of 2017, capital expenditure amounted to euro 4.97 billion (including capital contributions to equity-accounted entities and investments) and mainly related to reserves development activities (euro 4,309 million) deployed mainly in Egypt, Ghana, Angola, Congo, Iraq and Indonesia and exploration activities (euro 284 million) which concerned mainly Cyprus, Norway, Libya, Egypt and Mexico.

Capital expenditure for the period represented a peak due to completion of certain large projects (Angola, Ghana and Indonesia) which commenced production as planned in the first half 2017.

Net borrowings

Net borrowings as of 30 June 2017, amounted to euro 15,467 million, increasing by euro 691 million compared to 31 December, 2016, as reported below. Management expects net borrowings to decrease y-o-y following the closing of the disposals which are underway.

(euro million)	30 June, 2017	31 December, 2016	Change
Total debt:	27,075	27,239	(164)
Short-term debt	7,042	6,675	367
Long-term debt	20,033	20,564	(531)
Cash and cash equivalents	(4,939)	(5,674)	735
Securities held for trading and other securities held for non-operating purposes	(6,305)	(6,404)	99
Financing receivables for non-operating purposes	(364)	(385)	21
Net borrowings	15,467	14,776	691

Total borrowings amounted to euro 27,075 million, of which euro 7,042 million were short-term (including the portion of long-term debt due within 12 months equal to euro 4,191 million) and euro 20,033 million were long-term.

The ratio of net borrowings to shareholders' equity including non-controlling interest – leverage – was 0.32 at June 30, 2017, an increase compared to 0.28 at 31 December 2016 due to a reduction in total equity.

On 14 September 2017, Eni's Board of Directors resolved upon the distribution to the Shareholders of an interim dividend for the fiscal year 2017 of euro 0.40 per share outstanding as at 18 September 2017, payable from 20 September 2017.

Administrative, Management and Supervisory bodies

The Board of Directors: appointment, competence and delegation of powers

The corporate governance structure of Eni is based on the traditional Italian model that, respecting the duties of the Shareholders' Meeting, assigns the management of Eni to the Board of Directors, the heart of the organisational system, and supervisory functions to the Board of Statutory Auditors. Auditing is carried out by the Audit Firm appointed by the Shareholders' Meeting.

Eni complies with the Italian Corporate Governance Code for listed companies (the “**Corporate Governance Code**”).

In accordance with Eni's by-laws, the Board of Directors appointed a Chief Executive Officer while reserving decisions on certain issues to itself.

The chosen model makes a clear distinction between the functions of the Chairman and those of the Chief Executive Officer, both of whom are empowered to represent Eni, in accordance with Article 25 of Eni's by-laws. In addition, the Board of Directors has attributed to the Chairman a major role in internal controls,

entrusting her to oversee the Internal Audit Unit, the Head of which reports directly to the Board of Directors and, on its behalf, to the Chairman, without prejudice to his being functionally subject to the authority of the Control and Risk Committee and the Chief Executive Officer, as Director in charge of the internal control and risk management system. The Chairman is also involved in the appointment of the officers responsible for internal control, risk management and compliance, as well as in the internal regulatory process for controls, approving among other things the rules governing internal audit activities. The Board of Directors also decided that the Chairman carries out her functions under the by-laws as legal representative managing institutional relationships in Italy, together with the Chief Executive Officer.

In accordance with Article 17, paragraph 6 of Eni's by-laws and consistently with internationally accepted principles of corporate governance, the Board of Directors established internal committees with consulting and advisory functions (see "Board Committees" below).

In accordance with Article 18, paragraph 2 of Eni's by-laws, on 13 April 2017, acting upon a proposal of the Chairman, the Board of Directors appointed a Board Secretary and Corporate Governance Counsel.

Moreover, in accordance with Article 24 of Eni's by-laws, acting upon a proposal of the Chief Executive Officer, in agreement with the Chairman, following consultation with the Nomination Committee and with the approval of the Board of Statutory Auditors, on 9 May 2017 the Board of Directors confirmed the Company's Chief Financial Officer as the Manager charged with preparing the Company's financial reports (Financial Reporting Officer). Furthermore, on 9 May 2017 acting upon a proposal of the Chairman, in agreement with the Chief Executive Officer (in his capacity as the Director in charge of the internal control and risk management system), following consultation with the Board of Statutory Auditors and the Nomination Committee and with the favourable opinion of the Control and Risk Committee, the Board of Directors confirmed the Head of Internal Audit Department. On 28 May 2014 Eni's Board of Directors approved a new organisational structure, which replaced the previous divisional model with an integrated operational structure strongly focused on industrial objectives. Therefore, activities previously managed within E&P, R&M, Versalis S.p.A. ("**Versalis**") and Syndial S.p.A. ("**Syndial**") have been redistributed amongst the following business units: Exploration; Development, Operations & Technology; Upstream and Downstream & Industrial Operations.

These business units joined the existing business units of Midstream and Retail Market Gas & Power. At the same time, staff functions such Human Resources and Planning & Control have been centralised. The new organisational structure has been in effect since 1 July 2014.

On 19 February, 2015 the business line of the Chief Midstream Officer has been renamed Chief Midstream Gas & Power Officer and the business line of the Downstream & Industrial Operations Officer has been renamed Chief Refining & Marketing and Chemicals Officer.

On 23 October, 2015 a new Department, named the Energy Solutions Department, was established in order to develop the company's skills in the expanding renewable sources sector.

On 28 July 2016, the Board of Directors approved a number of actions relating to the internal control and risk management functions within Eni's organizational structure. First, the Integrated Risk Management Function, which is responsible for supporting Eni's management in the detection and monitoring of the top risks facing the Company, was placed under the direct control of the Chief Executive Officer. This function previously reported to the Chief Financial & Risk Management Officer. Second, Eni established an Integrity Compliance Department, which is responsible for overseeing matters of legal compliance (including, for example, corporate liability, the Code of Ethics and anti-bribery, antitrust, privacy, consumer protection and financial regulations). Finally, Versalis, which previously reported to the Chief Refining & Marketing and Chemicals Officer, now reports directly to Chief Executive Officer.

On 12 September 2016, other changes to the organizational structure were implemented. More specifically, the Integrated Compliance Department was placed under the direct control of the Chief Executive Officer; the Procurement Department under the direct control of the Chief Services & Stakeholder Relations Officer; the Chief Financial and Risk Management Officer has been renamed Chief Financial Officer and the business line of the Chief Refining & Marketing and Chemicals Officer has been renamed Chief Refining & Marketing Officer.

On 17 October 2016, the responsibilities of the Chief Legal & Regulatory Affairs were reallocated to the Legal Affairs Department, managing activities on legal matters, while the Regulatory Affairs activities have been reorganized within the Midstream G&P business line.

In 2017 other changes involving the Eni organizational structure, in particular the Government Affairs Department and the business units of Retail Market G&P and Midstream Gas & Power, included the following:

- on 14 April 2017, the responsibilities of the Government Affairs Department were reallocated between the Chief Services & Stakeholder Relations Officer and the renewed International Affairs Department, reporting directly to the Chief Executive Officer of Eni;
- on 27 May 2017, Eni's Board of Directors approved the reallocation of the Retail Market G&P business, starting from 1st July 2017, to a new company named "Eni Gas e Luce S.p.A.", reporting directly to the Chief Executive Officer of Eni;
- on 4 August 2017, Midstream Gas & Power changed its name to Gas and LNG Marketing and Power.

The Chief Exploration Officer, along with the Chief Development, Operations & Technology Officer, the Chief Upstream Officer, the Chief Gas and LNG Marketing and Power Officer, the Chief Refining & Marketing Officer, the Executive Vice President Energy Solutions Department, the Chief Financial Officer, the Chief Services & Stakeholder Relations Officer, the Senior Executive Vice President Internal Audit Department, the Senior Executive Vice President Corporate Affairs & Governance Department, the Senior Executive Vice President Legal Affairs Department, as well as the Executive Vice President External Communication Department, the Executive Vice President International Affairs Department, the Executive Vice President Integrated Compliance Department, the Executive Vice President Integrated Risk Management, the Chief Executive Officer of Versalis, the Chief Executive Officer of Syndial and the Chief Executive Officer of Eni Gas e Luce are members of the Management Committee, which provides advice and support to the Chief Executive Officer. Other managers may be invited to attend meetings based on the agenda. The Chairman of the Board of Directors is invited to attend meetings. The duties of Committee Secretary are performed by the Senior Executive Vice President Corporate Affairs & Governance Department.

Other managerial committees in addition to the Management Committee have been formed. Those with responsibilities involving corporate governance include the Compliance Committee and the Risk Committee.

The Compliance Committee is comprised of the Senior Executive Vice President Corporate Affairs & Governance Department; the Senior Executive Vice President Internal Audit Department; the Executive Vice President Integrated Compliance Department; the Executive Vice President Accounting and Financial Statements Department and the Executive Vice President Human Resources and Organisation Department. The Committee provides advice and support concerning compliance and governance matters to the Chief Executive Officer.

The Risk Committee is chaired by the Chief Executive Officer and is comprised of: the Chief Exploration Officer, the Chief Development, Operations & Technology Officer, the Chief Upstream Officer, the Chief Gas and LNG Marketing and Power Officer, the Chief Refining & Marketing Officer, the Executive Vice President Energy Solutions Department, the Chief Financial Officer, the Chief Services & Stakeholder Relations Officer, the Senior Executive Vice President Corporate Affairs & Governance Department, the Senior Executive Vice

President Internal Audit Department, the Senior Executive Vice President Legal Affairs Department, the Executive Vice President External Communication Department, the Executive Vice President International Affairs Department, the Executive Vice President Integrated Compliance Department, the Executive Vice President Integrated Risk Management, the Chief Executive Officer of Versalis, the Chief Executive Officer of Syndial and the Chief Executive Officer of Eni Gas e Luce. The Committee provides advice to the Chief Executive Officer on the major risks and, specifically, reviews and offers its opinion, at the Chief Executive Officer's request, on the primary results of the Integrated Risk Management process.

Appointment of the Board of Directors

In order to ensure that the Board of Directors includes representatives of the minority shareholders, directors are elected by a list voting system.

In accordance with Article 17 of Eni's by-laws, the Board of Directors is made up of three to nine members. The Shareholders' Meeting determines the number within these limits. Moreover, in order to comply with provisions of Law No. 120 of 12 July 2011 and CONSOB Resolution No. 18098 of 8 February 2012 concerning the gender balance on the governing and control bodies of listed companies, the Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting of 8 May 2012 amended Articles 17 and 28 of Eni's by-laws. The provisions directed to ensure gender balance were applied for the first time in the elections of the Board of Directors and the Board of Statutory Auditors at the Shareholders' Meeting held on 8 May 2014, when three directors out of nine, including the Chairman, were drawn from the less represented gender (female), thereby already reaching the ratio of one third of the directors, instead of the ratio of one fifth as provided by the law for the first relevant election of the Board of Directors. The same ratio of one third of the Directors belonging to the less represented gender was applied in the election of the Board of Directors at the Shareholders' Meeting held on 13 April 2017 and it shall also apply to the subsequent term of the Board of Directors.

According to Article 17, paragraph 3 of Eni's by-laws and the provisions of Law No. 474 of 30 July 1994 as amended by Legislative Decree No. 27 of 27 January 2010, shareholders who, severally or jointly, represent at least 1 per cent. of voting share capital (CONSOB reduced this percentage to 0.5 per cent. with regard to Eni) have the right to submit lists of candidates for the appointment of directors. The Board of Directors also has the right to submit lists for the appointment of directors. Each shareholder may only submit (or contribute to) and vote for a single list. Controlling persons, subsidiaries and companies under common control may not submit or participate in the submission of other lists, nor can they vote on them, either directly or through nominees or trustees.

Each candidate may stand on one list only, on penalty of disqualification.

Once the voting formalities are satisfied, seven tenths of the directors to be elected (rounded off in the event of a decimal number to the next lowest whole number) are drawn, in the order that they appear on the list, from the list that receives the most votes of the shareholders. The remaining directors are drawn from the other lists, which shall not be connected in any way, directly or indirectly, to the shareholders who have submitted or voted the list that received the largest number of votes.

The list voting system shall only apply to the election of the entire Board of Directors.

If during the year, the office of one or more directors should be vacated, he/she shall be replaced in accordance with Article 2386 of the Italian Civil Code. In any case, compliance with the required minimum number of independent directors and the applicable rules concerning gender balance shall not be affected. If a majority of the directors should vacate their offices, the entire Board of Directors shall be considered to have resigned, and the Board of Directors shall promptly call a Shareholders' Meeting to elect a new Board of Directors.

Directors must satisfy the integrity requirements established by applicable laws and they must declare that there are not grounds making them ineligible or incompatible for such position. In addition, (i) if there are no more

than five directors, at least one director or (ii) if there are more than five directors, at least three directors must satisfy the requirements of independence set for statutory auditors of listed companies, as per Article 148, paragraph 3 of Legislative Decree No. 58 of 24 February 1998 (“**Testo Unico della Finanza**” or “**TUF**”). Eni’s by-laws provide for an additional mechanism to the ordinary election system for ensuring that the requirement of a minimum number of independent directors is satisfied.

The Corporate Governance Code establishes further independence requirements and recommends that at least one-third (rounded down in the event of a decimal number to the next lowest whole number) of the Board of Directors members of issuers belonging to FTSE-Mib index must be independent directors.

The directors shall notify Eni if they should no longer satisfy the above-mentioned requirements or if issues of ineligibility or incompatibility should arise.

In accordance with Article 17, paragraph 3 of Eni’s by-laws and the Corporate Governance Code, after the appointment and periodically, following an examination by the Nomination Committee, the Board of Directors shall evaluate the independence and integrity of its members and whether issues of ineligibility or incompatibility have arisen, giving disclosure of its evaluations to the market. If the independence or integrity requirements established by applicable legislation should no longer be met by a director or if issues of ineligibility or incompatibility should have arisen, the Board of Directors shall declare the director disqualified and replace him/her or invite him/her to rectify the situation of incompatibility by a deadline set by the Board of Directors itself, on penalty of disqualification.

The Board of Statutory Auditors shall ascertain, within the framework of the duties attributed to it by law, the correct application of the criteria and procedures adopted by the Board of Directors for evaluating the independence of its members.

Under Eni’s by-laws, directors are not subject to any age limits or requirement of share ownership.

The Shareholders’ Meeting held on 13 April 2017 set the number of directors at nine and appointed the Board of Directors and its Chairman for a three year term, until date of the Shareholders’ Meeting called to approve Eni’s financial statements for financial year ending 31 December 2019.

In the same Shareholders’ Meeting held on 13 April 2017, Emma Marcegaglia, Claudio Descalzi, Andrea Gemma, Diva Moriani, Fabrizio Pagani and Domenico Livio Trombone were appointed from the list of candidates submitted by the Ministry of Economy and Finance; Pietro A. Guindani, Karina Litvack and Alessandro Lorenzi were appointed from the list submitted by institutional investors.

On 13 April 2017, the Board of Directors appointed Claudio Descalzi as Chief Executive Officer and General Manager.

Furthermore, the Board of Directors ascertained, shortly after its appointment on 13 April 2017, on the basis of the statements provided by the relevant parties and the information available to Eni, that all its members satisfy the integrity requirements, that there were no reasons for incompatibility and ineligibility affecting any of the directors and that the Chairman Emma Marcegaglia as well as the Directors Andrea Gemma, Pietro A. Guindani, Karina Litvack, Alessandro Lorenzi, Diva Moriani and Domenico Livio Trombone met the independence requirements set by law, as quoted in Eni’s by-laws. Furthermore, Directors Gemma, Guindani, Litvack, Lorenzi, Moriani and Trombone were considered independent by the Board of Directors pursuant to the criteria and parameters recommended by the Corporate Governance Code. Chairman Marcegaglia, who declared her independence pursuant to the law at her candidature, cannot be considered independent pursuant to the Corporate Governance Code, as she is a significant representative of the Company.

On 13 April 2017, the Board of Statutory Auditors verified the proper application of the criteria and procedures adopted by the Board in assessing the independence of its members.

The table below sets out the names of the nine members of the Board of Directors, their positions and the year when each was initially appointed as a director.

Name	Position	Year first appointed to Board of Directors
Emma Marcegaglia	Non-executive Independent* Chairman	2014
Claudio Descalzi	Chief Executive Officer	2014
Andrea Gemma	Non-executive Independent Director	2014
Pietro A. Guindani	Non-executive Independent Director	2014
Karina Litvack	Non-executive Independent Director	2014
Alessandro Lorenzi	Non-executive Independent Director	2011
Diva Moriani	Non-executive Independent Director	2014
Fabrizio Pagani	Non-executive Director	2014
Domenico Livio Trombone	Non-executive Independent Director	2017

Note:

* Emma Marcegaglia is independent pursuant to the TUF and Eni's by-laws. She cannot be considered independent pursuant to the Corporate Governance Code, being a significant representative of Eni.

The business address of the members of the Board of Directors is Piazzale Enrico Mattei 1, Rome, Italy.

The biographies of Eni's directors are set out below.

Emma Marcegaglia was born in Mantua in 1965 and has been Chairman of Eni since May 2014. She has been Chairman of the Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei since November 2014. She is also Chairman and CEO of Marcegaglia Holding S.p.A. and Deputy Chairman and CEO of the subsidiary companies operating in the processing of steel. She is also Chairman and CEO of Marcegaglia Investments Srl, the holding company of the diversified activities of the group. She is President of Businesseurope and of the University Luiss Guido Carli, a member of the Board of Directors of Bracco S.p.A. and Gabetti Property Solutions S.p.A. From 1994 to 1996 she was National Deputy President of Young Entrepreneurs of Confindustria, from 1997 to 2000 she was President of the European Confederation of the Young Entrepreneurs (YES), from 1996 to 2000 President of Young Italian Entrepreneurs of Confindustria and from 2000 to 2002 she was Vice President of Confindustria for Europe. From May 2004 to May 2008 she was Confindustria Vice President for infrastructures, energy, transport and environment and Italian Representative of the top High Level Group for energy, competitiveness and environment set up by the European Commission. From May 2008 to May 2012 she was President of Confindustria. She was a member of the Management Board of Banco Popolare and Director of Finacobank S.p.A. and Italcementi S.p.A. She also held the position of Chairman of the Aretè Onlus Foundation. She graduated in Business Administration at the Bocconi University in Milan and attended a Master in Business Administration at New York University.

Claudio Descalzi was born in Milan and has been Eni's CEO since May 2014. He is a member of the General Board and of the Advisory Board of Confindustria and Director of Fondazione Teatro alla Scala. He is a member of the National Petroleum Council for 2016/2017. He joined Eni in 1981 as Oil & Gas field petroleum engineer and then became project manager for the development of North Sea, Libya, Nigeria and Congo. In 1990 he was appointed Head of Reservoir and operating activities for Italy. In 1994, he was appointed Managing Director of Eni's subsidiary in Congo and in 1998 he became Vice President & Managing Director of Naoc, a subsidiary

of Eni in Nigeria. From 2000 to 2001 he held the position of Executive Vice President for Africa, Middle East and China. From 2002 to 2005 he was Executive Vice President for Italy, Africa, Middle East, covering also the role of member of the board of several Eni subsidiaries in the area. In 2005, he was appointed Deputy Chief Operating Officer of the Exploration & Production Division in Eni. From 2006 to 2014 he was President of Assomineraria and from 2008 to 2014 he was Chief Operating Officer in the Exploration & Production Division of Eni. From 2010 to 2014 he held the position of Chairman of Eni UK. In 2012, Claudio Descalzi was the first European in the field of Oil&Gas to receive the prestigious “Charles F. Rand Memorial Gold Medal 2012” award from the Society of Petroleum Engineers and the American Institute of Mining Engineers. He is a Visiting Fellow at The University of Oxford. In December 2015 he was made a member of the “Global Board of Advisors of the Council on Foreign Relations”. In December 2016 he was awarded an Honorary Degree in Environmental and Territorial Engineering by the Faculty of Engineering of the University of Rome, Tor Vergata. He graduated in physics in 1979 from the University of Milan.

Andrea Gemma was born in Rome in 1973 and has been Director of Eni since May 2014. He is Professor of Private Law at The Third University of Rome and was visiting professor at European universities and at Villanova University. He is a member of the Strategic Board of the American University of Rome. He is an Appeal Court lawyer. He is also Chairman of Serenissima SGR S.p.A. and member of the Board of Directors of Banca UBAE S.p.A. and of Global Capital PLC. He is President of the Board of Statutory Auditors of PS Reti S.p.A. and Sirti S.p.A. He is also Official Receiver of Valtur S.p.A., Liquidator of Novit Assicurazioni S.p.A. and Sequoia Partecipazioni S.p.A..

Pietro Angelo Guindani was born in Milan in 1958 and has been Director of Eni since May 2014. Since July 2008 he has been Chairman of the Board of Directors of Vodafone Italia S.p.A., where between 1995-2008 he was Chief Financial Officer and Chief Executive Officer. He previously held positions in the Finance Departments of Montedison and Olivetti, and started his career in Citibank after graduating in Business at the Università Luigi Bocconi in Milan. He is currently also a Board member of Salini-Impregilo S.p.A., the Italian Institute of Technology and Cefriel-Milan Polytechnic. He is a Board Member of Confindustria, Member of the Executive Board of Assotelecomunicazioni, member of the Executive Board of Confindustria Digitale and Vice President for Universities, Innovation and Human Capital of Assolombarda. He was also Director of Pirelli & C. S.p.A. (2011-2014), Carraro S.p.A. (2009-2012) and Sorin S.p.A. (2009-2012) and Finecobank S.p.A (2014-2017).

Karina Litvack was born in Montreal in 1962 and has been a Director in Eni since May 2014. She is currently a member of the Global Advisory Council in Cornerstone Capital Inc., a member of the Advisory Board in Bridges Ventures LLC, a member of the CEO Sustainability Advisory Panel in SAP AG, a member of Business for Social Responsibility and of Yachad and a member of the Advisory Council for Transparency International UK. From 1986 to 1988 she was a member of the Corporate Finance team of PaineWebber Incorporated. From 1991 to 1993 she was a Project Manager of the New York City Economic Development Corporation. In 1998 she joined F&C Asset Management plc where she held the position of Analyst Ethical Research, Director Ethical Research and Director Head of Governance and Sustainable Investments (2001-2012). She was also a member of the Board of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (2003-2009) and of the Primary Markets Group of the London Stock Exchange Primary Markets Group (2006-2012). She graduated in Political Economy at the University of Toronto and in Finance and International Business from Columbia University Graduate School of Business.

Alessandro Lorenzi was born in Turin in 1948 and has been Director of Eni since May 2011. He is a founding partner of Tokos Srl, a consulting firm for securities investment, Director of Ersel SIM S.p.A. and of Mutti S.p.A. He began his career at SAIAG S.p.A. in the Administration and Control area. In 1975 he joined Fiat Iveco S.p.A. where he held a series of positions: Controller of Fiat V.I. S.p.A., Head of Administration, Finance and Control, Head of Personnel of Orlandi S.p.A. in Modena (1977-1980) and Project Manager (1981-1982).

In 1983 he joined GFT Group where he was Head of Administration, Finance and Control of Cidat S.p.A., a GFT S.p.A. subsidiary (1983-1984), Central Controller of GFT Group (1984-1988), Head of Finance and Control of GFT Group (1989-1994) and Managing Director of GFT S.p.A., with ordinary and extraordinary powers over all operating activities (1994-1995). In 1995 he was appointed Chief Executive Officer of SCI S.p.A., where he oversaw the restructuring process. In 1998 he was appointed Operating Officer and was subsequently Director of Ersel SIM S.p.A. until June 2000. In 2000 he became Executive Officer of Planning and Control at the Ferrero Group and General Manager of Soremartec, the technical research and marketing company of the Ferrero Group. In May 2003 he was appointed CFO of Coin Group and in 2006 he became Chief Corporate Officer at Lavazza S.p.A., becoming Board member from 2008 to June 2011. From July 2011 to September 2017 he was Chairman of Società Metropolitana Acque Torino S.p.A..

Diva Moriani was born in Arezzo in 1968 and has been a Director in Eni since May 2014. She is currently Executive Vice Chairman of Intek Group S.p.A., CEO of KME AG Vorstand, a German holding company of KME Group, Chairman of KME S.r.l., Member of the Supervisory Board of KME Germany GmbH and Director of Assicurazioni Generali S.p.A., Moncler S.p.A., Ergycapital S.p.A., Dynamo Academy, Dynamo Foundation and Associazione Dynamo. From 2007 to 2012 she was CEO of I2Capital Partners, a private equity fund sponsored by Intek S.p.A., with an investment strategy focused on “Special Situations”. She graduated in Economics at the University of Florence.

Fabrizio Pagani was born in Pisa in 1967 and has been a Director in Eni since May 2014. He is currently the Head of the Technical Secretariat of the Ministry of Economy and Finance. He was Deputy Director of the International Training Programme for Conflict Management at the High School S. Anna in Pisa from 1995 to 1998, Professor of International Law in the Faculty of Political Science at the University of Pisa from 1993 to 2001, Deputy Chief of the Legislative Office at the Department of European Affairs from 1998 to 1999 and Counsellor for International Affairs in the Ministry of Industry and Foreign Trade from 1999 to 2001. He was Senior Advisor at the OECD from 2002 to 2006, Head of the Office of the State Undersecretary, within the Prime Minister Office from 2006 to 2008, board member of SACE S.p.A. from 2007 to 2008, Political Counsellor of the OECD General Secretary from 2009 to 2011, Director of the G8 / G20 Office at the OECD from 2011 to 2013 and Senior Economic Counsellor to the Prime Minister and G20 Sherpa from 2013 to 2014. He was a NATO Fellow and was a visiting scholar at Columbia University, New York. He graduated in International Studies at the Scuola Superiore Sant’Anna, Pisa, and has a Master degree from the European University Institute, Florence.

Domenico Livio Trombone was born in Potenza in 1960 and has been Director of Eni since April 2017. He is a certified chartered accountant and a certified public auditor. He is partner of Studio Trombone Dottori Commercialisti e Associati in Modena. He is currently Chairman of the Board of Directors of Carimonte Holding S.p.A., of Consorzio Cooperative Costruzioni – CCC, of Focus Investments S.p.A. and of Società Gestione Crediti Delta S.p.A. Furthermore, he is Director of La Centrale Finanziaria Generale S.p.A. He is also Chairman of the Board of Statutory Auditors of Associazione Costruttori Italiani Macchine Attrezzature per Ceramica (Acimac), Coop Alleanza 3.0 S.c. and of Unipol Banca S.p.A. He is standing Statutory Auditor of Arca Assicurazioni S.p.A., Arca Vita S.p.A., CCFS Soc. Coop, Cooperare S.p.A., Parco S.p.A., Popolare Vita S.p.A., Unipol Finance S.r.l. and Unipol Investment S.p.A. He is Liquidator in Italcarni S.c. and Judicial Commissioner and Liquidator in Open.Co S.c. He is technical consultant in legal proceedings, coadjutor in bankruptcy proceedings, liquidator, trustee in bankruptcy and judicial commissioner. Over the years he held positions in banks, in asset management and insurance companies. In particular, he was standing Statutory Auditor in Carimonte Holding S.p.A., Unicredit Servizi Informativi S.p.A., Immobiliare Nettuno S.r.l. and Gespro S.p.A. From April 2006 to March 2007 he was Director of Aurora Assicurazioni S.p.A. From October 2007 until the merger of the Company in FonSai S.p.A., he was Chairman of the Board of Statutory Auditors in Unipol Assicurazioni S.p.A. Until December 2008 he was Director in Banca Popolare del Materano S.p.A. and BNTConsulting S.p.A. From April 2010 to October 2011 he was Chairman of the Board of Directors in

BAC Fiduciaria S.p.A. From April 2009 to December 2011 he was Chairman of the Board of Statutory Auditors in Arca Impresa Gestioni SGR S.p.A. From April 2007 until April 2012 he was Chairman of the Board of Statutory Auditors in Cassa di Risparmio di Cento S.p.A. From April 2010 to May 2016 he held the position of Chief Executive Officer in Carimonte Holding S.p.A. From December 2011 to December 2012 he was independent Director in Serenissima SGR S.p.A. From December 2011 to April 2016 he was Director and Vice Chairman in Gradiente SGR S.p.A. From April 2007 to April 2016 he was Standing Statutory Auditor of Unipol Gruppo Finanziario S.p.A. He graduated in Economics from the University of Modena.

Policy of the Board of Directors on the maximum number of offices held by its members in other companies.

In compliance with the Corporate Governance Code, the Board of Directors specified the general criteria for determining the maximum number of management and control offices that can be held by its members in other companies that are compatible with effective performance of their role as director of Eni, in compliance with the Corporate Governance Code. With its resolution of 13 April 2017, the Board of Directors confirmed the policy established by the previous Board.

Therefore, the Board of Directors resolved that:

- (a) an executive director should not hold: (i) the office of executive director in any other listed company, whether Italian or foreign, or in any financial, banking or insurance company or in a company with shareholders' equity exceeding euro 10 billion; (ii) the office of non-executive director or statutory auditor (or member of another controlling body) in more than one of the aforesaid companies; and (iii) the office of non-executive director in another issuer of which a director of Eni is an executive director.
- (b) a non-executive director, in addition to the office held in Eni, should not hold the office of: (i) executive director in more than one of the aforesaid companies and non-executive director or statutory auditor (or member of another controlling body) in more than three of the aforesaid companies; (ii) non-executive director or statutory auditor in more than five of such companies; and (iii) executive director of another issuer of which an executive director of Eni is a non-executive director.

The limit on multiple offices excludes offices held in Eni Group companies.

If these limits are exceeded, the director will promptly inform the Board of Directors, which will assess the situation in light of the interest of Eni and will call upon the director to take action in accordance with its decision. In any case, before taking up the office of director or statutory auditor (or member of another controlling body) in another company that is not a direct or indirect subsidiary or associated company of Eni, the executive director shall inform the Board of Directors, which will prohibit him from taking up the office where it believes such appointment is not compatible with the functions attributed to the executive director and with the interests of Eni.

On the basis of the information provided, subsequent to the appointment of the Board of Directors and periodically, after examination by the Nomination Committee, the Board of Directors verifies that the directors comply with the limits on multiple offices. On the basis of information provided, subsequent to the appointment of the Board, at its meeting of 13 April 2017, the Board of Directors verified that the directors comply with the limits on multiple offices.

Competencies and delegation of powers

The Board of Directors is vested with the fullest powers for the ordinary and extraordinary management of the company and, in particular, it has the power to perform all acts it deems advisable for the implementation and achievement of the corporate purpose, with the sole exception of acts that the law or Eni's by-laws reserve for the Shareholders' Meeting.

Pursuant to Article 23, paragraph 2 of Eni's by-laws, the Board of Directors resolves on: the merger and proportional demerger of companies in which Eni owns shares or other equity holdings representing at least 90 per cent. of the share capital; the establishment and closing of branches; amendments to Eni's by-laws to comply with the provisions of law.

According to Article 24 of Eni's by-laws, the Board of Directors delegates its powers to one of its members, within the limits set forth in Article 2381 of the Italian Civil Code. The Board of Directors may at any time revoke delegated powers, proceeding to appoint a new Chief Executive Officer at the same time. In addition, the Board of Directors, acting upon a proposal of the Chairman and in agreement with the Chief Executive Officer, may confer powers for individual acts or categories of acts on other members of the Board of Directors.

Pursuant to Article 25 of Eni's by-laws, the Chairman and the Chief Executive Officer are severally vested with the powers of legal representation of Eni before any judicial or administrative authority and with respect to third parties and exercise signature powers on behalf of Eni.

According to Article 29, paragraph 3 of Eni's by-laws, the Board of Directors may resolve on distribution to shareholders of interim dividends during the financial year.

Powers of the Chairman

Besides the other powers granted by law, Eni's by-laws and the corporate governance system, within the context of the Board of Directors, the Chairman plays an important role in internal controls. She is entrusted to oversee the Internal Audit Unit, the Head of which reports directly to the Board of Directors and, on its behalf, to the Chairman, without prejudice to his being functionally subject to the authority of the Control and Risk Committee and the Chief Executive Officer, as Director in charge of the internal control and risk management system. The Chairman is also involved in the appointment of the officers responsible for internal control, risk management and compliance, the Watch Structure, the Officer in charge of preparing financial reports, as well as in the internal regulatory process for controls, approving among other things the rules governing internal audit activities. The Chairman also proposes to the Board of Directors, in agreement with the Chief Executive Officer, the budget of the Internal Audit Unit, receives regular information on the activities of the Internal Audit Unit and may request specific audits. Further, the Chairman receives the half-yearly reports of the Watch Structure and Guarantor of the Code of Ethics and immediate notice by it if material or significant facts are uncovered.

In addition, the Chairman carries out her statutory functions as legal representative managing institutional relationships in Italy, together with the Chief Executive Officer.

In accordance with Article 27 of Eni's by-laws, the Chairman chairs Shareholders' Meetings, convenes and chairs meetings of the Board of Directors and oversees the implementation of its resolutions.

Powers of the Chief Executive Officer

On 13 April 2017, Eni's Board of Directors delegated to Claudio Descalzi, as Chief Executive Officer, all necessary and widest powers for the ordinary and extraordinary management of Eni, with the exception of those powers that cannot be delegated according to the current law and those retained by the Board of Directors on decisions regarding major strategic, operational and organisational issues.

Board Committees

On 13 April 2017, the Board of Directors set up four internal committees to provide it with recommendations and advice. Their composition, tasks and functioning are defined by the Board of Directors in compliance with the criteria established by the Corporate Governance Code. They are: (a) the Control and Risk Committee, (b) the Compensation Committee, (c) the Nomination Committee and (d) the Sustainability and Scenarios Committee.

Committees under letters (a), (b) and (c) are recommended by the Corporate Governance Code. The Control and Risk Committee and the Compensation Committee are entirely composed of non-executive and independent directors. The members of the Nomination Committee are all non-executive directors and, in compliance with the Corporate Governance Code, the majority of them are independent. The members of the Sustainability and Scenarios Committee are all non-executive directors, the majority of whom are independent.

All Board Committees report to the Board of Directors, at least once every six months, on the activities carried out. In addition, the Chairmen of the Committees report to the Board of Directors at each of its meetings on the key issues examined by the Committees in their previous meetings. In performing their duties, the Committees have the right to access the necessary company information and functions as well as to avail themselves of external advisors. They are also provided with adequate financial resources. The Chairman of the Board of Statutory Auditors, or a standing statutory auditor designated by the former, attends the Control and Risk Committee meetings and he is invited to attend meetings of the other Committees. Upon the invitation of its Chairman on behalf of the Committee itself and with reference to individual issues on the agenda, meetings of the Committees may be attended by any non-members. The Chief Executive Officer and the Chairman can attend the meetings of the Nomination Committee and of the Sustainability and Scenarios Committee. Furthermore, they can attend Control and Risk Committee meetings, except when the meetings are addressing issues regarding them. Finally, they can attend Compensation Committee meetings upon the invitation of its Chairman on behalf of the Committee itself. No Director and, in particular, no Director with delegated powers may take part in meetings of the Compensation Committee during which Board proposals regarding his/her remuneration are being discussed unless they are deemed proposals for all the members of the Committees established within the Board of Directors.

The Board Secretary and Corporate Governance Counsel coordinates the secretaries of the Board of Directors' Committees, receiving to this end the calendar of the meetings, information on the items in the Committees' agendas, the notices of the meetings, as well as their signed minutes.

Committee meetings are usually minuted by the respective Secretaries.

As of 13 April 2017, the composition of the Board of Directors' Committees is as follows:

- Control and Risk Committee: Alessandro Lorenzi (Chairman), Andrea Gemma, Karina Litvack and Diva Moriani;
- Compensation Committee: Andrea Gemma (Chairman), Pietro A. Guindani, Alessandro Lorenzi and Diva Moriani;
- Nomination Committee: Diva Moriani (Chairman), Andrea Gemma, Fabrizio Pagani and Domenico Livio Trombone;
- Sustainability and Scenarios Committee: Pietro A. Guindani (Chairman), Karina Litvack, Fabrizio Pagani and Domenico Livio Trombone.

Furthermore, following its decision of 13 April 2017, on 27 July 2017 the Board of Directors established an Advisory Board with Director Fabrizio Pagani as Chairman, composed of the following leading international experts: Ian Bremmer, Christiana Figueres, Philip Lambert and Davide Tabarelli. The Advisory Board will analyze the main geopolitical, technological and economic trends, including issues related to the decarbonisation process, for the Board and the Chief Executive Officer.

Control and Risk Committee

The Control and Risk Committee, established for the first time in 1994 and previously named Internal Control Committee, is entrusted by the Board of Directors to support, on the basis of an adequate control process, the

Board of Directors in evaluating and making decisions concerning the internal control and risk management system and in approving the periodic financial reports. According to the Rules of the Control and Risk Committee of Eni, at least two members of the Committee (not just one as under the Corporate Governance Code) shall have adequate experience in accounting and financial matters or in risk management as per the assessment made by the Board of Directors at the time of their appointment.

The Control and Risk Committee performs an advisory function to the Board of Directors and, in particular:

- (a) issues a prior opinion: i) and drafts recommendations and updates concerning the guidelines for the internal control and risk management system to be approved by the Board of Directors; ii) on the assessment performed by the Board of Directors on the main company risks, identified according to the characteristics of the activities carried out by the company or its subsidiaries; iii) on the evaluation, performed every six months, of the adequacy of internal control and risk management system, taking into account the characteristics of Eni and its risk profile, as well as its effectiveness. To this end, at least every six months, the Committee reports to the Board of Directors, on the occasion of the approval of the annual and semi-annual financial reports, on its activities and on the adequacy of the internal control and risk management system; iv) on the approval, at least once a year, of the Audit Plan; v) on the description, in the annual Corporate Governance Report, of the main features of the internal control and risk management system and how the different subjects involved therein are coordinated, providing its evaluation of the overall adequacy of the system itself; vi) on the evaluation of the findings reported by the Audit Firm in the recommendations letter it may issue and in the latter's report on the main issues arising during the audit;
- (b) issues its favourable opinion on the proposals concerning the appointment, the removal, and the definition of the compensation of the Head of the Internal Audit Department, as well as on the adequacy of the resources provided to the latter. Furthermore, the Committee assesses whether the Head of Internal Audit satisfies the integrity, professionalism, expertise and experience requirements at the time of appointment and annually thereafter to verify that they continue to be met;
- (c) examines the main risks presented to the Board of Directors and issues opinions on specific aspects concerning the identification of the main risks;
- (d) examines and issues an opinion on the adoption and amendment of the rules on the transparency and the substantive and procedural fairness of transactions with related parties and those in which a director or statutory auditor holds a personal interest or an interest on behalf of a third party, while performing the additional duties assigned to it by the Board of Directors, including the examining and issuing an evaluation of specific types of transactions, except for those relating to compensation;
- (e) issues an opinion on the fundamental guidelines for the Regulatory System, the regulatory tools to be approved by the Board of Directors, their amendment or update, and, upon the request of the Chief Executive Officer, on specific aspects of the tools for implementing the fundamental guidelines.

Moreover, the Committee, in assisting the Board of Directors:

- (a) evaluates, with the Financial Reporting Officer and after having consulted the Audit Firm and the Board of Statutory Auditors, the proper application of accounting standards (IFRS) and their consistency in preparing the Consolidated Financial Statements, prior to their approval by the Board of Directors;
- (b) monitors the independence, adequacy, efficiency and effectiveness of the Internal Audit Department and oversees its activities. In particular, the Committee: i) examines the results of the audit activities carried out by the Internal Audit Department; ii) examines the periodic reports prepared by the Internal Audit Department containing adequate information on the activities carried out, on the manner in which risk management is conducted and on compliance with risk containment plans, as well as reports on

significant events, and the assessment of the appropriateness of the internal control and risk management system. The Committee may assign the Internal Audit Department the task of auditing specific areas of operations, simultaneously notifying the Chairman of the Board of Statutory Auditors of the assignment;

- (c) examines and assesses: i) reports prepared by the Chief Financial Officer/Financial Reporting Officer through which it shall give its opinion to the Board of Directors on the appropriateness of the powers and resources assigned to the Financial Reporting Officer and on the proper application of accounting and administrative procedures, enabling the Board of Directors to exercise its tasks of supervision required by law; ii) communications and information received from the Board of Statutory Auditors and its members regarding the internal control and risk management system, including those concerning the findings of enquiries conducted by the Internal Audit Department in connection with reports received, including anonymous reports (Whistleblowing); iii) the half yearly reports issued by Eni's Watch Structure, including in its capacity as Guarantor of the Code of Ethics, as well as the timely updates provided by Eni's Watch Structure, after the updates have been submitted to the Chairman of the Board of Directors and to the Chief Executive Officer, about any material issue or significant situation discovered in the performance of its duty; iv) information on the internal control and risk management system, including that provided in the course of periodic meetings with the competent Eni structures and information on enquiries and reviews carried out by third parties;
- (d) on request of the Board of Directors, it supports, with adequate preliminary activities, the Board of Directors assessments and resolutions on the management of risks arising from detrimental facts which the Board of Directors may have become aware of;
- (e) oversees the activities of the Legal Affairs Department in the case of judicial inquiries, carried out in Italy and/or abroad, in relation to which the Chief Executive Officer and/or the Chairman of Eni and/or a member of the Board of Directors and/or an Executive reporting directly to the Chief Executive Officer — even if no longer in office — have received a notice of investigation for crimes against the Public Administration and/or corporate crimes and/or environmental crimes, related to their mandate and within the scope of their responsibility.

Compensation Committee

The Committee was established for the first time in 1996 and, in accordance with the Corporate Governance Code, at least one member of the Committee shall have adequate knowledge and experience in finance or remuneration policies as per the assessment made by the Board of Directors at the time of his appointment. The Committee provides recommendations and advice to the Board of Directors and specifically it:

- (a) submits to the Board of Directors for its approval the Remuneration Report and, in particular, the compensation policy for directors and managers with strategic responsibilities to be presented to the Shareholders' Meeting called to approve the financial statements, as provided for by applicable law;
- (b) periodically evaluates the adequacy, overall consistency and actual implementation of the adopted policy, formulating proposals on the topic for the Board of Directors;
- (c) presents proposals for the compensation of the Chairman of the Board of Directors and the Chief Executive Officer, covering the various forms of compensation and benefits awarded;
- (d) presents proposals for the compensation of members of the Board of Directors' internal committees;
- (e) examines the Chief Executive Officer's indications and presents proposals for general criteria for compensation for managers with strategic responsibilities; annual and long-term incentive plans, including equity-based plans; establishing performance targets and assessing results for performance

plans in connection with the determination of the variable portion of the compensation for directors with delegated powers and with the implementation of incentive plans;

- (f) monitors the execution of Board of Directors' resolutions;
- (g) reports through its Chairman or another Committee member designated by the Chairman on its operational procedures to the Shareholders' Meeting called to approve the financial statements.

The Committee also issues the opinions required under the procedure for related party transactions in the manner specified therein.

Nomination Committee

In accordance with the recommendations of the Corporate Governance Code (including responsibilities involving Board of Directors' Review, activities exercised in competition with the Issuer, and the maximum number of offices), the Nomination Committee, established for the first time in 2011:

- (a) assists the Board of Directors in formulating any criteria for the appointment of executives and members of the boards and bodies of Eni and of its subsidiaries, proposed by the Chief Executive Officer and/or by the Chairman of the Board of Directors, whose appointment falls under the Board of Directors' responsibilities, and of the members of the other boards and bodies of Eni's associated companies;
- (b) provides evaluations to the Board of Directors on the appointment of executives and members of the boards and bodies of Eni and of its subsidiaries, proposed by the Chief Executive Officer and/or by the Chairman of the Board of Directors, whose appointment falls under the Board of Directors' responsibilities and oversees the associated succession plans. Where possible and appropriate, and with regards to the shareholding structure, the Committee proposes the succession plan for the Chief Executive Officer to the Board of Directors;
- (c) acting upon a proposal of the Chief Executive Officer, examines and evaluates criteria governing the succession plans for Eni's managers with strategic responsibilities;
- (d) proposes candidates to serve as directors in the event one or more positions need to be filled during the course of the year (Article 2386, first paragraph, of the Italian Civil Code), as recommended by the Corporate Governance Code in the case of the replacement of independent directors, ensuring compliance with the requirements on the minimum number of independent directors and the percentage reserved for the less represented gender;
- (e) proposes to the Board of Directors candidates for the position of director to be submitted to the Shareholders' Meeting of the Company, taking account of any recommendations received from shareholders, in the event it is not possible to draw the required number of directors from the slates presented by shareholders;
- (f) oversees the annual self-assessment program concerning the Board of Directors and its Committees in compliance with the Corporate Governance Code, taking care of the preliminary activity for the appointment of an external consultant to perform the assessment; on the basis of the results of the self-assessment, provides its opinions to the Board of Directors regarding the size and composition of the Board of Directors or its Committees as well as the skills and managerial and professional qualifications it feels should be represented in relation to the above, so that the Board of Directors itself can give its opinion to the shareholders prior to the appointment of the new Board of Directors;
- (g) proposes to the Board of Directors the list of candidates for the position of director to be submitted to the Shareholders' Meeting if the Board of Directors decides to opt for the right envisaged in Article 17.3 of Eni's by-laws;

- (h) proposes to the Board of Directors guidelines regarding the maximum number of positions as director or statutory auditor that an Eni director may hold in compliance with the Corporate Governance Code and performs the associated preliminary activity concerning the periodic checks and evaluations for submission to the Board of Directors;
- (i) periodically investigates whether the directors satisfy the independence and integrity requirements, and ascertains the absence of circumstances that would render them incompatible or ineligible;
- (j) provides its opinion to the Board of Directors on any activities carried out by the directors in competition with Eni.

Sustainability and Scenarios Committee

The Sustainability and Scenarios Committee, established for the first time in 2014 and which replaced the Oil-Gas Energy Committee, provides recommendations and proposals to the Board of Directors on scenarios and sustainability, i.e. the processes, projects and activities aimed at ensuring the Company's commitment to sustainable development along the value chain, particularly with regard to: health, well-being and safety of people and communities; respect for and protection of rights, particularly of human rights; local development; access to energy, energy sustainability and climate change; environment and efficient use of resources; integrity and transparency; and innovation.

In particular, the Committee:

- (a) examines scenarios used in preparing the Strategic Plan, issuing an opinion to the Board of Directors;
- (b) examines and evaluates the sustainability policy — aimed at ensuring the creation of value over time for shareholders and all the other stakeholders in accordance with the principles of sustainable development — as well as sustainability strategies and objectives and the sustainability report submitted annually to the Board of Directors;
- (c) examines how the sustainability policy is implemented in business initiatives based upon the guidelines provided by the Board of Directors;
- (d) monitors the Company's position in financial markets in terms of sustainability, particularly with regard to the Company's inclusion in the leading sustainability indexes;
- (e) monitors international sustainability projects as part of global governance processes and the Company's participation in such projects, designed to strengthen the Company's international reputation;
- (f) examines and assesses sustainability initiatives, including individual projects, provided for in agreements with producer countries, submitted by the Chief Executive Officer for presentation to the Board of Directors;
- (g) examines the Company's non-profit strategy and its implementation, including individual projects, in the non-profit plan submitted each year to the Board of Directors, as well as non-profit initiatives submitted to the Board of Directors;
- (h) at the request of the Board of Directors, issues an opinion on other sustainability issues.

Conflicts of Interest

As far as Eni is aware, there are no current conflicts of interest between any duties of the members of the Board of Directors of Eni towards Eni and their private interests or other duties outside the Group.

In compliance with the CONSOB Regulation on transactions with related parties (adopted by CONSOB with Resolution No. 17221 of 12 March 2010, as amended by Resolution No. 17389 of 23 June 2010 and most

recently with Resolution No. 19925 of 22 March 2017), on 18 November 2010, the Board of Directors approved the Management System Guideline (“MSG”) “Transactions involving interests of directors and statutory auditors and transactions with related parties”, which has been applied since 1 January 2011. At the meeting of 19 January 2012, the Board of Directors carried out the first annual review of the MSG, as required by the latter, rather than the three-year frequency required by CONSOB. The Board of Directors consequently modified the MSG, taking account of the operational issues that had arisen during the first year of its application. The MSG and the subsequent amendments received the unanimous, favourable opinion of the Control and Risk Committee then in office, entirely composed of independent directors under the Corporate Governance Code and in accordance with the CONSOB Regulation.

At its meetings of 17 January 2013, 16 January 2014, 20 January 2015, 19 January 2016 and on 17 March 2017 the Board of Directors, subject to the favourable opinion from the Control and Risk Committee, conducted the annual reviews of the MSG.

On 4 April, 2017 the Board of Directors most recently amended the MSG with a view to further align it with the relevant benchmarks and best practice in the area, in particular in relation to threshold amounts for exempted transactions, the aggregation of small amount transactions, responsibilities and periodic information to corporate bodies.

This MSG, while largely being based on the definitions and provisions of the CONSOB Regulation, extends the rules for transactions carried out directly by Eni to all transactions undertaken by subsidiaries with related parties of Eni, with a view to enhancing safeguards and improving functionality. In addition, the definition of “related party” has been extended and defined in greater detail.

Transactions with related parties are divided into transactions of lesser importance, greater importance and exempt transactions, with procedural arrangements and transparency requirements that vary based on the type and importance of the transaction. For transactions of lesser importance, the procedures require that independent directors — members of the Control and Risk Committee (or the Compensation Committee, in the event of transactions concerning remuneration) — express a reasoned, non-binding opinion on Eni’s interest in completing the transaction and the economic benefits and substantive fairness of the underlying terms. For transactions of greater importance, without prejudice to the decision-making powers reserved to the Board of Directors, the independent directors — members of the Control and Risk Committee (or the Compensation Committee, in the event of transactions concerning remuneration) — are involved from the preparatory phase of the transaction and express a binding opinion on Eni’s interest in completing the transaction and on the economic benefits and substantive fairness of the underlying terms. Exempt transactions comprise small-value transactions as well as ordinary transactions carried out on standard conditions, intercompany transactions and those regarding remuneration as specified in the MSG.

With regard to the disclosures to be provided to the public on transactions with related parties, the relevant provisions of the CONSOB Regulation have been fully incorporated in the MSG. The MSG also sets out the timing, responsibilities and verification tools to be used by Eni employees involved and the reporting requirements that must be complied with for the correct application of the rules.

Finally, specific rules have been adopted for transactions in which a director or a statutory auditor holds an interest, whether directly or on behalf of third parties.

In particular, both in the preliminary and approval phase, a detailed and documented examination of the reason of the transaction is required, showing the interest of Eni in its completion and the economic benefits and fairness of the underlying terms. Directors involved in matters subject to a resolution of the Board of Directors shall normally not participate in the relevant discussion and decision and shall leave the room during these procedures. If the person involved is the Chief Executive Officer and the transaction falls within the scope of his duties, he shall in any case abstain from taking part in the transaction and shall entrust the matter to the

Board of Directors (as provided for by Article 2391 of the Italian Civil Code). In any case, if the transaction is under the responsibility of the Board of Directors, a non-binding opinion from the Control and Risk Committee is required.

To ensure an effective system of control over transactions, every two months the Chief Executive Officer reports to the Board of Directors and to the Board of Statutory Auditors on the execution of individual transactions with related parties and with the subjects of interest to directors and statutory auditors not exempted from the application of the MSG, and prepares a semi-annual aggregate report on all transactions with related parties and with the mentioned subjects of interest performed during the reporting period. The semi-annual report is presented also to the Control and Risk Committee.

In order to ensure prompt and effective verification of the implementation of the MSG, a database has been created listing related parties of Eni and subjects of interest to directors and statutory auditors, together with a search IT application that the signing officers of Eni and its subsidiaries or the persons responsible for preparing transactions can use to access the database in order to determine the nature of the transaction counterparty.

The text of Eni's rules "Transactions involving interests of directors and statutory auditors and transactions with related parties" is available in the "Governance" section of Eni's website.

Board of Statutory Auditors

Article 28, paragraph 1 of Eni's by-laws provides that the Board of Statutory Auditors consists of five standing statutory auditors and two alternate statutory auditors. Moreover, in order to comply with provisions of Law No. 120 of 12 July 2011 and CONSOB Resolution No. 18098 of 8 February 2012 concerning the gender-balance on the governing and control bodies of listed companies, the Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting of 8 May 2012 amended Articles 17 and 28 of Eni's by-laws. By-laws provisions directed to ensure gender-balance were applied for the first time in the elections of the Board of Directors and Board of Statutory Auditors held on 8 May 2014 and will apply to the two subsequent elections. At the elections of 8 May 2014 one standing statutory auditor and one alternate statutory auditor were drawn from the less represented gender (female). For the next two elections, starting from the election held on 13 April 2017, one third of the statutory auditors shall be drawn from the less represented gender.

According to Article 28, paragraph 2 of Eni's by-laws, statutory auditors are appointed by a list voting system; at least two standing auditors and one alternate are elected from the candidates of the list submitted by minority shareholders. The Shareholders' Meeting appoints the Chairman of the Board of Statutory Auditors among the standing auditors elected from such a list.

The procedures set forth in Article 17, paragraph 3, concerning the appointment of the Board of Directors and the provisions issued by CONSOB (Issuers Regulation — CONSOB resolution n. 11971 of 1999, as amended) shall apply. Shareholders who, severally or jointly, represent at least 1 per cent. of voting share capital (CONSOB reduced this percentage to 0.5 per cent. with regard to Eni) may submit lists for the appointment of statutory auditors.

Each shareholder may only submit (or contribute towards submitting) and vote for a single list. Controlling persons, subsidiaries and companies under common control may not submit or participate in the submission of other lists, nor can they vote on them, either directly or through nominees or trustees. Each candidate may stand on one list only, on penalty of disqualification.

The list voting system shall only apply to the election of the entire Board of Statutory Auditors. Should a standing auditor from the list that receives the majority of votes be replaced, the replacement shall be the alternate auditor from the same list; should a standing auditor from the other lists be replaced, the replacement shall be the alternate auditor from those other lists. If the replacement results in non-compliance with gender-

balance rules, the Shareholders' Meeting shall be called as soon as possible to approve the necessary resolutions to ensure compliance.

All statutory auditors must satisfy the independence requirements provided for by Article 148, paragraph 3 of the TUF and Articles 3 and 8 of the Corporate Governance Code, as well as the integrity and professional requirements as prescribed by a regulation of the Minister of Justice (Decree No. 162 of 30 March 2000). As for professional qualification, Eni's by-laws specify that the professional requirements may also be met with at least three years of professional experience or by teaching commercial law, business economics and corporate finance, as well as at least three years' experience in a managerial position in the engineering or geology fields.

Eni's statutory auditors currently in office are entered in the register of certified auditors.

In addition, in accordance with the provisions of Art. 19 of Legislative Decree No. 39/2010, as amended by Legislative Decree No. 135/2016 the Board of Statutory Auditors, in its role as "Internal Control and Financial Auditing Committee, must also evaluate the following professional requirements: *"the members of the internal control and financial auditing committee, as a body, shall be competent in the sector in which the company being audited operates"*.

Each current member was appointed by the Shareholders' Meeting held on 13 April 2017 (which also appointed the Chairman of the Board of Statutory Auditors) for a three year term. Their term will therefore expire as of the date of the Shareholders' Meeting called to approve Eni's financial statements for the financial year ending 31 December 2019.

Paola Camagni, Andrea Parolini, Marco Seracini and Stefania Bettoni (alternate statutory auditor) were elected from the list of candidates submitted by the Ministry of Economy and Finance; Rosalba Casiraghi (Chairman of the Board of Statutory Auditors), Enrico Maria Bignami and Claudia Mezzabotta (alternate statutory auditor) were elected from the list submitted by institutional investors.

In compliance with the laws and regulations and the Corporate Governance Code, after its appointment, the Board of Statutory Auditors verified, on the basis of individual statements provided, that all statutory auditors satisfy the integrity and professional requirements, as well as the independence requirements set by the law and by Corporate Governance Code. The Board of Directors made its own verifications at the meeting held on 13 April 2017.

The table below sets forth the names, positions and year of appointment of the members of the Board of Statutory Auditors of Eni.

Name	Position	Year first appointed to Board of Statutory Auditors
Rosalba Casiraghi	Chairman	2017
Enrico Maria Bignami	Standing Auditor	2017
Paola Camagni	Standing Auditor	2014
Andrea Parolini	Standing Auditor	2017
Marco Seracini	Standing Auditor	2014
Stefania Bettoni	Alternate Auditor	2014
Claudia Mezzabotta	Alternate Auditor	2017

A biography of Eni's statutory auditors is published on Eni's website.

Limits on the number of positions

Pursuant to applicable regulations, persons may not hold office in a control body of an issuer if they hold the same office in five other listed companies. As long as they hold office in the control body of just one issuer, persons may hold other management and control positions in Italian companies, within the limits specified in the Consob regulations.

The Statutory Auditors are required to report the offices they hold or have relinquished, in the manner and within the time limits established in the applicable regulations, to Consob, which shall then publish the information, making it available on its website.

Competencies The Board of Statutory Auditors, in accordance with the TUF, shall monitor: (i) compliance with the law and Eni's by-laws; (ii) observance of the principles of sound administration; (iii) the appropriateness of Eni's organisational structure for matters within the scope of the Board of Directors' authority, the adequacy of the internal control system and the administrative and accounting system, as well as the reliability of the latter in accurately representing Eni's operations; (iv) the procedures for implementing the corporate governance rules provided for in the Corporate Governance Code, which Eni has adopted; and (v) the adequacy of the instructions imparted by Eni to its subsidiaries, in order to guarantee full compliance with legal reporting requirements.

In addition, pursuant to Article 19 of Legislative Decree No. 39/2010 (hereinafter "Decree No. 39/2010), the Board of Statutory Auditors performs the functions assigned to it in its role as the "internal control and financial auditing committee".

Decree No. 39/2010 was recently amended by Legislative Decree No. 135/2016 implementing Directive 2014/56/EU amending Directive 2006/43/EC on statutory audits of annual accounts and consolidated accounts. In accordance with Decree No. 39/2010, as amended by Decree No. 135/2016, from 1 January 2017 the Board of Statutory Auditors in its role as "internal control and financial auditing committee" shall: (a) inform the Board of Directors of the outcome of the auditing and transmit to the Board of Directors the additional report of the external auditor or the Audit Firm, together with any comments; (b) monitor the financial reporting process and submit recommendations or proposals to ensure its integrity; (c) monitor the effectiveness of the company's internal quality control and risk management systems and, where applicable, its internal audit, regarding the financial reporting of the audited company, without breaching its independence; (d) monitor the auditing of the annual and consolidated financial statements, taking into account any findings and conclusions of the quality assurance carried out by CONSOB, where available; (e) review and monitor the independence of the external auditor or the Audit Firm in accordance with the relevant rules, and in particular the appropriateness of the provision of non-audit services to the audited company; (f) be responsible for the procedure for the selection of external auditor(s) or Audit Firm(s) and recommend those to be appointed.

In accordance with Article 13 of Decree No. 39/2010, the Board of Statutory Auditors drafts a reasoned proposal, to be submitted to the Shareholders' Meeting for approval, regarding the selection of the external auditor or the Audit Firm and their fees. The appointment of the external auditor(s) or the Audit Firm(s) by public-interest entities (such as listed companies) is regulated by Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014, applicable from 17 June 2016. Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014 provides that for the next appointment of the external auditor or Audit Firm, Eni will draw up a selection procedure in compliance with the criteria set under the Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014. In particular, the Board of Statutory Auditors will be required to submit a motivated recommendation to the Board of Directors for the appointment of an external auditor or Audit Firm with at least two choices for the audit engagement and to express a duly justified preference for one of them. The Board of Directors will submit the proposal to the Shareholders' Meeting which includes the recommendation of the Board of Statutory Auditors and its preference. If the proposal departs from the preference of the Board of

Statutory Auditors, the proposal shall justify the reasons for not following the recommendation of the Board of Statutory Auditors.

The findings of the monitoring activity are included in the Report to be prepared pursuant to Article 153 of the TUF, and attached to the documentation accompanying the financial statements.

The responsibilities assigned under Legislative Decree No. 39/2010, as amended by Legislative Decree No. 135/2016, to the “internal control and financial auditing committee” are consistent and substantially in line with the duties already assigned to the Board of Statutory Auditors of Eni, with specific consideration of its role as Audit Committee pursuant to the “U.S. Sarbanes-Oxley Act” (discussed in greater detail below).

The Board of Directors, in its meeting of 22 March 2005, in accordance with SEC Rule 10A-3(c)(3) for foreign issuers listed on the New York Stock Exchange, designated the Board of Statutory Auditors to fulfil the role of the Audit Committee in U.S. companies under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (SOA) and SEC rules, to the extent permitted under Italian law, from 1 June 2005. On 15 June 2005 and lastly on 28 May 2014, the Board of Statutory Auditors approved the rules concerning the duties assigned to the Audit Committee under U.S. law. These rules are published on Eni’s website.

The key functions performed by the Board of Statutory Auditors acting as Audit Committee as provided for by SEC rules are as follows:

- (a) evaluating the offers presented by the external auditors for their appointment and making its prompt recommendation to the Shareholders’ Meeting about the offer for the appointment or the retention of the external auditor;
- (b) overseeing the work of the external auditor engaged to audit the accounts or performing other audit, review or certification services;
- (c) making recommendations to the Board of Directors on the resolution of disagreements between management and the auditor regarding financial reporting;
- (d) approving the procedures for: (a) the receipt, retention, and treatment of complaints received by Eni regarding accounting, internal accounting controls, or auditing matters; and (b) the confidential, anonymous submission by employees of Eni of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters;
- (e) approving the procedures for the pre-approval of specifically identified admissible non-audit services and examining the disclosures on the execution of the authorised services;
- (f) evaluating requests to use the external auditor firm engaged to perform audit services for admissible non audit services and providing its opinion to the Board of Directors;
- (g) examining the periodical reports from the external auditor relating to: (a) all critical accounting policies and practices to be used; (b) all alternative treatments of financial information within generally accepted accounting principles that have been discussed with management officials of Eni, ramifications of the use of such alternative disclosures and treatments, and the treatment preferred by the external auditor; and (c) other material written communication between the external auditor and the management;
- (h) examining reports from the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer concerning any significant deficiency in the design or operation of internal controls which are reasonably likely to adversely affect Eni’s ability to record, process, summarise and report financial data and any material weakness in internal controls; and

- (i) examining reports from the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer concerning any fraud that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in Eni's internal controls.

Conflicts of Interest

As far as Eni is aware, there are no current conflicts of interest between any duties of the members of the Board of Statutory Auditors of Eni towards Eni and their private interests or other duties outside the Group.

External auditors

The auditing of Eni's accounts is entrusted, under current legislation, to an independent Audit Firm appointed by the Eni's Shareholders' Meeting, acting upon the Board of Statutory Auditors' reasoned opinion.

On the basis of a reasoned proposal presented by the Board of Statutory Auditors, the Eni's Shareholders' Meeting of 29 April 2010 approved the engagement of EY S.p.A. for the period 2010-2018 to:

- (a) audit the company's separate financial statements; verify, during the course of the financial period, that the company's accounts are regularly kept and that relevant management events are correctly entered in the accounts;
- (b) audit the consolidated financial statements; perform a limited review on the half-year financial report; and
- (c) express an opinion on (i) the consolidated financial statements included in the Annual Report on Form 20-F and (ii) the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

The Partner responsible for the engagement is Mr. Riccardo Rossi who replaced Mr. Massimo Antonelli during 2017.

The "Rules on the auditing of financial statements" of 24 April 2008, approved by the Board of Statutory Auditors and the Board of Directors — after a favourable opinion of the Control and Risk Committee — set out the general principles pertaining to: the granting and revocation of the engagement; relations between the primary auditor of the group and secondary auditors; the independence of the Audit Firm and causes for incompatibility; the reporting responsibilities and obligations of the Audit Firm and the regulation of reporting to Eni and the SEC.

In order to preserve the independence of the auditors, a monitoring system for "non-audit" work has been created where, in general, the Audit Firm and its network are not awarded engagements unrelated to the performance of audit activities, except in rare and reasoned circumstances pertaining to activities that are not prohibited by Italian legislation or the Sarbanes-Oxley Act. Within the new regulatory framework for auditing activities (see Legislative Decree No. 39/2010, as amended by Legislative Decree No. 135/2016), the approval of additional services and extra work is the responsibility of the Board of Statutory Auditors, with adequate disclosure to the Board of Directors. In particular, in the case of: (i) engagements relating to Eni S.p.A., the proposal is submitted for the approval of the Board of Statutory Auditors of Eni S.p.A. with annual reporting to the Board of Directors of Eni S.p.A.; (ii) engagements relating to subsidiaries, after the opinion of the Board of Statutory Auditors of the subsidiary, or equivalent board for foreign companies, the proposals are submitted for approval by Eni S.p.A.'s Board of Statutory Auditors and annual reporting to the Board of Directors of the company and Eni S.p.A. In this context, a quantitative limit (70%) was set between additional services and audit services, as a new tool to verify the independence of the Audit Firm. Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014, applicable from 17 June 2016, contains a list of prohibited non-audit services. In particular, Article 5: (a) provides a detailed description of the services prohibited as enacted by the Legislative Decree No. 135/2016, updating the provisions of the current Legislative Decree No. 39/2010; (b) introduces further

categories of prohibited services, in particular: (b.1) tax services relating to (i) preparation of tax forms; (ii) payroll tax; (iii) customs duties; (iv) identification of public subsidies and tax incentives unless support from the external auditor or the Audit Firm in respect of such services is required by law; (v) support regarding tax inspections by tax authorities unless support from the external auditor or the Audit Firm in respect of such inspections is required by law; (vi) calculation of direct and indirect tax and deferred tax; (vii) provision of tax advice; (b.2) legal services, with respect to: (i) the provision of general counsel; (ii) negotiating on behalf of the audited entity; (iii) acting in an advocacy role in the resolution of litigation; (b.3) services that involve playing any part in the management or decision-making of the audited entity; (b.4) designing and implementing internal control or risk management procedures related to the preparation and/or control of financial information or designing and implementing financial information technology systems; (b.5) services linked to the financing, capital structure and allocation, and investment strategy of the audited entity, except providing assurance services in relation to the financial statements, such as the issuing of comfort letters in connection with prospectuses issued by the audited entity; (b.6) human resources services, with respect to: (i) management in a position to exert significant influence over the preparation of the accounting records or financial statements which are the subject of the statutory audit, where such services involve: — searching for or seeking out candidates for such position; or — undertaking reference checks of candidates for such positions; (ii) structuring the organization design; and (iii) cost control.

Audit Fees

The following table shows total fees paid by Eni and its consolidated and non-consolidated subsidiaries and Eni's share of fees incurred by joint operations for services provided its Audit Firm EY S.p.A. and its respective member firms, for the years ended 31 December 2015 and 2016, respectively:

	Year ended 31 December	
	2015	2016
	<i>(euro thousands)</i>	
Audit Fees	33,752	21,433
Audit-Related Fees	1,138	1,874
Tax Fees	3	-
All Other Fees	-	-
Total	34,893	23,307

Audit Fees include professional services rendered by the principal accountant for the audit of the registrant's annual financial statements or services that are normally provided by the accountant in connection with statutory and regulatory filings or engagements, including the audit on internal control over financial reporting of Eni.

Audit-Related Fees include assurance and related services by the principal accountant that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of the registrant's financial statements and are not reported as Audit Fees in this paragraph. The fees disclosed in this category mainly include audits of pension and benefit plans, merger and acquisition due diligence, audit and consultancy services rendered in connection with acquisition deals, certification services not provided for by law and regulations and consultations concerning financial accounting and reporting standards.

Tax Fees include professional services rendered by the principal accountant for tax compliance, tax advice, and tax planning. The fees disclosed in this category mainly include fees billed for the assistance with compliance

and reporting of income and value added taxes, assistance with assessment of new or changing tax regimes, tax consultancy in connection with merger and acquisition deals, services rendered in connection with tax refunds, assistance rendered on occasion of tax inspections and in connection with tax claims and recourses and assistance with assessing relevant rules, regulations and facts going into Eni correspondence with tax authorities.

All Other Fees include products and services provided by the principal accountant, other than the services reported in Audit Fees, Audit-Related Fees and Tax Fees of this paragraph and consist primarily of fees billed for consultancy services related to IT and secretarial services that are permissible under applicable rules and regulations.

Court of Auditors

The financial management of Eni is subject to the control of the Court of Auditors (“Corte dei conti”), in order to preserve the integrity of the public finances. This task was carried out by the Magistrate of the Court of Auditors, Adolfo Teobaldo De Girolamo, on the basis of the resolution approved on 22 December 2014, the Presidential Council of the Court of Auditors. The Magistrate of the Court of Auditors attends the meetings of the Board of Directors, the Board of Statutory Auditors and the Control and Risk Committee.

Shareholding limits and restrictions on voting rights, Special Powers of the Italian State

Pursuant to Article 6.1 of Eni’s by-laws, in accordance with the special provisions specified in Article 3 of Decree-law No. 332 of 31 May 1994, ratified by Law No. 474 of 30 July 1994, under no circumstances whatsoever may any party directly or indirectly hold more than 3 per cent. of the share capital. Exceeding these limits shall lead to a suspension of the exercise of voting rights or any other non-financial rights attached to the shares held exceeding the aforementioned limit. Pursuant to Article 32 of Eni’s by-laws, and the aforementioned regulations, shareholdings in the share capital of Eni held by the Ministry of Economy and Finance, public bodies or organisations controlled by the latter are exempt from this provision. Lastly, the special provisions state that the clause regarding shareholdings limits shall not apply if the above limit is exceeded following a takeover bid, provided that the bidder — as a result of the takeover — will own a shareholding of at least 75 per cent. of the capital with voting rights relating to the appointment or dismissal of directors.

Decree-law No. 21 of 15 March 2012, ratified with amendments by Law No. 56 of 11 May 2012, modified Italian legislation governing the special powers of the State to comply with European rules. The previous provisions (Article 2 of Decree-law No. 332/1994, ratified by Law No. 474/1994 and its implementing decrees), as well as the provisions of the by-laws which are inconsistent with the new rules, were repealed by the last of the implementing ministerial regulations in the areas of energy, transport and communications. Those governing enforcement of Law No. 474/94 concerning Eni were among the repealed provisions expressly identified. Albeit with some amendments, the provisions regarding limits on shareholdings and restrictions on voting rights pursuant to Article 3 of Law No. 474/1994 are still in force. The ministerial regulations (Decree of the President of the Italian Republic No. 85 of 25 March 2014) identifying strategic assets in the energy, transportation and communications sectors were approved on 14 March 2014 by the Italian Council of Ministers. The ministerial regulations were published in the Italian Official Gazette on 6 June 2014 and have been in force since 7 June 2014.

Consequently, provisions of Article 6.2 of Eni’s by-laws concerning the special powers of the Italian State were repealed by the new special powers, established in accordance with European principles.

At its meeting on 20 November 2014, the Board of Directors amended Eni’s by-laws to align them with the regulatory provisions that came into force in June 2014, removing clauses that were incompatible with the new legislation on special powers.

The new special powers no longer apply to individual State-controlled companies, but to companies that hold single strategic assets vital to the interests of the Italian State as defined by the abovementioned ministerial regulations. In brief, the current regulations include: a) veto power (or the power of imposing conditions or requirements) over transactions involving strategic assets that could result in a situation, not regulated by Italian or EU laws, that threatens serious injury to interests regarding networks and systems security, as well as continuity of supply; b) the power of attaching conditions to or opposing the acquisition by a non-EU party, of an equity interest in a company that directly or indirectly holds strategic assets, such as to give rise to the assumption of control of the company, when such an acquisition may result in a threat of serious injury to the abovementioned essential interests of the Italian State. In the calculation of a material equity interest, account shall be taken of interests held by third parties that have entered into a shareholders' agreement with the acquiring party. As a general rule, the acquisition, for any reason, by a non-EU party of the stock of a company that directly or indirectly holds strategic assets is allowed on conditions of reciprocity, in compliance with international agreements signed by Italy or the EU.

With specific regard to the power referred to in point b), the regulations establish that non-EU acquiring parties shall notify the Prime Minister's Office, and fix procedural time limits. Until such notification and, subsequently, until the time period for any exercise of such power has begun, the voting rights or any rights other than property rights attaching to the material equity interest may not be exercised.

In the event of breach of the commitments imposed, for the entire relevant period the voting rights or any rights other than property rights attaching to the material equity interest may not be exercised. Any resolutions adopted with the decisive vote of such equity interest, or any other resolutions or acts adopted in violation or in breach of the commitments imposed are void. In addition, except where the situation represents a criminal offence, non-compliance with the commitments imposed shall be punishable by a pecuniary administrative penalty.

In the event of objection, the acquiring party may not exercise the voting rights or any rights other than property rights attaching to the material equity interest, which such party shall sell within one year. In the event of a failure to comply, at the request of the Government, the courts shall order the sale of the material equity interest. Resolutions of the shareholders' meeting adopted with the decisive vote of the material equity interest are void.

These powers are exercised exclusively on the basis of objective and non-discriminatory criteria.

Major Shareholders

The Ministry of Economy and Finance controls Eni as a result of the shares directly owned and those indirectly owned through Cassa Depositi e Prestiti S.p.A. ("CDP"). The Ministry of Economy and Finance owns 82.77 per cent. of CDP's share capital.

As of 19 September 2017 the percentage of Eni's share capital owned by the Ministry of Economy and Finance and CDP was:

Shareholder	Number of shares held	% on the outstanding shares
Ministry of Economy and Finance	157,552,137	4.34
CDP	936,179,478	25.76
Total	1,093,731,615	30.10

Eni has in place procedures that prevent the abuse of control of major shareholders such as Eni's MSG "Transactions involving the interests of the directors and statutory auditors and transactions with related

parties”. Furthermore, Eni’s by-laws provide for the election of a greater number of independent directors and representatives of the minority shareholders than the rules which are established by law, both on the Board of Directors and on the Board of Statutory Auditors.

EFI

Information about the Issuer

EFI was incorporated under the laws of the Kingdom of Belgium on 22 December 1995 for an indefinite duration in the form of a limited liability company and operates under the laws of the Kingdom of Belgium. Eni directly owns 33.61306 per cent. of EFI's share capital and indirectly owns, through a company incorporated under the laws of The Netherlands, the remaining 66.38694 per cent. EFI has no subsidiaries.

EFI is registered in the “*Registre des Personnes Morales*”, Brussels and its company number is 0456.881.777. It has its registered office at rue Guimard 1A, 1040 Brussels, Belgium (telephone number: +32 (0) 2 5510380).

EFI was incorporated under the name “Agip Coordination Center”. On 11 August, 1998 it changed its name to “ENI Coordination Center”. On 16 September, 2011 it was renamed “eni finance international”.

According to its articles of association, the corporate purposes of EFI are, *inter alia*, to carry out activities in Belgium and abroad, for the exclusive benefit of companies held directly or indirectly by Eni S.p.A. Such activities consist mainly of the provision of financial services such as granting loans on a short, medium and long term basis, granting financial guarantees, liquidity management, hedging currency risks and interest rate fluctuations, insurance, risk management and fund raising.

Other activities include operations in the field of accountancy, administration and finance, operations in the field of information technology, leasing of movable assets and real property as well as any activity of a preparatory or auxiliary nature for the companies held directly or indirectly by Eni S.p.A.

EFI's activities principally consist of the provision of financing, the centralising of the liquidities of the Group companies and liquidity management. The provision of financing is achieved through the equity capital of EFI, the Group's Euro Medium Term Note Programme, the Euro Commercial Paper Programme, the US Commercial Paper Programme, advances received from Group companies and through financing from banks with which EFI has credit facilities in place.

EFI is subject to the ordinary Belgian corporate income tax regime and therefore is able to benefit from a notional interest deduction. The notional interest deduction allows Belgian companies to obtain a tax deduction which is calculated on the amount of their equity at a rate that is reset annually. However, these developments will not impact the Belgian withholding tax position described in the section headed “Belgian Taxation” on pages 126 to 130 below.

Administration and management

Board of Directors

The table below sets out the names of the members of the current Board of Directors of EFI and their positions:

Paolo Carmosino	<i>Chairman</i>
Giampietro Barbiero	<i>Deputy Chairman</i>
Fabrizio Cosco	<i>Managing Director</i>
Christiane Hal	<i>Director</i>

The business address of all members of the Board of Directors is the registered office of EFI: eni finance international SA, rue Guimard 1A, 1040 Brussels, Belgium.

Relevant positions held by Board Members outside the Group

None of the Board Members holds relevant positions outside the Group.

Conflict of interest

As far as EFI is aware, there are no potential conflicts of interest between any duties of the members of the Board of Directors of EFI towards EFI and their private interests or other duties outside the Group.

Auditors

The financial statements of EFI as of and for the years ended 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2016 have been audited by Ernst & Young *Réviseurs d'Entreprises* SCCRL.

At the General Shareholder's Meeting of 5 April 2013, Ernst & Young *Réviseurs d'Entreprises* was appointed for the audit of EFI's statutory financial statements as of and for the years ending 31 December 2013, 31 December 2014 and 31 December 2015. At the General Shareholder's meeting of 1 April 2016, Ernst & Young *Réviseurs d'Entreprises* was appointed for the audit of EFI's statutory financial statements as of and for the years ending 31 December 2016, 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2018.

BELGIAN TAXATION

The following is a general description of the principal Belgian tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposal of the EFI Notes, and does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all the tax considerations that may be relevant to a decision to purchase, own or dispose of the EFI Notes. The following general description does not describe the tax treatment of securities held by individuals resident in Belgium for tax purposes.

The overview is based on the tax laws and practice of the Kingdom of Belgium in effect on the date of the Base Prospectus, which are subject to change, potentially with retrospective effect. However, without prejudice to the aforementioned, note that the Belgian government has recently announced its intention to (i) decrease the standard Belgian corporate income tax rate to 29.58% as from 1 January 2018 and to 25% as from 1 January 2020 onwards, and (ii) increase the tax on stock exchange transactions from 0.09% to 0.12% as from 1 January 2018 onwards. Potential investors in the EFI Notes should consult their tax advisers as to the Belgian and other tax consequences prior to the purchase, ownership and disposal of the Notes including, in particular, the effect of any state or local tax laws.

Withholding Tax

Withholding tax will be applicable to the EFI Notes at the rate of 30 per cent., subject to such relief as may be available under applicable domestic law or tax treaty provisions. In this regard, “interest” includes (i) periodic interest income, (ii) any amount paid by the Issuer in excess of the issue price (upon full or partial redemption whether or not on the maturity date, or upon purchase by the Issuer) and, (iii) if the EFI Notes qualify as “fixed income securities” (in the meaning of article 2, §1, 8° of the Belgian Income Tax Code of 1992, the **BITC 1992**), in the case of a realisation of the EFI Notes between two interest payment dates, the *pro rata* of accrued interest corresponding to the detention period.

However, all payments by or on behalf of EFI of principal and interest on EFI Notes may be made without deduction of withholding tax for Notes if and as long as at the moment of payment or attribution of interest they are held by eligible investors (the “**Eligible Investors**”) in an exempt securities account (an “**X-Account**”) with the NBB Securities Settlement System or with a participant in such system (a “**Participant**”).

Participants to the NBB Securities Settlement System must enter the EFI Notes which they hold on behalf of Eligible Investors in an X-Account.

Holding the EFI Notes through the NBB Securities Settlement System enables Eligible Investors to receive the gross interest income on their EFI Notes and to transfer EFI Notes on a gross basis.

Eligible Investors are those entities referred to in article 4 of the Belgian Royal Decree of 26 May 1994 on the deduction of withholding tax (“*Arrêté royal du 26 mai 1994 relatif à la perception et à la bonification du précompte mobilier*”/“*Koninklijk besluit van 26 mei 1994 over de inhouding en de vergoeding van de roerende voorheffing*”) which include, *inter alia*:

- (i) Belgian corporations subject to Belgian corporate income tax;
- (ii) institutions, associations or companies specified in article 2, §3 of the law of 9 July 1975 on the control of insurance companies other than those referred to in (i) and (iii) without prejudice to the application of article 262, 1° and 5° of the BITC 1992;
- (iii) state regulated institutions (“*institutions parastatales*”/“*parastatalen*”) for social security, or institutions which are assimilated therewith provided for in article 105, 2° of the Belgian Royal Decree

implementing the BITC 1992 (“*Arrêté royal d’exécution du code des impôts sur les revenus 1992*” / “*Koninklijk besluit tot invoering van het wetboek inkomstenbelastingen 1992*”, the **RD/BITC 1992**);

- (iv) non-resident savers provided for in article 105, 5° of the RD/BITC 1992;
- (v) investment funds recognised in the framework of pension savings provided for in article 115 of the RD/BITC 1992;
- (vi) tax payers provided for in article 227, 2° of the BITC 1992 which have used the income generating capital for the exercise of their professional activities in Belgium and which are subject to non-resident income tax pursuant to article 233 of the RD/BITC 1992;
- (vii) the Belgian State, in respect of investments which are exempt from withholding tax in accordance with article 265 of the BITC 1992;
- (viii) investment funds governed by foreign law which are an indivisible estate managed by a management company for the account of the participants, provided the fund units are not offered publicly in Belgium or traded in Belgium; and
- (ix) Belgian resident corporations not provided for under (i) when their activities exclusively or principally consist of the granting of credits and loans.

Eligible Investors do not include, *inter alia*:

- private individuals resident in Belgium for tax purposes;
- non-profit making organisations other than those mentioned under (ii) or (iii) above;
- non-incorporated Belgian collective investment schemes (“*fonds de placements*”/“*beleggingsfondsen*”) and similar foreign funds whose units are publicly offered or marketed in Belgium.

Participants to the NBB Securities Settlement System must keep the Notes which they hold on behalf of the non-Eligible Investors in a non-exempt securities account (an “**N-Account**”). In such instance, all payments of interest are subject to withholding tax, which is withheld by the NBB and paid to the Belgian Treasury.

Transfers of Notes between an X-Account and an N-Account give rise to certain adjustment of withholding tax:

- A transfer from an N-Account (to an X-Account or N-Account) gives rise to the payment by the transferor non-Eligible Investor to the NBB of withholding tax on the accrued fraction of interest calculated according to the rules laid down in the Belgian Royal Decree of 26 May 1994.
- A transfer (from an X-Account or N-Account) to an N-Account gives rise to the refund by the NBB to the transferee non-Eligible Investor of an amount equal to the withholding tax on the accrued fraction of interest calculated according to the rules laid down in the Belgian Royal Decree of 26 May 1994.
- Transfers of Bonds between two X-Accounts do not give rise to any adjustment of withholding tax.

Upon opening of an X-Account with the NBB Securities Settlement System or with a Participant, an Eligible Investor is required to provide a statement of its eligible status on a form approved by the Belgian Minister of Finance. There are no ongoing declaration requirements for Eligible Investors. However, Participants are required to make annual declarations to the NBB Securities Settlement System as to the eligible status of each investor for whom they hold EFI Notes in an X-Account. Such requirements do not apply in respect of Notes held by non-resident Eligible Investors in Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg in their capacity as

Participants to the NBB Securities Settlement System, or their sub-participants outside of Belgium, provided that Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg or their sub-participants only hold X-accounts and are able to identify the accountholder. An X-Account may be opened with a Participant by an intermediary (an “**Intermediary**”) in respect of Notes that the Intermediary holds for the account of its clients (the “**Beneficial Owners**”), provided that each Beneficial Owner is an Eligible Investor. In such a case, the Intermediary must deliver to the Participant a statement on a form approved by the Minister of Finance confirming that (i) the Intermediary is itself an Eligible Investor, and (ii) the Beneficial Owners holding their EFI Notes through it are also Eligible Investors.

Capital Gains and Income Tax

Belgian resident companies

Interest attributed or paid to companies which are Belgian residents for tax purposes, i.e. which are subject to Belgian corporate income tax (“*impôt des sociétés*” / “*vennootschapsbelasting*”), as well as capital gains realised upon the disposal of Notes are taxable at the ordinary corporate income tax rate of in principle 33.99 per cent. (or the relevant progressive corporate income tax rate(s) in the case of certain companies with limited profits). Capital losses realised upon the disposal of the Notes are in principle tax deductible.

Different rules apply to companies subject to a special tax regime, such as investment companies within the meaning of article 185bis of the BITC 1992.

Belgian resident legal entities

Belgian legal entities subject to Belgian legal entities tax (“*impôts des personnes morales*” / “*rechtspersonenbelasting*”) and which do not qualify as Eligible Investors will generally be subject to the Belgian withholding tax at a rate of 30%. This tax constitutes the final levy for them and, in principle, fully discharges their income tax liability.

Belgian legal entities which qualify as Eligible Investors and which consequently have received gross interest income are required to declare and pay the 30 per cent. withholding tax to the Belgian tax authorities.

Capital gains realised on the sale of the Notes are in principle tax exempt, unless the capital gains qualify as interest. Capital losses are in principle not tax deductible.

Belgian non residents

Noteholders who are not residents of Belgium for Belgian tax purposes and do not hold the EFI Notes through a Belgian establishment, will not incur or become liable for any Belgian tax on income or capital gains or any similar taxes by reason only of the acquisition, ownership or disposal of the Notes provided that they hold their EFI Notes in an X-Account.

Miscellaneous Taxes

The sale and acquisition of the Notes on the secondary market is subject to the Belgian tax on stock exchange transactions (“*Taxe sur les opérations de bourse*” / “*Taks op de beursverrichtingen*”) if (i) executed in Belgium through a professional intermediary, or (ii) deemed to be executed in Belgium, which is the case if the order is directly or indirectly made to a professional intermediary established outside of Belgium by legal entities for the account of their seat or establishment in Belgium.

The tax is generally due at a rate of 0.09% for debt securities on each sale and acquisition separately, with a maximum of EUR 1,300 per taxable transaction. A separate tax is due by each party to the transaction, and both taxes are collected by the professional intermediary. However, if the intermediary is established outside of

Belgium, the tax will in principle be due by the ordering legal entity, unless that entity can demonstrate that the tax has already been paid. Professional intermediaries established outside of Belgium can, subject to certain conditions and formalities, appoint a Belgian representative for tax purposes, which will be liable for the tax on stock exchange transactions in respect of the transactions executed through the professional intermediary.

A tax on repurchase transactions ("*Taxe sur les reports*" / "*Taks op reportverrichtingen*") at the rate of 0.085 per cent. will be due from each party to any such transaction entered into or settled in Belgium in which a stockbroker acts for either party (with a maximum amount of EUR 1,300 per transaction and per party).

However, neither of the taxes referred to above will be payable by exempt persons acting for their own account, including investors who are Belgian non-residents provided they deliver an affidavit to the financial intermediary in Belgium confirming their non-resident status and certain Belgian institutional investors, as defined in Article 126/1, 2° of the Code of various duties and taxes ("*Code des droits et taxes divers*", "*Wetboek diverse rechten en taksen*") for the taxes on stock exchange transactions and Article 139, second paragraph, of the same code for the tax on repurchase transactions.

The European Commission has published a draft Directive for a financial transaction tax (FTT). The draft directive currently stipulates that once the FTT enters into force, the participating Member States shall not maintain or introduce taxes on financial transactions other than the FTT (or VAT as provided in the Council Directive 2006/112/EC of November 28, 2006 on the common system of value added tax). For Belgium, the tax on stock exchange transactions should thus be abolished once the FTT enters into force. The proposal is still subject to negotiation between the participating Member States and therefore may be changed at any time.

Common reporting standard

Following recent international developments, the exchange of information will be governed by the Common Reporting Standard ("CRS"). On 29 October 2014, 51 jurisdictions signed the multilateral competent authority agreement (MCAA), which is a multilateral framework agreement to automatically exchange financial and personal information, with the subsequent bilateral exchanges coming into effect between those signatories that file the subsequent notifications.

More than 50 jurisdictions, including Belgium, have committed to a specific and ambitious timetable leading to the first automatic information exchanges in 2017, relating to income year 2016 ("early adopters").

Under CRS, financial institutions resident in a CRS country will be required to report, according to a due diligence standard, financial information with respect to reportable accounts, which includes interest, dividends, account balance or value, income from certain insurance products, sales proceeds from financial assets and other income generated with respect to assets held in the account or payments made with respect to the account. Reportable accounts include accounts held by individuals and entities (which includes trusts and foundations) with fiscal residence in another CRS country. The standard includes a requirement to look through passive entities to report on the relevant controlling persons.

On 9 December 2014, EU Member States adopted Directive 2014/107/EU on administrative cooperation in direct taxation ("**DAC2**"), which provides for mandatory automatic exchange of financial information as foreseen in CRS. DAC2 amends the previous Directive on administrative cooperation in direct taxation, Directive 2011/16/EU.

The mandatory automatic exchange of financial information by EU Member States as foreseen in DAC2 will at the latest take place as of 30 September 2017, except with regard to Austria. The mandatory automatic exchange of financial information by Austria will at the latest take place as of 30 September 2018.

The Belgian government has implemented said Directive 2014/107/EU, respectively the Common Reporting Standard, per the Law of 16 December 2015 regarding the exchange of information on financial accounts by Belgian financial institutions and by the Belgian tax administration, in the context of an automatic exchange of information on an international level and for tax purposes.

As a result of the Law of 16 December 2015, the mandatory automatic exchange of information applies in Belgium (i) as of income year 2016 (first information exchange in 2017) towards the EU Member States (including Austria, irrespective the fact that the automatic exchange of information by Austria towards other EU Member States is only foreseen as of income year 2017), (ii) as of income year 2014 (first information exchange in 2016) towards the US and (iii), with respect to any other non-EU States that have signed the MCAA, as of the respective date to be further determined by Royal Decree.

Investors who are in any doubt as to their position should consult their professional advisers.

ITALIAN TAXATION

The following is an overview of certain Italian tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of Eni Notes and EFI Notes (collectively, the “Notes”). It is an overview only and does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all the tax considerations which may be relevant to a decision to purchase, own or dispose of the Notes. The following overview does not discuss the treatment of securities that are held in connection with a permanent establishment or fixed base through which a holder carries on business or a profession in Italy.

The overview is based upon the tax laws and practice of Italy as in effect on the date of the Base Prospectus, which are subject to change, potentially with retrospective effect. Prospective investors in the Notes should consult their own advisers as to the Italian or other tax consequences of the purchase, beneficial ownership and disposition of the Notes including, in particular, the effect of any state or local tax laws.

Interest

Interest, premium and other income (including the difference between the redemption amount and the issue price) (hereinafter collectively referred to as “**Interest**”) received outside the conduct of a business activity is deemed to be received for Italian tax purposes at each interest payment date (in the amount actually paid) and also when it is implicitly included in the selling price of the Notes.

Interest received by Italian resident companies, commercial partnerships or individual entrepreneurs within the context of a business enterprise is taxable on an accrual basis.

Interest on the Eni Notes

Interest on the Eni Notes received by Italian resident companies, commercial partnerships or individual entrepreneurs within the context of a business enterprise is included in the taxable base for the purposes of corporate income tax (*imposta sul reddito delle società*, “**IRES**”), currently at 24 per cent. (increased by a 3.5 per cent. surtax applied to banks and financial entities), and individual income tax (*imposta sul reddito delle persone fisiche*, “**IRPEF**”, at progressive rates) and — under certain circumstances — of the regional tax on productive activities (*imposta regionale sulle attività produttive*, “**IRAP**”, at the generally applicable rate of 3.9 per cent.; banks or other financial institutions and insurance companies will be subject to IRAP at the special rate of 4.65 per cent. and 5.9 respectively. Regions may vary the IRAP rate of up to 0.92 per cent. Interest on the Eni Notes that are not deposited with an authorised intermediary, received by the above persons is subject to a 26 per cent. substitute tax levied as provisional tax.

Interest on the Eni Notes is subject to a 26 per cent. substitute tax if the recipient is included among the following categories of Italian residents: (a) individuals holding the Eni Notes not in connection with entrepreneurial activity (unless they have entrusted the management of the Notes to an authorised intermediary and have opted for the asset management regime (“*risparmio gestito*” regime) according to Article 7 of Italian Legislative Decree No. 461 of 21 November 1997, as amended (“**Decree No. 461**”), (b) non-commercial partnerships, (c) a private or public institution not carrying out mainly or exclusively commercial activities or (d) investors that are exempt from IRES. Where the resident holders of the Eni Notes described above under (a) and (c) are engaged in an entrepreneurial activity to which the Notes are connected, the 26 per cent. substitute tax applies as a provisional income tax and may be recovered as deduction from Italian income tax due.

Subject to certain limitations and requirements (including a minimum holding period), Italian resident individuals not acting in connection with an entrepreneurial activity may be exempt from any income taxation, including the *imposta sostitutiva*, on Interest if the Notes are included in a long-term savings account (*piano di risparmio a lungo termine*) that meets the requirements set forth in Article 1, paragraph 100-114 of Law No. 232 of 11 December 2016 (“**Law No. 232**”).

Italian resident individuals holding the Eni Notes not in connection with entrepreneurial activity who have opted for the asset management regime are subject to a 26 per cent. annual substitute tax on the increase in value of the managed assets (which increase would include Interest accrued on the Notes) accrued at the end of each tax year (the “**Asset Management Tax**”). Interest accrued on the Eni Notes held by Italian investment funds, foreign open-ended investment funds authorised to market their securities in Italy pursuant to the Law Decree No. 476 of 6 June 1956 converted into Law No. 786 of 25 July 1956 (the “**Funds**” and each a “**Fund**”), and *società di investimento a capitale variabile* (“**SICAV**”) is not subject to such substitute tax but is included in the management result of the Fund or SICAV. The Fund or SICAV will not be subject to taxation on such results, but a withholding tax of 26 per cent. may apply on income of the Fund or SICAV derived by unitholders or shareholders through distribution and/or redemption or disposal of the units and shares.

Interest on the Eni Notes held by real estate funds to which the provisions of Law Decree No. 351 of 25 September 2001, as subsequently amended, apply, or a SICAF is not subject to any substitute tax nor to any other income tax in the hands of the fund or SICAF. The income of the real estate fund or of the SICAF is subject to tax, in the hands of the unitholder, depending on status and percentage of participation, or, when earned by the fund, through distribution and/or upon redemption or disposal of the units.

Interest on the Eni Notes held by pension funds (subject to the regime provided for by Article 17 of the Italian Legislative Decree No. 252 of 5 December 2005) and deposited with an authorised intermediary, is not subject to substitute tax but is included in the aggregate income of the pension funds which is subject to a substitute tax at the rate of 20 per cent. on the increase in value of the managed assets accrued at the end of each tax year (which increase would include Interest accrued on the Notes).

According to Article 6, paragraph 1, of Legislative Decree No. 239 of 1 April 1996 (“**Decree 239**”), payments of Interest in respect of the Eni Notes are not subject to the 26 per cent. substitute tax if made to a beneficial owner who is a non-Italian resident beneficial owner of the Eni Notes with no permanent establishment in Italy to which the Notes are effectively connected, provided that:

- (a) such beneficial owners is resident for tax purposes in a country included in the White List States (as defined below);
- (b) the Eni Notes are deposited directly or indirectly (i) with a bank, fiduciary company, “*società di intermediazione mobiliare*” (so-called “**SIM**”) and other qualified entities resident in Italy, (ii) with the Italian permanent establishment of a non-resident bank or brokerage company which is electronically connected with the Italian Ministry of Finance, or (iii) with a non-resident entity or company which has an account with a centralised clearance system (such as Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg) which is in contact via computer with the Italian Ministry of Economy and Finance;
- (c) such beneficial owner file with the relevant depository a self-statement in due time stating, *inter alia*, that he or she is resident, for tax purposes, of a state mentioned in (a) above that allows for an adequate exchange of information. The self-statement, which must comply with the requirements set forth by Ministerial Decree of 12 December 2001, is valid until withdrawn or revoked. The self-statement is not required for non-Italian resident investors that are international entities and organisations established in accordance with international agreements ratified in Italy and Central Banks or entities which manage, *inter alia*, the official reserves of a foreign state; and (d) the banks or brokers mentioned above receive all necessary information to identify the non-resident beneficial owner of the deposited Notes, and all the necessary information in order to determine the amount of Interest that such beneficial owner is entitled to receive.
- (d) Non-resident holders are subject to the 26 per cent. substitute tax on Interest if any of the above conditions (a), (b), (c) or (d) is not satisfied.

Decree 239 also provides for additional exemptions from the substitute tax for payments of Interest in respect of the notes made to (i) international entities and organisations established in accordance with international agreements ratified in Italy; (ii) certain foreign institutional investors established in countries which allow for an adequate exchange of information with Italy; and (iii) Central Banks or entities which manage, *inter alia*, the official reserves of a foreign State.

The countries allowing an adequate exchange of information with the Italian tax authorities are currently identified by Ministerial Decree of 4 September 1996, as amended and supplemented from time to time (“**White List States**”).

Non-resident holders of the Eni Notes who are subject to substitute tax might, nevertheless, be eligible for a total or partial relief under an applicable tax treaty between his or her country of residence and the Republic of Italy.

Interest on the EFI Notes

Interest on the EFI Notes received by Italian resident companies, commercial partnerships or individual entrepreneurs holding the EFI Notes in connection with entrepreneurial activity is included in the taxable base for the purposes of IRES, IRPEF and at the rates and in the circumstances discussed in “*Interest on the Eni Notes*” above.

Interest on the EFI Notes is subject to a 26 per cent. substitute tax if it is received by recipients who are included among the following categories of Italian residents: (a) individuals holding the Eni Notes not in connection with entrepreneurial activity (unless they have entrusted the management of the Notes to an authorised intermediary and have opted for the asset management regime according to Article 7 of Decree No. 461), (b) non-commercial partnerships, (c) private or public institutions not carrying out mainly or exclusively commercial activities, or (d) investors that are exempt from IRES. Where the resident holders of the EFI Notes described above under (a) and (c) are engaged in an entrepreneurial activity to which the Notes are connected, the 26 per cent. substitute tax applies as a provisional income tax and may be recovered as deduction from Italian income tax due.

Subject to certain limitations and requirements (including a minimum holding period), Italian resident individuals not acting in connection with an entrepreneurial activity may be exempt from any income taxation, including the *imposta sostitutiva*, on Interest if the Notes are included in a long-term savings account (*piano di risparmio a lungo termine*) that meets the requirements set forth in Article 1, paragraph 100-114 of Law No. 232.

Interest accrued on the EFI Notes held by Funds and SICAVs is not subject to such substitute tax but is included in the management result of the Fund or SICAV. The Fund or SICAV will not be subject to taxation on such results, but a withholding tax of 26 per cent. may apply on income of the Fund or SICAV derived by unitholders or shareholders through distribution and/or redemption or disposal of the units and shares.

Interest on the EFI Notes held by pension funds (subject to the regime provided for by Article 17 of the Italian Legislative Decree No. 252 of 5 December 2005) and deposited with an authorised intermediary is not subject to substitute tax but is included in the aggregate income of the pension funds which is subject to a substitute tax at the rate of 20 per cent. on the increase in value of the managed assets accrued at the end of each tax year (which increase would include Interest accrued on the Notes).

Interest on the EFI Notes held by real estate funds or SICAF is not subject to tax in the hands of the fund or SICAF. The income of the fund or SICAF is subject to tax, in the hands of the unitholder, depending on status and percentage of participation, or, when earned by the fund, through distribution and/or upon redemption or disposal of the units.

Interest on the EFI Notes received by non-Italian resident beneficial owners is not subject to taxation in Italy.

If Notes issued by EFI and beneficially owned by non Italian residents are deposited with an Italian bank or other resident intermediary (or permanent establishment in Italy of foreign intermediary) or are sold through an Italian intermediary (or permanent establishment in Italy of foreign intermediary) or in any case an Italian resident Intermediary (or permanent establishment in Italy of foreign Intermediary) intervenes in the payment of Interest on such EFI Notes, to ensure payment of Interest without application of Italian taxation a non Italian resident Noteholder may be required to produce to the Italian bank or other intermediary a self-statement stating that he or she is not resident in Italy for tax purposes.

Capital gains

A 26 per cent. substitute tax is applicable on capital gains realised on the disposal of Notes by Noteholders included among the following categories of Italian residents: (a) individuals holding the Eni Notes not in connection with entrepreneurial activity (unless they have entrusted the management of the Notes to an authorised intermediary and have opted for the asset management regime (“*regime del risparmio gestito*”) according to Article 7 of Decree No. 461), (b) non-commercial partnerships, (c) private or public institutions not carrying out mainly or exclusively commercial activities or (d) investors that are exempt from IRES.

Subject to certain limitations and requirements (including a minimum holding period), capital gains in respect of Notes realized upon sale, transfer or redemption by Italian resident individuals holding the Notes not in connection with an entrepreneurial activity may be exempt from taxation, including the 26 per cent. *imposta sostitutiva*, if the Notes are included in a long-term individual savings account (*piano individuale di risparmio a lungo termine*) pursuant Article 1, paragraph 100 – 114, of Law No. 232.

Italian resident companies, commercial partnerships or individual entrepreneurs holding the Notes in connection with entrepreneurial activity are subject to two different tax regimes on capital gains arising on the disposal of Notes. If the Notes are accounted for as a fixed asset in the balance sheet of the investors, the gains will form part of the aggregate income subject to IRES. The gains are calculated as the difference between the acquisition cost and the sale price. The gains may be taxed in equal instalments over five fiscal years if the Notes have been accounted for as fixed assets in the balance sheets relating to the three tax years preceding the tax year during which the disposal is effected. If the Notes are accounted for as stock-intrade, corporate investors will be subject to IRES on an amount calculated with reference to the sale price and the variation of the stock. In this case, banks or other financial institutions and insurance companies will be subject to IRAP at the special rate of 4.65 per cent. and 5.9 per cent. respectively. Regions may vary the IRAP rate of up to 0.92 per cent.

Capital gains realised on the Notes held by Funds and SICAV are not subject to such substitute tax but are included in the management result of the Fund or SICAV. The Fund or SICAV will not be subject to taxation on such results, but a withholding tax of 26 per cent. may apply on income of the Fund or SICAV derived by unitholders or shareholders through distribution and/or redemption or disposal of the units and shares.

Capital gains on the Notes held by real estate funds to which the provisions of Law Decree No. 1 of 25 September 2001, as subsequently amended, apply, or SICAF is not subject to any substitute tax nor to any other income tax in the hands of the fund or SICAF. The income of the fund or SICAF is subject to tax, in the hands of the unitholder, depending on status and percentage of participation, or, when earned by the fund, through distribution and/or upon redemption or disposal of the units.

Capital gains on the Notes held by Italian resident pension funds (subject to the regime provided for by article 17 of the Italian Legislative Decree No. 252), are not subject to a 26 per cent. substitute tax, but will be included in the aggregate income of the pension funds which is subject to a substitute tax at the rate of 20 per cent. on

the increase in value of the managed assets accrued at the end of each tax year (which increase would include Interest accrued on the Notes).

Capital gains realised by non-Italian residents without a permanent establishment in Italy to which the Notes are effectively connected through the sale for consideration or redemption of Notes are exempt from taxation in Italy to the extent that the Notes are traded on a regulated market in Italy or abroad and in certain cases subject to prompt filing of required documentation (in particular, a self-declaration of non-residence in Italy for tax purposes) with Italian qualified intermediaries (or permanent establishments in Italy of foreign intermediaries) with whom the Notes are deposited, even if the Notes are held in Italy and regardless of the provisions set forth by any applicable double tax treaty.

Where the Notes are not listed on a regulated market in Italy or abroad:

- (a) pursuant to the provisions of Decree No. 461 non-Italian resident beneficial owners of the Notes with no permanent establishment in Italy to which the Notes are effectively connected are exempt from the substitute tax in the Republic of Italy on any capital gains realised upon sale for consideration or redemption of the Notes if they are resident, for tax purposes, in a White List State. Under these circumstances, if non-Italian residents without a permanent establishment in Italy to which the Notes are effectively connected elect for the asset management regime or are subject to the administered savings regime (“*regime del risparmio amministrato*”) regime, exemption from Italian capital gains tax will apply upon condition that they file in time with the authorised financial intermediary an appropriate self-declaration stating that they meet the requirement indicated above. The same exemption applies where the beneficial owners of the Notes are (i) international entities or organisations established in accordance with international agreements ratified by Italy; (ii) certain foreign institutional investors established in countries which allow for an adequate exchange of information with Italy; or (iii) Central Banks or entities which manage, *inter alia*, the official reserves of a foreign State; and
- (b) in any event, non-Italian resident individuals or entities without a permanent establishment in Italy to which the Notes are effectively connected that may benefit from a double taxation treaty with Italy, providing that capital gains realised upon sale or redemption of Notes are to be taxed only in the country of tax residence of the recipient, will not be subject to substitute tax in Italy on any capital gains realised upon sale for consideration or redemption of Notes.

Under these circumstances, if non Italian residents without a permanent establishment in Italy to which the Notes are effectively connected elect for the asset management regime or are subject to the administered savings regime, exemption from Italian capital gains tax will apply upon condition that they promptly file with the Italian authorised financial intermediary a self statement attesting that all the requirements for the application of the relevant double taxation treaty are met.

Payments under the Guarantee

There is no direct authority on the point regarding the Italian tax regime of payments made by Eni under the guarantee. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that the Italian revenue authorities will not assert an alternative treatment of such payments than that set forth herein or that the Italian court would not sustain such an alternative treatment.

With respect to payments made to certain Italian resident Noteholders by Eni as a Guarantor in respect of the Notes, in accordance with one interpretation of Italian tax law, any such payments may be subject to Italian withholding tax at the rate of 26 per cent., levied as provisional tax, pursuant to Presidential Decree No. 600 of 29 September 1973, as amended. Double taxation conventions entered into by Italy may apply allowing for a lower (or in certain cases nil) rate of withholding tax in case of payments to non-Italian residents.

In accordance with another interpretation, any such payment made by Eni as a Guarantor should be treated, in certain circumstances, as a payment by the issuer and made subject to the tax treatment described under “*Interest on the EFI Notes*” above.

Eni will not be liable to pay any additional amounts to Noteholders under the Guarantee in relation to any such withholding tax if such tax were to apply to any amounts payable in respect of EFI Notes. Eni will not be liable to pay any amount in relation to stamp duty payable on transfers of any Notes within the Republic of Italy.

Transfer Tax

Under certain circumstances, the transfer deed may be subject to registration tax at the euro 200.00 flat rate.

Inheritance and Gift Tax

The transfer of any valuable assets (including the Notes) as a result of death or donation (or other transfers for no consideration) and the creation of liens on such assets for a specific purpose are taxed as follows:

- (a) 4 per cent. if the transfer is made to spouses and direct descendants or ancestors; in this case, the transfer is subject to tax on the value exceeding euro 1,000,000 (per beneficiary);
- (b) 6 per cent. if the transfer is made to brothers and sisters; in this case, the transfer is subject to the tax on the value exceeding euro 100,000 (per beneficiary);
- (c) 6 per cent. if the transfer is made to relatives up to the fourth degree, to persons related by direct affinity as well as to persons related by collateral affinity up to the third degree;
- (d) 8 per cent. in all other cases.

If the transfer is made in favour of persons with severe disabilities, the tax applies on the value exceeding euro 1,500,000.

Moreover, an anti-avoidance rule is provided by Law No. 383 of 18 October 2001 for any gift of assets (such as the Notes) which, if sold for consideration, would give rise to capital gains subject to the substitute tax (*imposta sostitutiva*) provided for by Decree No. 461 of 21 November 1997. In particular, if the donee sells the Notes for consideration within five years from the receipt thereof as a gift, the donee is required to pay the relevant *imposta sostitutiva* on capital gains as if the gift has never taken place.

Stamp duty

According to Article 19(1) of Decree No. 201 of 6 December 2011 (“**Decree No. 201/2011**”), a proportional stamp duty applies on an annual basis to any periodic reporting communications which may be sent by a financial intermediary to their clients in respect of any Notes which may be deposited with such financial intermediary in Italy. The stamp duty applies at a rate of 0.2 per cent. and it cannot exceed €14,000 for taxpayers which are not individuals. This stamp duty is determined on the basis of the market value or — if no market value figure is available — the nominal value or redemption amount of the Notes.

The statement is considered to be sent at least once a year, even for instruments for which is not mandatory nor the deposit nor the release or the drafting of the statement. In case of reporting periods of less than 12 months, the stamp duty is payable on a pro-rata basis.

Based on the wording of the law and the implementing decree issued by the Italian Ministry of Economy on 24 May 2012, the stamp duty applies to any investor who is a client (as defined in the regulations issued by the Bank of Italy on 9 February 2011) of an entity that exercises in any form a banking, financial or insurance activity within the Italian territory.

Wealth tax on financial assets deposited abroad

According to Article 19 of Decree No. 201/2011, Italian resident individuals holding financial assets — including the Notes — outside of the Italian territory are required to pay a wealth tax at the rate of 0.2 per cent. This tax is calculated on the market value at the end of the relevant year or — if no market value figure is available — on the nominal value or redemption value, or in the case the nominal or redemption values cannot be determined, on the purchase value of any financial asset (including the Notes) held outside of the Italian territory.

Tax monitoring obligations

Pursuant to Law Decree No. 167 of 28 June 1990, converted by Law No. 227 of 4 August 1990, as amended by Law No. 97 of 6 August 2013 and subsequently amended by Law No. 50 of 28 March 2014, individuals, non-profit entities and certain partnerships (*società semplici* or similar partnerships in accordance with Article 5 of Presidential Decree No. 917 of 22 December 1986) resident in Italy who hold investments abroad or have financial activities abroad must, in certain circumstances, disclose the aforesaid to the Italian tax authorities in their income tax return (or, in case the income tax return is not due, in a proper form that must be filed within the same time as prescribed for the income tax return). The requirement applies also where the persons above, being not the direct holder of the financial instruments, are the actual owner of the instrument.

Furthermore, the above reporting requirement is not required to comply with respect to Notes deposited for management with qualified Italian financial intermediaries, with respect to contracts entered into through their intervention, upon condition that the items of income derived from the Notes have been subject to tax by the same intermediaries and with respect to foreign investments which are only composed by deposits and/or bank accounts when their aggregate value never exceeds a €15,000 threshold throughout the year.

LUXEMBOURG TAXATION

The statements herein regarding withholding tax considerations in Luxembourg are based on the laws in force in the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg as of the date of this Base Prospectus and are subject to any changes in law. The following overview does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all the Luxembourg tax considerations which may be relevant to a decision to purchase, own or dispose of the Notes. Each prospective holder or beneficial owner of the Notes should consult its tax adviser as to the Luxembourg tax consequences of the ownership and disposition of the Notes.

General

Under Luxembourg tax law currently in effect and subject to the exceptions below, there is no Luxembourg withholding tax on payments of interest (including accrued but unpaid interest).

In accordance with the law of 23 December 2005, as amended, interest payments made by Luxembourg paying agents to Luxembourg individual residents are currently subject to a 20 per cent. withholding tax.

Such withholding tax will be in full discharge of income tax if the beneficial owner is an individual acting in the course of the management of his/her private wealth. Responsibility for withholding such tax will be assumed by the Luxembourg paying agent. Payments of interest under the Notes coming within the scope of the Luxembourg law of 23 December 2005, as amended, would currently be subject to a withholding tax of 20%.

Further, Luxembourg resident individuals acting in the course of the management of their private wealth, who are the beneficial owners of interest or similar income made or ascribed by a paying agent established outside Luxembourg in a Member State of the European Union or the European Economic Area may also opt for a final 20% levy, providing full discharge of Luxembourg income tax. In such case, the final levy is calculated on the same amounts as the withholding tax for payments made by Luxembourg resident paying agents. The option for the final levy must cover all interest payments made by the paying agents to the Luxembourg resident beneficial owner during the entire civil year. Responsibility for the declaration and the payment of the final levy is assumed by the individual resident beneficial owner of the interest or similar income.

TAXATION — FATCA WITHHOLDING

Pursuant to certain provisions of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, commonly known as FATCA, a “foreign financial institution” may be required to withhold on certain payments it makes (“foreign passthru payments”) to persons that fail to meet certain certification, reporting, or related requirements. A number of jurisdictions (including Italy and Belgium) have entered into, or have agreed in substance to, intergovernmental agreements with the United States to implement FATCA (“IGAs”), which modify the way in which FATCA applies in their jurisdictions. Certain aspects of the application of the FATCA provisions and IGAs to instruments such as the Notes, including whether withholding would ever be required pursuant to FATCA or an IGA with respect to foreign passthru payments on instruments such as the Notes, are uncertain and may be subject to change. Even if withholding would be required pursuant to FATCA or an IGA with respect to foreign passthru payments on instruments such as the Notes, such withholding would not apply prior to 1 January 2019. Holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding how these rules may apply to their investment in the Notes. In the event any withholding would be required pursuant to FATCA or an IGA with respect to payments on the Notes, no person will be required to pay additional amounts as a result of the withholding.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

Overview of Distribution Agreement

Subject to the terms and conditions (including certain conditions precedent) contained in a Distribution Agreement dated 5 October 2017 (as amended or supplemented) (the “**Distribution Agreement**”) between the Issuers, the Guarantor, the Permanent Dealers and the Arranger, the Notes will be offered on a continual basis by the Issuers to the Permanent Dealers. However, each Issuer has reserved the right to sell Notes directly on its own behalf to Dealers that are not Permanent Dealers. The Notes may be resold at prevailing market prices, or at prices related thereto, at the time of such resale, as determined by the relevant Dealer. The Notes may also be sold by the Issuers through the Dealers, acting as agents of the relevant Issuer. The Distribution Agreement also provides for Notes to be issued in syndicated Tranches that are jointly and severally underwritten by two or more Dealers.

The relevant Issuer will pay each relevant Dealer a commission as agreed between them in respect of Notes subscribed by it. Each Issuer and the Guarantor have agreed to reimburse the Arranger for certain of its expenses incurred in connection with the establishment and update of the Programme and the Dealers for certain of their activities in connection with the Programme. The commissions in respect of an issue of Notes on a syndicated basis will be stated in the relevant Final Terms.

Each Issuer and the Guarantor (as regards EFI and itself in its capacity as Issuer and Guarantor) have agreed jointly and severally to indemnify the Dealers against certain liabilities in connection with the offer and sale of the Notes. The Distribution Agreement entitles the Dealers to terminate any agreement that they make to subscribe Notes in certain circumstances prior to payment for such Notes being made to the Issuer.

Selling Restrictions

United States

Without prejudice to the section entitled “General” below, the Notes have not been and will not be registered under the Securities Act, and may not be offered or sold within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons, except in certain transactions exempt from the registration requirements of the Securities Act. Terms used in this paragraph have the meanings given to them by Regulation S under the Securities Act.

Bearer Notes having a maturity of more than one year are subject to U.S. tax law requirements and may not be offered, sold or delivered within the United States or its possessions or to a U.S. person, except in certain transactions permitted by U.S. tax regulations. Terms used in this paragraph have the meanings given to them by the Code and regulations thereunder.

Each Dealer has represented and agreed that, except as permitted by the Distribution Agreement, it will not offer, sell or deliver the Notes of any identifiable Tranche (i) as part of their distribution at any time or (ii) otherwise until 40 days after completion of the distribution of such Tranche as determined, and certified to the relevant Issuer, by the Fiscal Agent or, in the case of Notes issued on a syndicated basis, the Lead Manager, within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons, and it will have sent to each Dealer to which it sells Notes during the distribution compliance period as defined by Regulation S under the Securities Act a confirmation or other notice setting forth the restrictions on offers and sales of the Notes within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons.

The Notes are being offered and sold outside the United States to non-U.S. persons in reliance upon Regulation S.

In addition, until 40 days after the commencement of the offering for any Tranche, an offer or sale of Notes within the United States by any Dealer (whether or not participating in the offering) may violate the registration requirements of the Securities Act.

This Base Prospectus has been prepared by the Issuers for use in connection with the offer and sale of the Notes outside the United States. The relevant Issuer and the Dealers reserve the right to reject any offer to purchase the Notes, in whole or in part, for any reason. This Base Prospectus does not constitute an offer to any person in the United States. Distribution of this Base Prospectus by any non-U.S. person outside the United States to any U.S. person or to any other person within the United States, is unauthorised and any disclosure without the prior written consent of the Issuer of any of its contents to any such U.S. person or other person within the United States, is prohibited.

Prohibition of Sales to EEA Retail Investors

From 1 January 2018, each Dealer has represented and agreed that it has not offered, sold or otherwise made available and will not offer, sell or otherwise make available any Notes which are the subject of the offering contemplated by this Base Prospectus as completed by the Final Terms in relation thereto to any retail investor in the European Economic Area.

For the purposes of this provision the expression "retail investor" means a person who is one (or more) of the following:

- (i) a retail client as defined in point (11) of Article 4(1) of Directive 2014/65/EU (as amended, "**MiFID II**"); or
- (ii) a customer within the meaning of Directive 2002/92/EC (as amended), where that customer would not qualify as a professional client as defined in point (10) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II.

Prohibition of sales to Consumers

Each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that it has not offered or sold and it will not offer or sell the Notes to, consumers (*consumenten/consommateurs*) within the meaning of the Belgian Code of Economic Law (*Wetboek van economisch recht/Code de droit économique*).

United Kingdom

Without prejudice to the section entitled "General" below, in relation to each Tranche of Notes, each Dealer subscribing for or purchasing such Notes has represented and agreed and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree that:

- (x) it has complied and will comply with all applicable provisions of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (the "**FSMA**") with respect to anything done by it in relation to any Notes in, from or otherwise involving the United Kingdom; and
- (xi) it has only communicated or caused to be communicated and will only communicate or cause to be communicated any invitation or inducement to engage in investment activity (within the meaning of section 21 of the FSMA) received by it in connection with the issue or sale of such Notes in circumstances in which section 21(1) of the FSMA does not apply to the Issuer or the Guarantor.

Republic of Italy

The offering of the Notes has not been registered with the *Commissione Nazionale per le Società e la Borsa* ("**CONSOB**") pursuant to Italian securities legislation and, accordingly, no Notes may be offered, sold or delivered, nor may copies of this Base Prospectus or of any other document relating to any Notes to be

distributed in the Republic of Italy, except, in accordance with any Italian securities, tax and other applicable laws and regulations.

Without prejudice to the section entitled “General” below, each Dealer has represented, warranted and agreed that it has not offered, sold or delivered, and will not offer, sell or deliver any Notes nor distribute any copies of this Base Prospectus or any other document relating to the Notes in the Republic of Italy, except:

- (a) to qualified investors (*investitori qualificati*) as defined pursuant to Article 100 of Legislative Decree No. 58 of 24 February 1998 (the “**Financial Services Act**”) and Article 34-*ter*, paragraph 1, letter (b) of CONSOB regulation No. 11971 of 14 May 1999, as amended from time to time (the “**Issuers Regulation**”); or
- (b) in other circumstances which are exempted from the rules on public offerings pursuant to Article 100 of the Financial Services Act and Issuers Regulation.

In any event, any offer, sale or delivery of the Notes or distribution of copies of this Base Prospectus or any other document relating to the Notes in the Republic of Italy under paragraphs (a) or (b) above must be:

- (i) made by an investment firm, bank or financial intermediary permitted to conduct such activities in the Republic of Italy in accordance with the Financial Services Act, Legislative Decree No. 385 of 1 September 1993 (the “**Banking Act**”) and CONSOB Regulation No. 16190 of 29 October 2007, all as amended from time to time;
- (ii) in compliance with Article 129 of the Banking Act, as amended from time to time, and the implementing guidelines of the Bank of Italy, as amended from time to time; and
- (iii) in compliance with any other applicable laws and regulations, including any limitation or requirement which may be imposed from time to time by CONSOB or the Bank of Italy or any other competent authority.

Belgium

This Base Prospectus and any offering materials relating to the Notes have not been and will not be notified to, and have not been and will not be approved or reviewed by, the Belgian Financial Services and Markets Authority (*Autorité des Services et Marchés Financiers/Autoriteit voor Financiële Diensten en Markten*) (the “Belgian FSMA”). The Belgian FSMA has not and will not comment on the accuracy or adequacy of any such materials and has not and will not recommend the purchase of the Notes.

Without prejudice to the section entitled “General” below, the Notes may not be distributed, directly or indirectly, to any individual or legal entity, in Belgium by way of an offer of securities to the public, as defined in Article 3 §1 of the Belgian Law of 16 June 2006 on public offerings of securities and the admission of securities to trading on regulated markets (*Loi relative aux offres publiques d’instruments de placement et aux admissions d’instruments de placement à la négociation sur des marchés réglementés/Wet op de openbare aanbieding van beleggingsinstrumenten en de toelating van beleggingsinstrumenten tot de verhandeling op een gereglementeerde markt*), as amended or replaced from time to time (the “Belgian Prospectus Law”), save in those circumstances set out in Article 3 §2, 3 §3 and 3 §4 of the Belgian Prospectus Law and each of the Dealers has represented and agreed that it has not advertised, offered, sold or resold, transferred or delivered and will not advertise, offer, sell, resell, transfer or deliver the Notes, directly or indirectly, to any individual or legal entity in Belgium other than to qualified investors as defined in Article 10 of the Belgian Prospectus Law acting for their own account; or to investors required to invest a minimum of euro 100,000 (per investor and per transaction); or in any other circumstances set out in Article 3 §2, 3 §3 and 3 §4 of the Belgian Prospectus Law.

The Netherlands

Each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that it will not make an offer of Notes other than Notes that are to be admitted to trading on a regulated market within the EEA, to the public in the Netherlands in reliance on Article 3(2) of the Prospectus Directive unless (i) such offer is made exclusively to persons or entities which are qualified investors as defined in the Dutch Financial Supervision Act or (ii) standard exemption wording and a logo is disclosed as required by Section 5:20(5) of the Dutch Financial Supervision Act, and provided in each case that no such offer of Notes shall require the Issuer or any Dealer to publish a prospectus pursuant to Article 3 of the Prospectus Directive or supplement a prospectus pursuant to Article 16 of the Prospectus Directive.

Japan

The Notes have not been and will not be registered under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act of Japan (Act No. 25 of 1948, as amended, the “**Financial Instruments and Exchange Act**”). Without prejudice to the section entitled “General” below, each of the Dealers has represented and agreed that it has not, directly or indirectly, offered or sold and will not, directly or indirectly, offer or sell any Notes in Japan or to, or for the benefit of, any resident of Japan (which term as used herein means any person resident in Japan, including any corporation or other entity organised under the laws of Japan) or to others for re-offering or re-sale, directly or indirectly, in Japan or to, or for the benefit of, any resident of Japan except pursuant to an exemption from the registration requirements of, and otherwise in compliance with, the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act and other relevant laws and regulations of Japan.

General

EFI Notes may only be held by or offered and sold to Qualifying Investors.

These selling restrictions may be modified by the agreement of the relevant Issuer, the Guarantor and the Dealers following a change in a relevant law, regulation or directive. Any such modification will be set out in the Final Terms issued in respect of the issue of Notes to which it relates or in a supplement to this Base Prospectus.

No action has been taken in any jurisdiction that would permit a public offering of any of the Notes, or possession or distribution of the Base Prospectus or any other offering material or any Final Terms, in any country or jurisdiction where action for that purpose is required.

Each Dealer has represented, warranted and agreed that it shall, to the best of its knowledge having made all reasonable enquiries, comply with all relevant laws, regulations and directives in each jurisdiction in which it purchases, offers, sells or delivers Notes or has in its possession or distributes the Base Prospectus, any other offering material or any Final Terms and none of the Issuers, the Guarantor or any other Dealer shall have responsibility therefor.

FORM OF FINAL TERMS

[PROHIBITION OF SALES TO EEA RETAIL INVESTORS – The Notes are not intended], from 1 January 2018,] to be offered, sold or otherwise made available to and[, with effect from such date,] should not be offered, sold or otherwise made available to any retail investor in the European Economic Area (“EEA”). For these purposes, a retail investor means a person who is one (or more) of: (i) a retail client as defined in point (11) of Article 4(1) of Directive 2014/65/EU (“MiFID II”); (ii) a customer within the meaning of Directive 2002/92/EC (“IMD”), where that customer would not qualify as a professional client as defined in point (10) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II; or (iii) not a qualified investor as defined in Directive 2003/71/EC (as amended, the “Prospectus Directive”). Consequently, no key information document required by Regulation (EU) No 1286/2014 (the “PRIIPs Regulation”) for offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the EEA has been prepared and therefore offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the EEA may be unlawful under the PRIIPs Regulation.]

FINAL TERMS DATED [●]

[Eni S.p.A./eni finance international SA]

Issue of [Aggregate Nominal Amount of Tranche] [Title of Notes]

[Guaranteed by Eni S.p.A.]

under the euro 20,000,000,000

Euro Medium Term Note Programme

with a maturity of more than 12 months from the date of original issue

PART A — CONTRACTUAL TERMS

Terms used herein shall be deemed to be defined as such for the purposes of the Conditions set forth in the Base Prospectus dated 5 October 2017 [and the Supplement(s) to the Base Prospectus dated [●]] which [together] constitute[s] a base prospectus for the purposes of Directive 2003/71/EC (and amendments thereto, including Directive 2010/73/EU) (the “**Prospectus Directive**”). This document constitutes the Final Terms of the Notes described herein for the purposes of Article 5.4 of the Prospectus Directive and must be read in conjunction with such Base Prospectus [as so supplemented]. Full information on the Issuer [and the Guarantor] and the offer of the Notes is only available on the basis of the combination of these Final Terms and the Base Prospectus. [The Base Prospectus [and the Supplement(s) to the Base Prospectus] [is] [are] available for viewing at the offices of the Paying and Transfer Agent in Luxembourg.]¹ The Base Prospectus and, in the case of Notes listed on the official list of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and admitted to trading on the regulated market of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange in compliance with the requirements of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, these Final Terms will also be published on the website of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange (*www.bourse.lu*).

The following alternative language applies if the first tranche of an issue which is being increased was issued under a Base Prospectus with an earlier date.

Terms used herein shall be deemed to be defined as such for the purposes of the Conditions (the “**Conditions**”) set forth in the Base Prospectus dated 6 October 2016. This document constitutes the Final Terms of the Notes described herein for the purposes of Article 5.4 of Directive 2003/71/EC (and amendments thereto, including Directive 2010/73/EU) (the “**Prospectus Directive**”) and must be read in conjunction with the Base Prospectus dated 5 October 2017 [and the Supplement(s) to the Base Prospectus dated [●]], which [together] constitute[s]

a base prospectus for the purposes of the Prospectus Directive, save in respect of the Conditions which are extracted from the Base Prospectus dated 6 October 2016. Full information on the Issuer [and the Guarantor] and the offer of the Notes is only available on the basis of the combination of these Final Terms and the Base Prospectuses dated 6 October 2016 and 5 October 2017 [and the Supplement(s) to the latter Base Prospectus dated [●] and [●]]. The Base Prospectuses [and the Supplement(s) to the Base Prospectuses are available for viewing at the offices of the Paying and Transfer Agent in Luxembourg.]¹ The Base Prospectus and, in the case of Notes listed on the official list of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and admitted to trading on the regulated market of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange in compliance with the requirements of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, these Final Terms will also be published on the website of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange (www.bourse.lu).

(Include whichever of the following apply or specify as “Not Applicable” (N/A). Note that the numbering should remain as set out below, even if “Not Applicable” is indicated for individual paragraphs or sub-paragraphs. Italics denote guidance for completing the Final Terms.)

(When completing final terms consideration should be given as to whether such terms or information constitute “significant new factors” and consequently trigger the need for a supplement to the Base Prospectus under Article 16 of the Prospectus Directive.)

- | | | | |
|---|-------|--|--|
| 1 | (i) | Series Number: | [●] |
| | (ii) | Tranche Number: | [●] |
| | (iii) | Date on which the Notes will be consolidated and form a single Series: | [The Notes will be consolidated and form a single Series with [identify earlier Tranches] on [the Issue Date/exchange of the Temporary Global Note for interests in the Permanent Global Note, as referred to in paragraph [●] below, which is expected to occur on or about[[date]]/[Not Applicable] |
| 2 | | Specified Currency or Currencies: | [●] |
| 3 | | Aggregate Nominal Amount of Notes admitted to trading: | [●] |
| | (i) | Series: | [●] |
| | (ii) | Tranche: | [●] |
| 4 | | Issue Price: | [●] per cent. of the Aggregate Nominal Amount [plus accrued interest from [insert date] (if applicable)] |
| 5 | (i) | Specified Denominations: | [●] [and integral multiples of [●] in excess thereof up to and including [●].] No Notes in definitive form will be issued with a denomination above [●]
<i>(Not to be less than euro 100,000 or its equivalent in other currencies)</i> |
| | (ii) | Calculation Amount: | [●] |
| 6 | (i) | Issue Date: | [●] |
| | (ii) | Interest Commencement Date: | [Specify/Issue Date/Not Applicable] |
| 7 | | Maturity Date: | <i>(Specify date or (for Floating Rate Notes) Interest Payment Date falling in or nearest to the relevant month and year)</i>
<i>(Not to be less than 12 months from the Issue Date)</i> |

- 8 Interest Basis: [[●] per cent. Fixed Rate]
 [[Specify reference rate] +/- [●] per cent. Floating Rate]
 [Zero Coupon]
 [[●] per cent. Fixed Rate from [●] to [●], then [●] per cent. Fixed Rate from [●] to [●]]
- 9 Redemption/Payment Basis: Subject to any purchase and cancellation or early redemption, the Notes will be redeemed on the Maturity Date at 100 per cent. of their nominal amount
- 10 Change of Interest Basis: [Applicable/Not Applicable]
(If applicable, specify the date when any fixed to floating rate or vice versa change occurs or cross refer to items 14 and 15 (as appropriate) below and identify there.)
(If not applicable, delete the remaining sub-paragraphs of this paragraph)
(N.B. To be completed in addition to items 14 and 15 (as appropriate) if any fixed to floating or fixed reset rate change occurs)
- [(i)] Reset Date(s): [●]
- [(ii)] Switch Options: [Applicable – [specify change(s) in Interest Basis and the relevant Interest Periods to which the change(s) in Interest Basis applies]/[Not Applicable]
(N.B. The Issuer must give notice of the exercise of the Switch Option to Noteholders in accordance with Condition 13 (Notices) on or prior to the relevant Switch Option Expiry Date)
- [(iii)] Switch Option Expiry Date(s): [●]
- [(iv)] Switch Option Effective Date(s): [●]
- 11 Put/Call Options: [Investor Put]
 [Issuer Call]
- 12 [Date [Board] approval for issuance of Notes [and Guarantee] obtained] [●] [and [●] respectively]
(N.B. Only relevant where Board (or similar) authorisation is required for the particular tranche of Notes or related Guarantee)
- 13 Method of distribution: [Syndicated/Non-syndicated]

PROVISIONS RELATING TO INTEREST (IF ANY) PAYABLE

- 14 Fixed Rate Note Provisions [Applicable/Not Applicable]/(if a Change of Interest Basis applies): [Applicable for the period starting from [and including] [●] ending on [but excluding] [●]]
(If not applicable, delete the remaining sub-paragraphs of this paragraph)

- (i) Rate[(s)] of Interest: [●] per cent. per annum payable in arrear on each Interest Payment Date
- (ii) Interest Payment Date(s): [●] in each year [adjusted in accordance with the Floating Rate Business Day Convention/ the Following Business Day Convention/ the Modified Following Business Day Convention/ the Preceding Business Day Convention] (*specify any applicable Business Centre(s) for the definition of "Business Day"*)/not adjusted]
- (iii) Fixed Coupon Amount[(s)]: [●] per Calculation Amount
- (iv) Broken Amount(s): [●] per Calculation Amount payable on the Interest Payment Date falling [in/on] [●]
- (v) Day Count Fraction: [30/360/Actual/Actual(ICMA/ISDA)/other]²
- (vi) Determination Dates: [●] in each year (*insert regular interest payment dates, ignoring issue date or maturity date in the case of a long or short first or last coupon. N.B. only relevant where Day Count Fraction is Actual/Actual ICMA*)
- 15 Floating Rate Note Provisions [Applicable/Not Applicable]/(*if a Change of Interest Basis applies*): [Applicable for the period starting from [and including] [●] ending on [but excluding] [●]]
- (*If not applicable, delete the remaining sub-paragraphs of this paragraph*)
- (i) Interest Period(s): [●]
- (ii) Specified Interest Payment Dates: [●]
- (iii) First Interest Payment Date: [●]
- (iv) Interest Period Date: [Not Applicable]/ [[●] in each year[, subject to adjustment in accordance with the Business Day Convention set out in (v) below/, not subject to any adjustment[, as the Business Day Convention in (v) below is specified to be Not Applicable]]
- (v) Business Day Convention: [Floating Rate Convention/Following Business Day Convention/Modified Following Business Day Convention/Preceding Business Day Convention][Not Applicable]
- (vi) Business Centre(s): [●]
- (vii) Manner in which the Rate(s) of interest is/are to be determined: [Screen Rate Determination/ISDA Determination]
- (viii) Party responsible for calculating the Rate(s) of Interest and Interest Amount(s) (if not the Calculation Agent): [●]
- (ix) Screen Rate Determination:

- Reference Rate: [[●] month [LIBOR/EURIBOR]]
- Interest Determination Date(s): [●]
- Relevant Screen Page: [●]
- (x) ISDA Determination:
 - Floating Rate Option: [●]
 - Designated Maturity: [●]
 - Reset Date: [●]
 - ISDA Definitions: 2006
- (xi) Margin(s): [+/-][●] per cent. per annum
- (xii) Minimum Rate of Interest: [●] per cent. per annum
- (xiii) Maximum Rate of Interest: [●] per cent. per annum
- (xiv) Day Count Fraction: [Actual / Actual / Actual / Actual — ISDA / Actual/365 (Fixed) / Actual/360 / 30/360 / 360/360 / Bond Basis / 30E/360 / Eurobond Basis / 30E/360 (ISDA) / Actual/Actual-ICMA]
- (xv) [Linear Interpolation: [Not Applicable/Applicable – the Rate of Interest for the [long/short] [first/last] Interest Accrual Period shall be calculated using Linear Interpolation (*specify for each short or long interest period*)]]
- 16 Zero Coupon Note Provisions: [Applicable/Not Applicable]

(If not applicable, delete the remaining sub-paragraphs of this paragraph)

 - (i) Amortisation Yield: [●] per cent. per annum
 - (ii) [Day Count Fraction in relation to Early Redemption Amounts: [Actual/Actual / Actual/Actual — ISDA / Actual/365 (Fixed) / Actual/360 / 30/360 / 360 / 360 / Bond Basis / 30E/360 / Eurobond Basis / 30E/360 (ISDA) / Actual/Actual-ICMA]
 - (iii) Basis of determining amount payable: [Applicable/Not Applicable]

PROVISIONS RELATING TO REDEMPTION

- 17 Call Option [Applicable/Not Applicable]

(If not applicable, delete the remaining sub-paragraphs of this paragraph)

 - (i) Optional Redemption Date(s): [●]
 - (ii) Optional Redemption Amount(s) per Calculation Amount of each Note: [●]
 - (iii) If redeemable in part:
 - (a) Minimum Redemption Amount: [●] per Calculation Amount

	(b) Maximum Redemption Amount:	[●] per Calculation Amount
	(iv) Notice period: ⁴	[●]
18	Put Option	[Applicable/Not Applicable] <i>(If not applicable, delete the remaining sub-paragraphs of this paragraph)</i>
	(i) Optional Redemption Date(s):	[●]
	(ii) Optional Redemption Amount(s) of each Note:	[●] per Calculation Amount
	(iii) Notice period: ⁴	[●]
19	Final Redemption Amount:	[●] per Calculation Amount
	(i) Calculation Agent responsible for calculating the Final Redemption Amount:	[●]
	(ii) Minimum Final Redemption Amount:	[●] per Calculation Amount
	(iii) Maximum Final Redemption Amount:	[●] per Calculation Amount
20	Early Redemption Amount	[●]
	Early Redemption Amount(s) per Calculation Amount payable on redemption for taxation reasons or on event of default or other early redemption:	

GENERAL PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO THE NOTES

21	Form of Notes	[Bearer Notes] [Temporary Global Note exchangeable [upon certification as to non-U.S. beneficial ownership] ⁴ for a Permanent Global Note which is exchangeable for Definitive Notes on [●] days' notice/at any time/in the limited circumstances specified in the Permanent Global Note]* [Temporary Global Note exchangeable [upon certification as to non-U.S. beneficial ownership] ⁴ for Definitive Notes on [●] days' notice]* [Permanent Global Note exchangeable [upon certification as to non-U.S. beneficial ownership] ⁴ for Definitive Notes on [●] days, notice/at any time/in the limited circumstances specified in the Permanent Global Note]* [Registered Note ([●] nominal amount) registered in the name of a nominee for [a common depository for Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg/a common safekeeper for Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg]]
----	---------------	--

**In relation to any issue of Notes exchangeable for Definitive Notes in accordance with this option, such Notes may only be issued in denominations equal to, or greater than, euro 100,000 (or equivalent) and integral multiples thereafter.*

[Global Certificate registered in the name of a nominee for [a common depository for Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg/a common safekeeper for Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg (that is, held under the NSS)]

[In the case of Bearer Notes whether Bearer Notes in definitive form may be exchanged for Registered Notes in accordance with Condition 2(a) (*Exchanges of Exchangeable Bearer Notes and Transfers of Registered Notes – Exchange of Exchangeable Bearer Notes*):]

[Yes][No]

- | | | |
|----|--|--|
| 22 | New Global Note: | [Yes][No] ²³ |
| 23 | Financial Centre(s) or other special provisions relating to payment dates: | [Not Applicable. (<i>Note that this paragraph relates to the date and place of payment, and not interest period end dates, to which subparagraph 15 (vi) relates</i>)] |
| 24 | Talons for future Coupons to be attached to Definitive Notes: | [Yes/No.] ⁵ |

Signed on behalf of the Issuer:

By:

Duly authorised

[Signed on behalf of the Guarantor:

By:

Duly authorised]

PART B — OTHER INFORMATION

- 1 Listing and admission to trading
- (i) Listing: [The Official List of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange/None]
- (ii) Admission to trading: [Application has been made by the Issuer (or on its behalf) for the Notes to be admitted to trading on [●]/[the regulated market of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange] with effect from [●].] [Application is expected to be made by the Issuer (or on its behalf) for the Notes to be admitted to trading on [●].] [Not Applicable.]
- [The Notes will be consolidated and form a single Series with the existing issue of [●] [●] [●] per cent. Notes due [●], [●] on [●], [●].]
- (iii) Estimate of total expenses related to admission to trading [●]
- 2 Ratings
- Ratings: The Notes to be issued have been rated:
- [S & P: [●]]
- [Moody's: [●]]
- [[Other]: [●]]
- (The above disclosure should reflect the rating allocated to Notes of the type being issued under the Programme generally or, where the issue has been specifically rated, that rating.)*
- [and endorsed by [insert details]]³
- [[Insert credit rating agency] is established in the European Union and is registered under Regulation (EU) No 1060/2009 (the “CRA Regulation”).]
- [[Insert credit rating agency] is not established in the European Union and has not applied for registration under Regulation (EU) No 1060/2009 (the “CRA Regulation”).]
- [[Insert credit rating agency] is established in the European Union and has applied for registration under Regulation (EU) No 1060/2009 (the “CRA Regulation”), although notification of the corresponding registration decision has not yet been provided by the relevant competent authority.]
- [[Insert credit rating agency] is not established in the European Union and has not applied for registration under Regulation (EU) No 1060/2009 (the “CRA Regulation”) but the rating issued by it is endorsed by [insert endorsing credit rating agency] which is established in the European Union and [is registered under the CRA Regulation] [has applied for

³ Insert this wording where one or more of the ratings included in the Final Terms has been endorsed by an EU registered credit rating agency for the purposes of Article 4(3) of the CRA Regulation.

registration under the CRA Regulation, although notification of the corresponding registration decision has not yet been provided by the relevant competent authority].]

[[*Insert credit rating agency*] is not established in the European Union and has not applied for registration under Regulation (EU) No 1060/2009 (the “CRA Regulation”) but is certified in accordance with the CRA Regulation.]

[[*Insert Credit Rating Agency*] is not established in the European Union and is not certified under Regulation (EU) No. 1060/2009 (the “CRA Regulation”) and the rating given by it is not endorsed by a Credit Rating Agency established in the European Union and registered under the CRA Regulation.]⁴

3 [Interests of Natural and Legal Persons involved in the [issue/offer]]

(Need to include a description of any interest, including a conflicting interest, that is material to the issue/offer, detailing the persons involved and the nature of the interest. May be satisfied by the inclusion of the following statement:

“So far as the Issuer [and the Guarantor] is aware no member of the Group involved in the initial offer of the Notes has an interest material to such initial offer.” [Amend as appropriate if there are other interests])

(When adding any other description, consideration should be given as to whether such matters described constitute “significant new factors” and consequently trigger the need for a supplemental to the Base Prospectus under Article 16 of the Prospectus Directive)

4 Fixed Rate Notes only — YIELD [●]
Indication of yield:

5 Operational information

Intended to be held in a manner which would allow Eurosystem eligibility: [Yes] [No]

[Yes. Note that the designation “yes” simply means that the Notes are intended upon issue to be [deposited with the National Bank of Belgium, immobilised in order to be transferable in book-entry form and settled through the NBB Securities Settlement System][deposited with one of the ICSDs as common safekeeper][or registered in the name of a nominee of one of the ICSDs acting as common safekeeper (that is, held under the NSS)] and does not necessarily mean that the Notes will be recognised as eligible collateral for Eurosystem monetary policy and intra-day credit operations by the Eurosystem either upon issue or at any or all times during their life. Such recognition will depend upon satisfaction of the Eurosystem eligibility criteria.]

⁴ Insert for Notes which are admitted to trading on a regulated market within the EU and which have been assigned a rating.

[No. Whilst the designation is specified as “no” at the date of these Final Terms, should the Eurosystem eligibility criteria be amended in the future such that the Notes are capable of meeting them the Notes may then be [deposited with the National Bank of Belgium, immobilised in order to be transferable in book-entry form and settled through the NBB Securities Settlement System][deposited with one of the ICSDs as common safekeeper][(and registered in the name of a nominee of one of the ICSDs acting as common safekeeper)]. Note that this does not necessarily mean that the Notes will then be recognised as eligible collateral for Eurosystem monetary policy and intra day credit operations by the Eurosystem at any time during their life. Such recognition will depend upon the ECB being satisfied that Eurosystem eligibility criteria have been met.]

ISIN: [●]

Common Code: [●]

Any clearing system(s) other than Euroclear Bank SA/NV, Clearstream Banking S.A. and the NBB Securities Settlement System and the relevant identification number(s): [Not Applicable/give name(s) and number(s) *[and address(es)]*]

Delivery: Delivery [against/free of] payment

Names and addresses of additional Paying Agent(s) (if any): [Not Applicable/give name(s) and number(s) *[and address(es)]*]

7. Distribution

(i) Method of distribution: [Syndicated/Non-syndicated]

(ii) If syndicated, names of Managers: [Not Applicable/give names]

(iii) Date of [Subscription] Agreement [●]

(iv) Stabilising Manager(s) (if any): [Not Applicable/give name]

(v) If non-syndicated, name of relevant Dealer: [Not Applicable/give name]

(vi) U.S. Selling Restrictions: [Reg. S Compliance Category 2; TEFRA D/TEFRA C/TEFRA Not Applicable]

Notes:

- (1) Article 14.2 of the Prospectus Directive provides that a Base Prospectus is deemed available to the public when, inter alia, made available (i) in printed form free of charge at the offices of the market on which securities are

being admitted to trading; OR (ii) at the registered office of the Issuer and at the offices of the Paying Agents; OR (iii) in an electronic form on the Issuer's website. Article 16 of the Prospectus Directive requires that the same arrangements are applied to Supplements to the Base Prospectuses.

- (2) For the following types of Notes which are denominated in euro and which clear through the NBB Securities Settlement System, the Day Count Fraction must be:
 - Fixed Rate Notes with a maturity of more than one year: the actual number of days elapsed divided by the actual number of days in the period from and including the immediately preceding Interest Payment Date (or, if none, the immediately preceding anniversary of the first Interest Payment Date) to but excluding the next scheduled Interest Payment Date.
 - Floating Rate Notes or any Notes with a maturity of one year: the actual number of days in the Calculation Period divided by 360 ("Actual/360").
- (3) If setting notice periods which are different to those provided in the terms and conditions, Issuers are advised to consider the practicalities of distribution of information through intermediaries, for example, clearing systems and custodians, as well as any other notice requirements which may apply, for example, as between the Issuer and the Fiscal Agent.
- (4) Include if TEFRA D relevant to the Series.
- (5) Talons should be specified if there will be more than 26 coupons or if the total interest payments may exceed the principal due on early redemption.

OVERVIEW OF CERTAIN SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE “RELAZIONE FINANZIARIA ANNUALE” AND THE “ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 20-F”

Certain significant differences exist between the annual report on Form 20-F of Eni expressed in the English language filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) pursuant to the U.S. Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the “**Annual Report on Form 20-F**”), and the Italian annual report of Eni expressed in the Italian language (the “**Relazione finanziaria annuale**”) filed in accordance with Italian laws and listing requirements.

Annual Report on Form 20-F

The Annual Report on Form 20-F is prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (“**IFRS**”) as issued by International Accounting Standards Board which may differ in some respect from IFRS as adopted by the EU. Such differences are described in the section “Basis of presentation” in the Annual Report and in the *Relazione finanziaria annuale*.

The Annual Report on Form 20-F does not contain the section of the *Relazione finanziaria annuale* relating to the separate financial statements of the parent company Eni.

The Annual Report on Form 20-F includes the Reports of the Independent Auditors on the consolidated financial statements and on internal control over financial reporting (based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organisation of the Treadway Commission (the “**COSO criteria**”)), both issued in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States).

The Annual Report on Form 20-F does not contain certain other information, such as the report of the *Collegio Sindacale* (the Board of Statutory Auditors) on the separate financial statements of the parent company and certain attachments to the consolidated financial statements, relating to the changes in Eni consolidation during the year.

GENERAL INFORMATION

- (1) Each of the Issuers and the Guarantor has obtained all necessary consents, approvals and authorisations in connection with the amending and updating of the Programme and, in the case of EFI Notes, the giving of the Guarantee relating to the Programme. The establishment, amending and updating of the Programme, and the giving of the Guarantee relating to the Programme, was authorised by resolutions of the Board of Directors of Eni passed on 22 September 1999, 18 October 2000, 17 October 2001, 31 July 2002, 17 September 2003, 21 September 2005, 11 October 2006, 7 June 2007, 30 July 2009, 15 March 2012 and 12 March 2015. The establishment, amending and updating of the Programme was authorised by resolutions of the Board of Directors of EFI passed on 12 October 1999, 30 October 2000, 24 October 2001, 10 September 2002, 8 October 2003, 8 September 2005, 11 October 2007 and 12 October 2009, 23 March 2015 and 28 September 2017.
- (2) Save as disclosed on pages 96 to 99 of this Base Prospectus, there has been no significant change in the financial or trading position of either of the Issuers, of the Guarantor or of the Group since 30 June 2017 and no material adverse change in the prospects of either of the Issuers, the Guarantor or of the Group since 31 December 2016.
- (3) Save as disclosed in the section entitled “Legal Proceedings” in each of the Annual Reports ended 31 December 2016 and Interim Financial Statements ended 30 June 2017 incorporated by reference herein, as set out respectively on pages 40 to 45 (inclusive) of this Base Prospectus, neither of the Issuers, the Guarantor or any of their respective consolidated subsidiaries is or has been involved in any governmental, legal or arbitration proceedings (including any such proceedings which are pending or threatened of which either of the Issuers or the Guarantor is aware) during the 12 months preceding this Base Prospectus which may have or have had significant adverse effects in the context of the issue of the Notes on the financial or trading position of the Group.
- (4) Neither of the Issuers, the Guarantor or any of their respective consolidated subsidiaries has, since 31 December 2016, entered into any contracts outside the ordinary course of business that could have a material adverse effect on the ability of either of the Issuers or the Guarantor to meet their obligations under Notes issued under the Programme.
- (5) Certain of the Dealers and their respective affiliates, including parent companies, engage and may in the future engage in lending, advisory, investment banking, corporate finance services and other related transactions with the Issuers, the companies of the Group, the Guarantor and their affiliates and with companies involved directly or indirectly in the sectors in which the Issuer operates and may perform services for them, in each case in the ordinary course of business. Certain of the Dealers and their affiliates may have positions, deal or make markets in the Notes issued under the Programme, related derivatives and reference obligations including (but not limited to) entering into hedging strategies on behalf of the Issuer and its affiliates, investor clients, or as principal in order to manage their exposure, their general market risk, or other trading activities. In addition, in the ordinary course of their business activities, the Dealers and their affiliates, including parent companies, may make or hold a broad array of investments and actively trade debt and equity securities (or related derivative securities) and financial instruments (including bank loans) for their own account and for the accounts of their customers. Such investments and securities activities may involve securities and/or instruments of the Issuers or the Guarantor, or the Issuers’ or the Guarantor’s affiliates. Certain of the Dealers or their affiliates (including parent companies) that have a lending relationship with the Issuers or the Guarantor routinely hedge their credit exposure to the Issuers or the Guarantor consistent with their customary risk management policies. Typically, such Dealers and their affiliates (including parent companies) would hedge such exposure by entering into transactions which consist of either the purchase of credit default swaps or the

creation of short positions in securities, including potentially the Notes issued under the Programme. Any such positions could adversely affect future trading prices of Notes issued under the Programme. The Dealers and their affiliates (including parent companies) may also make investment recommendations and/or publish or express independent research views in respect of such securities or financial instruments and may hold, or recommend to clients that they acquire, long and/or short positions in such securities and instruments.

- (6) Each Bearer Note having a maturity of more than one year, and any Coupon or Talon with respect to such a Bearer Note will bear the following legend: “Any United States person who holds this obligation will be subject to limitations under the United States income tax laws, including the limitations provided in Sections 165(j) and 1287(a) of the Internal Revenue Code”.
- (7) Notes have been accepted for clearance through, in relation to the Notes issued by EFI, the NBB Securities Settlement System (and their participants, including Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg), and in relation to the Notes issued by Eni, the Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg, systems. The Common Code and the International Securities Identification Number (ISIN) (and (when applicable) the identification number for any other relevant clearing system including the NBB Securities Settlement System) for each Series of Notes will be set out in the relevant Final Terms.

The issue price and the amount of the relevant Notes will be determined, before filing of the relevant Final Terms of each Tranche, based on then prevailing market conditions.

The address of Euroclear is 1 Boulevard du Roi Albert II, B-1210 Brussels, Belgium and the address of Clearstream, Luxembourg, is 42 Avenue JF Kennedy, L-1855 Luxembourg, and the address of the National Bank of Belgium is 14 Boulevard de Berlaimont, B-1000, Brussels, Belgium. The address of any alternative clearing system will be specified in the applicable Final Terms.

- (8) Copies of the English version of the consolidated audited annual financial statements, as contained in the Annual Report on Form 20-F of Eni as at 31 December 2015 and the Annual Report on Form 20-F of Eni as at 31 December 2016, copies of the English versions of the by-laws and articles of association of each of the Issuers, copies of the English language version of the Interim Financial Statements of Eni for the six months ended 30 June 2016 and 2017, copies of the English version of the non-consolidated audited annual financial statements of EFI as of 31 December 2015 and 2016 and for the years then ended, copies of the English version of the unaudited non-consolidated interim financial statements for EFI as of and for the six months ended 30 June 2016 and 30 June 2017, including the exhibits thereto, may be obtained, and copies of the Agency Agreement, the Deed of Covenant and the Guarantee will be available for inspection, at the specified offices at the relevant addresses indicated on the back cover page of this Base Prospectus of each of the Paying Agents during normal business hours, so long as any of the Notes is outstanding. The unaudited non-consolidated interim financial information of EFI included herein has been prepared only for the purposes of this Base Prospectus. EFI does not currently produce financial statements on a consolidated basis with its subsidiaries (as it currently has no subsidiaries).
- (9) EY S.p.A. (authorised and regulated by the Ministry of Economy and Finance registered on the special register of accounting firms held by the Ministry of Economy and Finance) succeeded PricewaterhouseCoopers S.p.A. as independent auditors of Eni with effect from 29 April 2010, having been appointed at the shareholders’ meeting of Eni held on 29 April 2010. They have audited and issued unqualified reports on the consolidated financial statements of Eni as of and for the years ended 31 December 2016 and 2015, as incorporated by reference in the Prospectus. EFI’s shareholder’s meeting duly held on 5 April 2013 appointed Ernst & Young, Réviseurs d’Entreprises SCCRL (authorised and regulated by the Institut des Réviseurs d’Entreprises of Belgium) as auditors of EFI as of and for the

years ending 31 December 2013, 31 December 2014 and 31 December 2015 of which the audit reports for the years ended 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2016 are incorporated by reference in the Prospectus. EFI's shareholder's meeting held 1 April 2016 appointed Ernst & Young, Réviseurs d'Entreprises SCCRL (authorised and regulated by the Institut des Réviseurs d'Entreprises of Belgium) as auditors of EFI as of and for the years ending 31 December 2016, 31 December 2017 and 31 December 2018.

- (10) EFI Notes may only be held by or for the account of a Qualifying Investor. Notes held by or for the account of an investor which is not a Qualifying Investor may be subject to early redemption.
- (11) In compliance with the requirements of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, this Base Prospectus is and, in the case of Notes listed on the Official List and admitted to trading on the regulated market of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, the relevant Final Terms will also be, available on the website of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange (www.bourse.lu).
- (12) In relation to Fixed Rate Notes only, the yield indicated in the relevant Final Terms will be calculated at the relevant Issue Date on the basis of the relevant Issue Price. It will not be an indication of future yield.

**CERTIFICATION RENDERED BY ENI'S CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER, IN HIS
QUALITY AS MANAGER RESPONSIBLE FOR THE PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL
REPORTS, PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 154-BIS PARAGRAPH 2 OF LEGISLATIVE
DECREE No. 58/1998.**

The undersigned, Massimo Mondazzi, in his quality as Chief Financial Officer of Eni and manager responsible for the preparation of financial reports, certifies that the financial consolidated data disclosed in this Euro Medium Term Note Programme due from more than 12 months from the date of original issue corresponds to the company's evidence and accounting books and entries. This financial consolidated data has been extracted from the 2016 audited annual report on Form 20-F prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and from the Interim Financial Statements for the first half of 2017, prepared in accordance with IFRS issued by the IASB and adopted by the European Commission according to the procedure set forth in Article 6 of the European Regulation (CE) No. 1606/2002 of the European Parliament and European Council of 19 July 2002 and in accordance with Article 9 of Legislative Decree No. 38/2005.

This Euro Medium Term Note Programme was prepared in accordance with rules provided for by the Luxembourg Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier (the "CSSF").

Date: 5 October 2017

By

Massimo Mondazzi

Title: Chief Financial Officer



REGISTERED OFFICE

Eni S.p.A.

Piazzale Enrico Mattei, 1
00144 Rome
Italy

eni finance international SA

Rue Guimard, 1A
B-1040 Brussels
Belgium

ARRANGER

Goldman Sachs International

Peterborough Court
133 Fleet Street
London EC4A 2BB
United Kingdom

DEALERS

Banca IMI S.p.A.

Largo Mattioli
3 20121 Milan
Italy

Barclays Bank PLC

5 The North Colonnade, Canary Wharf
London E14 4BB
United Kingdom

BNP Paribas

10 Harewood Avenue
London NW1 6AA
United Kingdom

Credit Suisse Securities (Europe) Limited

One Cabot Square
London E14 4QJ
United Kingdom

Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch

Winchester House
1 Great Winchester Street
London EC2N 2DB
United Kingdom

Goldman Sachs International

Peterborough Court, 133 Fleet Street
London EC4A 2BB
United Kingdom

HSBC Bank plc

8 Canada Square
London E14 5HQ
United Kingdom

J.P. Morgan Securities plc

25 Bank Street, Canary Wharf
London E14 5JP
United Kingdom

Morgan Stanley & Co. International plc

25 Cabot Square
London E14 4QA
United Kingdom

The Royal Bank of Scotland plc

(trading as NatWest Markets)

250 Bishopsgate
London EC2M 4AA
United Kingdom

UBS Limited

5 Broadgate
London EC2M 2QS
United Kingdom

UniCredit Bank AG

Arabellastrasse 12
D-81925 Munich
Germany

**FISCAL AGENT, PRINCIPAL PAYING AGENT,
CALCULATION AGENT AND TRANSFER AGENT**

The Bank of New York Mellon, London Branch

One Canada Square
London E14 5AL
United Kingdom

PAYING AND TRANSFER AGENT AND REGISTRAR

The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV, Luxembourg Branch

Vertigo Building
Polaris 2-4 rue Eugène Ruppert
L-2453 Luxembourg

PAYING AGENT

KBC Bank NV

Havenlaan 2
B-1080 Brussels
Belgium

LUXEMBOURG LISTING AGENT

Banque Internationale à Luxembourg SA

69, route d'Esch Office PLM -101F
L-29553Luxembourg

AUDITORS

To Eni S.p.A.

EY S.p.A.
Via Po, 32
00198 Roma
Italy

To eni finance international SA

Ernst & Young Réviseurs d'Enterprises SCCRL
De Kleetlaan, 2
1831 Diegem (Brussels)
Belgium

LEGAL ADVISERS TO THE ISSUERS AND THE GUARANTOR

in respect of Italian and English law and Italian tax law

Clifford Chance Studio Legale Associato

Piazzetta M Bossi 3
20121 Milan
Italy

in respect of Belgian law

Allen & Overy (Belgium) LLP

Avenue de Tervueren 268 A
1150 Brussels
Belgium

TO THE DEALERS

in respect of English and Italian law

Linklaters Studio Legale Associato

Via Broletto 9
20121 Milan
Italy

in respect of Belgian law

Linklaters LLP

Rue Brederode 13
B-1000 Brussels
Belgium