TELECOM ITALIA S P A
Form 6-K
May 23, 2016
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UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 6-K

REPORT OF FOREIGN PRIVATE ISSUER

PURSUANT TO RULE 13a-16 OR 15D-16

UNDER THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

FOR THE MONTH OF MAY 2016

TELECOM ITALIA S.p.A.

(Translation of registrant s name into English)

Via Gaetano Negri 1

20123 Milan, Italy

(Address of principal executive offices)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant files or will file annual reports under cover of Form 20-F or Form 40-F:

FORM 20-F x FORM 40-F ¨

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is submitting the Form 6-K in paper as permitted by Regulation S-T Rule 101(b)(1): ¨

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is submitting the Form 6-K in paper as permitted by Regulation S-T Rule 101(b)(7): ¨

Indicate by check mark whether by furnishing the information contained in this Form, the registrant is also thereby furnishing the information to the Commission pursuant to Rule 12g3-2(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

YES ¨ NO x

If Yes is marked, indicate below the file number assigned to the registrant in connection with Rule 12g3-2(b): 82-

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ANNUAL REPORT

2015

This document has been translated into English for the convenience of the readers.

In the event of discrepancy, the Italian language version prevails.

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LETTER TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

Dear Shareholders,

On March 20, the Board Of Directors accepted the resignation of Marco Patuano. Just ten days later, on March 30, the Board also approved the appointment of the new Chief Executive Officer, enabling the Company to move swiftly into a new and important period for its future.

Both of us were members of the existing Board of Directors, so we worked together on the Board, deciding strategies and setting industrial and financial targets. As such, we are very familiar with the challenges that lie ahead, as well as the strategies required to transform our Group. However, while confirming the general strategic direction, we believe that it is now necessary to improve executive effectiveness and operational management, to make our actions more dynamic.

Essentially, we intend to maintain continuity on two aspects: a clear and significant acceleration in the development of ultra-broadband networks as set out in our industrial plan, and transforming our Group into a platform company , using our own infrastructure to provide customers with an increasingly broad and comprehensive array of digital services. Building more powerful, more reliable networks is at the heart of our identity, but above all it is a commitment that we have made not only to our shareholders, but also to the people, companies and institutions of the countries where we operate.

However, if we want to make a meaningful contribution to the creation of the digital society, ensure the sustainability of the significant investments required for new networks, and maintain a presence in the part of the value chain with the best prospects, then we will also need to take action to expand and improve the digital services we offer.

In terms of implementing and executing these strategies, we believe that it is necessary to make a decisive change. The turnaround expected of us by shareholders and the market will be built on more efficient processes and management, on more effective commercial initiatives, and on better management of regulatory aspects.

The TIM that we want to take shape in the coming months and weeks is a TIM that is more agile, more flexible, more dynamic and more convergent. We want a more vibrant TIM in terms of responsiveness, enthusiasm and ability to challenge processes and paradigms that have become ingrained over the years, but that have been made redundant or ineffective due to technological developments and changing consumer habits.

We need a greater focus on commercial aspects, which will enable us to strengthen our competitive position, especially in terms of real and perceived quality. On this front, the real challenge is to put customers back at the heart of our every action.

Finally, we must gain greater authority and respect within our communities, improving our credibility, emphasizing transparency, good conduct and the value of our proposition to all stakeholders, competitors, authorities, institutions and, more generally, the industry and the country.

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For a Group like ours built on digital services and infrastructures the significant growth prospects not yet fully exploited by the Italian IT sector now present a massive opportunity. This is further amplified by the commitment made by Italy s government and institutions to closing the gap that separates us from the other major European countries. With this in mind, we also confirm the planned increase in capital expenditures, although this too must be aligned and rethought with a view to greater efficiency. For the same level of investment, we can improve the quality and quantity of our assets by increasing the coverage of our networks and making them more powerful. We also want to see greater efficiency in sales, marketing, advertising and communications, and in all back-office functions. Efficiency and value creation are the words that every area of the business must live by.

This is our commitment and what we will work towards to restore Telecom Italia to its rightful status. We believe in striking the correct combination and balance of continuity and change, but above all we are counting on the support of our shareholders and everyone who works at our Group.

Our group is rooted in Italy and feels a calling to work all over the world: our investments in the development of our networks will create important growth opportunities for citizens and companies in the countries where we operate. Our ability to innovate, the high quality of our people, and above all our ambitions, know no boundaries.

Once again, the path we have taken sets an example for the journey that others will have to make in future. However, this does not scare us; looking into the future and making it the present is part of our company s mission. Saying what we will do and doing what we say, meanwhile, remains our personal commitment to you, our shareholders.

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THE TELECOM ITALIA GROUP

THE BUSINESS UNITS

DOMESTIC

The Domestic Business Unit operates as the consolidated market leader in the sphere of voice and data services on fixed and mobile networks for final retail customers and other wholesale operators.	CORE DOMESTIC
	Consumer
In the international field, the Business Unit develops fiber optic networks for wholesale customers (in Europe, in the Mediterranean and in South America).	Business
	National Wholesale
	Other (INWIT S.p.A. and support structures)
INWIT S.p.A. was formed in 2015. The company operates in the electronic communications infrastructure sector, specifically relating to housing of radio transmission equipment for mobile telephone networks, both for Telecom Italia and other operators.	INTERNATIONAL WHOLESALE
	Telecom Italia Sparkle group
	Telecom Italia Sparkle S.p.A.
	Lan Med Nautilus group
Olivetti operates in the area of office products and services for Information Technology. It carries out Solution Provider activities to automate processes and business activities for small and medium-size enterprises, large corporations and vertical markets.	OLIVETTI
	Olivetti S.p.A.

BRAZIL

The Brazil Business Unit (Tim Brasil group) provides services in the area of UMTS, GSM and LTE technologies. Moreover, with the acquisitions and subsequent integrations into the group of Intelig Telecomunicações, Tim Fiber RJ and Tim Fiber SP, the services portfolio has been extended by offering fiber optic data transmission using full IP technology such as DWDM and MPLS and by offering residential broadband services.	Tim Brasil Serviços e Participações S.A. Tim Participações S.A. Intelig Telecomunicações Ltda Tim Celular S.A.

MEDIA

Media operates through Persidera in the management of Digital Multiplexes, as well as in the provision of accessory services and digital signal broadcasting platforms to third parties.	Persidera S.p.A.

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BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Chairman	Giuseppe Recchi
Chief Executive Officer	Marco Patuano
Directors	Tarak Ben Ammar
	Davide Benello (independent)
	Lucia Calvosa (independent)
	Flavio Cattaneo (independent)
	Laura Cioli (independent)
	Francesca Cornelli (independent)
	Arnaud Roy de Puyfontaine
	Jean Paul Fitoussi
	Giorgina Gallo (independent)
	Félicité Herzog (independent)
	Denise Kingsmill (independent)
	Luca Marzotto (independent)
	Hervé Philippe
	Stéphane Roussel
	Giorgio Valerio (independent)
Secretary to the Board	Antonino Cusimano

BOARD OF STATUTORY AUDITORS

Chairman	Roberto Capone
Acting Auditors	Vincenzo Cariello Paola Maiorana Gianluca Ponzellini Ugo Rock

Alternate Auditors	Francesco Di Carlo
	Gabriella Chersicla
	Piera Vitali
	Riccardo Schioppo

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INFOGRAFICA GRUPPO

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KEY OPERATING AND FINANCIAL DATA - TELECOM ITALIA GROUP

Consolidated Operating and Financial Data(*)

(millions of euros)		2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Revenues		19,718	21,573	23,407	25,759	26,772
EBITDA	(1)	7,004	8,786	9,540	10,525	11,138
EBIT before goodwill impairment loss	(1)	3,201	4,530	4,905	5,830	6,174
Goodwill impairment loss		(240)		(2,187)	(4,121)	(7,364)
EBIT	(1)	2,961	4,530	2,718	1,709	(1,190)
Profit (loss) before tax from continuing operations		447	2,347	532	(293)	(3,253)
Profit (loss) from continuing operations		46	1,419	(579)	(1,379)	(4,676)
Profit (loss) from Discontinued operations/Non-current assets held for sale		611	541	341	102	310
Profit (loss) for the year		657	1,960	(238)	(1,277)	(4,366)
Profit (loss) for the year attributable to Owners of the Parent		(72)	1,350	(674)	(1,627)	(4,811)
Capital expenditures		5,197	4,984	4,400	4,639	5,556

Consolidated Financial Position Data(*)

(millions of euros)	12/31/2015	12/31/2014	12/31/2013	12/31/2012	12/31/2011
Total Assets	71,232	71,551	70,220	77,596	83,939
Total Equity	21,333	21,699	20,186	23,012	26,694
- attributable to Owners of the Parent	17,610	18,145	17,061	19,378	22,790
- attributable to non-controlling interests	3,723	3,554	3,125	3,634	3,904

Total Liabilities		49,899	49,852	50,034	54,584	57,245
Total Equity and Liabilities		71,232	71,551	70,220	77,596	83,939
Share capital		10,650	10,634	10,604	10,604	10,604
Net financial debt carrying amount	(1)	28,475	28,021	27,942	29,053	30,819
Adjusted net financial debt	(1)	27,278	26,651	26,807	28,274	30,414
Adjusted net invested capital	(2)	48,611	48,350	46,993	51,286	57,108
Debt Ratio (Adjusted net financial debt/Adjusted net invested capital)		56.1%	55.1%	57.0%	55.1%	53.3%

Consolidated Profit Ratios(*)

		2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
EBITDA/Revenues	(1)	35.5%	40.7%	40.8%	40.9%	41.6%
EBIT/Revenues (ROS)	(1)	15.0%	21.0%	11.6%	6.6%	n.s.
Adjusted Net Financial Debt/EBITDA	(1)	3.9	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.7

(1) Details are provided under Alternative Performance Measures .
(2) Adjusted net invested capital = Total equity + Adjusted net financial debt.
(*) Following the signature of the agreements in November 2013 (subsequently amended in October 2014), for the disposal of the controlling interest held in the Sofora - Telecom Argentina group, the latter was classified under Discontinued operations - Assets held for sale. On March 8, 2016 Telecom Italia Group completed the sale of its entire stake.

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Headcount, number in the Group at year end [1]

(number)	12/31/2015	12/31/2014	12/31/2013	12/31/2012	12/31/2011
Headcount (excluding headcount relating to Discontinued operations/Non-current assets held for sale)	65,867	66,025	65,623	66,381	67,804
Headcount relating to Discontinued operations/Non-current assets held for sale	16,228	16,420	16,575	16,803	16,350

Headcount, average number in the Group[1]

(equivalent number)	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Headcount (excluding headcount relating to Discontinued operations/Non-current assets held for sale)	61,553	59,285	59,527	62,758	63,137
Headcount relating to Discontinued operations/Non-current assets held for sale	15,465	15,652	15,815	15,806	15,232

Financial performance measures

Telecom Italia S.p.A.

(euros)		2015	2014	2013
Share prices (December average)				
- Ordinary		1.16	0.91	0.69
- Savings		0.98	0.71	0.55
Dividends per share	(2)			
- Ordinary				
- Savings		0.0275	0.0275	0.0275
Pay Out Ratio	(2) (*)	45%	27%	13%
Market capitalization (in million euros)		21.525	16,568	12,520
Market to Book Value	(**)	1.34	1.00	0.76
Dividend Yield (based on December average)	(2) (***)			
- Ordinary				
- Savings		2.81%	3.87%	5.03%

Telecom Italia Group

(euros)		2015	2014	2013
Basic and Diluted Earnings Per Share	ordinary shares	0.00	0.06	(0.03)
Basic and Diluted Earnings Per Share	savings shares	0.00	0.07	(0.03)

(1) Includes employees with temp work contracts.
(2) For the year 2015, the ratio was calculated on the basis of the proposed resolutions submitted to the shareholders meeting to be held on May 25, 2016. For all periods, the reference index was assumed to be the Parent s Earnings, calculated by excluding Non-recurring items (as detailed in the Note Significant non-recurring events and transactions in the Separate Financial Statements of Telecom Italia S.p.A. at December 31, 2015).
(*) Dividends paid in the following year/Profit for the year.
(**) Capitalization/Equity of Telecom Italia S.p.A.
(***) Dividends per share/Share prices.

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HIGHLIGHTS 2015

During 2015, Telecom Italia initiated a fundamental process of renewal of its identity and corporate structure, aimed at consolidating its leadership and above all supporting the future growth of the Group.

The fixed-mobile convergence, resulting from the increasing diffusion of smart handsets and the development of digital platforms and infrastructures, is at the center of the Telco industry. In response to this phenomenon, Telecom Italia has converged its entire commercial offering under TIM the single brand of the Group from the beginning of 2016 which combines Telecom Italia s solidity and TIM s innovation to provide a high quality customer experience through digital services and content.

On the technology side, there has been a sharp increase in the development of the mobile and fixed ultra-broadband networks, as a result of overall capital expenditure of 3 billion euros, thanks to which Telecom Italia/TIM has confirmed its status as the lead player in the digitization of Italy.

The diffusion of premium digital content and services with a particular focus on the video sector is the basis of the capital expenditure program implemented. This included a strong boost to TIMvision, the integrated platform branded by TIM, which had over 500,000 customers at the end of 2015, also thanks to the agreements signed with major producers of international content.

A renewed portfolio of offerings has been launched to support the development and diffusion of services and content, focusing on bundle and lock-up offers aimed at stabilizing the customer base through the steady growth in consumption of fixed and mobile broadband data.

To respond to the streamlining process that is sweeping through the Telco industry, in 2015 the Group signed agreements with the trade unions in order to manage personnel redundancies through solidarity contracts, voluntary early-retirements and the use of the mobility scheme under Law 223/91. Against a cost of over 400 million euros for 2015, the application of these provisions of law will bring significant efficiency savings, starting from 2016.

Lastly, in 2015 the Group initiated a process of renewal of its entire industrial structure through the transactions on the telecommunication towers carried out in Italy with the stock exchange listing of the subsidiary INWIT and in Brazil with the sale and leaseback of the assets. The Group has also initiated the reorganization of its real estate structure, which will involve ten Italian towns and will lead to the concentration of offices through the renegotiation or cancellation of lease contracts and the sale of excess properties. In Rome, the work site has been opened for the Group s new headquarter, which will be located in the EUR district from the recovery of the Towers built in the 1950s by the architect Cesare Ligini.

The market

In 2015, the domestic market confirmed the trend of gradual recovery in revenues, with a reduction of the decrease rate as compared to the previous quarters, due to a slowdown in the contraction of traditional services and the growth of innovative services. In particular, our competitive positioning in the Mobile segment continued to get stronger, with revenue returning to growth in the fourth quarter of 2015 compared to the same period of the prior year, driven by the higher mobile Internet penetration and stable market share. In the Fixed segment, the recovery trend in revenues was driven by the positive performance of broadband ARPU, steady growth in ADSL customers with premium bundle/flat deals, and the development of ICT services.

In Brazil, the market was affected by a further deterioration in the macroeconomic scenario, which caused a contraction in internal demand, higher inflation and the depreciation of the real from 3.22 reais per euro at the end of 2014 to 4.25 reais per euro at December 31, 2015. These factors contributed to a general slowdown in growth in the mobile market compared to the previous quarters.

Against this context, the Tim Brasil group recorded a substantial hold on market share in the Mobile segment with an increase in the postpaid customer base. However, at the same time, its revenues fell as a result of faster migration from traditional voice-SMS services to innovative IP solutions, as well as

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the further reduction in mobile termination rates (MTR), effective since late February 2015. The negative trend in mobile revenues was partly mitigated by the growth in Fixed revenues, in particular in the wholesale business segment of the subsidiary Intelig and Broadband of TIM Live.

Projects and non-recurring events

The financial results for 2015 were also characterized by the impact of a number of non-recurring events and the launch of several projects to rationalize and improve operating efficiency.

In particular, from the end of 2014, Telecom Italia launched a major real estate project, which involves a process of restructuring, the closure of a number of properties and renegotiations of leases with the owners, all with a view to efficiency and cost-cutting, mainly by extending contract expiries and reducing lease payments.

Real estate project		12/31/2015
Renegotiated property rental contracts	approx. no.	750
Average remaining term of the renegotiated contracts	years	21
Increase in Tangible assets under lease/Financial payables for leases	millions of euros	1,178
Property acquired in ownership or through buyback clause	No.	5

During 2015, were purchased 5 strategic properties, whose contracts were previously classified as finance leases. Over one half of the renegotiated property rental contracts were previously accounted for using the operating lease method, however, as a result of the changes to the relevant contracts, they have been recognized in the statement of financial position at December 31, 2015 using the finance method (Tangible assets held under finance leases). For more details, see the Telecom Italia S.p.A. Report on Operations

On January 14, 2015, the company Infrastrutture Italiane Wireless S.p.A. (INWIT) was established, to which the parent Telecom Italia S.p.A., on April 1, 2015, transferred the business consisting of around 11,500 sites located in Italy where the radio transmission equipment for mobile telephone networks are hosted, both for the Parent Company and other operators.

INWIT Infrastrutture Wireless Italiane S.p.A.		12/31/2015
Set of towers transferred from Telecom Italia S.p.A. to INWIT	No.	11,500
Number of shares in the IPO	No.	239,800,000

% of capital transferred		39.97%
IPO unit price per share	euro	3.65
Total Consideration received, net of transaction costs	millions of euros	854
Increase in Equity attributable to Owners of the Parent	millions of euros	279
Telecom Italia S.p.A. percentage interest in INWIT at December 31, 2015		60.03%

During the month of June 2015, the listing process (IPO) was successfully completed for the ordinary shares of INWIT S.p.A. on the Electronic Stock Exchange organized and managed by Borsa Italiana S.p.A., then followed in July by the exercise of the greenshoe option. This transaction did not result in a loss of control for the Telecom Italia Group over INWIT and was therefore treated as a transaction between shareholders in accordance with the accounting standards. Accordingly, no impacts were recognized in the consolidated income statements and the effects of the transaction were recognized directly as an increase in Equity attributable to Owners of the Parent.

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During 2015, the Tim Brasil group finalized the sale of the first three blocks of telecommunications towers to American Tower do Brasil. The transaction involved the simultaneous execution of a finance lease contract for the portion of the towers used by the Tim Brasil group, recorded as a financial debt for leases.

	2015	
Tim Brasil Transfer of telecommunications towers	millions of reais	millions of euros
Towers object of the transfer agreement (no.)		6,481
Towers transferred in 2015 (no.)		5,483
Summary of the impacts of the transfers on 2015:		
Total consideration received	2,498	676
Increase in Financial payables for lease back	(1,245)	(337)
Reduction/(increase) in net financial debt	1,253	339
Increase in Tangible assets under lease	1,245	337
Net gain through income statement, after taxes	839	227

In addition to the impacts of the transactions described above, in 2015 the Telecom Italia Group recorded non-recurring operating expenses connected to events and transactions that by their nature do not occur continuously in the normal course of business operations and have been shown because their amount is significant. They include expenses resulting from corporate restructuring and reorganization processes, expenses resulting from regulatory disputes and penalties and the liabilities related to those expenses, expenses for disputes with former employees, and liabilities with customers and/or suppliers.

(millions of euros)	
Net non-recurring expenses	2015
Employee benefits expenses	
Expenses related to restructuring and rationalization	446
Acquisition of goods and services and Change in inventories	
Expenses related to agreements and the development of non-recurring projects	112
Sundry expenses and provisions	
Expenses related to disputes and regulatory penalties and liabilities related to those expenses, and expenses related to disputes with former employees and liabilities with customers and/or suppliers	518
Impact on EBITDA	1,076

Gain from Brazil Towers disposal	(328)
Brazil Goodwill impairment loss	240
Impairment losses on tangible assets	2
Impact on EBIT	990

The impacts of non-recurring income/expenses on the main lines of result are outlined in the following part of this Report.

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Financial highlights

In terms of economic and financial performance of 2015:

- Consolidated revenues amounted to 19.7 billion euros, down by 8.6% on the 2014 (-4.6% in organic terms).

- EBITDA amounted to 7.0 billion euros, down by 20.3% on 2014 (-17.9% in organic terms). The organic EBITDA margin was equal to 35.5%, 5.8 percentage points lower than the corresponding period of the previous year. EBITDA in 2015 was pulled down by non-recurring expenses for a total of 1,076 million euros, without which the organic change in EBITDA would have been -4.5%, with an EBITDA margin of 41.0%, up 0.1 percentage points compared to 2014.

- Operating profit (EBIT) was 3 billion euros, down 34.6% compared to 2014 (-33.0% in organic terms), as a result of the negative impact of net non-recurring expenses of 990 million euros, without which the organic change in EBIT would have been -8.3%.

- The Loss for the year attributable to Owners of the Parent amounted to 72 million euros (Profit attributable to Owners of the Parent for 1.4 billion euros for the year 2014), pulled down by net non-recurring expenses, the negative impact of Group bond buybacks during the first part of the year, whose benefits will be seen in future years in the form of lower finance expenses, in addition to items of a merely valuation and accounting nature that do not entail any monetary settlement, related in particular to the fair value measurement of the embedded option included in the mandatory three-year convertible bonds issued at the end of 2013. In absence of these impacts, the result for 2015 would have been a profit of around 1.4 billion euros.

- Capital expenditures in 2015 amounted to 5,197 million euros (4,984 million euros in 2014), confirming the acceleration envisaged in the industrial plan. In Italy, the strong boost given to the investment plan for developing next-generation network (NGN) infrastructure enabled the fiber-optic coverage to reach 42% of the population, while the 4G (LTE) network now covers 88% of the population.

- Adjusted net financial debt amounts to 27,278 million euros at December 31, 2015, up 627 million euros compared to the end of 2014 (26,651 million euros). The increase in debt despite the positive impact of operations and financial management, of the proceeds from the IPO of INWIT in the Italian market and the sale of the ownership of the towers in Brazil was due to the effects of the recognition of higher debt for finance leases for the real estate project and for the leaseback of part of the towers in Brazil, as well as the adverse effects generated by the bond buybacks whose benefits, in terms of lower borrowing costs, will be seen in future years.

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Financial highlights

(millions of euros)		2015	2014	% Change Reported	% Change Organic
Revenues		19,718	21,573	(8.6)	(4.6)
EBITDA	(1)	7,004	8,786	(20.3)	(17.9)
EBITDA Margin		*35.5%*	*40.7%*	*(5.2)pp*	
Organic EBITDA Margin		*35.5%*	*41.3%*	*(5.8)pp*	
EBIT before goodwill impairment loss		3,201	4,530	(29.3)	
Goodwill impairment loss		*(240)*			
EBIT	(1)	2,961	4,530	(34.6)	(33.0)
EBIT Margin		*15.0%*	*21.0%*	*(6.0)pp*	
Organic EBIT Margin		*15.0%*	*21.4%*	*(6.4)pp*	
Profit (loss) from Discontinued operations/Non-current assets held for sale		611	541	12.9	
Profit (loss) for the year attributable to Owners of the Parent		(72)	1,350		
Capital expenditures (CAPEX)		5,197	4,984	4.3	

		12/31/2015	12/31/2014	Change Amount
Adjusted net financial debt	(1)	27,278	26,651	627

(1) Further details are provided in the section Alternative Performance Measures .

CONSOLIDATED OPERATING PERFORMANCE

Revenues

Revenues amounted to 19,718 million euros in 2015, 8.6% lower in comparison with 2014 (21,573 million euros). The decrease of 1,855 million euros was attributable to the Brazil Business Unit (1,608 million euros) and the Domestic Business Unit (302 million euros).

In terms of organic change, consolidated revenues fell by 4.6% (-951 million euros), calculated as follows:

			Change	
(millions of euros)	2015	2014	amount	%
REPORTED REVENUES	19,718	21,573	(1,855)	(8.6)
Foreign currency financial statements translation effect		(914)	914	
Changes in the scope of consolidation		10	(10)	
ORGANIC REVENUES	19,718	20,669	(951)	(4.6)

Exchange rate fluctuations(1) consisted of -970 million euros for the Brazil Business Unit and +56 million euros for the Domestic Business Unit, while the change in the scope of consolidation(2) was the result of the inclusion of Rete A in the Group (Media Business Unit), following the acquisition of control on June 30, 2014 and the subsequent merger by absorption into its parent company Persidera S.p.A..

The breakdown of revenues by operating segment is the following:

	2015		2014		Change		
(millions of euros)		% of total		% of total	amount	%	% organic
Domestic	15,001	76.1	15,303	70.9	(302)	(2.0)	(2.3)
Core Domestic	*13,858*	*70.3*	*14,205*	*65.8*	*(347)*	*(2.4)*	*(2.4)*
International Wholesale	*1,314*	*6.7*	*1,244*	*5.8*	*70*	*5.6*	*1.1*
Olivetti	*172*	*0.9*	*227*	*1.1*	*(55)*	*(24.2)*	*(24.2)*
Brazil	4,636	23.5	6,244	28.9	(1,608)	(25.8)	(12.1)
Media and Other Operations	131	0.7	71	0.3	60		

Adjustments and eliminations	*(50)*	*(0.3)*	*(45)*	*(0.1)*	*(5)*		
Consolidated Total	19,718	100.0	21,573	100.0	(1,855)	(8.6)	(4.6)

The Domestic Business Unit (divided into Core Domestic, International Wholesale and Olivetti) recorded a decline in revenues for 2015 of 302 million euros (-2.0%), compared to 2014, but with a significant recovery trend, particularly in revenues from services (-1.1% in the fourth quarter 2015 compared to the same period of 2014; -1.5% in the third quarter 2015; -1.7% in the second quarter 2015: and -3.3% in the first quarter 2015). This recovery in performance was due to an improvement in the competitive scenario. This resulted in an acceleration in the growth of connectivity and content services for broadband and ultrabroadband networks, stability of market share, and a steady reduction in the erosion of ARPU on traditional services, mainly in the Mobile segment, which posted a positive performance in the fourth quarter 2015, both in terms of total revenues (+0.7%) and revenues from services (+0.1%), compared to the same period of 2014.

In 2015, the Brazil Business Unit generated revenues of 17,139 million reais, down 2,359 million reais (-12.1%) on the previous year. This was mainly due to the fall in revenues from services, which were affected by the further reduction in the mobile termination rate and the contraction in revenues from traditional voice and SMS services, only partially offset by the increase in revenue generated by the innovative component.

A more detailed analysis of revenue performance by individual Business Unit is provided in the section Financial and Operating Highlights - The Business Units of the Telecom Italia Group .

(1) The average exchange rates used for the translation into euro (expressed in terms of units of local currency per 1 euro) were 1.10970 for the US dollar in 2015 and 1.32853 in 2014. For the Brazilian real, the average exchange rates used were 3.69727 in 2015 and 3.12280 in 2014. The effect of the change in exchange rates is calculated by applying the foreign currency translation rates used for the current period to the period under comparison.

(2) The change in the scope of consolidation has been calculated by excluding the contribution of the companies that have exited from the comparison figure and adding in the estimated contribution of any companies entering the scope of consolidation.

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EBITDA

EBITDA totaled 7,004 million euros (8,786 million euros in 2014), a decrease of 1,782 million euros compared to 2014; the EBITDA margin was 35.5% (40.7% in 2014).

Organic EBITDA was down 1,529 million euros (-17.9%) compared to 2014, with a decline in the organic EBITDA margin of 5.8 percentage points, from 41.3% in 2014 to 35.5% in 2015.

EBITDA in 2015 reflected the negative impact of non-recurring expenses totaling 1,076 million euros; without these expenses, the organic change in EBITDA would have been -4.5%, with an EBITDA margin of 41.0%, increasing by 0.1 percentage points on 2014. For further details, see the Note Significant non-recurring events and transactions in the Consolidated Financial Statements at December 31, 2015 of the Telecom Italia Group.

Organic EBITDA is calculated as follows:

(millions of euros)	2015	2014	Change amount	Change %
REPORTED EBITDA	7,004	8,786	(1,782)	(20.3)
Foreign currency financial statements translation effect		(256)	256	
Changes in the scope of consolidation		3	(3)	
ORGANIC EBITDA	7,004	8,533	(1,529)	(17.9)
of which non-recurring income/(expenses)	(1,076)	72	(1,148)	
ORGANIC EBITDA excluding non-recurring component	8,080	8,461	(381)	(4.5)

Exchange rate fluctuations are related to the Brazil Business Unit (-275 million euros) and the Domestic Business Unit (+19 million euros), while the change in the scope of consolidation was the result of the acquisition of Rete A.

Breakdown of EBITDA and EBITDA margin by operating segment is the following:

(millions of euros)	2015	2015 % of total	2014	2014 % of total	Change amount	Change %	Change % organic
Domestic	5,567	79.5	6,998	79.6	(1,431)	(20.4)	(20.6)
EBITDA Margin	*37.1*		*45.7*			*(8.6)pp*	*(8.5)pp*
Brazil	1,449	20.7	1,774	20.2	(325)	(18.3)	(3.3)
EBITDA Margin	*31.3*		*28.4*			*2.9pp*	*2.9pp*

Media and Other Operations	(14)	(0.2)	13	0.2	(27)		
Adjustments and eliminations	*2*		*1*		*1*		
Consolidated Total	7,004	100.0	8,786	100.0	(1,782)	(20.3)	(17.9)
EBITDA Margin	*35.5*		*40.7*			*(5.2)pp*	*(5.8)pp*

EBITDA was particularly impacted by the change in the line items analyzed below:

Acquisition of goods and services (8,533 million euros; 9,430 million euros in 2014).
The reduction of 897 million euros was mainly attributable to the decrease in the Brazil Business Unit s acquisition of goods and services (down by 1,149 million euros, including a negative exchange rate effect of 558 million euros), partially offset by the increase by the Domestic Business Unit (215 million euros), mainly due to higher purchases of equipment and handsets, related to the increase in product sales. This increase also reflected non-recurring items totaling 102 million euros.

Employee benefits expenses (3,589 million euros; 3,119 million euros in 2014).
They increased by 470 million euros compared to 2014. The main factors that drove this change were:

An increase of 72 million euros in the Italian component of ordinary employee expenses, due to the increased contractual minimum salaries as established in the TLC National Collective Labor Agreement signed on February 1, 2013, which set the pay-scale points effective from April and October 2014 and the growth in the average salaried workforce, due to the termination in April 2015 of the Solidarity Contracts applied by the Parent and Telecom Italia Information Technology. Compared to 2014, the average salaried workforce had a net increase of 1,842 employees, out of which 2,062 units connected to the ending of the solidarity contracts.

The recognition of charges and provisions to Employee benefits and other minor items, of a non-recurring nature, totaling 446 million euros. In particular, in 2015 the Parent and a number of Group companies signed specific agreements with the trade unions for the application of the provisions of law that, from 2016 and in subsequent years, will enable the reduction of personnel redundancies generated by the streamlining processes affecting all the companies operating in the TLC sector. These instruments will be implemented through solidarity contracts, through voluntary early retirements (in application of Article 4, paragraphs 1-7ter, of Law 92 of June 28, 2012, known as the Fornero law), and through the use of the mobility scheme under Law 223/91. Such expenses consisted of 422 million euros for the Parent Telecom Italia S.p.A., 17 million euros for the restructuring plan announced in May 2015 by Olivetti, 3 million euros for the company Telecom Italia Information Technology, 2 million euros for HR Services, and 2 million euros for Telecom Italia Sparkle.

In 2014, provisions were made for non-recurring restructuring expenses totaling 8 million euros (5 million euros by the Parent and 3 million euros by Olivetti).

More details are provided in the Note Employee benefits expenses of the Consolidated Financial Statements at December 31, 2015 of the Telecom Italia Group.

A decrease of 40 million euros in the foreign component of employee benefits expenses due to the higher increase in labor costs related to the growth in the average workforce (+426 average employees) and local salary increases, which were offset by a negative exchange rate effect of around 59 million euros, essentially relating to the Brazil Business Unit. In 2014, the company Olivetti booked a total of 4 million euros of non-recurring restructuring expenses relating to foreign companies.

Other income (287 million euros; 401 million euros in 2014).

These fell by 114 million euros compared to the previous year.

In 2014, this item included the entire release of the risk provision, made in the 2009 Consolidated Financial Statements for the alleged administrative offense pursuant to Italian Legislative Decree 231/2001, linked to the so-called Telecom Italia Sparkle affair (84 million euros).

Other operating expenses (1,491 million euros; 1,175 million euros in 2014).

These increased by 316 million euros compared to 2014, mainly due to the presence of non-recurring expenses of 518 million euros, resulting from regulatory disputes and penalties and the liabilities related to those expenses, expenses for disputes with former employees, and liabilities with customers and/or suppliers. Without these non-recurring expenses, other operating expenses would have fallen by around 190 million euros.

In particular:

write-downs and expenses in connection with credit management (345 million euros; 375 million euros in 2014) consisting of 270 million euros for the Domestic Business Unit (295 million euros in 2014) and 62 million euros for the Brazil Business Unit (80 million euros in 2014);

provision charges (330 million euros; 84 million euros in 2014) consisting of 236 million euros for the Domestic Business Unit (6 million euros in 2014) and 86 million euros for the Brazil Business Unit (74 million euros in 2014);

TLC operating fees and charges (342 million euros; 449 million euros in 2014) consisting of 285 million euros for the Brazil Business Unit (399 million euros in 2014) and 56 million euros for the Domestic Business Unit (49 million euros in 2014).

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Depreciation and amortization

Details are as follows:

(millions of euros)	2015	2014	Change
Amortization of intangible assets with a finite useful life	1,788	1,854	(66)
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment owned and leased	2,347	2,430	(83)
Total	4,135	4,284	(149)

The fall of 149 million euros was mainly attributable to the Domestic Business Unit (-85 million euros), which was affected by the revision of the useful lives of the passive infrastructure of the Mobile Base Transceiver Stations, which resulted in an overall impact of 51 million euros of lower depreciation, and to the Brazil Business Unit (-68 million euros, net of negative exchange rate effects of 152 million euros). Net of the exchange rate effect, the depreciation and amortization of the Brazil Business Unit would have increased by 85 million euros, resulting from the acceleration in investments in the last 18-24 months.

Further details are provided in the Note Tangible assets (owned and under finance leases) of the Consolidated Financial Statements at December 31, 2015 of the Telecom Italia Group.

Gains/(losses) on disposals of non-current assets

In 2015, this item amounted to 336 million euros, mainly attributable to the non-recurring gain of 1,211 million reais (approximately 328 million euros) realized by the Brazil Business Unit from the sale of the first three tranches of telecommunications towers to American Tower do Brasil. See the section Financial and Operating Highlights of the Business Units of the Telecom Italia Group Brazil Business Unit in this Report on Operations for more details.

In 2014 this item amounted to 29 million euros and mainly related to the realized gain, of about 38 million euros, from the sale by Telecom Italia S.p.A. of a property located in Milan, for a price of 75 million euros, which was offset by net losses of 11 million euros, mainly relating to the disposal of tangible assets by the Domestic Business Unit.

Impairment net losses on non-current assets

This item amounted to 244 million euros in 2015 (1 million euros in 2014).

The impairment losses for the year 2015 included:

- 240 million euros on the Goodwill of the Brazil Business Unit due to the results of the impairment testing conducted at December 31, 2015, carried out by comparing the recoverable amount of the Brazil Cash Generating Unit (CGU) with its carrying amount on the same date;

- 4 million euros for other items.

Further details are provided in the Note Goodwill in the Consolidated Financial Statements at December 31, 2015 of the Telecom Italia Group.

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EBIT

EBIT totaled 2,961 million euros (4,530 million euros in 2014), a decrease of 1,569 million euros (-34.6%) compared to 2014; the EBIT margin was 15.0% (21.0% in 2014).

Organic EBIT was down 1,458 million euros, with an organic EBIT margin of 15.0% (21.4% in 2014).

EBIT in 2015 reflected the negative impact of non-recurring net expenses totaling 990 million euros. The non-recurring expenses already described in the commentary on the EBITDA (1,076 million euros) and the above mentioned goodwill impairment loss on the Brazil Business Unit (240 million euros) were essentially offset by the positive impact of the gain of around 328 million euros from the sale of telecommunications towers in Brazil. Without these non-recurring net expenses, the organic change in EBIT would have been -8.3%, with an EBIT margin of 20.0%. For further details, see the Note Significant non-recurring events and transactions in the Consolidated Financial Statements at December 31, 2015 of the Telecom Italia Group.

Organic EBIT is calculated as follows:

			Change	
(millions of euros)	2015	2014	amount	%
REPORTED EBIT	2,961	4,530	(1,569)	(34.6)
Foreign currency financial statements translation effect		(112)	112	
Changes in the scope of consolidation		1	(1)	
ORGANIC EBIT	2,961	4,419	(1,458)	(33.0)
of which non-recurring income/(expenses)	(990)	110	(1,100)	
ORGANIC EBIT excluding non-recurring component	3,951	4,309	(358)	(8.3)

Exchange rate fluctuations were attributable to the Brazil Business Unit (-123 million euros) and the Domestic Business Unit (+11 million euros), while the change in the scope of consolidation was the result of the acquisition of Rete A.

Other income (expenses) from investments, net

In 2015, this item showed a positive balance of 10 million euros and mainly related to the gain from the sale of the non-controlling interest in SIA S.p.A., which took place on July 10, 2015.

In 2014, this amounted to a positive 16 million euros, essentially referring to the remeasurement at fair value of the 41.07% interest already held in Trentino NGN S.r.l., carried out pursuant to IFRS 3, following the acquisition of control of the company by Telecom Italia S.p.A. on February 28, 2014 at a price of 17 million euros.

Finance income (expenses), net

Finance income (expenses) showed an increase in net expenses of 331 million euros, from 2,194 million euros in 2014 to 2,525 million euros in 2015.

This increase was linked to the effects of the changes in certain non-monetary items of a valuation and accounting nature, linked in particular to booking of derivatives and of bond buybacks, which were counterbalanced by the reduction in finance expenses connected to the related debt position.

In particular:

- the negative impact of 454 million euros (174 million euros in 2014) relating to the fair value measurement through profit and loss performed separately from its liability component of the embedded option included in the mandatory convertible bond issued by Telecom Italia Finance S.A. at the end of 2013, for 1.3 billion euros (Guaranteed Subordinated Mandatory Convertible Bonds due 2016 convertible into ordinary shares of Telecom Italia S.p.A.);

- a negative effect of 379 million euros in relation to the bond buybacks carried out during 2015 by Telecom Italia S.p.A. for a total of 3.8 billion euros. This impact resulted from the difference between the buyback prices and the values of the liabilities at the transaction date, net of the

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benefits from the termination of several hedging derivatives linked to the bonds repurchased. In 2014, the negative impact of the buybacks carried out during the period and the exercise of the early redemption option for a bond amounted to 62 million euros.

Income tax expense

This item amounted to 401 million euros, and was down 527 million euros on 2014 (928 million euros) mainly due to the lower tax base of the Parent Telecom Italia and the intervening full deductibility of labor costs from the IRAP tax base introduced by Article 1 paragraph 20, of the 2014 Stability Law (Law no. 190/14), which resulted in a reduction of around 60 million euros in IRAP tax.

Profit (loss) from Discontinued operations/Non-current assets held for sale

In 2015, this item amounted to 611 million euros (541 million euros in 2014) and it is mainly related to the positive contribution to the consolidation from the Sofora - Telecom Argentina group.

More details are provided in the section Discontinued operations/Non-current assets held for sale of this Report on Operations and in the Note Discontinued operations/Non-current assets held for sale in the Consolidated Financial Statements at December 31, 2015 of the Telecom Italia Group.

Profit (loss) for the year

The details are as follows:

(millions of euros)	2015	2014
Profit (loss) for the year	657	1,960
Attributable to:		
Owners of the Parent:		
Profit (loss) from continuing operations	(161)	1,252
Profit (loss) from Discontinued operations/Non-current assets held for sale	89	98
Profit (loss) for the year attributable to Owners of the Parent	(72)	1,350
Non-controlling interests:		
Profit (loss) from continuing operations	207	167
Profit (loss) from Discontinued operations/Non-current assets held for sale	522	443
Profit (loss) for the year attributable to Non-controlling interests	729	610

The loss for the year attributable to Owners of the Parent amounted to 72 million euros (profit for the year 2014 attributable to Owners of the Parent of 1,350 million euros), and was pulled down by net non-recurring expenses, the negative impact of Group bond buybacks during the first part of the year, whose benefits will be seen in future years in the form of lower finance expenses, in addition to items of a merely valuation and accounting nature that do not entail any monetary settlement, related in particular to the fair value measurement of the embedded option included in the mandatory three-year convertible bonds issued at the end of 2013. Without these impacts, profit for the year 2015 attributable to Owners of the Parent would have been around 1.4 billion euros.

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FINANCIAL AND OPERATING HIGHLIGHTS THE BUSINESS UNITS OF THE TELECOM ITALIA GROUP

DOMESTIC

(millions of euros)	2015	2014	Change amount	%	% organic
Revenues	15,001	15,303	(302)	(2.0)	(2.3)
EBITDA	5,567	6,998	(1,431)	(20.4)	(20.6)
EBITDA Margin	*37.1*	*45.7*		*(8.6)pp*	*(8.5)pp*
EBIT	2,359	3,738	(1,379)	(36.9)	(37.0)
EBIT Margin	*15.7*	*24.4*		*(8.7)pp*	*(8.7)pp*
Headcount at year end (number)	52,644	53,076	(432)	(0.8)	

Fixed

	12/31/2015	12/31/2014	12/31/2013
Physical accesses at period end (thousands)[(1)]	19,209	19,704	20,378
of which Retail physical accesses at period end (thousands)	*11,742*	*12,480*	*13,210*
Broadband accesses at period end (thousands) [(2)]	8,890	8,750	8,740
of which Retail broadband accesses at period end (thousands)	*7,023*	*6,921*	*6,915*
Network infrastructure in Italy:			
copper access network (millions of km pair, distribution and connection)	115.6	115.2	114.9
access and carrier network in optical fiber (millions of km - fiber)	10.4	8.3	6.7
Total traffic:			

Minutes of traffic on fixed-line network (billions):	76.9	84.2	91.2
Domestic traffic	62.5	68.9	75.8
International traffic	14.4	15.3	15.4
Broadband traffic (PBytes) (3)	4,126	3,161	2,533

(1) Does not include full-infrastructured OLOs and Fixed Wireless Access (FWA).
(2) Does not include LLU and NAKED, satellite and full-infrastructured OLOs and Fixed Wireless Access (FWA).
(3) DownStream and UpStream traffic volumes

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Mobile

	12/31/2015	12/31/2014	12/31/2013
Lines at period end (thousands)	30,007	30,350	31,221
Change in lines (%)	(1.1)	(2.8)	(2.9)
Churn rate (%) [1]	23.4	24.2	30.4
Total traffic:			
Outgoing retail traffic (billions of minutes)	43.6	42.7	41.0
Incoming and outgoing retail traffic (billions of minutes)	66.1	62.7	57.5
Browsing Traffic (PBytes) [2]	182.6	133.9	98.1
Average monthly revenues per line (in euros) [3]	12.1	12.1	13.1

(1) The data refer to total lines. The churn rate represents the number of mobile customers who discontinued service during the period expressed as a percentage of the average number of customers.
(2) National traffic excluding roaming.
(3) The values are calculated on the basis of revenues from services (including revenues from prepaid cards) as a percentage of the average number of lines.

Revenues

In 2015 total revenues fell by 302 million euros compared to 2014 (-2.0%, from 15,303 million euros for 2014 to 15,001 million euros in 2015).

There were a number of significant indicators during the year 2015 and the last quarter including the continued steady recovery in revenue performance, which strengthened compared to the previous quarters, and positive performance in the Mobile business, both in terms of total revenues (+0.7% in the fourth quarter of 2015) and revenues from services alone (+0.1% in the last quarter of 2015 compared to the same period of the prior year).

This recovery of revenues was attributable to commercial actions aimed at progressively stabilizing the customer base with market share slightly up in both the Mobile and Fixed-line Broadband businesses and the ARPU, thanks to the growth in revenues from Fixed-line Broadband, ICT and Mobile Internet.

In detail:

Revenues from domestic services amounting to 14,058 million euros for 2015 were down 276 million euros (-1.9% on the prior year). The performance by quarter continued the trend of recovery mentioned above, which strengthened compared to the previous quarters: -1.1% in the fourth quarter 2015 compared to the same period of 2014; -1.5% in the third quarter 2015; -1.7% in the second quarter 2015; and -3.3% in the first quarter 2015. In particular:

- revenues from Fixed-line services amounted to 10,372 million euros for the year and were down by 300 million euros compared to 2014 (-2.8%);

- revenues from services in the Mobile business were equal to 4,517 million euros, a decrease of 91 million euros compared to the prior year (-2.0%). The trends by quarter contributed to the improving trend with a positive +0.1% in the fourth quarter 2015 compared to the same period of 2014, versus -1.5% in the third quarter 2015; -2.5% in the second quarter 2015; and -4.2% in the first quarter 2015.

Revenues from product sales, including the change in work in progress, totaled 943 million euros in 2015 (-26 million euros compared to 2014), with an increase of 68 million euros in the Mobile business, thanks to the continued growth in demand for advanced handsets (smartphones), and a decrease in the Fixed-line business following the streamlining of the product portfolio.

EBITDA

EBITDA for the Domestic Business Unit totaled 5,567 million euros in 2015, down 1,431 million euros compared to 2014 (-20.4%), with an EBITDA margin of 37.1% (-8.6 percentage points compared to the prior year).

EBITDA in 2015 reflected the negative impact of non-recurring net expenses as already described in the Highlights section of this Report totaling 1,028 million euros. Without these expenses the organic change in EBITDA would have been -4.9%, with an EBITDA margin of 44.0%, down 1.2 percentage points on 2014.

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Organic EBITDA is calculated as follows:

(millions of euros)	2015	2014	Change amount	%
REPORTED EBITDA	5,567	6,998	(1,431)	(20.4)
Foreign currency financial statements translation effect		19	(19)	
Changes in the scope of consolidation		(7)	7	
ORGANIC EBITDA	5,567	7,010	(1,443)	(20.6)
of which non-recurring income/(expenses)	(1,028)	72	(1,100)	
ORGANIC EBITDA excluding non-recurring component	6,595	6,938	(343)	(4.9)

With regard to the change in the main cost items, the following is noted:

(millions of euros)	2015	2014	Change
Acquisition of goods and services	6,046	5,831	215
Employee benefits expenses	3,206	2,730	476
Other operating expenses	999	570	429

Acquisition of goods and services increased by 215 million euros (+3.7%) compared to 2014, also as a result of non-recurring expenses of 87 million euros in 2015. Without these items, Acquisition of goods and services would have increased by 128 million euros, in relation to the support for marketing and advertising efforts, only partly recovered through streamlining policies and savings on indirect costs and operating costs. In particular:

higher costs for the acquisition of goods for resale (+145 million euros, of which +78 million euros for the acquisition of Mobile handsets linked to the increase in sales volumes);

higher advertising costs (+25 million euros, mainly related to the sponsoring of EXPO 2015 and the launch of the new single Brand);

higher commercial costs (+24 million euros);

higher costs for revenues due to other operators (+26 million euros);

lower costs for indirect operating expenses, not directly linked to commercial and industrial policies (-117 million euros).

Employee benefits expenses increased by 476 million euros compared to 2014; The main factors that drove this change were:

an increase of 60 million euros in ordinary employee expenses, mainly due to the increased contractual minimums established in the TLC National Collective Labor Agreement signed on February 1, 2013, which resulted in the addition of pay-scale points in April and October 2014, and the growth in the average workforce by a total of 1,691 average employees compared to 2014. In particular, the Solidarity Contracts applied by the Parent and T.I. Information Technology which involved a reduction in working hours and a consequent reduction in the average workforce came to an end in April 2015, resulting in an increase of 2,062 average employees compared to 2014;

the recognition of 429 million euros in charges and provisions to Employee Benefits, of a non-recurring nature, consisting of 422 million euros for the Parent Telecom Italia S.p.A., 3 million euros for the company Telecom Italia Information Technology, 2 million euros for HR services, and 2 million euros for Telecom Italia Sparkle. In particular, in 2015 the Parent signed specific agreements with the trade unions for the application of the provisions of law that, from 2016 and in subsequent years, will enable the reduction of personnel surpluses, resulting from the streamlining processes affecting all the companies operating in the TLC sector. These instruments will be implemented through solidarity contracts, through voluntary early retirements (in application of Article 4, paragraphs 1-7ter, of Law 92 of June 28, 2012, known as the Fornero law), and through the use of mobility scheme under Law 223/91. More details are provided in the Note Employee benefits expenses of the Consolidated Financial Statements at December 31, 2015 of the Telecom Italia Group.

Other operating expenses amounted to 999 million euros and increased by 429 million euros compared to 2014, mainly due to the presence of non-recurring expenses for 512 million euros, without which other operating expenses would have fallen by 79 million euros. The non-recurring expenses mainly related to provisions and expenses resulting from regulatory disputes and penalties and the liabilities related to those expenses, expenses for disputes with former employees, and liabilities with customers and/or suppliers.

Details of other operating expenses are shown in the table below:

(millions of euros)	2015	2014	Change
Write-downs and expenses in connection with credit management	270	295	(25)
Provision charges	236	6	230
TLC operating fees and charges	56	49	7
Expenses and provisions for indirect duties and taxes	100	99	1
Sundry expenses	337	121	216
Total	999	570	429

Other income amounted to 258 million euros in 2015 (382 million euros in 2014), decreasing by 124 million euros compared to the previous year. In 2014, the amount included the entire release of the risk provision, made in the 2009 Consolidated Financial Statements for the alleged administrative offense pursuant to Legislative Decree 231/2001, linked to the so-called Telecom Italia Sparkle affair (71 million euros).

EBIT

EBIT for 2015 was equal to 2,359 million euros (3,738 million euros in 2014), down 1,379 million euros on 2014 (-36.9%), with an EBIT margin of 15.7% (24.4% in 2014). The EBIT performance reflected the reduction in EBITDA described above, which was partially offset by the reduction in depreciation and amortization (85 million euros). EBIT for 2014 included the positive impact from the recognition of the gain of 38 million euros from the sale of the property located in Milan.

EBIT for 2015 was impacted negatively by 1,028 million euros overall in non-recurring expenses, without which the organic change in EBIT would have been -6.7%, with an EBIT margin of 24.4%.

Organic EBIT is calculated as follows:

			Change	
(millions of euros)	2015	2014	amount	%
REPORTED EBIT	2,359	3,738	(1,379)	(36.9)

Foreign currency financial statements translation effect		11	(11)	
Changes in the scope of consolidation		(7)	7	
ORGANIC EBIT	2,359	3,742	(1,383)	(37.0)
of which non-recurring income/(expenses)	(1,028)	110	(1,138)	
ORGANIC EBIT excluding non-recurring component	3,387	3,632	(245)	(6.7)

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Financial highlights of the Domestic Cash Generating Units

The main financial and operating highlights of the Business Unit are reported according to three Cash Generating units (CGU):

- Core Domestic: includes all telecommunications activities pertaining to the Italian market. Revenues are broken down in the following tables according to the net contribution of each market segment to the CGU s results, excluding intrasegment transactions. The sales market segments established on the basis of the customer centric organizational model are as follows:
  - Consumer: the segment consists of all Fixed and Mobile voice and Internet services and products managed and developed for individuals and families and of public telephony;
  - Business: the segment consists of voice, data, and Internet services and products, and ICT solutions managed and developed for small and medium-size enterprises (SMEs), Small Offices/Home Offices (SOHOs), Top customers, the Public Sector, Large Accounts, and Enterprises in the Fixed and Mobile telecommunications markets;
  - National Wholesale: consists of the management and development of the portfolio of regulated and unregulated wholesale services for Fixed and Mobile telecommunications operators in the domestic market;
  - Other (INWIT S.p.A. and support structures): includes:
    - INWIT S.p.A.: from April 2015 the company has been operating within the Operations area in the electronic communications infrastructures sector, specifically relating to housing of radio transmission equipment for mobile telephone networks, both for Telecom Italia and other operators;
    - Other Operations units: covering technological innovation and processes of development, engineering, building and operation of network infrastructures, real estate properties and plant engineering, delivery processes, and assurance for customer services; development of the information technology strategy, guidelines and plan; customer care, operating credit support, loyalty and retention activities, sales within its remit, and administrative management of customers;
    - Staff & Other: services carried out by Staff functions and other support activities performed by minor companies of the Group, also offered to the market and other Business Units.

The organizational change started in November 2015, involving the creation of the Wholesale Function by the integration in steps of the former Open Access and National Wholesale Services Functions, is in the process of being implemented.

International Wholesale   Telecom Italia Sparkle group: includes the activities of the Telecom Italia Sparkle group, which operates in the market for international voice, data and Internet services for fixed and mobile telecommunications operators, ISPs/ASPs (Wholesale market) and multinational companies through its own networks in the European, Mediterranean and South American markets;

Olivetti: operates in the field of office products and information technology services. It carries out Solution Provider activities to automate processes and business activities for small and medium-size enterprises, large corporations and vertical markets. Its market is focused primarily in Europe, Asia and South America. Following approval of the restructuring plan of the Olivetti group, which took place on May 11, 2015, from the first half of 2015 the business lines for which the plan envisages a process leading to their disposal through divestment or termination have been included under Other Operations.

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The table below shows the key results for 2015 for the Domestic Business Unit, broken down by customer/business segment and compared to 2014.

Core Domestic

(millions of euros)	2015	2014	Change amount	%
Revenues	13,858	14,205	(347)	(2.4)
Consumer	*7,267*	*7,349*	*(82)*	*(1.1)*
Business	*4,600*	*4,824*	*(224)*	*(4.6)*
National Wholesale	*1,785*	*1,793*	*(8)*	*(0.4)*
Other	*206*	*239*	*(33)*	*(13.8)*
EBITDA	5,392	6,761	(1,369)	(20.2)
EBITDA Margin	*38.9*	*47.6*		*(8.7)pp*
EBIT	2,287	3,593	(1,306)	(36.3)
EBIT Margin	*16.5*	*25.3*		*(8.8)pp*
Headcount at year end (number)	51,741	51,849	(108)	(0.2)

In detail:

Consumer: revenues for the Consumer segment in 2015 amounted to 7,267 million euros, decreasing by 82 million euros (-1.1%) compared to 2014, with a strong recovery trend driven, in particular, by the progressive and structural recovery in the Mobile business, thanks to the steady market share and the stabilization of ARPU levels.

In particular:

revenues for the Mobile business were equal to 3,599 million euros and were slightly growing compared to 2014 (+29 million euros, +0.8%), continuing the positive performance seen over two consecutive quarters (fourth quarter 2015: +2.5%; third quarter: +3.3%; second quarter: -1.6%; first quarter: -1.5%). Revenues from services decreased by 39 million euros (-1.2% on 2014), but showing a significant trend of recovery (fourth quarter 2015: +1.5%; third quarter: -0.3%; second quarter: -2.1%; first quarter: -4.3%), attributable to the easing of competitive pressure, the progressive stabilization of the market share and the continued growth in Internet mobile and digital services, supporting the stabilization of the ARPU;

Fixed-line revenues amounted to 3,705 million euros, decreasing by 112 million euros compared to 2014 (-2.9%), with a slowdown in the last quarter of 2015 (-6.7%) compared to the improvement seen from the second half of 2014 thanks to initiatives aimed at increasing ARPU implemented in the final months of the year (repricing, introduction of flat tariffs, development of bundles).

Business: revenues for the Business segment amounted to 4,600 million euros, decreasing by 224 million euros compared to 2014 (-4.6%). Revenues from services (4,232 million euros, -204 million euros compared to 2014) continued the stabilization trend that began during 2014 (-4.7% in the fourth quarter 2015). In particular:

revenues from Mobile services fell by 66 million euros (-5.5% on 2014); the positive performance of new digital services, and, in particular, of the Mobile Internet component (+38 million euros, +9% compared to 2014) was offset by a reduction in traditional mobile services for voice calls and messaging (-109 million euros), due to the customer repositioning towards bundle deals with lower overall ARPU;

revenues from Fixed-line services fell by 141 million euros (-4.3% compared to 2014): despite the steady growth in revenues from ICT services (+5.7%), and in particular from Cloud services (+26% compared to 2014), the segment continued to be adversely affected by the slow economic recovery, the reduction in prices on traditional voice and data services, and the technological shift towards VoIP systems.

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National Wholesale: revenues for the Wholesale segment in 2015 amounted to 1,785 million euros, essentially stable compared to 2014 (-8 million euros, -0.4%). Indeed, the impact of the revision of the regulated prices in 2015 was similar to the impact in 2014 due to the retroactive amendment of the wholesale access prices for the period 2010-2012.

International Wholesale Telecom Italia Sparkle group

(millions of euros)	2015	2014	Change amount	%	% organic
Revenues	1,314	1,244	70	5.6	1.1
of which third party	*1,062*	*981*	*81*	*8.3*	*2.4*
EBITDA	196	271	(75)	(27.7)	(32.4)
EBITDA Margin	*14.9*	*21.8*		*(6.9)pp*	*(7.4)pp*
EBIT	85	172	(87)	(50.6)	(53.6)
EBIT Margin	*6.5*	*13.8*		*(7.3)pp*	*(7.6)pp*
Headcount at year end (number) (*)	645	641	4	0.6	

(*) Includes employees with temp work contracts: 2 employees at 12/31/2015 (4 employees at 12/31/2014).

2015 revenues for the Telecom Italia Sparkle group International Wholesale totaled 1,314 million euros, significantly higher than 2014 (+70 million euros, +5.6%). This increase related in particular to revenues for Voice services (+39 million euros, +4.3%) and revenues for IP/Data services (+33 million euros, +12.8%). The other business segments remained predominantly stable (-2 million euros, -2.2%).

Olivetti

Following the approval of the restructuring plan of the Olivetti group, that took place on May 11, 2015, the business lines for which the plan envisages a process through divestment or termination have not been consolidated under Olivetti any longer and have been included under Other Operations instead.

(millions of euros)	2015	2014	Change amount	%
Revenues	172	227	(55)	(24.2)

EBITDA	(9)	(29)	20	69.0
EBITDA Margin	*(5.2)*	*(12.8)*		*7.6pp*
EBIT	(13)	(34)	21	61.8
EBIT Margin	*(7.6)*	*(15.0)*		*7.4pp*
Headcount at year end (number) (*)	258	586	(328)	(56.0)

(*) Includes employees with temp work contracts: none at 12/31/2015 (4 at 12/31/2014).

The revenues of business lines defined as Core (Office, Retail and Systems and Advanced Caring) totaled 172 million euros in 2015. In particular, there was an increase in revenues in the Office segment relating to the sale of multifunctional products under long-term rental agreements (+15 million euros compared to 2014), and revenues from services in the Advanced Caring segment increased by over 6 million euros compared to the prior year.

BRAZIL

	(millions of euros)		(millions of reais)		Change	
	2015	2014	2015	2014	amount	%
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(c-d)	(c-d)/d
Revenues	4,636	6,244	17,139	19,498	(2,359)	(12.1)
EBITDA	1,449	1,774	5,358	5,541	(183)	(3.3)
EBITDA Margin	*31.3*	*28.4*	*31.3*	*28.4*		*2.9pp*
EBIT	636	795	2,351	2,483	(132)	(5.3)
EBIT Margin	*13.7*	*12.7*	*13.7*	*12.7*		*1.0pp*
Headcount at year end (number)			13,042	12,841		1.6

	2015	2014
Lines at period end (thousands) (*)	66,234	75,721
MOU (minutes/month) (**)	119.5	135.8
ARPU (reais)	16.7	17.7

(*) Includes corporate lines.
(**) Net of visitors.

Revenues

Revenues for 2015, amounting to 17,139 million reais, were down by 2,359 million reais (-12.1%) on 2014. Service revenues totaled 15,384 million reais, a decrease of 941 million reais compared to 16,325 million reais for 2014 (-5.8%). The lower overall revenue was partly attributable to the revenues from incoming SMS and mobile traffic (-1,005 million reais, -40.2%), due to the reduction in the mobile termination rate (MTR) and lower volumes, as well as to traditional voice and SMS outgoing traffic (-1,216 million reais, -13.4%). This was only partially offset by the increase in revenue generated by the innovative component, mobile data and VAS content (+1,213 million reais, +35.0%). Mobile Average Revenue Per User (ARPU) amounted to 16.7 reais for 2015 compared with 17.7 reais for 2014 (-5.6%).

Revenues from product sales came to 1,755 million reais (3,173 million reais in 2014; -44.7%), reflecting the impact of the Brazilian macroeconomic crisis on household spending propensity.

The total number of lines at December 31, 2015 amounted to 66,234 thousand, showing a decrease compared to December 31, 2014 (-9,487 thousand). This corresponds to a market share of approximately 25.7% (27% at December 31, 2014).

EBITDA

EBITDA amounted to 5,358 million reais, 183 million reais lower than 2014 (-3.3%). The decline in EBITDA was attributable to the fall in revenues, which was only partially offset by the deployment of efficiency measures on cost items and the reduction in costs for revenues due to other operators and the cost of sales; employee benefits expenses on the other hand also increased due to the salary inflation adjustment, in addition to other net non-recurring costs of 53 million reais.

The EBITDA margin stood at 31.3%, 2.9 percentage points higher than in the previous year.

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With regard to the change in the main costs, the following is noted:

	(millions of euros)		(millions of reais)		
	2015 (a)	2014 (b)	2015 (c)	2014 (d)	Change (c-d)
Acquisition of goods and services	2,444	3,593	9,037	11,222	(2,185)
Employee benefits expenses	349	379	1,289	1,183	106
Other operating expenses	470	598	1,736	1,865	(129)
Change in inventories	33	11	122	33	89

Acquisition of goods and services totaled 9,037 million reais (11,222 million reais in 2014). The 19.5% decrease compared to the previous year (-2,185 million reais) can be broken down as follows:

-1,583 million reais for purchases relating primarily to cost of products for resale;

-826 million reais for revenues due to other TLC operators;

+45 million reais for external service costs;

+179 million reais for rent and lease costs.

Employee benefits expenses, amounting to 1,289 million reais, were 106 million reais higher than 2014 (+9.0%). The average workforce grew from 11,451 employees in 2014 to 11,931 employees in 2015. The ratio of employee benefits expenses to total revenues rose to 7.5%, up 1.4 percentage points on 2014;

Other operating expenses amounted to 1,736 million reais, a decrease of 6.9% on 2014. The expenses were broken down as follows:

(millions of reais)	2015	2014	Change
Write-downs and expenses in connection with credit management	230	249	(19)
Provision charges	320	232	88
TLC operating fees and charges	1,054	1,247	(193)
Expenses and provisions for indirect duties and taxes	51	51	

Sundry expenses	81	86	(5)
Total	1,736	1,865	(129)

EBIT

EBIT amounted to 2,351 million reais, down 132 million reais compared to 2014. This result reflected the lower EBITDA contribution, in addition to the goodwill impairment loss allocated on the Business Unit of 887 million reais (240 million euros), but benefited from the positive impacts arising from the conclusion of the first three tranches of sales of telecommunications towers to American Tower do Brasil. More specifically, at the time of the sales, the gains arising on the assets sold amounted to 1,211 million reais and were already net of transaction costs.

Agreement for the sale of telecommunications towers

On November 21, 2014, the subsidiary Tim Celular signed a contract for the sale to American Tower do Brasil of part of the mobile infrastructure (6,481 telecommunications towers), for a total value of approximately 3 billion reais. The sales agreement was signed in conjunction with a Master Lease Agreement having an overall term of 20 years and, accordingly, the transaction has to be considered as a partial sale and lease back.

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On April 29, 2015, the sale of a first block of 4,176 towers was completed at a price of 1,897 million reais; the second block (1,125 towers) was sold on September 30, 2015 at a price of 517 million reais, and the third block (182 towers) was sold on December 16, for 84 million reais. Overall, the three transactions resulted in a financial liability booked for 1,245 million reais. A gain of 1,211 million reais was recognized in the income statement, already net of transaction costs, while the gain corresponding to the portion of towers subject to sale and leaseback (1,003 million reais, already net of transaction costs) was deferred according to the duration of the respective finance leasing contracts.

The main impacts of the transaction are summarized below:

	millions of reais Total	millions of euros Total
Total price	2,498	676
Sale price of the towers sold definitively	1,253	339
Net carrying amount and transaction costs	(245)	(66)
Elimination of provision for restoration costs	203	55
Net gain	1,211	328
Tax	(372)	(101)
Net income statement impact	839	227
Sale price of the towers subject to sale and leaseback	1,245	337
Net carrying amount and transaction costs	(242)	(66)
Gain subject to deferral	1,003	271
Financial debt recorded as a result of the leaseback agreement	1,245	337
Tangible assets under financial lease	1,245	337
Reduction/(increase) in net financial debt	1,253	339

The translation into euros for the preparation of the interim financial statements has been made using the average exchange rate for 2015 (3.69727 reais per euro).

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MEDIA

On June 30, 2014, Telecom Italia Media (TI Media) and Gruppo Editoriale L Espresso completed the merger of the digital terrestrial network operator businesses respectively controlled by Persidera S.p.A. and Rete A S.p.A..

The merger of Rete A by absorption into Persidera was executed on December 1, 2014.

Moreover, the merger of Telecom Italia Media S.p.A. into Telecom Italia S.p.A. was executed on September 30, 2015, effective retroactively January 1, 2015 for accounting and tax purposes.

The table below shows the figures for the Media Business Unit which, for the first half of 2014, were not including the results of Rete A; however, those results are taken into consideration for the calculation of the organic changes.

			Change		
(millions of euros)	2015	2014	amount	%	% organic
Revenues	82	71	11	15.5	1.2
EBITDA	37	25	12	48.0	5.7
EBITDA Margin	*45.1*	*35.2*		*9.9pp*	*1.9pp*
EBIT	14	6	8		
EBIT Margin	*17.1*	*8.5*		*8.6pp*	*(0.2)pp*
Headcount at year end (number) (*)	64	89	(25)	(28.1)	(8.6)

(*) Includes employees with temp work contracts: none at 12/31/2015 (1 at 12/31/2014).
At December 31, 2015, the three Digital Multiplexes formerly of Persidera S.p.A. reached a coverage of 95.8% of the Italian population.

The coverage of the two Digital Multiplexes of the former Rete A was 93.4% and 93.7%.

Revenues

Revenues amounted to 82 million euros in 2015, increasing by 11 million euros (+15.5%) compared to the 71 million euros recorded in 2014. This change, which was positively driven by the acquisition of Rete A business, not yet occurred in the first six months of 2014, was entirely attributable to the Network Operator. Including the business of the former Rete A for the first six months of 2014, the organic change in revenues was positive by 1.2%, and it was essentially linked to the launch of the new SKYTG24 and Gazzetta TV channels, in addition to the increase in unit price of the main contracts.

EBITDA

EBITDA was a positive 37 million euros in 2015, up 12 million euros (+48%) compared to 2014 (25 million euros). This performance was driven by the aforementioned increase in revenues, as well as the increase in other income, only partially offset by an increase in operating expenses, mainly attributable to the costs from the former Rete A operations not present in the first six months of 2014. It is also noted that EBITDA in 2014 reflected 7 million euros in operating costs relating to Telecom Italia Media S.p.A. that were no longer present in 2015 following the merger with Telecom Italia S.p.A.; taking into account these changes, organic EBITDA was up 5.7% compared to 2014.

EBIT

EBIT was positive at 14 million euros, up 8 million euros from 2014 (6 million euros). This performance reflected the change in EBITDA described above, partially offset by the increase in depreciation and amortization of 4 million euros.

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DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS/NON-CURRENT ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

The results are provided below for the Sofora - Telecom Argentina group, which has been classified under Discontinued operations/Non-current assets held for sale following the agreement for the sale to Fintech entered into on November 13, 2013 and subsequently amended on October 24, 2014, as described in the 2014 Annual Report.

On March 8, 2016 following the approval by Enacom, the Argentinian Telecommunications Regulator, the Telecom Italia Group completed the sale of its entire remaining stake in the Sofora -Telecom Argentina group.

Income statement impacts of the Sofora - Telecom Argentina group

	(millions of euros)		(millions of Argentine pesos)		Change	
	2015	2014	2015	2014	amount	%
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(c-d)	(c-d)/d
Income statement impacts of the Sofora - Telecom Argentina group:						
Revenues	3,943	3,097	40,495	33,341	7,154	21.5
EBITDA	1,055	806	10,831	8,673	2,158	24.9
EBITDA Margin	*26.7*	*26.0*	*26.7*	*26.0*		*0.7pp*
EBIT before impairments	1,057	806	10,856	8,683	2,173	25.0
Impairment reversals (losses) on non-current assets	*(22)*	*(2)*	*(224)*	*(26)*	*(198)*	
EBIT	1,035	804	10,632	8,657	1,975	22.8
EBIT Margin	*26.3*	*26.0*	*26.3*	*26.0*		*0.3pp*
Finance income/(expenses), net	(94)	30	(966)	326	(1,292)	
Profit (loss) before tax from Discontinued operations/Non-current assets held for sale	941	834	9,666	8,983	683	7.6
Income tax expense	(320)	(290)	(3,289)	(3,131)	(158)	5.0
Profit (loss) after tax from Discontinued operations/Non-current assets held for sale	621	544	6,377	5,852	525	9.0

The average exchange rate used for the translation into euro of the Argentine peso (expressed in terms of units of local currency per 1 euro) was 10.26890 in 2015 and 10.76605 in 2014. In terms of the spot exchange rate, the Argentinian currency was subject to a significant devaluation in December 2015: the euro exchange rate for the Argentine peso at December 31, 2015 was 14.0972 pesos per euro compared to 10.2755 pesos per euro at December 31, 2014.

	12/31/2015	12/31/2014	Change amount	%
Fixed-line				
Lines at period end (thousands)	4,043	4,093	(50)	(1.2)
ARBU (Average Revenue Billed per User) (Argentine pesos)	67.7	57.4	10.3	17.9
Mobile				
Lines at period end (thousands)	22,202	22,066	136	0.6
Telecom Personal mobile lines (thousands)	19,656	19,585	71	0.4
% postpaid lines (1)	*33%*	*32%*		
MOU Telecom Personal (minutes/month)	93.7	99.5	(5.8)	(5.8)
ARPU Telecom Personal (Argentine pesos)	91.5	74.2	17.3	23.3
Núcleo mobile lines (thousands) (2)	2,546	2,481	65	2.6
% postpaid lines (1)	*20%*	*19%*		
Broadband				
Broadband accesses at period end (thousands)	1,814	1,771	43	2.4
ARPU (Argentine pesos)	207.4	153.0	54.4	35.6

(1) Includes lines with a ceiling invoiced at the end of the month which can be topped-up with prepaid refills.
(2) Includes WiMAX lines.

Revenues

Revenues for 2015 amounted to 40,495 million pesos, increasing by 7,154 million pesos (+21.5%) compared to 2014 (33,341 million pesos), mainly thanks to the growth in the relative Average Revenue Per User (ARPU). The main source of revenues was mobile telephony, which accounted for about 73% of the consolidated revenues of the Sofora - Telecom Argentina group, an increase of about 20% on 2014.

Fixed-line telephony service**:** the number of fixed lines decreased by 50 thousand compared to the end of 2014 to a total of 4,043 thousand at December 31, 2015. Even though regulated fixed-line services in Argentina continued to be influenced by the rate freeze imposed by the Emergency Economic Law of January 2002, Average Revenue Billed per User (ARBU) rose by 17.9% compared to 2014, thanks to the sale of additional services and the spread of traffic plans. Revenues from data and ICT services also rose, because the prices of their contracts are set in US dollars and so they benefited from the significant exchange rate difference compared to 2014.

Mobile telephony service**:** Telecom Personal mobile lines in Argentina increased by 71 thousand compared to the end of 2014, coming to a total of 19,656 thousand lines at December 31, 2015, of which 33% were postpaid. At the same time, thanks to high-value customer acquisitions, ARPU grew by 23.3% to 91.5 pesos (74.2 pesos in 2014). A large part of this growth was attributable to value added services (including revenue sharing and Internet), which together accounted for 60% of revenues from mobile telephony services in 2015.

In Paraguay, the Núcleo customer base grew by 2.6% compared to December 31, 2014, reaching 2,546 thousand lines, 20% of which are postpaid.

BroadBand: Telecom Argentina s portfolio of broadband lines totaled 1,814 thousand accesses at December 31, 2015, an increase of 43 thousand on December 31, 2014. ARPU rose by 35.6% to 207.4 pesos (153 pesos in 2014), largely thanks to up-selling strategies and price adjustments.

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EBITDA

EBITDA showed an increase of 2,158 million pesos (+24.9%) compared to 2014, reaching 10,831 million pesos. The EBITDA margin came to 26.7%, up 0.7 percentage points over 2014, mainly due to the reduction in costs for high-grade handsets and accessories, which was partially offset by the higher incidence of employee benefits expenses and external service costs.

With regard to the change in the main costs, the following is noted:

	(millions of euros)		(millions of Argentine pesos)		
	2015	2014	2015	2014	Change
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(c-d)
Acquisition of goods and services	1,852	1,390	19,017	14,963	4,054
Employee benefits expenses	713	525	7,317	5,655	1,662
Other operating expenses	470	375	4,835	4,038	797
Change in inventories	(142)	6	(1,460)	64	(1,524)

Acquisition of goods and services amounted to 19,017 million pesos (14,963 million pesos in 2014) showing, in particular, an increase in costs for external services of 1,912 million pesos and an increase in the purchase of goods of 2,025 million pesos;

Employee benefits expenses, amounting to 7,317 million pesos, increased by 1,662 million pesos compared to 2014 (+29.4%). The change was due to salary increases resulting from periodic revisions in union agreements, primarily linked to inflation. The percentage of employee benefits expenses to total revenues was 18.1%, up 1.1 percentage points over 2014;

Changes in inventories totaled 1,460 million pesos and referred mainly to higher purchases of handsets by Telecom Personal, mentioned above, with an increase of 62% in stock levels compared to the end of 2014;

Other operating expenses amounted to 4,835 million pesos, increasing 797 million pesos on 2014. These expenses consist of the following:

(millions of Argentine pesos)	2015	2014	Change
Write-downs and expenses in connection with credit management	564	424	140

Provision charges	53	31	22
TLC operating fees and charges	719	592	127
Expenses and provisions indirect duties and taxes	3,232	2,692	540
Sundry expenses	267	299	(32)
Total	4,835	4,038	797

EBIT

EBIT for 2015 came to 10,632 million pesos compared to 8,657 million pesos recorded for 2014. The increase of 1,975 million pesos was attributable to the improvement in EBITDA, partially offset by higher net impairment losses on non-current assets for the year (+198 million pesos) related to work in progress initiated in previous years and now abandoned. The EBIT margin stood at 26.3% of revenues (+0.3 percentage points compared to 2014).

As required by IFRS 5, the calculation of the depreciation and amortization for the Sofora Telecom Argentina group, which would have amounted to 4,438 million pesos in 2015 and 3,244 million pesos in 2014 (432 million euros in 2015 and 301 million euros in 2014), was suspended with effect from its date of classification as a discontinued operation.

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Capital expenditures

Capital expenditures in 2015 amounted to 10,100 million pesos and increased by 1,203 million pesos compared to 2014 (8,897 million pesos).

Capital expenditures in the year were also aimed at customer acquisition, and extension and upgrading of the access network to increase capacity and improve quality of the 3G mobile network. This objective was pursued by initiating the upgrade of the existing network with new higher-performance technology and lower energy consumption. Lastly, to support the growth in data traffic volumes, in 2015 the Sofora Telecom Argentina group continued with the activation of sites for the 4G service, the upgrade of broadband services on the fixed-line network and backhauling.

Other information Amendment of the Bylaws of Telecom Argentina S.A.

The Ordinary and Extraordinary Shareholders Meeting of Telecom Argentina, held on June 22, 2015, approved changes to the business purpose, adapting it to the new definition of Information and Communications Technology Services contained in the Ley de Argentina Digital including the possibility of providing Audiovisual communication services.

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MAIN COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENTS OF THE BUSINESS UNITS OF THE GROUP

DOMESTIC

A new brand strategy

Connectivity and services - for people, households and businesses - all under a single name: TIM.

In 2015 the project was launched that will lead, in 2016, to TIM being the Group s only trading name - a change that brings the company s various identities together in a single brand, without distinctions between fixed, mobile or Internet services, and rooting TIM s modern, dynamic spirit in the dependability of Telecom Italia. This simplification of the brand architecture will mean that employees will all be working under a single shared identity; for TIM s customers it means all-round easier relations with the company: from products and services to the various contact points - online, in store and billing.

The Group will move into the future with respect for its tradition. Since its foundation 20 years ago, TIM has been synonymous with innovation, sharing and freedom. Its ethos: Freedom to communicate, because communication is freedom. Accordingly, TIM is entrusted with the task of enabling of all of our digital lives, because a culture of widespread access means a future that benefits more and more people.

TIM means being connected to life - always, anywhere and better.

TIM is the future, by Telecom Italia

The new company combines the dynamism and forward-looking approach of TIM, with the security and reliability of Telecom Italia.

A single brand responds to a single value system and a single need: to be connected with life.

A single brand also simplifies customer experience and responds better to the need for services any time, anywhere and through any channel .

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TIM, the enabler of digital Italy

TIM has a responsibility to guide Italy toward the goal of full digitization. As such, the repositioning affects all its stakeholders, whether internal TIM s staff - or external - institutions and the public.

TIM aims to be more than just a name on a product, but to represent a distinctive set of values, approaches and responsibilities to customers and society. A range of initiatives has been launched in order to make this a reality: projects to teach young people about responsible Internet use are reaching thousands of children and families through sport and school.

Security and Support are the pillars of TIM s strategy. Accordingly, TIM is investing to stop cyberbullying and phone use while driving, and to promote awareness of coding as a career opportunity.

The third pillar is service quality. TIM publicizes the hard work of its engineers laying thousands of kilometers of fiber, using adverts in major newspapers and the #KMDIFUTURO campaign to engage more sophisticated online users. The EXPO, in 2015, also provided an extraordinary opportunity to showcase the smart city of the future.

Lastly, TIM also provides support for startups through dedicated programs, in partnership with TIM #Wcap, accelerators and TIM Ventures. The aim is to seize every opportunity to satisfy customers requirements - both now and in the future - firm in the belief that TIM is the future of Telecom Italia.

The future is innovation

Telecom Italia has been a consistent leader in technological development, and while 2014 saw celebrations for 50 years of research at the Group, with the 2015 Expo the conversation has already shifted to new scenarios. Telecom Italia undertakes research and supports new ideas not only in its own laboratories, but also at universities where the Company has agreements for Joint Open Labs and through initiatives to help startups (TIM Ventures and TIM #Wcap). The Group faces a constant challenge, stemming not only from the digital revolution, but from the entire international industry s shift toward new business areas and new technologies.

Network innovation

The commitment to constant **technological upgrades** is a long-term endeavor. In 2015 innovative investments continued, in line with 2014. This approach was confirmed, in February 2016, in the 2016-2018 strategic plan, which calls for a further acceleration of the investments in innovation.

The plan provides for around 12 billion euros of investments in Italy, of which around 6.7 billion earmarked for the development of innovative components, including next-generation networks to ensure increasing quality, speed and security.

NGN (NEXT GENERATION NETWORK): FIBER OPTIC EVOLUTION

High-speed network based on fiber optic. The first step is to bring fiber to street cabinets (FTTCab - fiber to the cabinet) which are then connected to homes. Telecom Italia is also investing to bring fiber to the home (FTTH), to provide an even faster network.

4G LTE (LONG TERM EVOLUTION): MOBILE EVOLUTION

Represents the evolution of the mobile access network to ultra-broadband or ultra-Internet. This is latest update to the UMTS network. VoLTE (Voice Over LTE), a next-generation technology, will enable very high quality calls and a wide range of mobile services.

By the end of 2018, TIM aims to reach 84% of the population with the fiber optic NGN ultra-broadband network, and 98% of the population with the 4G LTE network, laying the foundations for the development of VoLTE (Voice Over LTE).

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YESTERDAY END 2013		TODAY END 2015		TOMORROW END 2018	
~50%	Ultra Coverage Mobile BroadBand 4G (LTE)	88%	Ultra Coverage Mobile BroadBand 4G (LTE)	98%	Ultra Coverage Mobile BroadBand 4G (LTE)
~18%	Ultra Coverage Fixed BroadBand (NGN)	42%	Ultra Coverage Fixed BroadBand (NGN)	84%	Ultra Coverage Fixed BroadBand (NGN)

Online data security: Cybersecurity

The security of personal data and communications is one of the key themes of the digital revolution. Telecom Italia s Cybersecurity department is one of the largest in Europe, working to protect data and stop hacking.

Urban Security IT Cloud

This is a cloud solution used by the local police in Milan and Rome to gather information on the ground and to map out and manage worsening situations. In particular, the Cloud Solution for the integrated management of the city and the territory provides for:

- Field Management & Control (as used in EXPO) for managing events, crises, alerts collected from the field through mobile devices (local police, security patrols, citizens);
- Street Monitoring for mobile detection and sanctioning of offences against the Road Traffic law (used by the Local Police of Milan and Rome).

TIMProtect

Offers complete device protection from typical online threats, thanks to advanced and innovative technology. The service includes parental control , online transactions protection and privacy and an antivirus protection.

Telecom Italia centers of excellence

- Security Lab studies cybersecurity threats, analyzes new risk scenarios, looks for innovative tools, tests them and holds lab trials to identify the best solutions;
- Security Operation Center (SOC) is the monitoring center that manages security alarms from telecoms networks and Data Centers, which host Telecom Italia and client applications.

Connectivity for everyone

New technologies bring new services. TIM is committed to making these services accessible to an ever-increasing number of clients, from any device, anywhere. This is shown by its increasingly integrated offerings (fixed, mobile, TV, Digital Life) designed for all customer segments (young, senior, families, ethnic) and the continued investment in the next generation network to provide increasing quality, speed and security.

TIM also offers solutions for every requirement to encourage take-up of new devices (e.g. smartphones, tablets, smart TV) which enable access to more advanced Internet services and draw value from latest-generation broadband technologies. The new TIM SMART fully exploits the potential of ultrabroadband to support the natural convergence between both fixed and mobile and media and TLC, to provide accessibility anytime and anywhere . Representing a first in Italy, TIM launched TIM NEXT, the only offer that allows customers to replace their smartphone every year free of charge.

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However, connectivity has nothing to do with impersonal distance; it is about men and women coming together and talking. Calls and voice are still the main way to feel close to people, so for this reason TIM is the only operator to offer minutes that never expire: clients own their minutes, which are never lost if they are not used up and can be enjoyed at any time.

Daily life and leisure time

Useful solutions for everyone s life that exploit the potential of fixed and mobile ultra-broadband are increasingly part of our daily routine. For schools, for example, TIMcollege is the first offering on the Italian market for students providing a complete solution with a tablet, LTE connectivity, and all school books and courses.

Leisure time is also experiencing a digital revolution, thanks to platforms accessible everywhere, through various devices. Music can be streamed on a mobile phone and played in the home with a tablet or a PC. TIMmusic now offers 25 million songs. In 2015, users listened to an average of over 200 songs in streaming per month, a figure that reflects the market appreciation for the latest service features and the content provided.

Books are being read in digital format on e-readers, tablets and smartphones that are becoming veritable pocket libraries: TIMreading, with 60,000 registered users, is TIM s publishing service with a catalog of more than 120,000 eBooks, over 50 magazines and the main national and sports daily newspapers.

Finally, TIMgames is a mobile platform dedicated to digital games, offering a constantly updated catalog of 1,700 games from leading publishers. With TIMgames, customers can access all content from any smartphone or tablet (Android and iOS) with a simple all you can play subscription.

But Television is probably the medium that is undergoing the biggest revolution, with linear TV being supplemented by Video on Demand, via new technologies that are accompanying traditional broadcasting and new pay TV formulas.

TV on the Internet

Films are being watched via broadband on home TVs, PCs and tablets, also simultaneously on several devices, with consumers deciding where and when to start viewing their favorite content.

TIMvision, TIM s on demand TV service, with more than 8,000 titles including films, TV series and content for children, recorded more than 22 million viewings, with over 500,000 subscribers at the end of 2015 double the 2014 figure, demonstrating that TV via the Internet is already a reality. This trend has further strengthened in 2016, with more and more TIM customers (both inside and outside the home) choosing TIMvision for the whole family s entertainment, and also subscribing to TIM s 4 play offers such as TIM Smart.

TIM vision	OVER 8,000 SHOWS	also in high definition	EVERYTHING ALWAYS ON DEMAND	wherever and whenever you want (home TV, smartphone,	NO ADVERTs

tablet, TIMvision
website, etc.)

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The partnership between TIM and Sky also continued, which offers the market the most complete TV offering without a dish . This is strengthening the convergence between media and TLC, with quadruple play offers like TIM Smart&Sky bringing together fixed and mobile telephone services, broadband and ultra-broadband connectivity, and premium television content, accessible any time and anywhere on all devices connected to the network.

TIM Sky	OVER 150 CHANNELS	in high definition	60 HD CHANNELS	1 3D channel	2,500 TITLES	available on Sky On Demand

The partnership with Sky is one of the key components of TIM s strategy for TV via the Internet, which began and will continue with TIMvision, a streamlined offering that makes clear to customers how important it is to have a quadruple play offering for inside and outside the home. In addition to being a content offering, TIMvision is also an open platform that can host premium content and services of the best digital entertainment providers on its decoder.

The first major example of this model, which sees Telecom Italia as an enabler of TV via the Internet in all its forms, is the agreement reached with Netflix, the biggest online streaming platform in the world with over 75 million customers. This service is decisively changing television consumption, by offering a rich catalog of original content, specifically designed for digital consumers and their habits. When Netflix decided to launch its service in Italy it identified Telecom Italia as the ideal partner to work with in meeting the challenge of convergence between networks and content.

@Giuseppe_Recchi

Innovating the way Italians watch TV, stimulating demand for broadband: this is the agreement with #Netflix

@MarcoPatuano

We have signed the agreement with #Netflix, a major step forward for the @TIM_Official video strategy

This approach is also being adopted by Mediaset Premium via the TIM platform, where, in addition to a vast on-demand offering, it has decided to broadcast 22 live channels on the superfast networks, which include the best of TIM Serie A and Champions League soccer available exclusively up to 2018. The offering, called Premium Online, significantly expands the choice of national and international content for TIM customers, stimulating the use of broadband and ultra-broadband connection infrastructure, which represents the future, not only for the entertainment market, but also for the growth of Italy s economy.

@Giuseppe_Recchi

The agreement with Mediaset is strengthening our strategy: offering premium content on the Internet and reducing the digital divide

@MarcoPatuano

TV via fiber of @TIM_Official is expanding. From September the entire Mediaset Premium Online offering will be on @TIM_Vision

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For businesses

Alongside a functioning administrative system, the driving force behind development and quality of life is an ecosystem of businesses that generate value for employees and society.

In 2015, Telecom Italia s business solutions were based on technological innovation, enabling increased productivity and efficiency.

It is a short step from Nuvola Italiana, a cloud platform providing services ranging from Hosting, Cloud Storage, Disaster Recovery to IT security and communications, to the NuvolaStore. The NuvolaStore is a true marketplace for small and medium-sized enterprises to quickly and easily find, buy and manage the most advanced IT solutions.

And the service for digital invoicing, a reality that both government and business must now embrace, as well as secure digital signatures, providing a new way to sign documents using a smartphone instead of the usual devices like smart cards or tokens.

In addition, in 2015 the Extended Expo project offered the chance to get to know the advanced digital solutions that Telecom Italia is developing, either alone or with partners. Thanks to the development of mobile platforms with technologies such as NFC, Augmented Reality, Visual Search, new solutions are close at hand: integrated solutions for tourism, info-mobility, geolocation services, e-commerce, digital signing and much more. The companies and institutions that subscribe to this initiative enjoy high visibility within the Digital Showcase of Smart City Expo 2015, and they have the possibility to organize conventions, workshops and meetings, and to project their corporate and institutional videos within the Expo spaces.

The Commitment to the Public Administration

Telecom Italia takes part in the program of cost reduction and process efficiency in the public administration, with a number of initiatives involving local authorities, and a diversified offering with solutions that facilitate the relationship between citizens and institutions.

In particular:

CONSIP MOBILE 6: Telecom Italia won the CONSIP Mobile 6 contract (24 months, for a maximum of 900 thousand lines), which covers around 19 thousand central and local authorities, providing traditional voice and data services as well as mobile email services, device management, mobile apps and workforce management, confirming its place as key operator for the public administration;

DIGITAL IDENTITY: Trusted Identity and Mobile Identity to convey the identity of users securely through dedicated apps or latest-generation SIMs;

DIGITAL PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION: paperless services based on Cloud technology, Electronic invoicing, Advanced Electronic Signature to optimize resources in total security;

SOLUTIONS FOR THE HEALTH SECTOR: an app for checking ambulance equipment, remote monitoring systems for vital signs, access to customer details or medical records from mobile and tablet;

DIGITAL SCHOOL: solutions for the world of education such as the Kit Scuola Digitale (Digital School Kit) and the Scuolabook Network platform, launched in collaboration with Alfabook, the leader in the digital educational publishing sector, acquired in July 2015 by Telecom Italia.

Telecom Italia also works closely with Municipalities and Regions for digital development through the TIM-Connected Italy Contest , part of the Connected Italy Project, now in its third edition, as well as the initiatives for the development of ultra-broadband infrastructure for the development of digital services across the country.

As regards ultra broadband (UBB), Telecom Italia has won the recent tenders called by various regions in southern Italy in line with the objectives of the European Digital Agenda and the strategic guidelines adopted by the Italian Government on the subject.

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New developments for customers

FEBRUARY 25, 2015

The Digital Invoice service launches on the Nuvola Store for professionals and small businesses

MARCH 9, 2015

Superfiber arrives, enabling speeds of 50 Mb/s on the Fiber Optic network

MARCH 31, 2015

TIM, in collaboration with Samsung, presents TIM2go, a Tablet sharing initiative for EXPO2015.

APRIL 16, 2015

TIM and Sky launch fiber-optic TV.

APRIL 30, 2015

TIM introduces the first Italian Smart City at Expo 2015.

MAY 26, 2015

Free home insurance with phone bill introduced for TIM clients.

JUNE 18, 2015

TIM attends the second Energy Day, presenting the results of its energy saving and environmental protection policies.

JUNE 29, 2015

TIM-Connected Italy, the contest for the digital development of Italian towns starts up again.

JULY 14, 2015

TIM celebrates its 20th birthday and becomes the Group s single brand for the commercial offering.

JULY 29, 2015

Netflix arrives on the TIMVision platform.

SEPTEMBER 2, 2015

TIM Smart is the Quadruple Play offering: fixed and mobile telephone, Internet connection, and TV services.

SEPTEMBER 30, 2015

Premium Online available on TIM s broadband and ultrabroadband networks, thanks to agreement with Mediaset.

OCTOBER 16, 2015

Olivetti launches its first 3D printer for small and medium enterprises.

NOVEMBER 26, 2015

TIM s 4G Plus evolution is launched in Milan with maximum connection speed of up to 300 Mbps.

NOVEMBER 30, 2015

The TIM SMART FIBRA SuperFiber option offers Internet access from the home at speeds of up to 300 Mbps in download and 20 Mbps in upload.

DECEMBER 29, 2015

TIM and RAI renew the agreement to offer the best RAI Cinema productions on TIMvision.

BRAZIL

Marketing Policy Evolution

In 2015, Tim Brasil developed marketing initiatives aimed at improving the result in the postpaid segment and defending its position in the prepaid segment, by making better use of the capacity and coverage of its data network. The initiatives mainly focused on:

- defending its position in the prepaid segment by securing and defending Tim Brasil s position in the customer s choice of both the first and the second SIM card (target is to defend the customer base), offering low-cost solutions for voice consumption, offset by an expected higher data utilization;

- developing the growth driver for the Controle postpaid segment, with maximum usage limit, from an approach based on the migration from prepaid contracts, to a growth-based approach, focused on positive gross-additions. The profitability of the offering was also improved by expanding the data component of the bundle offer;

- pure postpaid contracts through a geographically segmented strategy of gross-additions, focusing on network availability and the competitive dynamics of the local market, to provide targeted offers for higher value customers. Continued attention to the availability of a broad portfolio of handsets, mainly smartphones, maintaining alignment with the most innovative offers on the market;

- expanding the Consumer range of offers, which provide a complete bundle for the customer (Internet, SMS and off net voice traffic).

Timeline of the offers

February 2015

Price up in the prepaid segment. from 0.25 to 0.30 reais per call

March 2015

Blocking of data traffic once the limit has been used up in Pré-pago and Controle

May 2015

oOffer of the benefit of free access to Whatsapp in the postpaid offering

Launch of the TIM Empresa Tarifa Flat in the corporate segment: fixed price for local and national long-distance calls, with 100MB of data usage and free access to Whatsapp

June 2015

Infinity dia offer for the prepaid segment, access at a daily fixed-price to an infinite number of on net calls to any TIM number or long distance number using the prefix 41 (TIM)

July 2015

Increase of the data limit in the Controle Whatsapp offer (from 300 MB to 500 MB), with a price increase from 29.90 to 32.90 reais

November 2015

Launch of a new bundle offer range in the three different market segments postpaid, controle and prepaid including Internet, SMS, and local and long-distance traffic (prefix 41) also off net

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MAIN CHANGES IN THE REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

DOMESTIC

Wholesale fixed markets

Telecom Italia Reference Offers

At the end of the public consultations initiated by the Authority in the first few months of 2015, the Telecom Italia Reference Offers for 2013 were all finally approved and published. For the Reference Offers for the year 2014, in December 2015 AGCom approved the 2014 prices for the following services: WLR, access to NGAN infrastructure, End-to-End fiber service, and specific capacity transmission services. The decision to approve the 2014 prices for wholesale unbundled access to metallic network and sub-network, and co-location was published in January 2016. The decisions on Bitstream services (copper and fiber) and Telecom Italia s fixed-line interconnection are still pending.

Wholesale access services

On December 22, 2015, after more than 3 years since the start of the proceedings and three national public consultations, and after having received the go-ahead from the European Commission on October 5, AGCom approved the decision on the analysis of access markets for the period 2014-2017.

The Authority s decision proposes the deregulation of the last retail market still subject to *ex ante* regulation (retail access to the fixed-line public phone network) and revokes the corresponding obligations, except for those relating to the authorization of retail offerings before their commercial launch and replicability checks.

In addition, the Authority has set the rules and prices for access to the copper and fiber network of Telecom Italia by competing operators, which are the same throughout Italy, with retroactive effect for the year 2015.

The main changes to the existing regulatory framework concern:

a) the ability for operators to select external companies for line maintenance and activation services under LLU and sub-loop unbundling (SLU) arrangements;

b) new non-discrimination measures designed to reduce differences in the supply and quality of access services between the internal divisions of Telecom Italia and competing operators;

c) administrative simplification, through: i) harmonization of the system of SLAs and penalties across the various access services, and ii) greater efficiency in procedures for approving Telecom Italia Reference Offers;

d) more stringent penalties for Telecom Italia in the event of delay in the provision of access services and fault repair;

e) new measures to incentivize Local Loop Unbundling (LLU) of smaller exchanges and to favor the migration of LLU customers to NGN networks;

f) guidelines on the switch-off of the Telecom Italia exchanges open to LLU, with incentives for co-located operators to switch to fiber, which will need to be better articulated through a specific procedure to be undertaken by the Authority.

With regard to the provision of maintenance services and activation of LLU and SLU lines by external companies, on February 22, 2016 Telecom Italia submitted an implementation proposal for the Authority s approval that will be examined through an ad-hoc procedure. On February 22, 2016, Telecom Italia also submitted a proposal for approval by the Authority on strengthening guarantees of equal treatment, with particular reference to: (i) commercial management of orders by the National Wholesale function; (ii) simplification of the causes of refusals; (iii) removal of misalignments between the databases containing information on retail customers; (iv) reduction of differences in the workflow applied to orders; (v) rationalization of the procedures for managing wholesale orders and stock.

Approval times for these new measures by the Authority are not set in advance.

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The controls on wholesale prices set out the following:

a) subscription charges for wholesale access services remain the same in 2014 as in 2013.

b) prices are set for all wholesale access services to the copper and fiber-optic network from 2015 to 2017 (see the table below for the subscription charges, which shows the substantial stability of the LLU charge and the significant cost efficiencies on copper and VULA bitstream services);

The main wholesale access prices for the period 2014-2017 are provided below:

wholesale access services

(euro/month/line)	2013-2014	2015	2016	2017
LLU Local Loop Unbundling	8.68	8.61	8.61	8.61
SLU-Sub Loop Unbundling	5.79	5.57	5.43	5.30
WLR POTS	11.14	11.06	11.06	11.06
WLR ISDN	13.78	13.67	13.67	13.67
Shared bitstream on copper	6.74	4.96	4.63	4.29
Naked bitstream on copper	15.14	13.59	12.80	12.46
Naked FTTC VULA (30 Mbps)	20.63	13.58	13.42	13.27
Naked FTTC VULA (50 Mbps)		15.38	15.20	15.02
VULA FTTH (100 Mbps/10 Mbps)	24.90	23.15	22.64	22.12
VULA FTTH (40 Mbps/40 Mbps)	34.53	32.08	31.36	30.65
VULA FTTH (100 Mbps/100 Mbps)	86.49	81.37	79.57	77.77

Interconnection services on the fixed network

On April 20, 2015, the Authority initiated the procedure for the 3rd cycle of market analysis of interconnection services on the fixed telephone network, but the associated public consultation has not yet begun.

High-quality wholesale access from fixed workstations

In July 2015, the Authority adopted the final ruling essentially confirming the regulations established at the end of the previous market analysis, despite changes in technology and competition in the intervening years and expected in the near future.

Specifically, in the user site loop circuits market (terminating), the Authority confirmed Telecom Italia s obligations regarding: access, transparency, non-discrimination, accounting separation, accounting for costs and control of prices.

Regarding prices:

- the 2014 prices for terminating circuits approved by the Authority are the same as for 2013;
- for the years 2015, 2016 and 2017, for terminating SDH/PDH with a capacity below or equal to 155 Mbit/s using Ethernet over SDH technology, Telecom Italia is subject to a planned annual price reduction mechanism (IPC-6% for subscription charges, IP-8.6% for transport charges). For terminating SDH/PDH with capacities above 155 Mbit/s using Ethernet technology over fiber optic, and for ancillary services, the prices should be guided by the costs shown in Telecom Italia s Regulatory Accounts.

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Retail fixed markets

Basic offers

Starting on May 1, 2015, Telecom Italia initiated a process of price simplification for its fixed-line (voice) telephone service.

Specifically, for Consumer customers interested solely in the voice telephone service without a package offer, the previous basic offer (rental plus telephone services according to consumption) was replaced by a flat-type offer (Tutto VOCE - All VOICE). For a single subscription fee (29 euros per month, including VAT) the customer has access to the line, together with unlimited calls to all fixed and mobile Italian numbers. Customers who prefer to maintain an offer with voice traffic charged according to consumption can choose to move free of charge to the Telecom Italia Voice offer (19 euros per month, including VAT, i.e. rental offer only, with a cost for domestic calls to all fixed and mobile Italian numbers of 10 cents per minute including VAT, with no connection fee.

Customers who do not intend to take up the offers described above still have the entire range of Telecom Italia offers available to them.

In addition, effective from July 1, 2015, the billing method has been changed from the previous bi-monthly to a monthly frequency.

Also for Business customers, starting from May 1, 2015, changes have been made to the basic offer for telephone (voice) services:

- the monthly rental for telephone lines has increased from 22.50 euro per month excluding VAT to 24.90 euro per month excluding VAT. The rental fee has also been increased for certain types of ISDN lines, both single and multiple;

- for the main traffic routes (local, inter-district and fixed-to-mobile) the connection charge is now 30 euro cents excluding VAT and a price of 5 euro cents excluding VAT is applied for each minute of conversation.

Convergent offers

In 2015, Telecom Italia s convergent deal focused on new audiovisual services based on broadband connectivity (at least 10 Megabits per second) and ultra-broadband connectivity (at least 30 Megabits per second). Major partnership agreements were signed with Sky, Mediaset and Netflix, which enabled the launch of the first offers: the TIM Sky offer was launched in April 2015, followed by the TIM Premium Online in September 2015, thanks to the agreement signed with another major player in the audiovisual sector, Mediaset. The TIMVISION decoder has the Premium Online App, which provides direct access to the service via home television sets, as well as other compatible devices.

Universal Service

The final proceeding closed by AGCom in relation to the determination of the contribution mechanism to the net cost of the universal service refers back to resolution no. 100/14/CIR of 2014, in which the Authority established that *as in 2006, the provision of the mandatory universal service for 2007 will not carry a cost* . Therefore, the other operators are not required to pay any contribution to cover the net cost for the universal service provided by Telecom Italia.

Following this decision, the Company asked AGCom to verify the market conditions for keeping the Universal Service obligations that fall to Telecom Italia alone. At the same time, Telecom Italia urged the Ministry of Economic Development to begin the review procedure of the Universal Service obligations as soon as possible. In response to this request, on September 4, 2014, the Authority began to establish the procedures for designating appointed operators to provide the universal service. Subsequently, in a letter dated November 28, 2014, the Ministry of Economic Development asked AGCom to inform it of the outcome of the procedure and to suspend any effects, pending definition of a common process. To date, the procedure is still suspended.

On August 31, 2015, following the annulment (on July 7, 2015) by the *Consiglio di Stato* of the Resolutions 106 and 109/11/CIR, with which the Authority had renewed the procedures for sharing the net cost of the universal service for the years 1999-2000 and 2002-2003, Telecom Italia submitted an appeal to the Court of Cassation and an application to AGCom for the recommencement of the preliminary investigations canceled by the *Consiglio di Stato*. Specifically, the renewal requested by Telecom Italia relates to the strengthening of the grounds that require the inclusion of mobile operators as parties required to pay for the net cost of the universal service. On October 15, 2015, Vodafone submitted four notices to pay that demanded Telecom Italia to repay the amounts paid to the universal service fund plus interest. In letters dated November 13 and 27, 2015, the Ministry for Economic Development urged the parties to execute the ruling and therefore, for the Company to repay Vodafone the amounts received by way of reimbursement of universal service charges for 1999 2000 and 2002 2003.

The ruling of the Lazio Administrative Court of January 22, 2015 canceled Resolution 1/08/CIR with which AGCom introduced and applied the new methodology for calculating the Universal Service charges, applicable retroactively from 2004. Telecom Italia s appeal to the *Consiglio di Stato* was rejected in a ruling dated October 2, 2015. AGCom is therefore required to recommence the investigations for the years 2004 to 2007, applying the method for the net cost calculation in force prior to the year of publication (2008) of the resolution 1/08/CIR. The recommencement of the investigations for the years 2004 to 2007 may be strictly tied to the requests for recommencement for the years 1999-2000 and 2002-2003.

Wholesale mobile markets

On September 30, 2015, the Authority published the definitive decision (Resolution 497/15/CONS) regarding the 4th cycle of analysis of the mobile termination market, initiated in February 2014. The Authority has designated all operators offering voice termination services on their own mobile network as operators with significant market power, for the first time including the full MVNOs (Bt Italia, Lycamobile, Noverca and Poste Mobile). The Authority also introduced the free negotiation of the termination price for calls from non-EU countries. With regard to the financial conditions, the AGCom proposed a termination value *of no more than 0.98 euro cents per minute* . This restriction is effective retroactively from January 1, 2014 and for the entire period from 2014 to 2017 for the four largest mobile network operators, whereas, for the full MVNOs, it is effective from the date of publication of the final decision (from September 30, 2015).

AGCom contribution fee

In 2014 two rulings were published in relation to the lengthy litigation initiated by Telecom Italia regarding the AGCom contribution fee. The first related to the decision of the Administrative Court (TAR) of Lazio that fully upheld the pronouncement of the EU Court of Justice, which had been asked to issue a preliminary ruling on the matter and accepted Telecom Italia s appeals concerning the cancellation of the resolutions through which AGCom had requested payment of: (i) 26.6 million euros for sums allegedly unpaid in the five-year period 2006-2010 and (ii) 24.2 million euros for the contribution fee for the year 2011. The ruling of the Lazio TAR also affirmed the principle whereby the contribution fees of operators of electronic communications networks and services should only cover costs relating to activities unequivocally used for ex-ante regulation of this sector and that revenues connected to ex-ante regulation and obtained as administration fees from the companies must not exceed the overall costs directly pertaining to this regulatory activity. AGCom lodged an appealed against the Lazio TAR ruling and requested a suspension, which, however, was rejected.

On February 17, 2015, the *Consiglio di Stato* published the ruling which upheld the petitions by Telecom Italia and rejected the appeal by AGCom, confirming the previous ruling of the Lazio Administrative Court. This resulted in the annulment of the resolution containing the request for the payment of the AGCom contribution fee of 26.6 million euros as an adjustment for the insufficient payment in the five-year period 2006-2010. This ruling of the *Consiglio di Stato* has been appealed by AGCom before the Court of Cassation.

On March 5, 2015 the AGCom resolution was published containing the guidelines for the payment of the 2015 contribution fee, which confirmed the tax base for the calculation of the contribution fee (revenues from sales and services in the income statement published in the financial statements for the year 2013) and set a contribution rate of 0.15% (for the first time different from the rate applied to the other markets governed by the Authority, such as media and publishing, set at 0.2%).

Telecom Italia has made the payment with reservation of the contribution fee requested by AGCom for 2015, at the same time lodging an appeal with the Administrative Court regarding its method of calculation.

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On August 18, 2015, the 2014 European Law came into force amending Article 34 of the CCE, establishing that AGCom must publish a report of the administrative costs incurred for its TLC activities, in order to enable a comparison between the overall amount of the contribution fee collected compared to the actual costs incurred and, where necessary, make the appropriate adjustments.

On October 8, 2015, the Authority published its 2014 Annual Report which shows that the expenses incurred for activities attributable to the electronic communications sectors amounted to around 37 million euros and that in 2014 the Authority received around 1.2 million euros more from the operators, which will be deducted from the contribution fee requested from the operators for the year 2016.

In April 2014, TI had paid 14 million euros to AGCom, via reverse charge and with reservations, in view of the pending appeals, for the 2014 fee, instead of the 23.4 million euros requested by the Authority. On December 22, 2015, AGCom ordered Telecom Italia to pay the remaining amount of the 2014 contribution fee and on February 22, 2016 the payment was made (of around 9.4 million euros), whilst also submitting an appeal against the order, as a supplement to the appeal already submitted with regard to the AGCom resolution for the 2014 contribution fee (resolution 547/13/CONS).

Antitrust

For information on the pending disputes relating to Proceedings A428 and I761 see the Note Contingent liabilities, other information, commitments and guarantees of the Separate Financial Statements of Telecom Italia S.p.A. at December 31, 2015.

BRAZIL

700 MHz and clean-up of the spectrum

When awarded the 700 MHz (4G/LTE) frequencies, TIM Brasil assumed the obligation together with the other parties awarded the license, to undertake all technical interventions throughout the country needed to free the assigned frequencies (digitizing TV channels and stopping analogue broadcasts, known as the clean up), for a total value of 1.2 billion reais. In April 2015, having formed the consortium between the EAD operators for the management of clean-up activities, the first of three annual tranches of around 370 million reais was disbursed to finance operations.

Auction of radio frequencies in the 1800, 1900 and 2500 MHz band

In December 2015, Anatel launched a tender to award radio frequencies in the above bands, to be used with FDD and TDD technology to provide the mobile and broadband service. TIM came in first place for the 2500 MHz FDD band lots, which enable the provision of fourth generation mobile services (4G/LTE) in the metropolitan areas of Recife and Curitiba, with bids totaling 56.5 million reais. The award process is expected to end with the formal allocation to TIM during the first half of 2016.

Regulatory Agenda 2016

In December 2015, the National Telecommunications Agency ANATEL published the Regulatory Agenda for 2016. The main initiatives scheduled by the Agency include: i) definition of the subsidy procedures as per the Decree on network neutrality, ii) revision of the regulation on the concession system for fixed-line telephone services, iii) review of the model for managing the use of the radio frequency spectrum and redefining the mechanisms for granting licenses, and iv) revision of the rules on service quality and accessibility.

Revision of the model for the provision of telecommunications services

In November 2015, the Telecommunications Ministry began a public consultation to review the current model for the provision of telecommunications service and to open a debate on the future of telecommunications in the light of the challenges posed by new technologies, development of broadband, standardization of the service towards private concessions, the private system and public policies. The public consultation began in December and ended on January 15, 2016, with the participation of all major telecommunications operators in the country, as well as the most important consumer rights associations. The aim is to survey the public in order to gather useful information to support the future regulatory process.

MEDIA

Television frequencies

Following the switch-off process, which lasted four years and was concluded on July 4, 2012, the Ministry for Economic Development definitively assigned the digital frequencies.

Specifically, on June 28, 2012, the decision was taken to definitively assign the user rights of digital frequencies to Persidera for 20 years.

In 2010, AGCom announced a beauty contest for the allocation of user rights to additional digital dividend frequencies. Telecom Italia Media Broadcasting now Persidera participated in the contest for the assignment of three lots, but the contest was canceled on April 28, 2012 with the entry into force of Italian Law 44/12 and replaced with a competitive tender under new rules set out by AGCom in Resolution 277/13/CONS.

The only party that participated in that tender which was carried out in June 2014 and which Persidera was unable to participate in, because it was incorrectly equated to RAI and Mediaset was the Cairo group, which was awarded a MUX for 31,626,000 euros.

Persidera, has been involved in various disputes on television frequencies. These include the appeal for the failure to award a fourth network during the analogue-to-digital conversion of networks before the switch off (the two analogue networks of La7 and MTV and the two digital networks MBONE and TIMB1) and the appeal for the cancellation of the beauty contest.

Both the appeals are pending before the *Consiglio di Stato*, which has referred the questions to the European Court of Justice for preliminary rulings.

Administrative charges and contribution fees for TV frequencies and connection bridges

Since 2014, Persidera has been required to pay administrative contribution fees and user rights for frequencies, in accordance with articles 34 and 35 of Legislative Decree 259/03 Electronic Communications Code . Up to and throughout 2013, however, the applicable system required broadcasters to pay a concession fee equal to 1% of annual revenues.

The 2014 European Law (Law 115/2015 - Official Gazette of August 3, 2015) entered into force on August 18, 2015, modifying the administrative charges for the general authorization as a digital terrestrial network operator and the amounts of the contribution fees for connection bridges pursuant to Article 34 and 35 of the Code.

On the basis of the new regulations, Persidera is required to pay an annual charge for the administrative fees and connection bridges of around 250,000 euros.

In view of the findings of the EU Commission in relation to *the advantages of incumbent integrated vertical operators that have a significant number of multiplexes* , as guaranteed by AGCom Resolution 494/14/CONS to RAI and Mediaset, the 2016 Stability Law established that the Ministry for Economic Development would be responsible for contribution fees for TV frequencies. The European regulatory action consequently abrogated the AGCom Resolution, which would have required Persidera to incur an unfair charge of over 13 million euros per year.

The amount of the contribution fees for the user rights to TV frequencies will be set by order of the Ministry of Economic Development, to be issued by the end of February 2016, in a manner that is transparent, proportionate to the scope, non-discriminatory and on the basis of the geographic coverage of the rights authorized, the market value of the frequencies, taking account of mechanisms geared towards the pro-competition allocation of transmission capacity (i.e. favorable to non-vertically integrated operators such as Persidera), as well as the use of innovative technologies (i.e. DVB-T2).

Total revenue deriving from administrative charges and contribution fees for TV frequencies and connection bridges is expected to be 32.8 million euros. This would bring Persidera towards a reasonably sustainable expense.

Potential use of frequencies for mobile technology

At the end of the global conference on the regulation of the radio spectrum, held in Geneva in November 2015 (WRC-15), the 700 MHz band frequencies (between 694-790 MHz, corresponding to television channels 49-60 UHF) currently used for TV were allocated on a co-primary basis to broadband mobile services.

At national level, the 2016 Stability Law established a fund of 276,000 euros at the Ministry of Economic Development for studies on refarming mobile services.

Based also on the results of the Lamy Report, the EU Commission is working on a decision to establish harmonized use in EU countries of the 700 MHz band for mobile broadband.

The Lamy report is the result of the work of the High Level Group, on the future of the UHF spectrum, formed in January 2014 and consisting of representatives of broadcasters, mobile operators and manufacturers.

Pascal Lamy proposes a 2020-2030-2025 time scale to meet the objectives of the European Digital Agenda, providing broadcasters a stable route to invest and grow in the medium to long term, structured as follows:

- allocation of the 700 MHz band to mobile broadband services in 2020 with a margin of 2 years (2018-2022) to take account of different market situations in the Member States;

- allocation of the bandwidth under 700 MHz (470-694 MHz) to broadcast services across Europe until 2030;

re-evaluation of the scenario in 2025 with an assessment of the state of the market and technology.
In Italy the 700 MHz band is more than 60% occupied by national network operators with user rights expiring in 2032. This makes its release particularly difficult, requiring a more complicated procedure than that used for the 800 MHz band, used only by local broadcasters.

It is highly probable, however, that the reallocation process will involve the refarming of lower frequencies i.e., the return of the frequencies in exchange for financial compensation.

There is a remote possibility that, if the right regulatory and technical conditions arise at the right moment, the operators currently assigned the user rights could use these frequencies to provide mobile broadband services.

In this regard, the agreement signed with the Espresso group sets out the procedures through which Telecom Italia will be able to acquire the user rights for channel 55 UHF (742 750 MHz) allocated to the MUX TIMB2.

In particular, Telecom Italia has reserved itself two different alternative purchase options, involving: (i) purchase of the user rights of UHF CH 55 or (ii) purchase of the entire share capital of TIMB2 S.r.l., a company formed in 2014, to which this right of use would be conferred.

Both options may be exercised during the period from June 30, 2016 to June 30, 2019.

In the case of granting the user right to CH 55 UHF, a leasing contract for such right of use will be signed between the two companies.

The abovementioned transactions can take place without the need for authorization from the competent authority as they are intragroup transactions.

Tender for the Vatican TV channel

The 2016 Stability Law provides for a competitive tender for the award of 4 Mbit/s to broadcast the Vatican s TV channel. The starting price of the auction is 2.7 million euros.

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COMPETITION

DOMESTIC

The market

In 2015, the Italian TLC market showed continued signs of a reduction in price-based competitive pressure, as already seen in the second half of 2014. This helped to slow the gradual fall in the value of traditional service components voice, above all of previous years.

Growth in Broadband and Ultrabroadband particularly Mobile, also aided by the increased penetration of next-generation handsets continues to be the main driver of the market.

The competitive scenario remains characterized, on one side, by the opening of the TLC market to competition from non-traditional operators (in particular Over the Top companies (OTTs) and producers of electronic and consumer devices), and, on the other side, by telecommunications operators having the opportunity to develop new over the network services (mainly in the IT and Media fields).

Consequently, telecommunications operators not only face core competition with other operators in the sector (including Mobile Virtual Operators) still the factor that has the greatest impact on market trends but must also deal with the invasion by OTTs and device producers, which operate entirely in the digital world, using completely different assets and competitive strategies to TLC players.

Over time, therefore, the traditional players business models are changing to meet the challenges from the new entrants and to exploit new opportunities:

- in Media, broadcasters with the Web becoming increasingly important as a complementary distribution platform are increasingly feeling competitive pressure from consumer electronics companies, telecommunications operators and OTTs;

- in the Information Technology market, the decline in traditional revenues is driving the various players towards cloud computing, with the goal of protecting their core business. Telecommunications operators are expected to strengthen in this sector, including through partnerships;

- in the Consumer Electronics market, producers can develop services that can be used through the Internet, building on handset ownership and management of user experience, breaking the relationship between customers and TLC operators;

OTTs have, for some time now, been leading the transformation of the methods of use of TLC services (including voice), increasingly integrating them with Media and IT.

With regard to the current positioning of the telecommunications operators in converging markets, on the other hand, as partially described above, the following is taking place with different levels of progress:

- development of Innovative Services in the IT market, particularly in Cloud services;
- development of new Digital Services, especially in the areas of Entertainment (e.g. TV over IP), Smart Home, Digital Advertising, Mobile Payment-Digital Identity.

Competition in Fixed Telecommunications

The fixed-line telecommunications market continues, on one side, to see a significant decline in access and voice revenues, due to the reduction in accesses and rates and the progressive shift of voice traffic to mobile, and on the other side, the continued growth of broadband revenues; the decline in revenues from the data transmission segment continues. In recent years, operators have concentrated mainly on developing the penetration of Broadband and defending Voice by introducing bundled voice, broadband and services deals in a highly competitive environment with consequent pricing pressure.

The evolution of the competitive product offering has also been influenced by consolidation, among competitors, of an approach based on the control of infrastructure (above all Local Loop Unbundling - LLU). The main fixed operators are also offering mobile services, also as Mobile Virtual Operators (MVOs).

The competitive scenario in the Italian fixed telecommunications market is characterized by the presence, in addition to Telecom Italia, of a number of operators such as Wind-Infostrada, Fastweb, Vodafone, BT Italia and Tiscali, that have different business models focused on different segments of the market.

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In 2015, the migration of customers from fixed-line to mobile telephony services continued, as well as the migration to alternative communications solutions (Voice Over IP, e-mail and social network chat), driven by the use of the Internet , the penetration of broadband, PCs and other connected devices, as well as service quality.

At December 31, 2015, fixed accesses in Italy totaled approximately 20.2 million (including infrastructured OLOs and Fixed Wireless Access), down from 2014. Competition in the access market led to a gradual reduction in Telecom Italia s market share.

In the broadband market, at December 31, 2015 fixed broadband customers in Italy reached a penetration rate on fixed accesses of about 74%. The spread of broadband is driven not only by the penetration of personal computers and other enabled devices (e.g. Smart TVs), but also by the growing demand for speed and access to new IP based services (Voice over IP, content particularly Video, social networking services, etc.).

Competition in Mobile Telecommunications

The mobile market, which is saturated and mature in its traditional component of voice services, experienced a decline in the number of lines, due to the rationalization of second and third SIM cards (at December 31, 2015, mobile lines in Italy numbered about 92.7 million, down by about 1.7% over 2014, which still represents a very high penetration rate of the population, of approximately 152%).

Revenues from traditional service components, such as voice and messaging, continued to decline, both as a result of competition between operators and of the increasing spread of communication apps , but in 2015 it saw a gradual improvement compared to the drop of 2013 and the first half of 2014. Mobile Broadband continued to grow and, although being unable to offset the drop in revenues from traditional services, it represents the main strategic and business opportunity for the mobile TLC industry, also due to the launch of LTE Ultra Broadband.

In 2015, the growth in mobile broadband customers continued thanks to the development of the small screen segment, with a high penetration rate on mobile lines, especially as a result of the increasing spread of smartphones.

Alongside innovative services that have already caught on and are under full-scale development, as in the case of mobile apps, there are other market environments, associated with the development of mobile broadband, with major potential for growth in the medium term, such as the Internet of Things and mobile payment.

The competitive scenario in the Italian mobile telecommunications market is dominated by Telecom Italia and also by three other infrastructured operators (Vodafone, Wind, H3G) which are focused on different segments of the market or have different strategies. In August 2015, VimpelCom and CK Hutchinson also announced that they had reached an agreement to establish an equal joint venture between Wind and 3 Italia, subject to the necessary regulatory clearance.

In addition to these operators, the field also includes mobile virtual operators (MVO), of which PosteMobile is the most important player. These operators continue to enjoy significant growth compared to infrastructured operators.

BRAZIL

The main macroeconomic indicators show a gradual deterioration in Brazil s economy. Specifically, GDP is estimated to have fallen by around 3.5% during 2015, with inflation above 10%, also as a result of a series of increases in tariffs in regulated sectors; the forecasts for 2016 point towards a situation of high volatility.

The acceleration in inflation is having a significant impact on household purchasing power, with a consequent decline in economic wellbeing, especially for lower-income sections of society.

It is also worth noting the increasing fiscal pressure, with many Brazilian states set to increase their taxes on services (above all ICMS and VAT). These measures will have a direct impact on telecommunications operators, for which ICMS accounts for around 85% of indirect taxes paid on revenues.

The entire telecommunications sector has been badly exposed to the current economic crisis, with a substantial contraction in total revenues.

The rise in data use and the simultaneous fall in voice traffic reflects the most significant phenomenon: to reduce their spending, customers are favoring OTT services (especially Whatsapp) as an alternative to traditional voice services. This has now overshadowed the previous paradigm based on a concept of Community (customers having several SIMs from various operators to benefit from on-net tariffs that are much better than off-net tariffs) leading to a progress concentration (and reduction) in the number of SIMs on the market. The impacts on operators are highly significant, especially for TIM, in light of its Customer Base being particularly exposed to the Prepaid segment and its second SIM positioning.

Against this context, at the end of 2015 the Brazilian mobile market reached 257.8 million lines, a fall of 8.2% compared to the previous year, and a penetration of 125.7% of the population (138.0% in 2014) with the loss of 22.9 million lines.

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CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL POSITION AND CASH FLOWS PERFORMANCE

NON-CURRENT ASSETS

Goodwill: fell by 560 million euros, from 29,943 million euros at the end of 2014 to 29,383 million euros at December 31, 2015, as a result of:

- goodwill impairment loss of the Brazil Business Unit (240 million euros);
- changes in foreign exchange rates applicable to the Group s Brazilian operations[1] (324 million euros);
- recognition of the provisional goodwill, of 4 million euros, resulting from the acquisition of 100% of the company Alfabook S.r.l. in July 2015.

Further details are provided in the Note Goodwill in the Consolidated Financial Statements at December 31, 2015 of the Telecom Italia Group.

Other intangible assets: were down 347 million euros, from 6,827 million euros at the end of 2014 to 6,480 million euros at December 31, 2015, representing the balance of the following items:

- capex (+1,959 million euros);
- amortization charge for the year (-1,788 million euros);
- disposals, exchange differences, reclassifications and other changes (for a net negative balance of 518 million euros).

Tangible assets: were up 1,480 million euros, from 13,387 million euros at the end of 2014 to 14,867 million euros at December 31, 2015, representing the balance of the following items:

- capex (+3,238 million euros);

- changes in finance leasing contracts (+1,523 million euros);
- depreciation charge for the year (-2,347 million euros);
- disposals, exchange differences, reclassifications and other changes (for a net negative balance of 934 million euros).

DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS/NON-CURRENT ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

These related to the Sofora - Telecom Argentina group and included:

- financial assets of 227 million euros;
- non-financial assets of 3,677 million euros.

For more details, see the Note Discontinued operations/Non-current assets held for sale in the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Telecom Italia Group at December 31, 2015.

CONSOLIDATED EQUITY

Consolidated equity amounted to 21,333 million euros (21,699 million euros at December 31, 2014), of which 17,610 million euros attributable to Owners of the Parent (18,145 million euros at December 31, 2014) and 3,723 million euros attributable to non-controlling interests (3,554 million euros at December 31, 2014).

(1) The spot exchange rate used for the translation into euro of the Brazilian real (expressed in terms of units of local currency per 1 euro) was 4.25116 at December 31, 2015 and 3.22489 at December 31, 2014.

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In greater detail, the changes in equity were the following:

(millions of euros)	2015	2014
At the beginning of the year	21,699	20,186
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	(1,145)	1,539
Dividends approved by:	(291)	(343)
Telecom Italia S.p.A.	*(166)*	*(166)*
Other Group companies	*(125)*	*(177)*
INWIT - effect of sale of the non-controlling interest	839	
Merger of TI Media S.p.A. into Telecom Italia S.p.A.	(9)	
Convertible bond issue maturing 2022 - equity component	186	
Issue of equity instruments	10	64
Effect of Rete A acquisition		40
Effect of equity transactions of the Sofora Telecom Argentina group		160
Other changes	44	53
At the end of the year	21,333	21,699

CASH FLOWS

Adjusted net financial debt stood at 27,278 million euros, up 627 million euros compared to December 31, 2014 (26,651 million euros).

Excluding the net financial debt of the Sofora - Telecom Argentina group, amounting to 121 million euros (net financial assets of 122 million euros at December 31, 2014), the adjusted net financial debt of continuing operations would have increased by 384 million euros compared to December 31, 2014.

The table below summarizes the main transactions that had an impact on the change in adjusted net financial debt for 2015:

Change in adjusted net financial debt

(millions of euros)	2015	2014	Change
EBITDA	7,004	8,786	(1,782)
Capital expenditures on an accrual basis	(5,197)	(4,984)	(213)
Change in net operating working capital:	(334)	(464)	130
Change in inventories	*56*	*55*	*1*
Change in trade receivables and net amounts due from customers on construction contracts	*410*	*(125)*	*535*
Change in trade payables (*)	*(623)*	*72*	*(695)*
Other changes in operating receivables/payables	*(177)*	*(466)*	*289*
Change in provisions for employee benefits	389	(59)	448
Change in operating provisions and Other changes	112	(105)	217
Net operating free cash flow	1,974	3,174	(1,200)
% of Revenues	*10.0*	*14.7*	*(4.7)pp*
Sale of investments and other disposals flow	1,571	238	1,333
Share capital increases/reimbursements, including incidental costs	186	14	172
Financial investments flow	(51)	(32)	(19)
Dividends payment	(204)	(252)	48
Change in finance leasing contracts	(1,523)		(1,523)
Finance expenses, income taxes and other net non-operating requirements flow	(2,337)	(2,478)	141
Reduction/(Increase) in adjusted net financial debt from continuing operations	(384)	664	(1,048)
Reduction/(Increase) in net financial debt from Discontinued operations/Non-current assets held for sale	(243)	(508)	265
Reduction/(Increase) in adjusted net financial debt	(627)	156	(783)

(*) Includes the change in trade payables for amounts due to fixed asset suppliers.

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In addition to what has already been described with reference to EBITDA, the change in adjusted net financial debt for 2015 was particularly impacted by the following:

Capital expenditures on an accrual basis

The breakdown of capital expenditures by operating segment is as follows:

(millions of euros)	2015	% of total	2014	% of total	Change
Domestic	3,900	75.0	2,783	55.8	1,117
Brazil	1,289	24.8	2,195	44.0	(906)
Media and Other Operations	8	0.2	6	0.2	2
Adjustments and eliminations					
Consolidated Total	5,197	100.0	4,984	100.0	213
% of Revenues	*26.4*		*23.1*		*3.3pp*

Capital expenditures in 2015 totaled 5,197 million euros, up 213 million euros (+4.3%) on 2014. In particular:

- the Domestic Business Unit posted capital expenditures of 3,900 million euros, an increase of 1,117 million euros compared to 2014. This increase was driven in particular by: the acceleration and increase in innovative investments dedicated to the development of next-generation networks and services (+788 million euros), which reached 44% of total investments, compared to 33% for 2014, the award of the user rights for the frequencies of the L band (231 million euros), and the outlay for the extension of the GSM license for three years (117 million euros);

- the Brazil Business Unit recorded a decrease of 906 million euros (including a negative currency effect of 341 million euros) compared to 2014; these capital expenditures were mainly aimed at the development of the industrial infrastructure and at sales support platforms. In 2014, capital expenditures included the purchase of the 700 MHz license for around 936 million euros.

Change in net operating working capital

The change in net operating working capital for 2015 was a decrease of 334 million euros (decrease of 464 million euros in 2014). In particular:

- the change in inventories and the management of trade receivables generated positive impacts of 56 million euros and 410 million euros, respectively. The change in trade receivables reflected the significant depreciation in the Brazilian real, which resulted in a reduction of almost 220 million euros in trade receivables expressed in euros;

- the change in trade payables (-623 million euros) also reflected the performance of the Brazilian real, which resulted in a reduction of almost 430 million euros in trade payables expressed in euros.

Change in provisions for employee benefits, operating provisions and other changes

The changes in provisions for employee benefits and operating provisions mainly reflected the above-mentioned non-recurring provisions made in 2015, which were partially offset by the effects of the change in the Brazilian real exchange rate.

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Sale of investments and other disposals flow

This was positive at 1,571 million euros in 2015 and consisted of:

854 million euros, already net of the related transaction costs, resulting from the placement on the market of 39.97% of the share capital of Infrastrutture Wireless Italiane S.p.A. (INWIT), which took place during June 2015, followed, in July, by the exercise of the greenshoe option;

proceeds generated by the Brazil Business Unit amounting to 2,498 million reais (approximately 676 million euros) as a result of the conclusion of the sale of the first three tranches of telecommunications towers to American Tower do Brasil; for more detailed information, please see the chapter Financial and Operating Highlights of the Business Units of the Telecom Italia Group - Brazil Business Unit ;

19 million euros from the sale of the company Teleleasing S.p.A., which took place in December 2015;

9 million euros from the sale of the company SIA S.p.A., classified under Other investments, which took place in July 2015;

for the remaining amount, of the disposal of assets in the normal operating cycle.

In 2014, this item was positive at 238 million euros and was mainly due to the proceeds (160 million euros) from the sale to Fintech of the controlling interest representing 17% of the equity capital of Sofora, and the proceeds (71 million euros) from the sale by Telecom Italia S.p.A. of a property located in Milan.

Share capital increases/reimbursements, including incidental costs

In 2015, this item amounted to 186 million euros and it was related to the conversion option of the 1.125% unsecured equity-linked bond amounting to 2 billion euros, issued on March 26, 2015 and maturing on March 26, 2022.

In particular, the 186 million euros corresponded to the difference between the amount received by bondholders following the issue of the bond and the debt component of the financial instrument issued. The debt component is equal to the fair value of an identical liability issued by the Company at market conditions but without the conversion right, while the remainder, up to the amount received, was recognized as a component of shareholders equity (the residual method).

Financial investments flow

In 2015, this item amounted to 51 million euros and mainly related to the outlay of 23 million euros for the acquisition of 50% of the share capital of Alfiere S.p.A., a real estate company that owns several buildings in the EUR district of Rome that will be used by Telecom Italia in the future as an headquarter. In July 2015, 100% of the equity capital of Alfabook S.r.l. was also acquired; this transaction represented a financial investment of 6 million euros (of which 5 million euros as the price and 1 million euros for the net financial debt acquired). Lastly, in October, around 9 million euros were paid out for the withdrawal rights exercised by the previous shareholders of Telecom Italia Media S.p.A., which was merged into Telecom Italia on September 30, 2015.

In 2014 the item amounted to 32 million euros and mainly consisted of 9 million euros for the acquisition by Telecom Italia S.p.A. of the controlling interest in Trentino NGN S.r.l. which took place on February 28, 2014, and 21 million euros for the acquisition of the controlling interest in Rete A S.p.A., with subsequent merger into the parent Persidera S.p.A..

Change in finance leasing contracts

This item represents the higher value of tangible assets under finance lease, which is also a reflection of the associated higher financial payables, posted mainly as a result of contractual renegotiations that took place during 2015 as part of the project of transformation of real estate assets by Telecom Italia S.p.A. (1,178 million euros) and of the finance lease contract concluded by the Tim Brasil group on part of the telecommunications towers mentioned above (1,245 million reais corresponding to around 337 million euros). Further details are provided in the Note Tangible assets (owned and under finance leases) of the Consolidated Financial Statements at December 31, 2015 of the Telecom Italia Group.

Finance expenses, income taxes and other net non-operating requirements flow

This item mainly includes the payment, in 2015, of the net finance expenses (1,513 million euros) and taxes (363 million euros), as well as the change in non-operating receivables and payables.

In 2014, the income taxes flow (427 million euros) included the effect from the sale without recourse of IRES tax credits to factoring companies, which generated net proceeds of 231 million euros.

Reduction/(Increase) in net financial debt from Discontinued operations/Non-current assets held for sale

This was a negative 243 million euros and reflected, among other things, the completion of the acquisition of 4G licenses by the Sofora - Telecom Argentina group that resulted in an outlay of around 220 million euros.

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Net financial debt

Net financial debt is composed as follows:

(millions of euros)	12/31/2015 (a)	12/31/2014 (b)	Change (a-b)
Non-current financial liabilities			
Bonds	19,883	23,440	(3,557)
Amounts due to banks, other financial payables and liabilities	8,364	7,901	463
Finance lease liabilities	2,271	984	1,287
	30,518	32,325	(1,807)
Current financial liabilities (*)			
Bonds	3,681	2,645	1,036
Amounts due to banks, other financial payables and liabilities	2,390	1,872	518
Finance lease liabilities	153	169	(16)
	6,224	4,686	1,538
Financial liabilities directly associated with Discontinued operations/Non-current assets held for sale	348	43	305
Total Gross financial debt	37,090	37,054	36
Non-current financial assets			
Securities other than investments	(3)	(6)	3
Financial receivables and other non-current financial assets	(2,986)	(2,439)	(547)
	(2,989)	(2,445)	(544)
Current financial assets			
Securities other than investments	(1,488)	(1,300)	(188)
Financial receivables and other current financial assets	(352)	(311)	(41)
Cash and cash equivalents	(3,559)	(4,812)	1,253
	(5,399)	(6,423)	1,024

Financial assets relating to Discontinued operations/Non-current assets held for sale	(227)	(165)	(62)
Total financial assets	(8,615)	(9,033)	418
Net financial debt carrying amount	28,475	28,021	454
Reversal of fair value measurement of derivatives and related financial assets/liabilities	*(1,197)*	*(1,370)*	*173*
Adjusted net financial debt	27,278	26,651	627
Breakdown as follows:			
Total adjusted gross financial debt	34,602	34,421	181
Total adjusted financial assets	(7,324)	(7,770)	446

(*) of which current portion of medium/long-term debt:

Bonds	*3,681*	*2,645*	*1,036*
Amounts due to banks, other financial payables and liabilities	*1,482*	*1,413*	*69*
Finance lease liabilities	*153*	*169*	*(16)*

The financial risk management policies of the Telecom Italia Group are aimed at minimizing market risks, fully hedging exchange rate risk, and optimizing interest rate exposure through appropriate diversification of the portfolio, which is also achieved by using carefully selected derivative financial instruments. Such instruments, it should be stressed, are not used for speculative purposes and all have an underlying, which is hedged.

In addition, to determine its exposure to interest rates, the Group sets an optimum composition for the fixed-rate and variable-rate debt structure and uses derivative financial instruments to achieve that composition. Taking into account the Group s operating activities, the optimum mix of medium/long-term non-current financial liabilities has been established, on the basis of the nominal amount, at a range of 65% - 75% for the fixed-rate component and 25% - 35% for the variable-rate component.

In managing market risks, the Group has adopted Guidelines for the Management and control of financial risk and mainly uses IRS and CCIRS derivative financial instruments.

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To provide a better representation of the true performance of Net Financial Debt, from 2009, in addition to the usual indicator (renamed Net financial debt carrying amount), a measure called Adjusted net financial debt has also been shown, which neutralizes the effects caused by the volatility of financial markets. Given that some components of the fair value measurement of derivatives (contracts for setting the exchange and interest rate for contractual flows) and derivatives embedded in other financial instruments do not result in actual monetary settlement, the Adjusted net financial debt excludes these purely accounting and non-monetary effects (including the effects resulting from the introduction of IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement from January 1, 2013) from the measurement of derivatives and related financial liabilities/assets.

Sales of receivables to factoring companies

The sales of trade receivables to factoring companies finalized in 2015 resulted in a positive effect on net financial debt at December 31, 2015 of 1,106 million euros (1,316 million euros at December 31, 2014).

Gross financial debt

Bonds

Bonds at December 31, 2015 totaled 23,564 million euros (26,085 million euros at December 31, 2014). Their nominal repayment amount was 22,947 million euros, down 1,967 million euros compared to December 31, 2014 (24,914 million euros).

Changes in bonds over 2015 are shown below:

(millions of original currency)	Currency	Amount	Issue date
New issues			
Telecom Italia S.p.A. 1,000 million euros 3.250% maturing 1/16/2023	Euro	1,000	1/16/2015
Telecom Italia S.p.A. bond convertible(*) into ordinary shares 2,000 million euros 1.125% maturing 3/26/2022	Euro	2,000	3/26/2015

(*) On May 20, 2015, the Shareholders Meeting of Telecom Italia S.p.A. approved the share capital increase to service the conversion of the unsecured equity-linked bond issue.

(millions of original currency)	Currency	Amount	Repayment date
Repayments			
Telecom Italia Finance S.A. 20,000 million JPY 3.550% (1)	JPY	20,000	5/14/2015
Telecom Italia S.p.A. 514 million euros 4.625% (2)	Euro	514	6/15/2015
	USD	765	10/1/2015

Telecom Italia Capital S.A. 765 million USD 5.250% (3)			
Telecom Italia S.p.A. 120 million euros, Euribor 3M+0.66%	Euro	120	11/23/2015
Telecom Italia S.p.A. 500 million GBP 5.625%	GBP	500	12/29/2015

(1) Early repayment of the AFLAC Private Placement maturing 5/14/2032.
(2) Net of buybacks by the Company of 236 million euros during 2014 and the first half of 2015.
(3) Net of buybacks by Telecom Italia S.p.A. of 635 million USD during 2013.

On January 23, 2015, Telecom Italia S.p.A. successfully concluded the buyback public offer on four bond issues maturing between June 2015 and September 2017, buying back a total nominal amount of 810.3 million euros.

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Details of the bond issues bought back are provided below:

Bond Name	Outstanding nominal amount prior to the purchase offer (euros)	Repurchased nominal amount (euros)	Buyback price
Buybacks			
Telecom Italia S.p.A. - 750 million euros, maturing June 2015, coupon 4.625% (1)	577,701,000	63,830,000	101.650%
Telecom Italia S.p.A. - 1,000 million euros, maturing January 2016, coupon 5.125% (2)	771,550,000	108,200,000	104.661%
Telecom Italia S.p.A. - 1,000 million euros, maturing January 2017, coupon 7.000%	1,000,000,000	374,308,000	111.759%
Telecom Italia S.p.A. - 1,000 million euros, maturing September 2017, coupon 4.500%	1,000,000,000	263,974,000	108.420%

(1) Net of buybacks by the Company of 172 million euros during 2014.
(2) Net of buybacks by the Company of 228 million euros during 2014.

On April 24, 2015, Telecom Italia S.p.A. successfully concluded the buyback public offer on nine bond issues maturing between January 2017 and February 2022, buying back a total nominal amount of 2,000 million euros (none of the buybacks were accepted for the Notes maturing in September 2017 and January 2017 submitted under the Offers).

Details of the bond issues bought back are provided below:

Bond Name	Outstanding nominal amount prior to the	Repurchased nominal amount	Buyback price

	purchase offer (euros)	(euros)	
Telecom Italia S.p.A. - 750 million euros, maturing May 2018, coupon 4.750%	750,000,000	35,879,000	111.165%
Telecom Italia S.p.A. - 750 million euros, maturing December 2018, coupon 6.125%	750,000,000	121,014,000	117.329%
Telecom Italia S.p.A. - 1,250 million euros, maturing January 2019, coupon 5.375%	1,250,000,000	307,600,000	114.949%
Telecom Italia S.p.A. - 1,000 million euros, maturing January 2020, coupon 4.000%	1,000,000,000	280,529,000	111.451%
Telecom Italia S.p.A. - 1,000 million euros, maturing September 2020, coupon 4.875%	1,000,000,000	452,517,000	116.484%
Telecom Italia S.p.A. - 1,000 million euros, maturing January 2021, coupon 4.500%	1,000,000,000	436,361,000	114.714%
Telecom Italia S.p.A. - 1,250 million euros, maturing February 2022, coupon 5.250%	1,250,000,000	366,100,000	121.210%

On July 20, 2015 Telecom Italia S.p.A. successfully concluded the buyback public offer on five bond issues maturing between January 2017 and January 2019, buying back a total nominal amount of 467.3 million euros.

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Details of the bond issues bought back are provided below:

Bond Name	Outstanding nominal amount prior to the purchase offer (euros)	Repurchased nominal amount (euros)	Buyback price
Telecom Italia S.p.A. - 1,000 million euros, maturing January 2017, coupon 7.000% (1)	625,692,000	81,141,000	109.420%
Telecom Italia S.p.A. - 1,000 million euros, maturing September 2017, coupon 4.500% (2)	736,026,000	107,811,000	107.428%
Telecom Italia S.p.A. - 750 million euros, maturing May 2018, coupon 4.750% (3)	714,121,000	121,223,000	109.477%
Telecom Italia S.p.A. - 750 million euros, maturing December 2018, coupon 6.125% (4)	628,986,000	47,108,000	115.395%
Telecom Italia S.p.A. - 1,250 million euros, maturing January 2019, coupon 5.375% (5)	942,400,000	110,000,000	112.960%

(1) Net of buybacks by the Company of 374 million euros in January 2015.
(2) Net of buybacks by the Company of 264 million euros in January 2015.
(3) Net of buybacks by the Company of 36 million euros in April 2015.
(4) Net of buybacks by the Company of 121 million euros in April 2015.
(5) Net of buybacks by the Company of 308 million euros in April 2015.

On the same date, Telecom Italia S.p.A. also successfully concluded the buyback public offer on two bond issues of Telecom Italia Capital S.A. maturing June 2018 and June 2019, buying back a total nominal amount of 564 million USD.

Details of the bond issues bought back are provided below:

Bond Name	Outstanding nominal amount prior to the purchase offer (USD)	Repurchased nominal amount (USD)	Buyback price
Telecom Italia Capital S.A. 1,000 million USD, maturing June 2018, coupon 6.999%	1,000,000,000	323,356,000	111.721%
Telecom Italia Capital S.A. 1,000 million USD, maturing June 2019, coupon 7.175%	1,000,000,000	240,320,000	114.188%

In reference to the Telecom Italia S.p.A. 2002 2022 bonds, reserved for subscription by employees of the Group, the nominal amount at December 31, 2015 was 200 million euros, up 4 million euros compared to December 31, 2014 (196 million euros).

Revolving Credit Facility and Term Loan

The following table shows the composition and the draw down of the committed credit lines available at December 31, 2015:

		12/31/2015		12/31/2014	
(billions of euros)		Agreed	Drawn down	Agreed	Drawn down
Revolving Credit Facility	expiring May 2017	4.0		4.0	
Revolving Credit Facility	expiring March 2018	3.0		3.0	
Total		7.0		7.0	

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Telecom Italia has two syndicated Revolving Credit Facilities for amounts of 4 billion euros and 3 billion euros expiring May 24, 2017 and March 25, 2018 respectively, both not yet drawn down.

On December 14, 2015, a number of beneficial changes to the economic terms of the Revolving Credit Facilities were signed and they were extended by two years, taking effect on January 4, 2016: to May 24, 2019 for the Revolving Credit Facility of 4 billion euros and to March 25, 2020 for the Revolving Credit Facility of 3 billion euros.

Telecom Italia also has access to:

- a bilateral Term Loan from Banca Regionale Europea expiring July 2019 for 200 million euros, drawn down for the full amount;
- two bilateral Term Loans from Cassa Depositi e Prestiti respectively for 100 million euros expiring in April 2019 and 150 million euros expiring in October 2019, drawn down for the full amount;
- two bilateral Term Loans from Mediobanca respectively for 200 million euros expiring in November 2019 and 150 million euros expiring in July 2020, drawn down for the full amount;
- a bilateral Term Loan from ICBC expiring July 2020 for 120 million euros, drawn down for the full amount;
- a bilateral Term Loan from Intesa Sanpaolo expiring August 2021 for 200 million euros, drawn down for the full amount.

Maturities of financial liabilities and average cost of debt

The average maturity of non-current financial liabilities (including the current portion of medium/long-term financial liabilities due within 12 months) is 7.75 years.

The average cost of the Group s debt, considered as the cost for the year calculated on an annual basis and resulting from the ratio of debt-related expenses to average exposure, is about 5.3%.

For details of the maturities of financial liabilities in terms of expected nominal repayment amounts, as contractually agreed, see the Notes Financial liabilities (non-current and current) in the Consolidated Financial Statements at December 31, 2015 of the Telecom Italia Group.

Current financial assets and liquidity margin

The Telecom Italia Group s available liquidity margin amounted to 12,047 million euros at December 31, 2015 (net of 202 million euros related to Discontinued Operations), corresponding to the sum of Cash and cash equivalents and Current securities other than investments , totaling 5,047 million euros (6,112 million euros at December 31, 2014), and the committed credit lines, mentioned above, of which a total of 7,000 million euros has not been drawn down. This margin is sufficient to cover Group financial liabilities due at least for the next 24 months.

In particular:

Cash and cash equivalents amounted to 3,559 million euros (4,812 million euros at December 31, 2014). The different technical forms of investing available cash at December 31, 2015 can be analyzed as follows:

- Maturities: investments have a maximum maturity of three months;
- Counterparty risk: investments by the European companies are made with leading banking, financial and industrial institutions with high credit quality. Investments by the companies in South America are made with leading local counterparties;
- Country risk: deposits have been made mainly in major European financial markets.

Current securities other than investments amounted to 1,488 million euros (1,300 million euros at December 31, 2014): these forms of investment represent alternatives to the investment of liquidity with the aim of improving returns. They include 256 million euros of Italian Treasury Bonds purchased by Telecom Italia S.p.A., 151 million euros of Italian Treasury Bonds purchased by Telecom Italia Finance S.A.; 6 million euros of Italian Treasury Certificates (CCTs) (assigned to Telecom Italia S.p.A. as the holder of trade receivables, as per Italian Ministry of the Economy and Finance Decree of 12/3/2012), 584 million euros of bonds purchased by Telecom Italia Finance S.A. with different maturities, all with an active market and consequently readily convertible into cash, and 350 million euros of investments in two Belgian SICAVs by Telecom Italia Finance S.A.. The purchases of the above government bonds and CCTs, which, pursuant to Consob Communication no. DEM/11070007 of

August 5, 2011, represent investments in Sovereign debt securities , have been made in accordance with the Guidelines for the Management and control of financial risk adopted by the Telecom Italia Group since August 2012, in replacement of the previous policies in force. In addition, the Brazil BU made an investment for an equivalent value of 141 million euros in a monetary fund that invests almost entirely in instruments in US dollars.

In the fourth quarter of 2015, the adjusted net financial debt increased by 474 million euros compared to September 30, 2015 (26,804 million euros): in the quarter, in addition to the usual tax payments, Telecom Italia S.p.A. made payments for the award of the user rights for the frequencies of the L Band (231 million euros), the purchase of two strategic properties, and the increase in debt for finance leases as part of the real estate project.

(millions of euros)	12/31/2015 (a)	9/30/2015 (b)	Change (a-b)
Net financial debt carrying amount	28,475	27,967	508
Reversal of fair value measurement of derivatives and related financial assets/liabilities	*(1,197)*	*(1,163)*	*(34)*
Adjusted net financial debt	27,278	26,804	474
Breakdown as follows:			
Total adjusted gross financial debt	34,602	35,376	(774)
Total adjusted financial assets	(7,324)	(8,572)	1,248

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CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS TELECOM ITALIA GROUP

The Telecom Italia Group Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2015 and the comparative figures for the prior year have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and adopted by the European Union (IFRS).

The accounting policies and consolidation principles adopted in the preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements at December 31, 2015 are the same as those adopted in the Consolidated Financial Statements at December 31, 2014, except for the use of the new Standards and Interpretations adopted by the Group since January 1, 2015, whose effects are described in the notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements at December 31, 2015, to which the reader is referred.

The Telecom Italia Group, in addition to the conventional financial performance measures established by IFRS, uses certain alternative performance measures in order to present a better understanding of the trend of operations and financial condition. Specifically, these alternative performance measures refer to: EBITDA; EBIT; the organic change in revenues, EBITDA and EBIT; and net financial debt carrying amount and adjusted net financial debt.

Moreover, the part entitled Business Outlook for the Year 2016 contains forward-looking statements in relation to the Group s intentions, beliefs or current expectations regarding financial performance and other aspects of the Group s operations and strategies. Readers of the Annual Report are reminded not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements; actual results may differ significantly from forecasts owing to numerous factors, the majority of which are beyond the scope of the Group s control.

MAIN CHANGES IN THE SCOPE OF CONSOLIDATION

The following changes in the scope of consolidation occurred during 2015:

- *INWIT S.p.A. (Domestic Business Unit): established in January 2015;*
- *Alfabook S.r.l. (Domestic Business Unit): on July 1st, 2015, Telecom Italia Digital Solution S.p.A. acquired 100% of the company, which consequently entered the Group s scope of consolidation;*
- *TIM Real Estate S.r.l. (Domestic Business Unit): established in November 2015.*

The following changes in the scope of consolidation occurred during 2014:

- *Telecom Italia Ventures S.r.l. (Domestic Business Unit): established in July 2014;*

Rete A S.p.A. (Media Business Unit): on June 30, 2014 Persidera S.p.A. acquired 100% of the company. As a result, Rete A entered the Group s scope of consolidation and was consolidated on a line-by-line basis. The merger of Rete A into Persidera was completed on December 1, 2014;

TIMB2 S.r.l. (Media Business Unit): established in May 2014;

Trentino NGN S.r.l. (Domestic Business Unit): on February 28, 2014 the Telecom Italia Group acquired the controlling interest in the company, which is now part of the Group s scope of consolidation.

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Separate Consolidated Income Statements

(millions of euros)	2015 (a)	2014 (b)	Change (a-b) amount	%
Revenues	19,718	21,573	(1,855)	(8.6)
Other income	287	401	(114)	(28.4)
Total operating revenues and other income	20,005	21,974	(1,969)	(9.0)
Acquisition of goods and services	(8,533)	(9,430)	897	9.5
Employee benefits expenses	(3,589)	(3,119)	(470)	(15.1)
Other operating expenses	(1,491)	(1,175)	(316)	(26.9)
Change in inventories	(44)	(52)	8	15.4
Internally generated assets	656	588	68	11.6
Operating profit before depreciation and amortization, capital gains (losses) and impairment reversals (losses) on non-current assets (EBITDA)	7,004	8,786	(1,782)	(20.3)
Depreciation and amortization	(4,135)	(4,284)	149	3.5
Gains/(losses) on disposals of non-current assets	336	29	307	
Impairment reversals (losses) on non-current assets	(244)	(1)	(243)	
Operating profit (loss) (EBIT)	2,961	4,530	(1,569)	(34.6)
Share of losses (profits) of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	1	(5)	6	
Other income (expenses) from investments	10	16	(6)	(37.5)
Finance income	2,756	2,400	356	14.8
Finance expenses	(5,281)	(4,594)	(687)	(15.0)
Profit (loss) before tax from continuing operations	447	2,347	(1,900)	(81.0)
Income tax expense	(401)	(928)	527	56.8

Profit (loss) from continuing operations	46	1,419	(1,373)	(96.8)
Profit (loss) from Discontinued operations/Non-current assets held for sale	611	541	70	12.9
Profit (loss) for the year	657	1,960	(1,303)	(66.5)
Attributable to:				
Owners of the Parent	(72)	1,350	(1,422)	
Non-controlling interests	729	610	119	19.5

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Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

In accordance with IAS 1 (*Presentation of Financial Statements*), the following consolidated statements of comprehensive income include the Profit (loss) for the year as shown in the Separate Consolidated Income Statements and all non-owner changes in equity.

(millions of euros)		2015	2014
Profit (loss) for the year	(a)	657	1,960
Other components of the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income			
Other components that subsequently will not be reclassified in the Separate Consolidated Income Statements			
Remeasurements of employee defined benefit plans (IAS 19):			
Actuarial gains (losses)		16	(209)
Income tax effect		(7)	53
	(b)	9	(156)
Share of other profits (losses) of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method:			
Profit (loss)			
Income tax effect			
	(c)		
Total other components that subsequently will not be reclassified in the Separate Consolidated Income Statements	(d=b+c)	9	(156)
Other components that subsequently will be reclassified in the Separate Consolidated Income Statements			
Available-for-sale financial assets:			
Profit (loss) from fair value adjustments		(4)	74
Loss (profit) transferred to the Separate Consolidated Income Statements		(57)	(23)
Income tax effect		18	(15)
	(e)	(43)	36
Hedging instruments:			
Profit (loss) from fair value adjustments		1,536	767

Loss (profit) transferred to the Separate Consolidated Income Statements		(983)	(871)
Income tax effect		(165)	28
	(f)	388	(76)
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations:			
Profit (loss) on translating foreign operations		(2,155)	(225)
Loss (profit) on translating foreign operations transferred to the Separate Consolidated Income Statements		(1)	
Income tax effect			
	(g)	(2,156)	(225)
Share of other profits (losses) of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method:			
Profit (loss)			
Loss (profit) transferred to the Separate Consolidated Income Statements			
Income tax effect			
	(h)		
Total other components that subsequently will be reclassified to the Separate Consolidated Income Statements	(i=e+f+g+h)	(1,811)	(265)
Total other components of the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income	(k=d+i)	(1,802)	(421)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	(a+k)	(1,145)	1,539
Attributable to:			
Owners of the Parent		(827)	1,123
Non-controlling interests		(318)	416

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Consolidated Statements of Financial Position

(millions of euros)		12/31/2015 (a)	12/31/2014 (b)	Change (a-b)
Assets				
Non-current assets				
Intangible assets				
Goodwill		29,383	29,943	(560)
Intangible assets with a finite useful life		6,480	6,827	(347)
		35,863	36,770	(907)
Tangible assets				
Property, plant and equipment owned		12,659	12,544	115
Assets held under finance leases		2,208	843	1,365
		14,867	13,387	1,480
Other non-current assets				
Investments in associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method		41	36	5
Other investments		45	43	2
Non-current financial assets		2,989	2,445	544
Miscellaneous receivables and other non-current assets		1,744	1,571	173
Deferred tax assets		853	1,118	(265)
		5,672	5,213	459
Total Non-current assets	(a)	56,402	55,370	1,032
Current assets				
Inventories		254	313	(59)
Trade and miscellaneous receivables and other current assets		5,110	5,615	(505)
Current income tax receivables		163	101	62
Current financial assets				

Securities other than investments, financial receivables and other current financial assets		*1,840*	*1,611*	*229*
Cash and cash equivalents		*3,559*	*4,812*	*(1,253)*
		5,399	6,423	(1,024)
Current assets sub-total		10,926	12,452	(1,526)
Discontinued operations/Non-current assets held for sale				
of a financial nature		227	165	62
of a non-financial nature		3,677	3,564	113
		3,904	3,729	175
Total Current assets	(b)	14,830	16,181	(1,351)
Total Assets	(a+b)	71,232	71,551	(319)

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(millions of euros)		12/31/2015 (a)	12/31/2014 (b)	Change (a-b)
Equity and Liabilities				
Equity				
Equity attributable to Owners of the Parent		17,610	18,145	(535)
Non-controlling interests		3,723	3,554	169
Total Equity	(c)	21,333	21,699	(366)
Non-current liabilities				
Non-current financial liabilities		30,518	32,325	(1,807)
Employee benefits		1,420	1,056	364
Deferred tax liabilities		323	438	(115)
Provisions		551	720	(169)
Miscellaneous payables and other non-current liabilities		1,110	697	413
Total Non-current liabilities	(d)	33,922	35,236	(1,314)
Current liabilities				
Current financial liabilities		6,224	4,686	1,538
Trade and miscellaneous payables and other current liabilities		7,762	8,376	(614)
Current income tax payables		110	36	74
Current liabilities sub-total		14,096	13,098	998
Liabilities directly associated with Discontinued operations/Non-current assets held for sale				
of a financial nature		348	43	305
of a non-financial nature		1,533	1,475	58
		1,881	1,518	363
Total Current Liabilities	(e)	15,977	14,616	1,361
Total Liabilities	(f=d+e)	49,899	49,852	47
Total Equity and Liabilities	(c+f)	71,232	71,551	(319)

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Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

(millions of euros)		2015	2014
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Profit (loss) from continuing operations		46	1,419
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortization		4,135	4,284
Impairment losses (reversals) on non-current assets (including investments)		253	13
Net change in deferred tax assets and liabilities		(45)	187
Losses (gains) realized on disposals of non-current assets (including investments)		(343)	(29)
Share of losses (profits) of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method		(1)	5
Change in provisions for employee benefits		389	(59)
Change in inventories		56	55
Change in trade receivables and net amounts due from customers on construction contracts		410	(125)
Change in trade payables		(483)	(325)
Net change in current income tax receivables/payables		4	355
Net change in miscellaneous receivables/payables and other assets/liabilities		649	(583)
Cash flows from (used in) operating activities	(a)	5,070	5,197
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Purchase of intangible assets		*(1,959)*	*(2,422)*
Purchase of tangible assets		*(4,761)*	*(2,562)*
Total purchase of intangible and tangible assets on an accrual basis		(6,720)	(4,984)
Change in amounts due for purchases of intangible and tangible assets		*1,294*	*325*
Total purchase of intangible and tangible assets on a cash basis		(5,426)	(4,659)

Acquisition of control in subsidiaries or other businesses, net of cash acquired		(5)	(9)
Acquisitions/disposals of other investments		(36)	(2)
Change in financial receivables and other financial assets		(635)	(1,118)
Proceeds from sale that result in a loss of control of subsidiaries or other businesses, net of cash disposed of			
Proceeds from sale/repayment of intangible, tangible and other non-current assets		717	78
Cash flows from (used in) investing activities	(b)	(5,385)	(5,710)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Change in current financial liabilities and other		408	1,305
Proceeds from non-current financial liabilities (including current portion)		5,054	4,377
Repayments of non-current financial liabilities (including current portion)		(7,191)	(5,877)
Share capital proceeds/reimbursements (including subsidiaries)		186	14
Dividends paid		(204)	(252)
Changes in ownership interests in consolidated subsidiaries		845	160
Cash flows from (used in) financing activities	(c)	(902)	(273)
Cash flows from (used in) Discontinued operations/Non-current assets held for sale	(d)	(19)	(499)
Aggregate cash flows	(e=a+b+c+d)	(1,236)	(1,285)
Net cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	(f)	4,910	6,296
Net foreign exchange differences on net cash and cash equivalents	(g)	(458)	(101)
Net cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	(h=e+f+g)	3,216	4,910

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Additional Cash Flow Information

(millions of euros)	2015	2014
Income taxes (paid) received	(363)	(427)
Interest expense paid	(5,145)	(4,985)
Interest income received	3,632	3,301
Dividends received	3	5

Analysis of Net Cash and Cash Equivalents

(millions of euros)	2015	2014
Net cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year:		
Cash and cash equivalents - from continuing operations	4,812	5,744
Bank overdrafts repayable on demand from continuing operations	(19)	(64)
Cash and cash equivalents - from Discontinued operations/Non-current assets held for sale	117	616
Bank overdrafts repayable on demand from Discontinued operations/Non-current assets held for sale		
	4,910	6,296
Net cash and cash equivalents at end of the year:		
Cash and cash equivalents - from continuing operations	3,559	4,812
Bank overdrafts repayable on demand from continuing operations	(441)	(19)
Cash and cash equivalents - from Discontinued operations/Non-current assets held for sale	98	117
Bank overdrafts repayable on demand from Discontinued operations/Non-current assets held for sale		
	3,216	4,910

ANALYSIS OF THE MAIN CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL AND OPERATING ITEMS

Acquisition of goods and services

(millions of euros)	2015	2014	Change
Purchases of goods	1,811	2,231	(420)
Revenues due to other TLC operators and interconnection costs	2,080	2,403	(323)
Commercial and advertising costs	1,399	1,473	(74)
Power, maintenance and outsourced services	1,272	1,336	(64)
Rent and leases	699	742	(43)
Other service expenses	1,272	1,245	27
Total acquisition of goods and services	8,533	9,430	(897)
% of Revenues	*43.3*	*43.7*	*(0.4)pp*

Employee benefits expenses

(millions of euros)	2015	2014	Change
Employee benefits expenses - Italy	3,215	2,705	510
Ordinary employee expenses and costs	2,769	2,697	72
Restructuring and other expenses	446	8	438
Employee benefits expenses Outside Italy	374	414	(40)
Ordinary employee expenses and costs	374	410	(36)
Restructuring and other expenses		4	(4)
Total employee benefits expenses	3,589	3,119	470

% of Revenues	*18.2*	*14.5*	*3.7pp*

Average salaried workforce

(equivalent number)	2015	2014	Change
Average salaried workforce Italy	49,361	47,519	1,842
Average salaried workforce Outside Italy	12,192	11,766	426
Total average salaried workforce (1)	61,553	59,285	2,268
Non-current assets held for sale - Sofora - Telecom Argentina group	15,465	15,652	(187)
Total average salaried workforce - including Non-current assets held for sale	77,018	74,937	2,081

(1) Includes employees with temp work contracts: Average of 3 in 2015 (2 in Italy and 1 outside Italy). Average of 9 in 2014 (4 in Italy and 5 outside Italy).

Headcount at year end

(number)	12/31/2015	12/31/2014	Change
Headcount Italy	52,555	52,882	(327)
Headcount Outside Italy	13,312	13,143	169
Total headcount at year end(1)	65,867	66,025	(158)
Non-current assets held for sale - Sofora - Telecom Argentina group	16,228	16,420	(192)
Total headcount at year end - including Non-current assets held for sale	82,095	82,445	(350)

(1) Includes employees with temp work contracts: 3 at 12/31/2015 and 9 at 12/31/2014.

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Headcount at year end   Breakdown by Business Unit

(number)	12/31/2015	12/31/2014	Change
Domestic	52,644	53,076	(432)
Brazil	13,042	12,841	201
Media	64	89	(25)
Other Operations	117	19	98
Total	65,867	66,025	(158)

Other income

(millions of euros)	2015	2014	Change
Late payment fees charged for telephone services	59	64	(5)
Recovery of employee benefit expenses, purchases and services rendered	32	27	5
Capital and operating grants	33	26	7
Damage compensation, penalties and sundry recoveries	25	36	(11)
Other income	138	248	(110)
Total	287	401	(114)

Other operating expenses

(millions of euros)	2015	2014	Change
Write-downs and expenses in connection with credit management	345	375	(30)
Provision charges	330	84	246
TLC operating fees and charges	342	449	(107)

Expenses and provisions for indirect duties and taxes	116	118	(2)
Penalties, settlement compensation and administrative fines	292	68	224
Association dues and fees, donations, scholarships and traineeships	18	18	
Sundry expenses	48	63	(15)
Total	1,491	1,175	316

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RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

With regard to Research and Development , this subject is discussed in a specific paragraph of the Sustainability Section of this Report on Operations.

EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO DECEMBER 31, 2015

For details of subsequent events see the specific Note Events Subsequent to December 31, 2015 in the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements at December 31, 2015 of the Telecom Italia Group and Telecom Italia S.p.A., respectively.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK FOR THE YEAR 2016

As envisaged in the Industrial Plan, and continuing on the realizations of 2015, in 2016 an increase in capital expenditure is planned for the Domestic area, with the primary aim of ensuring continued improvement in operating performance and long-term growth for the Group. The improvement of the market conditions in 2015 allowed this opportunity, which will result in an increase in the speed of capital expenditure for the three-year period 2016-2018 by almost 2 billion euros compared to the amount indicated in the presentation of the 2015-2017 Plan. This difference will be funded by the generation of the underlying operating cash flow. At the same time, at Group level, a roadmap is developed for the reduction of the financial debt, financed in particular by the conversion of the Mandatory Convertible Bond contractually scheduled for November 2016 for 1.3 billion euros and the sales of the remaining stake in Telecom Argentina and a significant part of the stake in INWIT. At the end of 2018 the Adjusted Net Debt/reported EBITDA ratio is expected to be below 3x.

Domestic capital expenditures in the three-year period 2016-2018 will therefore reach almost 12 billion euros, of which around 6.7 billion euros allocated to the innovative component (NGN; LTE; Cloud, Sparkle, Platforms and Transformation) with the objective for the end of 2018 of achieving a coverage in Italy of 84% of the population with new generation networks, through fiber optic networks, and 98% of the population through the LTE mobile network (4G), confirming the leadership role in Italy s infrastructure development and digitization.

The main areas of development of innovative technologies are:

- the acceleration of the development of the fiber optic fixed ultra-broadband, to which 3.6 billion euros will be allocated;
- the LTE mobile ultra-broadband, for which capital expenditure of 1.2 billion euros is planned;
- the further development of the Cloud, the Platforms and the Transformation initiatives (such as the shift to an All-IP Network and the decommissioning of some Network segments) with related capital expenditure of 1.2 billion euros;
- Telecom Italia Sparkle, with around 400 million euros to be invested for the development of its international operations.

TIM is continuing its process of transformation and transition from a traditional Telco to a Digital Telco & Platform Company, facilitating Italy s digital life: a business model based on innovative infrastructure and high quality customer service, increasingly focused on the diffusion of premium digital services and content offered within a customizable platform, available everywhere and on any device.

In particular, in the Domestic Mobile segment where competition based on pricing is steadily easing and more attention is being given to the level of service, together with continued strong growth in data usage TIM will focus increasingly on the adoption of 4G by its customers, encouraged by the growing penetration of smartphones and bundled offers with distinctive digital content. This will enable the company to increase its ARPU and strengthen its position as a market leader.

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In the Domestic Fixed-line segment, TIM expects to reduce the decline in the number of customers already from 2016, thanks to the acceleration of the diffusion of fiber, convergence and the strengthening of its positioning in Multimedia Entertainment, which includes operations in the areas of Video, Music, Gaming and Publishing. TIM will also continue to support Italian companies in their process of digital transformation with its ICT and Cloud services, through an approach differentiated according to the characteristics of the customers, aimed at achieving distinctive positioning in the most attractive vertical markets.

The above investment, commercial development and competitive positioning initiatives, accompanied by rigorous transformation and cost efficiency actions and programs, represent the foundations for a further improvement in operating performance, with the objective of stabilizing EBITDA already in 2016.

In Brazil, the Plan takes account of and reflects the profound changes in the macroeconomic, political and market situation seen in recent months.

Indeed, the latest estimates of economic performance show a further steady deterioration in the main indicators for 2016 as a whole. Specifically, GDP is expected to fall by almost 3%, with inflation still high also as a result of a series of increases in tariffs in regulated sectors and highly volatile. The rise in inflation could have an increasingly significant impact on household purchasing power, with a consequent decline in economic well being, especially for lower-income sections of society. In addition, the exchange rate with the dollar reached and exceeded the level of 4.0 real/USD during 2015, with forecasts of an increase during the Plan up to 4.20 real/USD.

The entire telecommunications segment (particularly the prepaid Mobile segment) is highly exposed to this scenario, with a decline in the overall value of the market also due to its substantial maturity and saturation.

In addition, Brazil is seeing a trend of constant and steady growth in data usage, which is even more intense than in the other major countries. This is being accompanied by a reduction in voice and messaging traffic, driven by the objective of optimizing and reducing expenditure on the part of customers, who are favoring the use of services offered by the OTTs (particularly Whatsapp) as an alternative to the traditional models of service use.

In this scenario, TIM Brasil is setting itself the objective of growing in terms of market share on revenues and profitability improvement (EBITDA Margin) thanks to its significant capital expenditure program which will reach 14 billion reais in the three-year period 2016-2018 and a renewal of its commercial positioning, in order to be competitive in terms of offering and customer experience. Also in Brazil, TIM will be focusing on 4G where it is already a leader, with the development of an increasingly high quality service, through a mobile challenger approach, which it has once again demonstrated by being ahead of the game in the symmetric on/off net offers. At the same time, the company will be focusing attentively on efficiency, as a structural and necessary element for the stability and financial sustainability of the Plan.

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MAIN RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

The business outlook for 2016 could be affected by risks and uncertainties caused by a multitude of factors, the majority of which are beyond the Group s control.

In such a scenario, risk management becomes a strategic tool for value creation. The Telecom Italia Group has adopted an Enterprise Risk Management Model based on the methodology of the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (ERM CoSO Report), which enables the identification and management of risk in a uniform manner within the Group companies, highlighting potential synergies among the actors involved in the assessment of the Internal Control and Risk Management System. The ERM process is designed to identify potential events that may affect the business, to manage risk within acceptable limits and to provide reasonable assurance regarding the achievement of corporate objectives.

The main risks affecting the business activities of the Telecom Italia Group, which may impact, even significantly, the ability to achieve the objectives of the Group are presented below.

STRATEGIC RISKS

Risks related to macro economic factors

The Group s economic and financial situation is subject to the influence of numerous macroeconomic factors such as economic growth, political stability, consumer confidence, and changes in interest rates and exchange rates in the markets in which it operates. The expected results may be affected, in the domestic market, by the struggling economic recovery associated with a high rate of unemployment and the consequent reduction in income available for consumption. In the Brazilian market, the expected results may be affected by the further deterioration of the macroeconomic environment, with the country currently in economic recession, and the accompanying deterioration in operating conditions. These factors mean that the possibility of consequent goodwill impairment losses cannot be ruled out.

In addition, the Telecom Italia Group is currently undertaking numerous projects and transactions, including corporate and extraordinary transactions, whose feasibility and completion could be affected by factors outside the control of management, such as political and regulatory factors, currency exchange restrictions, bureaucratic regulations etc.. As a result, the financial outcomes of these projects and transactions may differ, even significantly, from expectations.

Risks related to competition

The telecommunications market is characterized by strong competition that may reduce our share in the markets we operate in as well as lower prices and margins. Competition is focused, on one hand, on innovative products and services and, on other hand, on the price of traditional services. In addition, in the area of infrastructure competition, the growth of alternative operators could represent a threat for Telecom Italia particularly in the years of the plan after

2016 and also beyond the Plan period. In the Brazilian market the trend in the telecommunications industry is changing rapidly, amplifying the deterioration in the macroeconomic environment. The competition risk consists of the increased acceleration in the process of replacement of traditional services with innovative services, and the downsizing of consumption by customers (e.g. reduction in multi-SIM customers). In this scenario, the Tim Brasil group may be further impacted in the short term to a greater extent than its main competitors, due to the higher proportion of customers with prepaid services, which are more affected by the current macroeconomic situation.

OPERATIONAL RISKS

Operational risks inherent in our business relate to possible inadequacies in internal processes, external factors, frauds, employee errors, errors in properly documenting transactions, loss of critical or commercially sensitive data and failures in systems and/or network platforms.

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Risks related to business continuity

Our success depends heavily on the ability to deliver the services we provide through the IT infrastructure and network on a continuous and uninterrupted basis. The infrastructure is susceptible to interruptions due to failures of information and communication technologies, lack of electricity, floods, storms and human errors. Unexpected problems in installations, system failures, hardware and software failures, computer viruses or hacker attacks could affect the quality of services and cause service interruptions. Each of these events could result in a reduction in traffic and a reduction in revenues and/or in an increase of restoration costs, with an adverse impact on the level of customer satisfaction and number of customers, as well as our reputation.

Risks related to the development of fixed and mobile networks

To maintain and expand our customer portfolio in each of the markets in which we operate, it is necessary to maintain, update and improve existing networks in a timely manner. A reliable and high quality network is necessary to maintain the customer base and minimize the terminations to protect the Company s revenues from erosion. The maintenance and improvement of existing installations depend on our ability to:

- upgrade the capabilities of the networks to provide customers with services that are closer to their needs; in the regard the Group may be engaged in the participation in tenders for broadcasting frequencies whose outcomes, in terms of financial requirements, may differ, even significantly, from expectations;
- increase the geographical coverage of innovative services;
- upgrade the structure of the systems and the networks to adapt it to new technologies.

Risks of internal/external fraud.

The Group has adopted an organizational model to prevent fraud. However, the implementation of this model cannot ensure the total mitigation of the risk. Dishonest activities and illegal acts committed by people inside and outside the organization could adversely affect the Company s operating results, financial position and image.

Risks related to Disputes and Litigation

The Group has to deal with disputes and litigation with tax authorities, regulators, competition authorities, other telecommunications operators and other entities. The possible impacts of such proceedings are generally uncertain. In the event of settlement unfavorable to the Group, these issues may, individually or as whole, have an adverse effect, which may even be significant, on its operating results, financial position and cash flows.

FINANCIAL RISKS

The Telecom Italia Group may be exposed to financial risks such as risks arising from fluctuations in interest rates and exchange rates, credit risk, liquidity risk and risks related to the performance of the equity markets in general, and more specifically risks related to the performance of the share price of the Group companies. These risks may adversely impact the earnings and the financial structure of the Group. Accordingly, to manage those risks, Telecom Italia Group has established guidelines, at central level, which must be followed for operational management, identification of the most suitable financial instruments to meet set goals, and monitoring the results achieved. In particular, in order to mitigate the liquidity risk, the Group aims to maintain an adequate level of financial flexibility, in terms of cash and syndicated committed credit lines, enabling it to cover refinancing requirements at least for the next 12 -18 months.

REGULATORY AND COMPLIANCE RISKS

Regulatory risks

The telecommunications industry is highly regulated. In this context, new decisions by the regulator and changes in the regulatory environment may affect the expected results of the Group. More specifically, the elements which introduce uncertainty are:

- lack of predictability in the timing of the introduction and consequent results of new processes;
- decisions with retroactive effect (i.e. revision of prices relating to prior years as a result of an administrative judgment) with potential impact on the timing of return on investment;
- decisions that can influence the technological choices made and to be made, with potential impact on the timing of return on investment.

In 2015, in order to further enhance the guarantees of equality of treatment between retail customers and wholesale customers, Telecom Italia initiated a project aimed at intervening on both the equivalence model and the instruments used to assess the supply of wholesale services. The project and the related implementation roadmap were approved by the Board of Directors of Telecom Italia on November 5, 2015. The risk is associated with the assessment of the effectiveness of Telecom Italia s project by the designated organizations (AGCom and AGCM). The positive assessment of the implementation of the equivalence project is a necessary condition for the termination of the A428 proceedings for failure to provide services, with consequent removal of the associated sanction risk.

Compliance risks

The Telecom Italia Group may be exposed to risks of non-compliance due to non-observance/ breach of internal (self-regulation such as, for example, bylaws, code of ethics) and external rules (laws and regulations), with consequent judicial or administrative penalties, financial losses or reputational damage.

The Group aims to ensure that processes, procedures, systems and corporate conduct comply with legal requirements. There may be some necessary time lags in making the processes compliant when non-conformity has been identified.

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INFORMATION FOR INVESTORS

The Group attaches great importance to the quality of the information on its activities provided to the financial markets, investors and all its stakeholders. Subject to the requirements of confidentiality dictated by the running of the business and statutory obligations, this communication takes place in full compliance with the criteria of transparency, fairness, clarity, timeliness and equality of access. The Company has also established specific communication channels for shareholders, bondholders and other stakeholders who are interested in obtaining financial and non-financial information on the Group.

The Investor Relations function manages relations with all types of investor, both institutional and retail (including small shareholder associations), bondholders, socially responsible investors, and equity and credit analysts. The responses to the financial markets are based on criteria of relevance, sensitivity and consistency with respect to the Group structure and the actions taken to achieve the plan targets, illustrating the ordinary and extraordinary performance of company operations and the related financial trends. In terms of relations with individual (retail) shareholders representing over 400,000 owners of ordinary shares Telecom Italia aims to provide rapid and effective responses, by developing specific forms of communication.

In 2015, the Group organized quarterly conference calls, international road shows, meetings at the company s corporate offices, an investor day and a specific offsite event for analysts and investors, in addition to attending numerous industry sector conferences. Over 600 investors were met during these events, in addition to the direct contacts and telephone conversations handled on a daily basis. In February 2016, during the annual appointment with investors for the publication of the 2015 preliminary results and the 2016-18 strategic plan, the communications with the Financial Community continued with the involvement of the Group s top management in an extensive program of road shows in the major financial centers in Europe and the United States. These events were attended by over 120 investors, representing around 22% of Telecom Italia s ordinary share capital and 21% of its savings share capital.

2015 Calendar of Financial Communications

January 2015	**May 2015 (Q1 2015 Results)**	**September 2015**
Meetings at the Group s corporate offices (reverse road shows)	Annual shareholders meeting	Investor conferences in Milan, London and New York
Annual offsite event for analysts and investors	Investor conference in London and Roadshows in San Francisco, Taipei, Tokyo, Singapore, Hong Kong and Paris	
February 2015 (Preliminary FY 14 and 2015-17 Plan)	**June 2015**	**October 2015**
Investor Day in London to present the 2015-2017 industrial plan	Investor conferences in London and Milan	Investor conference in Milan
Reverse roadshow at the Group s corporate offices	Meetings at the Group s corporate offices (reverse	Expo event with investors

Roadshows in London, Boston and New York	road show) in Rome and Milan Roadshows in New York, Boston, Chicago, Dallas, Santa Fe	
March 2015	**July 2015**	**November 2015 (Q3 2015 Results)**
Investor meeting in Barcelona and London Investor conference in London	Investor meeting in London	Roadshows in Paris, New York, Boston, and Toronto Investor conference in Barcelona and investor meetings in London and Rome Participation in the ASATI event in Rome
April 2015	**August 2015 (Q2 2015 Results)**	**December 2015**
Meetings at the Group s corporate offices (reverse road show) in Rome Roadshows in Abu Dhabi and Doha		Investor meeting in London Investor conference in Paris and roadshow in Zürich Ordinary and extraordinary shareholders meeting

The issues of most interest to investors include:

the program of acceleration of capital expenditure aimed at strengthening competitive positioning and operating performance over the period of the plan;

the objective of stabilizing domestic EBITDA by 2016;

in Italy, the prospect of recovery in the fixed-line business (take-up of Fast BroadBand, and evolution of the

loss trend for fixed lines) and the prospective performance of the mobile segment, with stabilization of revenue from services already achieved in the last quarter of 2015;

in Brazil, the organic capital expenditure program and the new business strategy launched in the last quarter of 2015;

the generation of value from the remaining stake in Inwit.

Lastly, in 2015, Telecom Italia s Financial Communications received particular recognition from the Extel survey with the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer ranked first, among Italian companies, and the Investor Relations operations and its team in second and third place.

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TELECOM ITALIA S.P.A. SHARE CAPITAL AT DECEMBER 31, 2015

Share capital	10,740,236,908.50 euros
Number of ordinary shares (without nominal value)	13,499,911,771
Number of savings shares (without nominal value)	6,027,791,699
Number of Telecom Italia S.p.A. ordinary treasury shares	37,672,014
Number of Telecom Italia S.p.A. ordinary shares held by Telecom Italia Finance S.A.	126,082,374
Percentage of ordinary treasury shares held by the Group to total share capital	0.84%
Market capitalization (based on December 2015 average prices)	21,525 million euros

Regarding the trading of shares issued by Group companies on regulated markets, the ordinary and savings shares of Telecom Italia S.p.A. are listed in Italy (FTSE index), as well as the ordinary shares of INWIT S.p.A., whereas the ordinary shares of Tim Participações S.A. are listed in Brazil (BOVESPA index). The trading of ordinary and savings shares of Telecom Italia Media S.p.A. ceased on September 30, 2015, with effect from 11.59 pm on that day, when the merger by incorporation of Telecom Italia Media S.p.A. into Telecom Italia S.p.A. came into force, with consequent exchange of the shares of the former held by third parties with shares of the parent company.

The ordinary and savings shares of Telecom Italia S.p.A., and the ordinary shares of Tim Participações S.A. are also listed on the NYSE (New York Stock Exchange); trading occurs through ADS (American Depositary Shares) that respectively represent 10 ordinary shares and 10 savings shares of Telecom Italia S.p.A. and 5 ordinary shares of Tim Participações S.A..

SHAREHOLDERS

Composition of Telecom Italia S.p.A. shareholders according to the Shareholders Book at December 31, 2015, supplemented by communications received and other available sources of information (ordinary shares):

(*) Direct and indirect equity investment

With effect from June 17, 2015, the shareholder agreement in place between the shareholders of Telco S.p.A. was dissolved, as disclosed by public notices in accordance with the applicable regulations. As a result, there are no longer any significant shareholder agreements for Telecom Italia pursuant to Article 122 of Italian Legislative Decree 58/1998.

MAJOR HOLDINGS IN SHARE CAPITAL

At December 31, 2015, taking into account the entries in the Shareholders Book, communications sent to Consob and to the Company pursuant to Italian Legislative Decree 58 of February 24, 1998, art. 120 and other available sources of information, the relevant shareholders of Telecom Italia S.p.A. s ordinary share capital are as follows:

Holder	Type of ownership	Percentage of ownership
Vivendi S.A.	Direct/Indirect	(*)21.39%
JPMorgan Chase & Co.	Indirect	(**)2.65%
People s Bank of China	Direct	2.07%

(*) Equity interest obtained following receipt of a notification by Vivendi S.A. pursuant to Article 152 octies, paragraph 7, of the Consob Issuer Regulations.
(**) Plus an additional 1.87% without voting rights.
On March 12, 2014, Blackrock Inc. notified Consob that, as an asset management company, it indirectly held a quantity of ordinary shares equal to 4.78% of the total ordinary shares of Telecom Italia at December 31, 2015.

Lastly, it is noted that:

following receipt of several notifications from Vivendi S.A. pursuant to Article 152 octies, paragraph 7, of the Consob Issuer Regulations, the ownership interest held directly and indirectly by that company, at the latest date of March 9, 2016, amounted to 24.90%;

following receipt of several notifications from JPMorgan Chase & Co. via form 120B pursuant to the Consob Issuer Regulations, the ownership interest with voting rights held indirectly by that company, at the latest date of March 16, 2016, amounted to 2.14%, plus an additional 2.69% without voting rights.

COMMON REPRESENTATIVES

The special meeting of the savings shareholders held on May 22, 2013 elected Dario Trevisan as the common representative for three financial years (up to the approval of the Financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2015).

By decree of April 11, 2014, the Milan Court confirmed the appointment of Enrico Cotta Ramusino (already appointed by decree of March 7, 2011) as the common representative of the bondholders for the Telecom Italia S.p.A. 2002-2022 bonds at variable rates, open special series, reserved for subscription by employees of the Telecom Italia Group, in service or retired , with a mandate for the three-year period 2014-2016.

By decree of June 12, 2015, the Milan Court appointed Monica Iacoviello as the common representative of the bondholders for the Telecom Italia S.p.A. 1,250,000,000 euros 5.375 percent. Notes due 2019 up to the approval of the 2017 Financial statements.

RATING AT DECEMBER 31, 2015

At December 31, 2015, the three rating agencies Standard & Poor s, Moody s and Fitch Ratings rated Telecom Italia as follows:

	Rating	Outlook
STANDARD & POOR S	BB+	Stable
MOODY S	Ba1	Negative
FITCH RATINGS	BBB-	Stable

WAIVER OF THE OBLIGATION TO PUBLISH DISCLOSURE DOCUMENTS FOR EXTRAORDINARY OPERATIONS

On January 17, 2013, the board of directors of Telecom Italia S.p.A. resolved to exercise the option, as per article 70 paragraph 8 and article 71 paragraph 1 bis of the Consob Regulation 11971/99, to waive the obligations to publish disclosure documents in the event of significant operations such as mergers, demergers, capital increases by means of the transfer of assets in kind, acquisitions and disposals.

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RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

In accordance with Article 5, paragraph 8 of Consob Regulation 17221 of March 12, 2010 concerning related party transactions and the subsequent Consob Resolution no. 17389 of June 23, 2010, no significant transactions were entered into in 2015 as defined by Article 4 paragraph 1a of the aforementioned regulation, or other transactions with related parties that had a major impact on the financial position or the results of the Telecom Italia Group and Telecom Italia S.p.A. for 2015.

In addition, there were no changes or developments with respect to the related party transactions described in the 2014 Report on Operations which had a significant effect on the financial position or on the results of the Telecom Italia Group and Telecom Italia S.p.A. in 2015.

Related party transactions, when not dictated by specific laws, were conducted at arm s length. In addition, the transactions were subject to an internal procedure (available for consultation on the Company s website at the following address: www.telecomitalia.com, section Group channel governance system) which establishes procedures and time scales for verification and monitoring.

The information on related parties required by Consob Communication no. DEM/6064293 of July 28, 2006 is presented in the financial statements themselves and in the Note Related party transactions in the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Telecom Italia Group and the Separate Financial Statements of Telecom Italia S.p.A. at December 31, 2015.

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ALTERNATIVE PERFORMANCE MEASURES

In this Report on Operations, in the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Telecom Italia Group and in the Separate Financial Statements of the Parent, Telecom Italia S.p.A., for the year ended December 31, 2015, in addition to the conventional financial performance measures established by IFRS, certain *alternative performance measures* are presented for purposes of a better understanding of the trend of operations and the financial condition. Such measures, which are also presented in other periodical financial reports (half-year financial Report at June 30 and interim Reports at March 31 and September 30) should, however, not be considered as a substitute for those required by IFRS.

The alternative performance measures used are described below:

EBITDA: this financial measure is used by Telecom Italia as the financial target in internal presentations (business plans) and in external presentations (to analysts and investors). It represents a useful unit of measurement for assessing the operating performance of the Group (as a whole and at Business Unit level) and the Parent, Telecom Italia S.p.A., in addition to EBIT. These measures are calculated as follows:

Profit (loss) before tax from continuing operations

+	Finance expenses
-	Finance income
+/-	Other expenses (income) from investments (1)
+/-	Share of losses (profits) of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method (2)
EBIT - Operating profit (loss)	
+/-	Impairment losses (reversals) on non-current assets
+/-	Losses (gains) on disposals of non-current assets
+	Depreciation and amortization
EBITDA - Operating profit (loss) before depreciation and amortization, Capital gains (losses) and Impairment reversals (losses) on non-current assets	

(1) Expenses (income) from investments for Telecom Italia S.p.A.
(2) Line item in Group consolidated financial statements only.

Organic change in Revenues, EBITDA and EBIT: these measures express changes (amount and/or percentage) in revenues, EBITDA and EBIT, excluding, where applicable, the effects of the change in the scope of consolidation and exchange differences.

Telecom Italia believes that the presentation of the organic change in revenues, EBITDA and EBIT allows for a more complete and effective understanding of the operating performance of the Group (as a whole and at Business Unit level) and the Parent. This method of presenting information is also used in presentations to analysts and investors. This Report on Operations provides a reconciliation between the reported figure and the organic figure.

Net Financial Debt: Telecom Italia believes that Net Financial Debt represents an accurate indicator of its ability to meet its financial obligations. It is represented by Gross Financial Debt less Cash and Cash Equivalents and other Financial Assets. The Report on Operations includes two tables showing the amounts taken from the statement of financial position and used to calculate the Net Financial Debt of the Group and Parent respectively.

To better represent the real performance of Net Financial Debt, in addition to the usual indicator (called Net financial debt carrying amount), Adjusted net financial debt is also shown, which excludes effects that are purely accounting and non-monetary in nature deriving from the fair value measurement of derivatives and related financial assets and liabilities.

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Net financial debt is calculated as follows:

+	Non-current financial liabilities
+	Current financial liabilities
+	Financial liabilities directly associated with Discontinued operations/Non-current assets held for sale
A)	Gross financial debt
+	Non-current financial assets
+	Current financial assets
+	Financial assets relating to Discontinued operations/Non-current assets held for sale
B)	Financial assets
C=(A - B)	Net financial debt carrying amount
D)	Reversal of fair value measurement of derivatives and related financial liabilities/assets
E=(C + D)	Adjusted net financial debt

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REVIEW OF OPERATING AND FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE - TELECOM ITALIA S.P.A.

PROJECTS AND MAIN CHANGES IN THE SCOPE OF COMPANIES

The financial results for 2015 of Telecom Italia were also characterized by the launch of several projects to rationalize and improve operating efficiency, illustrated below.

At the end of 2014, Telecom Italia launched a major Real Estate Project, which involves a process of restructuring, the closure of a number of properties and renegotiations of leases with the owners, all with a view to efficiency and cost-cutting, mainly realized by extending contract expiries and reducing lease payments.

More specifically, in 2015 the company purchased three strategic properties previously held under finance leases, while renegotiations were concluded and/or new contracts were signed for around 750 leases.

More than one half of these lease contracts were previously accounted for using the operating lease method; following the changes to the relevant contracts, they were accounted for in the statement of financial position at December 31, 2015 using the financial method (Property, plant and equipment held under finance leases). The renegotiations and new contracts, together with the change in accounting treatment, resulted in a total impact on the balance sheet at December 31, 2015 of 1,178 million euros in terms of higher tangible assets and corresponding liabilities related to finance leases.

The activities related to the development of the Project will continue in 2016 and will result - when fully implemented - in a significant reduction in rental costs and savings in terms of electricity, facility services, rationalization of space and costs associated with the dispersion of locations.

As part of the overall streamlining of the Group s owned and leased property assets, the company TIM Real Estate S.r.l., wholly owned by Telecom Italia, was established in November 2015, for the purpose of developing projects and operations in the real estate sector. In particular, at the end of 2015 the company purchased two strategic properties from third parties, taking over the lease contracts with Telecom Italia.

On April 1, 2015, Telecom Italia S.p.A. completed the transfer to the subsidiary Infrastrutture Wireless Italiane S.p.A. (INWIT), established on January 14, 2015, of the business unit consisting of around 11,500 sites in Italy (Towers) that house the radio transmission equipment for the mobile telephone networks, both for Telecom Italia and other operators. In June 2015, the IPO was successfully completed for the ordinary shares of INWIT S.p.A. on the Electronic Stock Exchange organized and managed by Borsa Italiana S.p.A., which was followed in July by the exercise of the *greenshoe* option.

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In particular:

(millions of euros)	% ownership	Shares held	Unit carrying amount	Total carrying amount
Initial value	100.00	600,000,000	2.30	1,380
Shares sold under the IPO	36.33	218,000,000	2.30	(501)
Shares sold under the Greenshoe option	3.64	21,800,000	2.30	(50)
Total	39.97	239,800,000		(551)
Final amount after sale	60.03	360,200,000		828
Sale price			3.65	
Proceeds from share sale				875
Gross gain				324
Transaction costs				(25)
Gain net of transaction costs				299
Tax				(12)
Net gain				287

The merger of Telecom Italia Media S.p.A. into Telecom Italia S.p.A. was finalized on September 30, 2015, effective retroactively from January 1, 2015 for accounting and tax purposes.

In addition to the impacts of the transactions described above, in 2015 Telecom Italia recorded non-recurring operating expenses for a total of 1,021 million euros. These expenses were connected to events and transactions that by their nature do not occur continuously in the normal course of operations and have been shown because their amount is significant and they include expenses resulting from corporate restructuring and reorganization processes, expenses resulting from regulatory disputes and penalties and the liabilities related to those expenses, expenses for disputes with former employees, and liabilities with customers and/or suppliers.

(millions of euros)	
Net non-recurring expenses	2015
Employee benefits expenses	
Expenses related to restructuring and rationalization	422

Acquisition of goods and services and Change in inventories	
Expenses related to agreements and the development of non-recurring projects	87
Sundry expenses and provisions	
Expenses related to disputes and regulatory penalties and liabilities related to those expenses, and expenses related to disputes with former employees and liabilities with customers and/or suppliers	512
Impact on EBITDA	1,021
Impact on EBIT	1,021

The impacts of non-recurring income/expenses on the main lines of result are outlined below in this Report.

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OPERATING PERFORMANCE

(millions of euros)	2015	2014	Change amount	Change %
Revenues	13,797	14,153	(356)	(2.5)
EBITDA	5,266	6,739	(1,473)	(21.9)
EBITDA Margin	*38.2%*	*47.6%*	*(9.4)pp*	
EBIT	2,188	3,580	(1,392)	(38.9)
EBIT margin	*15.9%*	*25.3%*	*(9.4)pp*	
Profit (loss) before tax from continuing operations	(369)	1,299	(1,668)	
Profit (loss) from continuing operations	(465)	629	(1,094)	
Profit (loss) from Discontinued operations/Non-current assets held for sale	9	7	2	
Profit (loss) for the year	(456)	636	(1,092)	
Capital expenditures	3,645	2,693	952	
Net financial debt	32,055	33,423	(1,368)	
Headcount at year end (number)	44,171	44,164	7	

Revenues

Revenues amounted to 13,797 million euros, down 356 million euros (-2.5%) on 2014. The results for 2015 continued the trend of recovery in revenue and the progressive and structural improvement in the Mobile business, thanks to the steady market share, the stabilization of ARPU levels, and the continued growth of mobile Internet.

The trend in revenues shows the following changes in the sales segments compared to 2014:

(millions of euros)	2015	2014	Change
Revenues	13,797	14,153	(356)
Consumer	7,255	7,329	(74)

Business	4,567	4,795	(228)
National Wholesale	1,779	1,786	(7)
Other	196	243	(47)

In particular:

Consumer: revenues for the Consumer segment in 2015 amounted to 7,255 million euros, decreasing 74 million euros (-1.0%) compared to 2014, showing a trend of recovery driven, in particular, by the progressive and structural recovery in the Mobile business, thanks to the steady market share, the stabilization of ARPU levels, and continued growth of mobile Internet. In detail:

revenues for the Mobile business came to 3,560 million euros and were slightly up on 2014 (+38 million euros, +1.1%), continuing the positive performance seen over two consecutive quarters (fourth quarter 2015, +3.0%; third quarter: +3.6%, second quarter -1.4%; first quarter -1.4%). Revenues from services fell by 38 million euros (-1.2% on 2014), although with a significant trend of recovery (fourth quarter 2015: +1.8%; third quarter: -0.3%; second quarter: -2.2%; first quarter: -4.5%), attributable to the easing of competitive pressure, the progressive stabilization of market share, and the steady growth in Internet mobile and digital services supporting the stabilization of the ARPU;

Fixed-line revenues amounted to 3,696 million euros, decreasing 112 million euros compared to 2014 (-2.9%), with a slowdown in the last quarter of 2015 (-6.7%) of the improvement trend recorded from the second half of 2014, thanks to ARPU development initiatives implemented in the final months of the year (repricing, the introduction of flat tariffs, bundle development).

Business: revenues for the Business segment amounted to 4,567 million euros, decreasing 228 million euros compared with the first quarter of 2014 (-4.8%). Revenues from services (4,207 million euros, -204 million euros compared to 2014) continued the stabilization trend that began during 2014 (-4.8% in the fourth quarter 2015). In particular:

the reduction in revenues from Mobile services in 2015 (-64 million euros, -5.6% compared to 2014) was mainly concentrated in the traditional mobile services for voice calls and messaging, due to customer repositioning towards bundle deals with lower overall ARPU, only partially offset by the positive performance of the new digital services, driven in particular by the mobile Internet component;

revenues from Fixed-line services (-143 million euros, -4.4% on 2014) continued to be affected by the slow economic recovery, the reduction in prices on traditional voice and data services, and the technological shift towards VoIP systems, partially rebalanced by the steady growth in ICT revenues, particularly for Cloud services.

National Wholesale: revenues for the Wholesale segment in 2015 came to 1,779 million euros, essentially stable compared to 2014 (-8 million euros, -0.4%). Indeed, the impact of the revision of the regulated prices in 2015 was similar to the impact in 2014 due to the retroactive amendment of the wholesale access prices for the period 2010-2012.

EBITDA

EBITDA was equal to 5,266 million euros (6,739 million euros in 2014), decreasing by 1,473 million euros compared to 2014; the EBITDA margin was 38.2% (47.6% in 2014).

EBITDA in 2015 reflected the negative impact of non-recurring net expenses totaling 1,021 million euros; without these expenses, the organic change in EBITDA would have been -6.8%, with an EBITDA margin of 45.6%, down 2.1 percentage points on 2014. For more details, see the Note Significant non-recurring events and transactions in the Separate Financial Statements of Telecom Italia S.p.A. at December 31, 2015.

In particular:

			Change	
(millions of euros)	2015	2014	amount	%
EBITDA	5,266	6,739	(1,473)	(21.9)

of which non-recurring income/(expenses)	(1,021)	(9)	(1,012)	
EBITDA excluding non-recurring component	6,287	6,748	(461)	(6.8)

At the EBITDA level, in addition to the negative effects described in the commentary on revenues, there was an increase in the acquisition of goods and services, as well as other operating expenses.

Acquisition of goods and services

Acquisitions of goods and services totaled 5,386 million euros, up 293 million euros (+5.8%) compared to 2014 (5,093 million euros), essentially due to the presence of non-recurring expenses of 87 million euros, without which other operating expenses would have increased by 206 million euros. Net of those non-recurring costs, the increase was mainly due to higher purchases of equipment and

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handsets linked to the increase in product sales and to hosting costs for the sites transferred to the subsidiary INWIT on April 1, 2015.

(millions of euros)	2015	2014	Change
Purchases of goods	1,208	1,012	196
Revenues due to other TLC operators and interconnection costs	722	751	(29)
Commercial and advertising costs	743	715	28
Professional and consulting services	182	111	71
Power, maintenance and outsourced services	1,079	1,098	(19)
Lease and rental costs	840	777	63
Other	612	629	(17)
Total acquisition of goods and services	5,386	5,093	293
% of Revenues	*39.0*	*36.0*	*3.0pp*

Employee benefits expenses

Details are as follows:

(millions of euros)	2015	2014	Change
Ordinary employee expenses and costs	2,347	2,272	75
Restructuring expenses and allocations to employee and other provisions	422	5	417
Total employee benefits expenses	2,769	2,277	492

Employee benefits expenses increased by 492 million euros compared to 2014; The main factors that drove this change were:

an increase of 75 million euros in ordinary employee expenses, mainly due to the increased contractual minimum salaries as established in the TLC National Collective Labor Agreement signed on February 1, 2013, which set the pay-scale points effective from April and October 2014 and the growth in the average salaried workforce, following the termination in April 2015 of the Solidarity Contracts , which were bringing a reduction in working hours and a consequent reduction in the average salaried workforce. Compared to 2014, the average salaried workforce increased by 1,745 employees, with 1,843 average salaried employees connected to the solidarity contracts;

the recognition of charges, provisions to Employee benefits and other minor items of a non-recurring nature, totaling 422 million euros, mainly related to specific agreements signed in 2015 with the trade unions for the application of provisions of law that, from 2016 and subsequent years, will enable the management of personnel surpluses, resulting from the streamlining processes affecting all the companies operating in the TLC sector. These instruments will be implemented through solidarity contracts, through voluntary early retirements (in application of Article 4, paragraphs 1-7ter, of Law 92 of June 28, 2012, known as the Fornero law), and through the use of the mobility scheme under Law 223/91.

More details are provided in the Note Employee benefits expenses of the Separate Financial Statements at December 31, 2015 of Telecom Italia S.p.A..

The headcount at December 31, 2015 amounted to 44,171, an increase of 7 compared to December 31, 2014 (44,164).

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Other operating expenses

Details are as follows:

(millions of euros)	2015	2014	Change
Write-downs and expenses in connection with credit management	266	292	(26)
Provision charges	234	2	232
TLC operating fees and charges	56	50	6
Indirect duties and taxes	71	70	1
Penalties, settlement compensation and administrative fines	292	68	224
Association dues and fees, donations, scholarships and traineeships	14	13	1
Sundry expenses	27	37	(10)
Total	960	532	428

Other operating expenses came to 960 million euros and were up 428 million euros compared to 2014, mainly due to the presence of non-recurring expenses of 512 million euros, resulting from regulatory disputes and penalties and the liabilities related to those expenses, expenses for disputes with former employees, and liabilities with customers and/or suppliers. Without these expenses, other operating expenses would have fallen around 84 million euros.

Depreciation, amortization and capital expenditure

Depreciation and amortization charges amounted to 3,083 million euros (3,190 million euros in 2014), decreasing 107 million euros, with 64 million euros relating to the depreciation of tangible assets and 43 million euros to the amortization of intangible assets.

The reduction in **depreciation** was mainly due to the decrease recognized for BTS-Base Transceiver Stations, resulting from the transfer to the company Infrastrutture Wireless S.p.A. (INWIT), on April 1, 2015, of the business unit consisting of around 11,500 sites that house the radio transmission equipment for mobile telephone networks, as well as the revision of the useful lives of the BTSs from 13 to 28 years.

In addition, depreciation decreased by 13 million euros for buildings, as a result of the contractual reformulation with consequent amendment of the residual useful lives of the leases as part of the above-mentioned real estate project.

These reductions were offset by an increase of 18 million euros for UMTS/LTE equipment, also as a result of the development work for the UltraBroadBand Networks.

The reduction in **amortization** was essentially due to the change in amortization amounts for software (resulting in a decrease of around 19 million euros in amortization charges) as well as the reduced capitalization of Subscribers Acquisition Costs (SAC), resulting in a decrease of around 56 million euros in amortization. The reduction in amortization was partially offset by an additional 31 million euros for licenses due to the acquisition of the extension of the GSM license until June 30, 2018.

Capital expenditures amounted to 3,645 million euros (2,693 million euros in 2014), increasing 952 million euros, with 523 million euros relating to the investments in tangible assets and 429 million euros to investments in intangible assets. Specifically:

- capital expenditures in tangible assets increased mainly because of the development of the ultrabroadband networks both in the fixed segment (next-generation networks NGN) and the mobile segment (LTE). The low-interest finance Eurosud and Digital Divide projects accounted for a significant proportion of the capital expenditure on the fixed network;

- the increase in investments in intangible assets was mainly attributable to the cost for the extension of the expiry of the GSM license for a total of 117 million euros, as well as the 231 million euros investment connected to the acquisition of the user rights to the 1452-1492 MHz frequencies for terrestrial electronic communications systems, awarded after participation in the tender called by the Ministry of Economic Development. The rights were officially awarded on September 14, 2015; they were definitively assigned in December 2015, while use of the band will begin in January 2016.

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Gains (losses) on disposals of non-current assets

Gains/losses on disposal of non-current assets showed a gain of 5 million euros, mainly as a result of the recognition of gains of 8 million euros relating to the early termination of the long-term contract pertaining to part of the Acilia complex in Rome acquired under finance lease and of approximately 2 million euros deriving from the sale of the real estate property in Buenos Aires (Catalina tower), partially offset by losses of around 5 million euros due to disposals of assets relating to the Base Transceiver Station BTS sites no longer used. In 2014, this item showed a gain of 31 million euros, including the recognition of gains of 38 million euros, following the sale which took place in March 2014 of a building owned by Telecom Italia, located in Milan.

Impairment losses on non-current assets

There were no impairment reversals (losses) on non-current assets in 2015 (as in 2014).

In accordance with IAS 36, goodwill is not subject to amortization, but is tested for impairment at least annually.

Accordingly, for the 2015 Annual Report, the Company conducted impairment testing of the recoverability of goodwill based on the cash flow forecasts in the new 2016 2018 Industrial Plan. The results of that testing, carried out in accordance with the specific procedure adopted by the Telecom Italia Group, confirmed the amounts of the Goodwill allocated to the Group s domestic operations.

A more detailed analysis is provided in the Note Goodwill in the Separate Financial Statements of Telecom Italia S.p.A. at December 31, 2015.

EBIT

EBIT was positive and amounted to 2,188 million euros, decreasing 1,392 million euros on 2014 (3,580 million euros). The EBITDA margin rose from 25.3% in 2014 to 15.9% in 2015.

EBIT for 2015 was pulled down by a total of 1,021 million euros in non-recurring expenses, without which the change in EBIT would have been -9.6%, with an EBIT margin of 23.3%. For more details, see the Note Significant non-recurring events and transactions in the Separate Financial Statements of Telecom Italia S.p.A. at December 31, 2015.

In particular:

			Change	
(millions of euros)	2015	2014	amount	%
EBIT	2,188	3,580	(1,392)	(38.9)
of which non-recurring income/(expenses)	(1,021)	29	(1,050)	
EBIT excluding non-recurring component	3,209	3,551	(342)	(9.6)

Income (expenses) from investments

This item was broken down as follows:

(millions of euros)	2015	2014	Change
Dividends	2,014	6	2,008
Other income and gains on disposals of investments	328		328
Impairment losses on financial assets	(2,474)	(127)	(2,347)
Total	(132)	(121)	(11)

In particular, the following is noted:

dividends mainly related to the subsidiary Telecom Italia International (2,000 million euros) for the distribution of capital reserves, which took place in June 2015. In accordance with the accounting standards, following this distribution, the value of the investee company was tested for recoverability, which resulted in a write-down of 1,467 million euros. Dividends also included amounts received from Persidera S.p.A. (7 million euros) and Tierra Argentea (3 million euros); dividends for 2014 mainly came from the company SIA (4 million euros);

the impairment losses related for 2,369 million euros to the overall write-down of the investment in the subsidiary Telecom Italia International and reflected:

1,467 million euros, for the impairment testing of the value of the investee company resulting from the distribution of capital reserves, carried out in June 2015, as mentioned above;

902 million euros, for the impairment loss on the TIM Brasil group, of which Telecom Italia International holds a controlling interest, mainly due to the macroeconomic and financial strains in Brazil, which resulted in the need to adjust the carrying amount recorded in euro;

the impairment losses also included the write-downs on the subsidiaries Persidera (-55 million euros), Olivetti (-25 million euros), TI Information Technology (-22 million euros) and Tierra Argentea (-2 million euros). Impairment losses for 2014 related to write-downs of the investments in the subsidiaries Telecom Italia Media (-63 million euros), Olivetti (-33 million euros), TI Information Technology (-21 million euros), and Telecontact (-2 million euros) and in the associate Tiglio I (-6 million euros);

net gains consisted of 299 million euros for the gain, net of transaction costs, resulting from the above-mentioned sale of the non-controlling interest, equal to 39.97% of the ordinary shares of INWIT S.p.A., 18 million euros for the gain connected to the sale in December of the remaining the investment in Teleleasing (in liquidation) and 11 million euros for the gain resulting from the sale in July of the investment in SIA S.p.A..

Finance income (expenses)

Finance income (expenses) shows net expenses of 2,425 million euros (net expenses of 2,160 million euros in 2014).

The performance resulted from the net effect of:

the reduction in finance expenses due to a decrease in the debt position, as well the effects of the changes in certain non-monetary items, of a valuation and accounting nature, linked to the fair value measurement of derivatives, in accordance with IFRS 13;

the negative impact of 454 million euros (174 million euros in 2014) relating to the fair value measurement through profit and loss performed separately to its liability component of the embedded option included in the mandatory convertible bond issued by Telecom Italia Finance S.A. at the end of 2013, for 1.3 billion euros (Guaranteed Subordinated Mandatory Convertible Bonds due 2016 convertible into ordinary shares of Telecom Italia S.p.A.). This embedded option was initially recognized in the financial statements of Telecom Italia Finance; having been used as equity settlement, it was transferred at fair value on the financial statements of Telecom Italia S.p.A., simultaneously with the approval by the Shareholders Meeting on December 20, 2013 of Telecom Italia share capital increase;

a negative effect of 316 million euros in relation to the bond buybacks and two bond issues by Telecom Italia Capital S.A. (maturing in June 2018 and June 2019), for a total of 3.8 billion euros. This impact resulted from the difference between the buyback prices and the values of the liabilities at the transaction date, net of the benefits from the termination of several hedging derivatives linked to the bonds repurchased. In 2014, the negative impact of the buybacks carried out during the period and the exercise of the early redemption option for a bond amounted to 62 million euros.

Income tax expense

This item amounted to 96 million euros, and fell by 574 million euros on 2014 (670 million euros) mainly due to the lower tax base and the intervening full deductibility of labor costs from the IRAP tax base introduced by Article 1 (20), of the 2015 Stability Law (Law no. 190/14) which resulted in a reduction of around 60 million euros in IRAP tax.

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Profit (loss) from Discontinued operations/Non-current assets held for sale

Net profit (loss) from discontinued operations/non-current assets held for sale shows a profit of 9 million euros (7 million euros in 2014), relating to the dividends for the year 2015 from the company Sofora Telecomunicaciones.

A more detailed analysis is provided in the Note Discontinued operations/Non-current assets held for sale in the Separate Financial Statements of Telecom Italia S.p.A. at December 31, 2015.

Profit (loss) for the year

The loss for the year amounted to 456 million euros (profit of 636 million euros in 2014), due to the net non-recurring expenses, the negative impact of bond buybacks during the first part of the year and a number of items of a merely valuation and accounting nature that do not entail any monetary settlement, related in particular to the fair value measurement of the embedded option included in the mandatory three-year convertible bonds issued at the end of 2013. Without these impacts, the result for the year 2015 for the Company would have been a profit of over 900 million euros.

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FINANCIAL POSITION AND CASH FLOWS PERFORMANCE

Financial position structure

(millions of euros)	12/31/2015 (a)	12/31/2014 (b)	Change (a-b)
Assets			
Non-current assets	54,852	55,456	(604)
Goodwill	*27,027*	*28,424*	*(1,397)*
Other intangible assets	*4,076*	*4,015*	*61*
Tangible assets	*11,531*	*10,110*	*1,421*
Other non-current assets	*11,439*	*12,179*	*(740)*
Deferred tax assets	*779*	*728*	*51*
Current assets	5,889	6,093	(204)
Inventories, Trade and miscellaneous receivables and other current assets	*3,814*	*3,603*	*211*
Current income tax receivables	*127*	*80*	*47*
Current financial assets	*1,948*	*2,410*	*(462)*
	60,741	61,549	(808)
Equity and liabilities			
Equity	16,111	16,506	(395)
Non-current liabilities	32,948	31,765	1,183
Current liabilities	11,682	13,278	(1,596)
	60,741	61,549	(808)

Statement of financial position transferred to Inwit

(millions of euros)	12/31/2015
Assets	
Non-current assets	1,589
Goodwill	*1,404*
Tangible assets	*185*
Current assets	22
Inventories, Trade and miscellaneous receivables and other current assets	*22*
	1,611
Equity and liabilities	
Equity	1,380
Non-current liabilities	97
Current liabilities	134
	1,611

Non-current assets

Goodwill: fell by 1,397 million euros compared to December 31, 2014 due to the effect of the following corporate transactions:

- transfer of the goodwill of 1,404 million euros to the company Infrastrutture Italiane Wireless S.p.A. (INWIT), on April 1, 2015, as part of the transfer of the business unit consisting of around 11,500 sites that house the radio transmission equipment for mobile telephone networks, both for the Parent Company and other operators;

- recognition of goodwill of 7 million euros from the merger of Telecom Italia Media S.p.A. into Telecom Italia S.p.A. carried out on September 30, 2015.

Other intangible assets: increased by 61 million euros, representing the sum of the following:

- capex (+1,400 million euros);
- amortization charge for the period (-1,332 million euros);
- disposals, reclassifications and other changes (-7 million euros).

Tangible assets: increased by 1,421 million euros, representing the sum of the following;

- transfer of tangible assets to INWIT (-185 million euros);
- capex (+2,245 million euros);
- changes in finance leasing contracts (+1,186 million euros);
- amortization charge for the period (-1,751 million euros);
- disposals, reclassifications and other changes (-74 million euros).

Equity

Equity amounted to 16,111 million euros, down 395 million euros compared to December 31, 2014 (16,506 million euros). The changes in equity during 2015 and 2014 are detailed in the following table:

(millions of euros)	2015	2014
At the beginning of the year	16,506	16,580
Profit (loss) for the year	(456)	636
Dividends approved	(166)	(166)
Merger of Telecom Italia Media S.p.A. into Telecom Italia	(74)	
Convertible bond issue maturing 2022 - equity component	186	

Issue of equity instruments and other changes	12	138
Movements in the reserve for available-for-sale financial assets and derivative hedging instruments	95	(475)
Movements in the reserve for remeasurements of employee defined benefit plans (IAS 19)	8	(207)
At the end of the year	16,111	16,506

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Cash flows

Change in net financial debt

(millions of euros)	2015	2014	Change
EBITDA	5,266	6,739	(1,473)
Capital expenditures on an accrual basis	(3,645)	(2,693)	(952)
Change in net operating working capital:	63	(777)	840
Change in inventories	*(15)*	*43*	*(58)*
Change in trade receivables and net amounts due from customers on construction contracts	*19*	*(103)*	*122*
Change in trade payables (*)	*310*	*(386)*	*696*
Other changes in operating receivables/payables	*(251)*	*(331)*	*80*
Change in employee benefits	379	(48)	427
Change in operating provisions and Other changes	172	(82)	254
Net operating free cash flow	2,235	3,139	(904)
% of Revenues	*16.2*	*22.2*	*(6.0)pp*
Sale of investments and other disposals flow	895	86	809
Financial investments flow	(111)	(43)	(68)
Dividends flow	1,847	(154)	2,001
Change in finance leasing contracts	(1,186)		(1,186)
Share capital increases/reimbursements	186	9	177
Financial expenses, income taxes and other net non-operating requirements flow	(2,498)	(3,088)	590
Reduction (Increase) in net financial debt	1,368	(51)	1,419

(*) Includes the change in trade payables for amounts due to fixed asset suppliers.
The reduction in net operating free cash flow in 2015 compared to 2014 (-904 million euros) was mainly due to the decrease in EBITDA (-1,473 million euros) and the higher capital expenditure requirement (-952 million euros), partially offset by the change in working capital (+840 million euros) and in particular of trade payables, as well as the change in employee benefits and operating provisions, which reflected the above-mentioned non-recurring provisions made in 2015.

In addition to what has already been described with reference to EBITDA, the change in adjusted net financial debt for 2015 has been particularly impacted by the following:

Flow of capital expenditures on an accrual basis

Capital expenditures amounted to 3,645 million euros (2,693 million euros in 2014), increasing 952 million euros, with 523 million euros relating to the investments in tangible assets and 429 million euros to investments in intangible assets.

Sale of investments and other disposals flow

This was positive at 895 million euros in 2015 and consisted of:

- 854 million euros, of proceeds, already net of the related transaction costs paid, resulting from the placement on the market of 39.97% of the share capital of Infrastrutture Wireless Italiane S.p.A. (INWIT), which took place during the month of June 2015, followed, in July, by the exercise of the greenshoe option;

- 19 million euros from the sale of the investment in Teleleasing;

- 9 million euros from the sale of the company SIA S.p.A.;

- 2 million euros from the reimbursement of capital from the investment in Tierra Argentea.

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In 2014, this item amounted to 86 million euros and was mainly generated by the sale of the property located in Milan, as well as the proceeds from the reimbursement of capital of the investment in Tierra Argentea.

Financial investments flow

This item amounted to 111 million euros and mainly included contributions to the investment account, to cover losses or subscriptions to capital increases in favor of the subsidiaries Olivetti (60 million euros), Tim Tank former Olivetti Gestione Ivrea (10 million euros), TI Information Technology (5 million euros), Tierra Argentea (2 million euros), and Telecom Italia Ventures Capital (1 million euros). It also included an outlay of 23 million euros for the acquisition of 50% of the share capital of the company Alfiere S.p.A., a real estate company that owns several buildings in the EUR district of Rome that will be used by Telecom Italia in the future as an administrative center.

In 2014, it amounted to 43 million euros and mainly included contributions of 17 million euros for acquisition of control in Trentino NGN and 8 million euros for acquisition of direct control in Telecom Italia San Marino.

Dividends flow

This item amounted to 1,847 million euros, representing the balance between dividends paid (166 million euros) and received (2,013 million euros).

Change in finance leasing contracts

This item represents the increased value of tangible assets under finance lease, reflecting also the associated higher financial payables, posted mainly as a result of contractual renegotiations that took place during 2015 as part of the above-mentioned project of transformation of real estate assets by Telecom Italia S.p.A. (1,178 million euros). Further details are provided in the Note Tangible assets (owned and under finance leases) of the Separate Financial Statements at December 31, 2015 of Telecom Italia S.p.A..

Share capital increases/reimbursements, including incidental costs

In 2015, the amount of 186 million euros related to the valuation of the conversion option of the 1.125% unsecured equity-linked bond amounting to 2 billion euros, issued on March 26, 2015 and maturing on March 26, 2022.

In particular, the amount of 186 million euros corresponded to the difference between the credit received by bondholders following the issue of the bond and the debt component of the financial instrument issued. The debt component is equal to the fair value of an identical liability issued by the Company at market conditions but without the conversion right, while the remainder, up to the amount of the credit received, was recognized as a component of shareholders equity (the residual method).

Finance expenses, income taxes and other net non-operating requirements flow

Finance expenses, income taxes and other net non-operating requirements flow mainly includes the payment of income taxes, net finance expenses, and the change in non-operating receivables and payables.

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Net financial debt

Net financial debt amounted to 32,055 million euros, decreasing 1,368 million euros compared to 33,423 million euros at the end of 2014.

In addition to the usual indicator (renamed Net financial debt carrying amount), another indicator is also presented called Adjusted net financial debt which excludes effects that are purely accounting and non-monetary in nature deriving from the fair value measurement of derivatives and related financial assets and liabilities.

The details are as follows:

(millions of euros)	12/31/2015	12/31/2014	Change
Non-current financial liabilities			
Bonds	13,772	15,806	(2,034)
Amounts due to banks, other financial payables and liabilities	15,059	13,327	1,732
Finance lease liabilities	1,912	877	1,035
	30,743	30,010	733
Current financial liabilities (1)			
Bonds	2,189	1,846	343
Amounts due to banks, other financial payables and liabilities	3,306	5,736	(2,430)
Finance lease liabilities	142	165	(23)
	5,637	7,747	(2,110)
Total Gross financial debt	36,380	37,757	(1,377)
Non-current financial assets			
Financial receivables and other non-current financial assets	(2,377)	(1,924)	(453)
	(2,377)	(1,924)	(453)
Current financial assets			
Securities other than investments	(830)	(802)	(28)
Financial receivables and other current financial assets	(202)	(303)	101

Cash and cash equivalents	(916)	(1,305)	389
	(1,948)	(2,410)	462
Total financial assets	(4,325)	(4,334)	9
Net financial debt carrying amount	32,055	33,423	(1,368)
Reversal of fair value measurement of derivatives and related financial assets/liabilities	(2,072)	(1,942)	(130)
Adjusted net financial debt	29,983	31,481	(1,498)
Breakdown as follows:			
Total adjusted gross financial debt	33,240	34,636	(1,396)
Total adjusted financial assets	(3,257)	(3,155)	(102)

(1) of which current portion of medium/long-term debt:

Bonds	*2,189*	*1,846*	*343*
Amounts due to banks, other financial payables and liabilities	*1,954*	*2,273*	*(319)*
Finance lease liabilities	*142*	*165*	*(23)*

The non-current portion of gross financial debt amounted to 30,743 million euros (30,010 million euros at the end of 2014) and represented 84.5% of total gross financial debt.

In line with the Group s objectives in terms of debt composition and in accordance Guidelines adopted for the Management and control of financial risk , Telecom Italia S.p.A., in securing both third-party and intercompany loans, uses IRS and CCIRS derivative financial instruments to hedge its liabilities.

Derivative financial instruments are designated as fair value hedges for managing exchange rate risk on financial instruments denominated in currencies other than euro and for managing interest rate risk on fixed-rate loans. Derivative financial instruments are designated as cash flow hedges when the objective is to fix the exchange rate and interest rate of future variable contractual flows.

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To provide a better representation of the true performance of Net Financial Debt, from 2009, in addition to the usual indicator (renamed Net financial debt carrying amount), a measure called Adjusted net financial debt has also been shown, which neutralizes the effects caused by the volatility of financial markets. Given that some components of the fair value measurement of derivatives (contracts for setting exchange and interest rates for contractual flows) and derivatives embedded in other financial instruments do not result in actual monetary settlement, the Adjusted net financial debt excludes these purely accounting and non-monetary effects (including the effects resulting from the introduction of IFRS 13 Fair Value measurement, from January 1, 2013) from the measurement of derivatives and related financial assets/liabilities.

Sales of receivables to factoring companies

The sales of trade receivables to factoring companies finalized in 2015 resulted in a positive effect on net financial debt at December 31, 2015 of 1,068 million euros (1,212 million euros at December 31, 2014).

Gross financial debt

Bonds

Bonds at December 31, 2015 totaled 15,961 million euros (17,652 million euros at December 31, 2014). Their nominal repayment amount was 15,638 million euros, down 1,251 million euros compared to December 31, 2014 (16,889 million euros).

Changes in bonds over 2015 are shown below:

(millions of original currency)	Currency	Amount	Issue date
New issues			
Telecom Italia S.p.A. 1,000 million euros 3.250% maturing 1/16/2023	Euro	1,000	1/16/2015
Telecom Italia S.p.A. bond convertible(*) into ordinary shares 2,000 million euros 1.125% maturing 3/26/2022	Euro	2,000	3/26/2015

(*) On May 20, 2015, the Shareholders Meeting of Telecom Italia S.p.A. approved the share capital increase to service the conversion of the unsecured equity-linked bond issue.

(millions of original currency)	Currency	Amount	Repayment date
Repayments			
Telecom Italia S.p.A. 514 million euros 4.625% (1)	Euro	514	6/15/2015
Telecom Italia S.p.A. 120 million euros, Euribor 3M+0.66%	Euro	120	11/23/2015
Telecom Italia S.p.A. 500 million GBP 5.625%	GBP	500	12/29/2015

(1) Net of buybacks by the Company of 236 million euros during 2014 and the first half of 2015.

On January 23, 2015, Telecom Italia S.p.A. successfully concluded the buyback offer on four bond issues maturing between June 2015 and September 2017, buying back a total nominal amount of 810.3 million euros.

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Details of the bond issues bought back are provided below:

Bond Name	Outstanding nominal amount prior to the purchase offer (euros)	Repurchased nominal amount (euros)	Buyback price
Buybacks			
Telecom Italia S.p.A. - 750 million euros, maturing June 2015, coupon 4.625% (1)	577,701,000	63,830,000	101.650%
Telecom Italia S.p.A. - 1,000 million euros, maturing January 2016, coupon 5.125% (2)	771,550,000	108,200,000	104.661%
Telecom Italia S.p.A. - 1,000 million euros, maturing January 2017, coupon 7.000%	1,000,000,000	374,308,000	111.759%
Telecom Italia S.p.A. - 1,000 million euros, maturing September 2017, coupon 4.500%	1,000,000,000	263,974,000	108.420%

(1) Net of buybacks by the Company of 172 million euros during 2014.
(2) Net of buybacks by the Company of 228 million euros during 2014.

On April 24, 2015, Telecom Italia S.p.A. successfully concluded the buyback offer on nine bond issues maturing between January 2017 and February 2022, buying back a total nominal amount of 2,000 million euros (none of the buybacks were accepted for the Notes maturing in September 2017 and January 2017 submitted under the Offers).

Details of the bond issues bought back are provided below:

Bond Name	Outstanding nominal amount prior to the purchase offer (euros)	Repurchased nominal amount (euros)	Buyback price

Telecom Italia S.p.A. - 750 million euros, maturing May 2018, coupon 4.750%	750,000,000	35,879,000	111.165%
Telecom Italia S.p.A. - 750 million euros, maturing December 2018, coupon 6.125%	750,000,000	121,014,000	117.329%
Telecom Italia S.p.A. - 1,250 million euros, maturing January 2019, coupon 5.375%	1,250,000,000	307,600,000	114.949%
Telecom Italia S.p.A. - 1,000 million euros, maturing January 2020, coupon 4.000%	1,000,000,000	280,529,000	111.451%
Telecom Italia S.p.A. - 1,000 million euros, maturing September 2020, coupon 4.875%	1,000,000,000	452,517,000	116.484%
Telecom Italia S.p.A. - 1,000 million euros, maturing January 2021, coupon 4.500%	1,000,000,000	436,361,000	114.714%
Telecom Italia S.p.A. - 1,250 million euros, maturing February 2022, coupon 5.250%	1,250,000,000	366,100,000	121.210%

On July 20, 2015 Telecom Italia S.p.A. successfully concluded the buyback offer on five bond issues maturing between January 2017 and January 2019, buying back a total nominal amount of 467.3 million euros.

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Details of the bond issues bought back are provided below:

Bond Name	Outstanding nominal amount prior to the purchase offer (euros)	Repurchased nominal amount (euros)	Buyback price
Telecom Italia S.p.A. - 1,000 million euros, maturing January 2017, coupon 7.000% (1)	625,692,000	81,141,000	109.420%
Telecom Italia S.p.A. - 1,000 million euros, maturing September 2017, coupon 4.500% (2)	736,026,000	107,811,000	107.428%
Telecom Italia S.p.A. - 750 million euros, maturing May 2018, coupon 4.750% (3)	714,121,000	121,223,000	109.477%
Telecom Italia S.p.A. - 750 million euros, maturing December 2018, coupon 6.125% (4)	628,986,000	47,108,000	115.395%
Telecom Italia S.p.A. - 1,250 million euros, maturing January 2019, coupon 5.375% (5)	942,400,000	110,000,000	112.960%

(1) Net of buybacks by the Company of 374 million euros in January 2015.
(2) Net of buybacks by the Company of 264 million euros in January 2015.
(3) Net of buybacks by the Company of 36 million euros in April 2015.
(4) Net of buybacks by the Company of 121 million euros in April 2015.
(5) Net of buybacks by the Company of 308 million euros in April 2015.

On the same date, Telecom Italia S.p.A. also successfully concluded the buyback offer on two bond issues of Telecom Italia Capital S.A. maturing June 2018 and June 2019, buying back a total nominal amount of 563.7 million USD.

Details of the bond issues bought back are provided below:

Bond Name	Outstanding nominal amount prior to the purchase offer (USD)	Repurchased nominal amount (USD)	Buyback price
Telecom Italia Capital S.A. 1,000 million USD, maturity June 2018, coupon 6.999%	1,000,000,000	323,356,000	111.721%
Telecom Italia Capital S.A. 1,000 million USD, maturity June 2019, coupon 7.175%	1,000,000,000	240,320,000	114.188%

In reference to the Telecom Italia S.p.A. 2002 2022 bonds, reserved for subscription by employees of the Group, the nominal amount at December 31, 2015 was 200 million euros, up 4 million euros compared to December 31, 2014 (196 million euros).

Revolving Credit Facility and Term Loan

The following table shows the composition and the draw down of the committed credit lines available at December 31, 2015:

		12/31/2015		12/31/2014	
(billions of euros)		Agreed	Drawn down	Agreed	Drawn down
Revolving Credit Facility	expiring May 2017	4.0		4.0	
Revolving Credit Facility	expiring March 2018	3.0		3.0	
Total		7.0		7.0	

Telecom Italia has two syndicated Revolving Credit Facilities for amounts of 4 billion euros and 3 billion euros expiring May 24, 2017 and March 25, 2018 respectively, both not yet drawn down.

On December 14, 2015, a number of beneficial changes to the economic terms of the Revolving Credit Facilities were signed and they were extended by two years, taking effect on January 4, 2016: to May 24, 2019 for the Revolving Credit Facility of 4 billion euros and to March 25, 2020 for the Revolving Credit Facility of 3 billion euros.

Telecom Italia also has access to:

- a bilateral term loan from Banca Regionale Europea expiring July 2019 for 200 million euros, drawn down for the full amount;

- two bilateral term loans from Cassa Depositi e Prestiti respectively for 100 million euros expiring in April 2019 and 150 million euros expiring in October 2019, drawn down for the full amount;

- two bilateral term loans from Mediobanca respectively for 200 million euros expiring in November 2019 and 150 million euros expiring in July 2020, drawn down for the full amount;

- a bilateral term loan from ICBC expiring July 2020 for 120 million euros, drawn down for the full amount;

- a bilateral term loan from Intesa Sanpaolo expiring August 2021 for 200 million euros, drawn down for the full amount.

Maturities of financial liabilities

The average maturity of non-current financial liabilities (including the current portion of medium/long-term financial liabilities due within 12 months) is 7.28 years.

Details of the maturities of financial liabilities in terms of expected nominal repayment amounts, as contractually agreed, are provided in the Note Financial Liabilities (current and non-current) of the Separate Financial Statements of Telecom Italia S.p.A. at December 31, 2015.

Financial assets

Financial assets totaled 4,325 million euros (4,334 million euros at December 31, 2014), of which 954 million euros relating to financial receivables from Group companies.

It should also be noted that 1,948 million euros (2,410 million euros at December 31, 2014) have been classified as current financial assets.

Telecom Italia S.p.A. s available liquidity margin amounted to 8,746 million euros at December 31, 2015, corresponding to the sum of Cash and cash equivalents and Current securities other than investments , totaling 1,746 million euros (2,107 million euros at December 31, 2014), and the committed credit lines, mentioned above, of which a total of 7,000 million euros has not been drawn down. This margin is amply sufficient to cover the financial liabilities due.

In particular:

- Cash and cash equivalents amounted to 916 million euros (1,305 million euros at December 31, 2014). The different technical forms of investing available cash at December 31, 2015 can be analyzed as follows:
  - Maturities: investments have a maximum maturity of three months;
  - Counterparty risk: investments are made with leading banking and financial institutions with high-credit-quality;
  - Country risk: deposits have been made mainly in major European financial markets.
- Current securities other than investments amounted to 830 million euros (802 million euros at December 31, 2014). These forms of investment represent alternatives to the investment of liquidity with the aim of improving returns. They consist of:
  - Italian treasury bonds (256 million euros) and Treasury Credit Certificates (6 million euros assigned to Telecom Italia S.p.A. as the holder of trade receivables, as per Italian Ministry of Economy and Finance Decree of December 3, 2012). These securities, which, pursuant to Consob Communication DEM/11070007 of August 5, 2011, represent investments in Sovereign debt securities , have been purchased in accordance with the Guidelines for the Management and control of financial risk adopted by the Telecom Italia Group since August 2012, in replacement of the previous policy;

securities held in portfolio by Telecom Italia S.p.A. for a total nominal amount of USD 564 million, resulting from the buyback offer on bonds of Telecom Italia Capital S.A. completed on July 20, 2015.

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FINANCIAL STATEMENTS - TELECOM ITALIA S.P.A.

Separate Income Statements

(millions of euros)	2015	2014	Change amount	Change %
Revenues	13,797	14,153	(356)	(2.5)
Other income	252	274	(22)	(8.0)
Total operating revenues and other income	14,049	14,427	(378)	(2.6)
Acquisition of goods and services	(5,386)	(5,093)	(293)	(5.8)
Employee benefits expenses	(2,769)	(2,277)	(492)	(21.6)
Other operating expenses	(960)	(532)	(428)	(80.5)
Change in inventories	14	(43)	57	
Internally generated assets	318	257	61	23.7
Operating profit before depreciation and amortization, capital gains (losses) and impairment reversals (losses) on non-current assets (EBITDA)	5,266	6,739	(1,473)	(21.9)
Depreciation and amortization	(3,083)	(3,190)	107	3.4
Gains/(losses) on disposals of non-current assets	5	31	(26)	(83.9)
Impairment reversals (losses) on non-current assets				
Operating profit (loss) (EBIT)	2,188	3,580	(1,392)	(38.9)
Income/(expenses) from investments	(132)	(121)	(11)	(9.1)
Finance income	2,121	2,435	(314)	(12.9)
Finance expenses	(4,546)	(4,595)	49	1.1
Profit (loss) before tax from continuing operations	(369)	1,299	(1,668)	
Income tax expense	(96)	(670)	574	85.7
Profit (loss) from continuing operations	(465)	629	(1,094)	

Profit (loss) from Discontinued operations/Non-current assets held for sale	9	7	2	28.6
Profit (loss) for the year	(456)	636	(1,092)	

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Statements of Comprehensive Income

In accordance with IAS 1 (Presentation of Financial Statements), which came into effect on January 1, 2009, the following statements of comprehensive income include the profit (loss) for the year as shown in the separate consolidated income statements and all non-owner changes in equity.

(millions of euros)		2015	2014
Profit (loss) for the year	(a)	(456)	636
Other components of the Statements of Comprehensive Income:			
Other components that will not be reclassified subsequently to Separate Income Statements			
Remeasurements of employee defined benefit plans (IAS 19):			
Actuarial gains (losses)		15	(186)
Income tax effect		(7)	51
		8	(135)
Total other components that will not be reclassified subsequently to Separate Income Statements	(b)	8	(135)
Other components that will be reclassified subsequently to Separate Income Statements			
Available-for-Sale financial assets			
Profit (loss) from fair value adjustments		(71)	67
Loss (profit) transferred to the Separate Income Statements			
Income tax effect		22	(18)
	(c)	(49)	49
Hedging instruments:			
Profit (loss) from fair value adjustments		550	(489)
Loss (profit) transferred to the Separate Income Statements		(297)	(234)
Income tax effect		(109)	199
	(d)	144	(524)
Total other components that will be reclassified subsequently to Separate Income Statements	(e = c+d)	95	(475)

Total other components of the Statement of Comprehensive Income	(f= b+e)	103	(610)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	(a+f)	(353)	26

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Statements of Financial Position

(millions of euros)		12/31/2015 (a)	12/31/2014 (b)	Change (a-b)
Assets				
Non-current assets				
Intangible assets				
Goodwill		27,027	28,424	(1,397)
Intangible assets with a finite useful life		4,076	4,015	61
		31,103	32,439	(1,336)
Tangible assets				
Property, plant and equipment owned		9,556	9,268	288
Assets held under finance leases		1,975	842	1,133
		11,531	10,110	1,421
Other non-current assets				
Investments		7,805	9,243	(1,438)
Non-current financial assets		2,377	1,924	453
Miscellaneous receivables and other non-current assets		1,257	1,012	245
Deferred tax assets		779	728	51
		12,218	12,907	(689)
Total Non-current assets	(a)	54,852	55,456	(604)
Current assets				
Inventories		125	111	14
Trade and miscellaneous receivables and other current assets		3,689	3,492	197
Current income tax receivables		127	80	47
Current financial assets				
Securities other than investments, financial receivables and other current financial assets		*1,032*	*1,105*	*(73)*

Cash and cash equivalents		*916*	*1,305*	*(389)*
		1,948	2,410	(462)
Current assets sub-total		5,889	6,093	(204)
Discontinued operations/Non-current assets held for sale				
Total Current assets	(b)	5,889	6,093	(204)
Total Assets	(a+b)	60,741	61,549	(808)

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(millions of euros)		12/31/2015 (a)	12/31/2014 (b)	Change (a-b)
Equity and liabilities				
Equity				
Share capital issued		10,741	10,724	17
less: Treasury shares		(21)	(21)	
Share capital		10,720	10,703	17
Paid-in capital		1,731	1,725	6
Other reserves and retained earnings (accumulated losses), including profit (loss) for the year		3,660	4,078	(418)
Total Equity	(c)	16,111	16,506	(395)
Non-current liabilities				
Non-current financial liabilities		30,743	30,010	733
Employee benefits		1,278	910	368
Deferred tax liabilities		2	2	
Provisions		324	484	(160)
Miscellaneous payables and other non-current liabilities		601	359	242
Total Non-current liabilities	(d)	32,948	31,765	1,183
Current liabilities				
Current financial liabilities		5,637	7,747	(2,110)
Trade and miscellaneous payables and other current liabilities		5,975	5,531	444
Current income tax payables		70		70
Current liabilities sub-total		11,682	13,278	(1,596)
Liabilities directly associated with Discontinued operations/Non-current assets held for sale				
Total Current Liabilities	(e)	11,682	13,278	(1,596)
Total Liabilities	(f=d+e)	44,630	45,043	(413)
Total Equity and Liabilities	(c+f)	60,741	61,549	(808)

Statements of Cash Flows

(millions of euros)		2015	2014
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Profit (loss) from continuing operations		(465)	629
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortization		3,083	3,190
Impairment losses (reversals) on non-current assets (including investments)		2,481	132
Net change in deferred tax assets and liabilities		(144)	65
Losses (gains) realized on disposals of non-current assets (including investments)		(333)	(31)
Change in employee benefits		379	(48)
Change in inventories		(15)	43
Change in trade receivables and net amounts due from customers on construction contracts		19	(103)
Change in trade payables		237	(112)
Net change in current income tax receivables/payables		23	332
Net change in miscellaneous receivables/payables and other assets/liabilities		(127)	(396)
Cash flows from (used in) operating activities	(a)	5,138	3,701
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Purchase of intangible assets		*(1,400)*	*(971)*
Purchase of tangible assets		*(3,431)*	*(1,722)*
Total purchase of intangible and tangible assets on an accrual basis		(4,831)	(2,693)
Change in amounts due to fixed asset suppliers		*1,183*	*(360)*
Total purchase of intangible and tangible assets on a cash basis		(3,648)	(3,053)
Acquisitions/disposals of control of subsidiaries or other businesses, net of cash acquired/disposed of		21	(1)

Acquisitions/disposals of other investments		(111)	(43)
Change in financial receivables and other financial assets		(349)	337
Proceeds received from the sale of investments in subsidiaries		854	
Proceeds from sale/repayment of intangible, tangible and other non-current assets		41	86
Cash flows from (used in) investing activities	(b)	(3,192)	(2,674)
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Change in current financial liabilities and other		(2,154)	2,295
Proceeds from non-current financial liabilities (including current portion)		7.609	4,411
Repayments of non-current financial liabilities (including current portion)		(8,257)	(7,518)
Share capital proceeds/reimbursements		186	9
Dividends paid		(166)	(166)
Cash flows from (used in) financing activities	(c)	(2,782)	(969)
Cash flows from (used in) Discontinued operations/Non-current assets held for sale	(d)		7
Aggregate cash flows	(e=a+b+c+d)	(836)	65
Net cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	(f)	1,036	971
Net cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	(g=e+f)	200	1,036

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Additional Cash Flow Information

(millions of euros)	2015	2014
Income taxes (paid) received	(253)	(352)
Interest expense paid	(5,002)	(4,928)
Interest income received	3,472	3,230
Dividends received	2,013	12

Analysis of Net Cash and Cash Equivalents

(millions of euros)	2015	2014
Net cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year:		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,305	1,284
Bank overdrafts repayable on demand	(269)	(313)
	1,036	971
Net cash and cash equivalents at end of the year:		
Cash and cash equivalents	916	1,305
Bank overdrafts repayable on demand	(716)	(269)
	200	1,036

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RECONCILIATION OF CONSOLIDATED EQUITY

(millions of euros)	Profit (loss) for the year 2015	2014	Equity at 12/31 2015	2014
Equity and Profit (Loss) for the year of Telecom Italia S.p.A.	(456)	636	16,111	16,506
Equity and Profit (Loss) for the year of consolidated companies, net of the share attributable to Non-controlling interests	(175)	1,055	15,408	18,102
Consolidation adjustments on the Equity and Profit (Loss) for the year attributable to Owners of the Parent:				
elimination of carrying amount of consolidated investments			(29,434)	(29,459)
impairment losses of consolidated companies included in the results of parent companies	3,362	96	13,102	10,927
elimination of goodwill recognized in Parent financial statements			(27,027)	(28,424)
recognition of positive differences arising from purchase of investments, of which:				
- goodwill	(240)		28,668	29,735
- allocation of the purchase price to the net assets acquired and the liabilities assumed in the business combinations	(3)	(4)	84	109
measurement of hedging derivatives at Group level	(52)	(8)	739	650
effect of elimination of carrying amount of Parent s shares held by Telecom Italia Finance			(149)	(110)
intra-group dividends	(2,242)	(450)		
change in share of losses (profits) from sale of investments	(309)	(33)		
other adjustments	43	58	108	109
Equity and Profit (Loss) for the year attributable to Owners of the Parent	(72)	1,350	17,610	18,145
Equity and Profit (Loss) for the year attributable to Non-controlling interests	729	610	3,723	3,554
Equity and Profit (Loss) for the year in the Consolidated Financial Statements	657	1,960	21,333	21,699

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SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF OPERATIONS AND THEIR ECONOMIC ASPECTS

Telecom Italia plays a prominent role in the affairs of the countries in which it operates in view of the increasing importance of communication technologies for people s lives and for the economic and social development of communities. Changes taking place in the environment and society present economic risks as well as business opportunities for the Group. Further analysis was carried out in 2015 to determine the importance for the company of elements that are of interest to stakeholders (materiality analysis). This confirmed the significant energy costs borne by Telecom Italia as well as the opportunities created by new technologies, including the sale of services with environmental and social impacts, such as services that allow households and businesses to reduce their energy consumption, services with which cities can reduce their greenhouse gas emissions or, on the social side, telemedicine or tele-education services. Among the issues regarded as material by stakeholders and the company, the materiality analysis also highlighted issues relating to the defence of human rights. This result, which may seem surprising for a telecommunications operator that works in countries considered to be at low/medium risk of human rights violations, is based on two sets of reasons:

- the public outcry caused by any human rights violation incidents, which can seriously affect business reputation;
- the very broad meaning given to the concept of human right by Telecom Italia - which includes not only basic human rights, such as the right to a decent remuneration, non-discrimination, freedom from forced labour, etc., but also rights associated with the information society, therefore the right to access information and the right to have one s privacy and safety protected online, which are of course material issues for a telecommunications company.

During the year, the Corporate Shared Value department wrote the Respecting Human Rights in the Telecom Italia Group policy, with the support of the Global Compact Network Italy. The policy is available on the telecomitalia.com website and the company intranet. A classroom training and information course on human rights was also organised with the involvement of the departments most concerned by the policy, in addition to an online course available to everyone in the company. The drafting of the policy and the training course stem from the results of the due diligence that Telecom Italia has conducted in recent years, involving the Domestic BU and Brazil BU.

The following are a few cases in which social and environmental elements have direct economic impacts on Telecom Italia and, lastly, a brief description is provided of the materiality analysis, the details of which are provided in the sustainability section of this Report.

IMPROVING THE EFFICIENCY OF ENVIRONMENTAL COSTS - REDUCING ENERGY CONSUMPTION

Telecom Italia is the second largest consumer of electricity in Italy, with around 2[(1)] TWh of energy use per year.

Technological developments launched in 2015, related mainly to the NGAN implementation plan and LTE technology, are generally leading to an increase in energy consumption. 2015 in particular saw a significant boost being given to the technological development of the fixed and mobile network and a significant growth in new installations in the internal and external market in the field of Information Technology, as well being characterised by exceptional weather conditions, with average temperatures, during the summer months, well above the levels in 2014. All these factors resulted in a significant increase in energy demand for both fixed and mobile communication.

(1) This figure doesn t include electricity consumed by OLOs.

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The increase in the demand for energy in 2015 was estimated to be approximately 165 GWh, 21% (35 GWh) of which was associated with the increase in temperatures. This increase was offset by the savings made possible by a series of energy efficiency improvement measures undertaken and completed in 2013 and 2014, as well as new measures undertaken and completed during 2015, including, in particular, projects involving the replacement of obsolete equipment with new, more efficient systems. A significant boost to electricity generation has been achieved by co- and tri-generation - resulting in an estimated increase of 45 GWh on 2014 - implementing measures to improve the efficiency of currently operating systems and bringing a further 6 into service, in addition to existing ones. Overall, these measures have offset the increased demand from technological implementations and achieved a 2 GWh reduction in consumption. The saving can be estimated to be around 10 million euros over the course of the year.

Two ISO 50001 certified sites and one ISO 14064 certified site were confirmed in 2015.

The energy efficiency of Telecom Italia was also recognised by the award in 2015 of White Certificates (TEE) for 34 projects, corresponding to around 40,000 TOE (Tonnes of Oil Equivalent) per year saved and an estimated economic value at current prices of around 40 million euros over 5 years.

EFFICIENCY IMPROVEMENT PROCESS, SOCIAL COST OPTIMISATION - ENGAGEMENT WITH WORKERS REPRESENTATIVES

Telecom Italia pays great attention to listening and involving workers representatives in many areas of work, including reorganisation processes. This allows agreements to be reached for the implementation of efficiency improvement plans that can mediate between the needs of the workers and those of the company. In particular, a complex negotiation process involving the leading trade union organisations was completed in late 2015 with the signing of a new framework agreement, which will apply from the beginning of 2016, for the management of expected redundancies. The willingness to search for dialogue between the parties guided this discussion too, and is tangibly demonstrated by the agreement reached.

Like its predecessors, this Agreement also provides for the use of instruments that are not socially and economically traumatic, including the use of Defensive Solidarity Contracts, as required by the Jobs Act, combined with the strategic role of the training lever, as a pivotal element to encourage professional retraining and requalification in order to counteract redundancies. Defensive Solidarity Contracts are agreements that provide for working hours to be reduced in order to avoid downsizing. For the workers to whom the contract will be applied, provision is made for INPS [social security] to make up part of the remuneration not received due to the reduction in working hours. Furthermore, in order to alleviate the economic hardship caused by the loss of remuneration, Telecom Italia has provided for company loans to be granted at very favourable interest rates. Finally, the Agreement provides for Telecom Italia to pay a variable one-off amount to workers covered by the Solidarity Contract at the end of the period and on achievement of specific objectives associated with the redundancy plan.

The other instruments agreed between the Parties will allow redundancies to be minimised structurally with early and voluntary departures under the mobility provisions of law 223/91 and article 4 of the so-called Fornero Law.

The previous solidarity contracts expired in April 2015. The benefit on the cost of labour for 2015 was 44 million euros for the Group as a whole (145 million euros in 2014) and around 34 million euros for Telecom Italia S.p.A. (121 million euros in 2014).

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GROWTH OPPORTUNITIES

Currently, ICT services for environmental protection and improving the quality of life of citizens are still niche services. However, they are seeing positive growth rates and are likely to be widespread in the future. Telecom Italia s laboratories have long been engaged in researching and developing these kinds of services, some of which are already being tested on the market. Thus customers already have a wide range of solutions available to them to cut energy consumption, reduce CO_2 emissions, improve health services and bureaucracy, improve safety for citizens. The many services offered by Telecom Italia (described at nuvolaitaliana.impresasemplice.it) on the environmental front include Nuvola It Energreen, the energy management service platform which allows businesses and public organisations to monitor their consumption and manage it efficiently and effectively through:

- analysing the energy efficiency;
- web portal for advanced reporting and setting alerts;
- Energy Management advice services;
- verifying the accuracy and consistency of supply contract bills.

Monitoring consumption allows savings to be achieved of up to 8% of the total.

For Nuvola It Energreen alone, sales in 2015 were around 350,000 euros.

The market for videoconferencing solutions, which recorded a turnover of 8 million in 2015, remains lively. Available in different commercial formulations, suitable for the requirements of small, medium and large companies, with service levels and quality standards ranging from High Definition to Telepresence, videoconferencing services can dramatically reduce the amount of travel, and therefore CO_2. Web-based solutions in particular are increasing both the availability of videoconferencing services among SMEs and their penetration among larger companies, contributing to reducing emissions.

The Group remains committed to developing Digital Health services, designed to meet the needs of doctors and patients in big public or private establishments, through:

- cloud platforms for tele-monitoring of the main vital signs, CE certified as medical devices, remote consulting, remote emergency assistance, tele-diagnosis, tele-reporting and remote assistance for patients;
- solutions for gathering and storing health information such as personal details, patient classification, clinical parameter measurements, drug therapy, laboratory test results, x-rays, individual patient specifications (which can also be viewed on tablets);

legal management of diagnostic images (x-rays, ultrasound, CAT, NMR, etc.) and healthcare documents (reports, certificates, etc.)

Digital Health services make organising and managing care activities easier, more effective and more economical, and brings them closer to citizens. The value of these solutions in 2015 was 1.12 million euros, almost half of them being Cloud solutions.

Many other vertical solutions are also available on the market that directly or indirectly contribute to reducing consumption and emissions by optimising and improving the efficiency of activities. For example, fleet location services which, by using GPS satellite location and integrated tools for managing commercial vehicle fleets and planning movements, allow cost and fuel consumption to be optimised. The series of Nuvola It Localizza, My Fleet Platform, Nuvola It Public Drive, Nuvola It Your WAY solutions grew by 24% compared to 2014, reaching 6.2 million euros in 2015.

MATERIALITY ANALYSIS

Process for identifying significant issues

Drawing from both national and international sources of information, Telecom Italia has identified various sustainability-related topics to determine which of them are priorities for its stakeholders. These topics were initially assessed from an internal point of view by the company s main departments involved in the analysis process.

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The external point of view was assessed by organising a multi-stakeholder forum which made it easier for the representatives of the various stakeholders involved to participate. The contributions received, considering the various perspectives, provided an integrated and mediated vision of the various expectations and priorities.

The forum was attended by over 30 representatives of institutions, associations, universities, schools, start-ups, customers and suppliers of the Group, who were split up into themed groups based on their interests and skills. At the end of this initial screening, Telecom Italia was able to draw up a list of relevant topics representing the following macro areas:

- direct and indirect economic impacts;
- business ethics and promotion of human rights;
- responsible management of the supply chain;
- risk management and Public Policy;
- market position and customer protection;
- responsible management of human resources, promotion of diversity, equal opportunities and the health and safety of workers;
- compliance with national and international regulations
- initiatives for local Communities;
- responsible management of energy resources and waste.

Results at a glance

Assessing the results of the analyses carried out allowed the topics to be put in order of priority and the materiality matrix for the Group to be created. In particular, both the external stakeholders and the Company stressed the importance of innovations in services, including those with social and environmental connotations, and the management of sensitive data and child protection. In contrast, energy consumption was extremely important for the company, but less important for external stakeholders.

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Validation and Review

The issues and the whole materiality analysis process were validated by the Corporate Shared Value department, which availed itself of the support of SCS Consulting to determine perceptions by participating in the working groups and sharing the results among the forum participants. Furthermore, the review phase is due to take place as a preparatory stage prior to the next reporting cycle, with the aim of submitting the results of the analyses carried out, updated in the following year, to specific stakeholder engagement activities.

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CORPORATE BOARDS AT DECEMBER 31, 2015

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The shareholders meeting held on April 16, 2014 appointed the board of directors of the Company for the three years 2014-2016, until the approval of the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2016, to be composed of 13 directors. The same shareholders meeting also appointed Giuseppe Recchi as Chairman of the Company s Board of Directors.

Subsequently, the shareholders meeting of December 15, 2015 resolved to increase the number of members of the board of directors from 13 to 17, appointing four new directors proposed by the shareholder Vivendi S.A. (Arnaud Roy de Puyfontaine, Stéphane Roussel, Hervé Philippe and Félicité Herzog), with the same term in office as the existing directors.

On April 18, 2014, the Board of Directors appointed Marco Patuano as Chief Executive Officer of the Company.

As a result, the Board of Directors of the Company is now composed as follows:

Chairman	Giuseppe Recchi
Chief Executive Officer	Marco Patuano
Directors	Tarak Ben Ammar
	Davide Benello (independent)
	Lucia Calvosa (independent)
	Flavio Cattaneo (independent)
	Laura Cioli (independent)
	Francesca Cornelli (independent)
	Arnaud Roy de Puyfontaine
	Jean Paul Fitoussi
	Giorgina Gallo (independent)
	Félicité Herzog (independent)
	Denise Kingsmill (independent)

	Luca Marzotto (independent)
	Hervé Philippe
	Stéphane Roussel
	Giorgio Valerio (independent)
Secretary to the Board	Antonino Cusimano

All the board members are domiciled for the positions they hold in Telecom Italia at the registered offices of the Company in Milan, Via G. Negri 1.

The following board committees were in place at December 31, 2015:

- Control and Risk Committee: composed of the Directors: Lucia Calvosa (Chairman appointed in the meeting of May 8, 2014), Laura Cioli, Francesca Cornelli, Giorgina Gallo and Giorgio Valerio;

- Nomination and Remuneration Committee: composed of the Directors: Davide Benello (Chairman appointed in the meeting of May 9, 2014), Jean Paul Fitoussi, Denise Kingsmill and Luca Marzotto (appointed by the Board of Directors on March 26, 2015, as a replacement for the Director Flavio Cattaneo).

BOARD OF STATUTORY AUDITORS

The ordinary shareholders meeting of May 20, 2015 appointed the Company s Board of Statutory Auditors with a term up to the approval of the 2017 financial statements.

The Board of Statutory Auditors of the Company is now composed as follows:

Chairman	Roberto Capone
Acting Auditors	Vincenzo Cariello Paola Maiorana Gianluca Ponzellini Ugo Rock
Alternate Auditors	Francesco Di Carlo
	Gabriella Chersicla Piera Vitali Riccardo Schioppo

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

The shareholders meeting held on April 29, 2010 appointed the audit firm PricewaterhouseCoopers S.p.A. to audit the Telecom Italia financial statements for the nine-year period 2010-2018.

MANAGER RESPONSIBLE FOR PREPARING THE CORPORATE FINANCIAL REPORTS

At the meeting of April 18, 2014, the Board of Directors confirmed Piergiorgio Peluso (Head of the Group Administration, Finance and Control Function) as the manager responsible for preparing Telecom Italia s financial reports.

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MACRO-ORGANIZATION CHART AT DECEMBER 31, 2015

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SUSTAINABILITY SECTION

INTRODUCTION

Telecom Italia has dealt with sustainability since 1997, the year it created a specific department and published the first social report. As a demonstration of the importance given to the Corporate Responsibility, as of 2002, information and indicators regarding sustainability have been incorporated into the Report on Operations, which is consistent with the Group s intention to present financial and non-financial data together.

During 2015, the Group completed the implementation of a new strategy based on creating economic and social value, driving Corporate Social Responsibility towards the concept of Corporate Shared Value (CSV), with the aim of linking economic and financial results to the social progress created by responding to the needs expressed by the communities in which the Group operates.

The new approach adopted by Telecom Italia therefore defines a different way to respond to the social needs expressed by stakeholders, as well as the economic ones of the Company based on an awareness that there can be no long-term economic development unless it guarantees an improvement in social welfare and the protection of natural resources at the same time. The latter consideration is particularly relevant for Telecom Italia and the ICT sector in general, especially where digital technologies are concerned, as these are increasingly emerging as a key factor for the country s economic and social growth.

The culmination of this process is the integration of the sustainability as part of their overall corporate strategy, turning it into a vehicle for creating economic and social value. Telecom Italia s activities respond to the objective of providing the country with innovative infrastructure, IT skills, products, services and ICT solutions that meet the needs of society. Furthermore, the Company is strengthening this commitment through its active contribution to achieving the country s digitisation objectives as defined in the Italian Digital Agenda, developed by the Italian government by transposing the directives set out by the EU in the European Digital Agenda.

A focus on innovation and investments in new infrastructures and technologies also characterizes Telecom Italia s activities in Brazil, through its subsidiary TIM Brasil which, by investing in next generation infrastructure for broadband penetration, has played an important role in the digital inclusion process, responding to a strong social need in the country.

REFERENCES AND GOVERNANCE

The Group operates with the conviction that business activities must be conducted in a way that considers the expectations of stakeholders, in keeping with the principles established by internationally recognised standards. In defining and implementing its sustainability strategy and programmes, Telecom Italia is inspired by the guidelines issued by the main global guidance and standardisation organisations in the field of Corporate Responsibility.

In 2002, Telecom Italia subscribed to the principles of the main point of reference at the global level, that is, the Global Compact, which was launched in 2000 by the UN to promote the respect for human rights and working standards, the protection of the environment and anti-corruption practices. In 2015 the Group published the Human Rights Policy and started raising awareness on the subject in the Domestic BU.

The system of sustainability management also takes into account the principal reference regulations and international standards:

- European Commission directives, recommendations and communications;

- the OCSE guidelines directed at multinational enterprises;

the ISO 9000 and ISO 14000 certificates governing Quality and Environmental Management Systems;

principles of the International Labour Organization (ILO) Conventions on respecting the fundamental rights of workers;

the Social AccountAbility 8000 standard (SA 8000), aimed at promoting respect for human rights and working conditions by companies and their supply chains;

Sustainability Reporting Guidelines of the Global Reporting Initiative, version G4, comprehensive option;

AA1000 AccountAbility Principles Standard (APS 2008) drawn up by AccountAbility, an international organisation which promotes collaboration between stakeholders, and lays down standards and guidelines on matters of sustainability. The APS 2008 establishes the principles that a company must respect in order to qualify itself responsible (accountable);

ISO 26000 guidelines for private and public organisations of all sizes.

The Group s Corporate Governance system is founded on the central role of the Board of Directors and the independent administrators, the transparency of management decisions, the effectiveness of the Internal Control System and on the strict regulations on potential conflicts of interest. The Internal Control System includes the Organisational Model pursuant to Legislative Decree No. 231 of June 8, 2001, aimed at preventing offences such as corruption, extortion and corporate offences.

Sustainability is subject to the supervision of the Committee for Control and Risks, which ensures the consistency of actions carried out by Group companies and Fondazione Telecom Italia with the principles of the Group s Code of Ethics and Conduct and with the values adopted by the Group. The Committee also monitors the development of laws, regulations and best practice regarding sustainability.

PLACEMENT IN THE INDEXES

Sustainability indexes are stock indexes in which securities are selected on the basis of economic-financial, social and environmental parameters. The selection process is carried out by specialised rating agencies that assess companies on the basis of publicly available information, questionnaires, and the opinions expressed by the media and stakeholders in general. Inclusion in these indexes is an important achievement for companies because of the positive effects on their reputation and because, in addition to the pension funds and ethical funds, an ever increasing number of investors favour these sustainable companies, considering them to be less risky and to have better performances in the medium to long term.

Its involvement in the assessment process is also a useful time for the Company to reflect on the results achieved as the indications given by rating agencies are carefully considered in planning future improvement actions.

In 2015, Telecom Italia was included for the twelfth year running in both the sustainability index categories of the Dow Jones (Dow Jones Sustainability Index World and Europe) and for the second time running in the Climate Disclosure Leadership Index (CDLI) of the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP).

Telecom Italia has been included in the Financial Times Stock Exchange for Good (FTSE4Good) Global and Europe series since its inception.

The Group is also included in the following indexes:

- Euronext Vigeo:
  - Europe 120
  - Eurozone 120
- STOXX® Global ESG Leaders Indexes:
  - ESG Leaders
  - ESG Environmental Leaders
  - ESG Governance Leaders
  - ESG Social Leaders

Ethibel Sustainability Indexes (ESI):

- Excellence Europe
- Excellence Global

ECPI Indexes:

- ECPI Euro Ethical Equity
- ECPI EMU Ethical Equity
- ECPI Global Developed ESG Best in class Equity

Telecom Italia, finally, is classified as prime in the OEKOM rating and industry leader by the Sustainalytics report.

Tim Participações, the listed holding company of the TIM Brasil Group, has had its position confirmed in the ISE (Índice de Sustentabilidade Empresarial) index, managed by BM&F Bovespa (the São Paolo stock exchange) together with the Brazilian Environment Ministry and other financial sustainability organisations.

REPORTING

The Sustainability Report has the same consolidation scope as the Consolidated Financial Statements, except for some information, highlighted in the text or associated with environmental performance[1].

In accordance with the triple bottom line[2] approach, the company s economic and financial data has to be shown together with the environmental and social results. The overall analysis of company performance including all three dimensions provides stakeholders with complete and comprehensive information and allows interests to be balanced in a way that guarantees the success and survival of the company in the medium and long term. For this reason, as of 2002, the Group has integrated the sustainability data in the Consolidated Financial Statements, in fact preceding the application of European Directive 51/2003, which was transposed in Italy by Legislative Decree No. 32 of February 2, 2007.

The Sustainability Report, which is drawn up for every calendar year, complies with the same deadlines as the Group s Annual Financial Report and uses a multi-stakeholder approach, involving the joint analysis of actions taken in respect of the main stakeholders with whom the Company interacts.

This is drawn up according to a system of indicators (KPI - Key Performance Indicators) which measure the company s performance and the degree of achievement of objectives previously established for areas in which the

Company has major impact.

The KPIs are defined on the basis of:

- the analysis of the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), an international organisation which develops universally applicable guidelines for drawing up sustainability reports;
- the demands received from stakeholders;
- the questionnaires sent out by the leading rating agencies for the purpose of confirmation of the inclusion in the stock market sustainability indexes;
- the experience the Company has gained in the field of sustainability in almost 20 years.

The KPIs are managed on a dedicated application system that uses the same platform used for financial reporting and controlling.

[1] Environmental performance includes information relating to companies that fulfil the following two criteria: more than 300,000 euros in turnover and more than 40 employees. Furthermore, if the number of employees is within 5 units of the latter limit, above or below, in order to mitigate the effects of variations in the number of employees between one year and the next which, however small, would lead to the inclusion or exclusion of some companies from the consolidation scope, the CSV Function will make the appropriate decision. On this basis, Telecom Italia San Marino and Telecom Italia Trust Technologies Srl have been kept in the consolidation scope, despite having slightly fewer than 40 employees.

[2] This approach was defined for the first time by John Elkington in 1994 in the article Towards the sustainable corporation: Win-win-win business strategies for sustainable development . California Management Review 36, no. 2: 2: 90-100.

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Reporting standards

The Sustainability Report of Telecom Italia is based on the Sustainability Reporting Guidelines of the GRI, G4 version, comprehensive option, and the principles (inclusivity, materiality, responsiveness) of the AA1000 AccountAbility Principles Standard (APS 2008), adopted as of the 2009 Financial Statements.

The adherence of Telecom Italia s Sustainability Report to the AA1000 and GRI G4 standards, comprehensive version, is verified by PricewaterhouseCoopers, independent auditor.

MATERIALITY ANALYSIS

Identification of relevant topics

As stated in the Guidelines for updating the Telecom Italia materiality analysis an assessment of the validity of the issues that emerged the previous year was carried out. This activity involved a specific comparison with various national and international[1] sources of information, both public and private, inside and outside the Group and a comparison with sector practice benchmarks.

At the end of this initial screening, Telecom Italia was able to draw up a list of relevant topics representing the following macro areas:

- direct and indirect economic impacts;
- business ethics and promotion of human rights;
- responsible management of the supply chain;
- risk management and Public Policy;
- market position and customer protection;
- responsible management of human resources, promotion of diversity, equal opportunities and the health and safety of workers;

compliance with national and international regulations;

initiatives for local communities;

responsible management of energy resources and waste.

Assignment of priorities

The assignment of priorities among the topics emerged, led to the identification of the material issues to be disclosed.

During this phase, Telecom Italia assessed the importance of the topics from an external and internal viewpoint. The latter was provided by the main departments of the company following a precise assessment of the topics for analysis.

The updated assessment of relevance from an external point of view was produced by a specific stakeholder listening activity. At the 2015 multi-stakeholder forum, which involved over 30 representatives of the main external stakeholder categories (customers, suppliers, institutions, competitors, the environment and the community) and internal ones (shareholders and human resources), the participants were presented with material issues for the Company s strategy in order to identify an order of importance[2]. The stakeholders, subdivided into theme-based working groups based on their interests and skills, expressed their views regarding the matters discussed by their working group. The use of parametric qualitative and quantitative scales ensured the uniformity of the assessment.

1 For example: Digital Economy and Society Index of the European Union, the Polytechnic of Milan s Digital Agenda Observatory reports, the Fair and Sustainable Welfare in Italy - 2014 report promoted by the National Council for Economy and Labour and ISTAT.

2 In preparation for the forum and for a better understanding of the topics discussed, each participant was given an information folder.

The analysis of the results produced the data needed to determined the stakeholder relevance dimension of the materiality matrix.

The health and safety of workers and staff management may appear to be material issues only for Human Resources stakeholder. In actual fact, these issues directly involve government local offices and the communities where the Group operates and indirectly all the stakeholders who come into contact with the Group s people.

The materiality analysis has highlighted issues relating to the defence of Human Rights among those regarded as material by the Company s stakeholders. This result, which may seem surprising for a telecommunications operator that works in countries considered to be at low/medium risk of Human Rights violations, is based on two sets of reasons:

- the public outcry caused by Human Rights violation incidents, which can seriously affect business reputation;
- the very broad meaning given to the concept of human right by Telecom Italia, which includes not only basic Human Rights, such as the right to fair remuneration, non-discrimination, freedom from forced/compulsory/restricted labour, etc., but also rights associated with the information society, therefore the right to access information, the right to freedom of expression (in particular online), and the right to have one s privacy and safety protected online, are clearly material issues for a telecommunications company.

In order to ensure that Human Rights are respected in its operations, Telecom Italia has adopted a policy on Human Rights in the Group, available on both the intranet and at www.telecomitalia.com. In addition to the policy, it has organized a classroom information and training course and prepared an online course available on the e-learning platform. In 2016 a Portuguese version will be prepared for the Brazil BU.

Validation and Review

The issues and the whole materiality analysis process were validated by the Corporate Shared Value department, with the support of SCS Consulting to determine perceptions by participating in the working groups and sharing the results among the forum participants. The topics identified in the matrix correspond to three areas of intervention which contribute to the creation of value for the Company and the sectors in which it operates, in response to the social needs and objectives of the Italian Digital Agenda:

- Digitisation, connectivity and social innovation;

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Digital culture;

Environmental protection.

The review phase is due to take place as a preparatory stage prior to the next reporting cycle, with the aim of submitting the results of the analyses carried out, updated in the following year, to specific stakeholder engagement activities.

ECONOMIC VALUE GENERATED AND DISTRIBUTED

The economic value generated and distributed to stakeholders is shown below.

(million euros)	**2015**	**2014**
Direct economic value generated		
a) Total revenue and operating income	20,005	21,974
b) Interest payable and dividends paid	216	228
c) Net gains (losses) on disposals of non-current assets	336	29
d) Direct economic value generated (a+b+c)	20,557	22,231
Economic value distributed		
e) Operating costs	9,296	9,951
f) Employee costs	3,589	3,119
g) Shareholders and providers of capital	2,291	2,259
h) Taxes and duties	532	852
i) Economic value distributed (e+f+g+h)	15,708	16,181
Economic value retained (d-i)	4,849	6,050

Telecom Italia Group   Contribution to the community

(million euros)	**2015**	**2014**

Distribution of contribution*		
Charity	0.3	0.9
Investments in the community	17.6	7.1
Initiatives in the community	9.4	14.5
Total	**27.3**	**22.5**

(*) The Telecom Italia Group s contribution to the community is calculated according to the London Benchmarking Group (LBG) guidelines. The calculation has been done using management data partly based on estimates.
More than 150 major international companies subscribe to the LBG, which was founded in 1994 and is the global gold standard for the classification, measuring and representation of voluntary contributions made by companies in favour of the community.

In line with the LBG model, the contributions paid out have been subdivided into three categories: donations, investments in the community, initiatives for the community. In the first, the charitable spirit prevails, the third includes initiatives that combine a benefit to the community with a commercial interest on the part of the Company. For further information regarding the LBG model and its investment classification criteria on the 3 levels, see the sustainability section of the telecomitalia.com website and the lbg-online.net website.

DIGITISATION, CONNECTIVITY AND SOCIAL INNOVATION

Digital technologies, increasingly a key factor and enabler for the country s economic and social growth, give Telecom Italia the main role of driver of progress in Italy. Aware of this strategic role, in 2015 the CSV department focused on its commitment to mapping and measuring the shared value generated by the Group as described in the Sustainability Report and on the website www.telecomitalia.com.

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In 2015 Telecom Italia invested around 3 billion euros in innovative infrastructures, and innovative investments amounting to around 7 billion euros are also planned for the three-year period 2016-2018, making it one of the key players to promote the infrastructural and technological development of the country.

The following table shows the percentages of coverage as of December of the past three years.

Description	**2015**	**2014**	**2013**
ADLS Coverage (*)	99.10	98.75	98.40
UMTS and HSDPA coverage (**)	96.00	96.00	87.50
LTE coverage (**)	>88.00	77.00	49.00
Next Generation Plan (fixed telephony) cover (***)	>42.00	28.10	16.80

(*) The percentage refers to fixed Telecom Italia telephone lines.

(**) The percentage refers to the residential population. Coverage values are subject to change based on ISTAT and urbanisations updates.

(***) The percentage is determined by the ratio between the number of properties connected with cabinets reached by access optical fibres (or which can be served directly from an exchange if within acceptable distances) and the total number of properties that have or have had active telephone lines in the past.

The Company thus acts as an enabler in the creation of a digital ecosystem to create positive synergies for development. The contribution the Group makes towards growth doesn t stop at infrastructure projects but ranges from digital solutions for government local bodies to cloud services for businesses, digital platforms for healthcare, applications for people with disabilities to technologies for reducing energy use by cities and companies.

To make its role even more effective, Telecom Italia has developed important partnerships with schools, universities and research centres for the targeted and functional dissemination of knowledge and technological skills, again from the perspective of continuous value creation.

The economic effects of broadband and ultrabroadband networks on growth and employment

The spread of broadband and ultrabroadband networks is a boost for the economic growth of countries. The CSV department has estimated the contribution generated by the investments made by Telecom Italia on both the growth of the national GDP and the employment impact. The impact measured on the GDP is around 1.9 billion euros (0.12% of the 2014 GDP) while the impact measured on the jobs that can be potentially activated is over 22 thousand[1].

Many studies attest to the positive impact of broadband on GDP. The most reliable estimates, as shown in an International Telecommunication Union (ITU) report, indicate that a 10% increase in broadband coverage generates economic growth of between 0.25% and 1.38% of GDP.

Various studies[2] demonstrate that ultrabroadband networks have a positive effect on economies. Better results are definitely achieved when the investment plans of private operators are accompanied by public initiatives aimed at extending coverage and therefore increasing the benefits for all citizens.

Quality of service and Customer Satisfaction

The progressive global digitisation and the dissemination of social media are radically changing the way in which the consumer constructs and manages relations with the brands. Understanding and

1 Sources: the aforementioned calculations used the Impact of broadband on the economy, International Telecommunication Union, 2012 - National Broadband Plan in Germany ; Katz et al. (2010). In particular, the value of 1.9 billion euros is made up of 1.3 billion deriving from the multiplier (0.93) which expresses the GDP euros generated for each euro invested for the creation of the UBB network and includes direct (generated by the companies that build the network), indirect (generated by supplier companies) and induced impacts (generated by greater consumption deriving from direct and indirect impacts). The impacts on the GDP deriving from the deployment of the broadband and ultra broadband network (fixed and mobile) amounting to 662 million euros, are calculated using the multiplier (0.025) which estimates the external effects generated by the implementation of the network. Similar criteria are used to estimate the impact on jobs and the details are reported in the Sustainability Report.

2 Analysys Mason and Tech 4i2, BCG for ETNO; both in 2013. Other details in the Sustainability Report.

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measuring customer expectations and adopting a culture of continuous optimisation are the drivers that make it possible to offer customers the best possible experience, confirming their central role, to the benefit of economic sustainability, loyalty and positive word of mouth.

In this context, the Company has developed an extensive system of listening to detect Customer Satisfaction, which is structured into hot and cold surveys. The first aim to detect quality perceived immediately after an event and/or specific contact with the Company (e.g. installation of a service, purchase of a product and/or service, call to customer service, repair of a failure). These continuous or regular surveys are mainly carried out through automatic channels. Cold surveys carried out independently by a specific event, enable customer satisfaction to be detected in terms of competitiveness too. This scope includes the monitoring of the Customer Satisfaction Index (CSI) - which adopts international standards (ACSI, American Customer Satisfaction Index) - to detect the perception of quality on the main satisfaction indicators of the various customer segments and competitors.

Under the scope of the continuous evolution of investigations, the Group has begun experimenting with new methods of listening with a view to Customer Experience Management (CEM) in order to better understand the customer experience and obtain indications to improve processes.

The introduction of new methods has entailed a change in the questionnaires and channels used for the interviews, as well as considering new indicators. Of these, the most relevant is the Net Promoter Score (NPS) based on international standards and which is used in different industrial sectors. The NPS is based on the potential recommendation of the operator in relation to the experience accrued. On a scale of 0 to 10, promoters are customers expressing votes of 9 or 10 detractors are those providing a score of 0 to 6, whereas the rest of the customers are considered as passive and are not countered towards calculating the NPS. he NPS is calculated as the difference between the percentages of promoters and detractors . In 2015, for example, the NPS begun to be monitored of customers talking with the telephone assistance service, with very positive results indeed (NPS more than 10).

In the same way, the monitoring of CSI has also evolved in terms of Customer Experience and has been extended to the new services (e.g. LTE and fibre). In order to reconstruct the trend of past years, records were taken in a parallel fashion to normalise the values.

Monitoring the CSI has earned certification of conformity with standard UNI 11098:2003 and has been included in the managerial (management by objectives) and collective (result premium) incentive systems.

The CSI values of Telecom Italia by segment are shown below.

Customer segment	2015	2014	2013
Consumer	76.84	76.45	75.79
Small Enterprise	67.29	66.89	66.35
Large/Medium Enterprise + Vertical	73.22	72.01	71.67

Totals	**74.29**	**73.66**	**73.15**

Average satisfaction is measured on a scale of 0-100, where 0 means not at all satisfied and 100 means completely satisfied .

TIM Brasil carries out two types of nation-wide customer satisfaction surveys by means of interviews:

the TIM and competitors consumer customer survey, conducted twice a year (May and November) on a reflective basis, measures the customer s general perception of the Company e.g. sales structure, call centre, network coverage and quality of the network (also as regards the Internet connection), technical support, the price of services, promotions, billing;

the call centres survey, conducted once a month on a reactive basis, with the involvement of TIM customers (consumer and business) who have contacted the call centre in the previous 15 days.

	2015	**2014**	**2013**
Consumer Customer survey (*)	7.29	7.54	7.92
Consumer Mobile Telephony Call Centre Survey(**)	7.25	7.30	7.47
Business Mobile Telephony Call Centre Survey(***)	7.24	7.16	7.15

(*) Average index, on a scale of 0 to 10.

(**) average mobile consumer customer satisfaction index on a Scale of 0 to 10.
(***) Average mobile business customer satisfaction index on a scale of 0 to 10.

Customer Satisfaction within incentives schemes

Telecom Italia s managerial incentive systems include many targets associated with customer satisfaction and experience, in keeping with the business plan for the current period. This target is measured through the Customer Satisfaction indicators monitored through periodical surveys. For 2015, the managerial incentive system envisages an objective based on the CSI structured over two separate clusters of customer segments, identified on the basis of the positioning with respect to the competitors. The purpose of this segmentation is to pursue different improvement objectives according to the segment.

Specific targets associated with quality parameters and consistent with the criteria established for corporate and segment Customer Satisfaction indicators have been established in the collective incentive systems for Telecom Italia staff. Finally, specific objectives associated with Customer Satisfaction have been set in the collective incentive scheme - known as CANVASS - which involves some of the staff in the Customer Care and Open Access departments.

Sustainability initiatives in the supply chain

In 2015 the implementation of the new process that defines the activities aimed at improving the sustainability of the supply chain continued with a more comprehensive system of elements used to assess the sustainability of suppliers during the qualification stages, incoming quality and vendor rating. In particular, the suppliers were classified according to the potential risks associated with their sustainability performance, carried out using a specific method that considers the social-environmental and business continuity aspects associated with the procurement markets in which they operate. For this reason, the procurement markets (i.e. procurement categories homogeneous among themselves) have been classified in accordance with parameters such as:

- the geographical areas of reference and the risks connected with them;
- the potential impact on the environment and on the society of the suppliers activities and of the products/services supplied throughout their entire life cycle, including risks relating to violations of human, employment and environmental rights;
- the impact on the reputation of Telecom Italia as a customer.

A matrix has therefore been created which, by relating the spending associated with the specific purchase market to the risk index calculated on the basis of the parameters listed, has allowed purchase markets to be divided into four classes, identifying those most critical from the point of view of sustainability and economic impact. Suppliers belonging to the classes at greatest risk are the subject of sustainability audits carried out by Company personnel or by personnel from third party companies specialising in the sector. These audits will be repeated periodically to monitor the implementation of corrective actions and, if the results are positive, in order to verify that the standard of performance found is being maintained.

In 2015, all suppliers of the Domestic BU have been assessed to consider the social/environmental risk; 40 were considered to be at greatest risk (-31% as compared with 2014 and + 33% on 2013). 20 purchase markets and suppliers operating in the following geographical areas are considered to be at greatest social risk: Asia, Central and South America, North Africa and Eastern Europe.

The self-assessment questionnaire, prepared in 2014, was submitted during the qualification phase to new suppliers belonging to the highest risk purchase categories in terms of sustainability. Suitable refresher campaigns were also delivered for suppliers previously qualified. Periodically updated based on the results and evolution of the qualification process, the questionnaire was developed according to the main requirements of the relevant responsible corporate management standards relating to respect for ethical values and to safeguarding the environment (including SA 8000, Global Compact

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and ISO 14001) and to the best industry practices. The self-assessment sustainability questionnaire is integrated into the application that handles the supplier qualification process, which automatically extended it to all new suppliers operating in markets where sustainability is considered to be at risk. Suitable refresher campaigns were mounted for suppliers previously qualified in Telecom Italia s supplier register. The results of the questionnaire will make it possible to refine the risk matrix described above. In 2015, a self-assessment questionnaire was sent out in Brazil on matters of sustainability to suppliers whose orders exceeded one million reais, thereby involving 18% of the total number of suppliers. At end 2015, responses had been obtained from all suppliers involved, a total of 357. The results will help direct future selection processes.

In October 2015, the ISO 9001:2008 certificate of conformity of the Quality Management System was confirmed for the Purchasing and Service Center Logistics Departments under the responsibility of the Business Support Office, with specific recognition for the initiatives taken in the field of sustainability. This initiative has led to the mapping of 23 department processes with the identification of 117 performance indicators that permit the monitoring and improvement of the administration of services supplied to internal clients and suppliers.

The application of the green procurement policy, which contains guidelines for defining the environmental requirements of products/services purchased, continues to be an integral part of the procurement policy. The policy covers all stages of the product life: design, production, use and end of life. Published on the Vendors Hub supplier portal of Telecom Italia and in the sustainability section of the telecomitalia.com website, the document helps to orient purchasing policies towards low environmental impact products and services.

Some questions on the annual satisfaction survey relate to the green procurement policy and to principles relating to human and employment rights, as well as on their implementation by suppliers, with a view to increasing the involvement in matters of sustainability.

Supplier sustainability performance

Activities intended to verify the sustainability performance level of common suppliers and sub-suppliers continued in 2015 in the framework of the Joint Audit Cooperation (JAC) initiative, in accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding signed at the end of 2009 by Telecom Italia, Orange and Deutsche Telekom. In 2011, Proximus, KPN, Swisscom and Vodafone Group signed up to the memorandum, followed by Telenor and TeliaSonera in 2012 and Verizon in 2013.

The JAC objectives are:

- to verify the sustainability of the most important suppliers/sub-suppliers that are common to the members of the JAC, with production plants located in geographical areas with a significant degree of socio-environmental risk. The checks are carried out by means of audits conducted by third parties using a specific method developed by the JAC members themselves, who share the results of the verifications;

- to contribute to the increased sustainability of suppliers/sub-suppliers involved by devising and implementing corrective actions and ongoing improvement programmes, establishing long-lasting and mutually beneficial cooperation with them in terms of efficiency, productivity and risk reduction in the supply chain.

Between 2010 and 2015, thanks to the gradual increase in the number of members of JAC, 209 audits were carried out including 61 in 2015[1] alone - in production plants (suppliers and sub-suppliers) located in Asia, Central and South America, North Africa and Eastern Europe. The checks were carried out through international specialised companies selected by competitive tender and related to a total of more than 600,000 workers. The suppliers included in the audit campaign belonged to the user devices and appliances, network appliances and IT equipment production sectors.

For all the non-conformities encountered, specific corrective action plans were drawn up that included resolution procedures and timetables amongst others. The implementation of these plans is monitored on a constant basis by the JAC members.

[1] 52 of Telecom Italia suppliers, of whom 23 in 2015 alone.

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Supplier involvement initiatives

Use of the suppliers portal (Vendors Hub), launched at the end of 2011 to improve communication and optimise operational processes by applying social networking systems to the business context, is now well established. The portal now includes around 3,500 enabled vendors on the application platform.

The portal allows suppliers to access a private area to view important data and events connected to their relationship with Telecom Italia and manage all their own details, thus improving the smooth operation and transparency of the relationship. The Vendors Hub also includes a public area containing information for potential suppliers. Documentation is exchanged electronically thereby reducing the environmental impact resulting from the use of paper and from transporting and storing documents.

For the ninth consecutive year, the Group s main suppliers have been involved in the survey on satisfaction with the Purchasing department and, more generally, with Telecom Italia. The online questionnaire, consisting of 28 questions, remained active for 3 weeks. The analysis involved 1,078 active suppliers in the Vendors Hub, with a participation rate of 59.1%, higher than the one recorded in previous editions and around 4.2% higher than the one achieved in 2014. The overall assessment of the supply relationship with the Group achieved a score of 81/100, having improved by 3% compared to 2014. The positive satisfaction rating achieved in previous surveys was therefore confirmed.

Social innovation initiatives

By way of example, here are some of the projects carried out in 2015 in response to the needs of the Community using the technologies that underlie the provision of services by Telecom Italia.

Fund raising: for over ten years, Telecom Italia has been a key player in the solidarity chain associated with humanitarian, scientific or environmental projects which it supports by allowing people to make a donation of 1 or 2 euros by sending a text message and of 2, 5 or 10 euros by calling a dedicated free number from a land line.

Of the 100 numbers intended for the voluntary sector, 20 are shared with other operators, of which 2 are for emergencies. The amounts collected are returned in full, with no withholdings applied by either the tax authority or the Company for the costs incurred.

In 2015, Dono per... was established, a limited liability consortium company founded by Telecom Italia, Vodafone Italia and Wind; the company will deal with all initiatives for the raising and distribution of funds for charity as well as loans to political parties or movements, as envisaged by the new legislation. The company is a non-profit organisation and, therefore, any operating profit will be used for social projects. The Consortium is open to adhesion by other telecommunications operators. Operations are expected in 2016.

WithYouWeDo: the recent crowdfunding platform receives requests for donations from public and private entities intending to implement projects in the fields of social innovation, environmental protection and digital culture. In order to promote crowdfunding, in addition to making the technological platform available as necessary for on-line collections (withyouwedo.telecomitalia.com), the Company also undertakes to contribute 25% (up to a maximum of 10,000 euros) towards the financing of projects that reach their collection target (8 in 2015 for the sum of around 54,000 euros) and supports, in communication terms, both aspiring designers (approximately one thousand are involved in the tour that involved 13 Italian cities in 2015) and projects selected to enter the platform, also through a partnership with a national radio broadcast.

Digital Champions Association which sees Telecom Italia as the founding member. The Digital Champion, a position created by the European Union in 2012, is an innovation ambassador, appointed by each Member State of the European Union and the European Commission to promote the benefits of an inclusive digital society. The project involves the appointment of a Digital Champion for each municipality in the country to represent European authorities across the country. The joint projects between Telecom Italia and the Association are: Italiani.Digital a true online help desk to answer questions Italians have about digital technology, #DigitalDays on e-billing and Digital Championship, a digital talent show to bring out the country s digital talents.

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RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Telecom Italia operates the biggest fixed voice and data infrastructure, covering the whole of Italy, and provides one of the country s most extensive and advanced mobile network platforms.

During 2015 there was a significant increase in the speed of investments made by Telecom Italia in Next Generation Access Networks. This was made possible in particular by technological innovation, which fundamentally changed the reference scenario. In the meantime, mobile network coverage of the whole country with the new 4G/LTE standard, a significant evolution in response to the growing demand for high speed data, has almost been completed.

Telecom Italia has launched its own evolution route by which to gain standing as a supplier of services and platforms, and not just connectivity. This route envisages two parallel lines of action:

- on the one hand, the acceleration of the development of enabling platforms, namely fixed and mobile ultrabroadband, data centres, big data and IT;

- on the other, the enrichment of connectivity with innovative digital services towards the development of a digitised society and an automated industry (industry 4.0).

The technological and business innovation is therefore increasingly confirmed as a central element of the Company s strategy in order to respond to the change in the technological, market and competitive context.

Internally, Telecom Italia has strengthened the Company laboratories, bringing alongside the traditional Research and Development centred on infrastructures, a focus on digital innovation, also with a view to supporting the evolution of a demand that has increasingly varied, sophisticated characteristics and which is met by the activities of the Innovation Centre.

The digital innovation is based on a paradigm of open innovation that is realised by accompanying the internal generation of ideas and development routes with the generation of ideas and development paths coming from outside the Company. In these terms, Telecom Italia has reviewed and renewed its relations with the universities, financing over 100 PhDs, sponsoring Master s degree courses and chairs in market innovation. Again on the academic front, the Joint Open Labs, research laboratories that propose a new way for industry and universities to work together, have been created. These laboratories stem from agreements on specified fields of scientific and technological interest and live inside the university campuses (Trento, Turin, Milan, Pisa and Catania). In the last three years, these public-private partnerships have enabled Telecom Italia to obtain 5 million euros in European funds for research, in addition to 2 million euros received from the universities with which it collaborates.

In addition to open innovation, the digital innovation is hinged on another important cornerstone: co-innovation, a development model that envisages the full optimisation of the ecosystem of stakeholders and strategic partners of the Company as bearers of innovation on the market. Through the application of two-sided models, Telecom Italia creates a common framework of interaction (e.g. platform) from which two different user groups can gain mutual benefit, thereby creating further value.

Telecom Italia has expanded upon the Working Capital activities (TIM #Wcap), the business accelerator that, over the years, has become best in class in Europe. After a début as a programme designed to support research and business projects, since 2013 TIM #Wcap has opened four accelerators located at key points in the Italian digital innovation: Rome, Milan, Bologna and Catania. In the last two years, Telecom Italia has started 25 collaboration activities with start-ups from TIM #Wcap, which have generated turnover for the young businesses and represent successful open innovation models for the Group. Moreover, and again in the last two years, 215 jobs have been created thanks to TIM #Wcap. Starting from TIM #Wcap, Telecom Italia has débuted in seed investment, launching TIM Ventures, the Group company created with the aim of investing in options or share capital in the most innovative start-ups in the Digital, Internet, Mobile and Green ICT sectors. In just one year of activity, TIM Ventures has already invested in 12 start-ups and is mentioned amongst the most active European VC investors in 2015[1].

[1] Source: Venture Pulse Q2 15 KPMG and CB Insights.

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In Italy, the Company employs approximately 1,300 resources in engineering, technological innovation and service activities. Investments in innovation and transformation amount to 1.7 billion euros, equating to 44% of total investments on the domestic market.

Innovative services for the public sector

In the context of public sector services, in accordance with the Italian Digital Agenda (ADI) and European Directives, in 2015 Telecom Italia consolidated and streamlined its offer of Smart Services (a range of services for energy efficiency and digital services in urban areas), Urban Security (new services dedicated to security, the environment and optimal energy management) and Digital School. The aim is to promote the smart city (Smart City) model to improve quality of life by developing innovative digital services to ferry communities towards a Smart Community model (as described in the Digital Agenda) that enables new forms of cooperation between citizens and public authorities.

As regards the innovation of business, Telecom Italia aims to supplement its offer of connectivity with new innovative services that satisfy the new digital needs of the customer.

In this context, Telecom Italia is overseeing the various areas of digital services, namely Enriched Communication, Trusted Digital Life, Business Life, Indoor Life, Mobile Open Life, Digital Entertainment and Big Data; below is a summary of some of the main projects that Telecom Italia has developed or is developing in these areas:

- Smart Green: this is the assessment of innovation projects connected with the environment and potential partnerships with the local government offices for the monitoring of air in public offices and urban areas, using networks of sensors connected to the Telecom Italia Cloud.

- Social Reading: under this theme, the shared reading app for schools has been further developed and accompanied by a shared reading solution for Italian libraries, which makes it possible to share comments and viewpoints about the book borrowed.

- Solutions for good schooling : as part of the collaboration between Telecom Italia JOL in Turin and the Regional Education Department of Piedmont, a training course was held for secondary school teachers to teach them how to use the Open Source ROS (Robot Operating System) framework.

- Digital tourism 2.0: Virgil, robot a corte is a project designed to optimise Cultural Heritage, developed by the Telecom Italia JOL in Turin, the Regional Directorate of Cultural Heritage for Piedmont, Museum Hub and with the collaboration of the Turin Politecnico University Department of Architecture and Design. The aim is to provide the museum guides with a digital tool that enables them to show visitors part of the heritage that is otherwise inaccessible and, above all, place this environment in the centre of a network of interconnected tourism sites thanks to the Telecom Italia data network.

Smart Home: under the scope of the JOL in Milan, in collaboration with Milan Politecnico University, new technologies and services are being tested for future smart spaces. In the smart spaces, Internet technologies, proximity wireless connections and smart and wearable objects are being studied and used to create new ways of interacting and communicating between people, objects and physical spaces themselves.

Friend TV (Innovation Centre): the latest versions of FriendTV for smartphones and tablets continued to be available in the Apple and Android app stores. FriendTV is a guide for the main television channels, strongly integrated with social media, which allows users to participate in real time in the most highly commented programmes on the Web.

Big Data: in this regard, Telecom Italia has launched an evolutionary process based on various different project activities within which several initiatives were already started, and completed with the development of the first internal applications, the launch of the first services for the business market on anonymous data, and the first projects aiming to increase the ecosystem of partners, also enriching internal skills.

One of the Open Innovation initiatives was the second Telecom Italia Big Data Challenge[1], which brought together over 1,000 participants from around the world to discuss the creation of smart city projects using large amounts of geo-referenced data.

[1] www.telecomitalia.com/bigdatachallenge

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Smart City App - EXPO 2015: Milan developed the subject of Feed the Planet, Energy for Life starting with the creation of a Digital Smart City through which all participants had the most innovative technologies available, able to enhance the experience connected with the visit. Telecom Italia has developed and tested, according to the most modern criteria, the entire ICT chain that required the use of dedicated resources with a high technological standard. These are some of the main infrastructural elements prepared for the event:

- development of the fibre optic network running for more than 300 km in length and able to connect more than 120 pavilions and more than 15,000 holders;
- coverage of the entire area with a latest generation mobile network with more than 50 dedicated outdoor and indoor antennas able to serve more than 250,000 visitors at the same time;
- management of the Fully Cloud event with 450 virtual servers managed in two data centres, with almost 100 applications managed and more than 100 terabytes in dedicated storage;
- complete digital system for information, ticket purchases and visitor entertainment;
- capillary network of on-site devices for information and visitor entertainment (more than 100 multimedia totem poles and video walls);
- a command control centre with the integrated management of all technological and logistics operative services, developed according to the new Big Data paradigm;
- a capillary wi-fi network consisting of approximately 1,800 indoor and outdoor hot spots.

Innovative e-health services

Telecom Italia is actively involved, either alone or in partnership with external partners, in devising and developing healthcare services at national, regional and local level. Designed to improve the Italian health service and the quality and effectiveness of healthcare, the services allow doctors, nurses and patients to carry out many activities remotely.

The main electronic healthcare service applications available or being developed include:

- value products and services for general practice, aimed at enabling new primary care models and proactive medical services (e.g. screening campaigns managed by general practitioners);

- legal archiving of digital diagnostic images on the network, with a guarantee of the authenticity and integrity of documents;

- management of both healthcare, administrative and logistical processes and a patient s healthcare information throughout the period of hospitalisation;

- the management and coordination of operational facilities dedicated to emergencies (118) and continuity of assistance;

- healthcare monitoring (Nuvola IT Home Doctor).

All the solutions comply with the data privacy and transaction security requirements of healthcare processes.

The main electronic healthcare service applications available or being developed include:

- Nuvola IT Home Doctor: this allows patients suffering from chronic illnesses, or in post-hospital care, to monitor their physiological parameters directly from their own homes or in properly equipped facilities. The benefits of the service are that it improves the patient s quality of life while optimising costs for the healthcare organisation.

- Fisio@Home: this is a experimental motor telerehabilitation service which allows medical personnel to remotely monitor the conditions of patients with orthopaedic or neuromotor problems.

- Cassiel 2.0: the service provides remote assistance is provided to elderly people, monitoring them and receiving alarm signals in cases of emergency.

- Tele-monitoring of Parkinson s disease: in this area Telecom Italia has filed two patent applications relating to the upper and lower limbs for patients affected by this disease.

- WebSensor: is a prototype for remote monitoring of progress in Parkinson s disease developed with the support of neurologists.

PAPI: is a prototype tested on 30 people aged over 65, suffering from slight cognitive function deficits, for their remote rehabilitation.

Research and innovation in e-security

Telecom Italia is involved in research and innovation regarding cyber security and more generally the security of information and networks. Activities carried out in 2015 included the following:

the design of a proprietary platform based on open source technologies for the collection and management of security big data;

the study and development of new examination models to be used with visual analysis tools for security Big Data;

the study and testing of new approaches for safety analysis and risk management on LTE networks and telco cloud platforms;

implementation of various scouting and testing campaigns on innovative security solutions;

the pursuit of activities for the security analysis of mobile apps and mobile devices;

the collaboration, within the scope and 3GPP1 SA3 SECAM2, for the definition of the security requirements and test methods on devices for 3GPP standard networks;

completion of activities in the international projects IST NEMESYS (Information Society Technologies, enhanced NEtwork security for seamless service provisioning in the smart Mobile EcoSYStem) project and CIP (Competitiveness and Innovation framework Programme) Advanced Cyber Defence Center project;

the participation, with another 15 partners, in the works of the 5G-ENSURE consortium (5G Enablers for Network and System SecUrity and REsilience), in order to obtain a loan under the scope of the European H2020 programme and study, define and test the security measures and resilience of the future 5G networks, developing a 5G Security Architecture;

the development, in the context of ETSI3, of the works of TC CYBER focused on Cyber Security;

the continuation of other monitoring and guidance activities in the area of GSMA Fraud and Security Group;

the development of cooperation launched in 2013 with EIT (European institute of Innovation and Technology), Digital and the Action Line Guide to Privacy, Security & Trust.

Research and Development in Brazil

In the 2014-2015 period, investments in innovative infrastructure amounted to over 2 billion euros, and the plan for the 2016-2018 period is to invest around 4 billion euros, almost entirely dedicated to boosting the country s 4G coverage.

In December 2015, the population covered with 4G technology reached 59%, with an increase of 23 pp on the previous year.

At TIM Brasil, R&S is carried out by the Innovation & Technology department, numbering 32 telecommunications engineers, electrics and electronics engineers, IT experts and other technicians of varying origin, competence and experience.

In terms of infrastructures, one important result was the constitution of the Innovation Lab, a multi-purpose test environment based in Rio de Janeiro, which is able to guarantee the assessment/validation of innovative services, products and technologies, certifying their functional efficiency and performance and developing new models and configurations, consolidating the innovation flow.

The 2016-2018 technological plan also envisages the construction of a new Innovation Centre in Guaratiba, in the state of Rio de Janeiro. This new office, which will operate as a national reference point for R&D activities will host technicians and researchers and will be used as an open space of innovation for new opportunities and the development of innovation for the Brazilian

1 The 3rd Generation Partnership Project.
2 SECurity Assurance Methodology.
3 European Telecommunications Standards Institute.

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telecommunications market. The building will be constructed in compliance with LEED certification[1] (US Green Building Council) and its development will include the use of other sustainable solutions, such as the reuse of water, alternative energy sources and efficient cooling solutions.

Since 2014, TIM was included in the FINEP (Financiadora de Estudos e Projetos) and BNDES (Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Economico e Social) Inova Telecom programme, which encourages Research & Development and innovation for the telecommunications market through the financing of significant projects. BNDES supports TIM in a great many important initiatives, including the construction of the Innovation Centre in the city of Rio de Janeiro, Customer Experience Management (CEM) and the Network Analytics project.

TIM develops synergies and partnerships with some important stakeholders with proven experience in Research & Development, in particular:

- Telecom Italia Lab (TILAB);
- Huawei, through the Joint Innovation Lab agreement: a joint initiative that encourages strategic collaboration in which both companies undertake to pursue and develop shared opportunities in terms of the expansion of the telecommunications market, the improvement of the quality of service and the increase in network coverage. This initiative supports the study and validation of new technologies, devices and services;
- ZTE, through a partnership focused on fixed access technologies, like the development of GPON2 and G.fast3 services and the exploring of new possibilities of customisation for the Brazilian market;
- Webradar, through a partnership aiming to explore shared possibilities in the field of Network Analytics, and internet applications;
- MCTI, CEMADEN and PSI (Planetary Skin), on activities regarding the detection of precipitation through statistical data recorded by radio connections.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

The information regarding environmental performance is drawn from management data, some of which is estimated. The data shown below relate to energy use (heating, transport and electricity), atmospheric emissions, use of water, paper and waste production.

Energy

Energy consumption by the Group is presented according to the guidelines proposed by the GRI regarding direct consumption for heating, electricity generation and transport (Scope1, according to the GreenHouse Gas Protocol[4]) and indirect consumption for the purchase and use of electricity (Scope2).

Heating systems

		Group breakdown by Business Unit (%) and % variation compared to the previous 2 years			
		Group	**Domestic**	**Brazil**	**Media**
Energy generated by heating oil	MJ	59,486,649	100%	0%	0%
Energy generated by Natural Gas	MJ	488,602,104	100%	0%	0%
Total energy for heating	**MJ**	**548,088,753**	**100%**	**0%**	**0%**
2015 v. 2014		(24)%	(24)%	0%	0%
2015 v. 2013		(31)%	(31)%	0%	0%

1 Leadership in Energy & Environmental Design.

2 Gigabit-capable Passive Optical Networks.

3 G.fast is a DSL standard adopted on December 05, 2014 by ITU-T (the sector of the international telecommunications union that deals with the regulation of telephone and telegraphic telecommunications), which enables transmission speeds of between 200 Mbit/s and 500 Mbit/s. In special circumstances, speed can reach 1 Gbit/s. High speeds can be reached over very short distances (less than 250 metres).

4 The Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol, developed by the World Resources Institute (WRI) and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD), defines the standards of reference for measuring, managing and recording greenhouse gas emissions.

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The data in the table shows that in 2015 a significant reduction with respect to 2014 and 2013 can mainly be attributed to the review of the methods for reporting on fuel consumption, but also the climatic conditions that occurred during the year of reference and to real estate rationalisation and energy efficiency.

In Brazil, given the particular climate conditions throughout the year, indoor heating is not used. The Media BU operates the broadcasting business and, as has already been said, it is extremely small compared to the Group as a whole.

Transport[1]

		Group breakdown by Business Unit (%) and % variation compared to the previous 2 years			
		Group	Domestic	Brazil	Media
Energy from unleaded petrol	MJ	53,395,166	19%	80%	1%
Energy by heating oil	MJ	652,677,678	99%	0%	1%
Energy from LPG	MJ	5,182,862	100%	0%	0%
Energy by natural gas	MJ	328,017	100%	0%	0%
Total energy consumption for vehicles(*)	**MJ**	**711,583,723**	**93%**	**6%**	**1%**
2015 v. 2014		1%	2%	(10)%	(5)%
2015 v. 2013		(2)%	(1)%	(14)%	(3)%
Total number of vehicles	**no.**	**19,571**	**95%**	**5%**	**0%**
2015 v. 2014		(2)%	(2)%	0%	(2)%
2015 v. 2013		(2)%	(2)%	(3)%	(9)%
Total distance travelled	**km**	**308,809,797**	**95%**	**4%**	**1%**
2015 v. 2014		2%	3%	(6)%	(10)%
2015 v. 2013		(1)%	0%	(12)%	(9)%

(*) Represents conversion into MegaJoules of the consumption of unleaded petrol, diesel and LPG (expressed in litres) and methane (expressed in kg).

In general the energy uses for transport and the travel times are slightly up compared to the previous year, and slightly down compared to 2013. In Italy a project is underway to renew the operational fleet, which involved around 1,500 vehicles between November and December 2015.

Consumption figures for electricity used to operate telecommunications and civil/industrial technological plants are shown below.

Electricity procured and produced

		Group breakdown by Business Unit (%) and % variation compared to the previous 2 years			
		Group	Domestic	Brazil	Media
Electricity from mixed sources	kWh	772,868,891	19%	77%	4%
2015 v. 2014		20%	47%	16%	(1)%
2015 v. 2013		(69)%	(93)%	39%	37%
Electricity from renewable sources	kWh	1,906,970,185	100%	0%	0%
2015 v. 2014		0%	0%	0%	0%
2015 v. 2013		4,774%	4,774%	0%	0%
Total electricity	**kWh**	**2,634,839,076**	**78%**	**21%**	**1%**
2015 v. 2014		5%	2%	16%	(1)%
2015 v. 2013		10%	3%	39%	37%

[1] The data shown in the tables and graphs relating to transport refer to all the Group s vehicles (industrial, commercial, used by senior managers/middle managers/sales people), both owned and hired. The vehicles, consumption and mileage of vehicles owned or in use by the sales force of Tim Brasil have been included only where usage is significant and continuous.

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Energy use across the Group has risen as a result of the increased volume of traffic and services offered to customers. In particular, the rate of growth is significant in Brazil as a consequence of the expansion in the network and the market.

In 2014, Telecom Italia entered into an agreement, that also covers 2015, to buy guarantees of origin that certify the electricity generated by renewable sources. This explains in the table the big percentage changes in the quantities of electricity used, by type, compared to 2013.

The Group continued with the ongoing research to improve its energy performance by means of

- recovering energy through organic action, such as: temperature alignment and redefinition of Group policies, improving the efficiency of the existing cogeneration plants and energy stations, recalibration of set-points in multi-system sites, cogeneration refrigeration systems, free cooling and disconnection of obsolete equipment;
- technological upgrading and distributed generation work, with investments aimed at achieving less use at a lower cost , including new free cooling technologies, prioritising air conditioning, lighting of offices and industrial sites, trigeneration plants (including micro plants), geothermal and other renewable sources;
- communication and involvement measures aimed at the company s population to make everyone aware of the impact of their behaviour and to emphasise the enabling factors that help to save energy and reduce the carbon footprint, defining dedicated roles aimed at guiding the implementation of initiatives to disseminate the results achieved at all levels and promoting a culture of energy-saving and environmental respect within the Company.

In detail, in 2015, the following efficiency measures were implemented:

- trigeneration: the 3 large co-generation plants and the 3 Plug&Play plants launched in 2014 were brought into operation. Efforts to improve the performance of systems were also put in place to achieve an average rate of operation of 87% for high power plants and 75% for those with power below 600kW (small co-generation);
- lighting: the plan to replace conventional (neon) light fittings in the main office premises with LED technology and motion sensors has achieved 50% of the initial target of 41,000 lighting fixtures. In line with the expectations, the plan to replace 100,000 traditional light fittings in the fixed network exchanges with LED tubing technology was completed. It is important to point out how the use of a LED tube, which produces a cold light, also permits energy savings on air conditioning;
- power systems: operations on power stations were completed in accordance with the plans, by both replacing older equipment with new stations with a higher performance, and by retrofitting which led to the replacement of just the rectifier modules;

- air conditioning systems: works to replace obsolete cooling and air conditioning systems with new higher performance equipment were completed and, in the mobile network area, Dedicated Free Cooling, namely the installation of air ducts directly onto the chassis of a Radio Base Station to extract heat, allowing an even more efficient use of Free Cooling and the air conditioner;
- DPC: in 2016 optimization works will continue in the Data Centres identified following energy audits;
- Trials:
  - the CAGE project: the testing of the CAGE system on a site in the Milan area was finalised with the creation of a row of exchanges for 7 incremental racks in indoor containers (cages) with the distribution of cool side conditioning, a fire-fighting system and a controlled access system. The aim of the project is to reduce the energy consumption of the conditioners;
  - Vigilent: this solution was tested in a room of the Oriolo Romano Data Centre with the aim of optimizing the cooling system. The project involves installing a probes system and the respective actuators on the air conditioning equipment in DPC rooms.

Over the year, during the summer period, further unscheduled work was carried out to combat the increase in drawings linked to the exceptional temperatures recorded in 2015 with respect to previous years.

In detail:

- the cleaning of air conditioner filters before the planned date (approximately 1,100 cases);
- ignition tests for the central generators (around 420 cases);

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increase of 1° C of the room temperature in the plants (in August this affected around 3,800 rooms);

summer closure of around 900 offices.

It is expected that in 2016 innovative infrastructural solutions will be implemented, the designs of which were launched in 2015.

In detail:

modernisation of the hydronic circuit1 of the refrigeration units from fixed capacity to variable capacity with an inverter to modulate the working speed of the pumps;

Rotary UPS2: the project includes the introduction of dynamic UPSs on a vertical axis with the aim of eliminating static UPSs in the Exchange, increasing the power plant s reliability by streamlining the mains-Power Generator exchange system and reducing or eliminating batteries in the Exchange;

management of the temperature set-points using the well-being button to ensure suitable climatic conditions during targeted and temporary work carried out by technicians.

During 2015, Telecom Italia was awarded energy efficiency certificates (Titoli di Efficienza Energetica - TEE) for 34 projects, corresponding to around 40,000 TOEs (Tonnes of Oil Equivalent) per year saved and an estimated financial value, at current prices, over 5 years, of around 40 million euros.[3]

The certificates, also known as white certificates, certify the achievement of energy savings in the final use of energy as a result of work and projects carried out to improve energy efficiency. Established by ministerial decree of July 20, 2004, these certificates are issued by GSE to reward entities carrying out innovative projects resulting in a significant saving of electricity or fuel. One White Certificate corresponds to 1 Ton of Oil Equivalent (TOE) saved, and its economic value is negotiable. In fact, electricity and gas distribution companies known as required entities as they are required to achieve specific annual quantitative targets for primary energy saving can fulfil their obligation through energy efficiency projects that entitle them to white certificates or by purchasing TEEs from other entities on the energy efficiency certificates market organized by GME[4].

Atmospheric emissions

Greenhouse gas emissions by the Group consist almost exclusively of carbon dioxide and are due to the use of fossil fuels for heating, transport, electricity generation, purchase of electricity produced by third parties and staff travel (for business trips and commuting between home and work). In addition to these, dispersals of hydrochlorofluorocarbons and hydrofluorocarbons (HCFC and HFC) from air conditioning plants are also considered and converted into kg of CO_2 equivalent.

For atmospheric emissions as well, use is made of the GRI G4 guidelines, which refer to the definitions of the GHG Protocol, distinguishing between direct emissions (Scope1: use of fossil fuels for transport, heating, power generation), indirect emissions (Scope2: purchase of electricity for industrial and civil use) and other indirect emissions (Scope3). Unless otherwise stated, the atmospheric emission figures given in this Report have been calculated based on the updated coefficients made available by the GHG Protocol[5].

[1] A hydronic system uses water to transport thermal energy, both to heat and to cool the atmosphere.

[2] UPS is the acronym for Uninterrupted Power Supply, or continuity unit; in this case it involves dynamic units fitted with a flywheel that is kept at a constant speed when the system is powered from the mains and therefore stores kinetic energy that is transformed into electricity in the event of a black-out.

[3] The reduction with respect to 2014 is mainly due to the fact that in 2015 the Authorities imposed the application of different regulations to already approved projects. These regulations involve a reduction in the assessments of the reporting planned for the upcoming years.

[4] Gestore del Mercato Elettrico (Electricity Market Administrator), GME S.p.A. www.mercatoelettrico.org

[5] Emissions relating to the consumption of electricity purchased from mixed sources in the Italian market have been calculated by using the latest coefficient (2009) published by the GHG Protocol - which considers the national energy mix - equal to 386 grams of CO2/kWh. For Brazil, the average coefficients for 2013, 2014 and 2015 have been used, as calculated and published by the Ministério da Ciência, Tecnologia e Inovação (Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation), of approximately 96, 135.5 and 124.4 grams respectively of CO2/kWh.

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The following table shows the total CO_2 emissions of the Telecom Italia Group.

Atmospheric emissions

		Group breakdown by Business Unit (%) and % variation compared to the previous 2 years			
		Group	**Domestic**	**Brazil**	**Media**
CO_2 emissions from transport	kg	53,048,211	93%	6%	1%
CO_2 emissions from heating	kg	30,966,636	100%	0%	0%
Emissions of CO_2 equivalents for HCFC/HFC(*) dispersals	kg	6,653,780	100%	0%	0%
CO_2 emissions from electricity generation by cogeneration	kg	60,695,712	100%	0%	0%
CO_2 emissions from electricity generation using diesel	kg	3,012,587	77%	20%	3%
Total direct emissions of CO_2 - under Scope1 GRI	**kg**	**154,376,926**	**97%**	**3%**	**0%**
2015 v. 2014		10%	10%	(5)%	(2)%
2015 v. 2013		(2)%	(2)%	(9)%	0%
CO_2 emissions from purchases of electricity generated by mixed sources	kg	82,266,006	3%	85%	12%
Total indirect emissions of CO_2 - under Scope2 GRI	**kg**	**82,266,006**	**3%**	**85%**	**12%**
2015 v. 2014		4%	(33)%	7%	(1)%
2015 v. 2013		(89)%	(100)%	81%	37%
CO_2 emissions from work-home commuting( )	kg	67,271,551	91%	9%	0%
CO_2 emissions from air travel( )	kg	9,967,790	58%	42%	0%
Total of other indirect emissions of CO_2 - under Scope3 GRI	**kg**	**77,239,341**	**87%**	**13%**	**0%**

2015 v. 2014			0%	(1)%	9%	(27%)
2015 v. 2013			(4)%	(7)%	24%	(24%)
Total emissions of CO_2	**kg**	**313,882,273**		**70%**	**27%**	**3%**
2015 v. 2014			6%	6%	7%	(2)%
2015 v. 2013			(69)%	(77)%	64%	34%

(*) Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFC) and hydrofluorocarbons (HFC), in terms of equivalent CO_2 emissions are determined by reference to specific Global Warming Potential (GWP) parameters for the two gases: the index is based on a relative scale that compares the gas considered with an equal mass of carbon dioxide with a GWP of 1. The GWP of HCFC used was 1,780 and that of HFC was 1,300.

( ) In determining the impact of home-work commuting, reference is made to statistical data produced on the company s personnel. The scope taken into consideration has been extended from 2014 to all the Domestic BU while in previous years only the main companies were considered. The emissions were recalculated for a similar scope for 2013 too in order to obtain an accurate comparison.

( ) Emissions due to air travel were calculated by the study and research centre of American Express (the Travel Agency used by Telecom Italia) supported by DEFRA (Department of Environment, Food and Rural Affairs of the United Kingdom) based on the number of journeys actually made, subdivided by the duration of each individual journey (short, medium or long).

The table showing emissions of carbon dioxide, particularly those excluded from the GRI Scope 2, is strongly and positively influenced, compared to 2013, by the agreement signed for the purchase, in 2014 and 2015, of guarantees of origin which certify the electricity generated by renewable sources. In 2015, the agreement related to almost 100% of the electricity generally purchased by the Domestic BU.

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Water

Water consumption

		Group breakdown by Business Unit (%) and % variation compared to the previous 2 years			
		Group	**Domestic**	**Brazil**	**Media**
Consumption of water drawn from artesian wells	m^3	28,600	100%	0%	0%
Consumption of water provided by water supply companies	m^3	5,656,777	97%	3%	0%
Consumption of water drawn from other sources	m^3	27,108	0%	100%	0%
Total water consumption(*)	**m^3**	**5,712,485**	**97%**	**3%**	**0%**
2015 v. 2014		19%	22%	(22)%	672%
2015 v. 2013		17%	18%	(15)%	465%

The significant increase in water consumption by the Domestic BU and the Media BU in previous years is due to a review of the calculation method which made it possible to obtain more accurate data. Presumably the consumptions of previous years would also show a significant increase with respect to what was published. In any case the comparison was made with data published in the previous Reports.

Paper

Paper for office use

		Group breakdown by Business Unit (%) and % variation compared to the previous 2 years			
		Group	**Domestic**	**Brazil**	**Media**
Non-recycled and non certified paper purchased	kg	1,821	100%	0%	0%
FSC certified paper purchased	kg	283,954	87%	13%	0%

Total paper purchased	**kg**	**285,775**	**87%**	**13%**	**0%**
2015 v. 2014		(19)%	(20)%	(14)%	2%
2015 v. 2013		(21)%	(20)%	(28)%	106%

Purchases of paper for office and commercial use (telephone bills) continue to be directed at product types that meet the highest environmental standards based on the responsible management of forests according to the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC, see fsc.org) requirements.

The reduction in paper consumption for office use shown in the following table is in line with a historical trend resulting from work done to raise awareness about the responsible use of paper in the workplace and rationalisation of energy use through the printing on demand project, which provides for the use of shared high performance printers and printing methods that save energy and consumables. Moreover, towards the end of 2015, Telecom Italia was involved in Olivetti s Cloud Printing project to deal with the need for the technological renewal of printing equipment, with the aim of optimizing printing processes and as a result reducing the costs. The new equipment has high energy efficiency and reduced environmental impact.

Activities continued with the aim of achieving overall reductions in the use of paper for business purposes, including the promotion among customers of electronic invoices and statements.

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Waste

The data shown in the table refer to the quantity of waste consigned[1] and recorded by law[2].

Waste consigned

		Group breakdown by Business Unit (%) and % variation compared to the previous 2 years			
		Group	**Domestic**	**Brazil**	**Media**
Hazardous waste	kg	4,461,040	95%	5%	0%
Non-hazardous waste	kg	12,618,207	96%	4%	0%
Total waste consigned(*)	**kg**	**17,079,247**	**95%**	**5%**	**0%**
2015 v. 2014		31%	29%	88%	(19)%
2015 v. 2013		4%	3%	10%	(21)%
Waste sent for recycling or recovery	kg	16,465,964	98%	2%	0%
% Waste sent for recycling or recovery		96%	99%	44%	0%

(*) The data does not include the Domestic BU telephone poles because these are not disposed of as ordinary waste but under the framework agreement signed in 2003 with the Ministry of the Environment, the Ministry of Production Activities and the production and recovery companies, subject to the favourable opinion of the conference of State-Regions-Autonomous Provinces. In 2015, Telecom Italia decommissioned 126,163 poles weighing a total of 10,093,040 kg.

Waste data varies over time according to the quantities and types delivered to the companies contracted to treat it. The most important item of data for Telecom Italia s purposes is the ratio between waste produced and consigned for recycling/recovery, which reached a significant level.

Ministerial Decree No. 65 of March 8, 2010 implemented the collection of Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) by all Telecom Italia sales channels as of June 18, 2010, resulting in the company s registration as a distributor in the national Register of environmental managers.

Telecom Italia has entered into contracts aimed at recovering used, faulty and end-of-life products and materials, in order to allow components and raw materials to be reclaimed. In 2015, this allowed the landfill disposal of 1,300,000 products to be avoided and tangible financial benefits to be gained from their recovery.

The various management activities allowed logistics and network products (81,748 items) and commercial logistics products (127,782 items) to be regenerated, components and raw materials (1,012,476 items) to be sent for recovery and used products (83.880 items, almost exclusively of mobile telephony) to be resold.

In Brazil TIM collects and manages mobile terminals, batteries and accessories at its shops through the Recarregue o Planeta (Recharge the Planet) programme. In 2015, a total of 1,192 kg was collected and sent for recovery/recycling or disposed of in compliance with current legislation.

This activity has a dual purpose: contributing to a reduction in WEEE produced while at the same time generating a financial benefit resulting from the difference between the cost that would be incurred for the purchase of new equipment and the cost of regeneration.

Electromagnetic emissions

The actions of the Telecom Italia Group on the subject of electromagnetic emissions are essentially:

- careful management of its equipment during its entire life cycle and in compliance with current regulations and internal standards of efficiency and safety;
- deployment of, and constant research into, the latest technological instruments for checks and controls.

1 By waste consigned is meant waste delivered to carriers for recycling or reclamation or disposal.

2 Slight variations compared to the situation on December 31 may occur until the following March 30, because the source of the data is the records of waste loaded and unloaded, which are consolidated once the actual weight at destination has been verified. The information is supplied to the producer of the waste within 3 months of consignment, which is the reason for the potential variations in the data.

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Systematic monitoring of the levels of electromagnetic emissions in installations aims to ensure that legal limits are respected and high safety standards are maintained for workers and the general population. According to the checks carried out in Italy, the electromagnetic emissions generated are well within legal limits.

As part of the certification of mobile phones sold on the market under the TIM brand, TILab performs tests on all technologically innovative products to check the SAR (Specific Absorption Rate) declared by suppliers. This parameter estimates the quantity of electromagnetic energy per unit of body mass absorbed by the human body in the event of exposure to the electromagnetic field generated by telephones and other mobile devices. Telecom Italia certifies and sells through its sales network only mobile devices with a SAR value lower than the limit set by European legislation. In determining this conformity Telecom Italia complies with the instructions given in the ICNIRP (International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection) guidelines and subsequent declarations of conformity[1]. This qualification, which is carried out during the pre-marketing stage, when Telecom Italia does not often have the SAR value declared by the supplier, makes the test more valuable than a simple quality control check.

Joint activities are also taking place with a number of ARPAs (regional environmental protection agencies) to assess the electromagnetic fields generated by RBSs, considering the actual power transmitted based on traffic and power control mechanisms, in accordance with changes to the Prime Ministerial Decree of 8/7/2003 contained in the Decree Law on Growth 179/2012. Similar attention is paid to the emissions from mobile devices using the frequency bands operated by Telecom Italia.

DIGITAL CULTURE

Alongside its infrastructure project, Telecom Italia has promoted various initiatives to improve digital literacy, the technological equipment used by the population and the use of services that make the most of the potential of the Internet.

For this purpose, Telecom Italia has used a variety of strategies (from conferences to field trials and financing start-ups) in order to explore and promote the potential applications of digital technology in many areas of social and economic interest.

Digital skills have a crucial role to play in our society and have been one of the key factors in allowing economies to achieve a competitive advantage over the past twenty years, as shown by much of the work carried out by the OECD or promoted by the European Commission.

In this respect as well, the Digital Agenda asks Member States to take action to broaden knowledge of digital tools and increase the number of people with evolved digital skills, particularly by disseminating ICT technologies in schools. In this context, schools must make a radical change in the way they plan and provide education, and in the way pupils, teaches and parents relate to one another. Because of the importance of this subject, the European Commission constantly monitors the speed with which digital technologies are being introduced in schools and in teaching processes. A recent report prepared by the European Commission shows that the presence of Internet-connected computers is a critical factor at all levels of schooling in Italy.

Digital Culture Projects

The common denominator of all the projects is the establishment of participatory, equitable and stable relationships and replicable intervention models both inside and outside. These initiatives are part of the Corporate Shared Value activities based on creating common values with the communities the Company operates in.

With EducaTI, a national digital education project developed for students, teaching bodies and families, Telecom Italia actively contributes to the achievement of the objectives set out in the

[1] Guidelines for Limiting Exposure to Time-Varying Electric, Magnetic, and Electromagnetic Fields (up to 300 GHz). Health Physics 74 (4): 494-522; 1998; Statement on the Guidelines for limiting exposure to time-varying electric, magnetic and electromagnetic fields (up to 300 GHz) . Health Physics 97(3):257-259; 2009.

government plan called La Buona Scuola [The Good School]. EducaTI is a multi-annual programme which plans the implementation of a series of complementary initiatives carried out in collaboration with the Ministry of Education, Universities and Research (MIUR) and with some institutional partners of excellence. In detail:

- A Social Life: during 2015 the Group renewed its collaboration with the Postal and Communication Police to run the second edition of the road show across the country (55 cities and 500,000 students involved) aimed at raising awareness among young people on the topic of online security and the dangers connected with being uninformed about the use of the Internet and Social Networks. During the tour the Handbook for Young Surfers: The Rules for Safe Browsing was distributed, which lists the 10 virtuous behaviours that a social teenager should follow on the Internet.

- Programme the Future: a MIUR initiative - which sees Telecom Italia as the Founding Sponsor Partner - to encourage the introduction of computational thought and coding to primary school students. The project, implemented by CINI (Consorzio Interuniversitario Nazionale per Informatica - National Inter-University Consortium for Information Technology) and Telecom Italia is contributing in three ways: economic support, high visibility in the editorial planning of the Group s social and web properties, and company volunteering, with over 400 voluntary employees offering support and tutoring to teachers and students.

- YouTeach: a creative contest set up by Telecom Italia in collaboration with MIUR for high schools throughout the country involving the creation of videos in which students conduct a lesson for their teachers on the use of social networks. Among the 120 films received, the contest rewarded those which best conveyed the learning process of the social tool and its value as regards the digital culture to be disseminated at school.

TIM WebRulez is also a digital education campaign of Telecom Italia starring ten webstars who will act as ambassadors of the booklet developed by the Company in collaboration with the National Police to disseminate the responsible use of the Internet among teenagers. Each webstar performs, in an original way, one of the rules in the booklet through an image disseminated on his/her social channels inviting fans and followers to share it.

The digital culture is also the scope of projects aimed at bringing high quality cultural content and digital languages together, making the most of the interaction opportunities offered by the Web. In so doing, the Company is asserting itself as an innovative partner in the Italian cultural and artistic world, assuming a role recognised by stakeholders who work alongside it in the various cultural sectors in which digital dissemination initiatives are run.

The partnership with Accademia Nazionale di Santa Cecilia takes the form of the PappanoinWeb project. Conceived for the purpose of bringing great classical music to the web. The initiative, in its fifth year in 2015, was enhanced by the experience offered by 360° overview filming technologies. Over the five years of the programme, the concerts offered have been watched by over 200,000 users in streaming on telecomitalia.com/pappanoinweb, thanks to the listening guides, exclusive interviews and the opportunities to interact with an expert musicologist at the Accademia during direct broadcasts. A big open air rehearsal also allowed around 2,000 colleagues to experience the excitement backstage, with the protagonists, and to view the real difficulties of a high level musical performance.

As regards writing we should mention the collaboration with the Eutopia webzine (resulting from a partnership between the Company and Editori Laterza) and the partnership with Scuola Holden, Turin, founded by Alessandro Baricco. The first fulfils the aim of drawing the public, particularly the young, into the debate about the prospects for a new European model of society. The second experiments with new ways of teaching and sharing ideas, knowledge and creativity through digital technology. The Web becomes a vehicle to allow the public to participate in master classes and special events happening in the School. The collaboration has allowed a pioneering multimedia laboratory to be set up, implementing original dissemination projects, including the #wehaveadream social writing experiment. Scuola Holden also supports, with a working group formed by the best students, communication of all the stages in the travelling Digital Championship project, promoted by the Company and the Digital Champions association.

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On the Brazilian front, in 2013, the TIM Institute was founded with the aim of defining strategies and providing resources for the dissemination of science and innovation to support the community, particularly by means of mobile technology. Four areas of activity were identified:

- education/teaching
- application
- work
- social inclusion.

Further information is available in the Sustainability Report of Tim Participações.

TELECOM ITALIA PEOPLE

Telecom Italia people: concise figures

A summary of the numbers relating to the Group people can be seen in the table below:

(units)	**12.31.2015**	***12.31.2014***	***Changes***
Italy	52,554	52,878	(324)
Abroad	13,310	13,138	172
Total personnel on payroll	***65,864***	***66,016***	***(152)***
Agency contract workers	3	9	(6)
Total personnel	***65,867***	***66,025***	***(158)***
Non-current assets held for sale - abroad	16,228	16,420	(192)
Total	***82,095***	***82,445***	***(350)***

Excluding personnel concerned with non-current assets held for sale (Telecom Argentina Group) and agency contract workers, the Group s workforce has decreased by 152 units compared to December 31, 2014.

These changes are due to:

- entry into the scope of consolidation of the company Alfabook (17 people);

- net turnover (net of changes to scope) down by 169 units, as detailed below by individual Business Unit:

(units)	**Recruited**	**Departed**	**Net change**
Domestic	823	1,151	(328)
Brazil	3,918	3,717	201
Media and others	4	46	(42)
Turnover	**4,745**	**4,914**	**(169)**

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The people in the Telecom Italia Group, net of Non-current assets held for sale and temporary contract workers , can be broken down in various ways:

Telecom Italia Group: distribution by professional category and academic qualification

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Distribution of employees and new employees by geographic area

(units)	Distribution of intakes of Telecom Italia Group employees by geographical area			
	12.31.2015	***12.31.2014***	***12.31.2013***	***Change (15/14)***
Italy	52,554	52,878	53,152	(324)
Abroad	13,310	13,138	12,467	172
Total	***65,864***	***66,016***	***65,619***	***(152)***

(units)	Distribution of intakes of Telecom Italia Group employees by geographical area			
	12.31.2015	***12.31.2014***	***12.31.2013***	***Change (15/14)***
Italy	325	575	410	(250)
Abroad	3,946	5,224	4,901	(1,278)
Total	***4,271***	***5,799***	***5,311***	***(1,528)***

Gender balance

In 2015, the distribution of men and women was the following:

(units) Distribution of men and women	***12.31.2015***	***12.31.2014***	***Changes***
Men	41,725	41,808	(83)
Women	24,139	24,208	(69)
Total	***65,864***	***66,016***	***(152)***

In 2015, the percentage of women in the Telecom Group was 36.6%; women holding senior management positions approximately 17% while, in middle management, the proportion of the total was 26%.

People Caring

Telecom Italia is firmly convinced that social and economic sustainability depends first and foremost on respect and attention for the people working in the Group. On the basis of this belief, numerous initiatives are taken to ensure that people can go peaceably about their work and, as far as the Company is able to assist in this respect, their day-to-day personal lives. A group of people in the Company is dedicated entirely to listening to the needs expressed by employees and to developing initiatives which can satisfy them. Thus, thanks to the investigations and information collected, and after having held meetings and focus groups with employees, four areas have been identified for the development of specific initiatives:

- improving the balance between working life and free time, supporting employees and their families in their requirements;
- contributing towards volunteering initiatives taken by employees;
- promoting diversity in the workplace;
- promoting psychological and physical well-being.

New skills and development

2015 was dedicated to the detailed planning, implementation, measuring and refining of various processes and tools of the new Development Model**,** defined as part of the People Strategy Workshops.

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The Telecom Italia development model

Through the integration of all the assessment processes (recruiting, performance, potential, motivation, knowledge), the model aims to ensure accurate knowledge of people in order to create individual development plans fine-tuned to the characteristics of each person and aimed at managerial and professional improvement and growth.

The model mainly focuses on the following areas:

- Recruiting and selection: in 2015 the new Internal and External Recruiting procedure was issued, aimed at integrating the processes for the internal and external scouting of professional and managerial skills. In this respect, one of the most important features introduced as part of the process is the creation of a control room set up to ensure the end-to-end supervision of the entire job mobility - both internal and external - in accordance with clearly defined and communicated rules. Finally, the internal managerial recruiting process was systemized. The re-engineering of the process also included redefining the means of support and the evaluation steps differentiated by target and skill type. A Permanent Skills Observatory will provide updates on the development of skills through a methodological platform driven by a series of inputs from both within the organisation (e.g. Strategic Plan, Technological Plan, People Strategy) and from the external world through an international network of experts in various subjects. The definition of the development of new capabilities has, moreover, made it possible to work in a targeted and systematic way on the employer branding initiatives and on the partnerships with the world of education and academia in order to steer the training investments so they fit with the company requirements. In this respect, 60 training internships and 78 employer branding initiatives were set up in 2015, which were attended by over 8,000 young people from secondary schools and the academic world. With regard to Internal Recruiting, 58 professional profile searches were carried out through job posting, which led to a pool of over 2,400 applications being received from professionals motivated to increase their employability.

- Onboarding programmes, introduced to accelerate the time to perform of people joining the Company, encouraging engagement and motivation, which are basic elements for an enduring relationship.

- Individual performance feedback: completed in the first half of 2015, it was aimed at non-managerial staff and focused on providing feedback on 2014 performances. The process focused on performing a qualitative assessment aimed at identifying areas of strength and improvement, as well as helping employees to enhance their performance through an open discussion with their manager. The process was completed in May 2015 and involved around 47,900 non-managerial staff from the Group, with a 99.8% coverage of domestic resources.

- Performance management: in March 2015 a new performance evaluation process (objectives and behaviours) was launched, aimed at the entire company population: managers, professionals and employees.

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Development plans open to everyone : a sort of web-based book has been designed which, based on people s performance results, motivation level and professional history, helps managers to define the specific individual development plan for each collaborator, alternatively made up of motivational, on-field and job rotation training. The book will be operational from the end of the first quarter of 2016.

Potential Assessment System: the methodology has been simplified on the one hand with the definition of clearer and more transparent process rules, and on the other differentiated based on the different types and opportunities for managerial growth in organizational terms. With a view to transparency and engagement, the entire pre- and post-assessment process has also be redefined up to the preparation of a development plan and the monitoring timing and procedures.

Succession Planning: the process for defining the Succession Plan for Executive Directors has been reviewed, and the process for creating and managing the Succession Planning Charts of Top Executives has been consolidated. In 2015 the first evaluations cycle was completed at Group level which, in addition to the first tiers to the Executive Directors, involved a managerial population selected on the basis of specific criteria (relevance of role, professional seniority, performance trends, estimated readiness). The assessment process results analysis led to the definition of an improvement programme divided into different lines of actions and geared towards risk reduction.

Managerial development policy: a new policy for appointing management was drawn up. From this year, based on testing carried out last year, a set of standard criteria will be used which allow comparisons with the outside world to be made, even at international level.

Career paths: a model has been designed to outline structured career paths that target the critical managerial and professional roles, in coherence with the strategy of the organization, encouraging the professional and managerial development of personnel.

Motivation Review: a new process has been designed, aimed at detecting the motivational level of people through the multi-assessment and self-assessment tools of the manager. These tools will be validated on a sample of Telecom Italia representatives, in collaboration with La Sapienza University of Rome. The results will integrate the Performance Management data, representing a key component of knowledge of the people in order to carefully steer the professional and managerial development plans and maximise the investment choices in career terms. The process will be operational from 2016 and will take place every two years.

Knowledge Review: a new process has been designed, which is intended to make the most of the knowledge in the Company. The knowledge assessment, which assesses technical knowledge of one s role for the entire company population, and the knowledge risk analysis, aimed at people who hold professional roles defined as critical, will be used to identify the Knowledge Holders. Knowledge Holders are critical for business and essential for the operation of the core processes of the Company. This process underlies the professional career, which provides specific development paths for the Knowledge Holders. The process will be implemented in 2016 and will take place every two years.

Brazil

In 2015 four main programmes were implemented in TIM Brasil which had a great impact on people, in coherence with the organizational changes and the competitive positioning on the market:

Skills Model: after having defined the new company values and issued the new strategic plan, TIM Brasil adopted the same Skills Model as the Group, focused on a process of selecting the people most geared towards meeting the company requirements. This model is based on professional training and performance measuring, which is useful for the development and remuneration of people.

Performance evaluation: in 2015 the managers performance evaluation process was implemented according to a methodology that also included, in addition to the direct manager s assessment, a self-assessment, a peer evaluation and a collaborators assessment.

Career paths: moments for ad hoc research of career paths were set up to stimulate people to contemplate the role held and facilitate a pro-active attitude in order to define an individual development plan.

Culture: in the belief that the corporate culture is closely linked to company performance, for the first time, in 2015, an analysis was carried out to assess the type of culture existing at TIM Brasil, with the aim of identifying the behaviours suited to achieving the company objectives. The results of this analysis led to the drafting of a three-year Cultural Development Plan to spread the most suitable values and behaviours throughout the Company.

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Collaboration with universities

Telecom Italia has further strengthened its relationship with leading universities and national and international research centres. This relationship is centered on enhancing talent to transfer innovation to the Company. The goal is to strengthen and accelerate Telecom Italia s ability to innovate while at the same time contributing to the development of young people by offering them the opportunity to gain new skills and experiences.

Initiatives include:

- collaboration with secondary schools as part of the School Business Network project, which was launched in 2009 with the aim of creating a structured relationship with high schools, particularly in order to enhance the skills within the Group, get in touch with young people across the country and promote the company s image.
- financing of scholarships to help young engineering and economics graduates achieve a postgraduate qualification: from 2011 to 2014, 131 doctorate scholarships have been assigned for the development of specific research projects of interest to the company, the subjects of which range from cloud computing to geomarketing, from big data to e-health, from LTE to robotics, including issues related to web law and economics. For the 2015-2016 academic year, another 40 doctoral scholarships are envisaged;
- collaboration with postgraduate study courses: through 5 Master s courses closely linked to business, with which a close partnership with great added value was formed;
- a permanent national and European observatory on issues connected with the transition from school to work and the development of new skills for young people;
- sponsorship of the Tim Chair in Market Innovation at the Bocconi University of Milan, as part of the Master s Degree in Economics and Management of Innovation and Technology. The programme includes the main technological product and service development, creation and marketing models.

Training and knowledge management

For a telecommunications company that wagers its future on offering cutting-edge technological and commercial solutions, training and managing its people s knowledge is a must.

Telecom Italia training activities are guided by the desire:

- to strengthen leadership styles in order to provide managerial skills that can support the strategic development of the Company in the coming years;
- to enhance the individual and collective skills needed to compete in the new business scenarios, paying particular attention to the specialised skills needed in the sector;
- to provide people with the capacity to cope with everyday challenges;
- to accompany and support the transformation of organisational identity and culture;
- increase digital skills and social collaboration also to support the evolution and digitisation of the national system;
- lower the environmental impact of training activities through the use of e-learning solutions which reduce the CO2 footprint of the use of classrooms, accommodation and transport. These formats also represent the Group s commitment to enhancing the quality of life of its employees and contributing to the correct balancing of their personal and professional lives.

All the Group s training programmes aim to provide tools for professional growth that will then remain as part of the employee s personal baggage both within and outside the Company.

In Italy, the main training programmes implemented in 2015 fell into the following main groups:

- Management education, involving around 1,400 Group managers. The programme was set up to support the Business Plan by disseminating and strengthening agreed forms of leadership behaviour.

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The training plan on new development, leadership and performance management models, aimed at all people in the Group and divided into different initiatives that aim to increase knowledge of the change introduced in the Company, to promote the culture necessary to guide behaviour and to reinforce the maturity of the assessment. Induction training, a programme that forms part of the onboarding project, aimed at people who join Telecom Italia from the external market or from companies of the Group, aimed at speeding up professional growth and the consolidation of skills through a gradual inclusion route.

Space for growth, a programme designed to offer support to much of the company s workforce by strengthening specific behavioural areas, such as: communication, change, team work, systemic problem solving, a focus on results, negotiation, planning/organization, innovation/creativity and coordinating resources;

Post skill assessment training, which includes training aiming to update competences and develop new skills;

Talent In Action, a development and training project intended for one specific segment of the population of around 1,000 people, which seeks to define individual action plans. A structured training offer tailored to the needs of individuals, consisting of around 80 different initiatives, has been defined as part of this project. The activities started in November 2014 and will continue throughout 2016.

Professional retraining, a series of training activities aimed at redeveloping people s technical and specialized skills and at achieving efficiency and savings. One example is the Single Front End in the Network context, where training accompanied the complex transformation of the Front End ensuring the operating effectiveness of people also by measuring the effectiveness of the training itself.

As regards the obligations involved in the implementation of company prevention and protection measures deriving from current regulations, a series of actions were taken in keeping with previous years aimed at ensuring the protection of all professionals that make use of the workplaces of Telecom Italia. The Compliance department involved different company departments in specific days referred to as Compliance Days , as well as in different cross-group training actions on SOX, 231 and Databreach Procedure issues. The competition compliance programme was launched in the second half of 2015, which will also give rise to a specific training course on the topic it will focus on from the end of 2015 and for the whole of 2016.

Finally, an online course on respect for Human Rights, a topic on which the Company has made a commitment to internal and external Stakeholders, was made available to all employees of BU Domestic; the same course, in the local language, will be extended to the employees of BU Brazil in 2016. Telecom confirmed its commitment to the cultural transformation process by launching training courses on Diversity topics: in 2015 around 50 managers discussed the topic of ageing and generational comparison.

In Brazil all new recruits are required to attend training courses on company-wide issues, such as ethics and sustainability. In 2015 as well, basic training and refresher courses were also carried out dedicated to Sales and Call Centre staff.

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Around 2.5 million hours of training were carried out in the Group in 2015. 89% of personnel participated in at least one training session. Summary data of the training provided by the Group is shown below, by professional category.

	Hours				
2015	Totals	Per head	Participation*	Participants	Coverage**
Total	2,498,571	37.94	479,209	58,628	89.0
Senior Managers	22,113	26.17	3,771	811	96.0
Middle Managers	107,240	22.41	16,046	3,946	82.5
Office Staff/Workers	2,369,218	39.33	459,392	53,871	89.4

(*) Shows the overall number of participation in training sessions, in the various forms provided (classroom, online, training on the job).

(**) Coverage refers to the percentage of participants compared to the total, i.e. the % of human resources who took part in at least one training session compared to the total number of human resources in each individual category (senior managers, middle managers, office workers).

Internal communication

The path taken towards a new internal communication strategy derives from the new reference context linked to the transformation of business models, technologies and consumer behaviours in TLCs. The conversion of the traditional channels to more innovative ways of favouring two-way communication inspired by web-centric logic and promoting the exchange of ideas, dialogue and discussion between members of the corporate community has continued. In this respect the intranet and the company portal represent fundamental tools as they reach everyone, provide information and implement formal and informal forms of listening. The specific communication objectives achieved in 2015 are listed below**:**

- communicate the strategy, in order to share the new Group vision and organic design which supports transformation also through the mobilization and involvement of middle management, which guides the process and engages people;

- organisational identity development, to give substance to the new identity system, in keeping with the renewed positioning and the Group Values, Leadership Model and Employee Value Proposition;

- support the implementation of the People Strategy, to meet the expectations of the Telecom Italia people and to enhance the skills capital, as well as to motivate the programmes and actions necessary for transformation towards future skills suited to the Company s business;

- engage people, in order to count on their energy, motivation and creativity, and to encourage positive telling and new styles of storytelling (positive teller, Archimedes project, Values contest);

- support the spreading of initiatives designed to satisfy people s attention/well-being requirements, for a more inclusive and efficient workplace, in line with digital transformation, to promote a work-life balance.

Innovative communication initiatives such as the cascade events system, which monitors the participation, satisfaction, contributions and qualitative results of the meetings planned by the system, have been added alongside the more traditional forms of relationships that in any case continue to be important.

Below is a list of the main traditional and other communication activities carried out during the year:

- the Management Meeting of 25 March, targeted at the whole company, has marked the start of an intense programme of the dissemination and communication of the company strategies in order to promote greater awareness of the Business Plan: through local meetings around 28,000 people were involved in the presentation of the 2015-2017 Business Plan;

- following the Management Meeting, a number of instant events were organised in the company s main offices by the team of Positive Tellers, the company s selected narrators trained in using the most innovative visual and social network education techniques to disseminate the main business content, and the campaign to communicate the Company s values was continued. In 2015 there were 300 positive tellers who, through 100 instant events held in 31 locations, involved 4,000 colleagues;

- between April and June, the Departments involved all their people in meetings led by departmental managers to share ways of implementing the main themes of the Business Plan in their professional context and realising their commitment; 25 meeting were held, in 12 cities, many of which were reported on the intranet via the news, documents and video highlights;

a new Local Meetings format was launched in June, during which the company s Executive Directors and top management present strategies, plans and objectives to an audience of around 1,000 colleagues at each meeting. A celebration system has also been introduced to promote and highlight cases of business excellence. Between June and September 4 regional meetings were organized where the management met 4,000 colleagues in the 4 regional areas: Bologna, Milan, Rome and Naples;

the programme of road shows across Italy continues to disseminate the 2015-2017 People Strategy programme, formalised in a brochure containing illustrative diagrams and summarised data, published online and distributed to all the Group s employees;

on a weekly basis (from February 2014) the People Strategy roadshow illustrates the development process, with a focus on the progress made in the Workshops and the first achievements, to share knowledge about the programmes that concern people. In the same venues and on the same days as the PS road show, local presentations of the Technological Plan are also organised;

in May, August and November three Parli@mone events were organised and broadcast online in video-streaming to the whole company. In these, the company s Executive Directors continue their dialogue with people and present updates on the main economic data for the quarter, celebrate results achieved and positive energy, encouraging improvement;

in 2014 the ninth edition of the climate survey was carried out in Italy and Brazil, involving all Group s people. The 2014 form included a specific section dedicated to identity. The first half of 2015 was dedicated to presenting the company departments with the main qualitative and quantitative KPIs emerging from the analysis. The departments have devised improvement plans, which are catalogued and put in a specific web intranet area;

the listening system has been boosted by focus groups: during the first half of 2015, over 300 of the Group s employees were involved. These were representative of the workforce as a whole in terms of their gender, geographical presence and organisation.

Brazil

In Brazil, numerous internal communication initiatives were taken in order to promote integration between people in the workplace, bring them into line with the company s strategic objectives and improve psychological and physical well-being. For example, the *Diversidade Tim* campaign aimed to promote diversity and proper, prejudice-free integration, whilst the *Campanha de segurança* disseminated the key notions of health and safety in the workplace within the Company.

Moreover, two new listening initiatives have been launched, *Fale com People Value* and *Focus Groups*, in order to improve dialogue between the Company and people, understand the expectations of the latter and improve their physical and mental well-being.

Health and Safety

Telecom Italia S.p.A.

During 2015, action regarding health and safety at work was mainly concerned with particular areas of assessment and preventive actions concerning specific professionals in the company s organisation. Constant monitoring in this area led to the release in May 2015 of a new version of the Risk Assessment Document, which reflects the changes made in the previous period.

With regard to risk assessment, particular attention was paid to work-related stress; in February 2015, the third preliminary assessment was completed, conducted in accordance with the INAIL[1] method on the 16 Uniform Groups of workers into which the company s people were split. The outcome of the risk assessment was that work-related stress was found to be insignificant

The path undertaken was appreciated by sector experts and institutions on a national and international level. Telecom Italia has been one of the partner companies of the 2014-2015 Healthy Workplaces Manage Stress campaign promoted by the European Agency for Health and Safety at Work. The partnership meant becoming part of a network of businesses that have made available and pooled their experiences and projects thereby helping to create greater awareness of the topic. The campaign officially ended in November 2015.

[1] Italian national institute for insurance covering accidents at work.

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A noteworthy project for 2015, in the context of instrumental measurements relating to the environment and safety at work, involves the purchase of 4 new mobile units allocated to local offices to ensure more detailed specialised support for the company s technical departments, creating local and central roving laboratories to make interventions by the HSE department more effective, and to promote Telecom Italia s focus on prevention and protecting the safety of its personnel and the community by participating in exhibitions as well as cultural and information events.

The Company continued its safety training for all company staff with different programmes based on the risks to which workers are exposed.

Also launched, as they are every year, were the safe driving courses for staff who use company cars.

With a view to promoting the safety culture in all contexts, even the most operative ones, encouraging debate and collecting suggestions for improvement, 46 meetings were held in 2015, called Safety Moments where technical experts and managers, in the presence of the HSE department, addressed topics such as accidents, health monitoring, equipment and PPE (Personal Protective Equipment); the discussion provided some helpful insights which will lead to the definition of improvement actions over the course of 2016.

The benchmarking activities promoted by Telecom Italia with the involvement of the main companies of the Italian networks (Enel, Poste Italiane, Ferrovie dello Stato, Terna, Anas, Snam, Autostrade per l Italia, Vodafone, etc.) continued, with regular meetings to discuss matters of health and safety and workshops, organised on a rotation basis by each company, with the participation of sector experts and institutional entities. The meetings and workshops aim to share the best practices adopted by the companies adhering to the working party and identify shared solutions to problems common to the networked companies.

As part of the activities promoted by INAIL and by the ELIS consortium[1], aimed at carrying out practical actions to encourage the dissemination of a security in the workplace culture, Telecom Italia was an active participant at the working discussions that saw two guidelines issued on managing the risk of road traffic accidents with the aim of creating a useful tool for assessing the risks and identifying the necessary prevention and protection measures. The same discussions also identified the guidelines and procedural requirements for managing the supply chain with particular reference to the selection methods, inclusion in registers, as well as the monitoring and evaluation of performances.

With regard to activities intended to raise awareness of health and safety issues in the supply chain as well, periodic audits of the main suppliers continued. In 2015, audits were conducted of all the fixed Network companies, the results of which contribute to determining the vendor rating. Audits were also conducted on major companies operating nationwide in the field of infrastructure maintenance, some mobile Network companies and a sample of additional suppliers of materials and products.

In 2015 two technical meetings were organised (April and June) involving all the fixed Network companies to discuss specific aspects of safety associated with contracted activities.

Brazil

At TIM Brasil, all newly hired employees receive training on health and safety in the Company. Controls are also regularly run to identify the risks and related control measures, the results of which are given in the document entitled Environmental Risk Prevention Programme . This document, which is prepared for each TIM site, is updated once a year, as established by the law.

Each year, the Internal Accident Prevention Week is held, during which employees are informed on the risks relating to the workplace and the related control measures.

TIM Brasil sites with more than 50 employees set up internal committees for the prevention of accidents at work (Cipas). There are 11 of these committees across the country. These committees are made up of employees, 50% of whom are elected by employees in roles of responsibility and the remaining 50% by employees without roles of responsibility. In company sites with fewer than 50 employees, one employee is specifically trained to follow these activities. In TIM Brasil 27 people are involved in prevention activities.

[1] A non-profit limited liability consortium company that supports the ELIS Manifesto, founded on 9 April 1992 by STET, Italcementi, Ericsson and Cedel - educational social cooperative ELIS and that has expanded over the years until reaching the current composition.

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Industrial relations

Telecom Italia S.p.A.

The Telecom Italia S.p.A. system of industrial relations is based on participation, which is seen as a value to be pursued in any discussion, not only in negotiations. The year 2015 featured several discussion and information sessions with union representatives in accordance with the established national and local industrial relations structure.

The 2016-2018 Business Plan focuses on industrial development and on strengthening the pursuit of technological leadership in the domestic market by increasing investments and building new technology infrastructure networks; important investments in the most strategic sectors for the future business of Telecom Italia, in order to ensure the necessary levels of competitiveness and efficiency. Providing the country with a modern, next generation network structure is one of the main goals we have set ourselves in order to deliver fibre optic technology to 75% and a 4G mobile network to 95% of the population by 2017. Implementing the Plan also requires a professional remix to renew the portfolio of skills available and, wherever possible, ensure that high value activities are carried out internally. In discussions held on aspects connected with the employment-related effects, the parties explored every possible solution to identify socially non-traumatic instruments that would be economically sustainable for the people working in the Company. In this respect, an agreement was reached in September 2015 that established a course for implementing the Plan aimed at achieving operational efficiency while safeguarding jobs.

The instruments identified, which were subsequently the subject of implementation agreements, are:

- solidarity contracts for a period of two years with a commitment to extend it for a further twelve months, in order to allow redundancies to be minimised over the three-year period, particularly through early and voluntary retirement using the other legal tools identified.

- support for early retirement using the voluntary redundancy tool;

- recourse to article 4 of the Fornero law, which allows older workers to bring forward their retirement by immediately receiving an amount equal to the pension accrued until that date. The Company will continue to pay social security contributions as well until the actual retirement age is reached;

- professional retraining, in order to allow workers currently employed in areas where efficiency needs to be improved to retrain in order to perform more valuable activities providing medium to long term stability of employment.

In order to lessen the financial hardship caused by the reduction in working hours under the solidarity contracts, which is only partly offset by the Inps contribution, the Company has decided to provide company loans at subsidised rates for employees who specifically request them.[1] The ultimate purpose of the operation is to ensure stability of employment at Telecom Italia and therefore protect jobs and improve competitiveness. The agreement also provides for the Company to pay the workers covered by solidarity contracts a one-off sum as a bonus at the end of the solidarity suspension if the overall implementation of the Plan has been positive and its objectives have been achieved.

Particularly intensive discussions continued with executive employee representatives, allowing socially sustainable instruments to be identified, in addition to the ones normally available in the Company, to assist with the necessary right-sizing, ensuring it is not traumatic and is able to reconcile staff turnover administration and management remix requirements.

In this respect, an important agreement was signed with executive representatives that provides for the voluntary departure of a maximum 150 executives who fulfil legal requirements. As a result, executives will be able to benefit from the mutually agreed termination of their employment contract if they fulfil the minimum requirements for retirement or early retirement within four years of the termination, with the company paying out a benefit equal to the pension to which the workers would be entitled based on existing rules and continuing to pay INPS the contribution until the minimum requirements for a pension are fulfilled.

In full compliance with current legal provisions, Telecom Italia S.p.A. carried out the procedures required with the relevant union representatives regarding two separate corporate transactions, both

[1] Official ECB refinancing rate currently at 0.05%.

successfully completed with an agreement between the Parties. In particular, the Telecom Italia Spa business unit was transferred from the Tower department to Società Infrastrutture Wireless Italiane S.p.A. (INWIT). This initiative fulfilled the objective of establishing an independent radio network infrastructure operator who can develop and enhance the towers business involving various types of electronic communication service operators and ICT players. As part of the procedure, specific agreements were signed on maintaining the salary levels and contractual terms and conditions applicable to the employees affected by the transfer.

Discussions between the Company and the unions were similarily positive aimed at completing the procedure for the merger by incorporation of Telecom Italia Media S.p.A. into Telecom Italia S.p.A.. This operation is intended to rationalise and simplify the Group s structure and to ensure a more efficient management of the process of enhancing Persidera S.p.A., also by seizing medium to long term opportunities.

A complex and fruitful series of discussions was held between the Company and the unions on the scope of Telecom Italia s involvement in EXPO 2015, as its Official Global Partner, and the associated need to oversee the event as effectively as possible.

In this context, an agreement was signed with the unions that governed Telecom Italia s oversight and support operating model for EXPO and all the associated aspects, including working hours, shifts and availability of Company staff who contributed to this event.

Brazil

Meetings were held to discuss the 2015-2016 amendments to collective agreement ACT 2014/2016. They began in September 2015 and ended in December, when the amendments were approved unanimously across the country. The Company held five meetings with the two national Federations (FENATTEL and FITTEL), which together represent the country s 27 trade unions. The negotiations related to financial aspects, including salaries increases and benefits. With regard to health care for children, the age limit for insurance was raised from 6 years up to a maximum of 7 years. Finally, the 28th, 29th and 30th of December were recognised as holidays.

Remuneration policy

The Group remuneration policy is established in such a way as to guarantee the necessary levels of competitiveness of the company on the employment market. Competitiveness translates into supporting the strategic objectives, pursuing sustainability of results in the long-term and striking a correct balance between the unitary needs of the Group and the differentiation of the various reference markets. What follows is a remuneration structure that by way of priority seeks to guarantee a correct balance of the fixed and variable components and the short and long-term aspects, alongside benefit systems and other instruments such as the Broad-Based Share Ownership Plan.

More specifically, the fixed component reflects the breadth and strategic nature of the role performed, measured against the market, and appraises the distinctive subjective characteristics and strategic skills of the employee. The short term variable remuneration (MBO) on the other hand aims to establish a transparent link between pay and the degree of fulfilment of annual targets. To this end, the targets are fixed according to qualitative and quantitative indicators that represent and are consistent with the strategic priorities and business plan, measured according to pre-established and objective criteria. Following on from 2014, the gate mechanism was confirmed for 2015 as the threshold applied only to the company s targets: if the gate target is not achieved, this mechanism prevents the bonus associated with the company s other targets from being accrued.

Unlike in 2014, each beneficiary of the MBO will be set a target with a weight of 20% based on the overall result of the assessment made through the new Performance Management system.

The long-term variable component aimed at achieving consistency between the interests of management and those of shareholders, by sharing in the business risk, with positive effects expected in terms of growth in the value of the company s shares. To this end, on 26 June 2014 the 2014-2016 Stock Option Plan was launched, involving the Chief Executive Officer, the Top Management and a selected number of other managers.

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In 2015, the implementation of Total Rewarding principles is confirmed and extended for the purpose of allow the flexible use of multiple instruments, which are no longer only monetary but include welfare, training, professional and development paths. The 2015 remuneration policy therefore intends to consolidate the process that began in 2014, making flexible use of five pillars, the first two of a financial nature, the remaining ones associated with a broader system of rewards: salary increases, bonuses, cars, job levels and training. Finally, possible instruments of the remuneration policy include the Broad-Based Share Ownership Plan or PAD (*Piano di Azionariato Diffuso*), a system for sharing in the risks and profits of the company, aimed at supporting employee motivation and reinforcing a sense of belonging. In June 2014, the company launched a new PAD under which all permanent employees of Telecom Italia S.p.A and its subsidiaries with registered office in Italy could buy shares with a 10% discount on the market price. In August 2015, one year after allocation, if ownership of the shares had been retained and the owner remained in employment, one free share (bonus share) was awarded for every three shares subscribed.

FONDAZIONE TELECOM ITALIA COMMITMENT

The mission of the Fondazione Telecom Italia (FTI) is to promote the culture of digital change and innovation, promoting integration, communication, economic and social growth.

FTI can operate, in Italy and abroad, by the methods and with the tools that are considered appropriate in each case for it to achieve its statutory purposes.

In accordance with this mission, four areas of intervention have been identified:

- Education: innovation in teaching and education, promoting initiatives aimed at updating the technology in Italian schools and introducing radical innovations in educational methods and tools.

- Innovation culture: becoming a reference point for innovation culture through an annual international conference, two university lectures and research publications on topics related to business and the history of innovation.

- Social empowerment: promoting the processes of change taking place in society through new technologies for social enterprises, to help them do good well .

- Historic and artistic heritage: contributing to protecting a world-famous heritage, allowing it to be enjoyed, particularly by innovative means, to make our country ever more competitive.

In the area of education three important projects were launched: Curriculum Mapping , I linguaggi della contemporaneità [Contemporary languages] and MirRobot .

The Curriculum Mapping project involves the creation of a platform to map curricula: it is a useful tool to facilitate the sharing of programmes between teachers of the same subject and between schools in the same education network, their supervision by head teachers, the orderly and integrated use of digital educational content by students. Mapping the curriculum means making the school *curriculum* and its component parts intelligible, shareable and transparent.

The I linguaggi della contemporaneità [Contemporary languages] project is intended to reinvigorate and update the teaching of contemporary history in secondary schools, moving beyond the combination of text book and classroom lesson to integrate narrative strategies drawn from sources including television, cinema, theatre, photography and literature. The 15 classes involved in the project produced a multimedia proposal connected with a specific modern conflict, making the most of the opportunities for interaction and complementarity offered by a digital social platform.

The MirRobot project consists of equipping the ITS (Biomedical Secondary School) of Mirandola, a city that was destroyed by the 2012 earthquake, with an automation and robotics laboratory in the biomedical sector, to offer students the opportunity to train in a growing technological sector and develop specific skills that are useful to their inclusion in the world of work. The laboratory organises robotics lessons and practice for ITS course participants. It will be useful for the ongoing training of company technicians and will be available to local students to introduce them to the world of technological innovation.

2015 also marked the third year of the TRIS project, which envisages the use of new technologies for educational inclusion to the benefit of students unable to attend school normally. The innovative strength of the project is that it not only helps disadvantaged students but is also concerned with the social networks that surround them. For students, specific attention is paid to welcoming them, to including them fully in the social life of the class and in the strictly educational aspects by involving them in lessons and collaborative activities with friends, both in and outside school.

The following were launched in the area of social empowerment:

- BeeApp the project against waste and hunger, run by Banco Alimentare with FTI. This is a smart phone app dedicated to food companies, allowing them to find out to whom they can send food that is no longer saleable but still edible.

- DoLine the first app connected with a Web platform that will allow medicines to be donated directly from your PC, smart phone or tablet, using a credit card, to people who can t afford to buy them to treat themselves, thus contributing to the fight against health poverty.

Finally, two Calls for Ideas were held which received over 700 project proposals.

FTI also looks within the founding company, with initiatives that promote the volunteering spirit of Telecom Italia Group employees actively engaged in social work with non-profit organisations. In 2015, the Foundation also confirmed a corporate volunteering initiative involving many employees (known as angels) from all over Italy who passionately and enthusiastically support the Foundation in its activities. Furthermore, the second Fondazione #Italiax10 event was held, with the involvement of people from the Group: each employee was able to put forward a project involving a voluntary sector organisation.

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TELECOM ITALIA GROUP CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

Assets

(millions of euros)		*note*	12/31/2015	*of which related parties*	12/31/2014	*of which related parties*
Non-current assets						
Intangible assets						
Goodwill		4)	29,383		29,943	
Intangible assets with a finite useful life		5)	6,480		6,827	
			35,863		36,770	
Tangible assets		6)				
Property, plant and equipment owned			12,659		12,544	
Assets held under finance leases			2,208		843	
			14,867		13,387	
Other non-current assets						
Investments in associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method		7)	41		36	
Other investments		7)	45		43	
Non-current financial assets		8)	2,989	*549*	2,445	*374*
Miscellaneous receivables and other non-current assets		9)	1,744		1,571	
Deferred tax assets		10)	853		1,118	
			5,672		5,213	
Total Non-current assets	(a)		56,402		55,370	
Current assets						
Inventories		11)	254		313	
Trade and miscellaneous receivables and other current assets		12)	5,110	*137*	5,615	*152*

Current income tax receivables		10)	163		101	
Current financial assets		8)				
Securities other than investments, financial receivables and other current financial assets			*1,840*	*63*	*1,611*	*66*
Cash and cash equivalents			*3,559*	*72*	*4,812*	*174*
			5,399	*135*	6,423	*240*
Current assets sub-total			10,926		12,452	
Discontinued operations/Non-current assets held for sale		13)				
of a financial nature			227		165	
of a non-financial nature			3,677	*23*	3,564	*19*
			3,904		3,729	
Total Current assets	(b)		14,830		16,181	
Total Assets	(a+b)		71,232		71,551	

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Equity and Liabilities

(millions of euros)		*note*	12/31/2015	*of which related parties*	12/31/2014	*of which related parties*
Equity		14)				
Share capital issued			10,740		10,723	
less: Treasury shares			(90)		(89)	
Share capital			10,650		10,634	
Additional Paid-in capital			1,731		1,725	
Other reserves and retained earnings (accumulated losses), including profit (loss) for the year			5,229		5,786	
Equity attributable to owners of the Parent			17,610		18,145	
Non-controlling interests			3,723		3,554	
Total Equity	(c)		21,333		21,699	
Non-current liabilities						
Non-current financial liabilities		15)	30,518	*937*	32,325	*469*
Employee benefits		20)	1,420		1,056	
Deferred tax liabilities		10)	323		438	
Provisions		21)	551		720	
Miscellaneous payables and other non-current liabilities		22)	1,110		697	*1*
Total Non-current liabilities	(d)		33,922		35,236	
Current liabilities						
Current financial liabilities		15)	6,224	*168*	4,686	*107*
Trade and miscellaneous payables and other current liabilities		23)	7,762	*217*	8,376	*213*
Current income tax payables		10)	110		36	

Current liabilities sub-total			14,096		13,098	
Liabilities directly associated with Discontinued operations/Non-current assets held for sale		13)				
of a financial nature			348		43	
of a non-financial nature			1,533	*16*	1,475	*16*
			1,881		1,518	
Total Current Liabilities	(e)		15,977		14,616	
Total Liabilities	(f=d+e)		49,899		49,852	
Total Equity and Liabilities	(c+f)		71,232		71,551	

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SEPARATE CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENTS

(millions of euros)	*note*	Year 2015	*of which related parties*	Year 2014	*of which related parties*
Revenues	25)	19,718	*424*	21,573	*544*
Other income	26)	287	*1*	401	*10*
Total operating revenues and other income		20,005		21,974	
Acquisition of goods and services	27)	(8,533)	*(251)*	(9,430)	*(352)*
Employee benefits expenses	28)	(3,589)	*(103)*	(3,119)	*(107)*
Other operating expenses	29)	(1,491)	*(1)*	(1,175)	*(1)*
Change in inventories		(44)		(52)	
Internally generated assets	30)	656		588	
Operating profit before depreciation and amortization, capital gains (losses) and impairment reversals (losses) on non-current assets (EBITDA)		7,004		8,786	
of which: impact of non-recurring items	41)	*(1,076)*		72	
Depreciation and amortization	31)	(4,135)		(4,284)	
Gains/(losses) on disposals of non-current assets	32)	336		29	
Impairment reversals (losses) on non-current assets	33)	(244)		(1)	
Operating profit (loss) (EBIT)		2,961		4,530	
of which: impact of non-recurring items	41)	*(990)*		110	
Share of profits (losses) of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	7)	1		(5)	
Other income (expenses) from investments	34)	10	*(4)*	16	
Finance income	35)	2,756	*123*	2,400	*102*
Finance expenses	35)	(5,281)	*(97)*	(4,594)	*(159)*

Profit (loss) before tax from continuing operations		447		2,347	
of which: impact of non-recurring items	41)	*(1,011)*		123	
Income tax expense	10)	(401)		(928)	
Profit (loss) from continuing operations		46		1,419	
Profit (loss) from Discontinued operations/Non-current assets held for sale	13)	611	*64*	541	*70*
Profit (loss) for the year	36)	657		1,960	
of which: impact of non-recurring items	41)	*(774)*		107	
Attributable to:					
Owners of the Parent		(72)		1,350	
Non-controlling interests		729		610	

(euros)		Year 2015	Year 2014
Earnings per share:			
Basic and Diluted Earnings Per Share (EPS)	37)		
Ordinary Share		0.00	0.06
Savings Share		0.00	0.07
of which:			
from Continuing operations attributable to Owners of the Parent			
Ordinary Share		(0.01)	0.06
Savings Share		(0.01)	0.07

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Note 14

(millions of euros)		Year 2015	Year 2014
Profit (loss) for the year	(a)	657	1,960
Other components of the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income			
Other components that subsequently will not be reclassified in the Separate Consolidated Income Statements			
Remeasurements of employee defined benefit plans (IAS 19):			
Actuarial gains (losses)		16	(209)
Income tax effect		(7)	53
	(b)	9	(156)
Share of other profits (losses) of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method:			
Profit (loss)			
Income tax effect			
	(c)		
Total other components that subsequently will not be reclassified in the Separate Consolidated Income Statements	(d=b+c)	9	(156)
Other components that subsequently will be reclassified in the Separate Consolidated Income Statements			
Available-for-sale financial assets:			
Profit (loss) from fair value adjustments		(4)	74
Loss (profit) transferred to the Separate Consolidated Income Statements		(57)	(23)
Income tax effect		18	(15)
	(e)	(43)	36
Hedging instruments:			
Profit (loss) from fair value adjustments		1,536	767
Loss (profit) transferred to the Separate Consolidated Income Statements		(983)	(871)

Income tax effect		(165)	28
	(f)	388	(76)
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations:			
Profit (loss) on translating foreign operations		(2,155)	(225)
Loss (profit) on translating foreign operations transferred to the Separate Consolidated Income Statements		(1)	
Income tax effect			
	(g)	(2,156)	(225)
Share of other profits (losses) of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method:			
Profit (loss)			
Loss (profit) transferred to the Separate Consolidated Income Statements			
Income tax effect			
	(h)		
Total other components that subsequently will be reclassified to the Separate Consolidated Income Statements	(i=e+f+g+h)	(1,811)	(265)
Total other components of the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income	(k=d+i)	(1,802)	(421)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year	(a+k)	(1,145)	1,539
Attributable to:			
Owners of the Parent		(827)	1,123
Non-controlling interests		(318)	416

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Changes from January 1, 2014 to December 31, 2014

	Equity attributable to owners of the Parent										
(millions of euros)	Share capital	Additional Paid-in capital	Reserve for available-for-sale financial assets	Reserve for cash flow hedges	Reserve for exchange differences on translating foreign operations	Reserve for remeasurements of employee defined benefit plans (IAS 19)	Share of other profits (losses) of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	Other reserves and retained earnings (accumulated losses), including profit (loss) for the year	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
Balance at December 31, 2013	10,604	1,704	39	(561)	(377)	132		5,520	17,061	3,125	20,186
Changes in equity during the year:											
Dividends approved								(166)	(166)	(177)	(343)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year			36	(76)	(31)	(156)		1,350	1,123	416	1,539
Effect of Rete A acquisition										40	40
Effect of equity transactions of the Sofora Telecom Argentina group					58			10	68	92	160
Issue of equity instruments	30	21						13	64		64
Other changes						(72)		67	(5)	58	53
	10,634	1,725	75	(637)	(350)	(96)		6,794	18,145	3,554	21,699

Balance at
December 31, 2014

Changes from January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015 Note 14

	Equity attributable to owners of the Parent										
(millions of euros)	Share capital	Additional Paid-in capital	Reserve for available-for-sale financial assets	Reserve for cash flow hedges	Reserve for exchange differences on translating foreign operations	Reserve for remeasurements of employee defined benefit plans (IAS 19)	Share of other profits (losses) of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	Other reserves and retained earnings (accumulated losses), including profit (loss) for the year	Total	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
Balance at December 31, 2014	10,634	1,725	75	(637)	(350)	(96)		6,794	18,145	3,554	21,699
Changes in equity during the year:											
Dividends approved								(166)	(166)	(125)	(291)
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year			(43)	388	(1,109)	9		(72)	(827)	(318)	(1,145)
INWIT - effect of sale of the non-controlling interest								279	279	560	839
Merger of Telecom Italia Media S.p.A. with Telecom Italia S.p.A..	7	6						(39)	(26)	17	(9)
Convertible bond issue maturing 2022 - equity component								186	186		186
Issue of equity instruments	9							1	10		10

Other changes							9	9	35	44
Balance at December 31, 2015	10,650	1,731	32	(249)	(1,459)	(87)	6,992	17,610	3,723	21,333

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(millions of euros)	note	Year 2015	Year 2014
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Profit (loss) from continuing operations		46	1,419
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortization		4,135	4,284
Impairment losses (reversals) on non-current assets (including investments)		253	13
Net change in deferred tax assets and liabilities		(45)	187
Losses (gains) realized on disposals of non-current assets (including investments)		(343)	(29)
Share of losses (profits) of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method		(1)	5
Change in employee benefits		389	(59)
Change in inventories		56	55
Change in trade receivables and net amounts due from customers on construction contracts		410	(125)
Change in trade payables		(483)	(325)
Net change in current income tax receivables/payables		4	355
Net change in miscellaneous receivables/payables and other assets/liabilities		649	(583)
Cash flows from (used in) operating activities	(a)	5,070	5,197
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Purchase of intangible assets	5)	*(1,959)*	*(2,422)*
Purchase of tangible assets	6)	*(4,761)*	*(2,562)*
Total purchase of intangible and tangible assets on an accrual basis (*)		(6,720)	(4,984)
Change in amounts due for purchases of intangible and tangible assets		*1,294*	*325*

Total purchase of intangible and tangible assets on a cash basis			(5,426)	(4,659)
Acquisition of control in subsidiaries or other businesses, net of cash acquired			(5)	(9)
Acquisitions/disposals of other investments			(36)	(2)
Change in financial receivables and other financial assets			(635)	(1,118)
Proceeds from sale that result in a loss of control of subsidiaries or other businesses, net of cash disposed of				
Proceeds from sale/repayment of intangible, tangible and other non-current assets			717	78
Cash flows from (used in) investing activities	(b)		(5,385)	(5,710)
Cash flows from financing activities:				
Change in current financial liabilities and other			408	1,305
Proceeds from non-current financial liabilities (including current portion)			5,054	4,377
Repayments of non-current financial liabilities (including current portion)			(7,191)	(5,877)
Share capital proceeds/reimbursements (including subsidiaries)			186	14
Dividends paid (*)			(204)	(252)
Changes in ownership interests in consolidated subsidiaries			845	160
Cash flows from (used in) financing activities	(c)		(902)	(273)
Cash flows from (used in) Discontinued operations/Non-current assets held for sale	(d)	13)	(19)	(499)
Aggregate cash flows	(e=a+b+c+d)		(1,236)	(1,285)
Net cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	(f)		4,910	6,296
Net foreign exchange differences on net cash and cash equivalents	(g)		(458)	(101)
Net cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	(h=e+f+g)		3,216	4,910

(*) of which related parties

Total purchase of intangible and tangible assets on an accrual basis	180	186
Dividends paid		

Telecom Italia Group

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

Additional Cash Flow Information

(millions of euros)	Year 2015	Year 2014
Income taxes (paid) received	(363)	(427)
Interest expense paid	(5,145)	(4,985)
Interest income received	3,632	3,301
Dividends received	3	5

Analysis of Net Cash and Cash Equivalents

(millions of euros)	Year 2015	Year 2014
Net cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year:		
Cash and cash equivalents - from continuing operations	4,812	5,744
Bank overdrafts repayable on demand from continuing operations	(19)	(64)
Cash and cash equivalents - from Discontinued operations/Non-current assets held for sale	117	616
Bank overdrafts repayable on demand from Discontinued operations/Non-current assets held for sale		
	4,910	6,296
Net cash and cash equivalents at end of the year:		
Cash and cash equivalents - from continuing operations	3,559	4,812
Bank overdrafts repayable on demand from continuing operations	(441)	(19)
Cash and cash equivalents - from Discontinued operations/Non-current assets held for sale	98	117
Bank overdrafts repayable on demand from Discontinued operations/Non-current assets held for sale		
	3,216	4,910

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NOTE 1

FORM, CONTENT AND OTHER GENERAL INFORMATION

FORM AND CONTENT

Telecom Italia S.p.A. (the Parent) and its subsidiaries form the Telecom Italia Group or the Group . Telecom Italia is a joint-stock company (S.p.A.) organized under the laws of the Republic of Italy. The registered offices of the Parent, Telecom Italia, are located in Milan, Italy at Via Gaetano Negri 1. The duration of Telecom Italia S.p.A., as stated in the company s bylaws, extends until December 31, 2100.

The Telecom Italia Group operates mainly in Europe, the Mediterranean Basin and South America.

The Group is engaged principally in the communications sector and, particularly, the fixed and mobile national and international telecommunications sector.

The Telecom Italia Group consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2015 have been prepared on a going concern basis (for further details see Note Accounting policies) and in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (designated as IFRS), as well as the laws and regulations in force in Italy (particularly the measures enacted implementing art. 9 of Legislative Decree 38 of February 28, 2005).

In 2015, the Group has applied the accounting policies on a basis consistent with those of the previous years, except for the new standards and interpretations adopted since January 1, 2015 and described below.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, except for available-for-sale financial assets, financial assets held for trading and derivative financial instruments which have been measured at fair value. The carrying amounts of hedged assets and liabilities have been adjusted to reflect the changes in fair value of the hedged risks (fair value hedge).

In accordance with IAS 1 (*Presentation of Financial Statements*) comparative information included in the consolidated financial statements is, unless otherwise indicated, that of the preceding years.

The Telecom Italia Group consolidated financial statements are expressed in euro (rounded to the nearest million, unless otherwise indicated).

Publication of the Telecom Italia Group consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2015 was approved by resolution of the Board of Directors meeting held on March 17, 2016.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FORMATS

The financial statement formats adopted are consistent with those indicated in IAS 1. In particular:

- the consolidated statement of financial position has been prepared by classifying assets and liabilities according to the current and non-current criterion;

- the separate consolidated income statement has been prepared by classifying operating expenses by nature of expense as this form of presentation is considered more appropriate and representative of the specific business of the Group, conforms to internal reporting and is in line with Telecom Italia Group s industrial sector.

In addition to EBIT or Operating profit (loss), the separate consolidated income statement includes the alternative performance measure of EBITDA or Operating profit (loss) before depreciation and amortization, Capital gains (losses) and Impairment reversals (losses) on non-current assets.

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In particular, besides EBIT, EBITDA is used by Telecom Italia as the financial target in internal presentations (business plans) and in external presentations (to analysts and investors). It represents a useful unit of measurement for the evaluation of the operating performance of the Group (as a whole and at the Business Unit level). EBIT and EBITDA are calculated as follows:

Profit (loss) before tax from continuing operations

+ Finance expenses

- Finance income

+/- Other expenses (income) from investments

+/- Share of losses (profits) of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method

EBIT - Operating profit (loss)

+/- Impairment losses (reversals) on non-current assets

+/- Losses (gains) on disposals of non-current assets

+ Depreciation and amortization

EBITDA - Operating profit (loss) before depreciation and amortization, Capital gains (losses) and Impairment reversals (losses) on non-current assets

the consolidated statement of comprehensive income includes the profit or loss for the year as shown in the separate consolidated income statement and all other non-owner changes in equity;

the consolidated statement of cash flows has been prepared by presenting cash flows from operating activities according to the indirect method , as permitted by IAS 7 (*Statement of Cash Flows*).

Furthermore, as required by Consob Resolution 15519 of July 27, 2006, in the consolidated income statement, income and expenses relating to transactions which by nature do not occur during normal operation (non-recurring transactions) have been specifically identified and their impacts on the main intermediate levels have been shown separately, when they are significant. Specifically, non-recurring income/(expenses) include, for instance: income/expenses arising from the sale of properties, plant and equipment, business segments and investments; expenses stemming from company reorganization and streamlining processes and projects, also in connection with corporate transactions (mergers, spin-offs, etc.); expenses resulting from litigation and regulatory fines and related liabilities; other provisions and related reversals; and costs for the settlement of disputes; and impairment losses on goodwill and/or other intangible and tangible assets).

Also in reference to the above Consob resolution, the amounts of the balances or transactions with related parties have been shown separately in the consolidated financial statements.

SEGMENT REPORTING

An operating segment is a component of an entity:

- that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses (including revenues and expenses relating to transactions with other components of the same entity);
- whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the entity s chief operating decision maker to make decisions about resources (for the Telecom Italia Group, the Board of Directors of the Parent) to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance; and
- for which discrete financial information is available.

In particular, the operating segments of the Telecom Italia Group are organized according to geographic location (Domestic and Brazil) for the telecommunications business and according to the specific businesses for the other segments; also, your reminded that from the fourth quarter of 2013, the Sofora - Telecom Argentina group has been classified under discontinued operations.

The term operating segment is considered synonymous with Business Unit .

The operating segments of the Telecom Italia Group are as follows:

- Domestic: includes operations in Italy for voice and data services on fixed and mobile networks for final customers (retail) and other operators (wholesale), the operations of the Telecom Italia Sparkle group (International wholesale), the operations of Olivetti (products and services for Information Technology), as well as INWIT S.p.A. (a company operating in the electronic communications infrastructure business) and the units supporting the Domestic sector;

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Brazil: includes mobile (TIM Celular) and fixed (TIM Celular and Intelig) telecommunications operations in Brazil;

Media: through Persidera S.p.A. it operates in the management of Digital Multiplexes, as well as the provision of accessory services and digital signal broadcasting platforms to third parties;

Other Operations: include finance companies and other minor companies not strictly related to the core business of the Telecom Italia Group.

NOTE 2

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

GOING CONCERN

The consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2015 have been prepared on a going concern basis as there is the reasonable expectation that Telecom Italia will continue its operational activities in the foreseeable future (and in any event for a time horizon of at least twelve months).

In particular, the following factors have been taken into consideration:

- the main risks and uncertainties (that are for the most part of an external nature) to which the Group and the various activities of the Telecom Italia Group are exposed:
  - changes in the general macroeconomic situation in the Italian, European and South American markets (particularly the Brazilian market), as well as the volatility of financial markets in the Eurozone;
  - variations in business conditions, also related to competition;
  - changes to laws and regulations (price and rate variations);
  - outcomes of legal disputes and proceedings with regulatory authorities, competitors and other parties;
  - financial risks (interest rate and/or exchange rate trends, changes in the Group s credit rating by rating agencies);
- the optimal mix between risk capital and debt capital as well as the policy for the remuneration of risk capital, described in the paragraph Share capital information under the Note Equity ;
- the policy for financial risk management (market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk) described in the Note Financial risk management .

Based on these factors, the Management believes that, at the present time, there are no elements of uncertainty regarding the Group s ability to continue as a going concern.

PRINCIPLES OF CONSOLIDATION

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of all subsidiaries from the date control over such subsidiaries commences until the date that control ceases.

The statement of financial position date of all the subsidiaries financial statements coincides with that of the Parent.

Control exists when the Parent has all the following:

- power over the investee, which includes the ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee, i.e. the activities that significantly affect the investee s returns;
- exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee;
- the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of the investor s returns.

Telecom Italia assesses whether it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes in one or more of the three control elements.

In the preparation of the consolidated financial statements, assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of the consolidated companies are consolidated on a line-by-line basis and non-controlling interests in equity and in the profit (loss) for the year are disclosed separately under appropriate items, respectively, in the consolidated statement of financial position, in the separate consolidated income statement and in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

Under IFRS 10 (*Consolidated financial statements*), the total comprehensive loss (including the profit or loss for the year) is attributed to the owners of the parent and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

All intragroup balances and transactions and any gains and losses arising from intragroup transactions are eliminated in consolidation.

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The carrying amount of the investment in each subsidiary is eliminated against the corresponding share of equity in each subsidiary, after adjustment, if any, to fair value at the acquisition date of control. At that date, goodwill is recorded as an intangible asset, as described below, whereas any gain from a bargain purchase or negative goodwill is recognized in the separate consolidated income statement.

Assets and liabilities of foreign consolidated subsidiaries expressed in currencies other than euro are translated using the exchange rates in effect at the statement of financial position date (the current method); income and expenses are translated at the average exchange rates for the year. Exchange differences resulting from the application of this method are classified as equity until the entire disposal of the investment or upon loss of control of the foreign subsidiary. Upon partial disposal, without losing control, the proportionate share of the cumulative amount of exchange differences related to the disposed interest is recognized in non-controlling interests. The cash flows of foreign consolidated subsidiaries expressed in currencies other than Euro included in the consolidated statement of cash flows are translated into Euro at the average exchange rates for the year.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising from the allocation of the purchase price of a foreign entity are recorded in the relevant foreign currency and are translated using the year-end exchange rate.

Under IFRS 10, changes in a parent s ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss or acquisition of control are accounted for as equity transactions. In such circumstances the carrying amounts of the controlling and non-controlling interests shall be adjusted to reflect the changes in their relative interests in the subsidiary. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received shall be recognized directly in equity and attributed to the owners of the Parent.

Under IFRS 10, the parent company in case of loss of control of a subsidiary:

- derecognizes:
  - the assets (including any goodwill) and the liabilities;
  - the carrying amount of any non-controlling interests;
- recognizes:
  - the fair value of the consideration received, if any, from the transaction;
  - any investment retained in the former subsidiary at its fair value at the date when control is lost;
  - any gain or loss, resulting from the transaction, in the separate consolidated income statement;

the reclassification to the separate consolidated income statement, of the amounts previously recognized in other comprehensive income in relation to the subsidiary.

In the consolidated financial statements, investments in associates and joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method, as provided, respectively, by IAS 28 (*Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*) and IFRS 11 (*Joint Arrangements*).

Associates are enterprises in which the Group holds at least 20% of the voting rights or exercises significant influence, but no control or joint control over the financial and operating policies.

A joint venture is a joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the arrangement.

Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.

Associates and joint ventures are included in the consolidated financial statements from the date that significant influence or joint control commences until the date such significant influence or joint control ceases.

Under the equity method, on initial recognition the investment in an associate or a joint venture is recognized at cost, and the carrying amount is increased or decreased to recognize the investor s share of the profit or loss of the investee after the date of acquisition. The investor s share of the investee s profit or loss is recognized in the investor s income statement. Dividends received from an investee reduce the carrying amount of the investment.

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Adjustments to the carrying amount may also be necessary for changes in the investee s other comprehensive income (i.e. those arising from foreign exchange translation differences). The investor s share of those changes is recognized in the investor s other comprehensive income.

If an investor s share of losses of an associate or a joint venture equals or exceeds its interest in the associate or joint venture, the investor discontinues recognizing its share of further losses. After the investor s interest is reduced to zero, additional losses are provided for, and a liability is recognized, only to the extent that the investor has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate or joint venture. If the associate or joint venture subsequently reports profits, the investor resumes recognizing its share of those profits only after its share of the profits equals the share of losses not recognized.

Gains and losses resulting from upstream and downstream transactions between an investor (including its consolidated subsidiaries) and its associate or joint venture are recognized in the investor s financial statements only to the extent of unrelated investors interests in the associate or joint venture.

Gains and losses arising from transactions with associates or joint ventures are eliminated to the extent of the Group s interest in those entities.

INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Goodwill

Under IFRS 3 (*Business Combinations*), goodwill is recognized as of the date of acquisition of control and measured as the excess of (a) over (b) below:

a) the aggregate of:

- the consideration transferred (measured in accordance with IFRS 3; it is generally recognized on the basis of the acquisition date fair value);
- the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree measured at the non-controlling interest s proportionate share of the acquiree s identifiable net assets at the acquisition date fair value;
- in a business combination achieved in stages, the acquisition date fair value of the acquirer s previously held equity interest in the acquiree;

b) the acquisition date fair value of the identifiable assets acquired net of the identifiable liabilities assumed measured at the acquisition date of control.

IFRS 3 requires, inter alia, the following:

- incidental costs incurred in connection with a business combination are charged to the separate consolidated income statement;
- in a business combination achieved in stages, the acquirer shall remeasure its previously held equity interest in the acquiree at its fair value at the acquisition date of control and recognize the resulting gain or loss, if any, in the separate consolidated income statement.

Goodwill is classified in the statement of financial position as an intangible asset with an indefinite useful life.

Goodwill initially recorded is subsequently reduced only for impairment losses. Further details are provided in the accounting policy Impairment of tangible and intangible assets - Goodwill, reported below. In case of loss of control of a subsidiary, the relative amount of goodwill is taken into account in calculating the gain or loss on disposal.

Development costs

Costs incurred internally for the development of new products and services represent either intangible assets (mainly costs for software development) or tangible assets. These costs are capitalized only when all the following conditions are satisfied: i) the cost attributable to the development phase of the asset can be measured reliably, ii) there is the intention, the availability of financial resources and the technical ability to complete the asset and make it available for use or sale and iii) it can be demonstrated that the asset will be able to generate future economic benefits. Capitalized development costs comprise only expenditures that can be attributed directly to the development process for new products and services.

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Capitalized development costs are amortized systematically over the estimated product or service life so that the amortization method reflects the way which the asset s future economic benefits are expected to be consumed by the entity.

Other intangible assets with a finite useful life

Other purchased or internally-generated intangible assets with a finite useful life are recognized as assets, in accordance with IAS 38 (*Intangible Assets*), where it is probable that the use of the asset will generate future economic benefits and where the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

Such assets are recorded at purchase or production cost and amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives; the amortization rates are reviewed annually and revised if the current estimated useful life is different from that estimated previously. The effect of such changes is recognized prospectively in the separate consolidated income statement. For a small portion of mobile offerings, the Group capitalizes directly attributable subscriber acquisition costs, currently mainly consisting of commissions for the sales network, when the following conditions are met:

- the capitalized costs can be measured reliably;
- there is a contract binding the customer for a specific period of time;
- it is probable that the amount of the capitalized costs will be recovered through the revenues generated by the services contractually provided, or, where the customer withdraws from the contract in advance, through the collection of a penalty.

Capitalized subscriber acquisition costs are amortized on a straight-line basis over the foreseen minimum period of the underlying contract (between 24 and 30 months).

In all other cases, subscriber acquisition costs are expensed when incurred.

TANGIBLE ASSETS

Property, plant and equipment owned

Property, plant and equipment owned is stated at acquisition or production cost. Subsequent expenditures are capitalized only if they increase the future economic benefits embodied in the related item of property, plant and equipment. All other expenditures are expensed as incurred.

Cost also includes the expected costs of dismantling the asset and restoring the site if a legal or constructive obligation exists. The corresponding liability is recognized at its present value as a provision in the statement of financial position. These capitalized costs are depreciated and charged to the separate consolidated income statement over the useful life of the related tangible assets.

The recalculation of estimates for dismantling costs, discount rates and the dates in which such costs are expected to be incurred is reviewed annually, at each financial year-end. Changes in the above liability must be recognized as an increase or decrease of the cost of the relative asset; the amount deducted from the cost of the asset must not exceed its carrying amount. The excess if any, should be recorded immediately in the separate consolidated income statement, conventionally under the line item Depreciation .

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment owned is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the assets.

The depreciation rates are reviewed annually and revised if the current estimated useful life is different from that estimated previously. The effect of such changes is recognized prospectively in the separate consolidated income statement.

Land, including land pertaining to buildings, is not depreciated.

Assets held under finance leases

Assets held under finance leases, in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to the Group, are initially recognized as assets of the Group at fair value or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments, including bargain purchase options. The corresponding liability due to the lessor is included in the statement of financial position under financial liabilities.

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Lease payments are apportioned between interest (recognized in the separate consolidated income statement) and principal (recognized as a deduction from liabilities). This split is determined so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

Furthermore, gains realized on sale and leaseback transactions that are recorded under finance lease contracts are deferred over the lease term.

The depreciation policy for depreciable assets held under finance leases is consistent with that for depreciable assets that are owned. If there is no reasonable certainty over the acquisition of the ownership of the asset at the end of the lease period, assets held under finance leases are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives.

Leases where the lessor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the assets are accounted for as operating leases. Operating lease rentals are charged to the separate consolidated income statement on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

When a lease includes both land and buildings elements, an entity assesses the classification of each element as a finance or an operating lease separately.

CAPITALIZED BORROWING COSTS

Under IAS 23 (*Borrowing Costs*), the Group capitalizes borrowing costs only if they are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that takes a substantial period of time (conventionally more than 12 months) to get ready for its intended use or sale.

Capitalized borrowing costs are recorded in the separate consolidated income statement and deducted from the finance expense line item to which they relate.

IMPAIRMENT OF INTANGIBLE AND TANGIBLE ASSETS

Goodwill

Goodwill is tested for impairment at least annually or more frequently whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that goodwill may be impaired, as set forth in IAS 36 (*Impairment of Assets*); however, when the conditions that gave rise to an impairment loss no longer exist, the original amount of goodwill is not reinstated.

The test is generally conducted at the end of every year so the date of testing is the year-end closing date of the financial statements. Goodwill acquired and allocated during the year is tested for impairment at the end of the year in which the acquisition and allocation took place.

To test for impairment, goodwill is allocated at the date of acquisition to each cash-generating unit or group of cash-generating units which is expected to benefit from the acquisition.

If the carrying amount of the cash-generating unit (or group of cash-generating units) exceeds the recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognized in the separate consolidated income statement. The impairment loss is first recognized as a deduction of the carrying amount of goodwill allocated to the cash-generating unit (or group of cash-generating units) and then only applied to the other assets of the cash-generating unit in proportion to their carrying amount, up to the recoverable amount of the assets with a finite useful life. The recoverable amount of a cash-generating unit (or group of cash-generating units) to which goodwill is allocated is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.

In calculating the value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. The future cash flows are those arising from an explicit time horizon between three and five years as well as those extrapolated to estimate the terminal value. The long-term growth rate used to estimate the terminal value of the cash-generating unit (or group of cash-generating units) is assumed not to be higher than the average long-term growth rate of the segment, country or market in which the cash-generating unit (or group of cash-generating units) operates.

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The value in use of cash-generating units denominated in foreign currency is estimated in the local currency by discounting cash flows to present value on the basis of an appropriate rate for that currency. The present value obtained is translated to euro at the spot rate on the date of the impairment test (in the case of the Telecom Italia Group, the date of the financial statements).

Future cash flows are estimated by referring to the current operating conditions of the cash generating unit (or group of cash-generating units) and, therefore, do not include either benefits originating from future restructuring for which the entity is not yet committed, or future investments for the improvement or optimization of the cash-generating unit.

For the purpose of calculating impairment, the carrying amount of the cash-generating unit is established based on the same criteria used to determine the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit, excluding surplus assets (that is, financial assets, deferred tax assets and net non-current assets held for sale) and includes the goodwill attributable to non-controlling interests.

After conducting the goodwill impairment test for the cash-generating unit (or groups of cash-generating units), a second level of impairment testing is carried out which includes the corporate assets which do not generate positive cash flows and which cannot be allocated by a reasonable and consistent criterion to the single units. At this second level, the total recoverable amount of all cash-generating units (or groups of cash-generating units) is compared to the carrying amount of all cash-generating units (or groups of cash-generating units), including also those cash-generating units to which no goodwill was allocated, and the corporate assets.

Intangible and tangible assets with a finite useful life

At every closing date, the Group assesses whether there are any indications of impairment of intangible and tangible assets with a finite useful life. Both internal and external sources of information are used for this purpose. Internal sources include obsolescence or physical damage, and significant changes in the use of the asset and the economic performance of the asset compared to estimated performance. External sources include the market value of the asset, changes in technology, markets or laws, trend in market interest rates and the cost of capital used to evaluate investments, and an excess of the carrying amount of the net assets of the Group over market capitalization.

When indicators of impairment exist, the carrying amount of the assets is reduced to the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. In calculating the value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to present value using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Impairment losses are recognized in the separate consolidated income statement.

When the conditions that gave rise to an impairment loss no longer exist, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, up to the carrying amount that would have been recorded had no impairment loss been recognized. The reversal of an impairment loss is recognized as income in the separate consolidated income statement.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Other investments

Other investments (other than those in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures) are classified as non-current or current assets if they will be kept in the Group s portfolio for a period of more or not more than 12 months, respectively.

Upon acquisition, investments are classified in the following categories:

- available-for-sale financial assets , as non-current or current assets;
- financial assets at fair value through profit or loss , as current assets held for trading.

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Other investments classified as available-for-sale financial assets are measured at fair value; changes in the fair value of these investments are recognized in a specific equity reserve under the other components of the statement of comprehensive income (*Reserve for available-for-sale financial assets*) until the financial asset is disposed of or impaired, at which time the equity reserve is reversed to the separate consolidated income statement.

Other unlisted investments classified as available-for-sale financial assets whose fair value cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost adjusted by any impairment losses which are recognized in the separate consolidated income statement, as required by IAS 39 (*Financial instruments: recognition and measurement*).

Impairment losses recognized on other investments classified as available-for-sale financial assets are not reversed.

Changes in the value of other investments classified as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognized directly in the separate consolidated income statement.

Securities other than investments

Securities other than investments classified as non-current assets are those held to maturity. The assets are recorded on the trade date and, on initial recognition, are stated at acquisition cost, including transaction costs, and subsequently measured at amortized cost. Amortized cost represents the initial cost of the financial instrument net of principal repayments received, adjusted (up or down) by the amortization of any differences between the initial amount and the maturity amount using the effective interest method, less any write-down for impairment or uncollectibility, if any.

Securities other than investments classified as current assets are those that, by decision of the directors, are intended to be kept in the Group s portfolio for a period of not more than 12 months, and are included in the following categories:

- held to maturity (originally more than 3 months but less than 12 months, or, with an original maturity of more than 12 months but the remaining maturity at the date of purchase is more than 3 months but less than 12 months) and measured at amortized cost;
- held for trading and measured at fair value through profit or loss;
- available-for-sale and measured at fair value with a contra-entry to an equity reserve (*Reserve for available-for-sale financial assets*) which is reversed to the separate consolidated income statement when the financial asset is disposed of or impaired.

When the conditions that gave rise to impairment losses on securities other than investments held to maturity or classified as available-for-sale financial assets no longer exist, the impairment losses are reversed.

Receivables and loans

Receivables and loans classified as either non-current or current assets are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are recorded, according to their nature, at nominal value or amortized cost. Cash equivalents are short-term and highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash, subject to an insignificant risk of change in value and their original maturity or the remaining maturity at the date of purchase does not exceed 3 months.

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Impairment of financial assets

At every closing date, assessments are made as to whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets may be impaired. If any such evidence exists, an impairment loss is recognized in the separate consolidated income statement for financial assets measured at cost or amortized cost; for available-for-sale financial assets reference should be made to the accounting policy described above.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities comprise financial debt, including advances received on the assignment of accounts receivable, and other financial liabilities such as derivatives and finance lease obligations.

In accordance with IAS 39, they also include trade and other payables.

Financial liabilities other than derivatives are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost.

Financial liabilities hedged by derivative instruments designed to manage exposure to changes in fair value of the liabilities (fair value hedge derivatives) are measured at fair value in accordance with the hedge accounting principles of IAS 39. Gains and losses arising from re-measurement at fair value, to the extent of the hedged component, are recognized in the separate consolidated income statement and are offset by the effective portion of the gain or loss arising from re-measurement at fair value of the hedging instrument.

Financial liabilities hedged by derivative instruments designed to manage exposure to variability in cash flows (cash flow hedge derivatives) are measured at amortized cost in accordance with the hedge accounting principles of IAS 39.

Derivatives

Derivatives are used by the Telecom Italia Group to manage its exposure to exchange rate and interest rate risks and to diversify the parameters of debt so that costs and volatility can be reduced to within pre-established operational limits.

In accordance with IAS 39, derivative financial instruments qualify for hedge accounting only when:

- at the inception of the hedge, the hedging relationship is formally designated and documented;
- the hedge is expected to be highly effective;
- its effectiveness can be reliably measured;

the hedge is highly effective throughout the financial reporting periods for which it is designated.

All derivative financial instruments are measured at fair value in accordance with IAS 39.

When derivative financial instruments qualify for hedge accounting, the following accounting treatment applies:

Fair value hedge Where a derivative financial instrument is designated as a hedge of the exposure to changes in fair value of an asset or liability due to a particular risk, the gain or loss from re-measuring the hedging instrument at fair value is recognized in the separate consolidated income statement. The gain or loss on the hedged item attributable to the hedged risk adjusts the carrying amount of the hedged item and is recognized in the separate consolidated income statement.

Cash flow hedge Where a derivative financial instrument is designated as a hedge of the exposure to variability in cash flows of an asset or liability or a highly probable expected transaction, the effective portion of any gain or loss on the derivative financial instrument is recognized directly in a specific equity reserve (*Reserve for cash flow hedges*). The cumulative gain or loss is removed from equity and recognized in the separate consolidated income statement at the same time the hedged transaction affects the separate consolidated income statement. The gain or loss associated with the ineffective portion of a hedge is recognized in the separate consolidated income statement immediately. If the hedged transaction is no longer probable, the cumulative gains or losses included in the equity reserve are immediately recognized in the separate consolidated income statement.

If hedge accounting is not appropriate, gains or losses arising from the measurement of the fair value of derivative financial instruments are directly recognized in the separate consolidated income statement.

SALES OF RECEIVABLES

The Telecom Italia Group carries out sales of receivables under factoring arrangements in accordance with Law 52/1991. These sales, in the majority of cases, are characterized by the transfer of substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the receivables to third parties, therefore meeting the requirements of IFRS 39 for derecognition. Specific servicing contracts, through which the buyer confers a mandate to Telecom Italia S.p.A. for the collection and management of the receivables, leave the current Company/customer relationship unaffected.

AMOUNTS DUE FROM CUSTOMERS ON CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS

Amounts due from customers on construction contracts, regardless of the duration of the contracts, are recognized in accordance with the percentage of completion method and classified under current assets.

Losses on such contracts, if any, are recorded in full in the separate consolidated income statement when they become known.

INVENTORIES

Inventories are measured at the lower of purchase and production cost and estimated realizable value; cost is determined on a weighted average basis. Provision is made for obsolete and slow-moving inventories based on their expected future use and estimated realizable value.

NON-CURRENT ASSETS HELD FOR SALE/DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

Non-current assets (or disposal groups) whose carrying amount will mainly be recovered through sale, rather than through ongoing use, are classified as held for sale and shown separately from other assets and liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position. The corresponding amounts for the previous year are not reclassified in the consolidated statement of financial position but are instead shown separately in a specific column in the changes in assets and liabilities in the year in which the non-current assets held for sale or the disposal groups are classified as such.

An operating asset sold (*Discontinued Operations*) is a component of an entity that has been disposed of or classified as held for sale and:

- represents a major line of business or geographical area of operations;
- is part of a single coordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations; or
- is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale.

The results arising from Discontinued Operations whether disposed of or classified as held for sale are shown separately in the separate consolidated income statement, net of tax effects. The corresponding values for the previous periods, where present, are reclassified and reported separately in the separate consolidated income statement, net of tax effects, for comparative purposes.

Non-current assets (or disposal groups) classified as held for sale are first recognized in compliance with the appropriate IFRS applicable to the specific assets and liabilities and subsequently measured at the lower of the carrying amount and fair value, less costs to sell.

Any subsequent impairment losses are recognized as a direct adjustment to the non-current assets (or disposal groups) classified as held for sale and expensed in the separate consolidated income statement.

An entity shall recognize a gain for any subsequent increase in fair value less costs to sell of an asset, but not in excess of the cumulative impairment loss that has been recognized.

As required by IFRS 5 (*Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations*), an entity shall not depreciate (or amortize) a non-current asset while it is classified as held for sale or while it is part of a disposal group classified as held for sale.

The finance expenses and other expenses attributable to the liabilities of a disposal group classified as held for sale must continue to be recognized.

EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Provision for employee severance indemnity

Employee severance indemnity, mandatory for Italian companies pursuant to art. 2120 of the Italian Civil Code, is deferred compensation and is based on the employees years of service and the compensation earned by the employee during the service period.

Under IAS 19 (*Employee Benefits*), the employee severance indemnity as calculated is considered a Defined benefit plan and the related liability recognized in the statement of financial position (Provision for employee severance indemnities) is determined by actuarial calculations.

The remeasurements of actuarial gains and losses are recognized in other components of other comprehensive income. Service cost of Italian companies that employ less than 50 employees, as well as interest expenses related to the time value component of the actuarial calculations (the latter classified as Finance expenses), are recognized in the separate consolidated income statement.

Starting from January 1, 2007, Italian Law gave employees the choice to direct their accruing indemnity either to supplementary pension funds or leave the indemnity as an obligation of the Company. Companies that employ at least 50 employees should transfer the employee severance indemnity to the Treasury fund managed by INPS, the Italian Social Security Institute. Consequently, the Group s obligation to INPS and the contributions to supplementary pension funds take the form, under IAS 19, of a Defined contribution plan .

Equity compensation plans

The companies of the Group provide additional benefits to certain managers of the Group through equity compensation plans (stock options and long-term incentive plans). The above plans are recognized in accordance with

IFRS 2 (*Share-Based Payment*).

In accordance with IFRS 2, such plans represent a component of the beneficiaries compensation. Therefore, for the plans that provide for compensation in equity instruments, the cost is represented by the fair value of such instruments at the grant date, and is recognized in the separate consolidated income statement in Employee benefits expenses over the period between the grant date and vesting date with a contra-entry to an equity reserve denominated Other equity instruments . Changes in the fair value subsequent to the grant date do not affect the initial measurement. At the end of each year, adjustments are made to the estimate of the number of rights that will vest up to expiry. The impact of the change in estimate is deducted from Other equity instruments with a contra-entry to Employee benefits expenses .

For the portion of the plans that provide for the payment of compensation in cash, the amount is recognized in liabilities as a contra-entry to Employee benefits expenses ; at the end of each year such liability is measured at fair value.

PROVISIONS

The Group records provisions for risks and charges when it has a present obligation, legal or constructive, to a third party, as a result of a past event, when it is probable that an outflow of Group resources will be required to satisfy the obligation and when the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

If the effect of the time value is material, and the payment date of the obligations can be reasonably estimated, provisions to be accrued are the present value of the expected cash flows, taking into account the risks associated with the obligation. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as Finance expenses .

TREASURY SHARES

Treasury shares are recognized as a deduction from equity. In particular, the treasury shares are reported as a deduction from the share capital issued in the amount corresponding to the accounting par value , that is the ratio of total share capital and the number of issued shares, while the excess cost of acquisition over the accounting par value is presented as a deduction from Other reserves and retained earnings (accumulated losses), including profit (loss) for the year .

FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSACTIONS

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the foreign exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the foreign exchange rate prevailing at the statement of financial position date. Exchange differences arising from the settlement of monetary items or from their conversion at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded during the year or at the end of the prior year, are recognized in the separate consolidated income statement.

REVENUES

Revenues are the gross inflows of economic benefits during the period arising in the course of the ordinary activities of an entity. Amounts collected on behalf of third parties such as sales taxes, goods and services taxes and value added taxes are not economic benefits which flow to the entity and do not result in increases in equity. Therefore, they are excluded from revenues.

Revenues are recognized to the extent that it is probable that economic benefits will flow to the Group and their amount can be measured reliably. Revenues are stated net of discounts, allowances, and returns.

Revenues from services rendered

Revenues from services rendered are recognized in the separate consolidated income statement according to the stage of completion of the service and only when the outcome of the service rendered can be estimated reliably.

Traffic revenues from interconnection and roaming are reported gross of the amounts due to other TLC operators.

Revenues for delivering information or other content are recognized on the basis of the amount invoiced to the customer, when the service is rendered directly by the Group. In the event that the Group is acting as agent (for example non-geographic numbers) only the commission received from the content provider is recognized as revenue.

Revenues from the activation of telephone services (as well as the related costs) are deferred over the expected duration of the relationship with the customer (in Italy generally 8 years for retail customers and 3 years for wholesale customers). In particular, costs from the activation of telephone services are deferred taking also into account the reasonable expectations of cash flows arising from these services.

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Revenues from prepaid traffic are recorded on the basis of the minutes used at the contract price per minute. Deferred revenues for unused minutes are recorded in Trade and miscellaneous payables and other current liabilities in the consolidated statement of financial position.

Revenues from sales and bundled offerings

Revenues from sales (telephone and other equipment) are recognized when the significant risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to the buyer.

For offerings which include the sale of mobile handsets and service contracts, the Telecom Italia Group recognizes revenues related to the sale of the handset when it is delivered to the final customer whereas traffic revenues are recorded on the basis of the minutes used; the related subscriber acquisition costs, including sales commissions, are expensed as incurred. The revenues allocated to the handset sale are limited to the contract amount that is not contingent upon the rendering of telecommunication services, i.e. the residual of the amount paid by the customer exceeding the services value.

A small portion of the offerings of packages of products and services in the mobile businesses are contracts with a minimum contractual period between 24 and 30 months which include an enforced termination penalty. For these contracts, the subscriber acquisition costs are capitalized under Intangible assets with a finite useful life if the conditions for capitalization as described in the related accounting policy are met.

Revenues on construction contracts

Revenues on construction contracts are recognized based on the stage of completion (percentage of completion method).

RESEARCH COSTS AND ADVERTISING EXPENSES

Research costs and advertising expenses are charged directly to the separate consolidated income statement in the year in which they are incurred.

FINANCE INCOME AND EXPENSES

Finance income and expenses are recognized on an accrual basis and include: interest accrued on the related financial assets and liabilities using the effective interest rate method, the changes in fair value of derivatives and other financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss, gains and losses on foreign exchange and financial instruments (including derivatives).

DIVIDENDS

Dividends received from companies other than subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are recognized in the separate consolidated income statement in the year in which they become receivable following the resolution by the shareholders meeting for the distribution of dividends of the investee companies.

Dividends payable to third parties are reported as a change in equity in the year in which they are approved by the shareholders meeting.

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INCOME TAX EXPENSE (CURRENT AND DEFERRED)

Income tax expense includes all taxes calculated on the basis of the taxable income of the companies of the Group.

The income tax expense is recognized in the separate consolidated income statement, except to the extent that they relate to items directly charged or credited to equity, in which case the related tax is recognized in the relevant equity reserves. In the Statement of comprehensive income, the amount of income expense relating to each item included as Other components of the Statement of comprehensive income is indicated.

The income tax expense that could arise on the remittance of a subsidiary s retained earnings is only recognized where there is the actual intention to remit such earnings.

Deferred tax liabilities / assets are recognized using the Balance sheet liability method . They are calculated on all temporary differences that arise between the tax base of an asset or liability and the carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements, except for non tax-deductible goodwill and for those differences related to investments in subsidiaries which will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets relating to unused tax loss carry-forwards are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which they can be utilized. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the income taxes are levied by the same tax authority and there is a legally enforceable right of offset. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on enacted tax rates in the respective jurisdictions in which the Group operates that are expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled.

Taxes, other than income taxes, are included in Other operating expenses .

EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per ordinary share is calculated by dividing the Group s profit attributable to ordinary shares by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year, including the shares relating to the bond issued in November 2013 by Telecom Italia Finance S.A. with mandatory conversion to Telecom Italia shares and excluding treasury shares. Similarly, basic earnings per savings share is calculated by dividing the Group s profit attributable to savings shares by the weighted average number of savings shares outstanding during the year.

For diluted earnings per ordinary share, the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year is adjusted by all dilutive potential shares (for example, the exercise of rights on shares with dilutive effects). The Group profit is also adjusted to reflect the impact of these transactions net of the related tax effects.

USE OF ESTIMATES

The preparation of consolidated financial statements and related disclosure in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions based also on subjective judgments, past experience and assumptions considered reasonable and realistic in relation to the information known at the time of the estimate. Such estimates have an effect on the reported amount of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, as well as the amount of revenues and costs during the year. Actual results could differ, even significantly, from those estimates owing to possible changes in the factors considered in the determination of such estimates. Estimates are reviewed periodically.

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The most important accounting estimates which require a high degree of subjective assumptions and judgments are detailed below.

Financial statement area	Accounting estimates
Goodwill impairment	The impairment test on goodwill is carried out by comparing the carrying amount of cash-generating units and their recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of a cash-generating unit is the higher of fair value, less costs to sell, and its value in use. This complex valuation process entails the use of methods such as the discounted cash flow method which uses assumptions to estimate cash flows. The recoverable amount depends significantly on the discount rate used in the discounted cash flow model as well as the expected future cash flows and the growth rate used for the extrapolation. The key assumptions used to determine the recoverable amount for the different cash generating units, including a sensitivity analysis, are detailed in the Note Goodwill .
Impairment of tangible and intangible assets with a finite useful life	At every closing date, the Group assesses whether there are any indications of impairment of intangible and tangible assets with a finite useful life. Both internal and external sources of information are used for this purpose.
	Identifying the impairment indicators, estimating the future cash flows and calculating the fair value of each asset requires Management to make significant estimates and assumptions in calculating the discount rate to be used, and the useful life and residual value of the assets. These estimates can have a significant impact on the fair value of the assets and on the amount of any impairment write-downs.
Business combinations	The recognition of business combinations requires that assets and liabilities of the acquiree be recorded at their fair value at the acquisition date of control, as well as the possible recognition of goodwill, through the use of a complex process in determining such values.
Provision for bad debts	The recoverability of receivables is measured by considering the uncollectibility of receivables, their age and losses on receivables recognized in the past by type of similar receivables.
Depreciation and amortization	Changes in the economic conditions of the markets, technology and competitive forces could significantly affect the estimated useful lives of tangible and intangible non-current assets and may lead to a difference in the timing, and thus on the amount of depreciation and amortization expense.
Accruals, contingent liabilities and employee benefits	As regards the provisions for restoration costs the estimate of future costs to dismantle tangible assets and restore the site is a complex process that requires an assessment of the liability arising from such obligations which seldom are entirely defined by law, administrative regulations or contract clauses and which normally are to be complied with after an interval of several years.

	The accruals related to legal, arbitration and fiscal disputes are the result of a complex estimation process based upon the probability of an unfavorable outcome. Employee benefits, especially the provision for employee severance indemnities, are calculated using actuarial assumptions; changes in such assumptions could have a material impact on such liabilities.
Revenues	Revenue recognition is influenced by: the expected duration of the relationship with the customer for revenues from telephone service activations (as well as the related costs); the estimate of the amount of discounts, allowances and returns to be recorded as a direct deduction from revenues.
Income tax expense (current and deferred)	Income taxes (current and deferred) are calculated in each country in which the Group operates according to a prudent interpretation of the tax laws in effect. This process sometimes involves complex estimates to determine taxable income and deductible and taxable temporary differences between the carrying amounts and the taxable amounts. In particular, deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that future taxable income will be available against which they can be utilized. The measurement of the recoverability of deferred tax assets, recognized based on both unused tax loss carry-forwards to future years and deductible differences, takes into account the estimate of future taxable income and is based on conservative tax planning.
Derivative instruments and equity instruments	The fair value of derivative instruments and equity instruments is determined both using valuation models which also take into account subjective measurements such as, for example, cash flow estimates, expected volatility of prices, etc., or on the basis of either prices in regulated markets or quoted prices provided by financial counterparts. For further details, please also see the Note Supplementary disclosures on financial instruments .

As required by IAS 8 (*Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*) par. 10, in the absence of a Standard or an Interpretation that specifically applies to a particular transaction, management carefully considers subjective valuation techniques and uses its judgment as to the accounting methods to adopt with a view to providing financial statements which faithfully represent the financial position, the results of operations and the cash flows of the Group, which reflect the economic substance of the transactions, are neutral, prepared on a prudent basis and complete in all material respects.

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NEW STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS ENDORSED BY EU IN FORCE FROM JANUARY 1, 2015

As required by IAS 8 (*Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors*), the following is a brief description of the IFRS in force from January 1, 2015.

Improvements to the IFRS (2010 2012 cycle)

On December 17, 2014, Regulation EC no. 28-2015 was issued, applying several improvements to the IFRS for the period 2010-2012, at EU level. In particular, the following is noted:

- IFRS 2 - *Share-based payments* (Definition of vesting condition): the amendment clarifies the meaning of vesting conditions by separately defining performance conditions and service conditions ;
- IFRS 3 - *Business combinations* (Accounting Recognition of contingent consideration in a business combination): the amendment clarifies how any contingent consideration agreed within a business combination must be classified and measured;
- IFRS 8 - *Operating segments* (Aggregation of operating segments and reconciliation of the total of the reportable segments assets to the entity s assets): the amendment introduces an additional disclosure to be made in the financial statements. Specifically, a brief description must be provided on how the segments have been aggregated and the economic indicators assessed in determining that the aggregated operating segments share similar economic characteristics;
- IAS 24 - *Related party disclosures* (key management personnel services): the amendment clarifies that any company (or any member of a group it belongs to) that provides key management personnel services to the reporting entity or its parent is also a related party. The costs incurred for these services require separate disclosure.

The adoption of said amendments had no impact on these consolidated financial statements at December 31, 2015.

Improvements to the IFRS (2011-2013 cycle)

On December 18, 2014, Regulation EC no. 1361-2014 was issued, applying several improvements to the IFRS for the period 2011-2013, at EU level.

The improvements to the IFRS specifically concern the following aspects:

- Amendment to IFRS 3 *Business combinations* : the amendment clarifies that IFRS 3 does not apply in the accounting for the establishment of a joint arrangement (IFRS 11) in its financial statements;

- Amendment to IFRS 13 *Fair value measurement*: the amendment clarifies that the exception from the principle of measuring assets and liabilities based on net portfolio exposure also applies to all contracts that come under the scope of IAS 39 even if they do not meet the requirements established by IAS 32 to be classified as financial assets/liabilities;

- Amendment to IAS 40 *Investment property*.

The adoption of said amendments had no impact on these consolidated financial statements at December 31, 2015.

Amendments to IAS 19 - Employee Benefits (Defined Benefit Plans - Employee contributions)

On December 17, 2014, Regulation EC no. 29-2015 was issued, applying some amendments to IAS 19 (Employee benefits) at EU level.

These amendments are aimed at clarifying the accounting for employee contributions under a defined benefit plan.

The adoption of said amendments had no impact on these consolidated financial statements at December 31, 2015.

NEW STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS ISSUED BY IASB NOT YET IN FORCE

New Standards and Interpretations issued by IASB not yet in force are listed below.

Amendments to IFRS 11 (Joint Arrangements): Accounting for acquisitions of interests in joint operations
On November 24, 2015, Regulation EC 2015/2173 was issued, applying some minor amendments to IAS 11 at EU level.

IFRS 11 addresses the accounting for interests in Joint Ventures and Joint Operations. These amendments add new guidance on how to account for the acquisition of an interest in a Joint Operation that constitutes a business (as defined in IFRS 3 - Business Combinations).

These amendments specify the appropriate accounting treatment for such acquisitions.

The amendments are effective prospectively from January 1, 2016. These amendments are not expected to have a significant effect on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

Amendments to IAS 16 (Property, Plant and Equipment) and IAS 38 (Intangible Assets)
On December 2, 2015, Regulation EC 2015/2231 was issued, applying some minor amendments to IAS 16 and IAS 38 at EU level.

IAS 16 and IAS 38 both establish the principle of the expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits of an asset as the basis for depreciation and amortization.

The amendment clarifies that the use of revenue-based methods to calculate the depreciation of an asset is not appropriate. For intangible assets, this indication is considered as a relative assumption, that may only be overcome in one of the following circumstances: (i) the right to use an intangible asset is related to the achievement of a set revenue threshold; or (ii) when it can be demonstrated that the generation of the revenues and the use of the economic benefits of the asset are highly correlated.

The amendments are effective prospectively from January 1, 2016. These amendments are not expected to have a significant effect on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

Improvements to the IFRS (2012-2014 cycle)
On December 15, 2015, Regulation EC 2015/2343 was issued, applying several improvements to the IFRS for the period 2012-2014, at EU level. These amendments included:

IFRS 5 *Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations*: these amendments relate to changes in the methods of disposal (from held for sale to held for distribution to owners and vice versa); **IFRS 7** *Financial Instruments*: *supplementary disclosure*: these amendments relate to the disclosure on servicing contracts, in terms of continuing involvement , and the applicability of the disclosure provided for by IFRS 7 concerning the offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities in the interim financial statements; **IAS 19** *Employee Benefits*: these amendments relate to the discount rate (with reference to the market area); **IAS 34** *Interim Financial Reporting*: these amendments specify how the information included in the interim financial statements may be supplemented by other available information contained in other sections of the Interim Report (e.g. the Report on Operations) through the incorporation by cross-reference.

The amendments are effective from January 1, 2016. These amendments are not expected to have a significant effect on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

Amendments to IAS 1 (Presentation of Financial Statements) Disclosure initiative

On December 18, 2015, Regulation EC 2015/2406 was issued, applying some minor amendments to IAS 1 at EU level. In particular, the amendments, which are part of a wider initiative to improve the presentation and disclosure of financial statements, include updates in the following areas:

- materiality: it is clarified that the concept of materiality applies to the financial statements as a whole and that the inclusion of immaterial information can affect the usefulness of the financial reporting;
- disaggregation and subtotals: it is clarified that the specific items of the separate income statement, the statement of comprehensive income and the statement of financial position can be disaggregated. New requirements for the use of subtotals have also been introduced;

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structure of the notes: it is clarified that the companies have a certain degree of flexibility regarding the order of presentation of the notes. In establishing this order, the companies must take into account the requirements of understandability and comparability of the financial statements;

investments accounted for using the equity method: the Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) relating to investments in associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method must be divided in the income statement between reclassifiable and non-reclassifiable.

The amendments are effective from January 1, 2016. These amendments are not expected to have a significant effect on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

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NEW STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS ISSUED BY IASB BUT NOT YET ENDORSED BY THE EU

At the date of preparation of these consolidated financial statements, the following new standards and interpretations had been issued by IASB but not yet endorsed by the EU.

	Mandatory application starting from
IFRS 14 (Regulatory Deferral Accounts)	1/1/2016
IFRS 9 (*Financial Instruments*)	1/1/2018
IFRS 15 (*Revenue from Contracts with Customers*, including relevant improvements)	1/1/2018
IFRS 16 (*Leases*)	1/1/2019
Amendments to IFRS 10 *(Consolidated Financial Statements)* and to IAS 28 *(Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures):* Sale or contribution of assets between an investor and its associate/joint venture	Deferred application date to be set
Amendments to IFRS 12, IFRS 10 and IAS 28 (Investment entities - Exception to consolidation)	1/1/2016
Amendments to IAS 12 (Income tax expense - Recognition of deferred tax assets for unrealized losses)	1/1/2017
Amendments to IAS 7 (Cash flow statement): Disclosure Initiative	1/1/2017

The potential impacts on the consolidated financial statements from application of these amendments are currently being assessed.

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NOTE 3

SCOPE OF CONSOLIDATION

INVESTMENTS IN CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES

Composition of the Group

Telecom Italia holds a majority of the voting rights in all the subsidiaries included in the scope of consolidation.

A complete list of consolidated subsidiaries is provided in the Note List of companies of Telecom Italia Group .

SCOPE OF CONSOLIDATION

The changes in the scope of consolidation at December 31, 2015 compared to December 31, 2014 are listed below.

These changes did not have any significant impacts on the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Telecom Italia Group at December 31, 2015.

Scope of consolidation: subsidiaries entering/exiting/merged into the scope of consolidation:

Company		Business Unit	Month
Entry:			
INWIT S.p.A.	New company	Domestic	January 2015
Alfabook S.r.l.	New acquisition	Domestic	July 2015
TIM Caring S.r.l.	New company	Domestic	July 2015
TIM Real Estate S.r.l.	New company	Domestic	November 2015
Exit:			
Olivetti Engineering S.A.	Liquidated	Domestic	March 2015
Olivetti France S.A.S.	Liquidated	Domestic	May 2015
Olivetti I-Jet S.p.A.	Liquidated	Domestic	June 2015
Telecom Italia Sparkle Hungary K.F.T.	Liquidated	Domestic	June 2015
Merger:			
Telecom Italia Media S.p.A.		Media	September 2015

Merged into Telecom
Italia S.p.A.

The breakdown by number of Telecom Italia Group subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures at December 31, 2015, and December 31, 2014 is as follows:

	12/31/2015		
Companies:	Italy	Outside Italy	Total
subsidiaries consolidated line-by-line(*)	26	58	84
joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	1		1
associates accounted for using the equity method	18		18
Total companies	45	58	103

(*) Including subsidiaries posted under Discontinued operations/Non-current assets held for sale.

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	12/31/2014		
Companies:	Italy	Outside Italy	Total
subsidiaries consolidated line-by-line(*)	24	61	85
joint ventures accounted for using the equity method			
associates accounted for using the equity method	16		16
Total companies	40	61	101

(*) Including subsidiaries posted under Discontinued operations/Non-current assets held for sale.
Further details are provided in the Note List of companies of the Telecom Italia Group .

SUBSIDIARIES WITH SIGNIFICANT NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS

At December 31, 2015, Telecom Italia Group held equity investments in subsidiaries with significant non-controlling interests in Sofora Telecom Argentina group and Tim Brasil group.

For information on Sofora Telecom Argentina group, see the disclosures provided in the Note Discontinued operations/Non-current assets held for sale .

As concerns Tim Brasil group, the figures provided below, stated before the netting and elimination of intragroup accounts, have been prepared in accordance with IFRS and reflect adjustments made at the acquisition date to align the assets and liabilities acquired to their fair value.

Tim Brasil group Brazil Business Unit

Non-controlling interests held at December 31, 2015 amounted to 33.4% of the share capital of Tim Participações (which in turn holds 100% of the share capital of the operating companies Tim Celular S.A. and Intelig Telecomunicações Ltda), equivalent to the corresponding share of voting rights.

Financial Position Data Tim Brasil group

(millions of euros)	12/31/2015	12/31/2014
Non-current assets	6,043	7,666

Current assets	2,843	3,484
Total Assets	8,886	11,150
Non-current liabilities	2,164	2,305
Current liabilities	2,110	3,010
Total Liabilities	4,274	5,315
Equity	4,612	5,835
of which Non-controlling interests	*1,357*	*1,622*

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Income statement Data Tim Brasil group

(millions of euros)	2015	2014
Revenues	4,636	6,244
Profit (loss) for the year	320	497
of which Non-controlling interests	*187*	*166*

Financial Data Tim Brasil group

In 2015, aggregate cash flows generated a negative amount of 186 million euros, essentially due to a negative exchange rate effect of 424 million euros, without which cash flow would have generated a positive amount of 238 million euros. This was driven in part by the effects of the sale of the first three blocks of telecommunications towers to American Tower do Brasil (around 676 million of euros). In 2014, this item was a negative 12 million euros (in the presence of a positive exchange difference of 4 million euros) and reflected, among other things, the outlay for the acquisition of the 700 MHz license (around 540 million euros).

Lastly, again with reference to the Tim Brasil group and in line with the information given in the Report on Operations Main risks and uncertainties Section, the main risk factors that could, even significantly, restrict the operations of the Tim Brasil group are listed below:

- strategic risks (risks related to macroeconomic and political factors, as well as risks associated with foreign exchange restrictions and competition);
- operational risks (risks related to business continuity and development of the fixed and mobile networks, as well as risks associated with litigation and disputes);
- financial risks;
- Regulatory and Compliance risks.

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NOTE 4

GOODWILL

Goodwill shows the following breakdown and changes during 2014 and 2015:

(millions of euros)	12/31/2013	Increase	Decrease	Impairments	Exchange differences	12/31/2014
Domestic	28,443					28,443
Core Domestic	28,028	3				28,031
International Wholesale	415		(3)			412
Brazil	1,468				3	1,471
Media	21	8				29
Other Operations						
Total	29,932	8			3	29,943

(millions of euros)	12/31/2014	Increase	Decrease	Impairments	Exchange differences	12/31/2015
Domestic	28,443	4				28,447
Core Domestic	28,031	4				28,035
International Wholesale	412					412
Brazil	1,471			(240)	(324)	907
Media	29					29
Other Operations						
Total	29,943	4		(240)	(324)	29,383

The decrease of 560 million euros recognized in 2015 includes:

an overall reduction of 564 million euros in the Goodwill of the Brazil Business Unit linked to the impairment loss of 240 million euros due to the results of the impairment testing conducted at December 31, 2015, which compared the value in use of the Brazil Cash Generating Unit (CGU) with its recoverable amount. This impairment loss essentially reflected the worsening of the macro economic environment in which the local companies operate. The value of the Goodwill allocated to the Business Unit also reflects a reduction of 324 million euros due to exchange differences.

An increase of 4 million euros attributable to the Domestic Business Unit, due to the recognition of goodwill as a result of the acquisition of control and subsequent consolidation of Alfabook S.r.l.. In July 2015, Telecom Italia Digital Solution S.p.A. acquired 100% of the company Alfabook S.r.l., operating in the digital educational publishing sector, for a price of 5 million euros. An amount of provisional goodwill was recognized with respect to that transaction, as permitted by IFRS 3. During the 12 months following the transaction, the provisional amounts of assets and liabilities acquired may be adjusted retroactively to reflect their fair value at the acquisition date, with consequent recalculation of the value of goodwill.

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The gross carrying amounts of goodwill and the relative accumulated impairment losses from January 1, 2004 (date of allocation to the Cash Generating Units - CGUs) to December 31, 2015 and 2014 can be summarized as follows:

(millions of euros)	12/31/2015 Gross carrying amount	Accumulated impairment losses	Net carrying amount	12/31/2014 Gross carrying amount	Accumulated impairment losses	Net carrying amount
Domestic	42,301	(13,854)	28,447	42,251	(13,808)	28,443
Core Domestic	41,883	(13,848)	28,035	41,833	(13,802)	28,031
International Wholesale	412		412	412		412
Olivetti	6	(6)		6	(6)	
Brazil	1,123	(216)	907	1,478	(7)	1,471
Media	143	(114)	29	189	(160)	29
Other Operations						
Total	43,567	(14,184)	29,383	43,918	(13,975)	29,943

Following the merger of Telecom Italia Media S.p.A. into Telecom Italia S.p.A., on September 30, 2015, the values, amounting to 46 million euros and relating to the year 2010, were reclassified from the Media Business Unit to the Domestic Business Unit.

The figures for the Brazil CGU are stated in euros, converted at the spot exchange rate at the closing date of the financial statements; the carrying amount of goodwill for the CGU, after the impairment loss of 887 million Brazilian reais applied during the year, corresponds to 3,854 million Brazilian reais.

Goodwill is not subject to amortization, but it is tested for impairment at least annually. Accordingly, in preparing the 2015 Annual Report, the Telecom Italia Group conducted impairment tests on the recoverability of the goodwill; the results showed that the recoverable amount of the assets at December 31, 2015 was higher than the net carrying amount for the CGUs of the Domestic and Media segments, whereas an impairment loss was identified for the Brazil CGU.

The recoverability testing was conducted at two levels: at the first level, the recoverable amount was estimated for the assets assigned to the individual cash generating units (or groups of units) to which goodwill is allocated; at the second level, the assets of the Group as a whole were considered.

The value used to determine the recoverable amount of all the Cash Generating Units (or groups of units) to which goodwill has been allocated is the value in use.

With regard to the first level test, goodwill has been allocated to the following cash generating units (or groups of units):

Segment	Cash Generating Units (or groups of units)
Domestic	Core Domestic
	International Wholesale
Brazil	Tim Brasil
Media	Persidera

The estimates of the value in use are based on the forward looking financial figures drawn from the industrial plan of the Telecom Italia Group approved by the Board of Directors. The figures of the Group s plan, which refer to a three-year period (2016-2018), were completed by data extrapolated over further two years: therefore the explicit forecast period for the projection of the future cash flows includes five years overall (2016-2020) for the CGUs of the Domestic and Brazil segments. For the Persidera CGU, on the other hand, a forecast lifetime of up to 2032 has been adopted, based on the duration of the current portfolio of frequencies.

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The forward looking figures are stated in the currency in which they were generated, and therefore in euro for the CGUs of the Domestic and Media segments and in Brazilian reais for the Brazil CGU. For this unit, the recoverable amount of the assets is denominated in the functional currency and subsequently translated at the spot exchange rate at the reporting date.

The cost of capital used to discount the future cash flows in the estimate of the value in use has been determined as follows:

- it has been estimated using the Capital Asset Pricing Model (CAPM) model, which is one of the generally accepted application criteria referred to in IAS 36;
- it reflects the current market estimates of the time value of money and the specific risks of the groups of assets; it includes appropriate yield premiums for country risk and the risk associated with the depreciation of the currency of denomination of the cash flows;
- it has been calculated using comparative market parameters to estimate the *Beta coefficient* and the weighting coefficient of the equity and debt capital components.

Details are provided below, for each CGU, of the weighted average cost of capital (WACC rate) used to discount the future cash flows, and the equivalent rate before tax.

Details are also provided of the growth rates used to estimate the residual value after the explicit forecast period (the G-Rates), expressed in nominal terms and related to the cash flows in their functional currency. Lastly, details are provided of the implicit capitalization rates, for each CGU, resulting from the difference between the cost of capital, after tax, and the G-Rate.

PRINCIPAL PARAMETERS FOR THE ESTIMATES OF VALUE IN USE

	Core Domestic	International Wholesale	Brazil	Persidera
WACC	6.6%	6.6%	13.0%	9.4%
WACC before tax	8.8%	8.6%	16.5%	12.7%
Growth rate beyond the explicit period (g)	0.5%	0.5%	5.2%	n.a.
Capitalization rate (WACC-g)	8.3%	8.1%	11.3%	n.a.
Capex/Revenues, % perpetual	19%	6%	16%	n.a.

The growth rates of the terminal value g of the Domestic segment have been estimated taking into account the expected outlook during the explicit forecast period and are consistent with the range of growth rates applied by the analysts who monitor Telecom Italia shares. The estimate of the growth rate for the Brazil CGU also takes into account the country s expected rate of inflation over the long term, as estimated by market observers.

Separate parameters for the various CGUs have also been used in the estimate of the level of capital expenditure required to sustain the perpetual generation of cash flows after the explicit forecast period, according to the phase of capital expenditure, competitive positioning and the technological infrastructure operated.

Moreover, for the appraisal of the value in use, the Group s plan figures were adjusted according to the expected financial flows approach, on the basis of information reasonably available, giving higher weight to observable parameters and to information from external sources which are deemed important from the market operator perspective.

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The differences between the values in use and the carrying amounts for the main CGUs considered amounted to:

(millions of euros)	Core Domestic	International Wholesale
Difference between values in use and net carrying amounts	+4,312	+88

For the Brazil CGU, following the impairment loss, the value in use was in line with the net carrying amounts.

For the estimate of values in use, simulations were conducted on the results with respect to changes in the relevant rate parameters. Details are provided below of the variables needed to make the recoverable amount of the respective CGUs equal to their net carrying amount.

PARAMETERS THAT MAKE THE VALUE IN USE EQUAL TO THE CARRYING AMOUNT

	Core Domestic	International Wholesale
WACC before tax	9.6%	8.8%
Capitalization rate (WACC-g)	9.1%	8.3%
Capex/Revenues, % on TV	23%	6%

In addition to the value used to determine the recoverable amount of all the Units (value in use), value estimates were also made based on various methods, chosen from those generally accepted and based on the best technical practices. In particular, reference values provided by the stock market prices of the securities of the Group s listed companies were used, together with multipliers and other summary indicators determined, on a comparative basis, from the prices of similar assets traded in regulated markets or traded through discontinuous transactions in unregulated markets.

Concerning the value testing at overall Group level, the sum of the recoverable amounts of all the CGUs (estimated using methods consistent with the notion of value in use or fair value) was compared against the carrying amount of the net operating assets of the consolidated financial statements, after appropriate adjustments to take account of the Central Functions not allocated to any CGU and the Cash Generating Units of the Group that do not bring any goodwill (Olivetti). No impairment losses were recorded at this additional level of impairment testing.

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NOTE 5

INTANGIBLE ASSETS WITH A FINITE USEFUL LIFE

Intangible assets with a finite useful life decreased by 347 million euros compared to December 31, 2014. The breakdown and movements are as follows:

(millions of euros)	12/31/2013	Additions	Depreciation and amortization	Disposals	Exchange differences	Capitalized borrowing costs	Other changes	12/31/2014
Industrial patents and intellectual property rights	2,332	991	(1,297)		(2)		199	2,223
Concessions, licenses, trademarks and similar rights	3,394	90	(370)	(60)	26		40	3,120
Other intangible assets	257	63	(187)		1			134
Work in progress and advance payments	297	1,278		(1)	(30)	5	(199)	1,350
Total	6,280	2,422	(1,854)	(61)	(5)	5	40	6,827

(millions of euros)	12/31/2014	Additions	Depreciation and amortization	Disposals	Exchange differences	Capitalized borrowing costs	Other changes	12/31/2015
Industrial patents and intellectual property rights	2,223	1,010	(1,268)	(1)	(243)		349	2,070
Concessions, licenses, trademarks and similar rights	3,120	204	(391)	(3)	(103)		2	2,829
Other intangible assets	134	84	(129)		(4)		(2)	83
Work in progress and advance payments	1,350	661		(3)	(235)	73	(348)	1,498
Total	6,827	1,959	(1,788)	(7)	(585)	73	1	6,480

Additions in 2015 included 312 million euros of internally generated assets (310 million euros in 2014). Further details are provided in the Note   Internally generated assets   .

Industrial patents and intellectual property rights at December 31, 2015 consisted mainly of application software purchased outright and user license rights acquired, amortized over a period between 2 and 5 years. They mainly related to Telecom Italia S.p.A. (1,207 million euros) and to the Brazil Business Unit (823 million euros).

Concessions, licenses, trademarks and similar rights at December 31, 2015 mainly related to:

- the remaining cost of telephone licenses and similar rights (1,996 million euros for Telecom Italia S.p.A. and 269 million euros for the Brazil Business Unit). Additions for 2015 included the renewal by the Parent of the GSM license for a period of 3 years, namely until June 2018, for a price of 117 million euros, already fully paid;

- Indefeasible Rights of Use - IRU (315 million euros) mainly relating to companies of the Telecom Italia Sparkle group (International Wholesale);

- TV frequencies of the Media Business Unit (126 million euros). The user licenses for the frequencies used for digital terrestrial transmission held by Persidera S.p.A. will expire in 2032.

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The net carrying amount of telephone licenses and similar rights (2,265 million euros) and their useful lives are detailed below:

Type	Net carrying amount at 12/31/2015 (millions of euros)	Amortization period in years	Amortization charge for 2015 (millions of euros)
Telecom Italia S.p.A.:			
UMTS	806	18	134
UMTS 2100 MHz	44	12	7
Wireless Local Loop	1	15	1
WiMax	7	15	1
LTE 1800 MHz	120	18	9
LTE 800 MHz	840	17	60
LTE 2600 MHz	92	17	7
GSM (extension)	86	3.5	31
Tim Brasil group:			
GSM and 3G (UMTS)	194	8-15	80
4G (LTE)	75	15	9

Other intangible assets with a finite useful life at December 31, 2015 concerning essentially capitalized subscriber acquisition costs (SAC) equal to 69 million euros (63 million euros for the Parent and 6 million euros for the Brazil Business Unit), mainly made up of commissions to the sale channels, on a few commercial offers that require a firm engagement from the customer. Subscriber acquisition costs are amortized over the underlying minimum contract period (between 24 or 30 months).

Work in progress and advance payments include the acquisition by the Parent of the user rights to the L Band frequencies (1452-1492 MHz) for terrestrial electronic communications systems (231 million euros, following its participation in the tender for their assignment called by the Ministry of Economic Development. The rights were officially awarded on September 14, 2015; they were definitively assigned in December 2015, while use of the band began in January 2016.

The item also includes the user rights for the 700 MHz frequencies, acquired in 2014 by the Tim Brasil group for a total of 2.9 billion reais; The assignment of the license also entailed participation in the consortium that will carry out the cleaning up of the 700 MHz spectrum, currently used by television broadcasters. Since the assets require a period of more than 12 months to be ready for use, in 2015, borrowing costs of 73 million euros have been capitalized, as they are directly attributable to the acquisition. The rate used for the capitalization of borrowing costs in reais is 13.25% per annum. Capitalized borrowing costs have been recorded as a direct reduction of the income statement item

Finance expenses - Interest expenses to banks .

Amortization and impairment losses have been recorded in the income statement as components of the operating result.

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The gross carrying amount, accumulated impairment losses and accumulated amortization at December 31, 2015 and 2014 can be summarized as follows:

	12/31/2014			
(millions of euros)	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated impairment losses	Accumulated amortization	Net carrying amount
Industrial patents and intellectual property rights	12,831	(7)	(10,601)	2,223
Concessions, licenses, trademarks and similar rights	6,498	(266)	(3,112)	3,120
Other intangible assets with a finite useful life	668		(534)	134
Work in progress and advance payments	1,352	(2)		1,350
Total intangible assets with a finite useful life	21,349	(275)	(14,247)	6,827

	12/31/2015			
(millions of euros)	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated impairment losses	Accumulated amortization	Net carrying amount
Industrial patents and intellectual property rights	12,579	(7)	(10,502)	2,070
Concessions, licenses, trademarks and similar rights	6,349	(296)	(3,224)	2,829
Other intangible assets	862		(779)	83
Work in progress and advance payments	1,500	(2)		1,498
Total intangible assets with a finite useful life	21,290	(305)	(14,505)	6,480

Patents and intellectual property rights included disposals related to the dismissal or rewriting of software (application software and operative systems of equipment) by the Parent Company for a gross carrying amount of 690 million euros, which generated an overall loss of a non-significant amount.

Impairment losses on Concessions, licenses, trademarks and similar rights , relating mainly to reporting periods prior to 2004, refer to the Indefeasible Rights of Use (IRU) for the transmission capacity and cables for international connections acquired by the Lamed group. The change in the amount shown for 2015 compared to the previous year, is essentially due to the translation into euros of accounts denominated in US dollars.

The item Other intangible assets with a finite useful life , includes gross disposals of 252 million euros of Telecom Italia S.p.A. connected with Subscriber Acquisition Costs (SAC) that have already been amortized.

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NOTE 6

TANGIBLE ASSETS (OWNED AND UNDER FINANCE LEASES)

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT OWNED

Property, plant and equipment owned increased by 115 million euros compared to December 31, 2014. The breakdown and movements are as follows:

(millions of euros)	12/31/2013	Additions	Depreciation and amortization	Impairment (losses) / reversals	Disposals	Exchange differences	Other changes	12/31/2014
Land	135			(1)	(3)			131
Buildings (civil and industrial)	380	8	(41)		(34)	1	6	320
Plant and equipment	10,594	1,913	(2,075)		(10)	9	481	10,912
Manufacturing and distribution equipment	41	13	(14)					40
Other	454	91	(176)		(3)		74	440
Construction in progress and advance payments	695	501			(1)	3	(497)	701
Total	12,299	2,526	(2,306)	(1)	(51)	13	64	12,544

(millions of euros)	12/31/2014	Additions	Depreciation and amortization	Impairment (losses) / reversals	Disposals	Exchange differences	Other changes	12/31/2015
Land	131	25				(3)	18	171
Buildings (civil and industrial)	320	126	(38)		(1)	(5)	42	444
Plant and equipment (*)	10,912	2,342	(2,018)	(3)	(130)	(579)	385	10,909
Manufacturing and distribution equipment	40	16	(15)	(1)			1	41
Other	440	101	(159)		(4)	(39)	39	378

Construction in progress and advance payments	701	578			(3)	(46)	(514)	716
Total	12,544	3,188	(2,230)	(4)	(138)	(672)	(29)	12,659

(*) The amounts shown in Depreciation and Other changes take account of the effects resulting from the remeasurement of the Provision for restoration costs due to the revision of the useful life of the passive infrastructure of the Base Transceiver Stations, as detailed in the Note Provisions .

Land comprises both built-up land and available land and is not subject to depreciation. The balance at December 31, 2015 mainly related to Telecom Italia S.p.A. (120 million euros).

Buildings (civil and industrial) almost exclusively includes buildings for industrial use hosting telephone exchanges or for office use, and light constructions. The figure at the end of 2015 was mainly attributable to Telecom Italia S.p.A. (259 million euros).

In 2015, four buildings and the related land, previously leased under financial leases, were also purchased for a total outlay of 176 million euros; the purchase resulted in additions of 117 million euros under the item Buildings (civil and industrial) and of 23 million euros under the item Land . In addition, the column Other changes includes 55 million euros for the reclassification of the remaining value of these properties, from the assets held under finance leases and the related improvements made.

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Plant and equipment includes the aggregate of all the structures used for the functioning of voice and data telephone traffic. The figure at December 31, 2015 was mainly attributable to Telecom Italia S.p.A. (8,385 million euros) and to companies of the Brazil Business Unit (1,934 million euros).

With regard to the depreciation of the passive infrastructure of the mobile telephone Base Transceiver Stations, with effect from January 1, 2015, the Parent Telecom Italia has revised their useful life from thirteen to twenty-eight years and applied this change on a prospective basis.

This revision was made to take account of the update of the average expected duration of the leases of the areas that infrastructure is located on, also in view of the generation of value from these assets, particularly through the subsidiary INWIT S.p.A., and in consideration of their technical obsolescence.

In particular, the useful lives were updated on the basis of the average duration of the leases, as well as of an appraisal by an external expert.

As a result, in 2015, 24 million euros lower depreciation expense was recognized for the period.

The lower estimated depreciation for future periods may be broken down as follows:

- 24 million euros for the year 2016;
- 22 million euros for the year 2017;
- 19 million euros for the year 2018.

Manufacturing and distribution equipment consists of instruments and equipment used for the operations and maintenance of plant and equipment; the amount was essentially in line with the end of the prior year and primarily related to Telecom Italia S.p.A..

The item Other mainly consists of hardware for the functioning of the Data Center and for work stations, furniture and fixtures and, to a minimal extent, transport vehicles and office machines.

Construction in progress and advance payments refer to the internal and external costs incurred for the acquisition and internal production of tangible assets, which are not yet in use.

Additions in 2015 increased by 662 million euros and included 344 million euros of internally generated assets (278 million euros in 2014). Further details are provided in the Note Internally generated assets .

The increase in addition to the impact of the above-mentioned purchase of four properties, previously held under financial leases was mainly due to the higher investments for the development of UltraBroadBand networks, both in the Fixed-line segment and the Mobile segment.

Depreciation, impairment losses and reversals have been recorded in the income statement as components of the operating result.

Depreciation for the years 2015 and 2014 is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets according to the following minimum and maximum rates:

Buildings (civil and industrial)	3.33%
Plant and equipment	3% - 50%
Manufacturing and distribution equipment	20%
Other	11% - 33%

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The gross carrying amount, accumulated impairment losses and accumulated depreciation at December 31, 2015 and 2014 can be summarized as follows:

	12/31/2014			
(millions of euros)	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated impairment losses	Accumulated depreciation	Net carrying amount
Land	132	(1)		131
Buildings (civil and industrial)	1,388	(2)	(1,066)	320
Plant and equipment	65,911	(58)	(54,941)	10,912
Manufacturing and distribution equipment	283	(1)	(242)	40
Other	3,999	(2)	(3,557)	440
Construction in progress and advance payments	702	(1)		701
Total	72,415	(65)	(59,806)	12,544

	12/31/2015			
(millions of euros)	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated impairment losses	Accumulated depreciation	Net carrying amount
Land	173	(2)		171
Buildings (civil and industrial)	1,583	(1)	(1,138)	444
Plant and equipment	66,208	(67)	(55,232)	10,909
Manufacturing and distribution equipment	300	(1)	(258)	41
Other	3,751	(2)	(3,371)	378
Construction in progress and advance payments	717	(1)		716
Total	72,732	(74)	(59,999)	12,659

The impairment losses on Plant and equipment , mainly relating to years prior to 2004, are attributable to the LanMed group. The change in the amount shown for 2015 compared to the previous year, is essentially due to the translation into euros of accounts denominated in US dollars.

With regard to the gross carrying amounts of tangible assets, in 2015 Telecom Italia S.p.A. carried out disposals for a gross carrying amount of 455 million euros mainly in relation to fully depreciated assets. Disposals mainly involved plant and equipment for around 435 million euros.

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ASSETS HELD UNDER FINANCE LEASES

Assets held under finance leases increased by 1,365 million euros compared to December 31, 2014. The breakdown and movements are as follows:

(millions of euros)	12/31/2013	Additions	Depreciation and amortization	Other changes	12/31/2014
Buildings (civil and industrial)	883	19	(120)	31	813
Other	5	1	(4)		2
Construction in progress and advance payments	32	16		(20)	28
Total	920	36	(124)	11	843

(millions of euros)	12/31/2014	Additions	Change in financial leasing contracts	Depreciation and amortization	Exchange differences	Other changes	12/31/2015
Land under lease			16				16
Buildings (civil and industrial)	813	39	1,162	(105)		(29)	1,880
Plant and equipment leased			337	(9)	(43)	(1)	284
Other	2	1	8	(3)		(1)	7
Construction in progress and advance payments	28	10				(17)	21
Total	843	50	1,523	(117)	(43)	(48)	2,208

The additions consisted of improvements and incremental expenses incurred for movable and immovable third-party assets used on the basis of finance lease agreements.

The item Buildings (civil and industrial) includes buildings under long rent contracts and related building adaptations, almost exclusively attributable to Telecom Italia S.p.A..

In late 2014, Telecom Italia launched a major real estate project, aimed on one hand at rationalizing the utilization of space for industrial use in line with the evolution of next-generation networks, and on the other at optimizing the number of buildings for office / mixed use by creating functional hubs adopting a modern and more efficient occupation of space.

The project involves a process of renovations, closure of some properties and renegotiations of agreements with the owners, all with a view to efficiency and cost-cutting, mainly by extending contract terms and reducing lease payments. In particular, with reference to 2015, it is pointed out that:

- a few properties of strategic importance were selected, in relation to their present or foreseeable use, in line with the technological evolution of the network and the new ICT services. Four of these properties were purchased in 2015, while for a fifth, part of the Acilia complex in Rome, it was decided to renegotiate the contract as described below;

- the renegotiation and/or finalization of new contracts was completed for approx. 750 real estate leases. Prior to these renegotiations, in accordance with IAS 17 (Leases), more than half of these contracts were classified as operating leases with consequent recognition of the rent under leasing costs in the income statement; the remaining contracts were defined as financial leases, and were therefore accounted for with the recognition of Tangible Asset - Properties and the related financial debt in the balance sheet. The renegotiation and/or finalization of new contracts resulted, on one hand, in the change of classification from operating leases to financial leases and, on the other hand, with regard to the properties whose contracts were already classified as financial lease, in the re-assessment of the value of the property and the related payable. This resulted in an overall impact on the balance sheet at December 31, 2015 of 1,178 million euros in terms of higher tangible assets (Land and Buildings) and related payables for financial leases.

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Also under the above-mentioned Project, a long-term rental agreement was early terminated in August 2015 relating to a portion of the Acilia complex in Rome (with the extinction of the remaining financial debt of 14 million euros and the recognition of a gain of 8 million euros). At the same time, a new finance lease agreement was signed, containing a buyback option at the end of the agreement, with the recognition of higher tangible assets and the related liability for the finance lease for a total of 73 million euros (of which 16 million euros for land and 57 million euros for buildings) already included in the overall impact mentioned above.

The item plant and equipment includes the recognition of the value of the telecommunications towers sold by the Tim Brasil group to American Tower do Brasil and subsequently repurchased in the form of finance lease for 1,245 million reais (around 337 million euros).

Under the transaction, the gain for the tangible assets not yet definitively sold has been recorded in deferred income (1,003 million reais corresponding to around 271 million euros).

Other essentially comprises the capitalization of finance leases of Data Center hardware and photocopiers.

Depreciation and impairment losses are recorded in the income statement as components of the operating result.

The gross carrying amount, accumulated impairment losses and accumulated depreciation at December 31, 2015 and 2014 can be summarized as follows:

	12/31/2014			
(millions of euros)	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated impairment losses	Accumulated depreciation	Net carrying amount
Buildings (civil and industrial)	2,141	(27)	(1,301)	813
Other	91		(89)	2
Construction in progress and advance payments	28			28
Total	2,260	(27)	(1,390)	843

	12/31/2015			
(millions of euros)	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated impairment losses	Accumulated depreciation	Net carrying amount
Land under lease	16			16
Buildings (civil and industrial)	3,275	(27)	(1,368)	1,880
Plant and equipment leased	293		(9)	284
Other	29		(22)	7

Construction in progress and advance payments	21			21
Total	3,634	(27)	(1,399)	2,208

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At December 31, 2015 and 2014, finance lease payments due in future years and their present value are as follows:

	12/31/2015		12/31/2014	
(millions of euros)	Minimum lease payments	Present value of minimum lease payments	Minimum lease payments	Present value of minimum lease payments
Within 1 year	270	217	216	191
From 2 to 5 years	1,033	680	879	566
Beyond 5 years	3,032	1,422	560	249
Total	4,335	2,319	1,655	1,006

(millions of euros)	12/31/2015	12/31/2014
Future net minimum lease payments	4,335	1,655
Interest portion	(2,016)	(649)
Present value of lease payments	2,319	1,006
Finance lease liabilities	2,424	1,153
Financial receivables for lease contracts	(105)	(147)
Total net finance lease liabilities	2,319	1,006

At December 31, 2015, the inflation adjustment to finance lease payments was 28 million euros (38 million euros at December 31, 2014) and related to Telecom Italia S.p.A..

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NOTE 7

INVESTMENTS

INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES AND JOINT VENTURES ACCOUNTED FOR USING THE EQUITY METHOD

Investments in associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method include:

(millions of euros)	12/31/2015	12/31/2014
Tiglio I	8	8
NordCom	4	4
W.A.Y.	3	
Other	3	24
Total Associates	18	36
Alfiere	23	
Total Joint Ventures	23	
Total investments in associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	41	36

The changes in this item are broken down as follows:

(millions of euros)	12/31/2013	Additions	Disposals and reimbursements of capital	Valuation using equity method	Other changes	12/31/2014
Trentino NGN	25				(25)	
Tiglio I	14			(6)		8
NordCom	4					4
Other	22	1		1		24

Total	65	1		(5)	(25)	36

(millions of euros)	12/31/2014	Additions	Disposals and reimbursements of capital	Valuation using equity method	Other changes	12/31/2015
Tiglio I	8					8
NordCom	4					4
W.A.Y.		3				3
Other	24		(22)	1		3
Total Associates	36	3	(22)	1		18
Alfiere		23				23
Total Joint Ventures		23				23
Total investments in associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method	36	26	(22)	1		41

In December 2015, the investment in Teleleasing S.p.A. was sold for a consideration of 19 million euros.

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The item Joint ventures refers to the investment in the company Alfiere S.p.A., a 50% investee, acquired on June 19, 2015 by Telecom Italia S.p.A. at a price of 23 million euros. The company owns several buildings in the EUR area in Rome that will be used by Telecom Italia as headquarters center**.**

The main aggregated figures for 2015 were prepared in accordance with IFRS with regard to the portion attributable to the Telecom Italian Group and are summarized below.

Alfiere S.p.A. company information:

(millions of euros)	Alfiere S.p.A.	2015 Telecom Group portion (50%)
Non-current assets	194.0	97.0
Current assets	0.9	0.4
Total Assets	194.9	97.4
Non-current liabilities	143.4	71.7
Current liabilities	9.5	4.7
Total Liabilities	152.9	76.4
Profit (loss) for the year	6.6	3.3

The list of investments accounted for using the equity method is presented in the Note List of companies of the Telecom Italia Group .

Investments in associates accounted for using the equity method of the Telecom Italia Group are not material either individually or in aggregate form.

INVESTMENTS IN STRUCTURED ENTITIES

Telecom Italia Group does not hold investments in structured entities.

OTHER INVESTMENTS

Other investments refer to the following:

(millions of euros)	12/31/2013	Additions	Disposals and reimbursements of capital	Valuation at fair value	Other changes	12/31/2014
Assicurazioni Generali	3					3
Fin.Priv.	14			1		15
Sia	11					11
Other	14					14
Total	42			1		43

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(millions of euros)	12/31/2014	Additions	Disposals and reimbursements of capital	Valuation at fair value	Other changes	12/31/2015
Assicurazioni Generali	3					3
Fin.Priv.	15			4		19
Sia	11		(11)			
Northgate Telecom Innovations Partners L.P.		9				9
Other	14					14
Total	43	9	(11)	4		45

In accordance with IAS 39, Other investments represent Available-for-sale financial assets .

Further details on Financial Instruments are provided in the Note Supplementary disclosure on financial instruments .

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NOTE 8

FINANCIAL ASSETS (NON-CURRENT AND CURRENT)

Financial assets (non-current and current) were broken down as follows:

(millions of euros)		12/31/2015	12/31/2014
Non-current financial assets			
Securities, financial receivables and other non-current financial assets			
Securities other than investments		3	6
Financial receivables for lease contracts		70	92
Hedging derivatives relating to hedged items classified as non-current assets/liabilities of a financial nature		2,755	2,163
Receivables from employees		39	30
Non-hedging derivatives		115	149
Other financial receivables		7	5
Total non-current financial assets	(a)	2,989	2,445
Current financial assets			
Securities other than investments			
Held for trading		491	
Held-to-maturity			
Available-for-sale		997	1,300
		1,488	1,300
Financial receivables and other current financial assets			
Liquid assets with banks, financial institutions and post offices (with maturity over 3 months)			
Receivables from employees		14	12
Financial receivables for lease contracts		35	55
Hedging derivatives relating to hedged items classified as current assets/liabilities of a financial nature		152	223

Non-hedging derivatives		150	18
Other short-term financial receivables		1	3
		352	311
Cash and cash equivalents		3,559	4,812
Total current financial assets	(b)	5,399	6,423
Financial assets relating to Discontinued operations/Non-current assets held for sale	(c)	227	165
Total non-current and current financial assets	(a+b+c)	8,615	9,033

Further details on Financial Instruments are provided in the Note Supplementary disclosure on financial instruments .

Financial receivables for lease contracts refer to:

Teleleasing lease contracts entered into directly with customers in previous years and for which Telecom Italia is the guarantor;

the portion of rental contracts, with the rendering of accessory services under the full rent formula;

finance leases on rights of use (Brazil Business Unit).

Hedging derivatives relating to hedged items classified as non-current assets/liabilities of a financial nature refer mainly to the mark-to-market component of the hedging derivatives, whereas Hedging derivatives relating to hedged items classified as current assets/liabilities of a financial nature mainly consist of accrued income on derivative contracts.

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The item Non-hedging derivatives mainly refers to the mark-to-market component of the non-hedging derivatives of the Brazil Business Unit.

Further details are provided in the Note Derivatives .

Securities other than investments included in current assets relate to:

listed securities (997 million euros), classified as available-for-sale due beyond three months. They consist of 256 million euros of Italian treasury bonds purchased by Telecom Italia S.p.A. and 151 million euros of Italian treasury bonds purchased by Telecom Italia Finance S.A.; 6 million euros of Italian Treasury Certificates (CCTs) (assigned to Telecom Italia S.p.A. as the holder of trade receivables, as per Italian Ministry of the Economy and Finance Decree of 12/3/2012), 584 million euros of bonds purchased by Telecom Italia Finance S.A. with different maturities, all with an active market and consequently readily convertible into cash. The purchases of the above government bonds and CCTs, which, pursuant to Consob Communication DEM/11070007 of August 5, 2011, represent investments in Sovereign debt securities , have been made in accordance with the Guidelines for the Management and control of financial risk adopted by the Telecom Italia Group since August 2012, in replacement of the previous policies in force.

securities (491 million euros), classified as held-for-trading due beyond three months. They include 350 million euros of investments in two Belgian Sicavs by Telecom Italia Finance S.A. (rated at least a S&P s A-) and an investment by the Brazil Business Unit for an equivalent value of 141 million euros in a monetary fund that invests almost entirely in instruments in US dollars.

Cash and cash equivalents decreased by 1,253 million euros compared to December 31, 2014 and were broken down as follows:

(millions of euros)	12/31/2015	12/31/2014
Liquid assets with banks, financial institutions and post offices	2,048	3,224
Checks, cash and other receivables and deposits for cash flexibility	1	1
Securities other than investments (due within 3 months)	1,510	1,587
Total	3,559	4,812

Cash and cash equivalents at December 31, 2015 do not include amounts relating to the Sofora - Telecom Argentina group (classified as Discontinued operations), totaling 97 million euros (130 million euros at December 31, 2014).

The different technical forms of investing available cash at December 31, 2015 can be analyzed as follows:

- maturities: all deposits have a maximum maturity date of three months;

- counterparty risk: deposits have been made with leading high-credit-quality banks and financial institutions with a rating of at least BBB- according to Standard & Poor s with regard to Europe, and with leading local counterparts with regard to investments in South America;

- Country risk: deposits have been made mainly in major European financial markets.

Securities other than investments (due within 3 months) included 1,414 million euros (1,585 million euros at December 31, 2014) of Brazilian bank certificates of deposit (Certificado de Depósito Bancário) taken out by the Brazil Business Unit with premier local banking and financial institutions, and 69 million euros of Euro Commercial Papers taken out by Telecom Italia Finance S.A. (rated by the issuer a S&P s A-).

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NOTE 9

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIVABLES AND OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS

Miscellaneous receivables and other non-current assets increased by 173 million euros compared to December 31, 2014. They included:

(millions of euros)	12/31/2015	*Of which IAS 39 Financial Instruments*	12/31/2014	*Of which IAS 39 Financial Instruments*
Miscellaneous receivables and other non-current assets:				
Miscellaneous receivables	531	*276*	584	*338*
Medium/long-term prepaid expenses	1,213		987	
Total	1,744	276	1,571	338

Miscellaneous receivables and other non-current assets amounted to 1,744 million euros (1,571 million euros at December 31, 2014) and included Income tax receivables of 62 million euros (63 million euros at December 31, 2014).

Miscellaneous receivables mainly relate to the Brazil Business Unit (465 million euros) including receivables for court deposits of 348 million euros.

Medium/long-term prepaid expenses totaled 1,213 million euros (987 million euros at December 31, 2014) and mainly related to the deferral of costs in connection with the activation of telephone contracts, essentially attributable to the Domestic Business Unit.

Further details on Financial Instruments are provided in the Note Supplementary disclosure on financial instruments .

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NOTE 10

INCOME TAXES (CURRENT AND DEFERRED)

INCOME TAX RECEIVABLES

Non-current and current income tax receivables at December 31, 2015 amounted to 225 million euros (164 million euros at December 31, 2014).

Specifically, they consisted of:

- non-current receivables of 62 million euros (63 million euros at December 31, 2014);
- current income tax receivables of 163 million euros (101 million euros at December 31, 2014) mainly relating to receivables of the Domestic Business Unit companies (134 million euros) and the Brazil Business Unit companies (24 million euros).

DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES

The net balance of 530 million euros at December 31, 2015 (680 million euros at December 31, 2014) was broken down as follows.

(millions of euros)	12/31/2015	12/31/2014
Deferred tax assets	853	1,118
Deferred tax liabilities	(323)	(438)
Total	530	680

Deferred tax assets mainly relate to the Domestic Business Unit (817 million euros). The figure at December 31, 2014, mainly related to the Domestic Business Unit (778 million euros) and the Brazil Business Unit (276 million euros).

Deferred tax liabilities mainly consisted of 228 million euros for Telecom Italia Capital (225 million euros at December 31, 2014) and 28 million euros for the Brazil Business Unit (149 million euros at December 31, 2014).

Since the presentation of deferred tax assets and liabilities in the financial statements takes into account the offsets by legal entity when applicable, the composition of the gross amounts before offsets is presented below:

(millions of euros)	12/31/2015	12/31/2014
Deferred tax assets	1,300	1,402
Deferred tax liabilities	(770)	(722)
Total	530	680

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The temporary differences which made up this line item at December 31, 2015 and 2014, as well as the movements during 2015 were as follows:

(millions of euros)	12/31/2014	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in equity	Change in scope of consolidation and other changes	12/31/2015
Deferred tax assets:					
Tax loss carryforwards	186	(60)		(35)	91
Derivatives	681	4	(150)	1	536
Provision for bad debts	195	(18)		(13)	164
Provisions	118	221		(11)	328
Taxed depreciation and amortization	117	(26)			91
Other deferred tax assets	105	(9)	(6)		90
Total	1,402	112	(156)	(58)	1,300
Deferred tax liabilities:					
Derivatives	(496)	(50)	8	17	(521)
Business combinations - for step-up of net assets in excess of tax basis	(122)	(11)		26	(107)
Deferred gains	(21)	5			(16)
Accelerated depreciation	(30)	(3)		(1)	(34)
Other deferred tax liabilities	(53)	(38)	1	(2)	(92)
Total	(722)	(97)	9	40	(770)
Total Net deferred tax assets (liabilities)	680	15	(147)	(18)	530

The expirations of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities at December 31, 2015 were as follows:

(millions of euros)	Within 1 year	Beyond 1 year	Total at 12/31/2015

Deferred tax assets	480	820	1,300
Deferred tax liabilities	(195)	(575)	(770)
Total Net deferred tax assets (liabilities)	285	245	530

At December 31, 2015, the Telecom Italia Group had unused tax loss carryforwards of 2,611 million euros, mainly relating to the Brazil Business Unit and the companies Telecom Italia Finance and Telecom Italia International, with the following expiration dates:

Year of expiration	(millions of euros)
2016	1
2017	
2018	
2019	
2020	
Expiration after 2020	174
Without expiration	2,436
Total unused tax loss carryforwards	2,611

Tax loss carryforwards considered in the calculation of deferred tax assets amounted to 273 million euros at December 31, 2015 (557 million euros at December 31, 2014) and mainly referred to the Brazil Business Unit. Deferred tax assets are recognized when it is considered probable that taxable income will be available in the future against which the tax losses can be utilized.

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On the other hand, deferred tax assets of 703 million euros (802 million euros at December 31, 2014) have not been recognized on 2,338 million euros of tax loss carryforwards since, at this time, their recoverability is not considered probable.

At December 31, 2015, deferred tax liabilities have not been recognized on approximately 1 billion euros of tax-suspended reserves and undistributed earnings of subsidiaries, because the Telecom Italia Group is in a position to control the timing of the distribution of those reserves and it is probable that those accumulated earnings will not be distributed in the foreseeable future. The contingent liabilities relating to taxes that should be recognized, if these reserves are distributed, are in any case not significant.

CURRENT INCOME TAX PAYABLES

Income tax payables amounted to 159 million euros (95 million euros at December 31, 2014). They were broken down as follows:

(millions of euros)	12/31/2015	12/31/2014
Income tax payables:		
non-current	49	59
current	110	36
Total	159	95

Specifically, the non-current portion, amounting to 49 million euros, related entirely to the Brazil Business Unit, while the current portion, amounting to 110 million euros, related primarily to the Domestic Business Unit (78 million euros) and the Brazil Business Unit (30 million euros).

INCOME TAX EXPENSE

This item amounted to 721 million euros, also including the Income tax expense from Discontinued operations, and fell by 497 million euros on 2014 (1,218 million euros) mainly due to the lower tax base of the Parent Telecom Italia and the intervening full deductibility of labor costs from the IRAP tax base introduced by Article 1.20 of the 2015 Stability Law (Law no. 190/14) which resulted in a reduction of around 60 million euros in IRAP tax.

The allocation of deferred tax assets and liabilities reflects a reduction to 24% of the IRES tax rate with effect from 2017, introduced by the 2016 Stability Law (Law no. 208/15) in Article 1.61. The impact on the income statement in terms of deferred tax was a higher income tax expense of around 31 million euros.

Details are as follows:

(millions of euros)		2015	2014
Current taxes for the year		422	802
Net difference in prior year estimates		(6)	(68)
Total current taxes		416	734
Deferred taxes		(15)	194
Total taxes on continuing operations	(a)	401	928
Total taxes on Discontinued operations/Non-current assets held for sale	(b)	320	290
Total income tax expense for the year	(a+b)	721	1,218

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The reconciliation between the theoretical tax expense, using the IRES tax rate in force in Italy (27.5%), and the effective tax expense for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 is the following:

(millions of euros)		2015	2014
Profit (loss) before tax from continuing operations		447	2,347
Theoretical income tax from continuing operations		123	645
Income tax effect on increases (decreases) in variations:			
Tax losses of the year not considered recoverable		10	11
Tax losses from prior years not recoverable (recoverable) in future years		(16)	(2)
Non-deductible costs		25	69
Non-deductible goodwill impairment charge		66	
Effect of change in IRES tax rate		31	
Brazil: different rate compared to theoretical rate in force in Italy		51	46
Brazil: incentive on investments in the north-east of the country		(25)	(44)
Other net differences		24	(33)
Effective income tax recognized in income statement from continuing operations, excluding IRAP tax		289	692
IRAP tax		112	236
Total effective income tax recognized in income statement from continuing operations	(a)	401	928
Effective income tax recognized in income statement from Discontinued operations/Non-current assets held for sale	(b)	320	290
Total effective income tax recognized in income statement	(a)+(b)	721	1,218

For the analysis of the tax burden related to the Profit (loss) before tax from continuing operations, the impact of IRAP tax has not been taken into consideration in order to avoid any distorting effect, since that tax only applies to Italian companies and is calculated on a tax base other than pre-tax profit.

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NOTE 11

INVENTORIES

Inventories decreased by 59 million euros compared to December 31, 2014 and consisted of the following:

(millions of euros)	12/31/2015	12/31/2014
Raw materials and supplies	2	1
Work in progress and semifinished products	4	4
Finished goods	248	308
Total	254	313

The inventories mainly consist of equipment, handsets and relative fixed and mobile telecommunications accessories, as well as office products, special printers and gaming terminals.

Inventories mainly consisted of 210 million euros for the Domestic Business Unit (231 million euros at December 31, 2014) and 33 million euros for the Brazil Business Unit (82 million euros at December 31, 2014).

Within the Domestic Business Unit the following is noted in particular: 125 million euros for Telecom Italia S.p.A. (111 million euros at December 31, 2014), 53 million euros for Olivetti S.p.A. (88 million euros at December 31, 2014).

In 2015, inventories were written down by 10 million euros (7 million euros in 2014), mainly to adjust the carrying amount of the products in the business lines of Olivetti S.p.A., which will be subject to disposal or sale, to their estimated realizable value.

No inventories are pledged as collateral.

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NOTE 12

TRADE AND MISCELLANEOUS RECEIVABLES AND OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

Trade and miscellaneous receivables and other current assets decreased by 505 million euros compared to December 31, 2014 and were broken down as follows:

(millions of euros)	12/31/2015	*of which IAS 39 Financial Instruments*	12/31/2014	*of which IAS 39 Financial Instruments*
Amounts due on construction contracts	42		58	
Trade receivables:				
Receivables from customers	2,893	*2,893*	3,300	*3,300*
Receivables from other telecommunications operators	767	*767*	774	*774*
	3,660	*3,660*	4,074	*4,074*
Miscellaneous receivables and other current assets:				
Other receivables	814	*157*	911	*183*
Trade and miscellaneous prepaid expenses	594		572	
	1,408	*157*	1,483	*183*
Total	5,110	3,817	5,615	4,257

Further details on Financial Instruments are provided in the Note Supplementary disclosure on financial instruments .

The aging of financial instruments included in Trade and miscellaneous receivables and other current assets at December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 was as follows:

(millions of euros)	12/31/2015	Total current	Total overdue	overdue: 0-90 days	91-180 days	181-365 days	More than 365 days
Trade and miscellaneous receivables and other current assets	3,817	2,841	976	334	137	175	330

overdue:

(millions of euros)	12/31/2014	Total current	Total overdue	0-90 days	91-180 days	181-365 days	More than 365 days
Trade and miscellaneous receivables and other current assets	4,257	3,330	927	309	151	184	283

The change in current receivables compared to December 31, 2014 (-489 million euros) included the impact of the negative exchange rate adjustments for the Brazil Business Unit of almost 220 million euros, in addition to the effects of lower revenue for the year. For the Parent, it also reflected the fall in revenues in the consumer and business customer segments.

Overdue receivables increased by 49 million euros compared to December 31, 2014. This increase is mainly attributable to the Parent and to the Brazil Business Unit, if the negative exchange rate effect is excluded. With regard to Telecom Italia S.p.A., the change was mainly linked to credit positions with Other Licensed Operators, which however are not considered at risk in terms of collectability. On the other hand, there was a slight improvement in collection capability for retail customers.

Trade receivables amounted to 3,660 million euros (4,074 million euros at December 31, 2014) and were net of the provision for bad debts of 614 million euros (685 million euros at December 31, 2014). They included 107 million euros (114 million euros at December 31, 2014) of medium/long-term receivables from customers, principally in respect of agreements for the sale of Indefeasible Rights of Use (IRU).

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Trade receivables mainly related to Telecom Italia S.p.A. (2,488 million euros) and the Brazil Business Unit (680 million euros).

Movements in the provision for bad debts were as follows:

(millions of euros)	12/31/2015	12/31/2014
At January 1	685	776
Provision charges to the income statement	234	272
Utilization and decreases	(277)	(364)
Exchange differences and other changes	(28)	1
At December 31	614	685

The amount of the provision consisted of:

- 274 million euros (308 million euros at December 31, 2014) of specific write-downs, made by identifying the individual credit positions that have particular elements of risk;

- 340 million euros (377 million euros at December 31, 2014) of write-downs made on the basis of the estimated average uncollectibility, per customer segment, determined using statistical indicators.

Other receivables amounted to 814 million euros (911 million euros at December 31, 2014) and were net of a provision for bad debts of 93 million euros (101 million euros at December 31, 2014). Details are as follows:

(millions of euros)	2015	2014
Advances to suppliers	24	65
Receivables from employees	24	24
Tax receivables	298	529
Receivables for grants from the government and public entities	233	11
Sundry receivables	235	282
Total	814	911

Tax receivables included 271 million euros relating to the Brazil Business Unit, largely with reference to local indirect taxes, and 27 million euros relating to the Domestic Business Unit, partly represented by credits resulting from tax returns, other taxes and also the VAT receivable on the purchase of cars and related accessories for which refunds were requested under Legislative Decree 258/2006, converted with amendments by Law 278/2006.

Receivables for grants from the government and public entities (233 million euros) mainly relate to Ultra-Broadband-UBB and Broadband-BB projects. The grants are recognized to the separate income statement, when the related plants become ready for use upon satisfaction of specific requirements for each band.

Sundry receivables mainly included:

- receivables from factoring companies, totaling 95 million euros, of which 36 million euros from Mediocredito Italiano (an Intesa Sanpaolo group company) and 59 million euros from other factoring companies;

- receivables from social security and assistance agencies for Telecom Italia S.p.A. of 22 million euros;

- receivable for the Italian Universal Service (1 million euros). This is a regulated contribution in relation to the costs arising from Telecom Italia S.p.A. obligation to provide basic telephone services at a sustainable price or to offer special rates solely to subsidized users;

- miscellaneous receivables due to Telecom Italia S.p.A. from other licensed TLC operators (46 million euros).

Trade and miscellaneous prepaid expenses mainly related to building leases, rent and maintenance payments, as well as the deferral of costs related to contracts for the activation of telecommunications services. In particular, trade prepaid expenses mainly referring to the Parent (360 million euros for the deferral of costs attributable to the activation of new contracts, 31 million euros for building leases, 47 million euros for rent and maintenance payments, and 11 million euros for insurance premiums).

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NOTE 13

DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS/NON-CURRENT ASSETS HELD FOR SALE

On March 8, 2016, following the approval by the Enacom, the Argentinian communications regulatory authority, the Telecom Italia Group completed the sale of the entire remaining interest in Sofora - Telecom Argentina.

The total amount from entire transaction was over 960 million USD, including:

- proceeds of 550.6 million USD received on March 8, 2016 for the investment in Sofora;
- additional proceeds of 50 million USD, also received on March 8, 2016, from other shareholders of Sofora, with respect to ancillary agreements to the transaction;
- the overall sum of 329.5 million USD received previously in connection with sales of investments and other associated assets to Fintech completed between December 2013 and October 2014; and
- the future revenues to be generated by the provision of technical support services to Telecom Argentina group companies, secured by a pledge on debt securities.

Starting from 2013 the Sofora - Telecom Argentina group has been classified under discontinued operations. Accordingly, the related figures have been classified in the consolidated statement of financial position under Discontinued operations/Non-current assets held for sale and Liabilities directly associated with Discontinued operations/Non-current assets held for sale .

Through the signature of the amendment agreements described below, the Telecom Italia Group, had confirmed its willingness to implement the program for the disposal of the interest in Sofora.

AGREEMENTS FOR THE DISPOSAL OF THE SOFORA - TELECOM ARGENTINA GROUP

On November 13, 2013, the purchase offer, made by the Fintech group, for the entire controlling interest held in the Sofora - Telecom Argentina group, was accepted by Telecom Italia S.p.A. and its subsidiaries Telecom Italia International N.V. and Tierra Argentea S.A., for a total amount of USD 960 million.

In implementation of the above-mentioned agreements, on December 10, 2013, the class B shares of Telecom Argentina and the class B shares of Nortel owned by Tierra Argentea were sold for a total amount of USD 108.7 million. As a result, the Telecom Italia Group s economic interest in Telecom Argentina fell to 19.30%.

The sale of the Sofora shares held by Telecom Italia S.p.A. and its subsidiary Telecom Italia International, on the other hand, was subject to the condition precedent of obtaining the necessary authorizations.

On October 24, 2014, Telecom Italia signed the amendment agreements of the contract for the sale of the interest in the Sofora - Telecom Argentina group to Fintech. In particular:

- the first closing took place on October 29, 2014 and, as a result, 17% of the capital of Sofora was sold. A consideration was received for this closing also including other related assets totaling USD 215.7 million. As a result, the Telecom Italia Group s economic interest in Telecom Argentina was reduced to 14.47%;

- the sale of the controlling interest of 51% in the capital of Sofora to Fintech was due to take place within the following two and a half years, subject to approval by the Argentinian regulatory authority.

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The breakdown of the assets and liabilities of the Sofora - Telecom Argentina group is provided below:

(millions of euros)		12/31/2015	12/31/2014
Discontinued operations/Non-current assets held for sale:			
of a financial nature		227	165
of a non-financial nature		3,677	3,564
Total	(a)	3,904	3,729
Liabilities directly associated with Discontinued operations/Non-current assets held for sale			
of a financial nature		348	43
of a non-financial nature		1,533	1,475
Total	(b)	1,881	1,518
Net value of the assets related to the disposal group	(a-b)	2,023	2,211
of which amounts accumulated through the Comprehensive Income Statement		*(2,003)*	*(1,257)*
Net value of the assets related to the disposal group attributable to the Owners of the Parent		278	307
of which amounts accumulated through the Comprehensive Income Statement		*(266)*	*(157)*
Net value of the assets related to the disposal group attributable to Non-controlling interests		1,745	1,904
of which amounts accumulated through the Comprehensive Income Statement		*(1,737)*	*(1,100)*

The amounts accumulated in Equity through the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income relate to the Reserve for exchange differences on translating foreign operations , and total -2,003 million euros (-1,257 million euros at December 31, 2014).

The assets of a financial nature are broken down as follows:

(millions of euros)	12/31/2015	12/31/2014
Non-current financial assets	23	30

Current financial assets	204	135
Total	227	165

The assets of a non-financial nature are broken down as follows:

(millions of euros)	12/31/2015	12/31/2014
Non-current assets	2,939	2,962
Intangible assets	*1,121*	*1,176*
Tangible assets	*1,798*	*1,766*
Other non-current assets	*20*	*20*
Current assets	738	602
Total	3,677	3,564

The liabilities of a financial nature are broken down as follows:

(millions of euros)	12/31/2015	12/31/2014
Non-current financial liabilities	103	25
Current financial liabilities	245	18
Total	348	43

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The liabilities of a non-financial nature are broken down as follows:

(millions of euros)	12/31/2015	12/31/2014
Non-current liabilities	541	579
Current liabilities	992	896
Total	1,533	1,475

The items relating to Profit (loss) from Discontinued operations/Non-current assets held for sale within the separate consolidated income statements are shown below:

(millions of euros)		2015	2014
Income statement effects from Discontinued operations/Non-current assets held for sale:			
Revenues		3,943	3,097
Other income		4	4
Operating expenses		(2,892)	(2,296)
Gains/(losses) on disposals of non-current assets		2	1
Net impairment losses on goodwill and other non-current assets		(22)	(2)
Operating profit (loss) (EBIT)		1,035	804
Finance income (expenses), net		(94)	30
Profit (loss) before tax from Discontinued operations/Non-current assets held for sale		941	834
Income tax expense		(320)	(290)
Profit (loss) after tax from Discontinued operations/Non-current assets held for sale	(a)	621	544
Other income/(expenses) connected to sales in previous years			(1)
Other minor entries	(b)	(10)	(2)
	(a+b)	611	541

Profit (loss) from Discontinued operations/Non-current assets held for sale		
Attributable to:		
Owners of the Parent	89	98
Non-controlling interests	522	443

It should be noted that, as required by IFRS 5, the calculation of the depreciation and amortization for the Sofora Telecom Argentina group was suspended with effect from its date of classification as a discontinued operation. This suspension of the depreciation and amortization had a positive impact on the Profit (loss) after tax from Discontinued operations/Non-current assets held for sale of 281 million euros (196 million euros in 2014).

The earnings per share from Discontinued operations/Non-current assets held for sale, for 2015 and 2014 are shown in the table below:

(euros)	2015	2014
Earnings per share from Discontinued operations/Non-current assets held for sale		
(Basic=Diluted)		
Ordinary Share	0.03	0.03
Savings Share	0.03	0.03

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Furthermore, the consolidated statements of comprehensive income include the Losses on the translation of foreign operations of the Sofora - Telecom Argentina group of 746 million euros in 2015 (losses of 238 million euros in 2014). Consequently, the overall result from Discontinued operations/Non-current assets held for sale was a negative 135 million euros in 2015 (positive 303 million euros in 2014).

Within the consolidated statements of cash flows the net impacts, expressed in terms of contribution to the consolidation, of the Discontinued operations/Non-current assets held for sale are broken down as follows:

(millions of euros)	2015	2014
Discontinued operations/Non-current assets held for sale:		
Cash flows from (used in) operating activities	810	467
Cash flows from (used in) investing activities	(1,058)	(872)
Cash flows from (used in) financing activities	229	(94)
Total	(19)	(499)

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NOTE 14

EQUITY

Equity consisted of:

(millions of euros)	12/31/2015	12/31/2014
Equity attributable to owners of the Parent	17,610	18,145
Non-controlling interests	3,723	3,554
Total	21,333	21,699

The composition of Equity attributable to owners of the Parent is the following:

(millions of euros)		12/31/2015		12/31/2014
Share capital		10,650		10,634
Additional Paid-in capital		1,731		1,725
Other reserves and retained earnings (accumulated losses), including profit (loss) for the year		5,229		5,786
Reserve for available-for-sale financial assets	32		75	
Reserve for cash flow hedges	(249)		(637)	
Reserve for exchange differences on translating foreign operations	(1,459)		(350)	
Reserve for remeasurements of employee defined benefit plans (IAS 19)	(87)		(96)	
Share of other profits (losses) of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method				
Sundry reserves and retained earnings (accumulated losses), including profit (loss) for the year	6,992		6,794	
Total		17,610		18,145

Movements in Share Capital in 2015, amounting to 10,650 million euros, net of treasury shares of 90 million euro, are shown in the tables below:

Reconciliation between the number of shares outstanding at December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2015

(number of shares)		at 12/31/2014	Share issues	at 12/31/2015	% of share capital
Ordinary shares issued	(a)	13,470,955,451	28,956,320	13,499,911,771	69.13%
less: treasury shares	(b)	(162,216,387)	(1,538,001)	(163,754,388)	
Ordinary shares outstanding	(c)	13,308,739,064	27,418,319	13,336,157,383	
Savings shares issued and outstanding	(d)	6,026,120,661	1,671,038	6,027,791,699	30.87%
Total Telecom Italia S.p.A. shares issued	(a+d)	19,497,076,112	30,627,358	19,527,703,470	100.00%
Total Telecom Italia S.p.A. shares outstanding	(c+d)	19,334,859,725	29,089,357	19,363,949,082	

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Reconciliation between the value of outstanding shares at December 31, 2014 and December 31, 2015

(millions of euros)		Share capital at 12/31/2014	Change in share capital	Share capital at 12/31/2015
Ordinary shares issued	(a)	7,409	16	7,425
less: treasury shares	(b)	(89)	(1)	(90)
Ordinary shares outstanding	(c)	7,320	15	7,335
Savings shares issued and outstanding	(d)	3,314	1	3,315
Total Telecom Italia S.p.A. shares capital issued	(a+d)	10,723	17	10,740
Total Telecom Italia S.p.A. shares capital outstanding	(c+d)	10,634	16	10,650

Share capital increased by 16 million euros mainly as a result of the following:

9 million euros, due to the free allocation of ordinary shares in August 2015 - at a ratio of 1 bonus share for every 3 subscribed shares - as part of the Broad-Based Share Ownership Plan 2014 , approved by the Shareholders Meeting of Telecom Italia S.p.A. of April 17, 2013 and commenced in June 2014. As a result of this transaction, a total of 17,007,927 ordinary shares were issued. For further details see the description provided in the Note Equity compensation plans ;

7 million euros, following the conversion of Telecom Italia Media shares into Telecom Italia S.p.A. shares, resulting from the capital increase to service the exchange of shares as part of the merger of Telecom Italia Media into Telecom Italia S.p.A. that took place on September 30, 2015, with retroactive effect to January 1, 2015. In particular, at the same time as the merger, the right of withdrawal pursuant to law exercised on 7,553,485 ordinary shares and 1,902,484 savings shares of Telecom Italia Media took effect, and those shares were acquired in full by Telecom Italia S.p.A. and the other shareholders of the company that did not exercise the withdrawal right, at a unit price of 1.055 euros for each ordinary share and 0.6032 euros for each savings share. As a result of the merger, the Telecom Italia Media shares not held by Telecom Italia S.p.A. were exchanged with newly-issued shares, with no par value, of the acquiring company, according to the following ratios:

0.66 new ordinary shares of Telecom Italia with the same dividend entitlement as the existing Telecom Italia ordinary shares as of the date of effect of the Merger, for each ordinary share of Telecom Italia Media;

0.47 new savings shares of Telecom Italia with the same dividend entitlement as the existing Telecom Italia savings shares as of the date of effect of the Merger, for each savings share of Telecom Italia Media.

The share capital of Telecom Italia S.p.A. was consequently increased, to service the exchange, by a nominal amount of 7,392,540.65 euros, through the issue of 11,769,945 new ordinary shares and 1,671,038 new savings shares.

In addition, in April 2015 a total of 178,448 ordinary shares were issued in relation to the achievement of objectives and conditions set by the regulations of the 2010-2015 Long Term Incentive Plan.

The total value of the ordinary treasury shares at December 31, 2015, amounting to 510 million euros, was recorded as follows: the part relating to accounting par value (90 million euros) was recognized as a deduction from share capital issued and the remaining part as a deduction from Other reserves and retained earnings (accumulated losses), including profit (loss) for the year.

SHARE CAPITAL INFORMATION

The Telecom Italia S.p.A. ordinary and savings shares are listed respectively in Italy (FTSE index) and on the NYSE in the form of American Depositary Shares, each ADS corresponding to 10 shares of ordinary or savings shares, respectively, represented by American Depositary Receipts (ADRs) issued by JPMorgan Chase Bank.

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In the shareholder resolutions passed to increase share capital against cash payments, the pre-emptive right can be excluded to the extent of a maximum of ten percent of the pre-existing share capital, on condition that the issue price corresponds to the market price of the shares and that this is confirmed in a specific report issued by the firm charged with the audit of the Company.

The Group sources itself with the capital necessary to fund its requirements for business development and operations; the sources of funds are found in a balanced mix of equity, permanently invested by the shareholders, and debt capital, to guarantee a balanced financial structure and minimize the total cost of capital, with a resulting advantage to all the stakeholders.

Debt capital is structured according to different maturities and currencies to ensure an adequate diversification of the sources of funding and an efficient access to external sources of financing (taking advantage of the best opportunities offered in the financial markets of the euro, U.S. dollar and Pound sterling areas to minimize costs), taking care to reduce the refinancing risk.

The remuneration of equity is proposed by the board of directors to the shareholders meeting, which meets to approve the annual financial statements, based upon market trends and business performance, once all the other obligations are met, including debt servicing. Therefore, in order to guarantee an adequate remuneration of capital, safeguard company continuity and business development, the Group constantly monitors the change in debt levels in relation to equity, the level of net debt and the operating margin of industrial operations.

RIGHTS OF SAVINGS SHARES

The rights of the Telecom Italia S.p.A. savings shares are indicated below:

- the profit shown in the duly approved separate financial statements, less the amount appropriated to the legal reserve, must be distributed to the holders of savings shares in an amount up to 5% of the 0.55 euros per share;

- after assigning preferred dividends to the savings shares, the distribution of which is approved by the shareholders meeting, the remaining profit shall be assigned to all the shares so that the savings shares have the right to dividends that are higher, than the dividends to which the ordinary shares are entitled, by 2% of 0.55 euros per share;

- if in any one year dividends of below 5% of the 0.55 euros per share are paid to the savings shares, the difference is carried over and added to the preferred dividends for the next two successive years;

- in the case of the distribution of reserves, the savings shares have the same rights as ordinary shares. Moreover, the shareholders meeting called to approve the separate financial statements for the year can, when there is no profit or insufficient profit reported in those separate financial statements to satisfy the rights of the savings shares, resolve to satisfy the dividend right and/or the additional right by distributing available reserves;

the reduction of share capital as a result of losses does not affect the savings shares except for the amount of the loss which is not covered by the portion of the share capital represented by the other shares;

upon the wind-up of Telecom Italia S.p.A., the savings shares have a pre-emptive right in the reimbursement of capital up to the amount of 0.55 euros per share;

in the event of the cessation of trading in the Company s ordinary or savings shares, the holder of savings shares may ask Telecom Italia S.p.A. to convert its shares into ordinary shares, according to the manner resolved by the special session of the shareholders meeting called for that purpose within two months of being excluded from trading.

The Additional Paid-in capital, amounting to 1,731 million euros, increased by 6 million euros compared to December 31, 2014, as a result of the above-mentioned merger by absorption of the subsidiary Telecom Italia Media into Telecom Italia S.p.A..

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Other reserves moved through the Statements of comprehensive income comprised:

The Reserve for available-for-sale financial assets, which had a positive balance of 32 million euros at December 31, 2015, representing a decrease of 43 million euros compared to December 31, 2014. The decrease includes unrealized gains on the investments in Assicurazioni Generali and Fin.Priv. of the Parent Telecom Italia (4 million euros), as well as the unrealized losses on the securities portfolio of Telecom Italia Finance (8 million euros), the recognition in the income statement of the positive reserve relating to the AFLAC Private Placement derivatives maturing 2032 (44 million euros), which were terminated in advance, and the positive fair value adjustment of other available-for-sale financial assets held by the Parent Telecom Italia (5 million euros). This reserve is expressed net of deferred tax liabilities of 11 million euros (at December 31, 2014, it was expressed net of deferred tax liabilities of 29 million euros).

The Reserve for cash flow hedges, had a negative balance of 249 million euros at December 31, 2015, (negative 637 million euros at December 31, 2014). This reserve is expressed net of deferred tax assets of 77 million euros (at December 31, 2014, it was expressed net of deferred tax assets of 242 million euros). In particular, this reserve includes the effective portion of gains or losses on the fair value adjustments of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges of the exposure to volatility in the cash flows of assets or liabilities recognized in the financial statements (cash flow hedge).

The Reserve for exchange differences on translating foreign operations showed a negative balance of 1,459 million euros at December 31, 2015, (negative 350 million euros at December 31, 2014). This mainly related to exchange differences in euros on the translation of the financial statements of the companies in the Brazil Business Unit (negative by 1,227 million euros) and in the Sofora - Telecom Argentina group (negative by 266 million euros).

The Reserve for remeasurements of employee defined benefit plans, which had a negative balance of 87 million euros, was up 9 million euros compared to December 31, 2014. This reserve is expressed net of deferred tax assets of 20 million euros (at December 31, 2014, it was expressed net of deferred tax assets of 27 million euros). In particular, this reserve includes the recognition of changes in actuarial gains (losses).

The Share of other profits (losses) of associates and joint ventures accounted for using the equity method, was nil at December 31, 2015, and at December 31, 2014.

Other sundry reserves and retained earnings (accumulated losses), including profit (loss) for the year amounted to 6,992 million euros, and increased by 198 million euros, as detailed below:

(millions of euros)	2015	2014
Profit (loss) for the year attributable to Owners of the Parent	(72)	1,350
Dividends approved - Telecom Italia S.p.A.	(166)	(166)

INWIT - effect of sale of the non-controlling interest	279	
Merger of Telecom Italia Media S.p.A. with Telecom Italia S.p.A..	(39)	
Convertible bond issue maturing 2022 - equity component	186	
Effect of equity transactions of the Sofora Telecom Argentina group		10
Other changes	10	80
Change for the year in Sundry reserves and retained earnings (accumulated losses), including profit (loss) for the year	198	1,274

In June 2015, the IPO was successfully completed for the ordinary shares of INWIT S.p.A. on the Electronic Stock Exchange organized and managed by Borsa Italiana S.p.A., which was followed in July by the exercise of the greenshoe option. A total of 39.97% of the capital of the investees was sold to third parties. This transaction did not result in a loss of control for the Telecom Italia Group over INWIT and was therefore treated as a transaction between shareholders in accordance with the accounting standards. Accordingly, no impacts were recognized in the consolidated income statements and the effects of the transaction were recognized directly as an increase in Equity attributable to Owners of the Parent of 279 million euros and Equity attributable to non-controlling interests of 560 million euros.

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Equity attributable to Non-controlling interests amounted to 3,723 million euros, mainly relating to the companies of the Brazil Business Unit (1,358 million euros) and the Sofora - Telecom Argentina group (1,745 million euros), and was up 169 million euros compared to December 31, 2014, as detailed below:

(millions of euros)	2015	2014
Profit (loss) for the year attributable to Non-controlling interests	729	610
Group Company dividends paid to non-controlling shareholders	(125)	(177)
Changes in the Reserve for exchange differences on translating foreign operations	(1,047)	(194)
INWIT - effect of sale of the non-controlling interest	560	
Merger of Telecom Italia Media S.p.A. with Telecom Italia S.p.A..	17	
Effect of Rete A acquisition		40
Effect of equity transactions of the Sofora Telecom Argentina group		92
Other changes	35	58
Change for the year in Equity attributable to Non-controlling interests	169	429

The Reserve for exchange differences on translating foreign operations attributable to non-controlling interests, showed a negative balance of 2,318 million euros at December 31, 2015, (negative 1,271 million euros at December 31, 2014). This mainly related to exchange differences in euros on the translation of the financial statements of the companies in the Brazil Business Unit (negative by 581 million euros) and in the Sofora - Telecom Argentina group (negative by 1,737 million euros).

POTENTIAL FUTURE CHANGES IN SHARE CAPITAL

Details of Future potential changes in share capital are presented in the Note Earnings per share .

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NOTE 15

FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (NON-CURRENT AND CURRENT)

Non-current and current financial liabilities (gross financial debt) were broken down as follows:

(millions of euros)		12/31/2015	12/31/2014
Financial payables (medium/long-term):			
Bonds		18,081	22,039
Convertible bonds		1,802	1,401
Amounts due to banks		5,778	4,812
Other financial payables		991	920
		26,652	29,172
Finance lease liabilities (medium/long-term)		2,271	984
Other financial liabilities (medium/long-term):			
Hedging derivatives relating to hedged items classified as non-current assets/liabilities of a financial nature		1,595	2,058
Non-hedging derivatives			111
Other liabilities			
		1,595	2,169
Total non-current financial liabilities	(a)	30,518	32,325
Financial payables (short-term):			
Bonds		2,318	2,635
Convertible bonds		1,363	10
Amounts due to banks		1,482	1,274
Other financial payables		233	353
		5,396	4,272
Finance lease liabilities (short-term)		153	169
Other financial liabilities (short-term):			

Hedging derivatives relating to hedged items classified as current assets/liabilities of a financial nature		84	224
Non-hedging derivatives		591	21
Other liabilities			
		675	245
Total current financial liabilities	(b)	6,224	4,686
Financial liabilities directly associated with Discontinued operations/Non-current assets held for sale	(c)	348	43
Total Financial liabilities (Gross financial debt)	(a+b+c)	37,090	37,054

The item Convertible Bonds comprises the bond convertible into ordinary shares corresponding to 2,000 million euros, rate of 1.125%, maturing March 26, 2022 (unsecured equity-linked bond) issued by Telecom Italia S.p.A. on March 26, 2015. On May 20, 2015 Shareholders Meeting of Telecom Italia S.p.A. approved the authorization for the convertibility of the unsecured equity-linked bond and the share capital increase reserved to servicing its conversion. The initial conversion price is 1.8476 euros, which may be subject to adjustments in line with market practice for this type of financial instrument; the number of Telecom Italia S.p.A. shares issuable for the possible conversion is 1,082,485,386, subject to adjustments.

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Gross financial debt according to the original currency of the transaction is as follows:

	12/31/2015		12/31/2014	
	(millions of foreign currency)	(millions of euros)	(millions of foreign currency)	(millions of euros)
USD	8,463	7,774	9,924	8,174
GBP	2,041	2,781	2,539	3,260
BRL	6,442	1,515	4,799	1,488
JPY	20,036	153	19,919	137
EURO		24,519		23,952
Total excluding Discontinued Operations		36,742		37,011
Discontinued operations		348		43
Total		37,090		37,054

The breakdown of gross financial debt by effective interest rate bracket, excluding the effect of any hedging instruments, is provided below:

(millions of euros)	12/31/2015	12/31/2014
Up to 2.5%	7,165	4,904
From 2.5% to 5%	6,536	6,545
From 5% to 7.5%	14,719	16,678
From 7.5% to 10%	4,542	4,491
Over 10%	483	569
Accruals/deferrals, MTM and derivatives	3,297	3,824
Total excluding Discontinued Operations	36,742	37,011
Discontinued operations	348	43
Total	37,090	37,054

Following the use of derivative hedging instruments, on the other hand, the gross financial debt by nominal interest rate bracket is:

(millions of euros)	12/31/2015	12/31/2014
Up to 2.5%	9,835	6,238
From 2.5% to 5%	6,760	10,273
From 5% to 7.5%	12,617	12,364
From 7.5% to 10%	2,371	2,715
Over 10%	1,862	1,597
Accruals/deferrals, MTM and derivatives	3,297	3,824
Total excluding Discontinued Operations	36,742	37,011
Discontinued operations	348	43
Total	37,090	37,054

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The maturities of financial liabilities according to the expected nominal repayment amount, as defined by contract, are the following:

Details of the maturities of financial liabilities at nominal repayment amount:

	maturing by 12/31 of the year:						
(millions of euros)	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	After 2020	Total
Bonds (*)	1,771	2,195	1,796	2,688	1,267	11,930	21,647
Loans and other financial liabilities	796	958	1,104	1,806	1,276	624	6,564
Finance lease liabilities	117	97	103	95	103	1,867	2,382
Total	2,684	3,250	3,003	4,589	2,646	14,421	30,593
Current financial liabilities	905						905
Total excluding Discontinued Operations	3,589	3,250	3,003	4,589	2,646	14,421	31,498
Discontinued operations	340						340
Total	3,929	3,250	3,003	4,589	2,646	14,421	31,838

(*) With regard to the Mandatory Convertible Bond issued at the end of 2013, and maturing in 2016, classified under Convertible bonds , the cash repayment has not been considered because its settlement will take place together with the mandatory conversion into Telecom Italia S.p.A. ordinary shares.

The main components of financial liabilities are commented below.

Bonds are broken down as follows:

(millions of euros)	12/31/2015	12/31/2014
Non-current portion	18,081	22,039
Current portion	2,318	2,635
Total carrying amount	20,399	24,674
Fair value adjustment and measurements at amortized cost	(752)	(1,060)

Total nominal repayment amount	19,647	23,614

Convertible bonds consisted of:

- the Mandatory Convertible Bond Guaranteed Subordinated Mandatory Convertible Bonds due 2016 convertible into ordinary shares of Telecom Italia S.p.A. , for 1,300 million euros, issued by Telecom Italia Finance S.A.;

- the unsecured equity-linked bond for 2,000 million euros, with a coupon of 1.125%, issued by Telecom Italia S.p.A., convertible into newly-issued ordinary shares maturing in 2022.

This item was broken down as follows:

(millions of euros)	12/31/2015	12/31/2014
Non-current portion	1,802	1,401
Current portion	1,363	10
Total carrying amount	3,165	1,411
Fair value adjustment and measurements at amortized cost	135	(111)
Total nominal repayment amount (*)	3,300	1,300

(*) For the Mandatory Convertible Bond, the repayment on maturity will take place upon delivery of Telecom Italia S.p.A. ordinary shares.

The unsecured equity-linked bond, convertible into ordinary shares, was accounted for by recognizing:

- a debt component, for an amount equal to the fair value of an identical liability issued by the Company at market conditions, but without conversion rights. This component has been recognized at amortized cost;

- an equity component, calculated on a residual basis, for the remaining portion up to the amount of the proceeds received from the issue. This equity component (amounting to 186 million euros) will no longer be remeasured.

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The costs of the issue have been allocated proportionately to the debt component and the equity component.

The nominal repayment amount of the bonds and convertible bonds totals 22,947 million euros, down 1,967 million euros compared to December 31, 2014 (24,914 million euros) as a result of the new issues, repayments and buybacks in 2015.

The following table lists the bonds issued by companies of the Telecom Italia Group, by issuing company, expressed at the nominal repayment amount, net of bond repurchases, and also at market value:

Currency	Amount (millions)	Nominal repayment amount (millions of euros)	Coupon	Issue date	Maturity date	Issue price (%)	Market price at 12/31/15 (%)	Market value at 12/31/15 (millions of euros)
Bonds issued by Telecom Italia S.p.A.								
Euro	663.3	663.3	5.125%	1/25/11	1/25/16	99.686	100.255	665
Euro	708	708	8.250%	3/19/09	3/21/16	99.740	101.578	719
Euro	400	400	3 month Euribor + 0.79%	6/7/07	6/7/16	100	100.133	401
Euro	544.6	544.6	7.000%	10/20/11	1/20/17	(a)100.185	106.727	581
Euro	628.2	628.2	4.500%	9/20/12	9/20/17	99.693	106.291	668
GBP	750	1,021.9	7.375%	5/26/09	12/15/17	99.608	108.875	1,113
Euro	592.9	592.9	4.750%	5/25/11	5/25/18	99.889	108.820	645
Euro	581.9	581.9	6.125%	6/15/12	12/14/18	99.737	114.029	664
Euro	832.4	832.4	5.375%	1/29/04	1/29/19	99.070	112.248	934
GBP	850	1,158.1	6.375%	6/24/04	6/24/19	98.850	108.752	1,259
Euro	719.5	719.5	4.000%	12/21/12	1/21/20	99.184	108.749	782
Euro	547.5	547.5	4.875%	9/25/13	9/25/20	98.966	113.132	619
Euro	563.6	563.6	4.500%	1/23/14	1/25/21	99.447	111.250	627
Euro	(b)199.8	199.8	6 month Euribor (base 365)	1/1/02	1/1/22	100	100	200
Euro	883.9	883.9	5.250%	2/10/10	2/10/22	99.295	114.655	1,013

Euro	(d) 2,000	2,000	1.125%	3/26/15	3/26/22	100	112.955	2,259
Euro	1,000	1,000	3.250%	1/16/15	1/16/23	99.446	101.650	1,017
GBP	400	545	5.875%	5/19/06	5/19/23	99.622	107.679	587
USD	1,500	1,377.8	5.303%	5/30/14	5/30/24	100	99.313	1,368
Euro	670	670	5.250%	3/17/05	3/17/55	99.667	100.179	671
Subtotal		15,638.4						16,792
Bonds issued by Telecom Italia Finance S.A. and guaranteed by Telecom Italia S.p.A.								
Euro	(c) 1,300	1,300	6.125%	11/15/13	11/15/16	100	147.799	1,921
Euro	1,015	1,015	7.750%	1/24/03	1/24/33	(a) 109.646	131.482	1,335
Subtotal		2,315						3,256
Bonds issued by Telecom Italia Capital S.A. and guaranteed by Telecom Italia S.p.A.								
USD	(e) 676.6	621.5	6.999%	6/4/08	6/4/18	100	108.720	676
USD	(e) 759.7	697.8	7.175%	6/18/09	6/18/19	100	111.163	776
USD	1,000	918.5	6.375%	10/29/03	11/15/33	99.558	96.370	885
USD	1,000	918.5	6.000%	10/6/04	9/30/34	99.081	94.059	864
USD	1,000	918.5	7.200%	7/18/06	7/18/36	99.440	101.279	930
USD	1,000	918.5	7.721%	6/4/08	6/4/38	100	104.702	962
Subtotal		4,993.3						5,093
Total		22,946.7						25,141

(a) Weighted average issue price for bonds issued with more than one tranche.
(b) Reserved for employees.
(c) Mandatory Convertible Bond.
(d) Bond convertible into newly-issued Telecom Italia S.p.A. ordinary treasury shares. On May 20, 2015 Shareholders Meeting of Telecom Italia S.p.A. approved the authorization for the convertibility of the unsecured equity-linked bond and the share capital increase reserved to servicing its conversion.
(e) Net of the securities bought back by Telecom Italia S.p.A. on July 20, 2015.

The regulations and/or Offering Circulars relating to the bonds of the Telecom Italia Group described above are available on the corporate website www.telecomitalia.com.

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The following table lists the changes in bonds during 2015:

New issues

(millions of original currency)	Currency	Amount	Issue date
Telecom Italia S.p.A. 1,000 million euros 3.250% maturing 1/16/2023	Euro	1,000	1/16/2015
Telecom Italia S.p.A. bond convertible(*) into ordinary shares 2,000 million euros 1.125% maturing 3/26/2022	Euro	2,000	3/26/2015

(*) On May 20, 2015, the Shareholders Meeting of Telecom Italia S.p.A. approved the share capital increase to service the conversion of the unsecured equity-linked bond issue.

Repayments

(millions of original currency)	Currency	Amount	Repayment date
Telecom Italia Finance S.A. 20,000 million JPY 3.550% (1)	JPY	20,000	5/14/2015
Telecom Italia S.p.A. 514 million euros 4.625% (2)	Euro	514	6/15/2015
Telecom Italia Capital S.A. 765 million USD 5.250% (3)	USD	765	10/01/2015
Telecom Italia S.p.A. 120 million euros, Euribor 3M+0.66%	Euro	120	11/23/2015
Telecom Italia S.p.A. 500 million GBP 5.625%	GBP	500	12/29/2015

(1) Early repayment of the AFLAC Private Placement maturing 5/14/2032.
(2) Net of buybacks by the Company of 236 million euros during 2014 and the first half of 2015.
(3) Net of buybacks by Telecom Italia S.p.A. of 635 million USD during 2013.

Buybacks

On January 23, 2015, Telecom Italia S.p.A. successfully concluded the buyback offer on four bond issues maturing between June 2015 and September 2017, buying back a total nominal amount of 810.3 million euros.

Details of the bond issues bought back are provided below:

Bond Name	Outstanding nominal amount prior to the purchase offer (euros)	Repurchased nominal amount (euros)	Buyback price
Telecom Italia S.p.A. - 750 million euros, maturing June 2015, coupon 4.625% (1)	577,701,000	63,830,000	101.650%
Telecom Italia S.p.A. - 1,000 million euros, maturing January 2016, coupon 5.125% (2)	771,550,000	108,200,000	104.661%
Telecom Italia S.p.A. - 1,000 million euros, maturing January 2017, coupon 7.000%	1,000,000,000	374,308,000	111.759%
Telecom Italia S.p.A. - 1,000 million euros, maturing September 2017, coupon 4.500%	1,000,000,000	263,974,000	108.420%

(1) Net of buybacks by the Company of 172 million euros during 2014.
(2) Net of buybacks by the Company of 228 million euros during 2014.

On April 24, 2015, Telecom Italia S.p.A. successfully concluded the buyback offer on nine bond issues of Telecom Italia S.p.A. maturing between January 2017 and February 2022, buying back a total nominal amount of 2,000 million euros (none of the buybacks were accepted for the Notes maturing in September 2017 and January 2017 submitted under the Offers).

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Details of the bond issues bought back are provided below:

Bond Name	Outstanding nominal amount prior to the purchase offer (euros)	Repurchased nominal amount (euros)	Buyback price
Telecom Italia S.p.A. - 750 million euros, maturing May 2018, coupon 4.750%	750,000,000	35,879,000	111.165%
Telecom Italia S.p.A. - 750 million euros, maturing December 2018, coupon 6.125%	750,000,000	121,014,000	117.329%
Telecom Italia S.p.A. - 1,250 million euros, maturing January 2019, coupon 5.375%	1,250,000,000	307,600,000	114.949%
Telecom Italia S.p.A. - 1,000 million euros, maturing January 2020, coupon 4.000%	1,000,000,000	280,529,000	111.451%
Telecom Italia S.p.A. - 1,000 million euros, maturing September 2020, coupon 4.875%	1,000,000,000	452,517,000	116.484%
Telecom Italia S.p.A. - 1,000 million euros, maturing January 2021, coupon 4.500%	1,000,000,000	436,361,000	114.714%
Telecom Italia S.p.A. - 1,250 million euros, maturing February 2022, coupon 5.250%	1,250,000,000	366,100,000	121.210%

On July 20, 2015 Telecom Italia S.p.A. successfully concluded the buyback offer on five bond issues maturing between January 2017 and January 2019, buying back a total nominal amount of 467.3 million euros.

Details of the bond issues bought back are provided below:

Bond Name	Outstanding nominal amount prior to the purchase offer	Repurchased nominal amount (euros)	Buyback price

	(euros)		
Telecom Italia S.p.A. - 1,000 million euros, maturing January 2017, coupon 7.000% (1)	625,692,000	81,141,000	109.420%
Telecom Italia S.p.A. - 1,000 million euros, maturing September 2017, coupon 4.500% (2)	736,026,000	107,811,000	107.428%
Telecom Italia S.p.A. - 750 million euros, maturing May 2018, coupon 4.750% (3)	714,121,000	121,223,000	109.477%
Telecom Italia S.p.A. - 750 million euros, maturing December 2018, coupon 6.125% (4)	628,986,000	47,108,000	115.395%
Telecom Italia S.p.A. - 1,250 million euros, maturing January 2019, coupon 5.375% (5)	942,400,000	110,000,000	112.960%

(1) Net of buybacks by the Company of 374 million euros in January 2015.
(2) Net of buybacks by the Company of 264 million euros in January 2015.
(3) Net of buybacks by the Company of 36 million euros in April 2015.
(4) Net of buybacks by the Company of 121 million euros in April 2015.
(5) Net of buybacks by the Company of 308 million euros in April 2015.

On the same date, Telecom Italia S.p.A. also successfully concluded the buyback offer on two bond issues of Telecom Italia Capital S.A. maturing June 2018 and June 2019, buying back a total nominal amount of 563.7 million USD.

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Details of the bond issues bought back are provided below:

Bond Name	Outstanding nominal amount prior to the purchase offer (USD)	Repurchased nominal amount (USD)	Buyback price
Telecom Italia Capital S.A. 1,000 million USD, maturity June 2018, coupon 6.999%	1,000,000,000	323,356,000	111.721%
Telecom Italia Capital S.A. 1,000 million USD, maturity June 2019, coupon 7.175%	1,000,000,000	240,320,000	114.188%

Medium/long-term amounts due to banks of 5,778 million euros (4,812 million euros at December 31, 2014) increased by 966 million euros, mainly for bilateral term loans. Short-term amounts due to banks totaled 1,482 million euros, increasing 208 million euros (1,274 million euros at December 31, 2014). Short-term amounts due to banks included 696 million euros for the current portion of medium/long-term amount due to banks.

Medium/long-term other financial payables amounted to 991 million euros (920 million euros at December 31, 2014) and increased by 71 million euros. They included:

- 250 million euros of loans from Cassa Depositi e Prestiti taken out by Telecom Italia S.p.A. of which 100 million euros expiring April 2019 and 150 million euros expiring October 2019;

- 155 million euros of Telecom Italia Finance S.A. s loan of 20,000 million Japanese yen expiring in 2029;

- 600.6 million USD (equivalent to 552 million euros) expiring October 2020 following the issuance by Telecom Italia International N.V. of a Note in favor of the Fintech group for the completion of the sale of ownership interests held by the Telecom Italia Group in Sofora - Telecom Argentina. The Note was pledged in favor of Telecom Italia S.p.A. and Telecom Italia International N.V., as guarantee of performance of the agreement with the Fintech group. The liability was estinguished on March 8, 2016, following the completion of the sale.

- Short-term other financial payables amounted to 233 million euros (353 million euros at December 31, 2014), down 120 million euros. They included 111 million euros of the current portion of the medium/long-term other financial payables, of which 92 million euros relating to the remaining payable from the loan taken out by Telecom Italia S.p.A. with the Ministry of Economic Development for the purchase of the rights of use for the 800, 1800 and 2600 MHz frequencies due in October 2016.

Medium/long-term finance lease liabilities totaled 2,271 million euros (984 million euros at December 31, 2014) and mainly related to property leases accounted for using the financial method established by IAS 17. The increase, with respect to the end of 2014, mainly consisted of:

1,178 million euros of the gross impact from the renegotiation and/or signing of new real estate contracts of Telecom Italia S.p.A. that resulted in the change of classification from operating leases to financial leases, and the remeasurement of liabilities already considered as financial leases, following the contractual amendments made, and

337 million euros for the partial sale and lease back of the telecommunications towers in Brazil.

Short-term finance lease liabilities amounted to 153 million euros (169 million euros at December 31, 2014).

Hedging derivatives relating to items classified as non-current liabilities of a financial nature amounted to 1,595 million euros (2,058 million euros at December 31, 2014). Hedging derivatives relating to items classified as current liabilities of a financial nature totaled 84 million euros (224 million euros at December 31, 2014).

Non-hedging derivatives relating to items classified as current and non-current financial liabilities totaled 591 million euros (132 million euros at December 31, 2014) and consisted of 565 million euros (111 million euros at December 31, 2014) for the value of the embedded option in the mandatory convertible bond of 1.3 billion euros issued by Telecom Italia Finance S.A. (Guaranteed Subordinated Mandatory Convertible Bonds due 2016 convertible into ordinary shares of Telecom Italia S.p.A.). At December 31, 2015 the measurement of the embedded option resulted in the recognition in the income statement of an expense of 454 million euros (expense of 174 million euros at December 31, 2014). In addition, these also include the measurement of derivatives which, although put into place for hedging purposes, do not possess the formal requisites to be considered as such under IFRS.

The non-current portion of non-hedging derivatives classified under financial liabilities amounted to zero (111 million euros at December 31, 2014); the current portion amounted to 591 million euros (21 million euros at December 31, 2014).

COVENANTS AND NEGATIVE PLEDGES EXISTING AT DECEMBER 31, 2015

The bonds issued by the Telecom Italia Group do not contain financial covenants (e.g. ratios such as Debt/EBITDA, EBITDA/Interest, etc.) or clauses that would force the early redemption of the bonds in relation to events other than the insolvency of the Telecom Italia Group. Furthermore, the repayment of the bonds and the payment of interest are not covered by specific guarantees nor are there commitments provided relative to the assumption of future guarantees, except for the full and unconditional guarantees provided by Telecom Italia S.p.A. for the bonds issued by Telecom Italia Finance S.A. and Telecom Italia Capital S.A..

Since these bonds have been placed principally with institutional investors in major world capital markets (Euromarket and the U.S.A.), the terms which regulate the bonds are in line with market practice for similar transactions effected on these same markets. Consequently, for example, there are commitments not to use the company s assets as collateral for loans (negative pledges).

With regard to the loans taken out by Telecom Italia S.p.A. (Telecom Italia) with the European Investment Bank (EIB), at December 31, 2015, the nominal amount of outstanding loans amounted to 2,550 million euros, of which 1,100 million euros at direct risk and 1,450 million euros secured.

EIB loans not secured by bank guarantees for a nominal amount equal to 1,100 million euros need to apply the following covenants:

- in the event the company becomes the target of a merger, demerger or contribution of a business segment outside the Group, or sells, disposes or transfers assets or business segments (except in certain cases, expressly provided for), it shall immediately inform the EIB which shall have the right to ask for guarantees to be provided or changes to be made to the loan contract, or, only for certain loan contracts, the EIB shall have the option to demand the immediate repayment of the loan (should the merger, demerger or contribution of a business segment outside the Group compromise the Project execution or cause a prejudice to EIB in its capacity as creditor);

- with the 500 million euro loan, signed on December 14, 2015, Telecom Italia undertook to ensure that, for the entire duration of the loan, the total financial debt of the Group companies other than Telecom Italia S.p.A. except for the cases when that debt is fully and irrevocably secured by Telecom Italia S.p.A. is lower than 35% (thirty-five percent) of the Group s total financial debt.

EIB loans secured by banks or entities approved by the EIB for a total nominal amount of 1,450 million euros, and direct risk loans, respectively for 300 million euros, signed on July 30, 2014 and 500 million euros, signed on December 14, 2015, must apply the following covenants:

- Inclusion clause, covering a total of 1,650 million euros of loans, under which, in the event Telecom Italia commits to uphold financial covenants in other loan contracts (and even more restrictive clauses for 2014 and 2015 direct risk loans, including, for instance, cross default clauses and commitments restricting the sale of goods) that are not present in or are stricter than those granted to the EIB, the EIB will have the right if, in its reasonable opinion, it considers that such changes may have a negative impact on Telecom Italia s financial capacity to request the provision of guarantees or the modification of the loan contract in order to establish an equivalent provision in favor of the EIB;

- Network Event, covering a total of 1,350 million euros of loans, under which, in the event of the disposal of the entire fixed network or of a substantial part (in any case more than half in quantitative terms) to third parties or in the event of disposal of the controlling interest in the company in which the network or a substantial part of it has previously been transferred, Telecom Italia must immediately inform EIB, which shall have the option of requiring the establishment of guarantees or amendment of the loan contract or an alternative solution.

The loan agreements of Telecom Italia S.p.A. do not contain financial covenants (e.g. ratios such as Debt/EBITDA, EBITDA/Interests, etc.) which would oblige the Company to repay the outstanding loan if the covenants are not observed.

The loan agreements contain the usual other types of covenants, including the commitment not to use the Company s assets as collateral for loans (negative pledges), the commitment not to change the business purpose or sell the assets of the Company unless specific conditions exist (e.g. the sale takes place at fair market value). Covenants with basically the same content are also found in the export credit loan agreement.

In the Loan Agreements and the Bonds, Telecom Italia is required to provide notification of change of control. Identification of the occurrence of a change of control and the applicable consequences including the establishment of guarantees or the early repayment of the amount paid and the cancellation of commitment in the absence of agreements to the contrary are specifically covered in the individual agreements.

In addition, the outstanding loans generally contain a commitment by Telecom Italia, whose breach is an Event of Default, not to implement mergers, demergers or transfer of business, involving entities outside the Group. Such Event of Default may entail, upon request of the Lender, the early redemption of the drawn amounts and/or the annulment of the undrawn commitment amounts.

In the documentation of the loans granted to certain companies of the Tim Brasil group, the companies must generally respect certain financial ratios (e.g. capitalization ratios, ratios for servicing debt and debt ratios) as well as the usual other covenants, under pain of a request for the early repayment of the loan.

Finally, as of December 31, 2015, no covenant, negative pledge clause or other clause relating to the above-described debt position, has in any way been breached or violated.

REVOLVING CREDIT FACILITY

The following table shows the composition and the draw down of the committed credit lines available at December 31, 2015:

		12/31/2015		12/31/2014	
(billions of euros)		Agreed	Drawn down	Agreed	Drawn down
Revolving Credit Facility	expiring May 2017	4.0		4.0	
Revolving Credit Facility	expiring March 2018	3.0		3.0	
Total		7.0		7.0	

Telecom Italia has two syndicated Revolving Credit Facilities for amounts of 4 billion euros and 3 billion euros expiring May 24, 2017 and March 25, 2018 respectively, both not yet drawn down.

On December 14, 2015, a number of beneficial changes to the economic terms of the Revolving Credit Facilities were signed and they were extended by two years, taking effect on January 4, 2016: to May 24, 2019 for the Revolving Credit Facility of 4 billion euros and to March 25, 2020 for the Revolving Credit Facility of 3 billion euros.

Telecom Italia also has access to:

- a bilateral term loan from Banca Regionale Europea expiring July 2019 for 200 million euros, drawn down for the full amount;

- two bilateral term loans from Cassa Depositi e Prestiti respectively for 100 million euros expiring in April 2019 and 150 million euros expiring in October 2019, drawn down for the full amount;

two bilateral term loans from Mediobanca respectively for 200 million euros expiring in November 2019 and 150 million euros expiring in July 2020, drawn down for the full amount;

a bilateral term loan from ICBC expiring July 2020 for 120 million euros, drawn down for the full amount;

a bilateral term loan from Intesa Sanpaolo expiring August 2021 for 200 million euros, drawn down for the full amount.

TELECOM ITALIA RATING AT DECEMBER 31, 2015

At December 31, 2015, the three rating agencies Standard & Poor s, Moody s and Fitch Ratings rated Telecom Italia as follows:

	Rating	Outlook
STANDARD & POOR S	BB+	Stable
MOODY S	Ba1	Negative
FITCH RATINGS	BBB-	Stable

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NOTE 16

NET FINANCIAL DEBT

The following table shows the net financial debt at December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, calculated in accordance with the criteria indicated in the Recommendations for the Consistent Implementation of the European Commission Regulation on Prospectuses , issued on February 10, 2005 by the European Securities & Markets Authority (ESMA), and adopted by Consob.

For the purpose of determining such figure, the amount of financial liabilities has been adjusted by the effect of the relative hedging derivatives recorded in assets and the receivables arising from financial subleasing.

This table also shows the reconciliation of net financial debt determined according to the criteria indicated by ESMA and net financial debt calculated according to the criteria of the Telecom Italia Group.

(millions of euros)		12/31/2015	12/31/2014
Non-current financial liabilities		30,518	32,325
Current financial liabilities		6,224	4,686
Financial liabilities directly associated with Discontinued operations/Non-current assets held for sale		348	43
Total Gross financial debt	(a)	37,090	37,054
Non-current financial assets (°)			
Non-current financial receivables for lease contract		(70)	(92)
Non-current hedging derivatives		(2,755)	(2,163)
	(b)	(2,825)	(2,255)
Current financial assets			
Securities other than investments		(1,488)	(1,300)
Financial receivables and other current financial assets		(352)	(311)
Cash and cash equivalents		(3,559)	(4,812)
Financial assets relating to Discontinued operations/Non-current assets held for sale		(227)	(165)
	(c)	(5,626)	(6,588)
	(d=a+b+c)	28,639	28,211

Net financial debt as per Consob communication DEM/6064293/2006 (ESMA)			
Non-current financial assets (°)			
Securities other than investments		(3)	(6)
Other financial receivables and other non-current financial assets		(161)	(184)
	(e)	(164)	(190)
Net financial debt(*)	(f=d+e)	28,475	28,021
Reversal of fair value measurement of derivatives and related financial assets/liabilities	(g)	(1,197)	(1,370)
Adjusted net financial debt	(f+g)	27,278	26,651

(°) At December 31, 2015 and at December 31, 2014, Non-current financial assets (b+e) amounted to 2,989 million euros and 2,445 million euros, respectively.

(*) For details of the effects of related party transactions on net financial debt, see the specific table in the Note Related party transactions .

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NOTE 17

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES OF THE TELECOM ITALIA GROUP

The Telecom Italia Group is exposed to the following financial risks in the ordinary course of its business operations:

- market risk: stemming from changes in interest rates and exchange rates in connection with financial assets that have been originated and financial liabilities that have been assumed;
- credit risk: representing the risk of non-fulfillment of obligations undertaken by the counterparty with regard to the liquidity investments of the Group;
- liquidity risk: connected with the need to meet short-term financial commitments.

These financial risks are managed by:

- the establishment, at central level, of guidelines for directing operations;
- the work of an internal committee that monitors the level of exposure to market risks in accordance with preestablished general objectives;
- the identification of the most suitable financial instruments, including derivatives, to reach preestablished objectives;
- the monitoring of the results achieved;
- the exclusion of the use of financial instruments for speculative purposes.

The policies for the management and the sensitivity analyses of the above financial risks by the Telecom Italia Group are described below.

IDENTIFICATION OF RISKS AND ANALYSIS

The Telecom Italia Group is exposed to market risks as a result of changes in interest rates and exchange rates in the markets in which it operates, or has bond issues, principally Europe, the United States, Great Britain and Latin America.

The financial risk management policies of the Telecom Italia Group are directed towards diversifying market risks, hedging exchange rate risk in full and minimizing interest rate exposure by an appropriate diversification of the portfolio, which is also achieved by using carefully selected derivative financial instruments.

The Group sets an optimum composition for the fixed-rate and variable-rate debt structure and uses derivative financial instruments to achieve that set composition. In consideration of the Group s operating activities, the optimum combination of medium/long-term non-current financial liabilities has been set, on the basis of the nominal amount, in the range 65%-75% for the fixed-rate component and 25%-35% for the variable-rate component.

In managing market risk, the Group has adopted Guidelines on Management and control of financial risk and mainly uses the following financial derivatives:

- Interest Rate Swaps (IRS), to modify the profile of the original exposure to interest rate risks on loans and bonds, both fixed and variable;
- Cross Currency and Interest Rate Swaps (CCIRS) and Currency Forwards, to convert loans and bonds issued in currencies other than euro principally in US dollars and British pounds to the functional currencies of the operating companies.

Derivative financial instruments are designated as fair value hedges for managing exchange rate and interest rate risk on instruments denominated in currencies other than euro and for managing interest rate risk on fixed-rate loans. Derivative financial instruments are designated as cash flow hedges when the objective is to pre-set the exchange rate of future transactions and the interest rate.

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All derivative financial instruments are entered into with banking and financial counterparties with at least a BBB- rating from Standard & Poor s or an equivalent rating. The exposure to the various market risks can be measured by sensitivity analyses, as set forth in IFRS 7. This analysis illustrates the effects produced by a given and assumed change in the levels of the relevant variables in the various reference markets (exchange rates, interest rates and prices) on finance income and expenses and, at times, directly on equity. The sensitivity analysis was performed based on the suppositions and assumptions indicated below:

- sensitivity analyses were performed by applying reasonably likely changes in the relevant risk variables to the amounts in the consolidated financial statements at December 31, 2015;

- the changes in value of fixed-rate financial instruments, other than derivatives, produced by changes in the reference interest rates, generate an impact on profit only when, in accordance with IAS 39, they are accounted for at their fair value. All fixed-rate instruments, which are accounted for at amortized cost, are not subject to interest rate risk as defined by IFRS 7;

- in the case of fair value hedge relationships, fair value changes of the underlying hedged item and of the derivative instrument, due to changes in the reference interest rates, offset each other almost entirely in the income statement for the year. As a result, these financial instruments are not exposed to interest rate risk;

- the changes in value of designated financial instruments in a cash flow hedge relationship, produced by changes in interest rates, generate an impact on the debt level and on equity; accordingly, they are included in this analysis;

- the changes in value, produced by changes in the reference interest rates, of variable-rate financial instruments, other than derivatives, which are not part of a cash flow hedge relationship, generate an impact on the finance income and expenses for the year; accordingly they are included in this analysis.

Price risk Embedded option of the mandatory convertible bond issued by the subsidiary Telecom Italia Finance S.A..

The measurement for accounting purposes of the embedded option of the mandatory convertible bond issued in November 2013 by the subsidiary Telecom Italia Finance S.A. for an amount of 1.3 billion euros (Guaranteed Subordinated Mandatory Convertible Bonds due 2016 convertible into ordinary shares of Telecom Italia S.p.A.) is dependent on various factors including the performance of the ordinary shares of Telecom Italia S.p.A..

With respect to the value at December 31, 2015, if the ordinary shares of Telecom Italia S.p.A., with other valuation factors remaining equal, increased by 10%, the value of the embedded option would suffer a negative change of 176 million euros, whereas for a decrease of 10%, the change would be positive by 68 million euros.

Exchange rate risk Sensitivity analysis

At December 31, 2015 (and also at December 31, 2014), the exchange risk of the Group s loans denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of the consolidated financial statements was hedged in full. Accordingly, a sensitivity analysis was not performed on exchange risk.

Interest rate risk Sensitivity analysis

The change in interest rates on the variable component of payables and liquidity may lead to higher or lower finance income and expenses, while the changes in the level of the expected interest rate affect the fair value measurement of the Group s derivatives. In particular:

- with regard to derivatives that convert the liabilities contracted by the Group to fixed rates (cash flow hedging), in line with international accounting standards that regulate hedge accounting, the fair value (mark-to-market) measurement of such instruments is set aside in a specific unavailable Equity reserve. The combined change of the numerous market variables to which the mark-to-market calculation is subject between the transaction inception date and the measurement date renders any assumption about the trend of the variables of little significance. As the contract expiration date approaches, the accounting effects described will gradually be absorbed until they cease to exist;

if at December 31, 2015 the interest rates in the various markets in which the Telecom Italia Group operates had been 100 basis points higher/lower compared to the actual rates, then higher/lower finance expenses, before the income tax effect, would have been recognized in the income statement of 60 million euros (57 million euros at December 31, 2014).

Allocation of the financial structure between fixed rate and variable rate

As for the allocation of the financial structure between the fixed-rate component and the variable-rate component, for both financial assets and liabilities, reference should be made to the following tables. They show the nominal repayment/investment amount (insofar as that amount expresses the effective interest rate exposure of the Group) and, as far as financial assets are concerned, the intrinsic nature (financial characteristics and duration) of the transactions under consideration rather than just the stated contractual terms alone. Bearing that in mind, a transaction whose characteristics (short or very short time frame and frequent renewal) are such that the interest rate is periodically reset on the basis of market parameters, even though the contract does not call for re-fixing the interest rate (such as in the case of bank deposits), has been considered in the category of variable rate.

Total Financial liabilities (at the nominal repayment amount)

	12/31/2015			12/31/2014		
(millions of euros)	Fixed rate	Variable rate	Total	Fixed rate	Variable rate	Total
Bonds	18,836	4,111	22,947	18,437	6,477	24,914
Loans and other financial liabilities	3,576	5,370	8,946	3,276	4,553	7,829
Total non-current financial liabilities (including the current portion of medium/long-term financial liabilities)	22,412	9,481	31,893	21,713	11,030	32,743
Total current financial liabilities (*)	121	784	905	39	415	454
Total excluding Discontinued Operations	22,533	10,265	32,798	21,752	11,445	33,197
Discontinued operations	340		340	42		42
Total	22,873	10,265	33,138	21,794	11,445	33,239

(*) At December 31, 2015, variable-rate current liabilities included 99 million euros of payables to other lenders for installments paid in advance, which are classified in this line item even though they are not correlated to a definite rate parameter (179 million euros at December 31, 2014).

Total Financial assets (at the nominal investment amount)

(millions of euros)	12/31/2015 Fixed rate	Variable rate	Total	12/31/2014 Fixed rate	Variable rate	Total
Cash and cash equivalents		2,049	2,049		3,225	3,225
Securities	1,006	1,653	2,659	884	1,988	2,872
Other receivables	1,333	538	1,871	831	444	1,275
Total excluding Discontinued Operations	2,339	4,240	6,579	1,715	5,657	7,372
Discontinued operations	164	63	227	51	113	164
Total	2,503	4,303	6,806	1,766	5,770	7,536

With regard to variable-rate financial instruments, the contracts provide for revisions of the relative parameters to take place within the subsequent 12 months.

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Effective interest rate

As to the effective interest rate, for the categories where that parameter can be determined, such parameter refers to the original transaction net of the effect of any derivative hedging instruments.

The disclosure, since it is provided by class of financial asset and liability, was determined, for purposes of calculating the weighted average, using the carrying amount adjusted by accruals, prepayments, deferrals and changes in fair value: this is therefore the amortized cost, net of accruals and any changes in fair value as a consequence of hedge accounting.

Total Financial liabilities

	12/31/2015		12/31/2014	
(millions of euros)	Adjusted carrying amount	Effective interest rate (%)	Adjusted carrying amount	Effective interest rate (%)
Bonds	22,626	5.71	24,742	5.89
Loans and other financial liabilities	10,819	3.34	8,823	3.86
Total (*)	33,445	4.94	33,565	5.36

(*) Does not include Liabilities directly associated with Discontinued operations/Non-current assets held for sale of a financial nature.

Total Financial assets

	12/31/2015		12/31/2014	
(millions of euros)	Adjusted carrying amount	Effective interest rate (%)	Adjusted carrying amount	Effective interest rate (%)
Cash and cash equivalents	2,049	0.19	3,225	0.22
Securities	2,659	7.25	2,872	7.08
Other receivables	163	5.16	193	7.19
Total (*)	4,871	4.21	6,290	3.56

(*) Does not include Discontinued operations/Non-current assets held for sale of a financial nature.
As for financial assets, the weighted average effective interest rate is not essentially influenced by the existence of derivatives.

As for market risk management using derivatives, reference should be made to the Note Derivatives .

CREDIT RISK

Exposure to credit risk for the Telecom Italia Group consists of possible losses that could arise from the failure of either commercial or financial counterparties to fulfill their assumed obligations. Such exposure mainly stems from general economic and financial factors, the potential occurrence of specific insolvency situations of some borrowers and other more strictly technical-commercial or administrative factors.

The Telecom Italia Group s maximum theoretical exposure to credit risk is represented by the carrying amount of the financial assets and trade receivables recorded in the financial statements.

Risk related to trade receivables is managed using customer scoring and analysis systems. For specific categories of trade receivables, the Group also makes use of factoring, mainly on a non-recourse basis.

Provision charges for bad debts are recorded for specific credit positions that have an element of individual risk. On credit positions that do not have such characteristics, provision charges are recorded by customer segment according to the average uncollectibility estimated on the basis of statistics. Further details are provided in the Note Trade and miscellaneous receivables and other current assets .

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For the credit risk relating to the asset components which contribute to the determination of Net financial debt , it should be noted that the management of the Group s liquidity is guided by conservative criteria and is principally based on the following:

- money market management: the investment of temporary excess cash resources;
- bond portfolio management: the investment of a permanent level of liquidity and the investment of that part of medium term liquidity, as well as the improvement in the average yield.

In order to limit the risk of the non-fulfillment of the obligations undertaken by the counterparty, deposits of the European companies are made with leading banking and financial institutions rated no lower than investment grade . Investments by the companies in South America are made with leading local counterparties. Moreover, deposits are made generally for periods of less than three months. With regard to other temporary investments of liquidity, there is a bond portfolio in which the investments have a low level of risk. All investments have been carried out in compliance with the Group Guidelines on Management and control of financial risk .

In order to minimize credit risk, the Group also pursues a diversification policy for its investments of liquidity and allocation of its credit positions among different banking counterparties. Consequently, there are no significant positions with any one single counterparty.

LIQUIDITY RISK

The Group pursues the objective of achieving an adequate level of financial flexibility which is expressed by maintaining a current treasury margin to cover the refinancing requirements at least for the next 12 months with irrevocable bank lines and liquidity.

Over 11% of gross financial debt at December 31, 2015 (nominal repayment amount) will become due in the next 12 months.

Current financial assets at December 31, 2015, together with unused committed bank lines, ensure complete coverage of debt repayment obligations also beyond the next 24 months.

The following tables report the contractual cash flows, not discounted to present value, relative to gross financial debt at nominal repayment amounts and the interest flows, determined using the terms and the interest and exchange rates in place at December 31, 2015. The portions of principal and interest of the hedged liabilities includes both the disbursements and the receipts of the relative hedging derivatives. Does not include Liabilities directly associated with Discontinued operations/Non-current assets held for sale of a financial nature.

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Financial liabilities   Maturities of contractually expected disbursements

(millions of euros)		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	After 2020	Total
		maturing by 12/31 of the year:						
Bonds (*)	Principal	1,771	2,195	1,796	2,688	1,267	11,930	21,647
	Interest portion	1,280	1,106	932	803	652	6,687	11,460
Loans and other financial liabilities	Principal	796	958	1,104	1,806	1,276	624	6,564
	Interest portion	77	67	94	16	(17)	(929)	(692)
Finance lease liabilities	Principal	117	97	103	95	103	1,867	2,382
	Interest portion	121	136	130	124	118	1,207	1,836
Non-current financial liabilities (**)	Principal	2,684	3,250	3,003	4,589	2,646	14,421	30,593
	Interest portion	1,478	1,309	1,156	943	753	6,965	12,604
Current financial liabilities	Principal	905						905
	Interest portion	6						6
Total Financial liabilities	Principal	3,589	3,250	3,003	4,589	2,646	14,421	31,498
	Interest portion	1,484	1,309	1,156	943	753	6,965	12,610

(*) For the Mandatory Convertible Bond, whose mandatory conversion into shares will take place in 2016, only the payment of interest was considered and not the *cash settlement* repayment of the principal.

(**) These include hedging and non-hedging derivatives.

Derivatives on financial liabilities   Contractually expected interest flows

(millions of euros)	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020		Total
	maturing by 12/31 of the year:						

						After 2020	
Disbursements	490	473	425	351	299	3,196	5,234
Receipts	(646)	(647)	(542)	(489)	(388)	(4,354)	(7,066)
Hedging derivatives net (receipts) disbursements	(156)	(174)	(117)	(138)	(89)	(1,158)	(1,832)
Disbursements	335	105	75	147	52	7	721
Receipts	(421)	(121)	(64)	(154)	(77)	(6)	(843)
Non-Hedging derivatives net (receipts) disbursements	(86)	(16)	11	(7)	(25)	1	(122)
Total net receipts (disbursements)	(242)	(190)	(106)	(145)	(114)	(1,157)	(1,954)

MARKET VALUE OF DERIVATIVES

In order to determine the fair value of derivatives, the Telecom Italia Group uses various valuation models.

The mark-to-market calculation is determined by the present value discounting of the interest and notional future contractual flows using market interest rates and exchange rates.

The notional amount of IRS does not represent the amount exchanged between the parties and therefore does not constitute a measurement of credit risk exposure which, instead, is limited to the amount of the difference between the interest rates paid/received.

The market value of CCIRSs, on the other hand, also depends on the differential between the reference exchange rate at the date of signing the contract and the exchange rate at the date of measurement, since CCIRSs involve the exchange of the reference interest and principal, in the respective currencies of denomination.

The options are measured according to the Black & Scholes or Binomial models and involve the use of various measurements factors, such as: time horizon of the life of the option, risk-free rate of return, current price, volatility and any cash flows (e.g. dividend) of the underlying instrument, and exercise price.

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NOTE 18

DERIVATIVES

Derivative financial instruments are used by the Telecom Italia Group to hedge its exposure to foreign exchange rate risk and the change in commodity prices and the management of interest rate risk and also to diversify the parameters of debt so that costs and volatility can be reduced to within predetermined operational limits.

Derivative financial instruments in place at December 31, 2015 are principally used to manage debt positions. They include interest rate swaps (IRSs) to reduce interest rate exposure on fixed-rate and variable-rate bank loans and bonds, as well as cross currency and interest rate swaps (CCIRSs), and currency forwards to convert the loans/receivables secured in currencies different from the functional currencies of the various Group companies.

IRS transactions, provide for or may entail, at specified maturity dates, the exchange of flows of interest, calculated on the notional amount, at the agreed fixed or variable rates.

The same also applies to CCIRS transactions which, in addition to the settlement of periodic interest flows, may provide for the exchange of principal, in the respective currencies of denomination, at maturity and possibly spot.

The following tables show the derivative financial instruments of the Telecom Italia Group at December 31, 2015 and at December 31, 2014, by type:

Type (millions of euros)	Hedged risk	Notional amount at 12/31/2015	Notional amount at 12/31/2014	Spot (*) Mark-to-Market (Clean Price) at 12/31/2015	Spot (*) Mark-to-Market (Clean Price) at 12/31/2014
Interest rate swaps	Interest rate risk	2,889	4,800	35	159
Cross Currency and Interest Rate Swaps	Interest rate risk and currency exchange rate risk	851	1,644	215	169
Total Fair Value Hedge Derivatives **		3,740	6,444	250	328
Interest rate swaps	Interest rate risk	800	520	(8)	(31)
Cross Currency and Interest Rate Swaps	Interest rate risk and currency exchange rate risk	8,521	9,654	889	(516)
Forward and FX Options***	Currency exchange rate risk	455			
Total Cash Flow Hedge Derivatives **		9,776	10,174	881	(547)

Total Non-Hedge Accounting Derivatives	2,319	2,122	(316)	45
Total Telecom Italia Group Derivatives	15,835	18,740	815	(174)

* *Spot Mark-to-market above represents the market measurement of the derivative net of the accrued portion of the flow in progress.*

** *On the 2009 issue in GBP there are two hedges, in FVH and CFH; accordingly, although it is a single issue, the notional amount of the hedge is included in both the FVH and CFH groupings.*

*** *The notional amount of the FX options is reflected in both the CFH section and the NH section because only the intrinsic value portion is documented in the hedge accounting, whereas the time value is treated as a NH derivative.*

The category Non-Hedge Accounting Derivatives also includes the embedded option of the mandatory convertible bond issued by the subsidiary Telecom Italia Finance S.A. amounting to 1.3 billion euros. This component, embedded in the financial instrument, has a notional amount equal to the amount of the loan.

The hedging of cash flows by cash flow hedges was considered highly effective and at December 31, 2015 led to:

recognition in equity of unrealized gains of 553 million euros;

reversal from equity to the income statement of net income from exchange rate adjustments of 854 million euros.

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Furthermore, at December 31, 2015, the total loss of the hedging instruments still recognized in equity amounted to approximately zero due to the effect of transactions early terminated over the years. The positive impact reversed to the income statement during 2015 is approximately zero.

The transactions hedged by cash flow hedges will generate cash flows and produce economic effects in the income statement in the periods indicated in the following table:

Currency of denomination	Notional amount in currency of denomination (millions)	Start of period	End of period	Rate applied	Interest period
GBP	850	Jan-16	Jun-19	6.375%	Annually
GBP	400	Jan-16	May-23	5.875%	Annually
USD	186	Jan-16	Oct-29	5.45%	Semiannually
USD	1,000	Jan-16	Nov-33	6.375%	Semiannually
USD	1,000	Jan-16	July-36	7.20%	Semiannually
USD	677	Jan-16	Jun-18	6.999%	Semiannually
USD	1,000	Jan-15	Jun-38	7.721%	Semiannually
Euro	400	Jan-16	Jun-16	3 month Euribor + 0.79%	Quarterly
GBP	750	Jan-16	Dec-17	3.72755%	Annually
USD	760	Jan-16	Jun-19	7.175%	Semiannually
USD	1,000	Jan-16	Sept-34	6%	Semiannually
USD	1,500	Jan-16	May-24	5.303%	Semiannually
USD	186	Jan-16	Oct-29	0.75%	Semiannually
USD	186	Jan-16	Oct-17	1.00%	Semiannually

The method selected to test the effectiveness retrospectively and, whenever the principal terms do not fully coincide, prospectively, for cash flow hedge derivatives, is the Volatility Risk Reduction (VRR) Test. This test assesses the ratio between the portfolio risk (where the portfolio means the derivative and the item hedged) and the risk of the hedged item taken separately. In essence, the portfolio risk must be significantly less than the risk of the hedged item.

The ineffective portion recognized in the income statement from designated cash flow hedge derivatives during 2015 was positive by 21 million euros (without considering the effects due to the application of Credit Value Adjustment/Debt Value Adjustment - CVA/DVA).

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NOTE 19

SUPPLEMENTARY DISCLOSURES ON FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

MEASUREMENT AT FAIR VALUE

For the purposes of the comparative information between the carrying amounts and fair value of financial instruments, required by IFRS 7, the majority of the non-current financial liabilities of the Telecom Italia Group consists of bonds, whose fair value is directly observable in the financial markets, as they are financial instruments that due to their size and diffusion among investors, are commonly traded on the relevant markets (see the Note Financial assets (non-current and current)). For other types of financing, however, the following assumptions have been made in determining fair value:

- for variable-rate loans: the nominal repayment amount has been assumed;
- for fixed-rate loans: fair value has been assumed to be the present value of future cash flows using market interest rates at December 31, 2015;
- for some types of loans granted by government institutions for social development purposes, for which fair value cannot be reliably calculated, the carrying amount has been used.

Lastly, for the majority of financial assets, their carrying amount constitutes a reasonable approximation of their *fair value* since these are short-term investments that are readily convertible into cash.

The fair value measurement of the financial instruments of the Group is classified according to the three levels set out in IFRS 7. In particular, the fair value hierarchy introduces three levels of input:

- Level 1: quoted prices in active market;
- Level 2: prices calculated using observable market inputs;
- Level 3: prices calculated using inputs that are not based on observable market data.

The following tables set out, for assets and liabilities at December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 and in accordance with the categories established by IAS 39, the supplementary disclosure on financial instruments required by IFRS 7 and the schedules of gains and losses. It does not include Discontinued operations/Non-current assets held for sale and Liabilities directly associated with Discontinued operations/Non-current assets held for sale.

Key for IAS 39 categories

	Acronym
Loans and Receivables	LaR
Financial assets Held-to-Maturity	HtM
Available-for-Sale financial assets	AfS
Financial Assets/Liabilities Held for Trading	FAHfT/FLHfT
Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost	FLAC
Hedging Derivatives	HD
Not applicable	n.a.

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Carrying amount and fair value hierarchy for each category/class of financial asset/liability and comparison with their fair value at 12/31/2015

		Amounts recognized in financial statements according to IAS 39					Levels of hierarchy or of fair value			
(millions of euros)	IAS 39 Categories	Carrying amount 12/31/2015	Amortized cost	Cost	Fair value taken to equity	Fair value recognized in the income statement	Level 1:	Level 2:	Amounts recognized in financial statements according to IAS 17	Fair Value at 12/31/2015
ASSETS										
Loans and Receivables	LaR	7,713	7,710	3						7,713
Non-current assets										
· Receivables from employees	8)	*39*	39							
· Other financial receivables	8)	*7*	7							
· Miscellaneous receivables (non-current)	9)	*276*	273	3						
Current assets										
· Receivables from employees	8)	*14*	14							
· Other short-term financial receivables	8)	*1*	1							
· Cash and cash equivalents	8)	*3,559*	3,559							
· Trade receivables	12)	*3,660*	3,660							
	12)	*157*	157							

· Other receivables (current)										
Available-for-Sale financial assets	AfS		1,045	23	1,022					1,045
Non-current assets										
· Other investments		7)	*45*	23	22		3	19		
· Securities other than investments		8)	*3*		3		3			
Current assets										
· Securities other than investments: available-for-sale		8)	*997*		997		997			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss held for trading	FAHfT		756			756				756
Non-current assets										
· Non-hedging derivatives		8)	*115*			115		115		
Current assets										
· Non-hedging derivatives		8)	*150*			150		150		
· Securities other than investments: held-for-trading		8)	*491*			491	491			
Hedging Derivatives	HD		2,907		2,642	265				2,907
Non-current assets										
· Hedging derivatives		8)	*2,755*		2,504	251		2,755		
Current assets										
· Hedging derivatives		8)	*152*		138	14		152		
Financial receivables for lease contracts	n.a.		105						105	105
Non-current assets		8)	*70*						70	
Current assets		8)	*35*						35	

Total	12,526	7,710	26	3,664	1,021	1,494	3,191	105	12,526

(millions of euros)	IAS 39 Categories		Carrying amount 12/31/2015	Amounts recognized in financial statements according to IAS 39				Levels of hierarchy or of fair value		Amounts recognized in financial statements according to IAS 17	Fair Value at 12/31/2015
				Amortized cost	Cost	Fair value taken to equity	Fair value recognized in the income statement	Level 1:	Level 2:		
LIABILITIES											
Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost	FLAC/HD		37,027	37,027							39,531
Non-current liabilities											
· Financial payables (medium/long- term)		15)	*26,652*	26,652							
Current liabilities											
· Financial payables (short term)		15)	*5,396*	5,396							
· Trade and miscellaneous payables and other current liabilities		23)	*4,979*	4,979							
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss held for trading	FLHfT		591				591				591
Non-current liabilities											
· Non-hedging derivatives											
Current liabilities											
· Non-hedging derivatives		15)	*591*				591		591		
Hedging Derivatives	HD		1,679			1,677	2				1,679
Non-current liabilities											
· Hedging derivatives (medium/long-term)		15)	*1,595*			1,593	2		1,595		

Current liabilities								
· *Hedging Derivatives (short term)*	15)	*84*		84		84		
Finance lease liabilities	n.a.	2,424					2,424	3,622
Non-current liabilities	15)	*2,271*					2,271	
Current liabilities	15)	*153*					153	
Total		41,721	37,027	1,677	593	2,270	2,424	45,423

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Carrying amount and fair value hierarchy for each category/class of financial asset/liability and comparison with their fair value at 12/31/2014

(millions of euros)	IAS 39 Categories		Carrying amount in financial statements at 12/31/2014	Amounts recognized in financial statements according to IAS 39 Amortized cost	Cost	Fair value taken to equity	Fair value recognized in the income statement	Levels of hierarchy or of fair value Level 1:	Level 2:	Amounts recognized in financial statements according to IAS 17	Fair Value at 12/31/2014
ASSETS											
Loans and Receivables	LaR		9,457	9,453	4						9,457
Non-current assets											
· Receivables from employees		8)	*30*	30							
· Other financial receivables		8)	*5*	5							
· Miscellaneous receivables (non-current)		9)	*338*	334	4						
Current assets											
· Receivables from employees		8)	*12*	12							
· Other short-term financial receivables		8)	*3*	3							
· Cash and cash equivalents		8)	*4,812*	4,812							

· *Trade receivables*		12)	*4,074*	4,074							
· *Other receivables (current)*		12)	*183*	183							
Available-for-Sale financial assets	AfS		1,349		25	1,324					1,349
Non-current assets											
· *Other investments*		7)	*43*		25	18		3	15		
· *Securities other than investments:*		8)	*6*			6		6			
Current assets											
· *Securities other than investments: available-for-sale*		8)	*1,300*			1,300		1,300			
Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss held for trading	FAHfT		167				167				167
Non-current assets											
· *Non-hedging derivatives*		8)	*149*				149		149		
Current assets											
· *Non-hedging derivatives*		8)	*18*				18		18		
Hedging Derivatives	HD		2,386			1,894	492				2,386
Non-current assets											
· *Hedging derivatives*		8)	*2,163*			1,742	421		2,163		
Current assets											
· *Hedging derivatives*		8)	*223*			152	71		223		
Financial receivables for lease contracts	n.a.		147							147	147
Non-current assets		8)	*92*							92	
Current assets		8)	*55*							55	
Total			13,506	9,453	29	3,218	659	1,309	2,568	147	13,506

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			Amounts recognized in financial statements according to IAS 39					Levels of hierarchy or of fair value			
(millions of euros)	IAS 39 Categories		Carrying amount in financial statements at 12/31/2014	Amortized cost	Cost	Fair value taken to equity	Fair value recognized in the income statement	Level 1:	Level 2:	Amounts recognized in financial statements according to IAS 17	Fair Value at 12/31/2014
LIABILITIES											
Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost	FLAC/HD		38,947	38,947							41,110
Non-current liabilities											
· Financial payables (medium/long-term)		15)	*29,172*	29,172							
Current liabilities											
· Financial payables (short term)		15)	*4,272*	4,272							
· Trade and miscellaneous payables and other current liabilities		23)	*5,503*	5,503							
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss held for trading	FLHfT		132				132				132
Non-current liabilities											
· Non-hedging derivatives		15)	*111*				111		111		
Current liabilities											
· Non-hedging derivatives		15)	*21*				21		21		
Hedging Derivatives	HD		2,282			2,274	8				2,282

Non-current liabilities								
· Hedging derivatives (medium/long-term)	15)	*2,058*		2,058		2,058		
Current liabilities								
· Hedging Derivatives (short term)	15)	*224*		216	8	224		
Finance lease liabilities	n.a.	1,153					1,153	1,479
Non-current liabilities	15)	*984*					984	
Current liabilities	15)	*169*					169	
Total		42,514	38,947	2,274	140	2,414	1,153	45,003

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Gains and losses by IAS 39 category - Year 2015

(millions of euros)	IAS 39 Categories	Net gains/(losses) 2015 (1)	of which interest
Loans and Receivables	LaR	(207)	202
Available-for-Sale financial assets	AfS	36	
Financial Assets/Liabilities Held for Trading	FAHfT/FLHfT	(305)	
Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost	FLAC	(2,013)	(1,636)
Total		(2,489)	(1,434)

(1) Of which 4 million euros for fees and expenses not included in the effective interest rate calculation on financial assets/liabilities other than those at fair value through profit or loss.

Gains and losses by IAS 39 category - Year 2014

(millions of euros)	IAS 39 Categories	Net gains/(losses) 2014(1)	of which interest
Loans and Receivables	LaR	(398)	205
Available-for-Sale financial assets	AfS	52	
Financial Assets/Liabilities Held for Trading	FAHfT/FLHfT	(222)	
Financial Liabilities at Amortized Cost	FLAC	(1,828)	(1,659)
Total		(2,396)	(1,454)

(1) Of which 1 million euros related to fees and expenses not included in the effective interest rate calculation on financial assets/liabilities other than those at fair value through profit or loss.

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NOTE 20

EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Provisions for employee benefits increased by 393 million euros compared to December 31, 2014 and were broken down as follows:

(millions of euros)		12/31/2013	Increases/ Present value	Decrease	Exchange differences and other changes	12/31/2014
Provision for employee severance indemnities	(a)	863	241	(76)	3	1,031
Provision for pension plans		22	5	(2)		25
Provision for termination benefit incentives		30	1	(24)	(2)	5
Total other provisions for employee benefits	(b)	52	6	(26)	(2)	30
Total	(a+b)	915	247	(102)	1	1,061
of which:						
non-current portion		889				1,056
current portion (*)		26				5

(*) The current portion refers only to Other provisions for employee benefits.

(millions of euros)		12/31/2014	Increases/ Present value	Decrease	Exchange differences and other changes	12/31/2015
Provision for employee severance indemnities	(a)	1,031	6	(22)	3	1,018
Provision for pension plans		25		(2)		23
Provision for termination benefit incentives		5	416	(8)		413
Total other provisions for employee benefits	(b)	30	416	(10)		436
Total	(a+b)	1,061	422	(32)	3	1,454
of which:						
non-current portion		1,056				1,420

current portion (*)	5	34

(*) The current portion refers only to Other provisions for employee benefits.

The Provision for employee severance indemnities only refers to Italian companies and decreased overall by 13 million euros. The reduction of 22 million euros under Decreases refers to indemnities paid during the year to employees who terminated employment or for advances. The increase of 6 million euros in the column Increases/Present value consists of the following:

(millions of euros)	2015	2014
Current service cost (*)		
Finance expenses	22	32
Net actuarial (gains) losses for the year	(16)	209
Total	6	241
Effective return on plan assets	there are no assets servicing the plan	

(*) Following the social security reform in 2007, the portions intended for the INPS Treasury Fund or for the supplementary pension funds have been recorded under Employee benefits expenses , in Social security expenses , and not as Employee severance indemnities expenses . The latter account will still be used only for the accruals of companies with less than 50 employees, amounting to 0.3 million euros in 2015 (essentially unchanged compared to 2014).

The net actuarial gains recognized at December 31, 2015, totaling 16 million euros (209 million euros in 2014), are essentially the result of the change in the discount rate of 2.03% applied, from the 1.89%

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of December 31, 2014. To take account of the expected future progressive increase in the inflation rate, which is currently particularly low, the rate has been differentiated over the individual years for the actuarial calculation, as detailed further below.

According to national law, the amount of provision for employee severance indemnities to which each employee is entitled depends on the period of service and must be paid when the employee leaves the company. The amount of severance indemnity due upon termination of employment is calculated on the basis of the period of employment and the taxable compensation of each employee. This liability is adjusted annually based on the official cost-of-living index and legally-set interest. The liability is not associated with any vesting condition or period or any funding obligation; accordingly, there are no assets servicing the provision.

Under the regulations introduced by Italian Legislative Decree 252/2005 and Law 296/2006 (the State Budget Law 2007), for companies with at least 50 employees, the severance indemnities accruing from 2007 are assigned, as elected by the employees, to either the INPS Treasury Fund or to supplementary pension funds and take the form of a defined contribution plan .

However, for all companies, the revaluations of the amounts in the provision for employee severance indemnities existing at the election date, and also the amounts accrued and not assigned to supplementary pension plans for companies with less than 50 employees, are retained in the provision for employee severance indemnities. In accordance with IAS 19 (2011), the provision has been recognized as a defined benefit plan .

In application of IAS 19, the employee severance indemnities have been calculated using the Projected Unit Credit Method as follows:

- the future possible benefits which could be paid to each employee registered in the program in the event of retirement, death, disability, resignation etc. have been projected on the basis of a series of financial assumptions (cost-of-living increases, interest rate, increase in compensation etc.). The estimate of future benefits includes any increases for additional service seniority, as well as the estimated increase in the compensation level at the measurement date only for employees of companies with less than 50 employees during the year 2006;

- the average present value of future benefits has been calculated, at the measurement date, on the basis of the annual interest rate adopted and the probability that each benefit actually has to be paid;

- the liability of each company concerned has been calculated as the average present value of future benefits that will be generated by the existing provision at the measurement date, without considering any future accruals (for companies with at least 50 employees during the year 2006) or by identifying the amount of the average present value of future benefits which refer to the past service already accrued by the employee in the company at the measurement date (for the others), i.e. adopting the service pro-rate .

The following assumptions have been made:

FINANCIAL ASSUMPTIONS	Executives	Non-executives
Inflation rate		

2016	1.50% per annum	1.50% per annum
2017	1.80% per annum	1.80% per annum
2018	1.70% per annum	1.70% per annum
2019	1.60% per annum	1.60% per annum
2020 onwards	2.00% per annum	2.00% per annum
Discount rate	**2.03% per annum**	**2.03% per annum**
Employee severance indemnities annual increase rate		
2016	2.625% per annum	2.625% per annum
2017	2.850% per annum	2.850% per annum
2018	2.775% per annum	2.775% per annum
2019	2.700% per annum	2.700% per annum
2020 onwards	3.000% per annum	3.000% per annum
Increase in compensation:		
equal to or less than 40 years of age	1.0% per annum	1.0% per annum
over 40 but equal to or less than 55 years of age	0.5% per annum	0.5% per annum
over 55 years of age	0.0% per annum	0.0% per annum

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DEMOGRAPHIC ASSUMPTIONS	Executives	Non-executives
Probability of death	RG 48 mortality tables published by *Ragioneria Generale dello Stato*	RG 48 mortality tables published by *Ragioneria Generale dello Stato*
Probability of disability	INPS tables divided by age and sex	INPS tables divided by age and sex
Probability of resignation:		
up to 40 years of age	6.50%	1.00%
From 41 to 50 years of age	2.00%	0.50%
From 51 to 59 years of age	2.00%	0.50%
From 60 to 64 years of age	20.00%	6.50%
Over 65 years of age	None	None
Probability of retirement	Reaching the minimum requisites established by the Obligatory General Insurance updated on the basis of Law 214 of December 22, 2011	
Probability of receiving at the beginning of the year an advance from the provision for severance indemnities accrued equal to 70%	1.5% per annum	1.5% per annum

The adoption of the above assumptions resulted in a liability for employee severance indemnities at December 31, 2015 of 1,018 million euros (1,031 million euros at the end of 2014).

Reported below is a sensitivity analysis for each significant actuarial assumption adopted to calculate the liability as at year end, showing how the liability would have been affected by changes in the relevant actuarial assumption that were reasonably possible at that date, stated in amounts.

The weighted average duration of the obligation is 12.5 years.

CHANGES IN ASSUMPTIONS	Amounts (millions of euros)
Turnover rate:	
+0.25 p.p.	(2)
- 0.25 p.p.	2
Annual inflation rate:	
+0.25 p.p.	22
- 0.25 p.p.	(22)
Annual discount rate:	
+0.25 p.p.	(29)
- 0.25 p.p.	30

The Provision for pension plans amounted to 23 million euros at December 31, 2015 (25 million euros at December 31, 2014) and mainly represented pension plans in place at foreign companies of the Group.

The Provision for termination benefit incentives increased by a total of 408 million euros following the recognition in the amount of 399 million euros of the impact resulting from the various agreements signed in 2015 by Telecom Italia S.p.A., Telecom Italia Information Technology, HR Services and Telecom Italia Sparkle with the Trade Unions, as part of the process of dialog between the parties, aimed at managing surplus personnel, and due to the streamlining processes affecting all the companies operating in the TLC sector. These provisions also added to those made by Olivetti S.p.A., for a total of 17 million euros, for the restructuring plan announced in May 2015.

More details are provided in the Note Employee benefits expenses .

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NOTE 21

PROVISIONS

Provisions increased by 30 million euros compared to December 31, 2014 and were broken down as follows:

(millions of euros)	12/31/2014	Increase	Taken to income	Used directly	Exchange differences and other changes	12/31/2015
Provision for taxation and tax risks	126	13		(7)	(13)	119
Provision for restoration costs	447	28	(55)	(8)	(80)	332
Provision for legal disputes	155	350		(127)	94	472
Provision for commercial risks	131	1	(3)	(5)	(109)	15
Provision for risks and charges on investments and corporate-related transactions	70	4	(31)	(3)		40
Other provisions	38	10	(24)	(4)	(1)	19
Total	967	406	(113)	(154)	(109)	997
of which:						
non-current portion	720					551
current portion	247					446

The non-current portion of provisions for risks and charges mainly relates to the provision for restoration costs. In accordance with the accounting standards, the total amount of the provision is calculated by re-measuring the amounts for which a probable outlay is envisaged, based on the on the inflation rates estimated for the individual due dates, and subsequently discounted to the reporting date based on the average cost of debt, taking into account cash outflow forecasts.

Provision for taxation and tax risks was essentially unchanged compared to 2014. The figure at December 31, 2015 mainly related to companies in the Domestic Business Unit (62 million euros) and companies in the Brazil Business Unit (53 million euros).

Provision for restoration costs related to the provision for the estimated cost of dismantling tangible assets in particular: batteries, wooden poles and equipment and for the restoration of the sites used for mobile telephony by companies belonging to the Domestic Business Unit (324 million euros) and to the Brazil Business Unit (8 million euros).

The amount taken to income of 55 million euros relates entirely to the Brazil Business Unit and is the result of the already described sale of the telecommunications towers, which resulted in the lapse of this contractual obligation and the release of the related risk provision; this amount is one of the components of the gain realized from the transaction.

The item Exchange differences and other changes mainly reflects the effect of the change in the useful life of the passive infrastructure of the mobile telephone Base Transceiver Stations (BTSs) located in Italy and the consequent lengthening of the discounting period, as a result of which the provisions was reduced by a total of 57 million euros.

This change was recognized as follows:

- 30 million euros as a reduction in the gross carrying amount of the assets it relates to;
- the remaining 27 million euros as a reduction in the depreciation expense for 2015.

Provision for legal disputes included the provision for litigation with employees, social security entities, and other counterparties.

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The figure at December 31, 2015 includes 425 million euros essentially for the Domestic Business Unit and 45 million euros for the Brazil Business Unit.

This item increased by 317 million euros compared to December 31, 2014, mainly due to provisions for litigation with the Public Administration, telecommunication operators and other third parties.

It includes a reclassification from the provision for commercial risks of 109 million euros made by Telecom Italia S.p.A. in order to provide a better representation of certain types of risk.

The provision for commercial risks decreased by 116 million euros compared to the end of December 2014 mainly due to the above-mentioned reclassification.

The provision for risks and charges on investment and corporate-related transactions decreased 30 million euros compared to 2014, mainly due to the removal of the related risks and the consequent release to the income statement during the year.

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NOTE 22

MISCELLANEOUS PAYABLES AND OTHER NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES

Trade and miscellaneous receivables and other current assets increased by 413 million euros compared to December 31, 2014 and were broken down as follows:

(millions of euros)	12/31/2015	12/31/2014
Payables to social security agencies	23	22
Capital grants	270	19
Deferred income	750	574
Income tax payables (*)	49	59
Other	18	23
Total	1,110	697

(*) Analyzed in the Note Income tax expense .

Payables to social security agencies related to the remaining amount due to the INPS for estimated employee benefit obligations owed under Law 58/1992, as well as from 2015 - the amount due to the INPS for the application of the 2015 arrangements relating to Article 4 paragraphs 1-7ter, of Law 92 of June 28, 2012, the Fornero law (see the Note Employee benefits expenses for more details). Details are as follows:

(millions of euros)	12/31/2015	12/31/2014
Non-current payables:		
Due from 2 to 5 years after the end of the reporting period	13	10
Due beyond 5 years after the end of the reporting period	10	12
	23	22
Current payables	8	8
Total	31	30

The item capital grants represents the component still to be released to the income statement based on the remaining useful life (estimated at around 18 years) of the assets that the grants refer to. The increase in the figure at December 31, 2015, of 251 million euros mainly relates to the construction of infrastructure for the Ultra-Broadband-UBB and Broadband-BB projects.

Deferred income includes 286 million euros (293 million euros at December 31, 2014) for the deferral of revenues from the activation of the telephone service of Telecom Italia S.p.A.. This item also includes the non-current portion (around 217 million euros) of the deferred gain on the sale and lease back of the telecommunication towers of the Brazil Business Unit.

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NOTE 23

TRADE AND MISCELLANEOUS PAYABLES AND OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

This item decreased by 614 million euros compared to December 31, 2014 and was broken down as follows:

(millions of euros)		12/31/2015	*Of which IAS 39 Financial Instruments*	12/31/2014	*Of which IAS 39 Financial Instruments*
Payables on construction work	(a)	29		35	
Trade payables					
Payables to suppliers		4,012	*4,012*	4,622	*4,622*
Payables to other telecommunication operators		409	*409*	419	*419*
	(b)	4,421	*4,421*	5,041	*5,041*
Tax payables	(c)	265		458	
Miscellaneous payables and other current liabilities					
Payables for employee compensation		317		336	
Payables to social security agencies		172		180	
Trade and miscellaneous deferred income		790		791	
Advances received		41		40	
Customer-related items		788	*209*	847	*211*
Payables for TLC operating fee		24		20	
Dividends approved, but not yet paid to shareholders		53	*53*	59	*59*
Other current liabilities		382	*296*	317	*192*
Employee benefits (except for employee severance indemnities) for the current portion expected to be settled within 1 year		34		5	
Provisions for risks and charges for the current portion expected to be settled within 1 year		446		247	

	(d)	3,047	*558*	2,842	*462*
Total	(a+b+c+d)	7,762	4,979	8,376	5,503

Further details on Financial Instruments are provided in the Note Supplementary disclosure on financial instruments .

Trade payables amounting to 4,421 million euros (5,041 million euros at December 31, 2014), mainly refer to Telecom Italia S.p.A. (2,672 million euros) and to companies belonging to the Brazil Business Unit (1,134 million euros).

Tax payables refer in particular to Telecom Italia S.p.A. and relate to the withholding tax payables to the tax authorities as withholding agent (75 million euros) and the payable for the government concession tax (29 million euros). They also included other tax payables of the Brazil Business Unit of 136 million euros.

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NOTE 24

CONTINGENT LIABILITIES, OTHER INFORMATION, COMMITMENTS AND GUARANTEES

A description is provided below of the most significant judicial, arbitration and tax disputes in which Telecom Italia Group companies are involved as of 31 December 2015, as well as those that came to an end during the financial year.

The Telecom Italia Group has posted liabilities totalling 606 million euros for those disputes described below where the risk of losing the case has been considered probable.

A) SIGNIFICANT DISPUTES AND PENDING LEGAL ACTIONS

Telecom Italia Sparkle Relations with I-Globe, Planetarium, Acumen, Accrue Telemedia and Diadem: investigation by the Public Prosecutor s Office of Rome

In August 2014, the Rome Court filed its grounds for the judgement, the ruling of which was pronounced in October 2013. The Court fully acquitted three former managers of Telecom Italia Sparkle from the charges of transnational conspiracy for the purpose of tax evasion and false declaration by the use of invoices or other documents for non-existent transactions (the so called Frode carosello). A further 18 defendants were found guilty, with sentences of 20 months to 15 years. The grounds for the judgement acknowledged that the former managers of Telecom Italia Sparkle were completely uninvolved in the carousel fraud and the correctness of their actions.

The non-guilty verdict was, however, appealed by the Rome Public Prosecutor s Office, also in relation to the standing of the Telecom Italia Sparkle employees, and the date of the hearing before the Court of Appeal has not yet been set.

Telecom Italia Sparkle is still formally being investigated for the administrative offence pursuant to Legislative Decree 231/2001, with the predicate offence of conspiracy and translational money laundering.

Following the outcome of the immediate trial, the Company in any event requested and obtained from the Judicial Authority, with an order in June 2014, the release and return of the whole sum of the 72,234,003 euro surety issued in the past in favour of the Judicial Authority to guarantee any obligations deriving from the application of Legislative Decree 231/2001, and the restitution of the sum of 8,451,00 euros; the sum of 1,549,000 euros, corresponding to the maximum fine payable for the administrative offence, remains under seizure.

It is pointed out that in view of the provisions made in the 2009 consolidated financial statements following the Telecom Italia Sparkle affair, risk provisions for a total of 86 million euros (72 million euros of which referred to the risk pursuant to Legislative Decree 231/2001) were still recorded in the financial statements and were fully released in the profit and loss account during 2014.

As for risks of a fiscal nature, you are reminded that in February 2014 the *Agenzia delle Entrate* (Lazio Regional Office) served three formal notifications of fines for the years 2005, 2006 and 2007, based on the assumption that the telephone traffic in the carousel fraud did not exist. The amount of the fines 25% of the crime related costs unduly deducted total 280 million euros. In this respect the Company filed an appeal to the Provincial Tax Commission in April 2014; the company is waiting for its judgement, after the hearing in February 2016. In light of the investigations carried out, and considering the favourable outcome of the associated criminal proceedings, the risk is believed to be only potential, so no provisions were made in the financial statements.

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International tax and regulatory disputes

On 22 March 2011 Tim Celular was served notice of a tax assessment issued by the Federal Tax Authorities of Brazil for a total sum of 1,265 million reais as of the date of the notification, including fines and interest, as a result of the completion of a tax investigation of financial years 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009 for the companies Tim Nordeste Telecomunicações S.A. and Tim Nordeste S.A (previously called Maxitel), companies which have been progressively incorporated into Tim Celular with the aim of rationalising the corporate structure in Brazil.

The assessment notice includes various adjustments; the main claims may be summarised as follows:

- non-recognition of the fiscal effects of the merger of Tim Nordeste Telecomunicações S.A. and Maxitel S.A.;
- non-recognition of the fiscal deductibility of the write-down of goodwill relating to the purchase of Tele Nordeste Celular Participações S.A. (TNC).

The adjustments included in the assessment notice were challenged by Tim Celular, before the administrative court, with the submission of an initial defence on 20 April 2011. On 20 April 2012, Tim Celular received notification of the decision of the administrative court of first instance which confirmed the findings set out in the assessment notice; Tim Celular promptly filed an appeal against this decision on 21 May 2012.

The Management, as confirmed by fitting legal opinions, believes it is unlikely that the company could suffer any negative consequences in relation to these matters.

Again with regard to Tim Participações subsidiary Brazilian companies, other cases of tax disputes are present including for significant amounts but with a risk of losing deemed improbable (for the aforementioned companies), on the basis of the legal opinions issued to the companies.

The most relevant cases relate to the fiscal deductibility of the write-down of goodwill, indirect taxation and contributions to the local regulatory authority (ANATEL). Of the main disputes concerning indirect taxation, several disputes regarding lowering the tax base on the basis of discounts granted to customers may be noted; the regulatory authority however alleges that the company did not pay sufficient contributions to the FUST/FUNTTEL funds.

Finally, note that in December 2013 Tim Celular received a tax assessment served by the Brazilian Federal District Finance Secretariat equal to approximately 582 million Reais at the date of formal notice, including penalties and interest, on account of alleged non-payments of indirect taxes for the years 2008 to 2012. The assessment was served following a decision by the Supreme Court declaring that a state tax incentive was unconstitutional. The Company promptly filed an initial defence statement, in administrative proceedings, in January 2014. On 23 October 2015, Tim Celular was served notice of the decision of the lower administrative court which substantially confirmed the claims included in the assessment notice, although it reduced the amount in dispute, but by a small amount. TIM Celular promptly filed an appeal, again in administrative proceedings, against this decision on 24 November 2015. Also on the basis of specific legal advice, Tim Celular does not consider an unfavourable outcome to be likely.

Formal Notice of Assessments against Telecom Italia International N.V.

In June 2014, at the end of a tax investigation which lasted over a year, the Milan Guardia di Finanza served Telecom Italia International N.V., a subsidiary company with registered offices in the Netherlands, with a formal notice of assessments relative to the tax periods from 2005 to 2012, with which it formalized findings on the alleged tax residence in Italy of the aforementioned subsidiary company, due to considerations essentially linked to the presumed actual administration office in Italy.

The total amount of the assessment for these tax periods, comprising potential tax expense (corporate income tax - IRES; regional business tax - IRAP), fines and interest totalled approximately 350 million euros at that time.

Later, and specifically in December 2014, based on the aforementioned formal notice, the Milan office of the Agenzia delle Entrate (Italian Revenue Agency) served separate notices of assessments for IRES and IRAP on the Dutch company for the tax years 2005, 2006 and 2007, which amounted to a total of approximately 148 million in tax, plus fines and interest.

The company, while it considers the claim groundless, also based on opinions obtained from authoritative professional advisors, decided that it would be opportune to have recourse to tools to deflate the dispute, with the advantage of the benefits of the law, with the intention of avoiding a dispute that is likely to be lengthy and uncertain. Consequently, on 9 July last the whole claim for the years 2005 to 2012 was settled in this way. The agreement involved the payment of a total of 30 million euros for taxes, fines and interest, on 17 July 2015.

Irregularities concerning transactions for the leasing/rental of assets

In relation to the irregularities detected with regard to some leasing and rental transactions, which in some cases led to disputes relating to Direct Taxes and VAT, the Company arranged to make provision for risks; the actual amount of the risk provision is around 10.3 million euros.

It should be noted that for some disputes described below, on the basis of the information available at the closing date of the present document and with particular reference to the complexity of the proceedings, to their progress, and to elements of uncertainty of a technical-trial nature, it was not possible to make a reliable estimate of the size and/or times of possible payments, if any. Moreover, in the case in which the disclosure of information relative to the dispute could seriously jeopardise the position of Telecom Italia or its subsidiaries, only the general nature of the dispute is described.

Investigation by the Public Prosecutor s Office of Monza

Criminal proceedings are currently pending before the Judge for Preliminary Hearings of the Monza Court, following the committal to trial formulated by the Public Prosecutor and with the preliminary hearing scheduled in May 2016, regarding a number of transactions for the leasing and/or sale of goods, which allegedly involve various offences committed to the detriment, amongst others, of Telecom Italia. The alleged offences relate to financial abuses, tax crimes and fraud with more than one aggravating circumstance. Within the context of said proceeding, Telecom Italia filed a charge against persons unknown in 2011. Telecom Italia proposes that it join the proceedings as a civil party as the person injured and damaged by the offence. In the proceedings, one of the defendants is a former employee of the Company.

Antitrust Case A428

At the conclusion of case A428, in May 2013, Italian Competition Authority AGCM imposed two administrative sanctions of 88,182,000 euros and 15,612,000 euros on Telecom Italia for abuse of its dominant position. The Company allegedly (i) hindered or delayed activation of access services requested by OLOs through unjustified and spurious refusals; (ii) offered its access services to final customers at economic and technical conditions that allegedly could not be matched by competitors purchasing wholesale access services from Telecom Italia itself, only in those geographic areas of the Country where disaggregated access services to the local network are available, and hence where other operators can compete more effectively with the Company.

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Telecom Italia appealed against the decision before the Administrative Court (TAR) for Lazio, applying for payment of the fine to be suspended. In particular, it alleged: infringement of its rights to defend itself in the proceedings, the circumstance that the organisational choices challenged by AGCM and allegedly at the base of the abuse of the OLO provisioning processes had been the subject of specific rulings made by the industry regulator (AGCom), the circumstance that the comparative examination of the internal/external provisioning processes had in fact shown better results for the OLOs than for the Telecom Italia retail department (hence the lack of any form of inequality of treatment and/or opportunistic behaviour by Telecom Italia), and (regarding the second abuse) the fact that the conduct was structurally unsuitable to reduce the margins of the OLOs.

In May 2014, the judgement of the Lazio TAR was published, rejecting Telecom Italia s appeal and confirming the fines imposed in the original order challenged. In September 2014 the Company appealed against this decision.

On May 2015, with the judgement no. 2479/2015, the Council of State found the decision of the court of first instance did not present the deficiencies alleged by Telecom Italia and confirmed the AGCM ruling. The company had already proceeded to pay the fines and the accrued interest.

In a decision notified in July 2015, AGCM started proceedings for non-compliance against Telecom Italia, to ascertain if the Company had respected the notice to comply requiring it to refrain from undertaking behaviours analogous to those that were the object of the breach ascertained with the concluding decision in case A428 dated May 2013.

If non-compliance with the notice requiring the company to refrain from these behaviours, article 15, subsection 2 of Law no. 287/90 provides for the application of a minimum administrative fine of no less than double the original fine imposed, and a maximum limit of 10% of the turnover of the firm.

Telecom Italia requested access to the case files, in order to have full knowledge of the alleged breaches reported, and in the month of July 2015 partial access was granted to the documents generated by AGCM itself only.

In October 2015, a defence statement was filed, which evidenced the activities undertaken to improve the ways in which the access services requested by the OLOs are provided, and subsequently the Company presented the changes that are being made to the processes and systems for their supply at the AGCM offices.

The term set for the conclusion of the non-compliance proceedings, originally set at 13 January 2016, has been extended to 31 July 2016 to enable AGCM to assess the aforementioned structural and process changes.

Antitrust Case I761

With a ruling issued on 10 July 2013, the Italian Competition Authority (AGCM) extended to Telecom Italia the investigation started in March of the same year into some firms active in the fixed network maintenance sector. The investigation aims to establish if an agreement exists that is prohibited pursuant to article 101 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union. The proceedings were initiated after Wind filed two complaints in which the AGCM was informed that, based on an invitation to bid for the assignment of network corrective maintenance services, it had encountered substantial uniformity of prices offered by the aforementioned enterprises and a significant difference from the offers submitted subsequently by other and different companies.

The AGCM alleged that Telecom Italia carried out a role of coordinating the other parts of the procedure, both during the formulation of the offers requested by Wind and in relation to the positions represented to AGCom.

Telecom Italia challenged these proceedings before the Administrative Court (TAR), sustaining that the AGCM does not have competence in this matter.

On 7 July 2014, the AGCM notified the objective extension of the proceedings to check if the Company, abusing its dominant position, put in place initiatives that might influence the conditions of the offer of accessory technical services when the offers of the maintenance businesses to Wind and Fastweb were being formulated. With the extension provision, the AGCM has also extended the deadline for closing the proceedings from the original date of 31 July 2014 to 31 July 2015. This extension was also challenged before the Administrative Court (TAR) of Lazio sustaining that the Italian Competition Authority does not have competence in this matter.

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In November 2014, for reasons of procedural economy and also convinced that it was acting legitimately, Telecom Italia presented to the Authority a proposal of undertakings in order to resolve the competition concerns subject of the investigation. In its resolution of 19 December 2014 the AGCM considered that these undertakings were not manifestly groundless and later ordered their publication for the purposes of market testing.

On 25 March 2015, AGCM definitively rejected the aforesaid undertakings, considering them not suitable for removing the anticompetitive aspects investigated.

On 21 July 2015 the Communication of the Results of the Investigation was served on the parties to the proceedings, in which the Offices of AGCM expressed their position in the sense of (i) archiving the complaints regarding the abuse of dominant position and (ii) confirming, instead, that there exists between Telecom and the maintenance firms an agreement to coordinate the economic offers drawn up for Wind and Fastweb, and to proceed to supply, in unbundled form, the ancillary technical services.

On 16 December 2015, the final order was issued, confirming the conclusions of the Communication of the Results of the Investigation, sustaining that, between 2012 and 2013, there existed an agreement that restricted competition, and as a result imposed a fine of 21.5 million euros on the Company. The relevant market is the corrective maintenance (assurance) market and, more precisely, the market for troubleshooting the Telecom Italia LLU lines. The purpose of the conduct maintained by the Company and the network firms would have been to limit competition and prevent the evolution of forms of disaggregated supply of ancillary technical services.

Telecom Italia appealed the order before the Lazio Regional Administrative Court.

VODAFONE

In August 2013, Vodafone, as incorporating company of operator Teletu, submitted to the Milan Court a huge claim for damages for presumed abusive and anticompetitive behaviour (founded principally on AGCM case A428) which Telecom Italia allegedly implemented in the period 2008 - 2013. The pecuniary claim was quantified by Vodafone as an estimated sum of between 876 million euros and 1,029 million euros.

In particular, Vodafone alleged technical boycotting activities, with refusal to activate lines requested for Teletu customers (in the period from 2008 to the month of June 2013), together with the adoption of allegedly abusive price policies for wholesale network access services (period from 2008 to the month of June 2013). Furthermore, the other party complained of the presumed application of discounts to business customers greater than those envisaged (margin squeezing) and the carrying out of presumed illegal and anticompetitive winback practices (in the period from the second half of 2012 to the month of June 2013).

Telecom Italia filed an appearance, challenging the claims made by the other party regarding the matter and the amount and making a counterclaim. The judgement in question has been suspended, while awaiting the judgement of the Court of Cassation on the Company s appeal against the order with which the Court rejected the Company s argument that it did not have territorial competence.

With a writ of summons dated 28 May 2015 before the Milan Court, Vodafone has advanced further claims for compensation, based on the same AGCM case A428 and referring to alleged damages it suffered in the period July 2013 - December 2014 (and therefore over a period of time subsequent to the period of the similar compensatory judgement mentioned above), for approximately 568.5 million euros.

The case also contains a reservation of further damages to be quantified, during the proceedings, for the following periods, the claimant alleging that the presumed abusive conduct of Telecom Italia continued. The first hearing is scheduled for the month of July 2016.

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FASTWEB

In April 2014 Fastweb and Telecom Italia reached a technical-procedural agreement to waive the arbitration started by Fastweb in January 2011 by virtue of which the competitor requested compensation for presumed damages totalling 146 million euros incurred following alleged non-compliance with the provisions contained in the contract for the supply of the LLU service. The agreement reached did not define the respective damages claimed inferred in arbitration, which will continue in the proceedings already pending before the Milan Civil Court, described below. It should be pointed out that in arbitration Fastweb complained that, in the period from July 2008 to June 2010, Telecom Italia had refused, unlawfully, to execute approximately 30,000 requests to migrate customers to the Fastweb network. Telecom Italia filed an appearance, submitting a counterclaim.

In December 2013, Fastweb served a writ of summons at the Court of Milan with a claim for damages arising from alleged improper conduct by Telecom Italia in issuing an excessive number of refusals to supply wholesale access (KO) services in 2009-2012 and in making economic offers to business customers, in areas open to LLU services, that could not be replicated by competitors because of the alleged squeeze on discount margins (margin squeeze practices). Based on the content of the Antitrust Authority s well-known decision A428, Fastweb has quantified this claim to be in the order of 1,744 million euros. The Company filed an appearance challenging the claims made by the other party regarding the matter and the amount and making a counterclaim. Subsequently, as part of a structured agreement between the Parties, the case ended with a settlement.

BT ITALIA

With a writ of summons in June 2015, BT Italia has advanced, before the Milan Court, claims for compensation for approximately 638.6 million euros against Telecom Italia referring to alleged damages suffered in the period from 2009 to 2014 for technical boycotting and margin squeezing (these claims refer to the known AGCM A428 case). The other party, assuming that the unlawful conduct of Telecom Italia is still in course, also proposes to update the claim for damages up to the month of May 2015, recalculating the total to be 662.90 million euros. Telecom Italia filed an appearance, challenging the claims of the other party.

COLT TECHNOLOGY SERVICES

With a writ of summons served in August 2015 before the Milan Court, operator Colt Technology Services claimed damages based on the decisive order in case A428, referring to alleged damages suffered over the period 2009/2011, due to the presumed inefficient and discriminatory conduct of Telecom Italia in the process of supplying wholesale services. The damage claimed was quantified as 27 million euros in loss of profits for the alleged non-acquisition of new costumers, or for the alleged impossibility of supplying new services to the customers it had already acquired; the other party also formulated an express request for compensation for the damages to its image and commercial reputation. This case follows the extrajudicial claim for approximately 23 million euros, previously advanced by Colt in June 2015, which the Company rejected in its entirety. The first hearing has been set for December 2015; the Company filed an appearance, contesting the claims of the other party in full.

KPNQ West Italia S.p.A.

With a writ of summons issued by the Rome Court, KPNQ West Italia has sued Telecom Italia, claiming damages quantified as totalling 38 million euros for alleged abusive and anti-competitive conduct in

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the period 2009-2011, through technical boycotting (KOs and refusals to activate wholesale services); these claims were based on the content of the Italian Competition Authority ruling that settled the A428 case. The first hearing is scheduled for May 2016. Telecom Italia will file an appearance challenging the claims of the other party.

TISCALI

With a writ of summons issued before the Milan Court, served in January 2015, Tiscali has claimed damages of 285 million euros for alleged abusive behaviours of Telecom Italia in the years 2009-2014, through technical boycott activities and by making economic offers to its business clients, in areas open to LLU service, which their competitors were not capable of replicating due to the alleged excessive squeezing of their discount margins. Tiscali s claim is based on the content of the known AGCM case A428. This dispute was settled in June 2015.

TELEUNIT

With a writ of summons before the Rome Court, Teleunit has claimed 35.4 million euros in damages from Telecom Italia, based on the known decision of the Italian Competition Authority that settled the A/428 case. Specifically, the company complained that in the period 2009/2010 it had suffered abuse conduct in the form of technical boycotting (refusals to active network access services - KOs), and anticompetitive practices in the form of margin squeezing (whereby the excess squeezing is considered abusive inasmuch as it cannot be replicated by competitors). The first hearing is scheduled for the month of June 2016. The Company will file an appearance challenging the other party s arguments.

With a writ issued in October 2009 before the Milan Appeal Court, Teleunit asked for alleged acts of abuse by Telecom Italia of its dominant position in the premium services market to be investigated. The complainant quantified its damages at a total of approximately 362 million euros. Telecom Italia filed an appearance, contesting the claims of the other party.

After the ruling of January 2014 with which the Court of Appeal declared that it was not competent in this matter and referred the case to the Court, Teleunit reinstated the case before the Milan Court the following April. Telecom Italia filed an appearance in the reinstated proceedings challenging the claims of the other parties.

EUTELIA and VOICEPLUS

In June 2009, Eutelia and Voiceplus asked that alleged acts of abuse by Telecom Italia of its dominant position in the premium services market (based on the public offer of services provided through so-called Non Geographic Numbers) be investigated. The complainants quantified their damages at a total of approximately 730 million euros.

The case follows a precautionary procedure in which the Milan Appeal Court prohibited certain behaviours of the Company relating to the management of some financial relations with Eutelia and Voiceplus concerning the Non Geographic Numbers, for which Telecom Italia managed the payments from the end customers, on behalf of such OLOs and in the light of regulatory requirements. After the ruling with which the Milan Court of Appeal accepted Telecom Italia s objections, declaring that it was not competent in this matter and referring the case to the Civil Court, Eutelia in extraordinary administration and Voiceplus in liquidation resubmitted the matter to the Milan Court. The first hearing took place in the month of March 2014. Telecom Italia filed an appearance challenging the claims of the other parties. After the collapse of Voiceplus, the Milan Court declared the case suspended, in an order in September 2015. The case was consequently resumed by Voiceplus.

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Irregular sale of handsets to companies in San Marino - Investigation by the Public Prosecutor s Office of Forli

Despite the initial dismissal of the case by the Public Prosecutor s Office of Bologna in 2011, in June 2012 the Company was served with a search warrant issued by the Public Prosecutor s Office of Forlì in the context of proceedings in which the defendants included one subsequently suspended employee and three former employees of the Company.

In September 2013, the notice of completion of the preliminary investigations was filed. The offences proceeded with are conspiracy for the purpose of committing crimes of false declaration through the use of invoices or other documents for non-existent transactions and the issuing of invoices or other documents for non-existent transactions and the respective target offences. The Company employees have also been accused of the offence of preventing public supervisory authorities from performing their functions , for having prevented CONSOB from learning promptly of the involvement of Telecom S.p.A. in the San Marino System for achieving the sales targets imposed by senior management, failing to inform the communication authorities at CONSOB of the economic, equity-related, financial and reputation risks to which its involvement might have led, with potential harm to investors and consequential alteration of market transparency .

Regarding the latter charge, the Forlì Prosecutor s Office has transmitted the case papers to the Milan Public Prosecutor s Office, deemed to be territorially competent.

This matter was the subject of an audit and of the Greenfield Project at the time. In this regard, note that, as a result of what emerged from these activities, the Company took steps to independently regularise some invoices for which the fiscal obligations laid down had not been fully discharged.

POSTE

There are some pending actions brought Ing. C. Olivetti & C. S.p.A. (now Telecom Italia) against Poste, the Italian postal service, concerning non-payment of services rendered under a series of contracts to supply IT goods and services. The judgements issued in the lower courts established an outcome that was partially favourable to the ex-Olivetti, and have been appealed against by Poste in individual rehearings.

In this respect, while a judgement of the Rome Appeal Court confirmed one of the outstanding payables to Telecom Italia, another judgement by the same Court declared void one of the disputed contracts. After this judgement, Poste had issued a writ for the return of approximately 58 million euros, opposed by Telecom Italia given that the judgement of the Supreme Court for amendment of the above judgement is still pending.

After the judgement of the Supreme Court that quashed and remanded the decision of the Appeal Court on which the order was based, the Rome Court declared that the matter of issue in the enforcement proceedings was discontinued, since the claim made by Poste had been rejected. The judgement was resubmitted to another section of the Rome Appeal Court.

Elinet S.p.A. Bankruptcy

The receivers of collapsed Elinet S.p.A., and subsequently the receivers of Elitel S.r.l. and Elitel Telecom S.p.A (the controller of the Elitel group at the time), have appealed the judgement with which the Rome Court rejected the claims for compensation made by the receivers of Elinet-Elitel, reproposing a claim for damages totalling 282 million euros. The claims made to the Company regard the alleged performance of management and coordination activities of the plaintiff, and with it the Elitel group (alternative operator in which Telecom Italia has never had any type of interest), allegedly enacted by playing the card of trade receivables management. Telecom Italia filed an appearance, challenging the claims of the other party.

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Dispute relative to Adjustments on license fees for the years 1994-1998

With regard to the judgements sought in previous years by Telecom Italia and Tim concerning the Ministry of Communications request for payment of the balance of the amounts paid in concession charges for the years 1994-1998 (for a total of 113 million euros), the Administrative Court (TAR) for Lazio rejected the Company s appeal against the request for adjustment of the licence fee for 1994 in the amount of approximately 11 million euros, 9 million euros of which against turnover not received due to bad debts. Telecom Italia lodged an appeal.

With two further judgements the Administrative Court (TAR) for Lazio, reiterating the reasons expressed previously, also rejected the appeals in which the Company challenged the requests for payment of outstanding balances of licence fees for the years 1995 and 1996-1997-1998, in the amount of approximately 46 million euros. Telecom Italia has appealed before the Council of State also against these judgements.

Vodafone Dispute - Universal Service

In a decision published in July 2015, the Council of State rejected the appeal lodged by AGCom and Telecom Italia against the judgement of the Lazio Administrative Court (TAR) on the financing of the universal service obligation for the period 1999-2003, in which the administrative judge granted the appeals by Vodafone against AGCom decisions 106-109/11/CONS on the renewal of the related proceedings, adding Vodafone to the list of subjects required to contribute, for a sum of approximately 38 million euros. Essentially, the judgement confirms that the Authority has not demonstrated the particular degree of replaceability between fixed and mobile telephony for mobile operators to be included among the subjects required to repay the cost of the universal service, which means that AGCom needs to issue a new ruling.

Telecom has filed an application to AGCom to renew the proceedings, and an appeal to the Court of Cassation against the judgement of the Council of State on the grounds that it exceeded its jurisdiction.

Formal Notice of Assessments against Telecom Italia S.p.A.

On 29 October 2015 the Guardia di Finanza concluded a tax investigation into Telecom Italia S.p.A., started in 2013, regarding the years 2007 to 2014. The formal notice of assessment (Processo Verbale di Costatazione, or PVC) contained two substantial findings. The first relates to the presumed non-debiting of royalties to the company s indirect subsidiary Tim Brasil, for the use of the TIM brand. The second regards the alleged non-application of withholding tax on interest paid to subsidiary Telecom Italia Capital S.A.

It should be noted that the PVC does not involve demands for payment since the decision as to whether or not assessment notices are to be issued is to be made by the Revenues Agency.

On this point, last December, based on the aforementioned formal notice of assessment, the Milan Revenues Agency served assessment notices on the company for the 2010 tax period.

The Company claims, supported by the opinion of established professionals, that it correctly fulfilled all its fiscal obligations, and is undertaking analyses of the most appropriate approach to adopt to defend and/or settle the dispute.

Olivetti Asbestos exposure

In September 2014 the Ivrea Public Prosecutor s Office closed the investigation on the presumed exposure to asbestos of 15 former workers from the companies Ing. C. Olivetti S.p.A. (now Telecom Italia S.p.A.), Olivetti Controllo Numerico S.p.A , Olivetti Peripheral Equipment S.p.A. , Sixtel S.p.A. and Olteco S.p.A and served notice that the investigations had been concluded on the 39 people investigated (who include former Directors of the aforementioned companies).

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On December 2014 the Ivrea Public Prosecutor s Office formulated a request for 33 of the 39 people originally investigated to be committed for trial, and at the same time asked that 6 investigations be archived.

During the preliminary hearing, which started in April 2015, Telecom Italia assumed the role of civilly liable party, after being formally summonsed by all 26 civil parties (institutions and natural persons) joined in the proceedings. At the end of the preliminary hearing, 18 of the original 33 persons accused were committed for trial.

The trial started in November 2015, and the prosecution experts and witnesses are currently giving evidence. As the party liable for damages, the Company has, at the present time, reached a settlement agreement with 12 of the 18 individuals (heirs/injured persons/family members) who are civil parties to the dispute and they have, therefore, withdrawn as civil parties in the case against those accused and the claim for damages against Telecom Italia.

Brazil - Opportunity Arbitration

In May 2012, Telecom Italia and Telecom Italia International N.V were served with an arbitration brought by the Opportunity group, claiming restoration of damages allegedly suffered as a consequence of the presumed breach of a certain settlement agreement signed in 2005. Based on claimant s allegations, such damages would be related to matters emerged in the framework of the criminal proceedings pending before the Court of Milan regarding, among others, unlawful activities of former employees of Telecom Italia.

The investigatory phase having been completed, the hearing for oral discussion took place in November 2014, after which the parties filed their concluding arguments in preparation for the decision on the case.

In September 2015, the Board of Arbitration declared the proceedings closed, as the award was going to be filed.

Subsequently, the Board of Arbitration allowed the parties to exchange short arguments and the ICC Court extended the term for the filing of the award.

Brazil - Docas/JVCO arbitration

In March 2013, the Brazilian companies Docas Investimentos S.A. (Docas) and JVCO Participações Ltda. (JVCO) started arbitration proceedings against Tim Brasil Serviços e Participações S.A. (Tim Brasil), Tim Participações S.A. (Tim Participações) and Intelig Telecomunicações Ltda. (Intelig) requesting the restitution of the Tim Participações shares held by the Tim group as guarantee (Alienaçao Fiduciaria) for the indemnity obligations undertaken by the Docas group upon acquisition of Intelig (a Docas group subsidiary) by the merger by incorporation of its controlling company into Tim Participações, as well as compensation for damages for alleged breach of the merger agreement and alleged offences by Tim Participações in determining the exchange ratio between Tim Participações shares and Intelig shares, for an amount not yet specified and to be paid during the proceedings. After the Arbitration Board had been constituted in May 2013, Tim Brasil, Tim Participações and Intelig filed their response, including a counterclaim against the Docas Group for compensation for damages.

In October 2013, in order to preserve the status quo until the arbitration decision is made, the Court of Arbitration ordered that the guarantee represented by the aforementioned Tim Participações shares could not be enforced and that they would remain in Alienaçao Fiduciaria in the custody of Banco Bradesco. The voting rights connected to the

Shares are frozen and future dividends must be paid into an escrow account.

In December 2013, Docas and JVCO filed their Statement of Claim. In March 2014, the counterclaim by Tim Brasil, Tim Participações and Intelig was filed, and the discovery phase started. In February 2015 the Statements of Defence of all the parties were filed, in view of the examination hearing.

In September 2015 there was an examination hearing in Rio de Janeiro, in which the witnesses were cross-examined and legal and financial experts gave evidence.

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In the month of December, the parties filed their final arguments. The TIM group also asked that the JVCO s application for the appointment of an expert by the Court be rejected.

The statements of costs were filed in January 2016. Tim s counsel believes that the Board of Arbitration will file its award soon.

Brazil - JVCO Dispute

In the month of September 2013, the Company was served notice of judicial proceedings started by JVCO Participações Ltda. (JVCO) before the Rio de Janeiro Court against Telecom Italia, Telecom Italia International and Tim Brasil Serviços e Participações S.A., which asked for their control of Tim Participações S.A. (Tim Participações) to be declared abusive, and for compensation to be awarded for the damages caused by the exercise of this power of control, the amount of which should be determined during the proceedings.

In February 2014 the statements of rejoinder were filed, objecting to the lack of jurisdiction of the court addressed, and in August the Court of Rio de Janeiro ruled in favour of Telecom Italia, Telecom Italia International and Tim Brasil, rejecting JVCO s claim. The latter appealed the judgement before a judge of the first instance, motion which was refused by the judge in September 2014.

In November 2014, JVCO appealed against the judgement of the court of first instance. On 10 December 2014 Telecom Italia, Telecom Italia International and Tim Participações filed both their respective responses to this appeal and their own appeal against the costs awarded to them in the judgement of the court of the first instance, deemed to be too low. Subsequently, JVCO filed a response to the appeal filed by Telecom Italia, Telecom Italia International and Tim Participações.

In June 2015, JVCO withdrew its appeal and as a result the judge closed the case.

Brazil CAM JVCO Arbitration

In September 2015, JVCO Participações Ltda filed an application for arbitration before the *Camara de Arbitragem do Mercado (*CAM), based in Rio de Janeiro, against Telecom Italia, Telecom Italia International, Tim Brasil Serviços e Participações S.A. and Tim Participações S.A., claiming compensation for damages due to an alleged abuse of controlling power over Tim Participações. In October, all the companies entered appearances and filed statements of defence.

Constitution of the Board of Arbitration is underway.

B) OTHER INFORMATION

Mobile telephony - criminal proceedings

In March 2012 Telecom Italia was served notice of the conclusion of the preliminary enquiries, which showed that the Company was being investigated by the Public Prosecutor of Milan pursuant to the Legislative Decree n. 231/2001, for the offences of handling stolen goods and counterfeiting committed, according to the alleged allegations, by fourteen employees of the so-called ethnic channel , with the participation of a number of dealers, for the purpose of obtaining undeserved commissions from Telecom Italia.

The Company, as the injured party damaged by such conduct, had brought two legal actions in 2008 and 2009 and had proceeded to suspend the employees involved in the criminal proceedings (suspension later followed by dismissal). It has also filed an initial statement of defence, together with a technical report by its own expert, requesting that the proceedings against it be suspended, and that charges of aggravated fraud against the Company be brought against the other defendants. In December 2012, the Public Prosecutor s Office filed a request for 89 defendants and the Company itself to be committed for trial.

During the preliminary hearing, the Company was admitted as civil party to the trial and, in November 2013, the conclusions in the interest of the civil party were filed, reaffirming Telecom Italia s total lack of involvement in the offences claimed.

At the end of the preliminary hearing, which took place in March 2014, the Judge for the Preliminary Hearings committed for trial all the defendants (including Telecom Italia) who did not ask for the definition of their position with alternative procedures, on the grounds that the examination hearing is necessary . Currently the proceedings are in the phase of evidence hearings before the Court sitting as a judicial panel. The Public Prosecutor added to the original charges further charges of counterfeiting and handling of stolen goods, referring to other identity documents. The Public Prosecutor s investigation having been completed, the defence experts and witnesses are currently giving evidence

Dispute concerning the license fees for 1998

Telecom Italia has issued civil proceedings against the Presidenza del Consiglio dei Ministri (the office of the Prime Minister) for compensation of the damage caused by the Italian State through appeal judgement no. 7506/09 by the Consiglio di Stato that, in the view of the Company, violates the principles of current European community law.

The main claim which the proceedings are founded on is based on community jurisprudence that recognises the right to assert the responsibility of the State in relation to violation of rights recognised in community law and injured by a judgement that has become definitive, in respect of which no other remedy may be applied. The judgement of the Council of State definitively denied the right of Telecom Italia to restitution of the concession charge for 1998 (totalling 386 million euros for Telecom Italia and 143 million euros for Tim, plus interest), already denied by the Lazio regional administrative court despite the favourable and binding opinion of the European Court of Justice in February 2008 concerning the conflict between EC Directive 97/13 on general authorisations and individual licences in the telecommunications services industry, and the national regulations that had deferred, for 1998, the obligation to pay the fee payable by telecommunications concession holders, despite the intervening deregulation process. The Company then proposed an alternative compensation claim, within the sphere of the same proceedings, for tort pursuant to art. 2043 of the Italian Civil Code. The compensation claimed has been quantified as approximately 529 million euros, plus legal interest and revaluation. The Avvocatura di Stato filed an appearance and submitted a counterclaim for the same sum. The case is subject to eligibility analysis by the Court, which declared the inadmissibility of Telecom Italia s main claim (case for damages for manifest breach of community law pursuant to law 117/88). However, this decision was amended in favour of the Company on appeal. In March 2015 the Rome Court issued its judgement in the first instance, declaring the Company s application inadmissible. Telecom Italia has appealed this decision and the judgement is pending in the closing argument phase.

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TELETU

There is a pending litigation for compensation started by Telecom Italia with a summons dated February 2012 against the operator Teletu (now incorporated into Vodafone) for unlawful refusals regarding reactivation with Telecom Italia of the competitor s customers. The claim was quantified as approximately 93 million euros.

CONSOB audit

In November 2013, officials from the National Commission for Companies and the Stock Exchange (CONSOB) conducted an audit at the registered offices of Telecom Italia in order to obtain documents and information concerning the bond issue of Telecom Italia Finance (Guaranteed Subordinated Mandatory Convertible Bonds due 2016 convertible into ordinary shares of Telecom Italia S.p.A.), the procedures for the sale of holdings held by the Telecom Italia Group in the Sofora - Telecom Argentina Group and the company s procedures regarding the confidentiality of sensitive information and keeping of the register of people who have access thereto. According to public sources, CONSOB informed the Public Prosecutor s Office of Rome of the audit and in December 2013 the latter issued a press release stating that: With regard to corporate and financial events involving the companies Telecom and Telco, the Public Prosecutor s Office points out that there are no subjects under investigation for the offence of obstructing Supervision nor for any other kind of offence . The Public Prosecutor s Office also stated that since last October the office of the public prosecutor has been following the developments in the Telecom affair, requesting and engaging in exchanges of information with CONSOB between the judicial and supervisory authorities, particularly in cases where potential offences might have been committed . In September 2014 CONSOB closed the preliminary investigation phase of its audit, opening the sanctioning proceeding with a charge against the Company concerning some administrative infringements of the Consolidated Law on Finance (TUF).

The Company has made provision for its arguments confuting the accusations made by the Sanctions Office to be made, and in September 2015 the Commission acceded to most of the Company s arguments, and fined the Company a total of 60,000 euros.

Telecom Argentina

On 3 June 2013, four trade union organisations issued proceedings against Telecom Argentina to obtain the issue of profit sharing bonds reserved for the employees, as provided in a specific Argentine Law, challenging the constitutionality of the subsequent Decree no. 395/92 which exempted Telecom Argentina from issuing such bonds.

The company filed its defence statements, challenging the jurisdiction of the employment court and disputing the entitlement of the other party in this matter. On 30 October 2013 the court rejected Telecom Argentina s requests and the company appealed the decision. The appeal is still pending. The proceedings have, moreover, been suspended for verification of the plaintiffs entitlement to act on this matter, after a claim on this point was made by Telecom Argentina.

Based on the assessments made by its external counsel, the management of Telecom Argentina believes the opposing party s claim to be unfounded.

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Other liabilities connected with sales of assets and investments

Under the contracts for the sale of assets and companies, the Telecom Italia Group has provided indemnities to the buyers generally commensurate to a percentage of the purchase price for liabilities, deriving mainly from legal, tax, social security and labor-related issues.

In connection with these contingent liabilities, totaling about 1,000 million euros, a risk provision has been allocated in an amount of 36 million euros solely for the cases where an outlay is considered likely.

Moreover, the Telecom Italia Group is committed to providing further indemnities for certain specific contractual provisions under agreements for the sale of assets and companies, for which the contingent liabilities cannot at present be determined.

C) COMMITMENTS AND GUARANTEES

Guarantees, net of back-to-back guarantees received, amounted to 8 million euros.

The guarantees provided by third parties to Group companies, amounting to 5,338 million euros, consisted of guarantees for loans received (2,361 million euros) and of performance under outstanding contracts (2,977 million euros).

The guarantees provided by third parties for Telecom Italia S.p.A. obligations include two guarantees in favor of the Ministry of Economic Development for the auction to assign the rights of use for the 800, 1800 and 2600 MHz frequencies. The guarantees amount, respectively, to 182 million euros (for the request to pay back the total amount owed over a period of 5 years) and 38 million euros (for the commitment undertaken by the Company to build equipment networks according to eco-sustainability characteristics). In particular, the Company has made a commitment to achieve energy savings in the new LTE technologies of approximately 10% on infrastructure and 20% on transmission devices over a period of 5 years (compared to energy consumed by current technology).

In March 2014, the Interior Ministry issued a bank guarantee of 26 million euros to Fastweb, as a jointly obliged party with Telecom Italia, following the judgment from the Consiglio di Stato which suspended the effects, on appeal by Fastweb, of the ruling of the Lazio Administrative Court that had declared the invalidity of the Master Agreement for the supply of all the electronic communication services ordering the issue of a bank guarantee (or other equivalent guarantee) equal to 5% of the financial value of the Agreement. This guarantee covers the potential payment of the amounts that the Consiglio di Stato could award to Fastweb in the appeal proceedings.

The Interior Ministry and Telecom Italia are obliged, jointly, to provide the security (or establish another form of guarantee), on the understanding that the fulfillment of this obligation by one of the parties will exempt the other from having to establish a second identical guarantee and that if the guarantee is enforced against the main obliged party, that party shall retain the possibility of acting by way of recourse against the other party.

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Main guarantees for loans at December 31, 2015

Issuer	Amount (millions of euros)[1]
BBVA - Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria	373
SACE	368
Intesa Sanpaolo	306
Bank of Tokyo - Mitsubishi UFJ	272
Cassa Depositi e Prestiti	158
Barclays Bank	105
Ing	105
Natixis	92
Commerzbank	57
Sumitomo	52
Banco Santander	52

(1) Relative to loans issued by the EIB for the Telecom Italia Banda Larga, Telecom Italia Ricerca & Sviluppo, and Telecom Italia Digital Divide Projects. The Loan relating to the Telecom Italia B Broadband Project was repaid on the contractual expiry date of November 27, 2015. The guarantees issued to secure the loan specifically 115 million euros from the Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, 52 million euros from Sumitomo, 92 million euros from Natixis, 87 million euros from Intesa San Paolo, and 58 million euros from BBVA - Banco Bilbao Vizcaya Argentaria remain valid for a further 6 (six) months from the redemption date of the Covered Bonds, as provided for in the guarantee agreements for the purposes of the revival clause.

There are also surety bonds on the telecommunication services in Brazil for 1,023 million euros.

D) ASSETS PLEDGED TO GUARANTEE FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

The contracts for low-rate loans granted by the Brazilian development bank BNDES (Banco Nacional de Desenvolvimento Econômico e Social) to Tim Celular for a total equivalent amount of 1,130 million euros are covered by specific covenants. In the event of non-compliance with the covenant obligations, BNDES will have a right to the receipts which transit on the bank accounts of the company.

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NOTE 25

REVENUES

Revenues decreased by 1,855 million euros compared to 2014. The breakdown is as follows:

(millions of euros)	2015	2014
Equipment sales	1,474	1,970
Services	18,257	19,588
Revenues on construction contracts	(13)	15
Total	19,718	21,573

Revenues from telecommunications services are presented gross of amounts due to other TLC operators, equal to 1,713 million euros (2,009 million euros in 2014, -14.7%), included in the costs of services.

For a breakdown of revenues by operating segment/geographical area, reference should be made to the Note Segment Reporting .

NOTE 26

OTHER INCOME

Other operating expenses decreased by 114 million euros compared to 2014. The breakdown is as follows:

(millions of euros)	2015	2014
Late payment fees charged for telephone services	59	64
Recovery of employee benefit expenses, purchases and services rendered	32	27
Capital and operating grants	33	26
Damage compensation, penalties and sundry recoveries	25	36
Other income	138	248
Total	287	401

In 2014, this item included the entire release of the risk provision, made in the 2009 Consolidated Financial Statements for the alleged administrative offense pursuant to Italian Legislative Decree 231/2001, linked to the so-called Telecom Italia Sparkle affair (84 million euros).

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NOTE 27

ACQUISITION OF GOODS AND SERVICES

Acquisition of goods and services decreased by 897 million euros compared to 2014. The breakdown is as follows:

(millions of euros)		2015	2014
Acquisition of raw materials and merchandise	(a)	1,811	2,231
Costs of services:			
Revenues due to other TLC operators		1,713	2,009
Interconnection costs		24	31
Commissions, sales commissions and other selling expenses		985	1,037
Advertising and promotion expenses		414	436
Professional and consulting services		366	330
Utilities		483	480
Maintenance		334	374
Outsourcing costs for other services		455	482
Mailing and delivery expenses for telephone bills, directories and other materials to customers		84	76
Other service expenses		610	643
	(b)	5,468	5,898
Lease and rental costs:			
Rent and leases		699	742
TLC circuit lease rents and rents for use of satellite systems		343	363
Other lease and rental costs		212	196
	(c)	1,254	1,301
Total	(a+b+c)	8,533	9,430

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NOTE 28

EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSES

Employee benefits expenses amount to 3,589 million euros, increasing be of 470 million euros, and consist of the following:

(millions of euros)		2015	2014
Employee benefits expenses			
Wages and salaries		2,296	2,202
Social security expenses		834	801
Other employee benefits		2	76
	(a)	3,132	3,079
Costs and provisions for temp work	(b)		
Miscellaneous expenses for personnel and other labor-related services rendered			
Remuneration of personnel other than employees		5	2
Charges for termination benefit incentives		11	26
Corporate restructuring expenses		439	12
Other		2	
	(c)	457	40
Total	(a+b+c)	3,589	3,119

Employee benefits expenses mainly related to the Domestic Business Unit for 3,206 million euros (2,730 million euros in 2014) and to the Brazil Business Unit for 349 million euros (379 million euros for 2014).

In particular, the increase in labor costs was affected by the increase in Corporate restructuring expenses , mainly following the recognition of 427 million euros for the agreements signed by Telecom Italia S.p.A. and other Group companies with the Trade Unions during 2015, as part of the process of dialog between the parties, aimed at the identification of instruments for reducing the redundancies due to the Group s organizational simplification and streamlining processes (affecting all the companies operating in the TLC sector). In particular:

on June 19, 2015, Telecom Italia S.p.A. signed an agreement with the union representatives of the executives for the application of Article 4, paragraphs 1-7ter, of Law N. 92 of 28 June 2012 (the Fornero law). This agreement provides for the option to arrange mutual termination of the employment for workers who meet the minimum requirements for old-age or early-retirement pension within four years of the termination date. The company will pay out - through INPS (Italian National Social Security Institution) - amounts equivalent to the pension that would be due to the workers under the current rules and it will continue to pay INPS social security contributions until the minimum pension requirements are met. Provisions of 20 million euros (net of discounting) were made on the basis of current social security and pension regulations, in relation to a component of around 60 executives who subscribed to the scheme or expressed interest after being identified as eligible by the company. The agreement is valid until December 31, 2018 and affects a maximum of 150 managers.

On September 21, 2015, Telecom Italia S.p.A. signed a new mobility agreement pursuant to Law 223/91 with the industry trade unions Fistel-Cisl, Uilcom-Uil, UGL Telecomunicazioni and the majority of the other trade unions, for 330 employees, with a provision of 14 million euros.

On October 27, 2015, Telecom Italia S.p.A. signed operational agreements with the industry trade unions Fistel-Cisl, Uilcom-Uil, UGL Telecomunicazioni and the majority of the other trade unions for the management of redundancies and the job impacts of the Plan, which provide for professional retraining aimed at the employment in higher-value activities, as well as the application of:

- defensive Solidarity Contracts, for around 30,400 employees, for a period of two years (which may be extended for another year) for the management of redundancies amounting to around 2,600 Full Time Equivalents (FTEs); this agreement provides for a vertical reduction of working hours, for a total of 23 days per year (8.85% of the monthly working hours);

- Article 4, paragraphs 1-7ter, of Law N. 92 of 28 June 2012 (the Fornero law) for a maximum number of 3,287 employees (non-executives), on the basis of current legislation, the parties have agreed that, on a voluntary basis, Telecom Italia S.p.A. personnel that by December 31, 2018 who meet the minimum pension requirements within the following four years, will be able to retire early. The company will pay monthly through INPS, and up to the start date of the pension, the amount of the pension accrued at the time of leaving and the related social security contributions until the minimum pension requirements are met.

In addition, it was also agreed that at the end of the period of the Solidarity Contracts, if the overall redundancy plan was successfully implemented and its objectives were achieved, the Company would pay a one-off bonus to the employees under the Solidarity Contract, of a variable amount based on their employment category.

The agreement signed on October 27, 2015 resulted in a total provision of 369 million euros (net of discounting), calculated as follows:

- 318 million euros related to the estimated expenses to be borne by the company for the management of voluntary early retirements pursuant to Article 4 of the Fornero Law in the 2016-2018 period;

- 51 million euros for expenses arising from the possible payment of one-off bonuses at the end of the Solidarity Contract period.

Under the Group s wider restructuring plan, during 2015, Telecom Italia Information Technology, HR Services and Telecom Italia Sparkle have also signed agreements with the Trade Unions, with the use of leaving incentives, mobility schemes and early retirements pursuant to Article 4 of the Fornero Law, giving rise to a total of 7 million euros in provisions and expenses.

Lastly, the 2015-2017 Industrial Plan, approved by the Board of Directors of Olivetti S.p.A. on May 11, 2015, provided for the management of redundancies both through redeployment within Telecom Italia S.p.A. and other Group companies, as well as through other instruments such as leaving incentives, mobility schemes and early retirements pursuant to Article 4 of the Fornero Law, resulting in a total of 17 million euros in provisions and expenses.

During the prior year, the Parent company made provisions of 5 million euros for expenses for mobility under Law 223/91; Olivetti made provisions for 7 million euros, again within the company s restructuring plan.

The average salaried workforce, including those with temp work contracts, was 61,553 in 2015 (59,285 in 2014). A breakdown by category is as follows:

(number)	2015	2014
Executives	892	892