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This document has been translated into English for the convenience of readers outside of Italy. The original Italian document should be considered the authoritative version.

2016 FINANCIAL REPORT

SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AT DECEMBER 31, 2016

INCOME STATEMENT

(in euros)	Note	2016	5	2015	
			Amount with related parties		Amount with related parties
Sales revenues	1	6,154,384,661	2,800,880,521	5,517,305,706	2,878,966,822
Other revenues and income	2	120,487,139	17,947,034	757,608,015	21,228,256
Total revenues		6,274,871,800		6,274,913,721	
Raw materials and services used (-)	3	(6,107,770,881)	(557,362,235)	(5,474,168,327)	(267,881,624)
Labor costs (-)	4	(139,699,722)		(138,701,569)	
EBITDA	5	27,401,197		662,043,825	
Net change in fair value of derivatives (commodities and foreign exchange)	6	(87,555,746)		88,659,313	
Depreciation, amortization and writedowns (-)	7	(364,985,733)		(1,263,261,116)	
Other income (expense), net	8	(12,961,160)		(22,042,878)	
ЕВІТ		(438,101,442)		(534,600,856)	
Net financial income (expense)	9	(16,169,846)	6,076,640	6,220,504	39,042,480
Income from (Expense on) equity investments	10	131,656,363	69,006,232	(186,456,434)	(188,387,462)
Profit (Loss) before taxes		(322,614,925)		(714,836,786)	
Income taxes	11	72,672,200		(61,177,114)	
Profit (Loss) from continuing operations		(249,942,725)		(776,013,900)	
Profit (Loss) from discontinued operation	12	-		-	
Profit (Loss) for the year		(249,942,725)		(776,013,900)	

OTHER COMPONENTS OF THE COMPREHENSIVE INCOME STATEMENT

(in euros) Note	2016	2015
Profit (Loss) for the period	(249,942,725)	(776,013,900)
A) Change in the cash flow hedge reserve 24	474,326,828	(188,318,360)
- Gains (Losses) from valuations for the period	685,507,697	(268,656,326)
- Income taxes (+/-)	(211,180,869)	80,337,966
B) Actuarial gains (losses (*)	(265,936)	1,789,780
- Actuarial gains (losses	(265,936)	1,789,780
Total other components of comprehensive income net of taxes (A+B)	474,060,892	(186,528,580)
Total comprehensive profit (loss)	224,118,167	(962,542,480)
Totale risultato netto complessivo	224,118,167	(962,542,480)

 $^{(\}mbox{\ensuremath{\star}})$ Items that will not be reclassified to the income statement.

BALANCE SHEET

(in euros)	Note	12.31.2	2016	12.31.20	15
			Amount with related parties		Amount with related parties
ASSETS					· ·
Property, plant and equipment	13	1,726,458,060		1,959,595,262	
Investment property	14	5,211,120		5,607,819	
Goodwill	15	1,751,840,046		1,751,840,046	
Hydrocarbon concessions	16	25,797,411		55,075,643	
Other intangible assets	17	71,841,512		78,565,357	
Investments in associates	18	1,224,746,910	1,224,746,910	933,873,984	933,873,984
Available-for-sale investments	18	157,887,075		166,880,726	
Other financial assets	19	11,451,377		11,451,390	
Deferred-tax assets	20	250,598,291		437,224,987	
Other assets	21	286,202,785	45,595,166	251,639,248	62,137,544
Total non-current assets		5,512,034,587		5,651,754,462	
Inventories		87,706,140		106,330,856	
Trade receivables		1,020,038,569	672,639,000	1,558,212,862	649,000,696
Current tax assets		776,063		1,359,035	
Other receivables		868,518,192	250,852,935	1,290,364,743	265,600,383
Current financial assets		1,867,809,649	1,850,306,174	1,686,001,406	1,655,153,079
Cash and cash equivalents		24,316,228		47,277,427	
Total current assets	22	3,869,164,841		4,689,546,329	
Assets held for sale	23	-		111,850,156	
Total assets		9,381,199,428		10,453,150,947	
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY					
Share capital		5,377,000,671		5,291,700,671	
Statutory reserve		-		131,970,891	
Other reserves and retained earnings		(49,660)		483,063,692	
Reserves for other components of comprehensive income		(38,051,085)		(512,110,978)	
Profit (Loss) for the period		(249,942,725)		(776,013,900)	
Total shareholders' equity	24	5,088,957,201		4,618,610,376	
		5,656,557,720.		.,0.10,0.10,27.0	
Provision for employee severance indemnities and provisions	25	20,722,305		21,671,849	
for pensions	26				
Provision for deferred taxes	26	700 174 415			
Provisions for risks and charges	27	788,174,415		802,853,399	
Bonds	28	240.007.462	70,000,000	599,294,813	467.252.402
Long-term financial debt and other financial liabilities	29	210,987,163	70,000,000	626,729,422	467,253,192
Other liabilities	30	74,109,620	49,293,535	313,877,415	8,654,430
Total non-current liabilities		1,093,993,503		2,364,426,898	
Bonds		614,818,344		28,501,953	
Short-term financial debt		1,131,782,695	1,055,561,307	887,896,167	833,068,330
Trade payables		821,929,738	47,356,555	821,845,816	48,307,276
Current taxes payable		-		20,391,609	
Other liabilities		629,717,947	55,022,188	1,711,299,557	170,678,838
Total current liabilities	31	3,198,248,724		3,469,935,102	
Liabilities held for sale	32	-		178,571	
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		9,381,199,428		10,453,150,947	

CASH FLOWS STATEMENT

The schedule that follows analyzes the **cash flows** as they apply to short-term liquid assets (i.e., due within 3 months), which amounted at the end of the period to 24,316,000 euros, compared with 47,277,000 euros in 2015.

(in euros)	Note 2016		201	2015		
			Amount with related parties		Amount with related parties	
Profit (Loss) before taxes of Edison Spa		(322,614,925)		(714,836,786)		
Amortization, depreciation and writedowns	7	364,985,733		1,263,261,116		
Net additions to provisions for risks		(37,203,065)		13,795,205		
(Gains) Losses on the sale of non-current assets		(53,222,789)		4,390,204		
(Revaluations) Writedowns of non-current financial assets	10	135,108,316	135,108,316	405,670,497	404,644,737	
Change in the provision for employee severance indemnities and provisions for pensions	25	949,544		3,164,418		
Change in fair value recognized in EBIT		87,555,746		(88,659,313)		
Change in operating working capital		556,809,900	(24,589,025)	(1,032,728,287)	(336,147,442)	
Dividends from subsidiaries, affiliated companies and other companies	10	(211,560,469)	(209,034,678)	(219,124,390)	(216,421,255)	
Dividends collected (including amounts attributable to previous years)		211,385,401	208,864,609	220,081,762	216,421,255	
Net financial income (expense)	9	25,247,417	29,962,256	24,735,256	2,554,878	
Financial income collected		52,821,166	32,782,662	68,916,344	46,874,328	
Financial (expense) paid		(135,633,103)	(32,047,545)	(94,479,726)	(46,851,690)	
Income taxes paid		(59,105,293)		(12,658,901)		
Change in other operating assets and liabilities		(169,734,069)	(43,727,719)	210,064,993	205,461,214	
A. Cash from (used in) operating activities of continuing operations		445,789,510		51,592,392		
Additions to intangibles and property, plant and equipment (-)	13-17	(93,961,436)		(119,888,068)		
Additions to non-current financial assets (-)	18	(50,739,366)	(465,643,084)	(12,161,528)	(12,161,528)	
Proceeds from the sale of intangibles and property, plant and equipment		1,621,112		798,000		
Proceeds from the sale of non-current financial assets		8,164,664	8,164,664	-		
Capital distributions from non-current equity investments	18	32,806,712	26,677,232	43,326,600		
Change in other current assets		(181,808,243)	(195,153,095)	476,296,002	460,493,628	
B. Cash from (used in) investing activities		(283,916,557)		388,371,006		
Proceeds from new medium-term and long-term loans	29,30,32	-	-	470,000,000	470,000,000	
Redemptions of medium-term and long-term loans (-)	29,30,32	(414,141,166)	(397,272,867)	(1,312,532,397)	(800,000,000)	
Capital contributions provided by controlling companies or minority shareholders		-		-		
Dividends paid to controlling companies or minority shareholders (-)		-		-		
Other changes in short-term financial debt		229,307,014	222,492,977	373,971,617	19,534,884	
C. Cash from (used in) financing activities		(184,834,152)		(468,560,780)		
D. Net change in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)		(22,961,199)		(28,597,382)		
E. Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		47,277,427		75,874,809		
F. Net cash and cash equivalents from discontinued operations		-		-		
G. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period (D+E+F)		24,316,228		47,277,427		
H. Total cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period (G)		24,316,228		47,277,427		
I. (-) Cash and cash equivalents from discontinued operations		-		-		
L. Cash and cash equivalents from continuing operations (H-I)		24,316,228		47,277,427		

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

(in euros)				Reserve for othe	r components		
	Share capital	Statutory reserve	Other reserves and retained earnings	Cash Flow Hedge	Actuarial gains (losses)	Profit (Loss)	Total shareholders' equity
Balance at December 31, 2014	5,291,700,671	131,970,891	520,533,367	(323,109,075)	(2,473,322)	(37,469,676)	5,581,152,856
Appropriation of the 2014 result	-	-	(37,469,676)	-	-	37,469,676	-
Total comprehensive profit (loss) for 2014	-	-	-	(188,318,360)	1,789,780	(776,013,900)	(962,542,480)
including:							
Change in comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	(188,318,360)	1,789,780	-	(186,528,580)
Profit (Loss) for 2015	-	-	-	-	-	(776,013,900)	(776,013,900)
Balance at December 31, 2015	5,291,700,671	131,970,891	483,063,691	(511,427,435)	(683,542)	(776,013,900)	4,618,610,376
Appropriation of the 2015 result	-	(131,970,891)	(644,726,551)	-	683,542	776,013,900	-
Share capital increase	85,300,000	-	161,694,680	-	-	-	246,994,680
Merger by absorption	-	-	(81,480)	-	-	-	(81,480)
Total comprehensive profit (loss) for 2016	-	-	-	474,325,828	(949,478)	(249,942,725)	223,433,625
including: Change in comprehensive income							
for the period	-	-	-	474,325,828	(949,478)	-	473,376,350
Profit (Loss) for 2016	-	-	-	-	-	(249,942,725)	(249,942,725)
Balance at December 31, 2016	5,377,000,671	-	(49,660)	(37,101,607)	(949,478)	(249,942,725)	5,088,957,201



NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AT DECEMBER 31, 2016

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES AND VALUATION CRITERIA

CONTENT AND PRESENTATION

Dear Shareholders:

We submit for your approval the separate financial statements of Edison Spa at December 31, 2016, which consist of an Income Statement, a Statement of Other Components of Comprehensive Income, a Balance Sheet, a Cash Flow Statement, a Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity and the accompanying notes. These financial statements were prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Financial Accounting Standards Board (IASB), as published in the Official Journal of the European Union (O.J.E.U.).

Methods Applied to the Preparation of the Financial Statements

The accounting principles applied are consistent with those used for the 2015 Separate Financial Statements. It is worth of mentioning that Edison, from January 1, 2016, applied a different accounting option choice regarding some derivative contracts of commodities and foreign exchanges, to which was applied the Fair Value Hedge relationship, this taking into account the indexing formulas and the inherent risk factors. To this purpose some Cash Flow Hedge relationship were revoked and the related fair value, recognized at the date when the hedging relationship was revoked, was retained in the "Reserve for other components of comprehensive cash flow hedge result" and will be recognized in profit or loss concurrently with the economic effects produced by the hedged item.

Two new accounting principles applicable on or before January 1, 2018 were published in 2016:

- IFRS 15 "Revenues from contracts with customers": the purpose of IFRS 15 is improve revenues recognition methods by introducing a new accounting model that calls for: (i) identifying a contract with a customer; ii) identifying the obligations entailed by the contract; (iii) determining the transaction price; (iv) allocating the transaction price to the individual contractual obligations; (v) recognizing the revenues when each individual contractual obligation is satisfied. The adoption of this principle could modify, not significantly, the revenue amount; its potential impact is currently being determined.
- IFRS 9 "Financial instruments," for which first-time adoption modalities are still being defined. The new IFRS 9 standard calls for a single model to classify and measure financial instruments. Within the model, financial assets are classified into three categories (amortized cost, fair value in Other comprehensive Income and fair value in the income statement) depending on the entity's business model (because of this dependency link, reclassifications between categories are forbidden, except when the business model itself is changed). It is introduced a new model to determine receivables and payables write-downs linked to the so-called "Perdite attese" and the default risk is valued ex-ante. With regard to equity investments, the exemption from the requirement to apply fair value to measure investments that are not publicly traded has been eliminated. Hedge accounting rules have also been changed.

The Board of Directors, meeting on February 13, 2017, authorized the publication of these separate financial statements, which were audited by Deloitte & Touche Spa in accordance with an assignment awarded by the Shareholders' Meeting of April 26, 2011, pursuant to Legislative Decree No. 39 of January 27, 2010, for a period of nine years (2011-2019).

Unless otherwise stated, the amounts that appear in the Notes to the Separate Financial Statements are in thousands of euros.

Presentation Formats of the Financial Statements Adopted by the Company

The presentation formats chosen by the Company for its financial statements have the following characteristics:

- The **Income Statement** is a step-by-step income statement, with the different components broken down by nature. It includes a schedule of **Other Components of the Comprehensive Income Statement**, which shows the components of net profit or loss provisionally recognized in equity.
- In the **Balance Sheet** assets and liabilities are analyzed by maturity. Current and non-current items, which are due within or after 12 months from the end of the reporting period, respectively, are shown separately.
- The Cash Flow Statement shows the cash flows in accordance with the indirect method, as allowed by IAS 7.
- The Statement of **Changes in Shareholders' Equity** shows separately the flows from component of the reserve for other components of comprehensive income.

Disclosure Pursuant to IFRS 3 Revised

Idreg Piemonte

On May 25, 2016, Edison Spa acquired nine hydroelectric power plants, including seven in the Piedmont region and two in the Friuli Venezia Giulia region, for an installed capacity of 15 MW and average annual output of 70 GWh. This acquisition, which originates from certain business operation part of the bankruptcy of IDREG Piemonte Spa, for a total consideration of 34 million euros plus 2 million euros in registration fees, will enable Edison to realize synergies with its facilities in Piedmont and Friuli in terms of plant management and maintenance. Please note that any prior-period liabilities related to the bankruptcy are being borne by the bankrupt entity.

Disclosure Pursuant to IFRS 5

Disposal Group - "Restructuring of Hydroelectric Operations"

On May 31,2016, with effective date on June 1, 2016, the process that began with the signing, on December 29, 2015, of an agreement between Edison and SEL - Società Elettrica Altoatesina (now Alperia) for the swap between Edison and Alperia of Edison's equity stakes in Hydros and Sel Edison in the province of Bolzano with Alperia'a equity stake in Cellina Energy, a company that owns the Cellina hydroelectric hub in the Friuli Venezia Giulia region, came to a conclusion on May 31, 2016. With this agreement, Edison strengthened its position in the hydroelectric area, a key sector for the Company's growth strategy, and lengthened the average life of its hydroelectric portfolio, thereby reducing the risks related to concession renewals. This transaction had a negative net effect of about 3 million euros on net financial debt and generated a gain of about 56 million euros from the divestment of equity investments. It is worth to mention that the company has retained 25 million euros as warranty.

Merger of Shen

With the merger of Shen Spa company, owned 100%, with effective date on March 1, 2016, was incorporated an hydroelectric power station on the banks of the river Adda in the municipality of Maleo (LO). This transaction did not have any major effects on society. The transaction, under common control, was accounted in continuity of value.

Capital increase

On March 22, 2016, the Shareholders' Meeting of Edison Spa approved a paid share capital increase reserved exclusively for the controlling company Transalpina di Energia Spa, of 246,994,680 euros, through the issuance of 85,300,000 common shares and 161,695,000 euros as additional paid-in capital. The capital increase was subscribed by the transfer in Edison, by the controlling Transalpina di Energia Spa, with effective date April 1, 2016, of the 100% Fenice Qualità per l'Ambiente Spa share capital, company of the EDF group specialized in energy and environmental services, which operates in Italy, Russia and, through two subsidiaries, in Poland and Spain. The contribution value of Fenice was determined according to an independent appraisal; moreover, as Transalpina di Energia Spa is the parent company of Edison, the Fenice transfer appears as a related party transaction of minor relevance, therefore and was required and obtained the favorable opinion of the Independent Committee, expressed on the basis of a fairness opinion by an independent consultant.

Valuation Criteria

Property, Plant and Equipment and Investment Property

Land and buildings used in the production process are classified as "Property, plant and equipment." Land and buildings that are not used in the production process are classified as "Investment property."

In the financial statements, these assets are shown at purchase or production cost, or at their conveyance value, including any attributable incidental costs and direct costs deemed necessary to make them operable, net of any capital grants.

Individual components of a facility that have different useful lives are recognized separately, so that each component may be depreciated at a rate consistent with its useful life. Under this principle, the value of a building and the value of the land over which it has been erected are recognized separately and only the building is depreciated.

Any costs that the Company expects to incur in the decommissioning and remediation of industrial sites are recognized as an amortizable asset component. The value at which these costs are recognized is equal to the present value of the costs that the Company expects to incur in the future.

Scheduled maintenance costs are charged in full to income in the year they are incurred.

Costs incurred for major maintenance that is performed at regular intervals are added to the respective assets and are written off over the remaining useful lives of the assets.

The estimated realizable value that the Company expects to recover at the end of an asset's useful life is not depreciated. Property, plant and equipment is depreciated each year on a straight-line basis at rates based on technical and financial estimates of the assets' remaining useful lives

The range of depreciation rates applied is shown below:

	Electric Power		Hydro	carbons	Corporate	
	min.	max.	min.	max.	min.	max.
Buildings	2,3%	13,2%	1,0%	1,4%	-	2,5%
Plant and machinery	1,9%	4,3%	4,2%	8,5%	6,6%	11,6%
Manufacturing and distribution equipment	3,5%	9,2%	4,9%	27,9%	4,2%	8,3%
Other assets	4,4%	17,1%	3,5%	10,3%	5,9%	20,3%
Investment property	-	-	-	-	1,7%	10,8%

Items of property, plant and equipment appurtenant to hydrocarbon production concessions and the related costs incurred to close mineral wells, clear the drill site and dismantle or remove structures are recognized as assets and depreciated in accordance with the unit of production method, which is also used to amortize the underlying concessions. The depreciation rate is determined as the ratio between the quantity produced during the year and the estimated remaining available reserves at the beginning of the year. The value of the initial reserves is based on the best and most up-to-date estimates available at the end of each reporting period.

Depreciation for the portion of assets that is transferable free of charge is taken on a straight-line basis over the remaining term of the respective contracts (taking also into account any renewals/extensions) or their estimated useful lives, whichever is shorter. Assets acquired under a finance lease are recognized as "Property, plant and equipment," offset by a financial liability of equal amount. The liability is gradually eliminated in accordance with the principal repayment schedule of the respective lease agreement. The value of the asset recognized as property, plant and equipment is depreciated on a straight-line basis, based on technical and financial estimates of its useful life.

Upon first-time adoption of the IFRS principles, the Company used fair value as deemed cost. As a result, accumulated depreciation and amortization and the provision for writedowns booked through January 1, 2004 were derecognized. The accumulated depreciation and amortization and the provision for writedowns discussed in the notes to the financial statements refer exclusively to depreciation, amortization and writedowns accumulated after January 1, 2004.

If there are indications of a reduction in value, assets are tested for impairment in the manner described below in the section entitled "Impairment of Assets." When the reasons for a writedown no longer apply, the asset's cost can be reinstated.

Beginning on January 1, 2009, borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset with a significant useful life are capitalized, when the investment amount exceeds a predetermined threshold. Until December 31, 2008, financial expense was not capitalized.

Goodwill, Hydrocarbon Concessions and Other Intangible Assets

Only identifiable assets that are controlled by the Company and are capable of producing future benefits qualify as intangible assets. Intangible assets include goodwill acquired for consideration.

Intangible assets are recognized at their purchase price or internal production cost, including incidentals, in accordance with the same criteria used for "Property, plant and equipment." Development costs can be capitalized, provided they can be identified reliably and it can be demonstrated that the asset is capable of producing future economic benefits.

Please note that, upon transition to the IFRS (at January 1, 2004) goodwill was recognized at the same carrying amount as in the statutory financial statements at December 31, 2003. The decision to take the conservative approach of using the same carrying amounts as those used in the statutory financial statements previously prepared in accordance with Italian accounting principles was motivated by uncertainty with respect to the accounting treatment that should be applied to these assets in the separate financial statements prepared in accordance with the IFRS principles.

Intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortized on a straight-line basis over their useful lives, starting when they are available for use.

Goodwill and other intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized, but the recoverability of their carrying amounts is tested annually (impairment test) for each Cash Generating Unit (CGU) or group of CGUs to which assets with indefinite lives can be reasonably allocated. The impairment test is described below in the section entitled "Impairment of Assets." Writedowns charged to goodwill cannot be reversed in subsequent periods.

Hydrocarbon Concessions, Exploration Activities and Measurement of Mineral Resources

The costs incurred to **acquire mineral leases** or extend the duration of existing concessions are recognized as intangible assets and amortized on a straight line basis over the length of the exploration license. If an exploration project is later abandoned, the residual cost is immediately recognized in profit or loss.

Exploration costs and costs incurred in connection with geological surveys, exploratory testing, geological and geophysical mapping and exploratory drilling are classified as intangible assets but their full amount is amortized in the year they are incurred.

Development costs related to successful mineral wells and **production costs incurred to build facilities to extract and store hydrocarbons** are classified as "Property, plant and equipment," in accordance with the nature of the asset, and are depreciated by the unit of production (UOP) method.

The costs incurred to shut down wells, abandon the drill site and dismantle or remove the equipment (**decommissioning and industrial site remediation costs**) are capitalized and amortized in accordance with the unit of production (UOP) method.

Hydrocarbon production concessions are amortized in accordance with the unit of production method (UOP). The amortization rate is determined as the ratio between the quantity produced during the year and the estimated remaining available reserves at the beginning of the year. The value of the initial reserves is based on the best and most up-to-date estimates available at the end of each reporting period. In addition, a test is conducted each year to ensure that the carrying amounts of these assets are not greater than their realizable values computed by discounting future cash flows, which are estimated based on future production programs and market values.

Please note that **mineral assets owned and/or operated through contractual agreements (joint operations)** are recognized in the financial statements only in relation to the attributable interest.

Environmental Securities

Edison Spa secures mainly a supply of emissions rights to meet its own requirements in the exercise of its industrial activities (so-called "own use").

Specifically, "Other intangible assets" can include emissions rights, which are recognized at the cost incurred to acquire them, provided the rights carried by the Company at the end of the reporting period represent a surplus over its requirements of such instruments, based on the emissions released during the year. Emissions rights allocated free of charge and used for compliance purposes are recognized at a zero carrying value. These assets are tested for impairment; their recoverable value is their value in use or their market value, whichever is greater. On the other hand, if, at the end of the reporting period, the value of the emissions actually generated is greater than the volume of allocated emissions and any purchased emissions, a special provision for risks and charges is recognized to account for the difference. Any emissions rights that are surrendered each year, based on the volume of polluting emissions released into the atmosphere each calendar year or the production generated, will be derecognized (compliance) using an special reserves for risks set aside the previous year.

Equity Investments in Subsidiaries, Joint Ventures and Affiliated Companies

Subsidiaries are companies with respect to which Edison has the power to independently make strategic corporate decisions for the purpose of obtaining the resulting benefits. As a rule, control is presumed to exist when the controlling company holds, directly or indirectly, more than half of the votes that can be cast at an Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting, counting the so-called "potential votes" (i.e., votes conveyed by convertible instruments). Other equity investments include joint ventures that do not qualify as joint operations and affiliated companies with respect to which Edison exercises a significant influence over the process of making strategic corporate decisions, even though it does not have control, when the so-called "potential votes" (i.e., voting rights conveyed by convertible instruments) are counted. A significant influence is presumed to exist when Edison holds, directly or indirectly, more than 20% of the votes that can be cast at an Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting. Equity investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and affiliated companies are valued at cost, permanently written down to reflect any distributions of share capital or equity reserves or any impairment losses detected as a result of an impairment test. If the reasons that justified the write-down cease to apply in subsequent years, the original cost can be reinstated.

Impairment of Assets

IAS 36 requires that an entity test its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets for impairment when there are indications that an impairment has occurred.

In the case of goodwill and other assets with indefinite lives or assets that are not available for use, an impairment test must be performed at least once a year.

The recoverability of an asset's carrying amount is tested by comparing (i) its carrying amount with (ii) its fair value, less cost to sell, or its value in use, whichever is greater, after deducting from both the amount of the provision recognized for industrial site decommissioning and remediation. IAS 36 defines recoverable value as the fair value of an asset or cash generating unit, less cost to sell, or its value in use, whichever is greater.

As a rule, value in use is the present value of the future cash flows that an asset or a cash generating unit is expected to generate, plus the amount expected from its disposal at the end of its useful life. CGUs, which have been identified in a way that is consistent with Edison's organizational and business structure, are homogeneous groups of assets that generate cash inflows independently, through the continued use of the assets included in each group.

Translation of Items Denominated in Foreign Currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into euros at the exchange rate in force on the transaction date. At the end of the year, cash assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rates in force at the end of the reporting period. Any resulting foreign exchange translation differences are recognized in profit or loss. Non-cash assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are valued at cost and translated at the exchange rates in force on the transaction date.

Financial Instruments

Financial instruments include equity investments (other than investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and affiliate companies) that are held for trading (trading equity investments) and available-for-sale investments. They also include long-term loans and receivables, trade receivables and other receivables generated by the Company, and current financial assets, such as cash and cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents include bank and postal deposit accounts, readily marketable securities purchased as temporary investments of cash and loans receivable due within three months. Financial instruments also include loans payable, trade and other payables, other financial liabilities and derivatives.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized at fair value when the Company acquires the rights or assumes obligations conveyed contractually by the financial instrument.

The initial amount at which these items are recognized must include transaction costs directly attributable to the purchase or issue costs that are included in the initial valuation of all those assets and liabilities that can be classified as financial instruments. Subsequent measurements will depend on the type of instrument, as follows:

- With the exception of derivatives, **assets held for trading** are valued at fair value, with any resulting gains or losses recognized in the income statement. This class of assets consists mainly of equity investments held for trading and the so-called Trading Activities reviewed below.
- Provided they are not derivatives and equity investments, other financial assets and liabilities with fixed or determinable payments are valued at their amortized cost. Any initial transaction costs (e.g., issue premiums or discounts, the costs incurred to secure loans, etc.) are recognized directly as adjustments to the face value of the corresponding asset or liability. Financial income and expense is computed in accordance with the effective interest rate method. Financial assets are measured on a regular basis to determine whether there is any objective evidence that their value may have been impaired. More specifically, the measurement of receivables takes into account the solvency of creditors and the level of credit risk, which is indicative of individual debtors' ability to pay. Any losses are recognized in the income statement for the corresponding period. This category includes long-term loans and receivables, trade receivables and other receivables generated by the Company, as well as loans payable, trade and other payables and other financial liabilities.
- Available-for-sale assets are measured at fair value and any resulting gains or losses are recognized in equity, more specifically in the "Reserve for other components of comprehensive income", until disposal, when they are transferred to the income statement. Losses that result from measurement at fair value are recognized directly in the income statement when there is objective evidence that the value of a financial asset has been impaired, even if the asset has not been sold. Equity investments in companies that are not publicly traded, the fair value of which cannot be measured reliably, are valued at cost less impairment losses. This category includes equity investments representing an interest of less than 20%.
- **Derivatives** are measured at fair value and any resulting changes are recognized in the income statement. However, whenever possible, the Company uses hedge accounting and, consequently, derivatives are classified as hedges when the relationship between the derivative and the hedged item is formally documented and the effectiveness of the hedging relationship, which is tested periodically, is high in accordance with IAS 39 rules. If this is the case, the following accounting treatments are applied:
 - a) When derivatives hedge the risk of fluctuations in the cash flow of the hedged items (Cash Flow Hedge), the effective portion of any change in the fair value of the derivatives is recognized directly in equity, more specifically in the "Reserve for other components of comprehensive income", while the ineffective portion is recognized directly in the income statement. The amounts recognized in equity are transferred to the income statement in conjunction with the gains or losses generated by the hedged item.
- b) When derivatives hedge the risk of changes in the fair value of the hedged items (Fair Value Hedge), any changes in the fair value of the derivatives are recognized directly in the income statement. The carrying amount of the hedged items is adjusted accordingly in the income statement, to reflect changes in fair value associated with the hedged risk.

Financial assets are derecognized when they no longer convey the right to receive the related cash flows and substantially all of the risks and benefits conveyed by the ownership of the assets have been transferred or when an asset is deemed to be totally non-recoverable after all necessary recovery procedures have been carried out.

Financial liabilities are derecognized when the corresponding contractual obligations are extinguished. Changes to existing contract terms can qualify as an extinguishing event if the new terms materially alter the original stipulations and, in any case, when the present value of the cash flows that will be generated under the revised agreements differs by more than 10% from the value of the discounted cash flows of the original liability. The fair value of financial instruments that are traded on an active market is based on their market price at the end of the reporting period. The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded on an active market is determined using appropriate valuation techniques.

Trading Activities

Approved activities that are part of the Company's core businesses include physical and financial trading in commodities. These activities must be carried out in accordance with special procedures and are segregated at inception in special Trading Portfolios, separate from the other core activities (so-called Industrial Activities). Trading Activities include physical and financial contracts for commodities and environmental securities, which are measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized in the income statement. Individual contracts may require physical delivery. In such cases, any inventories are measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized in the income statement.

The amounts show in income statement for revenues and raw materials and services used reflect a presentation that recognizes only the resulting "trading margin" (so-called net presentation).

Inventories

Inventories attributable to the Industrial Activities are valued at purchase or production cost, including incidental expenses, determined primarily by the FIFO method, or at estimated realizable value, based on market conditions, whichever is lower. Inventories attributable to Trading Activities are deemed to be assets held for trading and, consequently, are measured at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized in the income statement.

Valuation of Long-term Take or pay Contracts

Under the terms of medium/long-term contracts for the importation of natural gas, the Group is required to take delivery of a minimum annual quantity of natural gas. If delivery of the minimum annual quantity is not achieved, the Group is required to pay the consideration attributable to the undelivered quantity. This payment can be treated either as an advance on future deliveries or as a penalty for the failure to take delivery. The first situation (advance on future deliveries) occurs in the case of undelivered quantities at the end of the reporting period for which there is a reasonable certainty that, over the remaining term of the contract, the shortfall will be made up in future years by means of increased deliveries of natural gas, in excess of minimum annual contract quantities. The second situation (penalty for failure to take delivery) occurs in the case of undelivered quantities for which there is no expectation that the shortfall can be made up in the future. The portion of the payment that qualifies as an advance on future deliveries is initially recognized in "Other assets" pursuant to IAS 38. The recognized amount is maintained after periodical ascertaining that: i) over the residual duration of the contract, the Company estimates that it will be able to recover the volumes below the contractual minimum (quantitative valuation); ii) the Company believes that the contracts entail, over their entire residual lives, expected positive net cash flows based on approved Company plans (economic valuation). These recoverability assessments are also applied to quantities that, while scheduled for delivery, were still undelivered and unpaid at the end of the reporting period, the payment for which will occur in the following period. The corresponding amount is recognized as a commitment. Advances are reclassified to inventory only when the Company actually takes delivery of the gas or are recognized in profit or loss as penalties when it is unable to take delivery of the gas. With regard to the valuation of the gas inventory, estimates of the net realizable value are based on the best price estimates available at the time of valuation, taking into account the target market. These estimates may take into account as a price adjustment, if applicable, any contractual renegotiations on a three-year basis of the price of delivered natural gas.

Employee Benefits

The provision for employee severance indemnities and the provision for pensions are computed on an actuarial basis. The amount of employee benefits that vested during the year is recognized in the income statement

as a "Labor costs". The theoretical finance charge that the Company would incur if it were to borrow in the marketplace an amount equal to the provision for employee severance indemnities is posted to "Net financial income (expense)". Actuarial gains and losses that arise from changes in the actuarial assumptions used are recognized in the comprehensive income statement, taking into account the average working lives of the employees.

Specifically, in accordance with Budget Law No. 296 of December 27, 2006, only the liability for vested employee severance benefits that remained at the Company was valued for IAS 19 purposes, since the portion applicable to future vesting benefits was paid to separate entities (supplemental pension funds or INPS funds). As a result of these payments, the Company has no further obligations with regard to the work that employees will perform in the future (so-called "defined-contribution plan").

Provisions for Risks and Charges

Provision for risks and charges are recognized exclusively when there is a present obligation arising from past events that can be reliably estimated. These obligations can be legal or contractual in nature or can be the result of representations or actions of the Company that created valid expectations in the relevant counterparties that the Company will be responsible for complying or will assume the responsibility of causing others to comply with an obligation (implied obligations). If the time value of money is significant, the liability is discounted and the effect of the discounting process is recognized as a financial expense..

Recognition of Revenues and Expenses

Revenues and income, costs and expenses are recognized net of returns, discounts, allowances, bonuses and any taxes directly related to the sale of products or the provision of services. Sales revenues are recognized when title to the goods passes to the buyer. As a rule, this occurs when the goods are delivered or shipped. The full amount of operating grants is recognized in the income statement when the conditions for recognition can be met. Items that qualify as operating grants include the incentives provided for the production of electric power with facilities that use renewable sources which are measured at fair value in accordance with IAS 20. Materials used include the cost of environmental securities attributable to the period and, if applicable, those referred to facilities divested during the period attributable to the seller. Purchases of emission rights held for trading are added to inventory. Financial income and expense is recognized when accrued. Dividends are recognized when the shareholders are awarded the rights to collect them, which generally occurs in the year when the disbursing investee company holds a Shareholders' Meeting that approves a distribution of earnings or reserves.

Income Taxes

Current **income taxes** are recognized based on an estimate of its taxable income, in accordance with the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting year and taking into account any applicable exemptions or available tax credits.

Deferred-tax assets and liabilities are computed on the temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and the corresponding tax bases, using the tax rates that are expected to be in effect when the temporary differences are reversed. Deferred-tax assets are recognized only when their future recovery is probable. The valuation of deferred-tax assets must be carried out taking into account the taxable income projected in industrial plans approved by the Company. When gains and losses are recognized directly in equity, more specifically in the "Reserve for other components of comprehensive income," the deferred-tax assets and the deferred-tax liabilities must also be recognized directly in equity.

Use of Estimated Values

The preparation of the financial statements and the accompanying notes requires the use of estimates and assumptions both in the measurement of certain assets and liabilities and in the valuation of contingent assets and liabilities. The actual results that will arise upon the occurrence of the relevant events could differ from these estimates.

The estimates and assumptions used are revised on an ongoing basis, and the impact of any such revision is immediately recognized in the income statement. Valuations related to the impairment test were made based on a scenario updated as specified later in these notes.

The use of estimates is particularly significant for the following items:

- Amortization and depreciation (assets with a finite useful life) and impairment tests of property, plant and equipment, goodwill and intangible assets. For the impairment test please refer to the section of these Notes entitled "Impairment Test in Accordance with IAS 36 Applied to the Value of Goodwill, Property, Plant and Equipment and Other Intangibles." The valuation of the provision for industrial site decommissioning and remediation is affected by assumptions concerning cost, inflation rate and discount rate, as well as assumptions regarding the timing of payments; at each balance sheet date the estimates are reviewed to verify whether the amounts recognized are the best estimates of the costs that the Company may incur and, if significant discrepancies are detected, the amounts are revised.
- Valuation of derivatives and financial instruments in general, with regard to which please refer to the criteria explained in the "Financial instruments" section and, for quantitative evidence, to the "Notes to the financial statements. Please note that the methods applied to measure fair value and manage inherent risks in connection with the energy commodities handled by the Company, foreign exchange rates and interest rates are described in the section of these notes entitled "Financial Risk Management."
- Measurement of certain sales revenues, the provisions for risks and charges, the allowances for doubtful accounts and other provisions for writedowns, employee benefits and income taxes. These measurements represent best estimates based on currently available information.

NOTES TO THE INCOME STATEMENT

OPERATING PERFORMANCE IN 2016

The **net result** of Edison Spa at December 31, 2016 was a loss of 250 million euros, improved compared to the loss of 776 million euros incurred in 2015, which, more specifically, reflected the negative impact of the impairment test (1,017 million euros in 2015 and 182 million euros in 2016) applied to some industrial asset, concessions and investments in associates.

In 2016, **sales revenues** grew to 6,154 million euros, for a gain of 11.5% compared with the previous year (5,517 million euros), particularly referred to the **hydrocarbon sector**, largely attributable to the increase in sales volumes which more than offset the decrease in prices.

EBITDA were positive by 27 million euros (positive by 662 million euros in the 2015). More specifically:

- the **hydrocarbons operations** reported positive EBITDA of 228 million euros, positive by 755 million euros in 2015, influenced by the one-off benefit deriving from the arbitration for the libyan gas. The Company's performance in this area benefitted both from higher sales volumes of natural gas, mainly driven by higher sales to thermoelectric users and spot-market sales, and an improvement in the margins earned made possible by the revision of the cost of Libyan gas that resulted from the commercial agreement with ENI, concluded in the second quarter of 2016. Moreover, in September 2016, a price review agreement was signed with RasGas with reference to the long term gas agreement from Qatari which align conditions to the market. The contribution provided by the Exploration & Production activities, while still significant thanks to the contribution of Clara Nord-West started in April 2016, reflected a decrease in volumes due to the natural depletion of the fields and continued to be penalized by the ongoing negative scenario in the oil market.
- in the **electric power operations** were negative by 107 million euros (less than 1 million euros in 2015). The result reflects a reduction in hydroelectric generation due to the a lower availability of water resources than in previous year, offset by an higher thermoelectric generation affected by lower margins. The average PUN TWh price is 42.7 euro/MWh, decreased by 18% compared to 52.3 euro/MWh in 2015;
- in the **corporate activities sector,** which includes central and transversal management activities and activities not directly tied to a specific business, EBITDA were negative by 93 million euros, in line with the result reported in 2015.

EBIT, which were negative by 438 million euros (535 million euros in 2015) reflect the combined effect of lower EBITDA and the following factors:

- 88 million euros for the negative impact of the **net change in the fair value of commodity and foreign exchange derivatives** (positive by 89 million euros un 2015);
- 180 million euros in **write-downs** of non-current assets and hydrocarbon concessions (524 million euros in 2015) and 2 million euros for some electric power assets required by the results of an impairment test, and 182 million euros for **depreciation and amortization** (246 million euros in 2015), which decreased due to the write-downs recognized in 2015;
- 13 million euros in **net other expense** (22 million euros in net others expense in 2015), consisting mainly of legal costs not directly related to the Company's industrial and financial activities.

In addition to the industrial margin dynamics discussed above, the following factors affected this year's performance:

- 16 million euros in **net financial expense** (6 million euros in net financial income in 2015), with the negative change mainly attributable to the **net foreign exchange gains** earned on derivative hedges due to the favorable trend in the euro/dollar exchange rate, which produced exceptionally positive results in 2015;
- 132 million euros in **net income from equity investments** (186 million euros in net expense in 2015) consisting mainly of 212 million euros in dividends (220 million euros in 2015) and 55 million euros in net gains on the divestment of equity investments, net of 135 million euros in write-downs of some investee companies (406 million euros in 2015), as a consequence of the impairment test on the same.

• **Income taxes,** which were positive by 73 million euros (negative by 61 million euros in 2015) and include the benefit from the filing of the consolidate tax return for the remuneration of the loss and the recognition of deferred tax assets on the impaired assets.

1. Sales Revenues - 6,154,385,000 euros

(in thousands of euros)	2016	2015	Change	% change
Natural gas	3,933,893	3,899,783	34,110	0.9%
Electric power	942,709	934,458	8,251	0.9%
Oil	64,619	89,962	(25,343)	(28.2%)
Steam	37,582	33,611	3,971	11.8%
Green certificates	79,087	58,064	21,023	36.2%
Sundry items	1,070	963	107	11.1%
Total sales	5,058,960	5,016,841	42,119	0.8%
Realized commodity derivatives	1,030,043	448,886	581,157	n.s.
Sundry service revenues	60,703	42,847	17,856	41.7%
Power plant maintenance revenues	4,679	8,729	(4,050)	(46.4%)
Margin on physical trading activity	-	3	(3)	n.m.
Total sales revenues	6,154,385	5,517,306	637,079	11.5%
Breakdown by business segment:			-	
Hydrocarbons operations	5,047,031	4,452,782	594,249	13.3%
Electric power operations	1,081,712	1,040,464	41,248	4.0%
Corporate activities	25,642	24,060	1,582	6.6%
Total sales revenues	6,154,385	5,517,306	637,079	11.5%

The following developments are also worth mentioning:

- in the **hydrocarbons operations** the gain of 13.3%, compared with 2015, is mainly attributable to positive effects on realized commodity derivative transactions and to an increase in sales volumes of natural gas (+22%), mainly to industrial and thermoelectric users, which more than offset the adverse effects of medium a negative trend in the benchmark scenario and oil production due to the natural depletion of the fields;
- in the **electric power operations** the increase of 4%, compared with 2015, that reflects, as mentioned above, higher thermoelectric generation;
- the revenues generated by the **corporate activities** refer to services provided to third parties, consisting mainly of coordination activities provided by Edison to Group companies and engineering services.

Revenues from **realized commodity derivatives** amounting to 1,030,043,000 euros, which should be analyzed concurrently with the corresponding cost included in **raw materials and services used** (1,294,697 euros), reflect mainly the results of commodity and foreign exchange hedges executed to mitigate the risk of fluctuations in the cost of natural gas and in the sale of gas.

2. Other Revenues and Income - 120,487,000 euros

(in thousands of euros)	2016	2015	Change	% change
Recovery of costs from partners in hydrocarbon exploration projects	20,425	23,984	(3,559)	(14.8%)
Reversals of provisions for risks and sundry provisions	35,981	2,142	33,839	n.m.
Recovery of costs, out-of-period income and sundry items	64,081	731,482	(667,401)	n.m.
Total other revenues and income	120,487	757,608	(637,121)	n.m.

In 2015, out-of-period income included a one-off component attributable to previous years generated by the revision of the contract to import natural gas from Libya.

It notes that the **reversal of provision** includes, in particular, the operational issues, accrued in previous years to cover any restoration costs and rehabilitation of industrial sites, which in the current year have had their extinction.

3. Raw Materials and Services Used - 6,107,771,000 euros

(in thousands of euros)	2016	2015	Change	% change
Natural gas	3,278,328	3,684,894	(406,566)	(11.0%)
Electric power	319,264	141,673	177,591	n.s.
Utilities and other materials	30,160	33,175	(3,015)	(9.1%)
Oil and fuel	14,301	19,467	(5,166)	(26.5%)
CO ₂ emissions rights	38,748	16,360	22,388	n.m.
Demineralized industrial water	518	348	170	48.9%
Total	3,681,319	3,895,917	(214,598)	(5.5%)
Transmission of natural gas	622,442	528,278	94,164	17.8%
Realized commodity and foreign exchange derivatives	1,294,697	438,664	856,033	n.s.
Regasification fee	115,235	116,676	(1,441)	(1.2%)
Facilities maintenance	79,329	87,948	(8,619)	(9.8%)
Professional services	51,312	54,868	(3,556)	(6.5%)
Insurance services	13,777	12,864	913	7.1%
Writedowns of trade receivables and sundry items	803	7,065	(6,262)	(88.6%)
Change in inventories	17,722	123,193	(105,471)	(85.6%)
Accruals to provisions for risks	38,168	42,073	(3,905)	(9.3%)
Cost of leased assets	59,902	56,495	3,407	6.0%
Indirect taxes and fees	12,744	18,218	(5,474)	(30.0%)
Sundry charges	120,321	91,909	28,412	30.9%
Total materials and services used	6,107,771	5,474,168	633,603	11.6%
breakdown by business segment:				
- Hydrocarbons operations	5,464,863	5,055,394	409,469	8.1%
- Electric power operations	538,999	317,298	221,701	69.9%
- Corporate activities	103,909	101,476	2,433	2.4%
Total	6,107,771	5,474,168	633,603	11.6%

More in detail:

- the decrease in purchases of natural gas, which should be analyzed in part together with the change in
 inventories, is attributable primarily to the combines effect of the scenario trend and the revision of the price
 for Libyan gas following the conclusion of the arbitration with ENI in November 2015 and 2016 price review;
- the higher amount shown for purchases of **electric power** is due to an increase in volumes purchased compared with 2015 attributable to contracts for the supply of electric power signed with third parties; the countervailing item included in sales refers to two contracts executed with subsidiaries, with who a mandate to sell contract was also signed;
- the higher amount shown for **transmission costs** reflects an increases in the volumes of imported gas and in the transmission rates charged;
- realized commodity derivatives, to be analyzed concurrently with the corresponding note included in sales revenues (1,030,043,000 euros), include costs of 765,000 euros with Edison Energia (25,069,000 euros in 2015), 12,444,000 euros with Edison Trading (25,562,000 euros in 2015) and 14,610,000 euros with EDF Trading Limited (74,647,000 euros in 2015);

- the **regasification fee** reflects the charges paid to Terminale GNL Adriatico Srl for regasification of liquefied gas originating from Qatar.
- the **accruals to sundry provisions for risks,** amounting to 38,168,000 euros, consist mainly of accruals for future taxes.

4. Labor Costs - 139,700,000 euros

2016 2015						Change						
	Labor costs (in thousands of euros)	Number of employees at end of period	Average number of employees	Labor costs (in thousands of euros)	Number of employees at end of period	Average number of employees	Labor costs (in thousands of euros)	%	Number of employees at end of period	%	Average number of employees	%
	139,700	1,419	1,457	138,702	1,473	1,492	998	0.7%	(54)	(3.8%)	(35)	(2.4%)

Changes in wage dynamics accounts for most of the increase in labor costs which more than offset the decrease in the number of employees is due to the sale of some business operations.

The table below shows the changes that occurred in the Company's staff broken down by employment category:

(number of employees)	Beginning of year	Added	Removed	Change in category	End of year	Average staff 2016	Average staff 2015	% change
Executives	123	8	(8)	5	128	126	124	1.6%
Office staff and middle managers	1,170	46	(89)	(5)	1,122	1,154	1,183	(2.5%)
Production staff	180	6	(17)	-	169	177	185	(4.3%)
Total	1,473	60	(114)	-	1,419	1,457	1,492	(2.3%)

5. EBITDA - 27,401,000 euros

(in thousands of euros)	2016	as a % of sales revenues	2015	as a % of sales revenues	% change
Hydrocarbons operations	227,609	2.6%	755,376	8.9%	n.m.
Electric power operations	(106,987)	(9.9%)	(311)	n.s	n.m.
Corporate	(93,221)	n.m.	(93,021)	n.s	(0.2%)
Total	27,401	0.3%	662,044	6.9%	n.m.

For an analysis of EBITDA, as widely commented earlier in the "Operating Performance in 2016" section of this Report. In summary:

- in the **hydrocarbons operations**, positive for 228 million euros, benefitted from higher sales volumes which more than offset decrease in prices.
- in the **electric power operations** negative by 107 million euros due to the significant decrease in related prices.

For the sake of complete information, please note that EBITDA includes the allocated purchase costs related to the procurement of gas incurred by the hydrocarbons operations to the Electric Power Operations based on the volumes used.

6. Net Change in Fair Value of Derivatives (Commodities and Foreign Exchange) - (87,556,000) euros

(in thousands of euros)	2016	2015	Change	% change
Change in fair value of hedging the price risk on energy products:	87,831	75,633	12,198	16.1%
- definable as hedges pursuant to IAS 39 (CFH) (*)	19,695	(25,255)	44,950	n.m.
- definable as hedges pursuant to IAS 39 (FVH)	75,434	-	75,434	n.m.
-not definable as hedges pursuant to IAS 39	(7,298)	100,888	(108,186)	n.m.
Change in fair value of hedging the foreign exchange risk on commodities:	(61,551)	13,026	(74,577)	n.m.
- definable as hedges pursuant to IAS 39 (CFH) (*)	(3,147)	(11,716)	8,569	(73.1%)
- definable as hedges pursuant to IAS 39 (FVH)	41,817	-	41,817	n.m.
- not definable as hedges pursuant to IAS 39	(100,221)	24,742	(124,963)	n.m.
Change in fair value of physical contract	(113,836)	-	(113,836)	n.m.
Total	(87,556)	88,659	(176,215)	n.m.

^(*) Reflects the ineffective portion.

This line item reflects the change in fair value for the period on commodity and foreign exchange derivatives executed as economic hedges of the Industrial Portfolio; it is worth mentioning that the Group, while applying hedge accounting where possible, manages the risk of energy commodities and related exchange rate also through forward transactions and derivative instruments not definable as hedges pursuant to IAS 39, the effects of which, therefore, are charged to the Income Statement. This item also includes the ineffective portion of changes in fair value of derivatives eligible to Cash Flow Hedges.

Moreover, in the period Fair Value Hedge on commodities and exchange rates amounted to about 3 million euros with the aim of neutralize volatility created by some non-hedging instruments in the past, according to IAS 39.

It is worth of mentioning that, in the 2016, some hedging relationships were revoked in order to implement prospectively new Fair Value Hedge hedging relationship.

7. Depreciation, Amortization and Write-downs - 364,986,000 euros

(in thousands of euros)	2016	2015	Change	% change
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	164,062	222,386	(58,324)	(26.2%)
Depreciation of investment property	64	68	(4)	(5.9%)
Amortization of hydrocarbon concessions	6,662	13,306	(6,644)	(49.9%)
Amortization of other intangible assets	11,044	10,688	356	3.3%
Total depreciation and amortization	181,832	246,448	(64,616)	(26.2%)
Writedown of property, plant and equipment	160,206	480,692	(320,486)	(66.7%)
Writedown of hydrocarbon concessions	22,616	43,371	(20,755)	(47.9%)
Writedown of goodwill	-	492,750	(492,750)	n.m.
Writedown of investment property	332	-	332	n.m.
Total writedowns	183,154	1,016,813	(833,659)	(82.0%)
Total	364,986	1,263,261	(898,275)	(71.1%)
breakdown by business segment:				
- Electric power operations	106,792	560,206	(453,414)	n.m.
- Hydrocarbons operations	250,598	203,327	47,271	23.2%
- Corporate activities	7,596	499,728	(492,132)	n.m.
Total	364,986	1,263,261	(898,275)	(71.1%)

The decrease in depreciation and amortization is related to the writedowns of property, plant and equipment and hydrocarbon concessions recognized in 2015.

Writedowns in the period were required by the results of the impairment test performed by the Company, the details of which are discussed later in these Notes in the section entitled "Impairment test applied to the value of goodwill and other intangibles and property, plant and equipment pursuant to IAS 36."

The increase recorded by the **hydrocarbons operations** mainly refers to writedowns of concessions and some machinery and equipment, offset in part by a decrease in depreciation and amortization caused by a change in the extraction profiles of hydrocarbon fields.

8. Other Income (Expense), Net - (12,961,000) euros

Net other expense, which decreased compared with the 22,043,000 euros reported in 2015, represents items that are not directly related to the Group's core industrial operations. Legal costs concerning the former Montedison Group make up most of the balance at December 31, 2015.

9. Net Financial Income (Expense) - (16,170,000) euros

(in thousands of euros)	2016	2015	Change
Financial income			
Financial income from Group companies	37,226	47,902	(10,676)
Financial income from financial derivatives	19,205	26,749	(7,544)
Interest earned on trade receivables	399	1,463	(1,064)
Bank interest earned	6	38	(32)
Other financial income	3,413	16,254	(12,841)
Total financial income	60,249	92,406	(32,157)
Financial expense			
Interest paid on bond issues	(23,979)	(27,624)	3,645
Fair value adjustment on bond issues	13,708	11,701	2,007
Financial expense on financial derivatives	(17,795)	(23,437)	5,642
Financial expense paid to EDF	(29,703)	(42,338)	12,635
Financial expense paid to Transalpina di Energia	(260)	(173)	(87)
Financial expense on decommissioning projects	(17,038)	(18,168)	1,130
Financial expense paid to Group companies	(1,141)	(3,050)	1,909
Bank fees	(2,959)	(3,408)	449
Interest paid to banks	(1,233)	(1,767)	534
Other financial expense	(5,096)	(8,877)	3,781
Total financial expense	(85,496)	(117,141)	31,645
Foreign exchange translation gains (losses)			
Foreign exchange translation gains:	106,735	216,433	(109,698)
- amount with EDF	77,195	141,930	(64,735)
- amount with others	29,540	74,503	(44,963)
Foreign exchange translation losses:	(97,658)	(185,477)	87,819
- amount with EDF	(43,788)	(31,964)	(11,824)
- amount with others	(53,870)	(153,513)	99,643
Total foreign exchange translation gains (losses)	9,077	30,956	(21,879)
Total net financial income (expense)	(16,170)	6,221	(22,391)

The balance benefits from lower financial expenses deriving from decrease in average financial debt and a lower financial cost due to a different mix of financial resources. The negative change that occurred compared with last year, despite the positive effects of a, is attributable primarily to lower **net foreign exchange translation** gains resulting from the effect of the trend in the EUR/USD exchange rate, which in 2015 recorded an exceptional positive one-off.

Please note that financial expense paid to EDF include the breakage cost for the early repayment of a facility, commented in "Note 29". Long-term financial debt and other financial liabilities, and that other financial expense includes 3,604,000 euros in financial expense to update provisions for risks and 577,000 euros for securitization transactions.

10. Income from (Expense on) Equity Investments - (131,656,000) euros

(in thousands of euros)	2016	2015	Change
Income from equity investments			
Dividends from subsidiaries and affiliated companies:			
Edison Trading	150,000	150,000	-
Edison Partecipazioni Energie Rinnovabili	19,114	5,831	13,283
Edison Stoccaggio	12,917	18,000	(5,083)
Edison Idrocarburi Sicilia	6,000	15,000	(9,000)
Termica Milazzo	3,487	-	3,487
Infrastrutture Distribuzione Gas	3,300	4,500	(1,200)
Infrastrutture Trasporto Gas	2,700	2,700	-
Sel Edison	2,493	2,529	(36)
Terminale GNL Adriatico	2,251	1,573	678
Hydros	2,000	4,055	(2,055)
Ibiritermo	1,917	1,020	897
AMG Gas	800	1,200	(400)
Gever	623	1,836	(1,213)
EDF En Services Italia	600	164	436
Sistemi di Energia	344	1,292	(948)
Prometeo	175	757	(582)
Termica Cologno	39	340	(301)
Dolomiti Edison Energy	-	3,675	(3,675)
Jesi Energia	-	3,500	(3,500)
Other companies	274	779	(505)
Total dividends	209,034	218,751	(9,717)
Dividends from other companies	2,526	373	2,153
Revaluations of trading securities	18	744	(726)
Gains on the sale of equity investments	56,905	90	56,815
Total income from equity investments	268,483	219,958	48,525
Expense on equity investments			
Writedowns of equity investments			
Edison International Spa	(102,044)	(209,794)	107,750
Edison International Holding NV	(28,480)	(162,566)	134,086
Edison Energia	(3,787)	(3,492)	(295)
Other companies	(797)	(30,559)	29,762
Total writedowns	(135,108)	(406,411)	271,303
Writedowns of trading securities	-	(3)	3
Losses on the sale of equity investments	(1,719)	-	(1,719)
Total expense on equity investments	(136,827)	(406,414)	269,587
Income from (Expense on) equity investments, net	131,656	(186,456)	318,112

More specifically:

- dividends from other companies include for 2,405,000 euros received from Emittenti Titoli;
- the **gain on the sale of equity investments** for 56,905,000 euros is mainly attributable to the sale in May of the Hydros e Sel Edison subsidiaries, which had been classified as assets held for sale (Disposal Group) at the end of 2015. This line item also reflects the positive effect, for 687,000 euros, from the sale of RCS Mediagroup carried out at the price listed on the Milan Stock Exchange;
- writedowns of equity investments were recognized to align the carrying amounts of investments in some subsidiaries due to impairments identified through impairment tests of the assets of those subsidiaries (see Note 18):
- the loss on the sale of equity investments refers to the sale of Termica Milazzo.

11. Income Taxes - (72,672,000) euros

Net Income taxes are positive for 72,672,000 euros, mainly resulting from remuneration for the national consolidated tax return and from the appreciation of the deferred tax assets on period losses.

The following table shows a breakdown, compared with the previous year which it included the effects of the abolition of the so-called "Robin Hood Tax", the surcharge levied on companies in the oil and energy sector, resulting in elimination of the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities related to IRES surtax of 6.5%.

(in thousands of euros)	2016	2015	Change
Current taxes	(46,332)	176,308	(222,640)
Net deferred-tax liabilities (assets)	(24,838)	(113,723)	88,885
Taxes attributable to previous years	(1,502)	(1,408)	(94)
Total	(72,672)	61,177	(133,849)

The option for group taxation for IRES purposes of Art. 117 and following articles of the Uniform Income Tax Code so-called National Consolidated Tax Return - headed by Transalpina di Energia Spa, was renewed, as provided by law, for a further three years (2016-2018).

Net deferred-tax liabilities/assets show a positive balance, including reversal, of 24,838,000 euros and reflect the recognition of the deferred tax expenses and the tax loss for the period within the future estimated period of recoverability. This analysis was conducted based on the results of medium-term plans consistent with those used for the impairment tests performed in the group.

The table below shows the tax rate for 2015 compared with the rate for the previous year:

(in thousands of euros)	2016		2015	5
Result before taxes	(322,615)		(714,837)	
Taxes applicable in 2016	(88,719)	27.5%	(196,580)	27.5%
Non-taxable dividends	(55,279)	17.1%	(57,247)	8.0%
Writedowns (Revaluations) of equity investments	37,150	(11.5%)	111,559	(15.6%)
Permanent differences	(117)	0.0%	149,194	(20.9%)
Income taxes attributable to previous years and other differences	(630)	0.2%	(1,500)	0.2%
Effect of applying the Robin Hood tax surcharge	-	-	54,719	(7.7%)
Delta IRES rate on deferred taxation	12,797	(4.0%)	-	-
Non-valued tax assets	25,133	(7.8%)	-	-
Regionl tax (IRAP)	-	-	24,800	(3.5%)
Deferred taxes	(3,007)	0.9%	(23,768)	3.3%
Total income taxes in the income statement	(72,672)	22.5%	61,177	n.m.

The table that follows provides a breakdown of **deferred-tax liabilities and deferred-tax assets** and shows the changes that occurred in 2016:

(in thousands of euros)	12.31.2015	Additions	Utilizations	Change in tax rates	12.31.2016
Provision for deferred taxes:					
Adoption of IAS 17 to value finance leases	18,008	-	(531)	-	17,477
Adoption of IAS 39 to value financial instruments:					
- impact on the income statement	-	-	-	-	-
- impact on shareholders' equity	-	-	-	-	-
Other deferred taxes	-	592	-	-	592
	18,008	592	(531)	-	18,069
Offsets	(18,008)	(592)	531	-	(18,069)
Provision for deferred taxes net of offsets	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred-tax assets:					
Tax assets from tax losses	-	26,000	-	-	26,000
Taxed provisions for risks	41,373	-	(11,583)	-	29,790
Adoption of IAS 39 to value financial instruments:					
- impact on the income statement	-		-	-	-
- impact on shareholders' equity	225,934	14,753	(225,934)	-	14,753
Differences in the value of property, plant and equipment	184,401	13,068	-	(284)	197,185
Other deferred-tax assets	3,525	555	(3,141)	-	939
	455,233	54,376	(240,658)	(284)	268,667
Offsets	(18,008)	(592)	531	-	(18,069)
Deferred-tax assets net of offsets	437,225	53,784	(240,127)	(284)	250,598

12. Profit (Loss) from Discontinued Operations

This account had a zero balance.

NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS

13. Property, Plant and Equipment - 1,726,458,000 euros

(in thousands of euros)	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery	Manufacturing and distribution equipment	Other assets	Constr. in progress and advances	Total
Balance at 12.31.2015 (A)	334,940	1,455,121	1,837	2,431	165,266	1,959,595
Changes in 2016:						
- Additions	15,541	56,160	252	435	17,251	89,639
- Disposals (-)	(618)	(2,869)	(4)	-	-	(3,491)
- additions from merger	3,964	1,146	2	2	-	5,114
- Depreciation (-)	(9,966)	(152,765)	(530)	(801)	-	(164,062)
- decommissioning	-	(131)	-	-	-	(131)
- Writedowns (-)	(1,867)	(158,152)	(186)	(1)	-	(160,206)
- Other changes	1,838	76,086	281	296	(78,501)	-
Total changes (B)	8,892	(180,525)	(185)	(69)	(61,250)	(233,137)
Balance at 12.31.2016 (A+B)	343,832	1,274,596	1,652	2,362	104,016	1,726,458
Breakdown:						
- Historical cost	571,564	4,604,483	10,187	14,504	104,016	5,304,754
- Writedowns (-)	(61,203)	(930,607)	(271)	(68)	-	(992,149)
- Accumulated depreciation (-)	(166,529)	(2,399,280)	(8,264)	(12,074)	-	(2,586,147)
Net carrying amount	343,832	1,274,596	1,652	2,362	104,016	1,726,458

The total value of these assets reflects **construction in progress and advances** attributable primarily to the **hydrocarbons operation,** mainly for the development of some onshore and offshore gas and oil fields in Italy. The main changes that occurred in 2016 are reviewed below:

- Additions of 89,639,000 euros, including:
 - 59,984,000 euros for the **electric power operations,** mainly to replace components of some hydroelectric and thermoelectric power plants and the acquisition, for a total of 34,000,000 euros, of nine mini-hydro power plants in the Piedmont (seven) and Friuli Venezia Giulia (two) regions, for a total installed capacity of 15 MW;
 - 27,082,000 euros for the **hydrocarbons operations**, mainly consisting of investments to develop the Vega and Clara North West platforms, which went on stream in April;
- merger contributions include an hydroelectric power plant on river Adda in the municipality of Maleo (LO);
- **depreciation**, which decreased to 164,062,000 euros, or 58,324,000 euros less than the 222,386,000 euros reported in 2015; please see "Note 7. Depreciation, Amortization and Writedowns" for a more detailed analysis;
- writedowns of 160,206,000 euros reflect the impact of the impairment test commented later in these Notes:
- The net carrying amount of **property, plant and equipment** includes **assets transferable without consideration** attributable mainly to Edison's hydroelectric operations, which holds directly 34 concessions. A breakdown is as follows:

Assets transferable without consideration

(in thousands of euros)	Buildings and other assets	Plant and machinery	Total
Balance at 12.31.2015 (A)	471	35,472	35,943
- additions	4,822	10,929	15,751
- depreciation (-)	(238)	(7,894)	(8,132)
Plant and machinery	30	623	653
Total changes (B)	4,614	3,658	8,272
Balance at 12.31.2016 (A+B)	5,085	39,130	44,215
of which:			
- historical cost	6,752	315,174	321,926
- depreciation (-)	(1,667)	(276,044)	(277,711)
Net carrying amount	5,085	39,130	44,215

No amount of financial expense was capitalized in property, plant and equipment in the reporting period, consistent with the requirements of IAS 23 Revised.

14. Investment Property - 5,211,000 euros

(in thousands of euros)

Balance at December 31, 2015 (A)	5,608
Changes in 2016:	
- Disposals (-)	(1)
- writedowns (-)	(332)
- Depreciation (-)	(64)
Total changes (B)	(397)
Balance at December 31, 2016 (A+B)	5,211
Breakdown:	
- Historical cost	7,406
- Accumulated depreciation (-)	(937)
- Writedowns (-)	(1,258)
Net carrying amount	5,211

The balance in this account refers to land and building that are not used for production activities.

15. Goodwill - 1,751,840,000 euros

Goodwill totaled 1,751,840,000 euros, unchanged compared with December 31, 2015.

The residual value of goodwill is an intangible asset with an indefinite useful life. As such, it cannot be amortized in regular installments and, as stated in a disclosure later in these Notes, must be tested for impairment at least once a year, as commented in the following disclosure "Impairment test in accordance with IAS 36 applied to the value of goodwill, property, plant and equipment and other intangibles" with no evidence of losses.

16. Hydrocarbon Concessions - 25,797,000 euros

(in thousands of euros)

Balance at December 31, 2015 (A)	55,076
Changes in 2016:	
- amortization (-)	(6,662)
- Writedowns (-)	(22,617)
Total changes (B)	(29,279)
Balance at December 31, 2016 (A+B)	25,797
Breakdown:	
- Historical cost	328,178
- Accumulated amortization (-)	(236,304)
- Writedowns (-)	(66,077)
Net carrying amount	25,797

The main changes in the period are attributable to the writedown recognized further to the impairment test performed by the company, the details of which are reviewed later in these Notes in the section entitled "Impairment Test in Accordance with IAS 36 Applied to the Value of Goodwill, Property, Plant and Equipment and Other Intangibles."

Concessions for the production of hydrocarbons consist of 58 hydrocarbon production leases in Italy. The table below provides a **disclosure about the concessions** held by the Company. The corresponding carrying amounts are included under "Property, plant and equipment" and "Hydrocarbon concessions."

			Remaining life
	Number	from	to
Hydroelectric concessions	34	3	31
Hydrocarbon concessions	58	U	nit of production (*)

^(*) The amortization and the remaining lives of mineral deposits are computed as a ratio of the quantity extracted to the available reserves.

17. Other Intangible Assets - 71,842,000 euros

(in thousands of euros)

(
Balance at December 31, 2015 (A)	78,565
Changes in 2016:	
- additions	4,324
- disposals (-)	(3)
- amortization (-)	(11,044)
Total changes (B)	(6,723)
Balance at December 31, 2016 (A+B)	71,842
Breakdown:	
- Historical cost	197,336
- Accumulated amortization (-)	(124,839)
- Writedowns (-)	(655)
Net carrying amount	71,842

The balance includes the following:

- 63,362,000 euros for an intangible asset recognized in 2014 for the value of the electric power offtake contract, with a total duration of 10 years (seven years remaining), in connection with the new renewable energy hub;
- 4,432,000 euros for patents, licenses and similar rights consisting mainly of software licenses;
- 3,946,000 euros for work in progress.

Impairment Test in Accordance with IAS 36 Applied to the Value of Goodwill, Property, Plant and Equipment, Other Intangibles and Equity Investment

The impairment test performed in accordance with IAS 36 required the recognition of write-downs on separate financial statement of Edison Spa, totaling 182 million euros, broken down as follows:

- 180 million euros for the assets of the Hydrocarbons Operations;
- 2 million euros for the assets of the Electric Power Operations.

Also effects of impairment test on some equity investments are recognized for 135 million euros.

Consistent with past practice, the impairment test was applied separately to goodwill and to the CGUs of the assets.

The test, as in the past, was carried out with the support of an independent appraiser, based on the cash flows projected in the 2017 budget, approved by Board of Directors on December 6, 2016 on medium long term provision presented and on long-term projections developed by management.

These documents reflect the best estimates of top management with regard to the main assumptions concerning the operating activities (macroeconomic and price trends, working hypothesis for operational assets and business environment development). These assumptions and the corresponding financials were deemed to be suitable for impairment test purposes by the Board of Directors, which approved the results on February 13, 2017.

Consistent with previous years, the recoverable value was estimated based on value in use, using the so-called "financial method".

As regard impairment test on goodwill, the recoverable value (understood as value in use) was determined on the base of:

- a medium-term plan's projection horizon of four years and long-term projections developed by management (2021-2024) to take into account the useful life utilized by the main assets, considering cash flows net of future developments (so-called inertial plan);
- an operating cash flow, duly normalized to reflect regular operating conditions and considering a nominal annual growth rate between 0% and 2% and a terminal value;
- simulations for different variables such as the valuation assumptions for the capacity payment of the Electric Power Operations, the discount rate parameters, the growth rates and the non-discretional investments required to keep the Company operating at a normal level - and applying statistical simulation techniques

The decrease of WACC discount rate is due to the reduction of risk free base rate linked to the current trends in European financial markets.

Consistent with the cash flows described above, the discount rates applied were estimated by determining the weighted average cost of capital (WACC). Specifically, an estimated average after-tax rate was determined as follows:

Discount rates by Business Segment

	12.31.2016	12.31.2015	
		2016	post 2016
Electric Power Operations	6.0%	6.2%	6.3%
Hydrocarbons Operations	7.1%	7.9%	8.0%

Overall, it should be noted the decrease of discount rate mainly due to the decrease of risk-free base rate, which reflects the medium term quotation detectable from financial markets, and, for the Hydrocarbons Operations, a decrease of the systematic risk parameter of the comparables.

Compared with the previous year, the impairment indicators related to the high volatility of the reference scenario (Brent prices, related commodities prices) and to the weak power Italian demand are confirmed. In detail:

1) Hydrocarbons Operations:

- a) Brent future prices, and the prices of the related commodities, in the medium term are supposed to be in line with end-2016 levels. In the short/medium term, prices are forecasted to grow, but at a slower rate than in the reference scenario used in 2015 impairment test.
- b) The outlook for the gas market over the short/medium term is affected by expectations of low growth in international demand and an abundant supply on the European market, with prices on the Italian market tending to align with those of other European hubs that conduct to a revision of previous year scenario.

2) Electric Power Operations:

a) The Italian electric power market also continues to suffer from a situation of over capacity as well as an increasing contribution by renewables. The price quoted for electric power (PUN) over the short/medium term reflects the different price levels for fuel, which were down sharply with an impact on production profiles.

b) The unit margin in the thermoelectric sector is expected – in line with previous year's impairment test – to be depressed in the short/medium term. In the long term, the decrease of national spare capacity will boost the margins to a profitability level faster than supposed in the 2015 reference scenario.

Statistical simulation tools (Montecarlo method) were assess some hypothesis may be affected by strong volatility: remuneration of the *capacity payment*, components of WACC, future growth rates.

In accordance with the process described above, the independent appraiser determined the recoverable value interval. Average recoverable value is higher than the carrying value so no writedown was recorded on the Goodwill.

In order to determine if the value of its **property, plant and equipment and intangibles** had been impaired, Edison tested the property, plant and equipment and intangibles held by the Company's core businesses that could be identified as cash generating units. These assets are used for the production of electric power and hydrocarbons.

Consistent with the previous year's practice, the assets were aggregated in CGUs, defined by two factors relating on one side to the production source and the corresponding technology and from the other side to the current target market, also differentiating between reference countries.

As was the case for the goodwill impairment test, the analysis was carried out by identifying the recoverable value (understood as value in use) of the CGUs, based on:

- the economic-financial plans for each CGU with time horizons that reflect the useful lives of its assets, which, until 2020, were those obtained from the Company's medium-term plan;
- the financial flows indicative of specific production profiles and prices and including eventual residual values
- the post-tax cash flows for each CGU discounted using rates that were consistent with those applied when testing goodwill for impairment.

The table below shows the main impairment indicators and the writedowns for group of CGUs.

Main impairment indicators and write-downs for group of CGU's

Business segment/CGU	Main impairment indicators	Writedowns (in millions of euros)
Electric Power Operations		
- Thermoelectric CGU	Production profiles	2
Hydrocarbons Operations (*)		
- Italian E&P CGU	Scenario/Production profiles	180
Total Impairment test assets' writedown		182

(*) of which write-down on concessions for 23 million of euros.

18. Investments in Associates and Available-for-sale Investments - 1,382,634,000 euros

(in thousands of euros)	Equity investments	Available-for-sale investments	Total
Balance at 12/31/15 (A)	933,874	166,881	1,100,755
Changes in 2016:			
- Disposals (-)	(5,861)	(2,907)	(8,768)
- Acquisitions	418,143	-	418,143
- Changes in share capital and reserves	47,500	-	47,500
- Distribution of share capital and reserves	(26,677)	(6,129)	(32,806)
- Coverage of losses	-	-	-
- Revaluations (+)/writedowns (-) recognized in P&L	(135,108)	-	(135,108)
- Other changes (-)	(7,124)	42	(7,082)
Total changes (B)	290,873	(8,994)	281,879
Balance at 12/31/16 (A+B)	1,224,747	157,887	1,382,634
Breakdown:			
- Historical cost	2,295,402	165,017	2,460,419
- Writedowns (-)	(1,070,655)	(7,130)	(1,077,785)
Net carrying amount	1,224,747	157,887	1,382,634

As required by the Italian Civil Code, information about the changes that occurred during the year and detailed data about investments in subsidiaries, affiliated companies, joint ventures and other companies is provided in the schedule entitled "List of Equity Investments at December 31, 2016" annexed to these Separate Financial Statements. The main changes are reviewed below:

- disposals include the sale of Termica Milazzo and RCS Mediagroup;
- additions include the following transactions:
- 171,128,000 euros for the acquisition of Cellina Energy Srl, which owns a hydroelectric hub on the Cellina River, with concessions expiring in 2029. The hub includes 23 large and mini-hydro plants in the province of Pordenone, for a total installed capacity of 90 MW.
- 246,995,000 euros for the conveyance of Fenice Spa (a company that operates in the energy efficiency sector) by the controlling company Transalpina di Energia Spa, effective as of April 1, 2016, with regard to which the Board of Directors performed, with positive results, the required verifications regarding the valuation of the acquired equity investment. In order to carry out this conveyance in kind, the Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting of Edison Spa of March 22, 2016 approved a resolution for an inkind share capital increase, for 247 million euros, as commented in "Note 24. Shareholders' Equity."
- The distribution of share capital and reserves refers to the distributions carried out by Termica Cologno (3,250,000 euros), Termica Milazzo (21,300,000 euros) and Terminale GNL Adriatico Srl (6,129,000 euros).
- Write-downs recognized in profit or loss reflect adjustments to the carrying values of some equity investments; as described earlier in note about impairment test, shareholder's equity and net result are considered in the valuation of equity investments. It is worth to mention losses incurred as a result of the impairment test by the Edison International Holding NV subsidiary, which through its investee companies owns E&P activities in the UK, and the Edison International Spa subsidiary, which owns directly E&P activities in Egypt and Croatia and indirectly, through its subsidiary, in Norway;
- Other changes reflect primarily the effects of the merger by absorption of Shen Spa, a company that owns a hydroelectric power plant on the bank of the Adda River in the municipality of Maleo (LO).

19. Other Financial Assets - 11,451,000 euros

This item, the balance of which was unchanged compared with December 31, 2015, includes loans receivable with a maturity of more than 12 months.

20. Deferred-tax Assets - 250,598,000 euros

(in thousands of euros)	12/31/16	12/31/15	Change
Deferred tax liabilities:			
- Adoption of the standard on finance leases (IAS 17)	17,477	18,008	(531)
- Adoption of the standard on financial instruments (IAS 39),			
with impact on:	-	-	-
- the income statement	-	-	-
- shareholders' equity	-	-	-
- Other deferred taxes	592	-	592
Total deferred tax liabilities (A)	18,069	18,008	61
Deferred tax assets usable for offset purposes			
- Tax assets for tax losses	26,000	-	26,000
- Taxed provisions for risks	29,790	41,373	(11,583)
- Adoption of the standard on financial instruments (IAS 39),			
with impact on:			
- the income statement	-	-	-
- shareholders' equity	14,753	225,934	(211,181)
- Differences in the valuation of property, plant and equipment	197,185	184,401	12,784
- Other prepaid taxes	939	3,525	(2,586)
Total deferred tax assets (B)	268,667	455,233	(186,566)
Net deferred tax liabilities (A-B)	(250,598)	(437,225)	186,627

The table above provides a breakdown based on the type of temporary differences, taking into account the fact that, since deferred-tax assets met the requirements of IAS 12, they were offset against deferred-tax liabilities. The valuation reflects the assumption of probable realization and recoverability for tax purposes, based on the realization time horizon.

21. Other Assets - 286,203,000 euros

(in thousands of euros)	12/31/16	12/31/15	Change
Fair value of industrial portfolio and trading activities:			
- outsiders	155,724	163,230	(7,506)
- EDF Trading	45,595	62,138	(16,543)
Total fair value of industrial portfolio and trading activities	201,319	225,368	(24,049)
Tax refunds receivable	71,147	16,047	55,100
Security deposits	3,070	2,957	113
Other receivables	10,667	7,267	3,400
Total other assets	286,203	251,639	34,564

The increase in tax refunds receivable refers to a VAT refund receivable.

22. Current Assets - 3,869,165,000 euros

(in thousands of euros)	12/31/16	12/31/15	Change
Inventories	87,706	106,331	(18,625)
Trade receivables	1,020,039	1,558,213	(538,174)
Current tax assets	776	1,359	(583)
Other receivables	868,518	1,290,365	(421,847)
Current financial assets	1,867,810	1,686,001	181,809
Cash and cash equivalents	24,316	47,277	(22,961)
Totale attività correnti	3,869,165	4,689,546	(820,381)

More in detail:

- **Inventories**, which when necessary were aligned to their estimated realizable value, consist mainly of stored hydrocarbon products, valued at 71,269,000 euros (89,919,000 euros at December 31, 2015) and supplies and equipment used to maintain and operate the Company's production facilities totaling 16,357,000 euros (16,412,000 euros at the end of 2015). Inventories also include, for 32,367,000 euros (34,309,000 euros at the end of 2016), restricted quantities of stored natural gas earmarked for use as a strategic reserve and to secure the balancing system.
- **Trade receivables** originate mainly from contracts to supply electric power, steam and natural gas. The main reason for the negative change compared with December 31, 2015 is the collection of the second tranche of the amount awarded in the arbitration concerning the long-term contract for the procurement of gas from Libya signed with ENI. A breakdown of trade receivables by business segment is provided below:

(in thousands of euros)	12/31/16	12/31/15	Change
Hydrocarbons operations	782,348	1,436,492	(654,144)
Electric power operations	234,498	121,721	112,777
Corporate activities	3,193	-	3,193
Total trade receivables	1,020,039	1,558,213	(538,174)
Broken down as follows:			
- amount owed by outside customers	351,125	914,489	(563,364)
- amount owed by subsidiaries and affiliated companies	668,914	643,724	25,190
Total trade receivables	1,020,039	1,558,213	(538,174)
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(34,706)	(42,306)	7,600

The table below shows the changes that occurred in the **allowance for doubtful accounts:**

(in thousands of euros)	Balance at 12/31/15	Utilizations	Additions	Balance at 12/3/16
Total	42,306	(7,706)	106	34,706

Additions to the allowance reflect the assessment, consistent with Edison Group policy, of the credit status of various customers, taking into account customer segment, receivables in arrears and the ageing of receivables.

Please note that Edison Spa carries out on a regular basis transactions irrevocably assigning receivables without recourse, both on a revolving monthly and quarterly basis and on a spot basis; for additional details please see the special disclosure provided in the "Financial Risk Management" section. The change in allowance for doubtful accounts reflects mainly the improvement in the credit quality.

The table that follows provides a breakdown of receivables owed by **subsidiaries and affiliated companies**:

(in thousands of euros)	12/31/16	12/31/15	Change
Subsidiaries			
Edison Energia	435,227	508,121	(72,894)
Edison Trading	232,467	128,247	104,220
Edison International	767	307	460
Termica Cologno	155	145	10
Edison Idricarburi Sicilia	102	46	56
Edison Stoccaggio	49	275	(226)
Termica Milazzo	-	6,209	(6,209)
Edison E&P UK	-	80	(80)
Other companies	7	25	(18)
Total subsidiaries (A)	668,774	643,455	25,319
Joint ventures and affiliated companies			
Prometeo	140	269	(129)
Total joint ventures and affiliated companies (B)	140	269	(129)
Total (A+B)	668,914	643,724	25,190

- Current-tax assets is referred to receivable from the revenue administration for Robin Hood IRES.
- A breakdown of **other receivables** is provided below:

(in thousands of euros)	12/31/16	12/31/15	Change
Fair value of industrial portfolio and trading activities			
- outsiders	378,762	783,146	(404,384)
- subsidiaries	11,188	155,488	(144,300)
- EDF Trading	89,777	65,261	24,516
Total fair value of industrial portfolio and trading activities	479,727	1,003,895	(524,168)
Receivables from Transalpina di Energia Spa - consolidated income tax return	46,515	-	46,515
Amounts owed by partners and assoc. in hydrocarbon exploration projects	15,827	25,826	(9,999)
Provision of technical, admin. and financial services to Group companies	59,578	36,429	23,149
VAT receivable from the tax administration	168,346	126,208	42,138
VAT pool receivables	7,548	10,001	(2,453)
Sundry items	90,977	88,006	2,971
Total other receivables	868,518	1,290,365	(421,847)
Broken down as follows:			
- amount owed by outsiders	779,209	1,088,537	(309,328)
- amount owed by subsidiaries and affiliated companies	89,309	201,828	(112,519)
Total other receivables	868,518	1,290,365	(421,847)
amount of allowance for doubtful accounts	(4,760)	(16,328)	11,568

The change that occurred in 2016 in **receivables deriving from the fair value measurement of industrial portfolio derivatives** should be analyzed in conjunction with the corresponding liability included in "Current liabilities" (down from 1,345,557,000 euros to 445,775,000 euros – Note 31). These items is reflected in the income statement under "Net change in fair value of derivatives" (ref. Note 6), both in equity under "Cash flow hedge reserve".

A comprehensive description of the impact of derivatives is provided in a separate disclosure included in the section of this Report entitled "Financial Risk Management of the Group's Parent Company."

Other receivable include for 37,880,000 euros those deriving from realized derivatives, including the exposures resulting from a mandate contract with Edison Trading by which Edison Spa works on behalf of the subsidiary in relation to the gas trading operations.

Receivables from subsidiaries and affiliated companies consist mainly of receivables for derivatives, services provided and receivables under the VAT pool. A breakdown is provided below:

(in thousands of euros)	12/31/16	12/31/15	Change
Subsidiaries and affiliated companies			
Edison Trading	43,201	176,094	(132,893)
Edison Energia	13,966	14,167	(201)
E2i Energie Speciali	13,170	-	13,170
Edison Stoccaggio	575	2,151	(1,576)
AMG Gas	1,189	984	205
Edison International	10,805	539	10,266
Dolomiti Edison Energy	328	544	(216)
Termica Milazzo	-	2,716	(2,716)
Edison E&P UK	1,130	-	1,130
Cellina Energy	1,027	-	1,027
Other companies	3,918	4,633	(715)
Total	89,309	201,828	(112,519)

• A breakdown of current financial assets is as follows:

Total current financial assets	1,867,810	1,686,001	181,809
Equity investments held for trading	2,493	2,474	19
Derivatives	15,011	28,374	(13,363)
Loans receivable	1,850,306	1,655,153	195,153
(in thousands of euros)	12/31/16	12/31/15	Change

More in detail:

- **Loans receivable** reflect financial transactions with subsidiaries and affiliated companies. They represent the balances in the corresponding intercompany current accounts and the facilities provided to these companies, a list of which is provided below:

(in thousands of euros)	12/31/16	12/31/15	Change
Subsidiaries			
Edison International Spa	1,124,072	1,069,958	54,114
Edison Stoccaggio	221,288	215,569	5,719
Fenice	130,007	-	130,007
Edison Norge	111,186	114,032	(2,846)
Infrastrutture Trasporto Gas	69,602	75,805	(6,203)
Infrastrutture Distribuzione Gas	35,950	41,027	(5,077)
Edison E&P UK	21,741	25,370	(3,629)
E2i	13,770	-	13,770
Edison Energy Solutions	13,541	4,141	9,400
Edison International Holding NV	9,386	6,415	2,971
Compagnia Energetica Bellunese	7,829	9,277	(1,448)
Dolomiti Edison Energy	7,350	5,390	1,960
Sistemi di Energia	6,266	4,657	1,609
AMG Gas	1,113	3,105	(1,992)
Società Idorelettrica Calabrese	65	-	65
Eolo Energia	13	-	13
Edison Energia	-	70,322	(70,322)
Gever	-	4,875	(4,875)
Total subsidiaries (A)	1,773,179	1,649,943	123,236
Joint ventures and affiliated companies			
Ibiritermo	4,113	5,210	(1,097)
Total joint ventures and affiliated companies (B)	4,113	5,210	(1,097)
Controlling companies			
EDF	73,014	-	73,014
Total controlling companies (C)	73,014	-	73,014
Total (A+B+C)	1,850,306	1,655,153	195,153

- The entire amount of the balance shown for **derivatives** refers to the measurement at fair value of outstanding derivatives hedging interest rate and foreign exchange risks.
- **Equity investments held for trading** consist of investments in listed companies, the carrying amounts of which are marked to market at the end of the reporting year.
- Cash and cash equivalents, which totaled 24,316,000 euros (47,277,000 euros at December 31, 2015), consist of sight deposits in bank and postal accounts and other readily available assets with a three month maturity.

23. Assets Held for Sale

The balance of 111,850,000 euros that existed at December 31, 2015 has been completely eliminated. Its main components were the carrying amounts of the equity investments in Hydros and Sel Edison, which included the goodwill allocated to those investments. The agreement marking the completion of the transaction between Edison and Alperia was signed was signed on May 31, 2016, further to an earlier agreement executed on December 29, 2015 by Edison and SEL - Società Elettrica Altoatesina (now Alperia). This transaction had an effect on net financial debt of about 3,219,000 euros and generated a net gain of about 56,164,000 euros on the sale of the equity investments.

LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

24. Shareholders' Equity - 5,088,957,000 euros

Edison's shareholders' equity increased by 470,347,000 euros compared with 4,618,610,000 euros at December 31, 2015.

The **composition of shareholders' equity and the changes** that occurred in 2016 are detailed in the "Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity." In addition to the coverage of the loss for the previous year, the main changes include the following:

- 246,995,000 euros for the share capital increase in kind reserved for the Parent Company Transalpina di Energia Spa, including 85,300,000 euros for an increase in share capital and 161,695,000 euros as additional paid-in capital; the Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting of Edison Spa approved, effective April 1, 2016, the conveyance to Edison, by the Parent Company Transalpina di Energia Spa, of 100% of its equity stake in Fenice Spa, an EDF Group company specialized in the provision of energy and environmental which operates in Italy, Russia and, through two subsidiaries, in Poland and Spain;
- 474,326,000 euros for the net positive change in the Cash flow hedge reserve;
- 249,943,000 euros for the loss for the year.

The table below shows the composition of the new share capital and a comparison with the previous year:

	Current share capital		Previou	s share capital		
Share class	Amount in euros	No. of shares	P.v. per share in €	Amount in euros	No. of shares	P.v. per share in €
Common shares (regular ranking for dividends)	5,266,845,824.00	5,266,845,824	1.00	5,181,545,824.00	5,181,545,824	1.00
Nonconvertible savings shares (ranking for dividends as of 1/1/14)	110,154,847.00	110,154,847	1.00	110,154,847.00	110,154,847	1.00
Total	5,377,000,671.00	5,377,000,671	1.00	5,291,700,671.00	5,291,700,671	1.00

The table below provides a breakdown of the change that occurred in the cash flow hedge reserve due to the adoption of IAS 39 for the accounting treatment of derivatives. The change refers to the provisional recognition in equity of the effective portion of derivatives executed to hedge price and foreign exchange risks on energy commodities. The amounts recognized directly in equity will be reflected in the income statement concurrently with the economic effects produced by the hedged items.

Reserve for Cash Flow Hedge Transactions

(in thousands of euros)	Gross reserve	Deferred taxes	Net reserve
Balance at December 31, 2015	(737,361)	225,934	(511,427)
- Change in 2016	685,507	(211,181)	474,326
Balance at December 31, 2016	(51,854)	14,753	(37,101)

It is worth mentioning that in December 2015 foreword prices for hydrocarbons dropped sharply, falling to new lows and, consequently, significantly below the contract prices stipulated when hedges were for activated, mainly to mitigate the risk of fluctuation in the cost of natural gas and for gas sales. At the end of 2015, this development had generate a highly negative prospective fair value that, insofar as the effective part of the cash flow hedges was concerned, was reflected in this reserve because it had been recognized directly in equity as required by IAS 39.

As for the changes that occurred in 2016, they are mainly attributable to the following factors:

- the scheduled expiration of a portion of the derivatives outstanding at December 31, 2015, which resulted in the reversal of the corresponding reserve and the recognition of the result in profit or loss, concurrently with the realization of the hedged commodity;
- a lower volume of cash flow hedges, due in part to the activation of new fair value hedges, the effects of which are recognized directly in profit or loss, and in part to a decrease in hedging requirements

resulting from the agreements stipulated during the year with regard to some long-term contracts for the procurement of natural gas;

• the stabilizing of foreword prices at levels in line with contract prices.

For additional information, see the chapter entitled "Financial Risk Management."

Reserve for actuarial gains and losses (IAS 19)

(in thousands of euros)	Reserve
Balance at December 31, 2015	(683)
- Change in 2016	(266)
Balance at December 31, 2016	(949)

25. Provision for Employee Severance Indemnities and Provisions for Pensions - 20,722,000 euros

(in thousands of euros)

Balance at December 31, 2015 (A)	21,672
Changes in 2015	
- Utilizations (-)	(2,391)
- Discounting (gains) losses (+/-)	949
- Financial expense (+)	492
Total changes (B)	(950)
Balance at December 31, 2016 (A+B)	20,722

This provision reflects the accrued severance indemnities and other benefits owed to employees at the end of the reporting period. Actuarial gains and losses, the net amount of which was 949,000 euros (683,000 euros at December 31, 2015), are recognized directly in equity. An actuarial valuation in accordance with IAS 19 was performed only for the liability corresponding to the Provision for employee severance indemnities that is still held by the Company. The parameters used for this valuation are as follows:

	12/31/16	12/31/15
- Technical annual discount rate	1.90%	2.40%
- Annual inflation rate	1.00%	0.60%

26. Provision for Deferred Taxes

Since it met the requirements of IAS 12, this item was offset against available deferred-tax assets. Please see the note on deferred-tax assets for additional information.

27. Provisions for Risks and Charges - 788,174,000 euros

(in thousands of euros)	12/31/15	Additions	Utilizations	Other changes	12/31/16
- Risks for disputes, litigation and contracts	129,015	3,932	(1,726)	(415)	130,806
- Charges for contractual guarantees on sale of equity investments	74,595	-	-	-	74,595
- Environmental risks	64,463	1,345	(13,571)	-	52,237
- Other judicial risks	10,000	-	-	-	10,000
- Disputed tax items	44,192	25,423	(2,233)	415	67,797
Total for judicial and tax-related disputes	322,265	30,700	(17,530)	-	335,435
- Provisions for site decommissioning and remediation	423,752	17,038	(15,980)	-	424,810
- Risks on equity investments	42	-	-	-	42
- Provision for CO ₂ emissions rights and Green Certificates	114	-	(114)	-	-
- Other risks and charges	56,680	14,522	(43,315)	-	27,887
Total	802,853	62,260	(76,939)	-	788,174

More detailed information about the entries that resulted in the current composition of these provisions and subsequent evolutions is provided in the section of these Notes entitled "Risks and Contingent Liabilities Arising from Judicial and Tax-related Disputes."

Please note that the provisions for site decommissioning and remediation reflect the valuation, discounted to the reporting date, of the decommissioning costs that the Company expects to incur for industrial sites and mineral extraction facilities.

28. Bonds

The change compared with 2015 is dues to the reclassification into "current liabilities" of a bond issue with a face values of 600 million euros that matures on November 10, 2017.

29. Long-term Financial Debt and Other Financial Liabilities - 210,987,000 euros

(in thousands of euros)	31.12.2016	31.12.2015	Variazioni
Banche	140.972	159.447	(18.475)
EDF Investissement Groupe Sa	-	397.273	(397.273)
EDF Sa	70.000	69.980	20
Altri finanziatori	15	29	(14)
Totale	210.987	626.729	(415.742)

The amount due to banks refers to a medium/long-term credit line provided by the European Investment Bank (EIB) to finance gas storage projects. This credit line is subject, in addition to the usual clauses for direct long-term facilities, to restrictions on its use that the EIB imposes for special purpose loans to industrial companies.

A partial utilization of 70 million euros of the medium/long-term credit line provided by EDF Sa related to BEI credit line to EDF Sa (for a total of 20 million euros and 10 year duration) to finance some E&P project in Italy. Please note that the decrease compared with December 2015 reflects the reimbursement in advance, in May 2016, of the loan provided by EDF Investissements Groupe Sa to Edison Spa in 2013 (with an original face value of 800 million euros and a seven-year maturity, already reimbursed in advance for 400 million euros in December 2015).

30. Other Liabilities - 74,110,000 euros

(in thousands of euros)	12/31/16	12/31/15	Change
Fair value of industrial portfolio and trading activities			-
- outsiders	24,816	305,223	(280,407)
- subsidiaries	-	187	(187)
- EDF Trading	49,294	8,467	40,827
Other liabilities	74,110	313,877	(239,767)

31. Current Liabilities - 3,198,249,000 euros

(in thousands of euros)	12/31/16	12/31/15	Change
Bonds	614,818	28,502	586,316
Short-term financial debt	1,131,783	887,896	243,887
Trade payables	821,930	821,846	84
Current taxes payable	-	20,392	(20,392)
Other liabilities	629,718	1,711,300	(1,081,582)
Total current liabilities	3,198,249	3,469,936	(271,687)

More in detail:

• The balance shown for **bonds** includes the bond issue listed in the table below and reclassified in 2016 from non-current liabilities:

(in thousands of eu	ros) Where traded	Curr.	FV out- standing	Coupon	Rate	Maturity	Current portion	Fair value
Edison Spa	Luxembourg Stock Exchange	EUR	600	Annual in arrears	3.875%	11/10/17	614,818	623,125

This bond issue, in connection with which derivatives were executed to hedge the risk of a change in fair value due to fluctuations in interest rates, is valued at amortized cost restated in accordance with hedge accounting requirements to take into account changes in the hedged risk.

• The table below provides a breakdown by counterparty of **short-term financial debt**:

(in thousands of euros)	12/31/16	12/31/15	Change
Due to subsidiaries and affiliated companies	792,726	699,263	93,463
Due to banks	21,565	13,949	7,616
EDF Group	150,590	58,494	92,096
Transalpina di Energia Spa	112,245	95,008	17,237
Due to factor companies and other lenders	54,627	21,131	33,496
Interest rate and foreign exchange derivatives	30	51	(21)
Total short-term financial debt	1,131,783	887,896	243,887

The table below shows the amounts **owed to subsidiaries and affiliated companies**:

(in thousands of euros)	31/12/16	31/12/15	Change
Edison Trading	474,290	530,312	(56,022)
Edison Energia	103,213	-	103,213
Edison International Holding NV	70,078	47,668	22,410
Cellina Energy	40,084	-	40,084
Fenice	31,810	-	31,810
Edison Partecipazioni Energie Rinnovabili	17,400	35,210	(17,810)
Termica Milazzo	-	23,773	(23,773)
Edison Idrocarburi Sicilia	10,598	18,325	(7,727)
Other subsidiaries	45,253	43,975	1,278
Total subsidiaries	792,726	699,263	93,463

• **Trade payables** originate primarily from natural gas purchases under long-term contracts. A breakdown by business segment is provided below:

(in thousands of euros)	12/31/16	12/31/15	Change
Hydrocarbons	638,262	700,175	(61,913)
Electric power	155,417	76,510	78,907
Corporate	28,251	45,161	(16,910)
Total trade payables	821,930	821,846	84
Breakdown:			
- outsiders	786,616	786,620	(4)
- subsidiaries and affiliated companies	35,314	35,226	88
Total trade payables	821,930	821,846	84

The table below shows the amounts owed to **subsidiaries and affiliated companies:**

(in thousands of euros)	12/31/16	12/31/15	Change
E2i Energie Speciali	5,787	9,784	(3,997)
Edison Trading	27,877	21,375	6,502
Other companies	1,650	4,067	(2,417)
Total	35,314	35,226	2,505

- The current tax liabilities account had a zero balance due to payments made during the year.
- A breakdown of **Other liabilities** is provided below:

(in thousands of euros)	12/31/16	12/31/15	Change
Fair value of industrial portfolio and trading activities:			
- outsiders	397,914	1,302,836	(904,922)
- subsidiaries	1,421	14,613	(13,192)
- EDF Trading	46,440	28,108	18,332
Total fair value of industrial portfolio and trading activities:	445,775	1,345,557	(899,782)
Joint holders of permits and concessions for the production of hydrocarbons	28,471	59,787	(31,316)
Amounts payable to employees	24,205	21,914	2,291
Due to pension and social security institutions	16,809	16,492	317
Payables for VAT in pool with subsidiaries	811	2,511	(1,700)
Due to Transalpina di Energia Spa - consolidated tax return	-	153,082	(153,082)
Sundry items	113,647	111,957	1,690
Total other liabilities	629,718	1,711,300	(1,081,582)
Breakdown:			
- outsiders	625,637	1,687,478	(1,061,841)
- subsidiaries and affiliated companies	4,081	23,822	(19,741)
Totale	629,718	1,711,300	(1,081,582)

The change in **liabilities from the measurement at fair value of derivatives** executed to hedge the industrial portfolio should be analyzed in conjunction with the corresponding receivable included in **current assets**, which decreased from 1,003,895,000 euros to 479,727,000 euros) (Nota 22). As above mentioned, these items is reflected in the income statement under "Net change in fair value of derivatives" (ref. Note 6), both in equity under "Cash flow hedge reserve".

Other liabilities reflect, for 83,999,000 euros, the amounts of realized derivatives, which include the exposures resulting from a mandate contract with Edison Trading by which Edison Spa works on behalf of the subsidiary in relation to the gas trading operations.

The **amount owed to the controlling company Transalpina di Energia** under the consolidated tax return was settled during the year.

Other liabilities towards subsidiaries and affiliated companies refer mainly to liabilities deriving from derivative transactions and the VAT pool. A breakdown is provided below:

(in thousands of euros)	12/31/16	12/31/15	Change
Subsidiaries			
Edison Trading	2,294	17,450	(15,156)
Edison Energia	618	3,194	(2,576)
Edison Idrocarburi Sicilia	571	571	-
Gever	-	546	(546)
Other companies	598	2,061	(1,463)
Total	4,081	23,822	(19,741)

32. Liabilities Held for Sale

This account had a zero at December 31, 2016. The balance at December 31, 2015 included trade payables owed to Hydros and Sel Edison. See the section entitled "Disclosure Pursuant to IFRS 5 – Disposal Group."

NET FINANCIAL DEBT

(in millions of euros)	Note	12/31/16	12/31/15	Change
Bonds – non-current portion	28	-	599	(599)
Amounts due to other lenders – non-current portion	29	70	467	(397)
Non-current bank loans	29	141	160	(19)
Net long-term financial debt		211	1,226	(1,015)
Bonds – current portion	31	615	29	586
Current loans payable	31	1,132	888	244
Current financial assets	22	(1,868)	(1,686)	(109)
Cash and cash equivalents	22	(24)	(47)	23
Net short-term financial debt		(145)	(816)	744
Total net financial debt		66	410	(271)

Net financial debt totaled 66 million euros at December 31, 2016, compared with net financial debt of 410 million euros at December 31, 2015.

The aggregate change reflects primarily the impact of working capital dynamics, specifically regarding the collection of the second tranche of the gain generated by the award in the ENI arbitration. The amount thus collected made it possible to repay, at the end of May 2016, the remaining balance of 400 million euros (400 million euros had been repaid in 2015) owed on the facility provided by EDF Investissements Groupe Sa, thereby significantly reducing long-term debt.

The change shown for bonds, maturing on October 10, 2017, is due to their reclassification from non-current to current.

This item also includes the effects of the outlays for net investments in property, plant and equipment, intangibles and equity investments (145 million euros), income taxes paid within the framework of the consolidated income tax return filed together with the Parent Company Transalpina di Energia (170 million euros) and net financial expense paid (6 million euros), offset in part by the collection of dividends (211 million euros) and capital distributions by Group companies (33 million euros).

Net financial debt includes the following items:

- 148 million euros in **net indebtedness owed to EDF Group companies**, including:
 - 70 million euros in non-current debt owed to other lenders;
 - 151 million euros in current financial debt;
 - 73 million euros in current financial assets.
- 112 million euros in debt owed to the parent company Transalpina di Energia, carried as current financial debt.

These amounts are also listed in a special table included in the section of these Notes entitled "Intercompany and Related-Party Transactions."

COMMITMENTS, RISKS AND CONTINGENT ASSETS

Commitments - 1,432,106,000 euros

(in thousands of euros)	12/31/16	12/31/15	Change
Guaranteed provided	1,353,971	1,129,869	224,102
Collateral provided	5,275	6,372	(1,097)
Other commitments and risks	72,860	75,886	(3,026)
Total	1,432,106	1,212,127	219,979

Guarantees provided were determined based on the undiscounted amount of contingent commitments on the balance sheet date. Guarantees provided included the following:

- 53,618,000 euros in guarantees provided by Edison Spa to the Milan tax office on behalf of subsidiaries for offsetting VAT credits and intragroup transfers of tax credits;
- guaranteed provided by the Company or by banks and counterguaranteed by the Company on its own behalf and on behalf of subsidiaries and affiliated companies to secure the performance of contractual obligations account for the balance.

Collateral provided, which represents the value on the reporting date of the assets or rights provided as collateral consist essentially of pledges encumbering the Ibiritermo shares for the subordinated loan provided to this affiliated company.

Other commitments and risks reflect commitments undertaken for the completion of investment projects in progress for 24,432,000 euros.

At December 31, 2016, as commented in the following paragraph, no commitments were recognized, consistently with the previous year, with regard to long-term contracts to import natural gas with take-or-pay clauses, pursuant to which the buyer must pay for volumes that could not take delivery of up to a predetermined level.

Please also note the following:

- With regard to the procurement of CO₂ certificates and Certified Emission Reductions (CERs)/Emission Reduction Units (ERUs), for the 2013-2020 period, Edison Spa signed Amended Agreements modifying the original Emission Reductions Purchase Agreements (ERPA) to purchase CERs in China for up to 26 million euros. These new agreements represent extensions of contracts already held by Edison Spa and originally signed for the 2008-2013 period.
- Cartiere Burgo Spa holds a call option to purchase a 51% interest in Gever Spa. This option is exercisable
 when the contract under which Gever supplies Cartiere Burgo (within 2017) with electric power and steam
 expires (in 2017) at a price equal to the corresponding pro rata interest in the company's shareholders' equity.
- Petrobras an option exercisable in 2022 to buy its interest in Ibiritermo Sa at a predetermined price.

Unrecognized Commitments and Risks

Significant commitments and risks not included in the amounts listed above are reviewed below.

1)In the **hydrocarbon area,** the Company is a party to long-term contracts for the importation of natural gas from Russia, Libya, Algeria and Qatar, for a total maximum nominal supply of 14.4 billion cubic meters of natural gas a year. These contracts have terms ranging from 3 to 18 years. The table below provides a breakdown of the timing for the supply of natural gas, based on minimum contractual deliveries:

	U.M.	within 1 year	from 2 to 4 years	more than 5 years	Total
Natural gas (*)	Billions of m3	13.6	46.8	107.0	167.4

(*) The economic data are based on prospective pricing formulas.

With regard to the importation of natural gas, it is worth mentioning the agreement to import gas from Algeria signed with Sonatrach in November 2006 ("Protocole d'accord") for the future supply of natural gas through a pipeline, the construction of which is being promoted by Galsi Spa, an Edison investee.

- 2)With regard to the investment in Terminale GNL Adriatico Srl, a natural gas regasification company in which Edison Spa holds an interest of about 7.3%, the agreements between shareholders include the right for the other shareholders to buy the interest held by Edison, should Edison cancel the supply contract with RasGas, at a price equal to the sum of the capital contributions provided until the option is exercised. Thanks to the regasification contract currently in effect, Edison will benefit from access to 80% of the terminal's regasification capacity for a remaining period of 18 years (totally 25 years from 2009) for an annual regasification fee estimated at about 100 million euros. With regard to the regasification fee payable, Edison's risk is limited to the following situations:
 - Edison has the right to cancel the regasification contract for force majeure events affecting the upstream and midstream chain of Terminale GNL Adriatico by paying an amount that may not be greater than the regasification fee payable for three years;
 - if a force majeure event affects Terminale GNL Adriatico, Edison will no longer be required to pay the regasification fee and may terminate the regasification contract after 36 months without being required to pay any amount;
 - in the event of a breakdown of the terminal that does not constitute a force majeure event, Edison will not be required to pay any regasification fee.

In addition, Edison will be provided compensation for damages by RasGas, its supplier, which will include the regasification fee, based on circumstances set forth in the contract.

Risks and Contingent Liabilities Arising from Judicial and Tax-related Disputes

A review, based on information currently available, of the changes that occurred in 2015 in the main judicial and tax-related disputes is provided below, presented separately for Edison and the other Group company, with a breakdown between:

- probable liabilities, for which it was possible to develop a reliable estimate of the underlying obligation and recognize a corresponding provision for risks in the balance sheet, even though the timing of the corresponding cash outlays cannot be objectively predicted; and
- contingent liabilities, which are dependent on the occurrence of events that are possible, but not probable, or are probable but their impact cannot be quantified reliably and the corresponding cash outlays cannot be reasonably estimated. With regard to contingent liabilities, only a disclosure is provided in the notes to the financial statements

It is worth to mention that most of these disputes belong to activities of ex Montedison.

Probable liabilities associated with legal disputes

Date started/ Description of dispute Status of proceedings

A) Liabilities for which a provision for disputes, litigation and contracts risks was recognized

Collapse of the Stava Dam

October 25, 2000 Court of Milan/Milan Court of Appeals/Court of Cassation

The last civil dispute that is still pending with regard to the events that occurred in Val di Stava in 1985, An appeal with the Court when the levies of two mining mud holding ponds, operated by a Montedison-owned company were of Cassation has been breeched causing the well-known disaster. In its decision, the lower court ruled that the statute of filed. limitation prevented the action filed against Edison. By a decision published in November 2015, the Milan Court of Appeals upheld that decision.

Actions for damages and administrative proceedings arising from the operation of industrial facilities conveyed to Enimont Edison is a party to these proceedings as universal successor to Montedison Spa

Porto Marghera - Civil lawsuits

October 25, 2000 Court of Venice/Venice Court of Appeals

These lawsuits represent the tail end of the so-called "Marghera Maxi-trial," which, as it is well known, involved The lawsuits are pending at alleged occurrences of i) manslaughter for exposure to monovinyl chloride and ii) environmental disaster due to various stages before the pollution for which some former Montedison executives and employees were allegedly responsible. These are lawsuits filed by the counsel of some plaintiffs in the proceedings (heirs to the estates of former employees, environmental associations and local governmental entities, such as the Municipality and Province of Venice and the Veneto Region) seeking payment for the legal expenses they incurred.

lower or appellate court.

Date started/ Jurisdiction	Description of dispute	Status of proceedings
Mantua - Criminal Proceedings		
October 25, 2000 Court of Mantua/Brescia Court of Appeals/Court of Cassation	This trial concerns the Mantua petrochemical facility operated for several decades first by companies of the Montedison Group and later by companies of the Eni Group. The facts subject of the pending trial concern determining the fortuity for a series of death caused by cancer identified by the Public Prosecutor and concerning employees of the facility. After a first ruling set by the lower court of Mantua, under which 10 of the 12 defendants were convicted and found guilty of manslaughter in the death of 11 people, the Court of Appeal of Brescia on February 5th 2016 confirmed 9 convictions, largely reducing the punishments. However, also the Court of Appeal dismissed a charge, aggravated by the disaster, of "removal or negligent omission of protections against occupational accidents."	The proceedings are now pending before the Court of Cassation.
Mantua - Administrative proceed	lings	
2012 – 2016 Lombardy Regional Administrative Court – Brescia Section	All of the injunctions issued pursuant to Article 244 of Legislative Decree No. 152/2006 (so-called "Environmental Code") and notified to Edison between 2012 and 2015 by the Province of Mantua concerning the remediation of various areas inside and outside the petrochemical facility formerly operated in Mantua by Montedison and currently operated by the Eni Group (areas called "Versalis, former chlorine sodium production facility," "Mercury mud landfill area L," "Intake canal for the Versalis plant and the Formigosa fornix," "Basso Mincio," "Sisma Canal," "N," "B+1" and "R1") were challenged by the Company and the respective proceeding are pending at the lower level before the Regional Administrative Court of Lombardy – Brescia Section.	For all pending proceeding the Court has yet to schedule a hearing for oral arguments.
Brindisi - Administrative proceed	ings	
February 25, 2013 Apulia Regional Administrative Court – Lecce Section	These proceedings concern the industrial park of the Port of Brindisi, where the Montedison Group operated petrochemical facilities for over 60 years. On February 25, 2013, the Province of Brindisi notified to Edison, Eni, Syndial and Versalis an injunction pursuant to Article 244, Section 2, of Legislative Decree No. 152/2006 (so-called "Environmental Code") concerning an alleged landfill adjacent to the Brindisi petrochemical plant. The Company challenged this injunction and, after its plea was denied by the lower court, is waiting for a pronouncement at the appellate level by the Council of State.	Waiting for a hearing for oral arguments to be scheduled.
Crotone - Criminal Proceedings		
2005 Court of Crotone	The proceedings concerned are three. The first concerns the alleged occupational diseases that would have been determined by exposure to asbestos of workers of the chemical facility operated in Crotone by Montecatini Spa (Montedison Group), for events occurring until 1989. The trial is in the final phase. The second is related to a dispute of poisoning of the groundwater and, consequently, of the water intended for feed and the pre-trial hearing is in progress. Also the third is related to occupational disease and the pre-trial hearing is in progress.	As per the description of the dispute.
Belvedere di Spinello - Civil Proce	eedings	
October 31, 1986 Court of Catanzaro/ Catanzaro Court of Appeals	These proceedings concerning the Belvedere di Spinello mining concession, derives from rock salt mining activities carried out at this location by Montedipe Spa for over 20 years. The proceeding have to do with compensation for the damages suffered by two provincial administrations due to the destruction of a provincial road caused by the collapse of the mine in 1984. These proceedings are pending at the appellate level and the Court requested a technical expert's report.	report is expected.
Claims for Damages Caused by E		
	In recent years, there has been a significant increase in the number of claims for damages arising from the that were allegedly caused by exposure to different forms of asbestos at factories formerly owned by Mo from judicial cases taken over by Edison as a result of corporate transactions. Without rendering an opinion considering the long latency of illnesses related to exposure to different types of asbestos and the industrial aby Group companies that belonged to the chemical industry, the presence of these companies throughou technologies used (considering the dates when these activities were carried out and the state of technologi which complied fully with the laws in force at that time, the possibility that new legitimate claims for dam to those that are already the subject of several civil and criminal proceedings cannot be excluded.	ntedison Spa (now Edison) o on the merits of these claims ctivities carried out in the pas t Italy and the manufacturing cal advancement at the time;

Date started/ Jurisdiction

Description of dispute

Status of proceedings

B) Liabilities for which a provision for risks for contractual guarantees on sale of equity investments was recognized in the balance sheet:

Civil lawsuits, criminal trials and administrative proceedings concerning the sale of Agorà Spa, which owned 100% of the shares of Ausimont Spa

Edison is a party to these proceedings in its capacity as universal successor to Montedison Spa

Ausimont - Bussi sul Tirino - Administrative proceedings

June 2011 Latium Regional Administrative Court – Rome Section and Abruzzo Regional administrative Court -Pescara Section

This dispute concerns the activities to ensure site safety and remediation that Solvay Solexis (now Solvay As per the description of Specialty Polymers) and Solvay Chimica Bussi were required to implement at areas inside the Bussi sul the disputes. Tirino chemical plant, operated, until 2002 by Ausimont Spa, a Montedison Group company that was

Edison was sued by the companies of the Solvay Group as counter-interested party and as former parent of Ausimont

These proceedings are still pending before the Council of State, after the Regional Administrative Court of Latium, by a decision handed down in March 2011, found that part of the complaints filed by Solvay Chimica Bussi and Solvay Solexis were inadmissible and dismissed other complaints

Ausimont - Bussi sul Tirino - Criminal proceedings

2008

Court of Pescara/Chieti Court of Assizes/Court of Cassation/ Court of Assizes of Appeals of L'Aquila

The events concerning the alleged negligent poisoning of water intended for human consumption and As per the description of environmental disaster, for which three former managers and employees of the Montedison Group and the disputes. others are allegedly responsible, is currently pending before the Court of Cassation.

As mentioned earlier in the notes to the financial statements, in December 2014, the Chieti Court of Assizes acquitted all defendants.

This decision was then appealed directly to the Court of Cassation both by the Public Prosecutor and the counsels for the defendants, for different profiles. However, in March 2016, the Court denied the appeals converting them into appeals to the appellate court, sending the record of the proceedings back to the Court of Assizes of Appeals of L'Aquila.

Oral arguments began in December 2016 and a decision is expected in February 2017.

However, it is important to keep in mind that Edison, further to the decision by all defendant to opt for summary judgment proceedings, was excluded ex lege from this trial in which it was being sued as the civilly liable party. Edison is thus faced with the following alternative scenarios: i) if the decision acquitting the three former Montedison employees were to become final, the decision would have a direct effect on the civil law plaintiffs, excluding any right to receive compensation for damages from Edison, the civil law respondent; ii) on the other hand, if upon a reversal of the recent acquittal decision, the courts were to hand down a final guilty verdict against the three defendants, former employees of the Montedison Group, the decision would have a direct effect only on the defendants. but not with regard to Edison Spa. Any interested party would then have to pursue new proceedings before a civil court to determine the liability of Edison Spa for the actions of its former employees.

Ausimont - Spinetta Marengo - Administrative proceedings

February 2012 Piedmont Regional Administrative Court

The case concerns activities that Solvay Specialty Polymers was ordered to carry out, under various titles, As per the description of to ensure safety and environmental remediation of areas inside the Spinetta Marengo (AL) chemical the proceedings. plant. This plant was operated until 2002 by Ausimont Spa, a Montedison Group company sold to the Solvay Group in May 2002.

Edison joined these proceedings exclusively to protect its rights and legitimate interests in connection with the challenges filed against the administrative actions of the relevant Services Conference by Solvay Specialty Polymers, which specifically contested the failure to identify Edison as a respondent or correspondent in the proceedings.

Ausimont - Spinetta Marengo - Criminal proceedings

October 2009

Alessandria Court of Assizes

Also with regard to the former Ausimont industrial site of Spinetta Marengo, the local court's Public As per the description of Prosecutor began an investigation targeting several individuals, including three former managers of the dispute. Montedison (now Edison), alleging that they may have committed environmental crimes. Edison is being sued by certain parties as the civilly liable party.

On December 14, 2015, the Court of Assizes convicted four of the eight defendants of the crime of negligent environmental disaster and ordered them, jointly with Solvay Specialty Polymers, to pay civil damages to the civil plaintiffs who joined the proceedings.

This decision has been appealed to the Turin Court of Assizes of Appeals of Turin and a hearing for oral arguments has not yet been scheduled.

Date started/ Jurisdiction	Description of dispute	Status of proceedings
Ausimont - Solvay Arbitration		
May 2012 ICC – Geneva	These arbitration proceedings were initiated in 2012 by Solvay Sa and Solvay Specialty Polymers Italy Spa against Edison, for alleged violations of certain representations and warrantees in the environmental area concerning the industrial sites of Bussi sul Tirino and Spinetta Marengo included in the deed of sale of Agorà Spa (parent company of Ausimont Spa) executed on the one hand by Montedison Spa and Longside International Sa and on the other hand by Solvay Solexis Spa (now Solvay Specialty Polymers) in December 2001. Further to the publication of the rationale for the lower court's decision in the criminal proceedings pending for the Bussi sul Tirino and Spinetta Marengo sites, the parties agreed to continue the proceedings and discuss the merit of the respective claims.	

C) Liabilities for which a provision for environmental risks was recognized

Montedison - Former-Montedison area called "Old Officine del Gas" in Milan - Bovisa

June 2013 Court of Milan

On May 5, 2016, the parties, without prejudice to the criticism formulated during the course of the Concluded. judgment, reached a settlement for an overall amount of about 5 million euros.

Bussi sul Tirino National Interest Site - "former Montedison srl area" and Bolognano site

2011 and 2015 Abruzzo Regional administrative Court, Pescara Section

"Former Montedison srl area": the site in question is the so-called "Tre Monti" area, currently owned Waiting for an oral by Edison Spa (formerly Montedison S.r.l., merged into Edison as of July 1, 2010), which is adjoining argument hearing to the Bussi sul Tirino industrial site currently owned by the Solvay Group and where in the 1970s waste, be scheduled in both including industrial waste, was dumped. This site, seized under a court order since 2007, is currently proceedings. managed by the Ministry of the Environment and the Protection of the Territory and the Sea, which in 2016 replaced the Delegated Commissioner appointed by the Office of the Prime Minister in 2007. Please note that Edison has already provided economic support for activities to ensure the area's safety between 2010 and 2011. However, in November 2012, subsequent to a request for additional activities issued by the abovementioned Commissioner when a soil characterization had not yet been performed, Edison appealed to the Abruzzo Regional administrative Court – Pescara challenging the legitimacy of the Commissioner's actions.

Bolognano site: with regard to the Bussi sul Tirino National Interest Site, on September 24, 2015, the Pescara Provincial Administration served Edison Spa with a remediation and environmental restoration injunction pursuant to Article 244 of Legislative Decree No. 152/2006 concerning the "former Montecatini" site in Piano d'Orta, located in the municipality of Bolognano (PE), where Montecatini operated a chemical plant in the 1960s. Edison filed a challenge with the Regional Administrative Court of Abruzzo - Pescara contesting the legality of this order.

D) Liabilities for which a provision for other legal risks was recognized

Dispute between Axpo Italia and Edison - Supply contract for natural gas

December 23, 2013 Court of Milan

The lawsuit filed by Axpo Italia Spa against Edison Spa is aimed at obtaining compensation for damages These proceedings are resulting from an alleged breach by Edison of an existing contract to supply natural gas that the parties currently pending before executed on October 26, 2012. Specifically, Axpo Italia is demanding compensation for damages resulting the lower court in the from Edison's alleged failure to provide the contractually stipulated gas volumes. Edison joined the discovery phase. proceeding flatly denying any breach and filing a counterclaim against Axpo Italia for breach of contract.

Contingent Liabilities Associated with Legal Disputes

Environmental Legislation

In addition to the probable liabilities for environmental risks, already covered by provisions and previously described, in recent years, we have witnessed an expansion and evolution of environmental laws (most recently with Legislative Decree No. 152 of April 3, 2006 "Environmental Regulations", as amended), specifically with regard to liability for environmental damages, which is especially relevant to the purposes of these notes. In particular, the discussion and adoption in several legal systems of the principle of "internalization" of environmental costs (summarized in the expression "those who pollute must pay") have resulted in the development of two new types of liabilities for the act of polluting: objective liability (which does not require the subjective element of guilt) and indirect liability (which stems from the actions of others), which can arise as a result of an earlier act that constitutes a violation of acceptable contamination levels under current laws. Therefore, taking into account the current and past scope of the industrial operations of the Company and the Group, particularly in the chemical industry, which were carried out in full compliance with the statutes then in force, it cannot be excluded that, in light of current legislation, new allegations of contaminations may arise, in addition to those currently subject to administrative and judicial proceedings.

Date started/ Jurisdiction

Description of dispute

Status of proceedings

ACEA - Unfair competition complaint in connection with the acquisition of Edipower Spa

August 7, 2006 Court of Rome

This litigation stems from a complaint filed by ACEA Spa against several parties, including AEM Spa By a brief filed on (now A2A Spa), EdF Sa, Edipower Spa and Edison Spa, for an alleged act of unfair competition, pursuant September 29, 2014, to Article 2598, Section 3, of the Italian Civil Code, caused by the violation of the 30% ceiling on ACEA appealed the Court the ownership of Edipower Spa by government-owned companies, as set forth in the Prime Minister of Rome's decision; and, Decree dated November 8, 2000. This violation allegedly occurred when EdF and AEM acquired joint on December 15, 2016, control of Edison in 2005. ACEA considered such modification of the control structure of Edison and, the Rome Court of Appeals consequently Edipower, injurious to itself and asked that AEM (now A2A) and EdF be ordered to pay denied ACEA appeal. damages. In addition, ACEA asked the Court to take the actions necessary to void the consequences of the acquisition.

Regarding this last request by ACEA, it must be noted that effective May, 24th, 2012, Edison sold the interest it held in Edipower to Delmi Spa. Insofar as Edison is concerned, the lower court proceedings ended with a decision in which Edison was found to have no standing as a defendant.

Montedison - Civil proceedings concerning alleged damages deriving from the operation of industrial activities at the Malcontenta site

August 7, 2006 Court of Venice/Venice Court of Appeals

This lawsuit, from which comes the dispute arising by 3V CPM Chimica, is related to industrial activities As per the description of carried out by the Montedison Group at the Porto Marghera petrochemical facility and, specifically, the the dispute. alleged environmental damages caused in the area of the South Channel Dockyard in the Malcontenta section of the Porto Marghera Industrial Park.

By a decision handed down on February 4, 2010, the Court of Venice denied the claim filed against Edison

On April 14, 2015, this decision was upheld by the Venice Court of Appeals.

Acquisition of Rizzoli Editore

September 25, 2009 Court of Milan/Milan Court of Appeals

This dispute originates from a lawsuit filed by Angelo Rizzoli against Edison (as assign for Iniziativa Meta As per the description of Spa), RCS Media Group, Mittel, Giovanni Arvedi and Intesa San Paolo (as assign for Banco Ambrosiano) the dispute. in connection with the purchase in 1984 by the abovementioned parties of a controlling interest in Rizzoli Editore (owner of the Corriere della Sera newspaper). The purpose of the lawsuit was to obtain that the contracts that resulted in the abovementioned purchase be found to be and declared null and void and that the defendants be ordered to make restitution by paying the financial equivalent of the rights and equity interests subject of the abovementioned contracts.

By a decision published on January 11, 2012, the Court of Milan denied all of the plaintiff's claims, ordering the plaintiff to pay the litigation costs and the compensation damage for vexatious litigation (quantified at about 1.3 million euros).

The proceeding is pending before the Milan Court of Appeals.

Montecatini Spa - Montefibre Spa - Verbania - criminal proceedings

2002 - 2015 Court of Verbania/Turin Court of Appeals

All these trials concern the alleged responsibility of former Directors and executives of the Montedison As per the description of Group for the crimes of involuntary manslaughter and involuntary personal injuries in the violation of the dispute. the occupational accident prevention regulations, caused in connection with the death or illness of employees of Montefibre Spa at the old plant Montefibre of Pallanza (VB) plant allegedly caused by exposure to asbestos.

Edison Spa is exclusively involved in its capacity as the former parent company (until 1989) of Montefibre. A first trial, started in 2002, ended in 2012 with the acquittal of the defendants, confirmed by the Court of Cassation

In a second trial, started in 2007 after the acquittal of first instance of the defendants, the decision was reformed on appeal and, against this decision, an appeal was filed with the Court of Cassation. For the third proceeding, started in 2015, oral arguments are in progress.

Ausimont's participation in a cartel in the peroxides and perborates market - Claim for damages

April 2010 Court of Düsseldorf - Court of Justice of the European Union

In April 2010, Edison was served with notices setting forth four amending briefs filed by Akzo Nobel The merit proceedings Nv, Kemira Oyi, Arkema Sa and FMC Foret Sa in proceedings before the Court of Düsseldorf in which are continuing with Cartel Damage Claims Hydrogen Peroxide Sa, a Belgian company specialized in class action lawsuits, is the exchange of briefs claiming compensation for alleged damages to competition caused by the members of a cartel for the between the parties, production and distribution of peroxides and perborates on which the European Commission levied a waiting for the judge fine in 2006. Edison is being sued due to Ausimont's involvement in the antitrust proceedings launched to decide if the lawsuit by the Commission. However, the proceedings are still in the preliminary phase. This is because, in 2013, should proceed pending a the judge in the proceedings decided to submit some pretrial questions to the Court of Justice of the decision. European Union, which handed down Decision No. C-352/13 on May 21, 2015.

Date started/ Jurisdiction	Status of proceedings				
"Vega" Offshore Hydrocarbon Field - "Vega Oil" floating storage unit					
August 2007 Court of Modica/ Court of Ragusa	With judgment of May 6, 2016 the Court of Ragusa acknowledged the expiry of the time barring limit for all the counts to the benefit of all the defendants.	Concluded.			

Disputes disclosed merely for information purposes

Carlo Tassara Spa - Civil lawsuit regarding the restructuring of Edison Group

Court of Milan

On March 18, 2015, Carlo Tassara Spa served EDF Sa, A2A Spa and Edison Spa with a summons seeking. At the hearing of the compensation for alleged damages that it suffered due to the restructuring of the stock ownership December 20, 2016, the of the Edison Group in 2012, carried out with an all-inclusive Tender Offer launched by Transalpina di Court gave the parties the Energia (100% EDF) for Edison and Edison's concurrent sale to Delmi of 50% of the Edipower shares. This civil lawsuit is specifically directed against A2A and EDF. Edison is summoned in the proceedings only to Article 186, Section so that, should it deem it appropriate, it may take part in the proceedings to protect its interest. In this Six, of the Code of Civil capacity, Edison is not the target of any claim filed by Tassara. $\label{eq:target}$

The company joined these proceedings within the statutory deadline to contest Tassara's claims. On November 3, 2016, within the framework of the proceedings, the Court of Milan handed down a decision dismissing the preliminary and prejudicial exceptions filed by the defendants and adjourned the proceedings for a merit hearing.

for filing briefs pursuant Procedure

Probable Liabilities Associated with Tax Disputes

Date started/ Assessing office	Description of dispute	Status of proceedings
Income Tax Assessments for 1995	, 1996 and 1997 (merged Edison Spa)	
Assessments notified in 2001-2002 by the Milan Revenues Agency (former Milan Income Tax Office)	Further to the decision handed down by the Court of Cassation in 2016, the disputes were sent back to the Regional Tax Commission to reexamine the issue of the admissibility for tax purposes of the advances on capital contributions provided by the merged Edison Spa for the benefit of some foreign subsidiaries. Over the years, a provision for risks has been established to cover the costs that could derive from this dispute and will be updated based on the progress of the proceedings.	'
Income Tax Assessments for 1991	and 1992 (Old Calcestruzzi Spa)	
Assessments notified in 1997-1998 by the former Ravenna Income Tax Office	These disputes concern the reported income for 1991 and 1992 and, specifically, the disallowance of the tax effect of transactions involving the beneficial ownership of shares carried out by Calcestruzzi Spa (Edison Spa current assign), with regard to which a charge of "misuse of a legal right" was invoked in the proceedings. In 2012, the Company filed a new challenge with the Court of Cassation, asking it to review the decisions handed down by the Regional Tax Commission, to which the proceedings had been returned before the Court of Cassation. A date for a new hearing has not yet been set. In 2012, the tax obligation having become enforceable, the Company paid the taxes, penalties and interest owed pursuant to the decision by the Regional Commission. The payment made was fully funded by a provision for risks established for this purpose, instead the residual provision is attributable to minor tax recoveries, subject of an incidental challenge by the Revenue Administration.	

Date started/ Assessing office

Description of dispute

Status of proceedings

IRES and IRAP Assessments - 2005-2009 Tax Years

Assessments notified in 2011 - 2014 by the Revenue Agency -Lombardy Regional Office

Further to the findings of the general audit completed in 2011 by the Revenue Police concerning income Assessments pending taxes, regional taxes (IRAP) and VAT for the tax years from 2005 to 2009, the Company received IRES and before Court of Cassation IRAP notices of assessment for the years 2005-2008, which were voided in the course of the proceedings and the Regional Tax in connection with the settlements for the part regarding back-listed costs. Currently, the assessments Commission. for the years 2005 to 2007 are being appealed before the Court of Cassation by the Agency with regard to tax recoveries, voided in the merit venues, of costs found to be "not attributable" to the year in which they were deducted, but nevertheless deductible in another tax period.

The assessment for the 2008 year is currently pending before the Regional Commission, also further to an appeal filed by the Revenue Agency, while the assessment for 2009 was settled through a negotiated

The VAT assessment for 2006 is currently pending before the Court of Cassation further to a challenge filed by the Company. The amount owed in terms of additional tax, penalties and interest in accordance with the Regional Commission decision was paid in September 2014 while the proceedings are in progress. Any charges that may be potentially incurred from these disputes are covered by a special provision for risks.

Disputed municipal property taxes (ICI and IMU) and assessed property values of hydroelectric and thermoelectric power plants

Various assessments to revise the assessed property values notified over the years by the Territorial Agency, offices with territorial jurisdiction.

Assessments for local property taxes (ICI and IMU) notified over the years by various municipalities where power plants or parts of them are located

The Company is a party to disputes concerning assessments for municipal property taxes (originally ICI Assessments pending, at and later IMU) issued by some municipalities where its power plants or parts of them are located. The outcomes of these disputes have not been uniform. Over the years, whenever possible, the Company settled amicably or preemptively, pending or potential disputes.

The provision for risks, which is updated on a regular basis, takes into account the possible costs that may arise from these disputes or incurred for negotiated settlements with municipalities for local taxes. The Company is also a party to disputes related to the decision by the Revenue Agency (formerly the Territorial Agency) to contest the assessed property values for industrial facilities recorded in the property registers. Also in this case, the outcomes of these disputes have not been uniform and whenever possible, agreements were achieved with the administration to define amicable the new assessed property values.

various levels of the judicial process, before the merit and relevant courts.

various levels of the judicial

It is worth mentioning that the 2016 Stability Law provided, for industrial facilities classified in the D Category of the property register, a change in the elements that are relevant for the purpose of determining the assessed value. Consequently, in 2016, the Company updated the assessed property values, excluding from the value that is relevant for assessment purposes the portion of the facilities functional to the specific production process (so-called "bolted down"), resulting in a reduction of the expense starting from 2016.

Disputed municipal property taxes (ICI) on offshore hydrocarbon production platforms

Various assessments for local taxes (ICI and IMU) from various municipalities, from 2005 to the present

In recent years, Edison Spa was served with notices of assessment for property taxes (ICI and later IMU) Assessments pending, at by which some municipal administrations on the Adriatic coast (Termoli, Porto Sant'Elpidio, Torino di Sangro, Scicli, Vasto and Civitanova Marche) demanded payment of municipal property taxes they claim process, before the merit are owed on some hydrocarbon production platforms located in the Adriatic Sea. and the Strait of Sicily. and relevant courts. After developments that were substantially favorable for the Company in the merit hearings up to 2015,in February 2016, the Court of Cassation, in the ENI/Municipality of Pineto ruled that offshore platforms within the territorial waters were subject to local taxes based on their book value, whether or not they are listed in the Property Register.

In June 2016, the Ministry of Finance issued an official pronouncement stating that the levying of local taxes on the platforms was illegitimate, emphasizing the need for a two-fold expressed legislative action both to define the territorial jurisdiction and the criteria for Property Register listing and to extensively

However, in September 2016, the Court of Cassation handed down its decisions regarding two appeals filed by Edison Spa and the Municipality of Termoli for two different ICI disputes concerning Rospo Mare, which produced opposite outcomes in the appellate phase. The Court of Cassation, citing in part the arguments of the February decision voided both decisions sending the disputes back to the Regional Commission, asking it to determine the assessed value based on financial statement data and, in one dispute, verify whether the Municipality of Termoli does in fact have territorial jurisdiction.

The Company recognized a conservative provision for risks and will resume pursuit of these disputes within the required deadline. However, it is important to emphasize the lack of a clear legislation in this area also with regard to determining the assessed property values. Any adjustment to the provision for risks will be dictated by the evolution of the situation.

Date started/ Assessing office Description of dispute

Status of proceedings

Contingent liabilities associated with tax disputes

IRPEG and IRAP assessments for 2002

Assessments notified in 2005 by the Revenue Agency of Milan 1

The dispute concerns the IRPEG and IRAP assessments for 2002 by which the reported loss was adjusted Dispute sent back to the and the tax deductibility of the costs incurred for divestment transactions executed during the year was Regional Tax Commission.

The decisions at the various levels of the merit process were largely favorable and, in 2016, the Court of Cassation definitively voided the main tax recovery sending the proceedings back to the lower court for some tax minor recoveries. Consequently, the dispute was sent back to the Regional Tax Commission The Company never found it necessary to recognize a provision for risks given the nature of the dispute and the amount of the potential charges.

Dispute for registration fees on transactions requalified as disposal of business operations for the Taranto plants

Payment notice notified in 2012 by the Rho Revenue Agency

In 2012, the Rho Revenue Agency sought to requalify, for registration tax purposes, a transaction Waiting for a hearing involving the conveyance of business operations (consisting of the assets and liabilities attributable to the before the Supreme Court CET2 and CET3 thermoelectric power plants in Taranto) to Taranto Energia Srl and the subsequent sale of of Cassation. the equity interest in this company to ILVA Spa as a mere sale of a business. Consequently, it demanded, by a payment notice, the payment of the proportional registration tax in the amount of 17 million euros. Actually the judgment is pending before the Court of Cassation because the Company challenged the decision of the Regional Tax Commission (instead the decision in first instance was totally favorable). As of today the date of a discussion hearing for the assessment has not yet been set.

The Company believes that its actions were proper, fully in compliance with the law and not pursued solely for tax avoidance purposes. The Company believes that any cost arising from this dispute should be viewed as part of the possible contractual risks deriving from the contract signed with ILVA, for which suitable coverage has been recognized in the financial statements.

Contingent assets

Contingent assets in the tax area, the benefit of which cannot be recognized in the financial statements pursuant to IAS 37 because it is not virtually certain, are reviewed below:

Edison Spa - Dispute for registration fees on transactions requalified as disposal of business operations regarding CIP 6/92 power plants

the Rho Revenue Agency

Payment notice notified in 2010 by In 2010, the Rho Revenue Agency sought to requalify, for registration tax purposes, a transaction Waiting for a hearing involving the conveyance of business operations (consisting of the assets and liabilities attributable to before the Supreme Court the CIP 6/92 thermoelectric power plants) to a newco and the subsequent sale of the equity interest in of Cassation. this company to Cofatech Spa as a mere sale of a business. Consequently, it demanded, by a payment notice, the payment of the proportional registration tax in the amount of 11 million euros, which the Company paid in order to avoid incurring penalties and absent a stay of collection activities.

> This dispute is currently pending before the Court of Cassation, following an appeal filed by the Company against an unfavorable decision by the Milan Regional Tax Commission (instead the Provincial Commission had ruled totally in the Company's favor).

> Any amounts paid while the proceedings are in progress can be refunded to the Company upon final disposition of this dispute, which the Company believes could end favorably with the recognition of the economic and legal rationale underlying the decision to use the legal structure of conveyance of business operations.

TAX STATUS OF SHARE CAPITAL AND RESERVES IN THE EVENT OF REPAYMENT OR DISTRIBUTION

The types of tax status and utilization options of the different items that constitute the Company's shareholders' equity are reviewed below:

		Tax status				
(in thousands of euros)	Balance sheet amount	Туре	Amount	Utilization options	Distributable portion	
Share capital	5,377,001					
	breakdown	В	192,082	-	-	
		С	588,628	-	-	
Share capital reserves						
Additional paid-in capital	32	D	-	1, 2, 3	-	
Earnings reserves						
Statutory reserve	-					
	breakdown	А	-	2	-	
Other reserves	(38,133)					
	breakdown	А	(999)	1, 2	-	
		E	(37,102)	-	-	
Retained earnings	-	Α	-	1, 2, 3	-	

Tax Status

- **A**: Reserves that, if distributed, would be included in the taxable income of the shareholders.
- **B**: Reserves the taxation of which has been suspended that are part of share capital. If the share capital is reduced upon a shareholder distribution, these reserves would become taxable.
- **C**: Portion of shareholders' equity restricted pursuant to Section 469 of Law No. 266/2005 (so-called realignment), which, if utilized, would be included in the Company's taxable income, increased by a 12% substitute tax, with the concurrent earning of a 12% tax credit (equal to the substitute tax paid).
- **D:** Reserves that, if distributed, would not be included in the taxable income of the shareholders.
- **E**: Cash flow hedge reserve.

Utilization Options

- 1: Share capital increase.
- 2: Replenishment of losses.
- **3**: Distribution to shareholders.

A breakdown according to tax status is provided below:

• The reserves the taxation of which has been suspended that are part of share capital, with **B** status, include the following (in thousands of euros):

No. 576 of 12/1/75 (old Edison form. Montedison)	31,064
No. 72 of 3/19/83 (old Edison form. Montedison)	15,283
No. 576 of 12/1/75 (former Finagro)	1,331
No. 72 of 3/19/83 (former Finagro)	3,310
No. 72 of 3/19/83 (former Montedison)	8,561
No. 72 of 3/19/83 (former Silos di Genova S.p.A)	186
No. 413 of 12/30/91 (former Finagro)	4,762
No. 576 of 12/1/75 (former Calcemento)	976
No. 72 of 3/19/83 (former Calcemento)	4,722
No. 413 of 12/30/91 (former Sondel)	2,976
No. 413 of 12/30/91 (old Edison)	118,911

Any taxes that may be due on the reserves would amount to 46 million euros for those of Item B, 83 million euros (net of tax credit) for those of Item C.

Should be noted that the extraordinary shareholder's meeting of March 22, 2016 resolved not to replenish the designated legal reserve Pursuant to Section 469 Law No. 266/2005 for the amount of 17,552,676.35 euros and the non-distributable reserve Pursuant to subsection 147 L.147/2013 for the amount of 236,673,228.01 euros; These reserves had been used to cover 2015 tax loss.

As for the negative income components that are not reflected in the income statement, which until 2008 could be deducted by listing them on a separate schedule annexed to the income tax return, the provision of the tax code require that a corresponding amount of the unrestricted reserves and retained earnings should be maintained on the Company's financial statements and, if the abovementioned amount is distributed, it would be included in the Company's taxable income.

As a result of non-accounting depreciation and amortization taken in 2006 and 2007 and the derecognition in 2004 of entries booked for tax purposes but which had no relevance for statutory reporting purposes, non-accounting deductions still available totaled about 21 million euros. Deferred taxes totaling about 5 million euros were recognized in connection with these entries.

Therefore, should the Company choose to distribute earnings or reserves, it must have residual qualified reserves, as defined in Article 109 of the Uniform Tax Code, totaling 16 million euros. If the Company lacks or has insufficient qualified reserves, any uncovered portion of the distribution, increased by the applicable deferred taxes, would become part of the Company's taxable income.

Lastly, the reform of the corporate income tax system, which went into effect on January 1, 2004, introduced the overriding presumption that the profit for the year and the portion of reserves other than share capital reserves that has not been set aside in a suspended taxation status will be distributed, irrespective of the motions approved by the Shareholder's Meeting (Article 47 of the Uniform Tax Code).

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

This chapter provides a description of the policies and principles adopted by Edison Spa to manage and control the commodity price risk, tied to the volatility of the prices of energy commodities and environmental securities and other risks inherent in financial instruments (foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, liquidity risk). As required by IFRS 7, the paragraphs that follow provide information about the nature of risks resulting from financial instruments, based on an analysis of an accounting or managerial nature.

1. Commodity Price Risk and Exchange Rates Risk Related to Commodity Transactions

Consistent with its Energy Risk Policies, Edison manages this risk within the Economic Capital limit - measured through the Profit at Risk (PaR) - approved by the Board of Directors for the Industrial Portfolio, which includes the activities to hedge contracts to buy/sell commodities, as well as production and assets. The Economic Capital represents the risk capital, stated in millions of euros, allocated to cover market risks.

For the derivatives that provide hedging for the Industrial Portfolio, which qualify part as cash flow hedges or fair value hedges pursuant to IAS 39 and part as economic hedges, a simulation is performed to measure the potential impact that fluctuations in market prices of the underlying item could have on the fair value of the outstanding derivatives.

The simulation is performed over the time horizon corresponding to the remaining life of the existing contracts, the maximum maturity of which is 2019. For derivatives maturing in 2017, the method applied calls for the simulation of ten thousand scenarios for each relevant price driver, taking into account volatility and spot market correlations. For derivatives maturing after 2017, the method applied calls for using the volatilities and correlations of the forward markets. The forward market curves on the date of the financial statements are used for reference level purposes, when available.

Once a probability distribution of changes in fair value is thus obtained, it is possible to extrapolate the maximum expected negative variance in the fair value of the outstanding derivatives, over the time horizon corresponding to the reporting year, for a given level of probability, conventionally set at 97.5%.

Profit at Risk (PaR)

(in millions of euros)	12//31/16	12/31/15
Maximum expected negative variance in fair value (*)	644.8	626.1

(*) With a 97.5% level of probability.

The higher amount, compared with December 31, 2015, is primarily the result of the volatility of the prices of CO₃ environmental securities.

The hedging strategy deployed in 2016 enabled the Company to comply with the risk management objectives, lowering the Industrial Portfolio's commodity price risk profile within the approved Economic Capital limit. The commodity price risk profile for the Industrial Portfolio within the approved Economic Capital limit is shown below:

Industrial Portfolio - Economic capital absorption

	201	6	2015		
	without derivatives	with derivatives	without derivatives	with derivatives	
Average absorption of the approved economic capital limit	86%	34%	75%	55%	
Maximum absorption	264% - Jan. '16	87% - Jan. '16	175% - Dec. '15	100% - Dec. '15	

2. Foreign Exchange Risk

The activities carried out by Edison Spa in currencies different from the euro and its strategies of expansion in the international markets demand the management of the foreign exchange risk as a strategic factor, thereby making this risk a fundamental factor in the selection of economic management choices. The guidelines for

the governance and mitigation strategies for the foreign exchange risk generated by business activities are outlined in specific policies, which describe the objectives of foreign exchange risk management, depending on the different nature of the risk:

- economic foreign exchange risk, related to changes in the value of contracts denominated in foreign currencies or with price components indexed to a currency other than the euro;
- transactional foreign exchange risk, related to potential changes in the value of future collections/payments stated in a foreign currency between the time when the payable/receivable originates and the time when the cash flows actually occur.

The exposure to the economic foreign exchange risk related to commodity activities in managed in accordance with specific limits and strategies, as defined in the Energy Risk Policies (see the preceding section in this regard).

3. Interest Rate Risk

Edison Spa is exposed to fluctuations in interest rates with regard to the measurement of debt service costs. Consequently, it assesses on a regular basis its exposure to the risk of fluctuations in interest rates, which it manages mainly by negotiating financing facilities, except for hedging financial instruments associated with the bond issue, which qualify as such pursuant to IAS 39 (Fair Value Hedges).

Gross financial debt - Mix fixed and variable rate:

(in millions of euros)	12/31/16			12/31/15		
	without derivatives	with derivatives	% with derivatives	without derivatives	with derivatives	% with derivatives
- fixed rate portion (including structure with Cap)	600	-	0%	1,000	400	19%
- variable rate portion	1,358	1,958	100%	1,142	1,742	81%
Total gross financial debt	1,958	1,958	100%	2,142	2,142	100%

Following the early repayment on May 9, 2016, for the amount of 400 million euros, of a fixed-rate loan provided by EDF Investissements Groupe Sa, the Edison Group's outstanding facilities include loans negotiates at a variable rate (the Euribor mainly). The fixed-rate bond issue of 600 million dollars maturing on November 10, 2017 was also converted to a variable rate facility by means of interest swaps negotiated with the sixmonth Euribor as a parameter. Currently, Edison Spa benefits from the lower cost resulting from the variable rate compared with the fixed rate, with a reduction in financial expense.

The table below provides a sensitivity analysis that shows the impact on the income statement of a hypothetical shift of the forward curve of plus or minus 50 basis points compared with the rates actually applied in 2016 and provides a comparison with the corresponding data in 2015.

Sensitivity analysis

(in millions of euros)		2016		2015			
	impact on fina	ancial expense	(P&L)	impact on financial expense (P&L)			
	+50 bps	base	-50 bps	+50 bps	base	-50 bps	
Edison Spa	20	15	12	42	36	30	

4. Credit Risk

The credit risk represents Edison Spa's exposure to potential losses that could be incurred if a commercial or financial counterpart fails to meet its obligations.

To control this risk, Edison Spa implemented procedures and programs designed to assess customer credit worthiness (using specially designed scoring grids) and subsequently monitor the expected cash flows and any collection actions. Edison spa is a party to transactions involving the assignment without recourse of trade receivables on a monthly revolving basis and through the transfer without recourse of the credit risk. In 2015, Edison executed transactions of this type for a total of 1,091 million euros (1,068 million euros at the end of 2015). At December 31, 2016, there were no receivables exposed to the risk of recourse.

When choosing counterparties for transactions to manage temporary excess liquidity or execute financial hedging contracts (derivatives), Edison Spa deals only with entities with a high credit rating. At December 31, 2016, there were no significant exposures to risks related to a possible further deterioration of the overall financial environment or significant concentrations with individual non-institutional counterparties.

The table below shows an overview of gross trade receivables, the corresponding allowance for doubtful accounts and the guarantees that the Group holds to secure its receivables.

(in millions of euros)	12/31/16	12/31/15
Gross trade receivables	384	957
Allowance for doubtful accounts (-)	(35)	(42)
Trade receivables	349	915
Guarantees held (*)	174	172
Receivables in arrears		
- up to 6 months	7	4
- from 6 to 12 months	1	-
- past 12 months	33	38

^(*) Including guarantees covering receivables outstanding at December 31, 2016 totaling 37 million euros.

The Company continues to pursue a credit management approach differentiated over three market segments (Retail, Business and Public Administration), which is aimed, through structural actions, at preventing the formation of new credit and aggressively collect both current and non-performing receivables.

The size of the allowance for doubtful accounts is determined conservatively, based on the different underlying credit statuses or, particularly for receivables owed by retail customers, taking into account the relative age of the non-performing receivables.

5. Liquidity Risk

The liquidity risk is the risk that Edison Spa may not have access to sufficient financial resources to meet its financial and commercial obligations in accordance with agreed terms and maturities. The table that follows, representing the worst case scenario, provides a prudential evaluation of liabilities, in fact:

- includes, in addition to principal and accrued interest, all future interest payments estimated for the entire length of the underlying debt obligation and the effect of interest rate derivatives;
- assets (cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, etc.) are not taken into account;
- financing facilities are treated as if repayable on demand, in the case of revocable lines of credit, or on the first due date when repayment can be demanded, in other cases.

Consequently, the aggregate liability thus computed is larger then the gross financial debt amount used to determine the net financial debt of Edison Spa.

Worst case scenario

(in millions of euros)		12/31/16 12/31/15			12/31/15		
	1 to 3 months	over 3 months and up to 1 year	more than 1 year	1 to 3 months	over 3 months and up to 1 year	more than 1 year	
Bonds	-	623	-	-	23	623	
Financial debt and other financial liabilities	265	4	223	152	12	664	
Trade payables	779	43	-	779	29	-	
Total	1,044	670	223	931	64	1,287	
Guarantees provided to third parties (*)	817	213	403	682	188	259	

^(*) These guarantees, mainly of a commercial nature and related to the Group's core businesses, are shown based on their remaining contractual maturity. For further details, see the "Commitments and Contingent Risks" section of this Report.

The financial debt maturing within one year (892 million euros) mainly derives from the bond with a face value of 600 million euros, due on November 10, 2017. It also includes, to a lesser extent, a drawdown (150 million euros) on the 600-million-euros credit line provided by EDF Sa, expiring in April 2017.

In this regard, it should be noted that Edison is already preparing an overall refinancing plan that will not only provide coverage for all the financial needs contemplated in the expenditure plan but, more generally, the necessary cash flexibility to tackle the forecast uncertainties. The finalization of this plan will take place in 2017, well in advance the main financial maturities.

To ensure coverage of the foreseeable Edison financial cash needs in the short term, contribute, in addition to cash generated by operating activities:

- custody amounted to 199 million euro on the treasury account with EDF Sa (fully available at December 31, 2016),
- credit facilities granted by EDF Sa amounted to 600 million euro and used for 450 million euro, maturing in April 2017.

Medium/long-term debt decreased: in May 2016, Edison repaid ahead of schedule the remaining balance of 400 million euros owed on a facility provided by EDF Investissements Groupe Sa, following another early repayment in December 2015. This transaction was made possible by the collection of the second tranche of the gain generated by the award in the ENI arbitration.

Consequently, financial debt due in more than one year (223 million euros) includes the following:

- the facility (27 million euros) provided by Intesa Sanpaolo ad Edison S.p.A. for the original amount of 120 million euros, subject to an amortization plan and maturing on June 15, 2019;
- the amounts drawn (132 million euros) from the medium/long-term direct line provided by the European Investment Bank (EIB) to finance gas storage projects;
- a drawdown of 70 million euros from a ten-year line totaling 200 million euros, provided by EDF Sa with EIB funds to finance Exploration & Production investment projects in Italy.

The table below shows expiration date and counterparties:

(in millions of euros)	12/31/2017	12/31/2018	12/31/2019	12/31/2020	12/31/2021	Over 5 years	Total
Bonds	614,818	-	-	-	-	-	614,818
Debt and other financial liabilities due to third parties	76,217	22,837	17,367	11,913	11,913	76,957	217,204
Gross financial debt due to third parties	691,035	22,837	17,367	11,913	11,913	76,957	832,022
Intragroup gross financial debt	792,734	-	-	-	-	-	792,734
Financial debt due to TDE	112,246	-	-	-	-	-	112,246
Financial debt due to EDF	150,585	-	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000	220,585
Total gross financial debt	1,746,600	22,837	27,367	21,913	21,913	116,957	1,957,587

6. Default Risk and Debt Covenants

This type of risk arises from the possibility that loan agreements or bond indentures executed by Edison Spa may contain provisions that, if certain events were to occur, would empower the lenders, be they banks or bondholders, to demand that the borrower repay immediately the loaned amounts, which, consequently, would create a liquidity risk (see the "Liquidity Risk" section above).

The following bond issue floated by Edison Spa (Euro Medium Term Notes) with a total face value of 600 million euros was outstanding at December 31, 2016:

Description	Issuer	Market where traded	ISIN Code	Term (years)	Maturity	Face value (millions of euros)	Coupon	Current rate
EMTN 2010	Edison Spa	Luxembourg Stock Exch.	XS0557897203	7	11/10/17	600	Fixed annual	3.875%

In addition, the outstanding debt of Edison Spa includes non-syndicated facilities totaling 829 million euros, 450 million euros of which are available.

Consistent with international practice for similar transactions, both the bank loan agreements and the Euro Medium Term Note Program provide the lender or the bondholder with the right to demand the payment of the loaned amount and terminate ahead of schedule their relationship with the borrower whenever the borrower is declared insolvent and/or is a party to bankruptcy proceedings (such as receivership or composition with creditors) or is undergoing liquidation or other proceedings with a similar effect.

Specifically, the bond indentures, consistent with market practices, include a series of standard clauses that, in the event of non-performance, require that the issuer immediately redeem the bonds. The main clauses of this type are: (i) negative pledge clauses, by virtue of which the borrower undertakes to refrain from providing to the new bondholders Edison Group assets as collateral beyond a specific amount; (ii) cross default/cross acceleration clauses, which establish an obligation to immediately repay the bonds in the event of material failures to perform obligations that arise from or are generated by other loan agreements that affect a significant portion of the total indebtedness owed by Edison Group companies; and (iii) clauses that establish an obligation of immediate repayment even if just some Edison Group companies were to be declared insolvent.

As for credit line agreements and loan agreements to which Edison is a party, it is important to note that the loans with EDF Sa set forth Edison's obligation to comply with certain commitments, which include making sure that the lenders are being afforded a treatment equal to the one offered to other unsecured creditors (pari passu clause), as well as restrictions on Edison's Spa ability to provide collateral to new lenders (negative pledge clause).

Neither the loan agreement nor the bond indentures contain clauses that could determine, ipso facto, the early termination of the loan if the credit rating assigned to Edison Spa by the rating agencies is downgraded or cancelled. Moreover, Edison Spa is not required, under the terms of any of its credit lines, to comply with specific financial statement ratios that limit the level of debt based on economic performance (financial covenants).

Lastly, please note that the direct medium/long-term credit line provided by the European Investment Bank (EIB) (132 million euros fully utilized) earmarked to finance natural gas storage projects is subject, in addition to clauses that are standard for direct long-term facilities to usage restrictions that the EIB imposes for special purpose facilities provided to industrial companies. Similar clauses, albeit less strict, apply to the new credit line of 200 million euros provided by EDF Sa, with EIB funds, to finance some Italian investment projects in the hydrocarbon sector.

At present, Edison Spa is not aware of the existence of any default situation or failure to satisfy the covenants.

ANALYSIS OF FORWARD TRANSACTIONS AND DERIVATIVES

Forward Transactions and Derivatives

Edison engages in proprietary trading in physical energy commodities and financial derivatives based on such commodities, in a manner consistent with special Energy Risk Policies. Accordingly, it defined an appropriate risk control structure and the necessary guidelines and specific procedures. The Company views this activity as part of its regular operations and the results derived from it are recognized in the income statement as part of EBIT. Whenever possible, Edison uses hedge accounting, provided the transactions comply with the requirements of IAS 39.

Forward transactions and derivatives can be classified as follows:

- 1) **Derivatives that qualify as hedges in accordance with IAS 39.** This category includes transactions that hedge the risk of fluctuations in cash flow (Cash Flow Hedge CFH) and those that hedge the fair value of the hedged item (Fair Value Hedge FVH).
- 2) Forward transactions and derivatives that do not qualify as hedges in accordance with IAS 39. They can be:
 - a) Transactions to manage foreign exchange and price risk on energy commodities regarding the Industrial Portfolio. For all derivatives that comply with internal risk policies and procedures, realized results and prospective values are either included in EBIT;
 - a) Trading Portfolio transactions. As explained above, they include physical and financial energy commodity contracts; both realized results and expected values of these transactions are included in EBITDA.

A) Interest Rate and Foreign Exchange Rate Risk Management

(in thousands of euros)

	Fair Value Hierarchy (***)				Notional amou	ınt (*)
		due within	one year	due between 2	2 and 5 years	
Interest rate risk management:						
- hedging the risk of fluctuations in the fair value of the hedged item pursuant to IAS 39 (Fair Value Hedge)	2		600,000		-	
- contracts that do not qualify as hedges in accordance with IAS 39	2		-		-	
Total interest rate derivatives			600,000		-	
		due within	one year	due between 2	2 and 5 years	
		Receivable	Payable	Receivable	Payable	
Foreign exchange rate risk management:						
A. Cash Flow Hedges pursuant to IAS 39 for:						
- on commercial transactions	2	736,470	(168,508)	358,104	-	-
- on financial transactions	2	-	-	-	-	-
B. Fair Value Hedges pursuant to IAS 39 for:						
- on commercial transactions	2	-	-	-	-	-
C. Contracts that do not qualify as hedges in accordance with IAS 39:						
- on commercial transactions	2	330,592	(71,090)	2,170	-	-
- on financial transactions	2	90,504	-	-	-	-
Total foreign exchange rate derivatives		1,157,566	(239,598)	360,274	-	-

^{*)} Represents the sum of the notional amounts of the basic contracts deriving from the unbundling of complex contracts.

^(**) Represents the net (+) receivable or (-) payable recognized further to the fair value valuation of derivatives.

^(***) For the definition see the previous paragraph "Fair Value Hierarchy According to IFRS 13"...

Fair Value Hierarchy According to IFRS 13

The classification of financial instruments at fair value required by IFRS 13, which is determined based on the reliability of inputs used to measure fair value, uses the following hierarchical ranking:

- Level 1: Determination of fair value based on quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets; this category includes the instruments with which the Company operates directly in active markets (e.g., futures).
- Level 2: Determination of fair value based on inputs other than the quoted prices of Level 1 but which are directly or indirectly observable. (e.g., forward contracts or swaps in futures markets);
- Level 3: Determination of fair value based on valuation models with inputs not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). At this point, as was the case at December 31, 2015, there is no one category of instruments classified at this level.

The valuation of financial instruments can entail significant subjective judgment. However, Edison Spa uses prices guoted in active markets, when available, as the best estimate of the fair value of all derivative

Instruments Outstanding at December 31, 2016

The tables that follow provide an illustration of the information listed below:

- fair value hierarchy;
- derivatives that were outstanding, classified by maturity;
- the value at which these contracts are reflected on the balance sheet, which is their fair value.

December 31, 2016				December 31, 2015					
				Carrying amount (**)	Notional amount (*)		mulative impact on the income statement (***)		
due after	5 years	Tota	I						
	-		600,000	15,011	600,000		28,374		
	-		-	(29)	-		(51)		
	-		600,000	14,982	600,000		28,323		
due after	5 years	Total			Total				
Receivable	Payable	Receivable	Payable		Receivable	Payable			
		(450 500)	52.042	0.740.770	(45.004)	424605	424.505		
-	1,094,574	(168,508)	53,013	2,748,772	(15,964)	134695	134,695		
-	-	-	-		-	-	-		
-	-	-	47,967	-	-	-	-		
-	332,762	(71,090)	22,366	1,116,504	(400,270)	122,630	122,630		
-	90,504	-	(159)	274	274	274	274		
-	1,517,840	(239,598)	123,187	3,865,550	(415,960)	257,599	257,599		

B) Commodity Risk Management

	December 31, 2016							December	31, 2015
	Fair Value		Not	onal amount	(*)		Carrying	Notional	Carrying
	Hierarchy (****)	Unit of measure	due within 1 year	due within 2 years	due after 2 years	Total	amount (**) (in thousands of euros)	amount (*)	amount (**) (in thousands of euros)
Price risk management for energy products									
A. Cash Flow Hedges pursuant to IAS 39 for:			-				6.952		1.558.395
Natural gas	2	Millions of Therm	(876)	(228)	-	(1,104)	(24,647)	(1,768)	332,859
LNG, oil	2	Barrels	11,556,116	8,137,025	-	19,693,141	29,082	56,653,220	1,219,187
CO ₂	1	Millions of tons	5	3	-	8	2,517	4	6,349
B. Fair Value Hedges pursuant to IAS 39			-				-	-	_
Natural gas	2	Millions of Therm	(147)	(638)	(166)	(951)	75,397	-	-
C. Contracts that do not qualify as margin hedges									
pursuant to IAS 39:							69,460	682,198	682,198
Electric power	2	TWh	1,163	-	-	1,163	8,851	12	140,343
Natural gas	2	Millions of Therm	258	3	-	261	11,444	(1,101)	292,146
LNG, oil	2	Barrels	6,854,775	97,800	-	6,952,575	50,049	7,405,630	248,089
CO ₂	1	Millions of tons	(2)	-	-	(2)	(884)	1	1,620
Total							151,809	-	2,240,593

C) Trading Portfolio

Edison operates exclusively as agent for its Edison Trading subsidiary with regard to the physical contracts in the trading portfolio; consequently, the net value for those contracts is zero.

 ^{(*) +} for net purchases, - for net sales
 (**) Represents the net receivable (+) or payable (-) recognized on the balance sheet following the measurement of derivatives at fair value.
 (***) Represents the cumulative adjustment to fair value of derivatives recognized on the income statement from the inception of the contract until the date of the financial statements.

Effects of Derivative and Trading Transactions on the Income Statement and Balance Sheet in 2016

(in thousands of euros)	Realized (*)	Change in fair value in 2016 (*)	Amounts recognized in earnings at 12/31/16	Amounts recognized in earnings at 12/31/15
Result from price and foreign exchange risk hedges	(A)	(B)	(A+B)	
for commodities, including:				
Total definable as hedges pursuant to IAS 39 (CFH) (**)	(87,421)	16,548	(70,873)	(210,611)
Price risk hedges for energy products	(117,780)	19,695	(98,085)	(547,467)
Exchange risk hedges for commodities	30,359	(3,147)	27,212	336,856
Total definable as hedges pursuant to IAS 39 (FVH) (***)	52,159	3,415	55,574	-
Price risk hedges for energy products	(3,431)	75,434	72,003	-
Exchange risk hedges for commodities	55,590	41,817	97,407	-
Physical contracts	-	(113,836)	(113,836)	-
Total not definable as hedges pursuant to IAS 39	(229,389)	(107,519)	(336,908)	305,242
Price risk hedges for energy products	(337,574)	(7,298)	(344,872)	135,384
Exchange risk hedges for commodities	108,185	(100,221)	7,964	169,858
Total for price and foreign exchange risk hedges for commodities (A)	(264,651)	(87,556)	(352,207)	94,631
Margin on trading activities				
Margin on physical trading activities	-		-	2
Margin on financial trading activities	-		-	-
Total margin on trading activities (B)	-	-	-	2
TOTAL RECOGNIZED IN EBIT (A+B)	(264,651)	(87,556)	(352,207)	94,633
TOTAL RECOGNIZED IN EDIT (ATD)	(204,031)	(67,550)	(332,207)	94,033
Result from interest rate hedges:				
Definable as hedges pursuant to IAS 39 (FVH)	14,774	(13,363)	1,411	3,295
Not definable as hedges pursuant to IAS 39 IAS 39	(21)	21	-	17
Margin on interest rate hedges (C)	14,753	(13,342)	1,411	3,312
Result from foreign exchange hedges:				
Definable as hedges pursuant to IAS 39 (FVH)	26,550	(6,650)	19,900	98,463
Not definable as hedges pursuant to IAS 39 IAS 39	3,687	(433)	3,254	23,566
Margin on foreign exchange hedges (D)	30,237	(7,083)	23,154	122,029
TOTAL RECOGNIZED AS FINANCIAL INCOME (EXPENSE) (C+D) (see Note 9 to the income statement)	44,990	(20,425)	24,565	125,341

 ^(*) Realized: see Notes 1 and 3 to the income statement for natural gas. Change in fair value: see Note 6 to the income statement.
 (**) Includes the ineffective portion.
 (***) Related to hedging instruments prospectively from January 1, 2016.

The table below provides a breakdown of the amounts recognized on the balance sheet for the measurement at fair value of derivatives and physical contracts outstanding at December 31, 2016 and their classification in accordance with the fair value hierarchy according to IFRS 13:

(in thousands of euros)		12/31/16		12/31/15			
	Receivables	Payables	Net	Receivables	Payables	Net	
- "Current financial assets" and "Short term financial debt"	15,011	(29)	14,982	28,374	(51)	28,323	
- "Other receivables and payables"	479,727	(445,775)	33,952	1,004,027	(1,345,214)	(341,187)	
- "Other assets" and "Other liabilities"	201,319	(74,110)	127,209	225,368	(313,877)	(88,509)	
Fair value recognized as a current asset or a current liability (A)	696,057	(519,914)	176,143	1,257,769	(1,659,142)	(401,373)	
Transactions on:							
- interest rates	15,011	(29)	14,982	28,374	(51)	28,323	
- foreign exchange	135,300	(12,113)	123,187	274,050	(9,787)	264,263	
- commodities	507,785	(355,976)	151,809	954,870	(1,648,829)	(693,959)	
- Trading transactions	-	-	-	475	(475)	-	
- Fair Value on physical contracts	37,961	(151,796)	(113,835)	-	-	-	
Of which fair value hierarchy:							
- Level 1	7,128	(5,496)	1,632	8,090	(121)	7,969	
- Level 2	281,654	(206,875)	74,779	1,249,678	(1,659,020)	(409,342)	
IFRS7 potential offsetting (B)	(355,202)	355,202		(506,675)	506,675		
Potential fair value (A+B)	340,855	(164,712)	176,143	751,094	(1,152,467)	(401,373)	

With regard to the items listed above, please note that the receivables and payables shown are offset in shareholders' equity by a negative cash flow hedge reserve amounting to 51,854.,000 euros (negative by 737,361,000 euros at December 31, 2015), before the applicable deferred taxes.

It is worth of mentioning that, as result of the prospective application of the Fair Value Hedge as of January 1, 2016, some hedging relationships have been revoked. The fair value recorded at the date of revocation was maintained in the Cash Flow Hedge Reserves and is reflected in the income statement in line with the effects of the hedged item; at December 31, 2016 this fair value is negative by about 103 million euros. In 2016 were also revoke some Cash Flow Hedge relationships in order to ensure, prospectively, new Cash Flow Hedge relationships.

To complete the information provided above with regard to the fair value hierarchy pursuant to IFRS 13, please note that:

- Available-for-sale investments include for 153 million euros (159 million euros at December 31, 2015) unlisted securities classified at Level 3. Consequent to the disposal of RCS MediaGroup shares, no securities are classified at Level 1.
- **Current financial assets** include for 2 million euros, unchanged compared to December 31, 2015 equity investment held for trading classified at Level 1.

Please also note that Edison Spa chose not to adopt the fair value option and, consequently neither financial debt nor bonds were restated at fair value.

INTERCOMPANY AND RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Consistent with the applicable policies adopted by the Company, transactions with related parties affecting the income statement and balance sheet that were outstanding at December 31, 2016 are reviewed below. as required to meet the disclosure requirements of IAS 24. These transactions were executed in the normal course of business and on contractual terms that were consistent with standard market practices.

Please note that on March 22, 2016, effective April 1, 2016, the Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting of Edison Spa approved, the conveyance to Edison, by the Parent Company Transalpina di Energia Spa, of 100% of its equity stake in Fenice Spa, an EDF Group company specialized in the provision of energy and environmental services which operates in Italy, Russia and, through two subsidiaries, in Poland and Spain; in September 2016 Fenice Rus Llc was disposed.

The transaction was carried out through a share capital increase in kind reserved for Transalpina di Energia Spa, for a total of 247 million dollars, including about 85 million euros in share capital increase and about 162 million euros in additional paid-in capital.

In order to meet its foreseeable financial needs, Fenice was provided with financing in the original amount of 150 million euros, at December 31, 2016 decreased to 130 million of euros, on terms consistent with the best available on the market.

The table below summarizes the Company's related-party transactions:

(in thousands of euros)

		Related Parties pu	ursuant to IAS 24		Total for	% impact
	With Edison Group companies	With controlling companies	With other EDF Group companies	Total for related parties	financial statem. line item	
Balance Sheet transactions:						
Investments in associates	1,224,211	-	536	1,224,747	1,224,747	100.0%
Other assets	-	-	45,595	45,595	286,203	15.9%
Trade receivables	668,914	126	3,599	672,639	1,020,039	65.9%
Other receivables	89,309	51,583	109,961	250,853	868,518	28.9%
Current financial assets	1,777,292	73,014	-	1,850,306	1,867,810	99.1%
Financial debt and other fin. liabilities	s -	70,000	-	70,000	210,987	33.2%
Other liabilities	-	-	49,294	49,294	74,110	66.5%
Current financial debt	792,726	262,835	-	1,055,561	1,113,782	94.8%
Trade payables	35,314	1,229	10,814	47,357	821,930	5.8%
Other payables	4,081	2,643	48,299	55,023	629,718	8.7%
Income Statement transactions:						
Sales revenues	2,617,971	3,903	179,007	2,800,881	6,154,385	45.5%
Other revenues and income	16,004	1,434	509	17,947	120,487	14.9%
Raw materials and services used	510,367	18,263	28,732	557,362	6,107,771	9.1%
Financial income	37,223	-	-	37,223	60,249	61.8%
Financial expense	1,184	2,647	27,315	31,146	85,496	36.4%
Foreign exchange gains and losses	-	33,433	-	33,433	9,077	n.s.
Income from equity investments	208,434	-	600	209,034	268,483	77.9%
Expense on equity investments	135,108	-	-	135,108	136,827	98.7%

A) Intercompany Transactions and with Controlling Companies

Transactions between Edison Spa and its subsidiaries and affiliated companies and its controlling companies consist primarily of:

- commercial transactions involving the buying and selling of electric power, natural gas, green certificates;
- transactions involving contracts for the provision of services (technical, organizational, legal and administrative) by headquarters staff functions;
- financial transactions involving lending, risk hedging and current account facilities established within the framework of the cash pooling system of Edison Spa with its subsidiaries and of EDF Sa with Edison Spa;
- transactions required to file a consolidated VAT return for the Company (so-called VAT Pool;
- transactions required to file the consolidated IRES return with its controlling company Transalpina di Energia Spa;
- transactions with EDF Sa involving the provision of services (mainly financial and insurance).

With the exception of transactions related to the VAT Pool and the consolidated corporate income tax return, which are executed first of all pursuant to law, all of the transactions listed above are governed by contracts with conditions that are consistent with market terms, i.e., the terms that would be applied by two independent parties.

In the area of commercial transactions, the Group's Parent Company, Edison Spa, sells natural gas and electric power to Edison Trading Spa and Edison Energia Spa, respectively, under special contracts that, taking into account the specific functions of the two buyer companies within the Group, provide the seller with adequate coverage of its fixed and variable costs.

Consolidated VAT Return

Edison Spa files a consolidated VAT return (so-called VAT Pool) that includes those companies of the Edison Group that meet the requirements of Article 73, Section 3, of Presidential Decree No. 633/72. The VAT Group return for December 31, 2016 showed a credit of 126 million euros which will be issued for requests for partial reimbursements in the annual income tax return.

B)Transactions with Controlling Companies

Consolidated Corporate Income Tax (IRES) Return Filed by Transalpina di Energia Spa

The Group taxation option for corporate income tax (IRES) purposes pursuant to Article 117 and following articles of the Uniform Income Tax Code - so-called National Consolidated Tax Return - which is filed by Transalpina di Energia Spa (TdE) and involves all the main Group companies, was renewed within the statutory deadline for another three years (2016-2018). Consequently, the companies included in the return must determine their IRES liability in coordination with the Parent Company TdE. Mutually agreed commitments and actions are governed by new bilateral agreements executed by TdE the consolidating entity and the individual companies.

Intercompany current account by Transalpina di Energia Spa

With the aim to optimize available financial resources, TdE provided Edison Spa with funding in the form of a short term deposit; this deposit totaled 95 million euros at December 31, 2015). In the interests of simplification and standardization of intragroup financial transactions in December 2016 this deposit was replaced by a intercompany current account. The current account has a debit balance for 112,246,000 euros.

Centralized Cash Management System by EDF Sa

Please note that, in 2012, EDF Sa and Edison Spa signed a centralized cash management contract, pursuant to which EDF manages the cash surpluses and needs of the Edison Group, with the aim of optimizing short-term cash flows. At December 31, 2016, Edison's current account with EDF had a credit balance of 73,014,000 euros (debit balance of 56,778,000 euros a December 31, 2015).

Loan by EDF Sa

The credit line provided by EDF to Edison Spa (600 million euros face value), renewed in 2015 with expiration date on April 9 2017, had been drawn for 150 million euros at December 31, 2016. The loan was provided on terms in line with those granted in the market to companies with Edison's credit rating.

In addition, in December 2015, EDF Sa provided Edison Spa with a new medium/long-term credit line (for up to 200 million euros and ten year duration) earmarked for investment projects and linked with a credit

line provided by the BEI to EDF Sa; at December 31, 2016, this line had been utilized by 70,000,000 euros unchanged compared to the previous year.

Other transactions with EDF Sa

With regard to the contracts for the provision of services by EDF Sa (mainly financial and insurance) and the rebilling of other charges, the cost for the year amounted to about 18,263,000 euros (15,942,000 euros in 2015). Please note that within the framework of certain financial transactions Edison executed transaction to hedge foreign exchange risks that, due to the trend in foreign exchange rate, generated net realized gains for 33,433,000 euros (174,895,000 euros in 2015).

C) Transactions with other Companies of EDF Group

The main transactions with EDF Group companies are reviewed below:

1) Commercial transactions

Transactions executed in 2015 with EDT Trading limited included revenues from the sale of electric power and natural gas for 37,141,000 euros (106,415,000 euros in 2015) and costs realized under commodity trading contracts for 29,677,000 euros (106,019,000 euros in 2015). These amounts include realized commodity derivative transactions with EDF Trading Limited, that generated gains for 260,767,000 euros (70,493,000 euros in 2015) and charges for 14,610,000 euros (74,647,000 euros in 2015), included in "Realized commodity derivatives" "Sales revenues" and "Raw materials and services used."

As for the amounts of the balance sheet positions resulting from the transactions reviewed above, please see the data in the preceding table.

2) Financial transactions

Outstanding loan with EDF Investissements Groupe Sa

The remaining balance of 400 million euros on a long-term facility provided to Edison Spa (800 million euros original face value amount, maturing on April 9, 2020, 400 million euros of which had already been paid ahead of schedule in December 215) was repaid in full ahead of schedule in May 2016. The interest accrued during the year totaled 27,714,000 euros, including 19,908,000 euros di breakage costs.

OTHER INFORMATION

Significant Nonrecurring Events and Transactions

Pursuant to Consob Communication No. DEM/6064293 of July 28, 2006, please note that:

- on March 22, 2016, effective April 1, 2016, the Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting of Edison Spa approved the conveyance to Edison, by the Parent Company Transalpina di Energia Spa, of 100% of its equity stake in Fenice Spa, an EDF Group company specialized in the provision of energy and environmental services that operates in Italy and, through subsidiaries in Poland and Spain. The transaction was carried out through a share capital increase in kind reserved for Transalpina di Energia Spa, for a total of 247 million dollars, including about 85 million euros in share capital increase and about 162 million euros in additional paid-in capital.
- in the second quarter of 2016, Edison and ENI signed an agreement revising the price formula of the long-term contract for importation of natural gas from Libya. The new formula is being applied to imported volumes starting on October 1, 2015 and is valid for three years. The signing of this agreement marks the conclusion of the price review of the long-term contract to import a total of four billion cubic meters of gas a year, started by ENI in the last quarter of 2015;
- On September 1, 2016, Edison and RasGas signed an agreement revising the price formula of the long-term contract for importation of natural gas from Qatar, bringing in line with current market terms. This agreements marks the completion of commercial negotiations that began at the end of 2015 and strengthens the collaborative spirit of the two companies regarding the long-term contract for the supply of 6.4 billion cubic meters of gas a year, in effect since 2009.

Transactions Resulting from Atypical and/or Unusual Activities

Edison Spa declares that it did not execute atypical and/or unusual transactions in 2015, as defined in the CONSOB Communication No. DEM/6064293 of July 28, 2006.

Treasury Shares

At December 31, 2016, the Company did not hold any treasury shares.

Compensation, Stock Options and Equity Investments of Directors, Executives and Statutory Auditors

For information concerning:

- the compensation of Directors and Statutory Auditors;
- stock options awarded to Directors;
- equity investments of Directors;

please consult the Annual Compensation Report.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS OCCURRING AFTER DECEMBER 31, 2016

No significant events requiring disclosure occurred since December 31, 2016.

Milan, February 13, 2017

The Board of Directors by Marc Benayoun Chief Executive Officer

LIST OF EQUITY INVESTMENTS

A1. Investments in subsidiaries

(Amounts in euros)			Share capital		Shares or par valu	ie interests held		Initial value		
Company	Head office	Curr.	Amount	Par value per share	%	Number or par value	Cost (1)	Revaluations (Writedowns)	Net carrying amount (1)	
AMG Gas Srl	Palermo (*)	EUR	100,000	-	80.000	80,000	25,100,000	(800,000)	24,300,000	
Atema DAC	Dublin Ireland	EUR	1,500,000	0.50	100.000	3,000,000	1,381,681	-	1,381,681	
Cellina Energy Srl	Milan	EUR	5,000,000	-	100.000	5,000,000	-	-	-	
Dolomiti Edison Energy Srl	Trent	EUR	5,000,000	-	49.000	2,450,000	8,187,900	-	8,187,900	
Edison Egypt Energy Service Jsc	New Cairo (Egypt)	EGP	20,000,000	1.00	1.000	200,000	-	-	-	
Edison Energia Spa (Sole shareholder)	Milan (*)	EUR	23,000,000	1.00	100.000	23,000,000	141,944,253	(106,133,533)	35,810,720	
Edison Engineering Sa	Athens (Greece)	EUR	260,001	3.00	100.000	86,667	260,001	(123,001)	137,000	
Edison Hellas Sa	Athens (Greece)	EUR	263,700	2.93	100.000	90,000	187,458	(8,000)	179,458	
Edison Idrocarburi Sicilia Srl (Sole shareholder)	Ragusa (*)	EUR	1,000,000	-	100.000	1,000,000	11,643,346	(18,000)	11,625,346	
Edison International Spa	Milan (*)	EUR	75,000,000	1.00	100.000	75,000,000	773,221,794	(460,793,794)	312,428,000	
Edison International Holding NV	Amsterdam (Netherlands)	EUR	123,500,000	1.00	100.000	123,500,000	310,087,200	(244,685,245)	65,401,955	
Edison Stoccaggio Spa (Sole shareholder)	Milan (*)	EUR	90,000,000	1.00	100.000	90,000,000	134,280,847	-	134,280,847	
Edison Trading Spa (Sole shareholder)	Milan (*)	EUR	30,000,000	1.00	100.000	30,000,000	30,000,000	-	30,000,000	
Edison Partecipazioni Energie Rinnovabili Srl	Milan (*)	EUR	20,000,000	-	83.300	16,660,000	153,499,666	-	153,499,666	
Eolo Energia Srl	Milan (*)	EUR	10,000	-	100.000	10,000	-	-	-	
Euroil Exploration Ltd	London (England)	GBP	9,250,000	1.00	0.000	1	950	-	950	
Fenice Qualità per l'ambiente Spa	Rivoli (TO)(*)	EUR	330,500,000	100.00	100.000	3,305,000	-	-	-	
Gever Spa	Milan	EUR	10,500,000	1,000.00	51.000	5,355	24,055,699	(16,244,539)	7,811,160	
Shen Spa	Milan (*)	EUR	120,000	1.00	100.000	120,000	7,124,008	-	7,124,008	
Jesi Energia Spa	Milan (*)	EUR	5,350,000	1.00	70.000	3,745,000	15,537,145	(11,252,445)	4,284,700	
Infrastrutture Distribuzione Gas Spa ex Edison D.G. Spa	Selvazzano Dentro (PD) (*)	EUR	460,000	1.00	100.000	460,000	38,512,802	-	38,512,802	
Infrastrutture Trasporto Gas Spa (Sole shareholder)	Milan	EUR	10,000,000	1.00	100.000	10,000,000	32,336,454	(32,330)	32,304,124	
Nuova Alba Srl (Sole shareholder)	Milan (*)	EUR	2,016,457	-	100.000	2,016,457	32,669,151	(30,644,069)	2,025,082	
Nuova Cisa Spa in liquidation (Sole shareholder)	Milan (*)	EUR	1,549,350	1.00	100.000	1,549,350	3,500,109	(1,086,596)	2,413,513	
Presenzano Energia Srl in liquidation	Milan (*)	EUR	120,000	-	90.000	108,000	304,400	(304,398)	2	
Sistemi di Energia Spa	Milan (*)	EUR	10,083,205	1.00	86.122	8,683,878	4,249,906	4,150,094	8,400,000	
Società Generale per Progettazioni Cons. e Part. Spa (extraordinary administration)	Rome	LIT	300,000,000	10,000.00	59.333	17,800	1	-	1	
Società Idroelettrica Calabrese Srl (Sole shareholder)	Milan (*)	EUR	10,000	-	100.000	10,000	280,000	(206,000)	74,000	
Termica Cologno Srl	Milan (*)	EUR	1,000,000	-	65.000	650,000	6,069,782	-	6,069,782	
Termica Milazzo Srl	Milan (*)	EUR	23,241,000	-	60.000	13,944,600	69,957,191	(42,806,591)	27,150,600	
Total A1. Investments in subsidiarie	es .						1,824,391,744	(910,988,447)	913,403,297	

⁽¹⁾ Amounts in euros.

The currency codes used are consistent with the ISO 4217 International Standard.

BRL Brazilian real CHF Swiss franc EUR Euro GBP British pound USD U.S. dollar

^(*) Company subject to management and coordination by Edison Spa.

		Char	nges during	the year			Eding val	ue at December	31, 2016				
Additions	Disposals	Advance on (Distribution of) capital and reserves	Coverage of loss	Revaluations (Writedowns)	Conveyance	Other changes	Cost (1)	Revaluations (Writedowns)	Net carrying amount (1)	S.E last financial statements	Pro rata interest in S.E	Net result last fin. statements	Pro rata interest in net result
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25,100,000	(800,000)	24,300,000	6,878,824	5,503,059	2,269,290	1,815,432
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,381,681	-	1,381,681	1,849,536	1,849,536	(60,132)	(60,132)
171,128,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	171,128,000	-	171,128,000	179,850,841	179,850,841	(3,382,614)	(3,382,614)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,187,900	-	8,187,900	25,680,940	12,583,661	3,757,068	1,840,963
10,404	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,404	-	10,404	-	-	-	-
-	-	30,000,000	-	(3,787,360)	-	-	171,944,253	(109,920,893)	62,023,360	47,247,794	47,247,794	(3,787,360)	(3,787,360)
-	-	-	-	(26,000)	-	-	260,001	(149,001)	111,000	111,288	111,288	(23,212)	(23,212)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	187,458	(8,000)	179,458	454,096	454,096	39,860	39,860
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,643,346	(18,000)	11,625,346	32,625,727	32,625,727	(6,572,298)	(6,572,298)
_	_	_		(102,044,000)	_	_	773,221,794	(562,837,794)	210,384,000	251,309,683	251,309,683	(86,513,867)	(86,513,867)
_	_	17,500,000	_	(28,479,956)	_	_	327,587,200	(273,165,201)	54,421,999	54,725,968	54,725,968	(50,822,117)	(50,822,117)
_	-	-	-	(20,473,330)	-	_	134,280,847	(273,103,201)	134,280,847	179,397,195	179,397,195	16,962,096	16,962,096
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-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30,000,000	-	30,000,000	245,402,468	245,402,468	136,471,410	136,471,410
-	-	(2,127,232)	-	-	-	-	151,372,434	-	151,372,434	141,183,662	117,605,990	4,714,060	3,926,812
10,000	(10,000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	950	-	950	938,042	-	(11,739,638)	-
-	-	-	-	-	246,994,680	-	246,994,680	-	246,994,680	305,885,616	305,885,616	(672,757)	(672,757)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,055,699	(16,244,539)	7,811,160	32,030,513	16,335,562	3,924,316	2,001,401
-	-	-	-	-	-	(7,124,008)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	_	-	-	15,537,145	(11,252,445)	4,284,700	6,082,020	4,257,414	(230,793)	(161,555)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38,512,802	-	38,512,802	49,247,490	49,247,490	5,924,098	5,924,098
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,336,454	(32,330)	32,304,124	44,899,365	44,899,365	5,131,045	5,131,045
-	-	-	-	(343,000)	-	-	32,669,151	(30,987,069)	1,682,082	1,681,888	1,681,888	(343,194)	(343,194)
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,500,109	(1,086,596)	2,413,513	4,358,487	4,358,487	(254,223)	(254,223)
-	-	-	-	-	-	(2)	304,398	(304,398)	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,249,906	4,150,094	8,400,000	13,494,377	11,621,627	608,424	523,987
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	(74,000)	-	-	280,000	(280,000)	-	(5,119)	(5,119)	(79,083)	(79,083)
-	_	(3,250,000)	_	_	-	_	2,819,782	-	2,819,782	5,372,298	3,491,994	(319,301)	(207,546)
	(5,850,600)	(21,300,000)	_	-	-	-	42,806,591	(42,806,591)		-		(313,301)	(_3.13.3)
171,148,404		20,822,768		(134,754,316)									
,		,		, . ,, ,	.,,	,							

LIST OF EQUITY INVESTMENTS (continued)

A2. Investments in joint ventures and affiliated companies

(Amounts in euros)			Share capital	S	hares or par value	interests held		Initial value		
Company	Head office	Curr.	Amount	Par value per share	%	Number or par value	Cost (1)	Revaluations (Writedowns)	Net carrying amount (1)	
EDF En Services Italia Srl	Bologna	EUR	10,000	-	30.000	3,000	536,400	-	536,400	
EL.I.T.E. Spa	Milan	EUR	3,888,500	1.00	48.449	1,883,940	1,883,940	-	1,883,940	
Eta 3 Spa	Arezzo	EUR	2,000,000	1.00	33.013	660,262	660,262	-	660,262	
Ibiritermo Sa	Ibiritè (Brazil)	BRL	7,651,814	1.00	50.000	3,825,907	1,161,904	-	1,161,904	
Iniziativa Universitaria 1991 Spa	Varese	EUR	16,120,000	520.00	32.258	10,000	4,405,565	(378,938)	4,026,627	
Kraftwerke Hinterrhein (KHR) Ag	Thusis (Switzerland)	CHF	100,000,000	1,000.00	20.000	20,000	11,362,052	-	11,362,052	
Nuova ISI Impiamti selez.inerti Srl in bankruptcy	Vazia (RI)	LIT	150,000,000	-	33.333	50,000,000	1	-	1	
Parco Eolico Castelnuovo Srl	Castelnuovo di Conza (SA)	EUR	10,200	-	50.000	5,100	854,000	(14,500)	839,500	
Società Gasdotti Algeria Italia - Galsi Spa	Milan	EUR	37,419,179	1.00	23.529	8,804,516	24,164,757	(24,164,756)	1	
Total A2. Investments in joint ver	ntures and affiliated companie	s					45,028,881	(24,558,194)	20,470,687	
Total A. Equity investments							1,869,420,625	(935,546,641)	933,873,984	

A1. Investments in subsidiaries Disposal Group

(Amounts in euros)			Share capital	Sh	ares or par value	interests held		Initial value		
Company	Head office	Curr.	Amount	Par value per share	%	Number or par value	Cost (1)	Revaluations (Writedowns)	Net carrying amount (1)	
Hydros Srl	Bolzano	EUR	30,018,000	-	40,000	12,007,200	33,379,456	-	33,379,456	
Total A1. Investments in sub	sidiaries Disposal Group						33,379,456		33,379,456	

A2. Investments in joint ventures and affiliated companies Disposal Group

(Amounts in euros)			Share capital		Shares or par value	interests held		Initial value		
Company	Head office	Curr.	Amount	Par value per share	%	Number or par value	Cost (1)	Revaluations (Writedowns)	Net carrying amount (1)	
Sel Edison Spa	Castelbello (BZ)	EUR	84,798,000	1.00	42.000	35,615,160	35,615,160	-	35,615,160	
Total A2.Investments in jo	oint ventures and affiliated comp	anies Disposal G	roup				35,615,160	-	35,615,160	
Total equity investments	Disposal Group						68,994,616	-	68,994,616	

⁽¹⁾ Amounts in euros.

The currency codes used are consistent with the ISO 4217 International Standard. BRL Brazilian real CHF Swiss franc

EUR Euro GBP British pound

USD U.S. dollar

^(*) Company subject to management and coordination by Edison Spa.

		Chang	es during th	e year			Eding val	lue at December	· 31, 2016				
Additions	Disposals	Advance on (Distribution of) capital and reserves	Coverage of loss	Revaluations (Writedowns)	Conveyance	Other changes	Cost (1)	Revaluations (Writedowns)	Net carrying amount (1)	S.E last financial statements	Pro rata interest in S.E	Net result last fin. statements	Pro rata interest in net result
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	536,400	-	536,400	6,421,013	1,926,304	3,202,281	960,684
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,883,940	-	1,883,940	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	660,262	-	660,262	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,161,904	-	1,161,904	68,231,453	34,115,727	13,986,882	6,993,441
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,405,565	(378,938)	4,026,627	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,362,052	-	11,362,052	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	(354,000)	-	-	854,000	(368,500)	485,500	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24,164,757	(24,164,756)	1	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	(354,000)	-	-	45,028,881	(24,912,194)	20,116,687				
171,148,404	(5,860,600)	20,822,768		(135,108,316)	246,994,680	(7,124,010)	2,295,401,867	(1,070,654,957)	1,224,746,910				

	Cnang	es auring tr	ie year		Eding Value at December 31, 2016							
Additions Disposals	Advance on (Distribution of) capital and reserves	Coverage of loss	Revaluations (Writedowns)	Conveyance	Other changes	Cost (1)	Revaluations (Writedowns)	Net carrying amount (1)	S.E last financial statements	Pro rata interest in S.E	Net result last fin. statements	Pro rata interest in net result
- (33,379,456)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- (33,379,456)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				

	Changes during the year						Eding value at December 31, 2016						
Additions	Disposals	Advance on (Distribution of) capital and reserves	Coverage of loss	Revaluations (Writedowns)	Conveyance	Other changes	Cost (1)	Revaluations (Writedowns)	Net carrying amount (1)	S.E last financial statements	Pro rata interest in S.E	Net result last fin. statements	Pro rata interest in net result
-	(35,615,160)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	(35,615,160)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
-	(68,994,616)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				

LIST OF EQUITY INVESTMENTS (continued)

B. Available-for-sale investments

(Amounts in euros)			Share capital		Shares or par vaalu	e interests held		Initial value		
Company	Head office	Curr.	Amount	Par value per share	%	Number or par value	Cost (1)	Revaluations (Writedowns)	Net carrying amount (1)	
Cartiere Riunite Donzelli e Meridionali Spa	Milan	LIT.	25,602,759,000	200.00	0.000	1	1	-	1	
Consorzio Adda	Milan	EUR	-	-	0.000	-	-	-	-	
Emittenti Titoli Spa	Milan	EUR	4,264,000	0.52	3.890	319,000	164,263	-	164,263	
European Energy Exchange Ag - EEX	Leipzig Germany)	EUR	40,050,000	1.00	0.757	303,106	680,500	-	680,500	
Finligure Spa (in bankruptcy)	Genoa	LIT.	6,261,874,080	3.135	0.035	700	1	-	1	
Istituto Europero di Oncologia Srl	Milan	EUR	80,579,007	-	4.284	3,451,632	4,074,528	(550,686)	3,523,842	
I.SV.E.UR. Spa	Rome	EUR	2,500,000	1.000.00	1.000	25	5,620	-	5,620	
Mandelli Spa (under extraordinary administration)	Piacenza	EUR	10,200,000	0.51	0.000	11	13	(12)	1	
MIP Politecnico di Milano Graduate School of Business Scpa	Milan	EUR	378,000	1.00	3.390	12,000	12,000	-	12,000	
Nomisma - Società di studi economici Spa	Bologna	EUR	6,963,500	0.24	1.096	320,000	479,473	(404,393)	75,080	
Orione - Soc. Ind. Per Sic. E Vig. Cons. per Azioni	Turin	EUR	120,000	1.00	0.218	261	261	-	261	
Pro.Cal. Scrl (in bankruptcy)	Naples	LIT.	500,000,000	-	4.348	21,739,000	11,228	(11,227)	1	
Prometeo Spa	Osimo (AN)	EUR	2,818,277	1.00	14.446	407,136	451,289	-	451,289	
RCS Mediagroup Spa - Common shares (shares without par value)	Milan	EUR	475,134,602	-	1.102	4,681,152	9,134,098	(6,227,103)	2,906,995	
Reggente Spa	Lucera (FG)	EUR	260,000	0.52	5.209	26,043	13,450	-	13,450	
Sirio - Sicurezza Industriale Scpa	Turin	EUR	120,000	1.00	0.259	311	27	-	27	
Sistema Permanente di Servizi Spa (in bankruptcy)	Rome	EUR	154,950	51.65	12.600	378	1	-	1	
Syremont Spa	Rose (CS)	EUR	1,550,000	1.00	19.355	300,000	400	-	400	
Terminale GNL Adriatico Srl	Milan	EUR	200,000.000	-	7,297	14,594,000	165,221,944	(6,174,950)	159,046,994	
Total B. Available-for-sale investmen	nts						180,249,097	(13,368,371)	166,880,726	

C. Investments held for trading

(Amounts in euros)			Share capital	Sha	res or par value i	nterests held	
Company	Head office	Curr.	Amount	Par value per share	%	Number or par value	
ACSM - AGAM Spa	Monza	EUR	76,619,105	1.00	1.942	1,488,000	
American Superconductor	Devens (United States)	USD	141,992	0.01	0.113	16,000	
Total C. Investments held for trading							

(1) Amounts in euros.

The currency codes used are consistent with the ISO 4217 International Standard. BRL Brazilian real CHF Swiss franc

EUR Euro

GBP British pound

USD U.S. dollar

Changes during the year

Eding value at December 31, 2016

Net carrying amount (1)	Revaluations (Writedowns)	Cost (1)	Other changes	Conveyance	Revaluations (Writedowns)	Coverage of loss	Advance on (Distribution of) capital and reserves	Disposals	Additions
-	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-
42,828	-	42,828	42,828	-	-	-	-	-	-
164,263	-	164,263	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
680,500	-	680,500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-
3,523,842	(550,686)	4,074,528	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5,620	-	5,620	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-
12,000	-	12,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
75,080	(404,393)	479,473	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
261	-	261	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	-	-	-
451,289	-	451,289	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,906,995)
13,450	-	13,450	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27	-	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
400	-	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
152,917,514	(6,174,950)	159,092,464	-	-	-	-	(6,129,480)	-	-
157,887,075	(7,130,029)	165,017,104	42,824				(6,129,480)	-	(2,906,995)

	Initial value				Changes during the	he year	Eding value at December 31, 2016			
Cost (1)	Mark to market	Net carrying amount (1)	Additions	Disposals	Increase of share capital and reserves	Mark to market	Cost (1)	Mark to market	Net carrying amount (1)	
5,360,000	(2,979,200)	2,380,800	-	-	-	-	5,360,000	(2,979,200)	2,380,800	
4,975,111	(4,881,495)	93,616	-	-	-	18,252	4,975,111	(4,863,243)	111,868	
10,335,111	(7,860,695)	2,474,416	-	-	-	18,252	10,335,111	(7,842,443)	2,492,668	

CERTIFICATION OF THE STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 81-TER OF CONSOB REGULATION NO. 11971 OF MAY 14, 1999, AS AMENDED

- 1. We, the undersigned Marc Benayoun, in my capacity as "Chief Executive Officer," and Didier Calvez and Roberto Buccelli, in our capacity as "Dirigenti Preposti alla redazione dei documenti contabili societari," employees of Edison Spa, taking into account the provisions of Article 154-bis, Sections 3 and 4, of Legislative Decree No. 58 of February 24, 1998, certify that the administrative and accounting procedures applied to prepare the Statutory Financial Statements for the period from January to December 31, 2016:
 - were adequate in light of the Company's characteristics; and
 - were properly applied.
- 2. We further certify that:
 - 2.1. the Statutory Financial Statements:
 - a) were prepared in accordance with applicable international accounting principles recognized by the European Union pursuant to Regulation (EC) No. 1606/2002 of the European Parliament and Council of July 19, 2002;
 - b) are consistent with the data in the accounting records and other corporate documents;
 - c) provide a truthful and fair presentation of the balance sheet, income statement and financial position of the issuer;
 - 2.2. the Report on Operations includes a reliable analysis of the Group performance and results from operations and of the position of the issuer and of all of the companies included in the scope of consolidation, together with a description of the main risks and uncertainties to which they are exposed.

Milan, February 13, 2017

Marc Benayoun

Chief Executive Officer

Didier Calvez Roberto Buccelli Dirigenti Preposti alla redazione dei documenti contabili societari

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

Deloitte.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
PURSUANT TO ART. 14 AND 16 OF
LEGISLATIVE DECREE No. 39 OF JANUARY 27, 2010

To the Shareholders of EDISON S.p.A.

Report on the Separate Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying separate financial statements of Edison S.p.A. (the "Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at December 31, 2016, the income statement, the other components of the comprehensive income statement, the cash flow statement, changes in consolidated shareholders' equity, a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Directors are responsible for the preparation of these separate financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union and the requirements of national regulations issued pursuant to art. 9 of Italian Legislative Decree n° 38/05.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these separate financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA Italia) issued pursuant to art. 11 of Italian Legislative Decree 39/10. Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the separate financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the separate financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the separate financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation that give a true and fair view of separate financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by the Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the separate financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Ancona Bari Bergamo Bologna Brescia Caglari Firenze Genova Milano Napol: Padova Parma Roma Torino Treviso Verona Sede Legale: Wa Tortona, 25 - 20144 Milano | Capitale Sociale: Euro 10.3 28 22:00.01 iv. Colicie Fiscale/Rejestro delle imprese Milano in 3.094560165 - R. E.A. Milano n. 1720239 | Paritia IVA: IT 0.3045560166

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Opinion

In our opinion, the separate financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Edison S.p.A. as at December 31, 2016, and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union and the requirements of national regulations issued pursuant to art. 9 of Italian Legislative Decree n° 38/05.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

Opinion on the consistency of the report on operations and of certain information included in the report on corporate governance with the separate financial statements

We have performed the procedures indicated in the Auditing Standard (SA Italia) n° 720B in order to express, as required by law, an opinion on the consistency of the report on operations and of certain information included in the report on corporate governance required by art. 123-bis, n° 4, of Italian Legislative Decree n° 58/98, which are the responsibility of the Directors of the Company, with the separate financial statements of Edison S.p.A. as at December 31, 2016. In our opinion the report on operations and the information included in the report on corporate governance referred to above are consistent with the separate financial statements of Edison S.p.A. as at December 31, 2016.

DELOITTE & TOUCHE S.p.A.

Signed by
Piergiulio Bizioli
Partner

Milan, Italy February 14, 2017

This report has been translated into the English language solely for the convenience of international readers.

Edison Spa

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