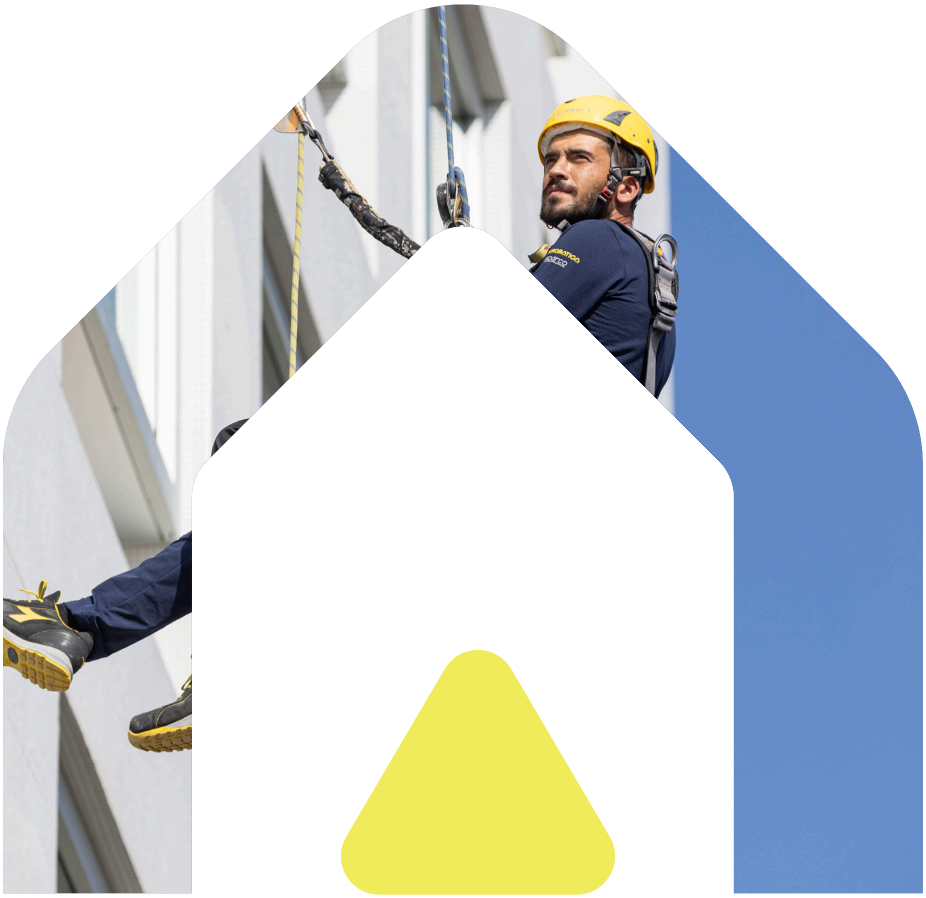
ACROBATICA®

RENOVATE, REBUILD, RETHINK



Report on the Separate Financial statements 31 December 2024

EdiliziAcrobatica S.p.A.
Capitale Sociale € 842.288,50
Via Turati, 29, 20100
Codice Fiscale e Partita Iva 01438360990 – R.E.A. MI 1785877

Directors' Report on the Financial Statements on 31 December 2024

Dear Shareholders, these financial statements as of 31 December 2024 close with a net profit for the period of €1,281 thousand, net of taxes of €2,308 thousand.

The Note provides information about the presentation of the financial statements at 31 December 2024.

This document presents information concerning the Company's situation and the operational performance, as well as the business outlook, the net financial position, and the main risks and uncertainties to which the Company is exposed.

This report, drawn up with values expressed in thousands of euros, is presented alongside the financial statements to provide information about the Company's income, capital, financial and management situation, accompanied, where possible, by historical elements and prospective assessments. As described in more detail in the Explanatory Note, the Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS"), issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and approved by the European Union, and in force at the reporting date.

Trends in the economy and construction sector

In 2024, the global economy showed signs of stabilising while continuing to face significant challenges. According to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), global growth stood at 3.2% in 2024, slightly higher than previous forecasts.

This growth was uneven across regions; the various advanced economies saw a slight acceleration, with growth rising from 1.6% in 2023 to 1.7% in 2024, while emerging and developing economies saw a moderate deceleration from 4.3% in 2023 to 4.2% in 2024.

One undoubtedly positive aspect was the normalisation of global inflation, which helped to improve consumer purchasing power. However, significant vulnerabilities remain, including high levels of public debt and geopolitical tensions, which continue to pose risks to global economic stability.

The year 2024 was, therefore, a year of moderate growth for the global economy, characterised by signs of stabilisation but also by persistent challenges that require continued attention from policymakers and economic operators.

These signs will continue in 2025, when the OECD expects moderate growth at the same levels as in 2024, although significant risks remain. The OECD warns that further fragmentation of the global economy could hinder growth, while higher-than-expected inflation could lead to tighter monetary policies, possibly affecting financial markets.

The global construction sector experienced a moderate growth in 2024, registering a 2.3% increase in output, down from 4.3% in 2023. This decrease was caused by a combination of factors: primarily rising costs of materials, a continuing shortage of skilled labour and a persistently uncertain economic environment in various parts of the world.

As mentioned above, the dynamics were very different from region to region and from country to country. For example, in the US, the construction sector maintained a positive trajectory, with projected growth of 4.5% in real terms. The US's growth was supported by strong public and private Investments, especially in non-residential infrastructure. In Western Europe, on the other hand, the sector suffered, with a contraction of 2%, due largely to cost increases, inflation and high interest rates, which forced many companies to postpone or even cancel projects.

In Asia, China led the way, as always, with a 4% expansion, driven by investments in large infrastructure and urban development projects. Other emerging economies in the region also showed some vitality, albeit at a more subdued and moderate pace.

The main challenges faced by the industry in 2024 undoubtedly included the rising cost of raw materials, further pressured by tariffs on imported materials such as steel and difficulties in finding skilled labour. This shortage has prompted many companies to review their recruitment and training plans in the hope of filling the skills gap.

On the innovation front, the sector has seen a growing interest in more sustainable practices and advanced technologies. Projects using wood as a building material have multiplied, such as the "Stockholm Wood City" project, symbolising a new focus on reducing environmental impact. Parallel to this, the industrialisation of the building process, through prefabrication and modular construction, is progressively gaining ground to increase efficiency and reduce time.

The year 2024 was a year of transition for the construction sector which, despite slowing growth, laid the foundations for a technological and sustainable evolution in the short term. Forecasts for 2025 are therefore more optimistic, predicting further growth of 2.8% globally, boosted by a recovery in the residential sector and the continuation of large infrastructure projects. The issues that need to be resolved remain, especially those related to costs and labour, which will continue to affect competitiveness and production capacity.

In 2024, the Italian construction sector went through a rather complex phase, characterised by a significant drop in investments which fell by 5.3% compared to the previous year. The greatest impact was due to the downsizing of tax incentives - in particular the end of credit transfers and invoice discounting - which heavily penalised extraordinary maintenance, down 22%. This segment, which in previous years had benefited from the Superbonus and other boosting mechanisms, suffered an abrupt slowdown, with a direct impact on many companies in the sector.

On the other hand, housing construction showed signs of difficulty: new residential building sites decreased by 5.2%, a fact related both to the lower availability of credit and the reduction of building permits. Bucking the trend, the private non-residential sector (such as retail, hotels and offices) posted a slight increase of 0.7%, thanks in part to specific investments in areas with high economic potential.

On the other hand, public works saw a 21% increase in investments, mainly due to the acceleration of projects linked to the NRRP (National Recovery and Resilience Plan). Construction work for roads, schools, digital and energy infrastructure have decisively supported part of the building sector, also helping to keep production alive in some areas.

The scenario for 2025 does not appear to be without its obstacles, especially since the resilience of the entire industry will once again be called in the question once the boosting effect of the NRRP comes to an end.

Among the most urgent critical issues are the difficulty of access to housing for families on low and medium incomes, the need to reform urban regulations to encourage urban regeneration, and the need for industrial policies that support innovation, sustainability and digitalisation in the sector.

Among the next challenges that the sector will have to face and in order to avoid a structural decline, it will be essential to intervene with strategic measures capable of relaunching the entire sector, not only from the demand side, but also in terms of innovation and build quality, which will be a fundamental requirement for the near future.

Competitive behaviour

The Company continues to hold an absolute leadership role in the Italian market, where most competitors are small companies with a rather underdeveloped level of business organisation.

The Company's focus is on maintaining residential buildings in urban areas and in the historic centres of nearly every Italian city.

In recent years, there has been widespread use in the world of construction of access systems and positioning through ropes.

As mentioned, the competitors are small companies, in terms of turnover and geographic area of activity, and they carry out operations on rope often as additional services to traditional construction, or, in some cases in niche segments (reclamation, environmental interventions, etc.).

In Italy, competition in the rope access construction sector is fragmented and mainly composed of small companies or freelancers. According to one analysis, the second largest operator in the country has a turnover of one-tenth of that of Acrobatica, while another 19 relevant companies do not exceed €5 million in turnover.

Performance and operating results in terms of costs, revenues, and investments.

The 2024 consolidated financial statements were characterised as the first reports issued since the total elimination of invoice discounting on tax benefits, for both façade renovations and energy efficiency improvements. Despite this, as mentioned above, the Company continued its normal operations albeit having calibrated its budgets on a different expectation of turnover, and therefore of production.

In relation to economic performance, the volume of operating revenues rose to €133,846 thousand form €114,536 thousand in 2023, with an overall increase of 17%; operating costs amounted to €121,363 thousand against €94,423 thousand in 2023, up by 29%.

Among operating costs, personnel costs, which constitute the largest item, amounted to €72,174 thousand, an increase on the €52,344 thousand in 2023, with a 38% increase compared to the previous financial year. Personnel expense increased mainly as a result of the growth in the Company's workforce (+322 employees compared to 31 December 2023, including 240 rope access operators). This item includes non-recurring cost components related to the realignment and discontinuation of the previous computer system for accounting for personnel costs.

Amortisation and depreciation amounted to €6,937 thousand, generally in line with the previous year.

The gross operating margin (EBITDA) was €12,483 thousand, compared to €20,113 thousand in the previous year.

Financial management generated was negative for €911 thousand, comprising €1,760 thousand in financial income and €2,656 thousand in financial expenses.

Net profit (loss) for 2024 was a net profit of €1,281 thousand against a net profit of 4,025 thousand in 2023.

Income taxes amounted to €2,308 thousand.

Company situation and management performance

In 2024, EdiliziAcrobatica S.p.A. once again continued it business growth strategy, which paved the way in recent months for new operations that were looked upon favourably by investors and the financial markets.

In addition to territorial expansion in both Italy and abroad, the focus was on maintaining the Company's profitability despite sudden regulatory changes that impacted its activities.

In December, EdiliziAcrobatica S.p.A. acquired 80% of Verticaline S.r.l., a company based in Jesolo in the North West of Italy.

This transaction marked the launch of a new strategy to enhance growth by external channels in Italy, with a view to expanding the Company's business operations in areas where it is already present.

Pursuing the objective to acquire new market shares in the Italian territory, new 117 operating areas were reached in the financial year, an increase of 15 units compared to the 102 achieved in 2023. The number of affiliations increased to 40.

Analysis of the business situation

For a better overview of the equity, financial and management situation, the following tables set out the reclassified income statement and balance sheet, as well as some performance indicators.

The Income Statement

The summary data of the reclassified income statement for the financial year 2024 have been compared with those for the same period in the previous year:

RECLASSIFIED INCOME STATEMENT	2024	2023
Revenues	133,846	114,536
Operating Costs	(121,363)	(94,423)
EBITDA	**12,483**	**20,113**
Amortisation and Depreciation	(6,937)	(6,881)
Depreciation and Provisions	(966)	(4,139)
EBIT	**4,580**	**9,093**
Financial income and charges	(991)	(1,924)
Pre-tax income	**3,589**	**7,169**
Income tax	(2,308)	(3,144)
Net profit (loss)	**1,281**	**4,025**
EBITDA %	9.33%	17.56%
EBIT %	3.42%	7.94%
Pre-tax income %	2.68%	6.26%
Net profit (loss) %	**0.96%**	**3.51%**

OPERATING REVENUES	2024	Perc. %	Year 2023	Perc. %
Revenue from sales and services	131,539	98.28%	113,745	99.31%
Other income	2,307	1.72%	791	0.69%
TOTAL OPERATING REVENUES	**133,846**	**100.00%**	**114,536**	**100.00%**

OPERATING COSTS	Anno2024	Perc. %	2023	Perc. %
Cost for consumption	12,443	10.25%	9,837	10.42%
Cost for services	30,980	25.53%	28,675	30.37%
Personnel cost	72,174	59.47%	52,344	55.44%
Other Operating Costs	5,767	4.75%	3,568	3.78%
TOTAL OPERATING COSTS	**121,364**	**100.00%**	**94,424**	**100.00%**

AMORTISATION AND DEPRECIATION	Year 2024	Perc. %	Anno2023	Perc. %
Amortisation of intangible fixed assets	399	5.05%	339	3.08%
Amortisation of rights of use	4,504	56.99%	3,749	34.02%
Amortisation of tangible fixed assets	2,034	25.74%	2,793	25.34%
TOTAL AMORTISATION AND DEPRECIATION	**6,937**	**87.78%**	**6,881**	**62.44%**
TOTAL DEPRECIATION	966	12.22%	4,139	37.56%
GENERAL TOTAL	**7,903**	**100.00%**	**11,020**	**100.00%**

FINANCIAL INCOME AND CHARGES	Year 2024	Perc. %	Year 2023	Perc. %
Financial Income	1,760	(177.78%)	708	(36.79%)
Financial Charges	(2,656)	268.28%	(2,632)	136.79%
Share of JV Proft (loss)	(94)	9.49%	0	0.00%
Forex income and expenses	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
TOTAL FINANCIAL INCOME AND CHARGES	**(990)**	**100.00%**	**(1,924)**	**100.00%**

2024 was characterised by a 17% increase in turnover compared to the same period in the previous year. This result confirms the growth and consolidation of volumes even in the absence of tax bonuses. It should also be noted that 2024 was one of the wettest years in recent history.

Operating costs, however, rose by 29% from €94,423 thousand to €121,363 thousand.

EBITDA amounted to €12,483 thousand against €20,113 thousand in the previous period. As previously noted, this decrease is linked to the increase in operating costs.

Amortisation and depreciation amounted to €6,937.

Furthermore, the Company has taken steps to carry out write-downs amounting to €966 thousand, as detailed in the Notes. This value brought the EBIT to €4,580 thousand.

Balance Sheet

The Balance Sheet has been compared with the data from the previous financial year:

RECLASSIFIED BALANCE SHEET	12/31/2024	12/31/2023
Inventories	1,142	951
Trade receivables	43,958	37,718
Trade payables	(23,268)	(22,467)
Operating NWC	**21,832**	**16,202**
Tax assets	14,110	23,936
Other current receivables	4,272	3,043
Tax liabilities	(10,388)	(5,889)
Other current payables	(11,237)	(7,068)
Net Working Capital	**18,589**	**30,224**
Tangible fixed assets (including rights of use)	24,102	22,463
Intangible fixed assets (including goodwill)	1,038	976
Financial fixed assets	16,326	13,664
Fixed assets	**41,466**	**37,103**
Other non-current assets	12,135	6,487
Other non-current liabilities (including employee benefits)	(6,768)	(4,936)
TOTAL Net Invested Capital	**65,422**	**68,878**
Equity	**(30,764)**	**(30,584)**
Cash and cash equivalents	21,799	6,940

Current financial receivables	906	2,882
Current financial liabilities (including leasing commitments)	(22,977)	(16,944)
Non-current financial liabilities (including leasing commitments)	(34,386)	(31,172)
Net Financial Position	**(34,658)**	**(38,294)**
TOTAL Equity and Net Financial Indebtedness	**(65,422)**	**(68,878)**
Short-term Net Financial Position	**(271)**	**(7,121)**

The Net Financial Position ("NFP") improved from €38 million to €35 million. This stems from an improvement in net working capital and new loans obtained towards the end of the year, details of which are described in the Explanatory Note.
Lastly, following the adoption of IAS/IFRS accounting standards, the Net Financial Position includes the payable for leased assets amounting to €21,150 thousand (€19,433 thousand in 2023).

DESCRIPTION	12/31/2024	12/31/2023
CURRENT (non-financial) ASSETS		
Inventories	1,142	951
Trade receivables	43,958	37,718
Tax assets	14,110	23,936
Other current receivables	4,272	3,043
CURRENT (non-financial) LIABILITIES		
Trade payables	(23,268)	(22,467)
Tax payables	(10,388)	(5,889)
Other current payables	(11,237)	(7,068)
Net Working Capital	**18,589**	**30,224**

Main indicators

<u>Financial structure indicators</u>
The purpose of the financial structure indicators is to quantify the "weight" percentage of certain aggregates of assets and liabilities, relative to total assets and liabilities.

DESCRIPTION	12/31/2024	12/31/2023
a) Weight of non-current assets = Non-current assets / Total assets	38.35%	36.61%
b) Weight of current assets = Current assets / Total assets	61.65%	63.39%
c) Weight of equity = Equity / Total liabilities	22.01%	25.69%
d) Weight of third-party equity = Liabilities / Total liabilities	77.99%	74.31%

Profitability (or financial situation) indicators

The ROE reports the profitability of the investment in the Company's capital compared to other investments; it is provided “after tax” and “gross”.

The ROI represents the indicator of the profitability of the operating results by measuring the company’s ability to generate revenue while transforming input to output.

DESCRIPTION	Year 2024	Year 2023
ROE (return on equity)	4.16%	13.16%
ROE before taxes	11.67%	23.44%
ROI (return on investment)	0.00%	0.01%
ROS (return on sales)	9.49%	17.68%

Financial situation indicators

The main indicators of the financial situation are set out below, aimed at identifying possible imbalances due to inappropriate relations between certain items of the assets and liabilities, with a comparison between 2024 and 2023.

DESCRIPTION	12/31/2024	12/31/2023
a) Current Ratio = Current assets / Current Liabilities	126.99%	144.12%
b) Liquidity Ratio = Current Fin. Assets / Current Fin. Liabilities	98.82%	57.97%
c) Equity to Fixed Assets Ratio = Equity / Non-current assets	57.39%	70.16%

Risks related to the sector of activity and level of competition

As mentioned, the Company operates in the sector of building restructuring in Italy, within the macro-segment of the construction market of external refurbishment.

The primary need is to acquire new customers to ensure continuity of production considering the large margins of economic return with respect to the volume of investments. The Company’s policy has always been to open new direct offices, with widespread penetration of the market, also developing a targeted retail policy to customise the offer to each customer. Through careful analysis and experimentation of working procedures, the Company is able to reduce the related costs and assume lower overall risk with respect to other traditional operating solutions, allowing us to be even more competitive.

To this end, it is specified that, considering:

- the limited presence of workers
- the absence of subcontractors
- the absence of risk of interference between undertakings
- the historical statistics of accidents

the overall risk can therefore be defined as lower than the overall risk that would arise if any traditional collective protection equipment were used. Over the years there has been a considerable reduction in the construction site timing compared to the use of other working methods, thus reducing the exposure to the overall risk.

Risks related to vendor lock-in

Since the beginning of its activity, the Company, for the purchase of raw materials and for the provision of services, has used a sufficiently large number of suppliers to allow complete independence from them.

The business is not particularly affected by the ability of suppliers to guarantee quality standards, but rather to adhere to the specifications required by the Company and to meet delivery deadlines, as it is not difficult to find replacement suppliers.

Risks related to financial indebtedness

The Company has always had the support of its banking counterparts for any financing. Recourse to credit was made during the year to address the need for new international investments and to set up new direct offices. Furthermore, as mentioned previously, the Company has had to address the sudden freeze on the transfer of debt through other sources of procurement for working capital. Nonetheless, we do not believe that this is a risk profile for the Company.

Liquidity risk

The Company's cash flows, financing needs and liquidity are monitored and managed with the aim of ensuring effective and efficient management of financial resources. Short- and medium/long-term liquidity needs are constantly monitored with a view to ensuring the collection of financial resources or an adequate investment of cash and cash equivalents in a timely manner. Information on the future maturity of payables to banks is given in the Explanatory Note.

Credit risk

The Company is exposed to the risks associated with the sale of its products. Even for potential new customers, the risk is monitored, thanks to a careful evaluation of the names of potential customers and their risk of insolvency thanks to collaboration with the investigation and services Company, Cerved Group SpA.

Risk of Climate Change

In 2020, EdiliziAcrobatica began to implement a series of initiatives aimed at reducing the environmental impact of its products and processes. Within this framework the Environmental Policy was published and adopted, which provides the tools for managing the Company's environmental impacts in a responsible manner.

Through this policy, in order to minimise the impact of the production activities in its supply chain on the environment, EdiliziAcrobatica undertakes to:

- Design, purchase, and use products and processes that take environmental impacts into consideration;
- Optimise the use of natural resources in order to reduce harmful emissions into the environment and emissions of the gases responsible for the "greenhouse effect";
- Manage, in compliance with current regulations, the treatment and disposal of waste; Adopt logistics procedures in order to minimise the impact on the environment;
- Encourage and support suppliers to improve their performance, while supporting the economy;
- Encourage and support suppliers to improve their performance, while supporting the circular economy and promoting sustainability principles in goods, products, and services acquisition decisions;
- Avoid the use of prohibited substances and manage potentially hazardous substances in an adequate manner in accordance with the applicable regulations;
- Ensure that the buildings and premises where the working activity is performed are suitable for production activities.

Furthermore, it should be noted that the Company's energy consumption only concerns electricity purchased from the grid, which is used in offices and warehouses to carry out work activities and for air-conditioning the rooms. No gas consumption or consumption from other energy sources is recorded.

For more details about the ESG Policy, please see the dedicated section in this document, as well as the company's website where the sustainability reports are published.

Information on relations with the environment

No damage to the environment occurred during the financial year.

Information on Staff Relations

During the financial year, the Company fulfilled its legal obligations in terms of safety, continuing all initiatives adopted over time and necessary for the protection of the workplace, in accordance with the provisions of the relevant legislation, with particular attention to the frequency of staff training meetings to improve knowledge of procedures to limit work-related risks.

Activities related to safety involved:

- employee and collaborator training;
- periodic medical examinations;
- corporate monitoring by the RSPP (health and safety officer);
- preparation and distribution of documents referred to in Italian Legislative Decree 81/2008.

In 2019, it updated its quality and health and safety management systems pursuant to new standard ISO 9001:2015, and in May 2021 by "migrating" from OHSAS 18001 to ISO 45001:2018.

Application of the Privacy Law

The Company has complied with the provisions on Privacy (pursuant to Regulation (EU) 2016/679 ("GDPR") and Italian Legislative Decree 196/2003, as amended by Italian Legislative Decree 101/2018).

Tax situation

The tax situation is monitored, and the residual taxes, net of advances paid, due to the Treasury and the Social Security Institutions are set aside in the appropriate budget item.

Research and Development

The Company did not carry out any Research and Development activities during the year.

Relationships between related parties

During the year, the following relationships were maintained between the Company and the Subsidiaries; these transactions of a commercial and financial nature occurred under normal market conditions.

NAME	Financial Receivables	Trade Receivables	Financial Payables	Trade Payables	Revenues	Costs
Ediliziacrobatica France S.a.s.	5,020	2,623	0	(177)	0	(1,149)
Acrobatica Energy S.r.l.	0	636	0	0	14	(26)
Ediliziacrobatica Iberica S.L.	24	327	0	0	12	(50)
Ediliziacrobatica Monaco S.A.M.	240	352	0	0	0	(182)
Enigma Capital Investments LLC	2,629	35	0	0	0	(2)
Smart Living S.r.l.	51	28	0	0	0	0
ARIM Holding S.a.r.l.	0	216	(2,224)	(1,928)	0	(1,226)
Arimmobilier S.r.l.	0	215	0	0	0	0
EDAC Italia S.r.l.	0	204	0	0	0	0
Directors	0	0	0	(141)	0	(557)
Total	**7,964**	**4,636**	**(2,224)**	**(2,246)**	**26**	**(3,192)**

Secondary Offices

The Company has its registered office in Via Turati 29, Milan and its administrative office in Viale Brigate Partigiane 18, Genoa.

It should also be noted that the Company has a sales network of 61 EdiliziAcrobatica SpA points and 89 warehouses.

Number and nominal value of treasury shares, shares or interests of parent companies held by the Company

As at 31 December 2024, the Company directly held 27,190 treasury shares, equal to 0.3% of the share capital.

Stock value

The Ediliziacrobatica stock (ISIN IT0005351504) has been listed:

- on the Euronext Growth Market (ticker EDAC) since 19 November 2018; the price of the share at 31 December was €7.52 market capitalisation of over approximately €50 million, compared to the initial capitalisation of the Company for approximately €25.7 million.
- on the Euronext Growth Market in Paris (ticker ALEAC) since 22 February 2019; the price of the share at 31 December 24 was €7.50.

Shareholding structure on 31 December 2024:

- Arim Holding Sarl 72.3%
- Treasury shares 0.3%
- Market 27.4%

Events after the reporting period

On 31 January 2025, the closing of the acquisition of 80% of the share capital of Verticaline was completed. Verticaline is an Italian company specialised in industrial maintenance and the maintenance of architectural buildings using the double safety rope access technique.

On 6 February 2025, the Company entered into a new loan agreement with Banca Intesa San Paolo for the amount of €8,000 thousand (6-month Euribor + spread) to support the Company's growth and expansion.

Training

Human resources training has always been at the core of the Company's activities. Training classes were organised and training webinars were introduced across Italy.

Thanks to the technology available, relations with the network of customers were also maintained. Targeted video calls were organised by the Sales network with all of our B2B customers, ensuring presence and the opportunity to plan future actions. Moreover, periodic training webinars were created for long-standing customers.

Internationalisation

The Company strives for growth and cannot overlook the obligation of growth beyond national borders, where there is a huge market and where competition is truly global. In this direction, the Company is working hard to expand and consolidate its positions abroad, focusing on new markets. It is clear, therefore, that the path of internationalisation is entirely essential to the Company’s vision.

Creation of the new IT system

In early 2023, implementation began of the new ERP Oracle and the new software developed in-house, which required significant effort in terms of human and economic resources, and continued throughout 2023. The project, also with a view to new acquisitions, has the aim of providing all Group Companies with a state-of-the-art information technology environment;

Environment, Social, Governance

The Company has integrated the principles of sustainability into its Business Model, guaranteeing a naturally sustainable service and a responsible approach that targets the well-being and satisfaction of its internal and external stakeholders. In 2021, it obtained an ESG rating that placed it among the lowest-risk companies in its cluster of reference.

Following its initial success, over the course of 2022 it adopted the Organisation, Management and Control Model pursuant to Italian Legislative Decree no. 231/2001 and created a Supervisory Board;

Over the coming years, it will continue to implement actions with a strong focus on strengthening the internal framework and developing resources, in addition to attention to the environment. At the same time, in 2024 the Company approved its third sustainability report in and is currently in the process of approving its fourth sustainability report on 31 December 2024.

In the context of sponsorship activities, EdiliziAcrobatica S.p.A. embarked on a new adventure to become Main Partner for Torino Women, confirming full synergy with the men’s Torino FC, for which EdiliziAcrobatica S.p.A. has already been Back Partner for several seasons.

Lastly, in 2024 EdiliziAcrobatica S.p.A. officially launched its new brand, Acrobatica.

Events of the year

The main and most important events of the financial year 2024 are highlighted in this section.

- Incorporation of NewCo Acrobatica Smart Living S.r.l. with partner Italsoft S.p.A. The company has been established to work in the field of energy modernisation of buildings, the creation of energy communities and the transformation of buildings into smart buildings;

- In terms of corporate governance, 2024 was a year of important change; in fact, following the resignation of the Chairperson of the Board of Directors, Simonetta Simoni, Dr. Riccardo Banfo, formerly the CFO of the Acrobatica Group, was appointed as a board member and Chairperson.

- During 2024, the number of contracts signed increased by 16.6%, from 26,550 contracts in 2023 to over 30,000 in 2024.

- The number of clients increased by 73.8%, confirming Acrobatica as the leading choice for a growing number of families, companies, and institutions that place their trust in the Group.

Business outlook

Economic growth in 2025 is expected to remain subdued, with trade tensions between the world’s major economies likely to continue and the risk of persistent geopolitical instability. These factors could have a negative impact on European and global economic stability. Despite the complexity of the scenario, the Company will continue to take all the necessary actions to achieve its objectives, maintaining a positive performance and improving the operating margin.

In 2025 the Company will maintain a focus on managing costs and investments, with the aim of further optimising net profit for the year.

In addition, thanks to its organisational flexibility, the Company intends to pursue its growth strategy, consolidating its locations in Italy and continuing its expansion abroad on the other, having already identified some very interesting foreign target areas.

Therefore, based on the current outlook, the Company and the Directors believe that they will be able to meet future obligations and maintain positive operating margins at year-end. In view of the operating performance expected in the coming months, the Directors believe that the Company will be able to meet its operating, financial and tax liabilities. Therefore, on the basis of these considerations, these Separate Financial Statements for the year have been prepared on a going concern basis.

Genoa, 26 March 2025

The Board of Directors

Riccardo Banfo (Chairperson)

Anna Marras (Managing Director)

Simone Muzio (Director)

Fortunato Seminara (Director)

Marco Caneva (Independent Director)

INCOME STATEMENT	Year 2024	Year 2023
Revenue from sales and services	131,539,148	113,745,062
Other income	2,306,802	791,198
Cost for consumption	(12,442,726)	(9,836,609)
Cost for services	(30,980,130)	(28,674,766)
Personnel expense	(72,173,866)	(52,344,034)
Other Operating Costs	(5,766,701)	(3,568,188)
Gross Operating Margin	**12,482,528**	**20,112,663**
Amortisation	(6,937,090)	(6,880,782)
Depreciation and Provisions	(965,723)	(4,138,763)
Net Operating Margin	**4,579,716**	**9,093,118**
Financial Income	1,759,762	707,745
Financial expenses	(2,656,361)	(2,631,641)
Share of JV Proft (loss)	(94,088)	0
Forex income and expenses	0	(110)
Net financial income (expense)	**(990,687)**	**(1,924,006)**
Net profit (loss) before taxes	**3,589,028**	**7,169,112**
Income taxes	(2,307,923)	(3,143,944)
Net profit (loss) for the year	**1,281,106**	**4,025,168**

STATEMENT OF CALCULATION OF BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE	Year 2024	Year 2023
Net profit (loss) for the year	1,281,106	4,025,168
Average weighted shares	8,387,700	8,296,002
Earnings per Share, Basic *(amounts in Euros)*	**0.15**	**0.49**
Profit (loss) for the Period	1,281,106	4,025,168
Average weighted shares	8,410,263	8,317,225
Earnings per Share, Diluted *(amounts in Euros)*	**0.15**	**0.48**

STATEMENT OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	Year 2024	Year 2023
Net profit (loss) for the year	**1,281,106**	**4,025,168**
Actuarial gain / (losses)	(5,257)	82,240
Change in Fair Value of CFH Reserve	(47,258)	(3,802)
Related tax	11,342	1,061
Comprehensive income for the Period	**1,239,933**	**4,104,667**

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION	12/31/24	12/31/23
(amounts in thousands of Euros)		
Intangible assets	1,038,279	975,941
Goodwill	0	0
Rights of use assets	20,485,971	18,921,400
Tangible fixed assets	3,616,358	3,541,700
Financial fixed assets	16,326,272	13,663,639
Other non-current assets	12,135,473	6,487,071
Non-current assets	**53,602,354**	**43,589,750**
Inventories	1,141,758	950,587
Trade receivables	43,958,378	37,717,509
Tax assets	14,109,659	23,936,346
Other Current assets	4,271,512	3,042,659
Cash and cash equivalents	21,799,249	6,940,326
Other current financial assets measured at fair value	906,336	2,882,102
Current assets	**86,186,891**	**75,469,528**
TOTAL ASSETS	**139,789,245**	**119,059,279**
Non-current financial liabilities	17,774,381	15,395,393
Non-current lease liabilities	16,611,432	15,776,797
Employee benefits	6,512,828	4,925,078
Other non-current liabilities	255,593	11,067
Non-current liabilities	**41,154,234**	**36,108,335**
Current financial liabilities	18,438,450	13,287,372
Current lease liabilities	4,538,357	3,656,151
Trade payables	13,310,596	12,683,072
Advances from customers	9,957,859	9,784,256
Tax liabilities	10,387,675	5,889,491
Other Current liabilities	11,238,278	7,066,431
Current Liabilities	**67,871,216**	**52,366,772**
Share capital	842,289	831,723
Statutory reserves	11,418,640	11,161,565
FTA Reserve	(4,466,347)	(4,466,347)
OCI Reserve	150,879	192,051
Retained earnings	21,537,229	18,840,012
Profit for the year	1,281,106	4,025,168
Equity	**30,763,795**	**30,584,171**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	**139,789,245**	**119,059,279**

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS	Year 2024	Year 2023
Profit for the year	1,281,106	4,025,168
Amortisation	6,937,090	6,880,782
Changes to post- employment benefits	1,587,750	1,002,205
Change in advances from customers	173,603	(21,679,142)
Income taxes	2,307,923	3,143,944
Other changes in non-monetary items	363,432	544,418
Cash flows before changes in Net Working Capital	***12,650,904***	***(6,082,625)***
Changes in inventories	(191,171)	(157,940)
Changes in trade receivables	(5,538,521)	(17,786,742)
Change in trade payables	481,690	3,476,386
Changes in other credits/debts or other assets/liabilities	8,982,774	10,124,353
Tax payment	(645,811)	(2,255,641)
Cash flows from changes in Net Working Capital	***3,088,961***	***(6,599,584)***
Cash flows from operating activities	**15,739,865**	**(12,682,209)**
Acquisition of intangible assets	(461,275)	(274,335)
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(2,108,527)	(2,264,070)
Acquisition of investments and other assets	(2,244,568)	(7,591,510)
Change in the Consolidation scope due to business combination	0	0
Cash flows from investing activities	**(4,814,370)**	**(10,129,915)**
New financing	22,269,291	15,000,000
Decrease of financial assets	1,975,766	9,367,109
Repayments of loans	(14,739,225)	(6,068,458)
Repayments of lease liabilities	(4,352,015)	(3,606,465)
Dividends paid	(1,220,389)	(10,688,810)
Sale/(Purchase) of treasury shares		0
Cash flows from financing activities	**3,933,428**	**4,003,376**
NET CASH FLOW FOR THE YEAR	**14,858,923**	**(18,808,748)**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	**6,940,326**	**25,749,074**
Net cash flow for the year	14,858,923	(18,808,748)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	**21,799,249**	**6,940,326**

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY	Share Capital	Statutory Reserves	FTA Reserve	OCI Reserve	Retained earnings	Profit (loss) for the year	Net Equity
Opening balance at 01/01/2023	**823,569**	**10,697,888**	**(4,466,347)**	**112,553**	**13,945,199**	**15,593,394**	**36,706,256**
Allocation of prior year profit		2,446			15,590,948	(15,593,394)	
Dividends					(10,688,810)		**(10,688,810)**
Treasury shares							
Share-based payments	8,154	462,060			(8,154)		**462,060**
Changes in Consolidation Scope							
Change/Translation							
Net profit (loss) for the Period						4,025,168	**4,025,168**
Other comprehensive income				79,499			**79,499**
Other movements	(1)	(829)			828		**(2)**
Final balance at 12/31/2023	**831,722**	**11,161,565**	**(4,466,347)**	**192,052**	**18,840,011**	**4,025,168**	**30,584,171**

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY	Share Capital	Statutory Reserves	FTA Reserve	OCI Reserve	Retained earnings	Profit (loss) for the year	Net Equity
Opening balance at 01/01/2024	**831,722**	**11,161,565**	**(4,466,347)**	**192,052**	**18,840,011**	**4,025,168**	**30,584,171**
Allocation of prior year profit		1,631			2,763,723	(2,765,354)	
Dividends		39,426				(1,259,814)	**(1,220,388)**
Treasury shares							
Share-based payments	8,154				(8,154)		
Changes in Consolidation Scope							
Change/Translation							
Net profit (loss) for the Period						1,281,106	**1,281,106**
Other comprehensive income				(41,173)			**(41,173)**
Other movements	2,413	216,018			(58,352)		**160,079**
Final balance at 12/31/2024	**842,289**	**11,418,640**	**(4,466,347)**	**150,879**	**21,537,228**	**1,281,106**	**30,763,795**

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

BASIS OF PREPARATION

These Financial Statements, expressed in Euro, were prepared:

- In compliance with the International Accounting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standard Board ("IASB") and endorsed by the European Union ("EU- IFRS") as well as in compliance with the provisions issued in implementation of Article 9 of Legislative Decree No. 38 of 28 February 2005.

- On a going concern basis, and therefore on the assumption that the Company will be able to satisfy the mandatory repayment conditions of the credit lines granted by the banks and of the bond issues as described in the following paragraph "Considerations on Going Concern".

Amounts shown in the notes to the Separate Financial Statements, where not expressly specified, are in thousands of Euros.

Changes in the application of accounting standards, where relevant, are described in the following paragraphs.

CONTENT AND FORM OF THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These Financial Statements consist of: the Income Statement (showing items broken down by nature), the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Financial Position (presenting assets and liabilities according to their maturity, showing current and non-current items), the Statement of Cash Flows (structured on the basis of the indirect method, showing cash flow from operating activities, investment activities and financing activities) and the Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity , as well as these Notes to the Financial Statements.

In addition, all additional information deemed necessary to give a true and fair view has been provided in these notes, even if not required by specific legal provisions.

Going Concern Considerations

Article 2423 bis paragraph 1 n.1 establishes the principle of Going Concern, which is also one of the principles to be considered in the continuous monitoring provided for in the Code of the crisis of the company.

Accounting Standard OIC 11 provides that, when preparing the financial statements, management must carry out a prospective assessment of the company's ability to continue to constitute a functioning economic complex for income production for a foreseeable future period, covering a period of at least 12 months from the balance sheet date. In cases where significant uncertainties regarding this capacity are identified because of this prospective assessment, the information on risk factors, assumptions made and identified uncertainties must be clearly provided in the Notes and future business plans must address these risks and uncertainties.

The Notes must therefore report on the Going Concern perspective.

After a careful consideration of the situation of the Group and its prospects for future activities, the result of the valuation is positive, which means there are no harms to the Company's ability to continue to constitute a functioning economic entity destined to the production of income for a period of multiannual duration: therefore, there is no risk to Going Concern and there is no need to resort to the above derogation.

Subsequent events

On 31 January 2025, the closing of the transaction for the acquisition of 80% of the share capital of Verticaline S.r.l. was finalised, implementing the binding agreement signed on 23 December 2024. Through the completion of this transaction, Acrobatica became the owner of 80% of the share capital of Verticaline.

On 6 February 2025, the Company entered into a new loan agreement with Banca Intesa San Paolo for the amount of €8,000 thousand (6-month Euribor + spread) to support the Company's growth and expansion.

ESG

As of 2020, the Company has started to implement a series of initiatives aimed at reducing the environmental impact of products and processes. Within this framework, the Environmental Policy was published and adopted, which provides the tools for managing the Group’s environmental impacts in a responsible manner.

Through this policy, to minimise the impact of the production activities of its supply chain on the environment, the Group undertakes to:

- Design, purchase, and use products and processes that take environmental impacts into consideration;
- Optimise the use of natural resources in order to reduce harmful emissions into the environment and emissions of the gases responsible for the “greenhouse effect”;
- Manage, in compliance with current regulations, the treatment and disposal of waste;
- Adopt logistics procedures in order to minimise the impact on the environment;
- Encourage and support suppliers to improve their performance, while supporting the circular economy and promoting sustainability principles in goods, products, and services acquisition decisions;
- Avoid the use of prohibited substances and manage potentially hazardous substances in an adequate manner in accordance with the applicable regulations;
- Ensure that the buildings and premises where the working activity is performed are suitable for production activities.

Furthermore, it should be noted that the Company's energy consumption only involves electricity purchased from the grid, which is used in offices and warehouses to carry out work activities and for air-conditioning the premises. No gas consumption or consumption from other energy sources is recorded. The data have been calculated based on an estimate of the total consumption related to the offices in Italy for EdiliziAcrobatica S.p.A.

EdiliziAcrobatica S.p.A.'s commitment to Sustainability was honoured by IRTOP Consulting in the 2nd edition of the “**ESG Awards**” assigned by the ECM ESG Observatory, where the Company placed first in the rankings. The ESG Award was presented as part of the event presenting the main findings of the ECM ESG Observatory, the first Italian observatory dedicated to investigating the non-financial reporting practices of companies listed on the Euronext Growth Milan market of Borsa Italiana.

Acrobatica has prepared and publishes a sustainability report each year on a voluntary basis since 2021.The Sustainability Report 2023 provides a transparent way to share key information on environmental, social and governance issues, in order to ensure a correct perception of the activities carried out, the results and the impact generated by the Group. Thus far this document has been prepared in accordance with the Global Reporting Initiative (GR) Sustainability Reporting Standards according to the “GRI-referenced” option.

Evaluation criteria

The most significant criteria adopted in the valuation of balance sheet items are as follows.

Revenues

Revenues are recognised to the extent that it is probable that economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount can be reliably determined, regardless of the date of receipt. Revenues are measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, considering contractually defined payment terms and excluding taxes and duties.

Revenues from the Sales of goods are recognised when the Company has transferred to the buyer all significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods, measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and net of returns, allowances, trade discounts and volume reductions. Revenues deriving from the providing of services are recognized at the completion and/or maturity of the services. Transactions with related entities were conducted under normal market conditions.

Below is a summary of the Company's main types of revenue:

- Revenues from rope work: revenues are recognised according to the progress of the work determined on the basis of the achievement of the various processing stages, verified directly with the end customer;
- Revenue from products and services: revenues are recognised on the basis of when the service is rendered;
- Royalties: revenues are recognised based on the accrued revenues of franchisees for the period, according to contractually agreed percentages.

Operating Costs

Costs are recognised when they relate to goods and services purchased and/or received during the period or for the systematic allocation of an expense from which future benefits are spread over time. These are accounted for based on the competence principle, regardless of the date of collection and payment, net of returns, discounts, rebates, and premiums.

Share-based payments

EdiliziAcrobatica S.p.A. has adopted a plan for the free assignment of its ordinary shares to certain categories of employees. This plan, which provides for the allocation of a total of 244,620 shares in three equal tranches, runs from the financial years 2021-2023 (with actual allocation in the financial years 2022-2024). To calculating the fair value of these allocations, the market value of the stock on the date of adoption of the plan, equal to €17.00 per share, was taken as a reference, thus arriving at a total plan value of €4,159 thousand. This value is recognised in the income statement on an accrual basis, considering the life of the plan, under personnel costs.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recognised on an accrual basis based on the interest accrued on the net value of the related financial assets and liabilities using the effective interest rate. Financial expenses and charges include foreign exchange gains and losses and profits and losses on derivative financial instruments that must be charged to the profit and loss account if they do not meet the requirements to be considered as hedges.

Income taxes

Income taxes shown in the income statement include current and deferred taxes. Income taxes are generally charged to the income statement, except when they relate to matters recognised directly in equity. In this case, income taxes are also charged directly to equity, as a change to the amount booked.

Current taxes are calculated by applying the tax rate in force at the balance sheet date to taxable income, plus adjustments to taxes from previous years.

Deferred taxes are calculated using the so-called liability method on temporary differences between the amount of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding values recognised for tax purposes. Deferred taxes are calculated based on the expected reversal of timing differences, using realistic forecasts of tax charges resulting from the application of the tax legislation in force at the balance sheet date.

Advance taxes are recognised only if it is probable that sufficient taxable income will be generated in future years to realise them.

Earnings per Share

Earnings per Share is calculated by dividing the group's result for the period by the weighted average number of outstanding shares during the period. Shares issued during the period, following implementation of the allocation plan, are weighed against the number of days of their circulation.

Diluted Earnings per Share is calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of shares outstanding assuming the conversion of potentially dilutive instruments (the issuance of residual shares in the allocation plan) at the beginning of the period.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets, consisting mainly by computer software, are recognised at cost if it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the Company and the cost of the asset can be reliably measured.

After initial recognition, they are amortised on a straight-line basis over their economic-technical useful life, generally estimated at five years.

Goodwill

Goodwill existing at the date of transition to IFRS is presented at the value reported in the OIC financial statements unless amortisation is suspended from that date to the current balance sheet date.

Goodwill formed after the date of transition to IFRS is presented as described in the Business Combinations section above.

Right of use assets and lease liabilities

Right of use resulting from the signing of movable and immovable lease agreements, are recognised at the net present value of the contractual flows planned (including a possible renewal), discounted at the rate of 2% for movable contracts and for immovable contracts due by 2030 and at the rate of 3% for real estate contracts due by 2030 (by reference to the Company's average borrowing rate).

After initial recognition, they are amortised on a straight-line basis over the term of the contract (including any expected renewal).

Lease liabilities, which also arise from conclusion of real estate contracts, are initially recognised at the same initial value as the rights of use, as described above.

After initial recognition, they are reduced by the principal portion of the payments made, while the interest rate (calculated using the same rate used to discount the contractual cash flows) is charged to the income statement as financial expenses.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets, consisting of mainly by leasehold improvements (relating to the numerous leased properties), are recognised at cost if it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the Company and the cost of the asset can be reliably determined.

This also includes the work kits given to operators.

After initial recognition, these are depreciated on a straight-line basis according to their economic-technical useful life, represented by rates of 12% (furniture and fixtures), 15% (plant and machinery), 20% (equipment), 25% (other) as appropriate, and 50% (kit).

Expected credit loss

The carrying values of assets, except for inventories, financial assets covered by IFRS 9 and advance taxes, are subject to measurement at the balance sheet date to identify the existence of any indicators of impairment. If the assessment reveals the existence of such indicators, the presumed recoverable amount of the asset is calculated, in the manner indicated below.

A tangible and intangible asset is impaired if it is unable to recover the carrying amount at which it is recorded in the balance sheet through use or disposal. The objective of the impairment test provided for in IAS 36 is to ensure that non-current assets are not carried at a value higher than their recoverable value, represented by the higher of net realisable price and value in use.

Value in use is the present value of future cash flows expected to arise from the asset or cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Expected cash flows are discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market estimate of the time value of money and asset-specific risks. If the book value exceeds the recovery value, the assets, or cash-generating units to which they belong are written down to reflect their recovery value. These impairment losses are recognised in the income statement.

If the conditions that led to the impairment no longer exist, the same is restored proportionally on the assets previously impaired. Reversals of impairment losses are recognised in the income statement.

Goodwill previously written-down is never restored.

Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments are accounted for under hedge accounting rules when:

- at the beginning of the hedge there is the formal designation and documentation of the hedging report;
- coverage is assumed to be highly effective;
- effectiveness can be reliably measured and the coverage itself is highly effective during designation periods.

The derivative financial instruments existing at the balance sheet date are two interest-rate swaps, both classified as cash flow hedges as described.

The positive fair value of hedging derivatives is presented under financial fixed assets. The negative fair value of hedging derivatives is presented under non-current financial liabilities. The change in the fair value of these financial instruments is recognised directly in equity, in the OCI reserve (net of tax effects), for the effective portion, and in the income statement for any ineffective portion.

Inventories

Inventories are recorded, by homogeneous categories, at the lower of cost including ancillary and production expenses and the corresponding net realisable value or market value at the balance sheet date. Purchase cost is the actual purchase price plus ancillary costs, excluding financial charges.

The risks for any loss in value of inventories are covered by the inventory write-downs, which are deducted from the corresponding asset item. The values thus obtained not differ appreciably from the current costs at year-end.

Current Financial Assets, Credits and Other Assets

Financial assets, as required by IFRS 9 - “Financial Instruments: recognition and measurement” (as revised in July 2014), which replaces IAS 39 - “Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement”, are classified, based on the way they are managed by the Group and the related contractual cash flow characteristics, into the following categories:

- Amortised Cost: Financial assets held exclusively for the purpose of collecting contractual cash flows are classified in the Amortised Cost category. They are measured using the amortised cost method, with income recognised in the income statement using the effective interest rate method;
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (“FVOCI”): financial assets whose contractual cash flows consist solely of principal and interest payments and which are held for the purpose of collecting contractual cash flows as well as flows from the sale of the same are classified as FVOCI. They are measured at fair value. Active interest income, exchange rate gains/losses, and impairment losses (and related write-backs) of financial assets classified in the FVOCI category are recognised in the income statement; Other changes in the fair value of assets are recognised in other OCI components. When such financial assets are sold or reclassified into other categories due to a change in the business model, the cumulative gains or losses recognised in OCI are reclassified to the income statement;
- Fair value through profit or loss (“FVTPL”): the FVTPL category is residual in nature, collecting Financial assets that do not fall under the Amortised Cost and FVOCI categories, such as financial assets acquired for trading purposes or derivatives, or assets designated at FVTPL by management at the date of initial

recognition. They are measured at fair value. Gains or losses resulting from this valuation are recognised in the income statement;

- FVOCI for equity instruments: financial assets represented by equity instruments of other entities (i.e. investments in companies other than subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures), not held for trading purposes, may be classified as FVOCI. This choice can be made on an instrument-by-instrument basis and provides that changes in the fair value of these instruments are recognised in OCI and are not reversed to the profit and loss account when they are sold or impaired. Only dividends from these instruments will be recognised in the income statement. The fair value of financial assets is determined based on quoted bid prices or using financial models. The fair value of unlisted financial assets is estimated using valuation techniques adapted to the specific situation. Evaluations are regularly conducted to determine whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or group of assets may be impaired. If there is objective evidence, the impairment loss is recognised as a cost in the income statement for the period.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, bank and deposits and securities with an original maturity of less than three months.

Financial Liabilities

Loans, for interest-bearing liabilities (not including lease liabilities, separately regulated), are measured at amortised cost. The difference between this value and the redemption value is charged to the income statement over the duration of the loan.

Employee benefits

Employee Benefits, the main element of Other Non-Current liabilities, paid upon or after the termination of employment with the Company, which mainly include severance pay, are calculated separately for each plan by estimating, using actuarial techniques, the amount of future benefit that employees have accrued in the year and in previous years. The benefit so determined is discounted and is exposed net of the fair value of any related assets. The interest rate used to determine the present value of the bond was determined consistently with par. 78 of IAS 19, from the Iboxx Corporate A index with duration 10+ recognised at the valuation date. For this purpose, the yield with a duration comparable to the duration of the group of workers being assessed was chosen.

In the case of increases in plan benefits, the portion of the increase relating to the previous employment period is charged to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the period in which the related rights become vested. If the rights are acquired immediately, the increases are immediately recorded in the income statement. The expected present value of the benefits payable in the future relating to the work performed in the current period, which is conceptually like the accrued portion of the statutory employee severance indemnity, is classified in the income statement under personnel costs, while the implicit financial expenses are classified in the financial section.

Provision for risk and charges

Costs and expenses relate to costs and charges of a definite nature and of certain or probable existence, the amount or date of occurrence of which could not be determined at the end of the period. Provisions are recognised when:

- it is probable that there is a current obligation arising from a past event;
- fulfilment of the obligation is likely to be onerous;
- the amount of the bond can be reliably estimated.

Provisions are recorded at the value representing the best estimate of the amount the Company would rationally pay to settle the obligation or to transfer it to a third party at the balance sheet date.

Provisions are periodically updated to reflect changes in cost and time estimates. Revisions of provision estimates are charged to the same income statement item that previously held the provision.

The notes describe any contingent liabilities, represented by:

- possible, but not probable, obligations arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only upon the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the company's control;
- current obligations arising from past events, the amount of which cannot be reliably estimated or the fulfilment of which is likely to be onerous

Current financial liabilities, debts and other liabilities

Trade payables and other debts, the maturity of which falls within normal commercial terms, are not discounted, and are recorded at cost (identified by their nominal value), which is representative of their settlement value.

Current financial liabilities include the short-term portion of financial liabilities, including liabilities for cash advances, as well as other financial liabilities. Financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost, with charges recognised in the income statement using the effective interest rate method, except for financial liabilities acquired for trading purposes or derivatives, or those designated at FVTPL by management at the date of initial recognition, which are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Derecognition of Financial Assets and Liabilities

Financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised when:

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset are extinguished;
- the Company retains the right to receive cash flows from the asset, but has assumed a contractual obligation to pay them in full and without delay to a third party;
- the Company has transferred the right to receive cash flows from the asset and has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset or has neither transferred nor retained all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of it.

In cases where the Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from an asset and has neither transferred nor retained all risks and rewards or has not lost control over the asset, the asset is recognised in the financial statements to the extent of its continuing involvement in the asset. The residual involvement, which takes the form of a guarantee on the transferred asset, is valued at the lower of the initial book value of the asset and the maximum value of the consideration that the Company may be required to pay.

In cases where the residual involvement takes the form of an option issued and/or purchased on the transferred asset (including cash-settled or similar options), the extent of the Company's involvement corresponds to the amount of the transferred asset that the Company may repurchase; however, in the case of a put option issued on an asset measured at fair value (including cash-settled or similar options), the extent of the Company's residual involvement is limited to the lower of the fair value of the transferred asset and the option exercise price.

Financial Liabilities

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation underlying the liability is discharged, cancelled, or fulfilled.

In cases where an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender, under substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such exchange or modification is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, with any differences between the carrying amounts recognised in the income statement.

In the case of changes to financial liabilities that are defined as insubstantial, the financial liability is not derecognised and the value of the debt is recalculated while maintaining the original effective interest rate and discounting the changed cash flows, thus generating a positive or negative effect on the income statement.

Translation of Foreign Currency Transactions

The functional and presentation currency adopted by the Company is the Euro. Transactions in foreign currencies are, in the first instance, translated into euros based on the exchange rate on the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rate of the balance sheet date. Exchange differences arising from the translation are charged to the income statement. Non-monetary assets and liabilities measured at cost are translated into Euro at the exchange rate in force on the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities measured at fair value are translated into euros at the exchange rate of the date from which the fair value was determined.

Use of estimates

The preparation of the separate financial statements and the related Notes requires the making of estimates and assumptions that have an effect on the value of the assets and liabilities entered, on the information relating to assets and potential liabilities at the balance sheet date and on the amount of revenues and period costs.

Estimates are used in several areas, such as:

- determination of allowance for doubtful accounts;
- definition of the useful life of tangible and intangible fixed assets;
- valuation of employee benefits;
- recoverability of deferred tax assets;
- valuation of provisions and contingent liabilities related to civil, administrative and tax proceedings (based on complex elements and that by their nature imply the use of Directors' judgement, also taking into account the information acquired from external consultants, and concern both the determination of the degree of probability of fulfilment of the conditions that may entail a financial outlay and therefore the classification among liabilities or among contingent liabilities);
- valuation of any impairment of tangible, intangible and financial fixed assets (including investments);
- determination of discount rates for tax assets and valuation of renewal options for rights of use assets.

Actual results may differ from estimated results due to uncertainty characterizing assumptions and conditions on which estimates are based.

Estimates and assumptions are reviewed periodically by the Company based on the best knowledge of the Company's business and other factors reasonably deducible from current circumstances. The effects of each change are reflected immediately in the income statement.

IFRS Accounting Standards, Amendments and Interpretations Effective from 1 January 2024

The following IFRS accounting standards, amendments and interpretations were applied for the first time by the Group as of 1 January 2024:

- On 23 January 2020, the IASB published an amendment entitled "Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current" and on 31 October 2022 published an amendment entitled "Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements: Non-Current assets and Liabilities with Covenants". The purpose of the documents is to clarify how to classify debts and other short- or long-term liabilities. In addition, the amendments also improve the information that an entity must provide when its right to defer settlement of a liability for at least twelve months is subject to compliance with certain parameters (i.e. covenants). The adoption of these amendments had no impact on the Company's financial statements.
- On 22 September 2022, the IASB published an amendment entitled "Amendments to IFRS 16 Leases: Lease Liabilities in a sale and Leaseback". The document requires the seller-lessee to measure the lease liability arising from a sale and leaseback transaction so as not to recognise an income or loss that relates to the retained right of use. The adoption of these amendments had no impact on the Company's financial statements.
- On 25 May 2023, the IASB published an amendment entitled "Amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash flows and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures on Supplier Finance Arrangements". It requires an entity to provide additional disclosures about reverse factoring arrangements that enable users of financial statements to evaluate how financial arrangements with suppliers may affect the entity's liabilities and cash flows and to understand the effect of those arrangements on the entity's exposure to liquidity risk. The adoption of these amendments had no impact on the Company's financial statements.

IFRS ACCOUNTING STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS ENDORSED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION, NOT YET MANDATORILY APPLICABLE AND NOT SUBJECT TO EARLY ADOPTION BY THE GROUP AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2024

As of the date of this document, the competent bodies of the European Union have completed the approval process necessary for the adoption of the amendments and standards described below, but these principles are not yet mandatorily applicable and have not been subject to early adoption by the Group as of 31 December 2024:

- On 15 August 2023, the IASB published an amendment entitled "Amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates on Lack of Exchangeability". The document requires an entity to apply a consistent methodology to ascertain whether one currency can be translated into another and, when this is not possible, how to determine the exchange rate to be used and the disclosures to be made in the notes to the financial statements. The change will apply from 1 January 2025, but earlier application is permitted. The directors do not expect a significant effect on the Group's consolidated financial statements from the adoption of this amendment.

IFRS ACCOUNTING STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS NOT YET ENDORSED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION

As of the date of this document, the competent bodies of the European Union have not yet completed the endorsement process necessary for the adoption of the amendments and principles described below.

- On 30 May 2024, the IASB published "Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Investments – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7". The document clarifies a number of problematic issues that emerged from the post-implementation review of IFRS 9, including the accounting treatment of financial assets whose returns vary when ESG objectives are met (i.e. green bonds). In particular, the amendments aim to:

  - Clarify the classification of financial assets with variable returns and linked to environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) objectives and the criteria to be used for the SPPI assessment;
  - Determine that the date of settlement of liabilities through electronic payment systems is the date on which the liability is extinguished. However, an entity is permitted to adopt an accounting policy to allow a financial liability to be derecognised before the cash transfer on the settlement date under certain specific conditions.

With these amendments, the IASB also introduced additional disclosure requirements with regard to investments in equity instruments measured at FVOCI.

The amendments will apply as of the financial statements for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2026. The directors do not expect a significant effect on the Group's consolidated financial statements from the adoption of this amendment. The directors are currently assessing the possible effects of the introduction of this new amendment on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

- On 18 July 2024, the IASB published a document entitled "Annual Improvements Volume 11" on improving the clarity and internal consistency of the adopted accounting standards. The modified principles are:

  - IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards;
  - IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures and related guidance on the implementation of IFRS 7;
  - IFRS 9 Financial Instruments;
  - IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements; and
  - IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows.

The changes will apply from 1 January 2026, but earlier application is permitted. The directors do not expect a significant effect on the Group's consolidated financial statements from the adoption of these amendments.

- On 18 December 2024, the IASB published an amendment entitled "Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity - Amendment to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7". The document aims to support entities in reporting the financial effects of renewable electricity acquisitions (often structured as Power Purchase Agreements). On the basis of these contracts, the amount of electricity generated and purchased can vary depending on uncontrollable factors such as weather conditions. The IASB made targeted amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7. The amendments include:
  - a clarification regarding the application of the "own use" requirements to this type of contract;
  - the criteria for allowing such contracts to be accounted for as hedging instruments; and,

- new disclosure requirements to enable users of financial statements to understand the effect of these contracts on an entity's financial performance and cash flows.

The change will apply from 1 January 2026, but earlier application is permitted. The directors do not expect a significant effect on the Group's consolidated financial statements from the adoption of this amendment.

- On 9 April 2024, the IASB published a new standard “IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure on Financial Statements”, which will replace “IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements”. The new standard aims to improve the presentation of financial statements, with particular reference to the income statement. In particular, the new principle requires entities to:

  - classify income and expenses into three new categories (operating, investing and financing), in addition to the tax and discontinued operations categories already present in the income statement;
  - present two new sub-totals, operating profit and earnings before interest and taxes (i.e. EBIT).

- The new standard also:

  - requires more information on the performance indicators defined by management;
  - introduces new criteria for the aggregation and disaggregation of information; and
  - introduces some changes to the format of the cash flow statement, including the requirement to use the operating profit as the starting point for the presentation of the cash flow statement prepared using the indirect method and the elimination of certain classification options for some items that currently exist (such as interest paid, interest received, dividends paid and dividends received).

The new standard will enter into force on 1 January 2027, but earlier application is permitted. The directors are currently assessing the possible effects of the introduction of this new standard on the Group’s consolidated financial statements.

- On 9 May 2024, the IASB published a new standard “IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures.” The new standard introduces some simplifications with regard to the disclosure required by the IFRS Accounting Standard in the financial statements of subsidiaries that meet the following requirements:
  - it has not issued equity or debt instruments listed on a regulated market and is not in the process of issuing them;
  - it has a parent company that prepares consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS accounting standards.

The new standard will enter into force on 1 January 2027, but earlier application is permitted. The directors do not expect a significant effect on the Group's consolidated financial statements from the adoption of this amendment.

- On 30 January 2014, the IASB published IFRS 14 - Regulatory Deferral Accounts, which allows only first-time adopters of IFRSs to continue to recognise amounts related to rate-regulated activities under their previous accounting standards. Since the Company/Group is not a first-time adopter, this standard is not applicable.

COMMENTS ON THE MAIN INCOME STATEMENT ITEMS

Revenues

The breakdown of sales revenue by type of revenue is as follows:

REVENUE FROM SALES AND SERVICES	2024	2023	Difference
Revenues from contracts	122,130	106,743	(15,387)
Revenue from products and services	5,255	3,417	(1,838)
Revenue from royalties	4,155	3,585	(570)
Total revenue from sales and services	**131,539**	**113,745**	**(17,794)**

As of 31 December 2024, the item "Revenue from sales and services" mainly includes revenue from production at construction sites, which increased by 14% compared to the previous year.

The item "Revenues from Products and Services" increased by 54% compared to the previous year; the item "Revenues from Royalties" also increased by 16%.

Given the preponderance of Revenue from contracts (over 90%), segment reporting according to IFRS 8 is not useful as the quantitative thresholds identified therein are not exceeded and is therefore not provided.

Operating Costs

Costs for consumption amounted to €12,443 thousand (€9,837 thousand in 2023). This item is mainly composed of Costs for Acquisitions of consumables used in the production process.

Costs for services amounted to €30,980 thousand (€28,675 thousand as of 31 December 2023). Costs consist mainly of costs:

- for external processing mainly incurred in the amount of €2,922 thousand;
- for fuel and vehicle maintenance mainly incurred in the amount of €1,777 thousand;
- for technical – commercial, marketing and professional consulting services attributable in the amount of €11,457 thousand;
- for advertising in the amount of €4,301 thousand;
- for staff training, travel, board and lodging in the amount of €2,298 thousand.

Personnel expense amounted to €72,174 thousand (€52,344 thousand as of 31 December 2023). The increase in personnel expense is mainly due to the growth in personnel at EdiliziAcrobatica S.p.A. (+322 employees compared to 31 December 2023, including 240 rope access operators). This item includes non-recurring cost components related to the realignment and discontinuation of the previous accounting computer system for personnel costs.

Amortisation, Provisions and Write-downs

Amortisation for the period is calculated according to the indications given in the comments on the evaluation criteria.

The item is broken down as follows:

AMORTISATION	2024	2023	Difference
Amortisation of intangible fixed assets	399	339	(60)
Amortisation of rights of use	4,504	3,749	(755)
Amortisation of tangible fixed assets	2,034	2,793	759
Total Amortisation	**6,937**	**6,881**	**(56)**
Write-downs and Provisions	965	4,139	3,174
Total Write-downs and Provisions	**965**	**4,139**	**3,174**

Depreciation in the year mainly concerned:

- Trade receivables amounting to €847 thousand
- Securities in the amount of €138 thousand;

Financial Expenses

Financial expenses are broken down as follows:

FINANCIAL EXPENSES	2024	2023	Difference
Interest payable on loans and bonds	1,381	1,007	(374)
Interest on lease liabilities	550	481	(69)
Interest on employee benefit	166	140	(26)
Miscellaneous liabilities	513	414	(99)
Interest Liabilities on Third Party Financing	47	92	
Credit transfer costs	0	498	498
Write-downs of Financial assets			0
Share of profit (loss) of joint ventures	94		
Total financial expenses	**2,750**	**2,632**	**(69)**

Total financial expenses in 2024 amount to €2,750 thousand. The profit (loss) of JVs of €94 thousand relates to the valuation according to the equity method of the company Smart Living S.r.l.

Financial income of €1,289 thousand was recorded in the year related to the dividends received from the subsidiary Acrobatica Energy S.r.l.

Income taxes

Income taxes are broken down as follows:

INCOME TAXES	2024	2023	Difference
Current taxes – IRES	(495)	(2,590)	2095
Current taxes – IRAP	(1,070)	(1,193)	123
Deferred Taxes	0	742	(742)
Deferred Tax Assets	(377)	0	(377)
Taxes from previous years	(366)	(103)	(263)
Total Income taxes	**(2,308)**	**(3,144)**	**836**

The Company allocated taxes for the year on the basis of the application of current tax regulations. Current taxes refer to taxes for the period as resulting from tax declarations; taxes from previous years are comprehensive of interest and sanctions and are also related to the positive (or negative) difference between the amount due because of the settlement of a dispute or settlement and the value of the accrued fund in previous years.

Deferred and anticipated taxes include the fiscal effects arising from the change in all differences between the book values of asset items and their corresponding values for tax purposes.

Below is the IRES reconciliation statement:

ETF IRES reconciliation	2024	2023
Profit(loss) before taxes	3,589	7,169
Theoretical tax burden (%)	24%	24%
Theoretical IRES	861	1,721
Permanent differences	(855)	3,365
Temporary differences	8	255
Taxable profit	2,063	10,791
Actual IRES	495	2,590
Actual tax burden (%)	17%	36%

Below is the IRAP reconciliation statement:

ETF IRAP reconciliation	2024	2023
Profit(loss) before taxes	3,589	7,169
Not significant costs	74,809	58,407
Difference between production costs and revenues relevant for Theoretical IRAP purposes	77,719	65,579
Theoretical tax burden (%)	4.12%	4.12%
Theoretical IRAP	3,205	2,705
Permanent differences	(51,239)	-35,854
Temporary differences	(545)	-805
Difference between production costs and revenues relevant for Actual IRAP purposes	25,934	28,919
Actual IRAP	1,069	1,193
Actual tax burden (%)	1.38%	1.82%

Earnings per Share

Basic and diluted earnings per share, as presented at the bottom of the income statement, are calculated as follows:

STATEMENT OF CALCULATION OF BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE	12/31/2024	12/31/2023
Profit (loss) for the Period	1,281,106	4,025,000
Average weighted shares	8,387,700	8,296,002
Earnings per Share, Basic (amounts in Euros)	0.15	0.49
Profit (loss) for the Period	1,281,106	4,025,000
Average weighted shares	8,410,263	8,317,225
Earnings per Share, Diluted (amounts in Euros)	0.15	0.48

The effect of dilution is calculated in accordance with the comments on the valuation criteria.

COMMENTS ON THE MAIN ITEMS OF THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

Non-current assets

The breakdown of non-current assets is as follows:

NON-CURRENT ASSETS	12/31/2024	12/31/2023
Intangible assets	1,038,279	975,941
Goodwill	0	0
Rights of use assets	20,485,971	18,921,400
Tangible fixed assets	3,616,358	3,541,700
Financial fixed assets	16,326,272	13,663,639
Other non-current assets	12,135,473	6,487,071
Total non-current assets	**53,602,354**	**43,589,750**

Below are the comments on the individual items.

Intangible assets

Intangible assets consist mainly of computer programmes, including, in particular, internally developed software. Acquisitions for the period mainly relate to charges incurred in connection with the start-up of certain activities. Amortisation for the period is calculated according to the indications given in the comments on the evaluation criteria.

The table below shows the changes in intangible fixed assets.

Changes in Intangible Assets	Software	Costs related to the point start-ups	Total
Historical Cost	1,158	3,352	4,510
Amortisation Fund	(333)	(3,201)	(3,534)
Value as of 12/31/2023	**825**	**151**	**976**
Increases for the year	36	424	460
Depreciation for the year	(223)	(175)	(398)
Changes in the year	**(187)**	**249**	**62**
Historical Cost	1,194	3,776	4,970
Amortisation Fund	(556)	(3,376)	(3,932)
Value as of 12/31/2024	**638**	**400**	**1,038**

Rights of Use Assets

Changes in Rights of Use Assets are as follows:

Right of Uses	Property	Mobile	Total
Historical Cost	18,650	10,682	29,332
Amortisation Fund	(5,253)	(5,158)	(10,411)
Value as of 12/31/2023	**13,397**	**5,524**	**18,921**
Increases for the year	2,092	3,945	6,037
Depreciation for the year	(1,688)	(2,786)	(4,474)
Changes in the year	**2092**	**3,945**	**6,037**
Historical Cost	20,742	14,627	35,369
Amortisation Fund	(6,940)	(7,944)	(14,884)
Value as of 12/31/2024	**13,802**	**6,683**	**20,485**

Acquisitions for the period represent the net present value of the contractually agreed cash flows for contracts entered in 2024. Amortisation, write-downs and provisions for the period are calculated according to what is indicated in the comments on the evaluation criteria.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets mainly consist of improvements of third-party assets (relating to the numerous leased properties) and work kits provided to operators.

Acquisitions for the period mainly consisted of operator work kits (€1,263 thousand), improvements of third-party assets (€632 thousand), and electronic machines (€106 thousand). Amortisation for the period is calculated according to the indications given in the comments on the evaluation criteria.

The following table shows the changes in Tangible fixed assets.

Changes in Tangible Fixed Assets	Installations	Equipment	Furniture	Machinery	Vehicles (owned)	Improvements on third party assets	Kit	Other	Total
Historical Cost	190	276	975	658	38	2,684	4,509	224	9,554
Amortisation Fund	(133)	(39)	(642)	(301)	(24)	(1,194)	(3,543)	(136)	(6,012)
Value as of 12/31/2023	**57**	**237**	**333**	**357**	**14**	**1,490**	**966**	**88**	**3,542**
Increases for the year	0	0	98	106	9	632	1,263	0	2,108
Depreciation for the year	(28)	(54)	(77)	(122)	(8)	(514)	(1,204)	(25)	(2,031)
Changes in the year	**(28)**	**(54)**	**21**	**(16)**	**1**	**118**	**59**	**(25)**	**77**
Historical Cost	190	276	1,073	764	47	3,317	5,772	224	11,663
Amortisation Fund	(161)	(93)	(719)	(423)	(32)	(1,709)	(4,747)	(161)	(8,045)
Value as of 12/31/2024	**29**	**183**	**354**	**341**	**15**	**1,608**	**1,025**	**61**	**3,616**

Financial fixed assets

Financial fixed assets consist of Investments, Credits in subsidiaries and Credits in other companies, and the positive fair value of an interest-rate swap classified as held to hedge cash flows.

The most significant change in the value of investments in the year concerns the increase in the value of the investment in the subsidiary Edac Iberica SL, for €650 thousand as a result of the waiver of financial receivables from it in order to cover losses for the year.

The increase in credits from subsidiaries resulted from loans granted, at market rates, to companies abroad. The main ones were: €1,580 thousand to Edac France SaS and €538 thousand to Enigma Capital Investment LLC. During the year, the latter repaid a portion of the loan paid out in the previous year in the amount of €887 thousand.

Changes in Financial fixed assets are shown below:

Changes of Financial fixed assets	Investments	Credits from subsidiaries	Credits in other companies	Financial derivatives assets	Total
Value as of 12/31/2023	**7,231**	**6,387**	**0**	**46**	**13,664**
Increases for the year	710	3,114	10	0	3,834
Decreases for the year	(1)	(887)		(42)	(930)
Waivers of Credits for the Year		(650)			(650)
Write-downs for the year					
Reclassifications			408		408
Value as of 12/31/2024	**7,940**	**7,964**	**418**	**4**	**16,326**

Investments in subsidiaries are detailed below:

Subsidiaries	Carrying amount	Equity	% ownership	Pro-rata Shareholders' Equity
Ediliziacrobatica France S.a.S.	975	(4,649)	100%	(4,649)
Ediliziacrobatica Iberica SL	1,100	(129)	90%	(116)
Acrobatica Energy S.r.l.	99	2,179	99%	2,157
Ediliziacrobatica Monaco SAM	90	(247)	60%	(148)
Enigma Capital Investment LLC	5,675	579	51%	295

The Company verifies once a year the recoverability of the book value of investments, to determine whether there is any indication that these investments may have suffered an impairment loss (review of trigger events). If such an indication exists, it is necessary to estimate the recoverable amount of the asset to determine any impairment loss. The recoverable value is the higher of the current value less costs to sell and its value in use determined as the present value of estimated future cash flows. An impairment loss is recognised if the recoverable amount is less than the carrying amount.

The above analysis showed that the carrying value of the investments in Edac France S.a.S., Edac Iberica S.S. and Enigma Investments LLC was higher than the pro-rata net equity and therefore the need to determine the recoverable value emerged. The Company determined these values using the Discounted Cash Flow model methodology based on the 2025-2028 business plan. Considering the results of the impairment test performed, the recoverability of the carrying value of investments was confirmed. This recoverability is based on the ability to promptly execute the plan to restore the French and Spanish subsidiaries to profitability.

Other non-current assets

Other non-current Assets mainly consist of long-term tax assets in the amount of €11,673 thousand, the receivable from CINE 1 in the amount of €385 thousand (reclassified in this item as shown in the table above) and security deposits in the amount of €495 thousand, relating to rental contracts for points used by the Company to conduct its business in Italy.

Tax assets, accrued against the application of the discount on invoices as provided by tax regulations, which the Company intends to offset in future years, have been reclassified within this item. It should be noted that the amount of €11,673 thousand is discounted at market rates.

Current assets

The breakdown of Current assets is as follows:

CURRENT ASSETS	12/31/2024	12/31/2023
Inventories	1,141,758	950,587
Trade receivables	43,958,378	37,717,509
Tax assets	14,109,659	23,936,346
Other Current assets	4,271,512	3,042,659
Cash and cash equivalents	21,799,249	6,940,326
Other current financial assets measured at fair value	906,336	2,882,102
Total Current assets	**86,186,891**	**75,469,528**

Below are the comments on the individual items.

Inventories

Inventories consist mainly of building materials, which contribute to the production of services provided by the Company.

Trade receivables

Trade receivables, which amount to €43,958 thousand, of which €24,462 not yet past due, mainly consist of receivables from customers for invoices issued, invoices to be issued and work in progress for commercial transactions conducted at market conditions. They are presented net of an allowance for doubtful accounts for a total of €2,331 thousand, the adjustment of which resulted in depreciation in the Income Statement of €634 thousand. The increase in trade receivables is attributable to the increase in sales volumes. Considering the amount, the Company's management is supplementing normal credit monitoring activities with targeted credit recovery actions both through a specialised third-party company (Cerved) and through the creation of a specific internal department operating in the various regions and dedicated to this specific activity.

Tax assets

Tax Assets mainly consist of credits for work performed with discounts on invoices, according to the rules on assignment to non-controlling interests (so-called tax bonuses) which will be partly transferred and partly offset in 2025.

The decrease compared to the previous year is mainly attributable to the net effect of a significant reduction in the Company's tax bonus receivables, of which €12,874 thousand was recognised under "Other non-current assets".

Other Current assets

Other current assets consist mainly of credits to social security institutions in the amount of €1,542 thousand (mainly related to weather events).

Cash and cash equivalents

For details on the trend in Cash and Cash Equivalents, see the Statement of Cash flows, which shows that these increased by €14,858 thousand, consisting of:

- positive cash flows from operating activities in the amount of €15,740 thousand;
- negative cash flows from investing activities in the amount of €4,814 thousand;
- positive cash flows from financing activities in the amount of €3,993 thousand, mainly due to new loans and disinvestment of securities and policies, net of related repayments, and the payment of dividends.

Other current financial assets measured at fair value

Other Current financial assets measured at Fair Value consist mainly of investments in capitalisation products:

- tradeable securities in the amount of €546 thousand;
- other minor investments amounting to €595 thousand.

During the period, the adjustment of these positions to their respective fair values, as detailed above, resulted in the recognition of a provision for Depreciation totalling €235 thousand.

The decrease compared to the previous year is mainly due to the disinvestment of certain policies for use in current operations, which led to the recognition of a capital gains in the amount of €41,000.

Non-current liabilities

Non-Current Liabilities are broken down as follows:

NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	12/31/2024	12/31/2023
Non-current financial liabilities	17,774,381	15,395,393
Non-current lease liabilities	16,611,432	15,776,797
Employee benefits	6,512,828	4,925,078
Other non-current liabilities	255,593	11,067
Total Non-Current Liabilities	**41,154,234**	**36,108,335**

Below are the comments on the individual items.

Non-current financial liabilities

Changes in Non-current financial liabilities are as follows:

NON-CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	Initial	Increases	Payments	Final
Debts to banks – Parent Company – Financing	10,329	10,000	(5,665)	14,664
Bond loan	5,066		(1,956)	3,110
Total Non-Current Financial Liabilities	**15,395**	**10,000**	**(7,621)**	**17,774**

Debts to banks held by the Company relate to Financing Agreements with leading banks. It should be noted that new loans totalling €10,000 thousand were taken out during the financial year, of which the portion due after one year is presented in the table. These are:

- a loan of €2,000 thousand taken out in January 2024 (first repayment in January 2024), repayable by June 2029, of which a balance of €1,714 thousand remains, of which €381 thousand classified under Current financial liabilities;
- a loan of €8,000 thousand taken out in December 2024 (first repayment of capital in March 2025), with a rate equal to the three-month EURIBOR plus 1.20%, repayable by June 2032, of which a balance of €5,000 thousand remains, classified as non-current for €3,968 thousand and as current for the remaining €1,032 thousand;

It should be noted that the covenants set forth in the loan agreements and the Company's bond loan agreement were fulfilled as of 31 December 2024.

In particular, it should be noted that at the end of the 2024 financial year, the Company revised the financial parameters of the bond loan and loan agreements in order to align the calculation method with the current criteria used by the Company to prepare its separate and consolidated financial statements, i.e., the IAS/IFRS issued by the IASB and endorsed by the European Union.

Non-current lease liabilities

Non-current lease liabilities consist mainly of the value of real estate contracts held by EdiliziAcrobatica S.p.A. detailed as follows:

LEASE LIABILITIES	12/31/2024	12/31/2023
Real Estate	12,759	12,380
Movable	3,853	3,397
Total Non-Current Lease liabilities	**16,612**	**15,777**

The increases for the period represent the non-current portion of the net present value of contractually agreed cash flows for contracts entered into in 2023. Payments for the period represent the capital reimbursed during the financial year (calculated in accordance with the comments on the valuation criteria).

Employee benefits

Employee benefits amounted to €6,513 thousand, determined based on a defined benefit plan for IFRS purposes. The increases represent the cost for the period, calculated using an actuarial technique and broken down into Service Cost of €2,370 thousand (presented under personnel costs) and Interest Cost of €166 thousand (presented under financial expenses). Payments represent disbursements made during the year.

In this regard, the main actuarial assumptions used in the calculation of employee benefits, with explicit reference to the Company's direct experience or to best practices, were as follows:

ACTUARIAL ASSUMPTIONS	12/31/2024	12/31/2023
Annual discount rate	3.18%	3.17%
Annual inflation rate	2.00%	2.00%
Annual rate of TFR Increases	3.00%	3.00%
Annual rate of salary increases	1.00%	1.00%
Frequency of advances	3.50%	3.50%
Turnover frequency	10.00%	10.00%

Also with regard to employee benefits, the sensitivity analysis with respect to actuarial assumptions is as follows:

SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS	TFR	Effect
Turnover + 1.00%	6,471	41
Turnover – 1.00%	6,451	61
Inflation + 0.25%	6,526	(14)
Inflation – 0.25%	6,398	114
Discount + 0.25%	6,386	126
Discount – 0.25%	6,539	(27)

Current Liabilities

Current liabilities are broken down as follows:

CURRENT LIABILITIES	12/31/2024	12/31/2023
Current financial liabilities	18,438,450	13,287,372
Current lease liabilities	4,538,357	3,656,151
Trade payables	13,310,596	12,683,072
Advances from customers	9,957,859	9,784,256
Tax liabilities	10,387,675	5,889,491
Other Current liabilities	11,238,278	7,066,430
Total CURRENT LIABILITIES	**67,871,216**	**52,366,772**

Below are the comments on the individual items.

Current financial liabilities

Changes in Current financial liabilities are as follows:

CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES	12/31/2023	Increases	Payments	12/31/2024
Bond loan	2,952		(996)	1,956
Debts to banks – Parent Company – Financing	9,964	9,984	(5,690)	14,258
Debts to the Parent Company	368	2,333	(477)	2,224
Total Current Financial Liabilities	**13,284**	**12,317**	**(7,163)**	**18,438**

The bond loan relate to financing contracts with leading banks. In particular, new short-term loans were taken out during the year for a total of €9,984 thousand. These loans relate to the renewal of advance accounts and two short-term loans:

- a loan of €3,000 thousand taken out in July 2024 (first repayment of capital in August 2025), repayable by August 2025, of which a balance of €1,864 thousand remains;
- a loan of €2,000 thousand taken out in October 2024 (first repayment of capital in January 2025), repayable by October 2025;

The bond loan, issued in 2020 for a total of €10,000 thousand, sees the reclassification of the instalment due as short-term.

Lastly, the item "Current financial liabilities" includes a financial payable to the parent company in the amount of €2,224 thousand, which increased compared to the previous year due to a loan from the parent company, at market rates, p.

Current lease liabilities

Current lease liabilities consist mainly of the value of movable contracts, detailed as follows:

LEASE LIABILITIES	12/31/2024	12/31/2023
Property	1,633	1,479
Mobile	2,906	2,177
Total	**4,539**	**3,656**

The increases for the period represent the current portion of the net present value of the contractually agreed cash flows for contracts entered into in 2024. Payments for the period represent the capital reimbursed during the financial year (calculated in accordance with the comments on the valuation criteria).

Trade payables

Trade payables mainly consist of Accounts payable for invoices received and invoices to be received, for commercial transactions conducted at market conditions. The increase is closely linked to the rise in operating costs.

Advances from customers

Advances from customers consist mainly of advances received from customers relating to work not yet performed.

Tax liabilities

Tax liabilities consist mainly of VAT, IRPEF withholdings and other taxes. The tax liabilities outstanding as of 31 December 2024 were settled in January 2025.

Other current liabilities

Other current liabilities consist mainly of social security and/or employee payable. For the sake of completeness, it should be noted that, to a lesser extent, they include payables to related parties, of which €226 thousand to directors. Liabilities related to social security outstanding as of 31 December 2024 were settled in January 2025.

Contingent liabilities and litigation

With regard to the Company's contingent liabilities, the following should be noted:

At the end of an audit initiated on 13 December 2023 and closed with the Formal Notice of Findings of 11 October 2024 ("PVC"), the Guardia di Finanza of Genoa formulated a number of findings, concerning direct and indirect taxes, with reference to the periods from 2019 to 2022, arriving at a preliminary request of approximately €500 thousand. At present, the Company is not, however, in receipt of any tax claims from the Italian Internal Revenue Service. The Directors of the Company believe that the formulations set forth in the PVC are completely unfounded and intend to defend the Company's interests in every forum. To this end, a team of experienced lawyers and tax experts was assembled to conduct certain assessments and investigations into the issues raised in the PVC. Based on the current circumstances and the preliminary analyses performed, the Directors, with the support of the experts involved, have assessed the risk of possible loss, and for this reason, no provisions for risks have been set aside in the balance sheet as of 31 December 2024.

Equity

Details of the items making up equity are as follows:

EQUITY	12/31/2024	12/31/2023
Share capital	842,289	831,723
Statutory reserves	11,418,640	11,161,565
FTA Reserve	(4,466,347)	(4,466,347)
OCI Reserve	150,879	192,051
Retained earnings	21,537,229	18,840,012
Net Profit (loss) for the Period	1,281,106	4,025,168
Total Equity	**30,763,795**	**30,584,171**

Changes in Equity are shown in the financial statements.

Dividends of €1,220 thousand were distributed during the year. The increase for allocated shares includes the period's portion of the fair value of the shares allocated under the existing allocation plan, calculated as indicated in the commentary on the valuation criteria (section "Share-based Payments"), where the characteristics of the allocation plan are also described. The increases for Profit (loss) for the year and Other comprehensive income statement items derive directly from the Income Statement and the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, respectively.

Share Capital amounted to €842,289, represented by 8,422,890 ordinary shares with a nominal value of Euro 10 cents. Compared to the previous year, it increased by €8,154 for shares allocated (see below).

Statutory reserves are detailed as follows:

Statutory reserves	12/31/2024	12/31/2023
Share Premium reserve	7,423	7,207
Shares Allocated	4,150	4,150
Legal	166	165
Extraordinary	125	85
Translation	0	0
Merger Surplus	4	4
Treasury shares	(450)	(450)
Total Statutory Reserves	**11,418**	**11,161**

The FTA reserve includes the total of all cumulative differences between the values according to National Accounting Standards (financial statements prior to FTA) and those according to International Accounting Standards (financial statements after FTA).

The OCI reserve includes the accumulated balance of the Other comprehensive income.

The following table lists the items of assets and indicates for each the possible destination as well as any tax restrictions:

Equity	Amount	Possible uses	Share available and distributable	Tax suspended portion
Share Capital	842	-	-	842
Share premium	7,423	A-B-C	7,423	-
Legal Reserve	166	B	-	-
Extraordinary	125	A-B-C	125	-
Merger Surplus	4	A-B-C	4	-
Treasury Shares	(450)	-	-	-
Shares Allocated	4,150	A-B-C	4,150	-
FTA Reserve	(4,466)	A-B-C	(4,466)	-
OCI Reserve	151	-	-	-
Retained Earnings	21,537	A-B-C	21,537	-
Net Profit (loss) for the year	1,281	-	-	-

Key: A (share capital increase), B (to cover losses), C (for distribution to shareholders).

More information

Guarantees and Other Commitments

As of 31 December 2023, the company had the following guarantees in places:

(Euro thousand)	Year 2024
Guarantees given by banking institutions in favour of third parties	61
Guarantees given by the company to financial institutions in favour of third parties	4,500

Related Party Transactions

The figures for receivables, payables, costs and revenues from and to related parties (understood as the subsidiaries included in the consolidation scope) are shown in the Directors' Report.

The table is reproduced:

DENOMINATION	Financial Receivables	Trade Receivables	Financial Payables	Trade Payables	Revenues	Costs
Ediliziacrobatica France S.a.s.	5,020	2,623	0	(177)	0	(1,149)
Acrobatica Energy S.r.l.	0	636	0	0	14	(26)
Ediliziacrobatica Iberica S.L.	24	327	0	0	12	(50)
Ediliziacrobatica Monaco S.A.M.	240	352	0	0	0	(182)
Enigma Capital Investments LLC	2,629	35	0	0	0	(2)
Smart Living S.r.l.	51	28	0	0	0	0
ARIM Holding S.a.r.l.	0	216	(2,224)	(1,928)	0	(1,226)
Arimmobilier S.r.l.	0	215	0	0	0	0
EDAC Italia S.r.l.	0	204	0	0	0	0
Directors	0	0	0	(141)	0	(557)
Total	**7,964**	**4,636**	**(2,224)**	**(2,246)**	**26**	**(3,192)**

Derivative financial instruments

The derivative contracts in place at the financial statements date, as described in the respective sections of these Notes, are as follows:

DERIVATIVE	FV 12.23	FV 12.24	DTA/DTL	Notional
Interest Rate Swap BPM - 2022	37	4	(4)	452
Interest Rate Swap Deutsche Bank - 2022	9	(5)	2	379
Total Income taxes	**46**	**(1)**	**(2)**	**831**

In measuring the fair value of an asset or liability, the Company uses observable market data to the extent possible. Fair values are separated into various hierarchical levels based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques, as illustrated below.

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) on active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2: inputs data other than quoted prices at Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (prices) or indirectly (derived from prices)
- Level 3: input data related to the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data

If the input data used to measure the fair value of an asset or liability falls within different levels of the fair value hierarchy, the entire valuation is placed in the same level of the hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire valuation. The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy from the date of the event or change in circumstances.

The classification of financial instruments is shown below:

Financial Instruments	Fair Value Hedging Instruments	Financial Assets measured at Fair Value	Other Financial Liabilities	Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Derivative Financial instruments	4,219			4,219		4,219		4,219
Other current financial assets measured at fair value		906,336		906,336		906,336		906,336
Total Assets	**4,219**	**906,336**	**0**	**910,555**	**0**	**910,555**	**0**	**910,555**
Derivative Financial instruments								
Bond Loans			(5,066,255)	(5,066,255)	(5,066,255)			(5,066,255)
Total Liabilities	**0**	**0**	**(5,066,255)**	**(5,066,255)**	**(5,066,255)**	**0**	**0**	**(5,066,255)**

Fees for Directors, Statutory Auditors and Auditors

Fees were paid during the financial year:

- to directors in the amount of €557 thousand;
- to the Board of Statutory Auditors in the amount of €35 thousand;
- to the auditing company in the amount of €43 thousand for the performance of auditing activities and €28.5 thousand for the performance of Agreed Upon Procedures.

Information ex art. 1, paragraph 124, of the law of 4th August 2017 n. 124

Law n. 124/2017 provides the obligation to provide information on grants, contributions, paid assignments and economic benefits of any kind received from Italian public administrations.

In this regard, during 2024 EdiliziAcrobatica S.p.A. received no form of subsidy, contribution, paid assignment or other economic advantage from Italian public administrations.

It should be noted that revenues:

- generated by services provided to entities belonging to public administrations within the framework of the company's characteristic activity and governed by contracts with corresponding benefits, and
- the tax concessions available to all undertakings fulfilling certain conditions on the basis of predetermined general criteria, which are also the subject of specific declarations (see document CNDCEC March 2019)

are not considered to be relevant for the purposes of the information obligations provided for by law no. 124/2017

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF STATUTORY AUDITORS PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 153 OF LEGISLATIVE DECREE NO. 58/1998 AND ARTICLE 2429 PARAGRAPH 3 OF THE ITALIAN CIVIL CODE TO THE SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING OF EDILIZIACROBATICA S.P.A. OF 29 APRIL 2025 (POSSIBLE SECOND CALL, 30 APRIL 2025)

To the Shareholders' Meeting of EdiliziAcrobatica S.p.A.

Foreword: legislative, regulatory and deontological sources

Dear Shareholders,

the current Board of Statutory Auditors was appointed at the Shareholders' Meeting of EdiliziAcrobatica S.p.A. (hereinafter, also the "Company") on 26 April 2023 and its term of office ends with the Shareholders' Meeting to approve the financial statements at 31 December 2025.

Pursuant to the Consolidated Finance Act and Legislative Decree No. 39/2010, the engagement for the legal audit activity was assigned to Deloitte & Touche S.p.A. by the Shareholders' Meeting for the period 2024-2026.

Pursuant to Article 153, paragraph 1, of Legislative Decree no. 58 of 24 February 1998 (hereinafter "T.U.F."), the Board of Statutory Auditors hereby informs that, during the financial year ended 31 December 2024, it carried out the supervisory and control activities provided for by the regulations in force, with particular regard to the provisions of the Italian Civil Code, Legislative Decree no. 58/1998, Legislative Decree no. 39 of 27 January 2010 and Legislative Decree no. 254 of 2016, also taking into account the indications contained in CONSOB communications concerning corporate controls and the activities of the Board of Statutory Auditors, the indications contained in the Corporate Governance Code of listed companies, as well as the Rules of Conduct of the Board of Statutory Auditors of listed companies recommended by the National Council of Chartered Accountants and Accounting Experts.

This Report is made to the Shareholders of the Company in view of the Shareholders' Meeting convened, in first call, on 29 April 2025 and, if necessary, in second call, on 30 April 2025 for the purpose of approving the Financial Statements at 31 December 2024.

That being said, the activities performed by the Board of Statutory Auditors during 2024 and up to the date of today's report are set forth below, also with reference to the requirements of CONSOB Communication No. DEM/1025564 of 6 April 2001 and subsequent amendments.

Supervision of compliance with the law and the articles of association

During the financial year ended 31 December 2024, the Board of Statutory Auditors monitored compliance with the law and the Articles of Association in force, as well as compliance with the principles of proper administration.

To this end, the Board of Statutory Auditors made use of the information flows put in place by the Company, which are deemed suitable to ensure that the Statutory Auditors can verify the compliance of the organisational structure, internal procedures, corporate acts and resolutions of the corporate bodies with the applicable laws, statutory provisions and regulations.

In carrying out its audits, the Board of Auditors held a total of 8 meetings in 2024 and received information from the heads of the various corporate functions.

Furthermore, the Board of Auditors:

- attended the Shareholders' only ordinary and extraordinary general meeting;
- attended Board meetings (a total of 16 during 2024);
- attended the Bondholders' only meeting.

Supervisory activities on compliance with the principles of sound administration

The Board of Statutory Auditors reports that, also through its participation in Board of Directors' meetings, it obtained from the directors, in compliance with the periodicity required by law, the due information on the activities carried out and on the most significant economic, equity and financial transactions undertaken by the Company and the Group. On the basis of the information thus obtained by the Board of Statutory Auditors, the resolutions passed and the transactions consequently implemented comply with the law and the Articles of Association and do not show any potential conflicts of interest with the Company, are not manifestly imprudent, risky, atypical or unusual, nor do they conflict with the decisions taken by the Shareholders' Meeting or such as to compromise the integrity of the Company's assets or conflict with the Company's interests.

The Board of Statutory Auditors believes that the principles of sound administration have been respected and, on the basis of the information acquired, considers that the management choices are inspired by the principle of correct information and reasonableness.

The Board of Statutory Auditors brings the relevant events of the financial year to the attention of the Shareholders:

- the Financial Statements, brought for your approval, have been drawn up in compliance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”), issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) and approved by the European Union and effective at the balance sheet date;
- during 2024, the company consolidated its international investments with restructuring operations aimed at improving efficiency and control.

On 3 April 2024, the Board of Directors of EdiliziAcrobatica, following the resignation of the Chairperson of the Board of Directors Simonetta Simoni due to having reach the age limit, whom this Board thanks, appointed by co-optation as new Chairperson Dr. Riccardo Banfo, former Group CFO, and subsequently confirmed in the position by the Shareholders’ Meeting of 29 April 2024.

On 25 September 2024, the company approved the Sustainability Report for 2023. The ESG rating awarded by Sustainalytics dropped 7.3 points, remaining in the “Low” risk class.

With the consent of the Board, the company recognised costs incurred in connection with the launch of certain start-up activities and software as intangible assets.

Details of all significant economic, financial and balance sheet transactions are given in the Directors' Report in the section "Significant Events during the Year".

Supervisory activities on the adequacy of the organisational set-up

In the course of its audits, the Board of Statutory Auditors monitored the adequacy of the organisational structure in terms of structure, procedures, competences and responsibilities - to the size of the Company and the nature and pursuit of its corporate purpose. In this regard, the Board of Statutory Auditors believes that, to the extent of its competence, this organisational structure is, on the whole, adequate.

The Board of Statutory Auditors recalls that the Board of Directors is responsible for establishing the organisational structure of the company, defining the corporate structure of the group, and verifying the existence of the internal controls necessary to monitor the performance of the company and the group. The Directors' Report, to which reference is made, explains these aspects in detail.

The Board of Statutory Auditors reports that it has supervised the organisational and procedural activities implemented pursuant to Legislative Decree No. 231/2001, verifying the updating of the 231 Model and maintaining a periodic exchange of information with the Supervisory Board (also holding joint meetings). The Board of Statutory Auditors also examined the half-yearly report and the annual report of the Supervisory Board for 2024, on which it has no observations to make.

The Statutory Auditors carried out their own checks on the process of preparing the half-yearly financial report and the annual financial statements and assessed, through their periodic meetings with the auditors, the adequacy of the accounting principles and their uniformity for the purposes of the half-yearly financial report and the annual financial statements.

The Board of Statutory Auditors also reports that, in compliance with Law 179/2017 bearing "Provisions for the protection of the authors of reports of offences or irregularities of which they have become aware in the context of a public or private employment relationship" (so-called "Whistleblowing Law"), the Company has implemented a suitable global and integrated a

Whistleblowing system at group level, with the aim of ascertaining and promptly managing any unlawful conduct and/or violations concerning suspicious conduct that does not comply with the provisions of the Company's Code of Ethics. The Board of Statutory Auditors met with the person responsible for activities related to the Data Protection Regulation (EU) 2016/679 (GDPR) and reviewed the related periodic reports.

Supervisory activities concerning the adequacy of the administrative accounting system and the statutory audit activities

The Board of Statutory Auditors monitored the Company's administrative and accounting system and its reliability in correctly representing management events, by obtaining information from the Manager in charge and from the Managers of the competent functions, by examining the documentation prepared by the Company and by analysing the work carried out by the auditing firm.

In particular, the Board of Statutory Auditors notes that the Manager in Charge of Preparation of the Financial Statements has issued the certification that the financial statements provide a true and fair view of the financial position, results of operations and cash flows of the Company and the investees included in the scope of consolidation. On the basis of the information obtained, the declarations made by the Manager in charge are complete.

The Board of Statutory Auditors, in consideration of the supervisory activities carried out, and taking into account the assessments of the adequacy, effectiveness and actual functioning of the organisational, administrative and accounting structure formulated by the Board of Directors, considers, to the extent of its competence, that this system is, as a whole, adequate and reliable in representing management events.

During the financial year ended 31 December 2024, the Board of Statutory Auditors met regularly with the auditing firm, Deloitte & Touche S.p.A., for the purpose of exchanging relevant data and information pursuant to Article 150, paragraph 3, of the Consolidated Law on Finance.

At these meetings, the auditors did not communicate any facts or anomalies of such significance that they should be reported in this report.

Supervision of the auditing activities pursuant to Article 19 of Legislative Decree No. 39 of 27 January 2010 was conducted by the Board of Statutory Auditors in the context of the aforementioned meetings with the appointed auditing firm, which illustrated the quarterly audits performed and their results, the auditing strategy, as well as the key issues encountered in the performance of its activities. These meetings did not reveal any critical issues affecting the Company's individual financial statements or the consolidated financial statements.

The Board of Statutory Auditors also assessed the work plan prepared by Deloitte & Touche S.p.A., finding it appropriate to the characteristics and size of the Group, and monitored the effectiveness of the statutory audit process, noting that it was carried out in accordance with the audit plan and according to International Standards.

The reports of Deloitte & Touche S.p.A. on the statutory and consolidated financial statements were issued, pursuant to Article 14 of Legislative Decree No. 39 of 27 January 2010 and Article 10 of Regulation (EU) No. 537 of 16 April 2014, on 14 April 2025.

With regard to opinions and attestations, the auditing company has:

- issued an opinion to the effect that the statutory and consolidated financial statements of EdiliziAcrobatica give a true and fair view of the financial position of EdiliziAcrobatica and the Group as at 31 December 2024, of the results of operations and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union, as well as with the measures issued in implementation of Article 9 of Legislative Decree No. 38/2005;

- issued an opinion of consistency showing that the management reports accompanying the annual financial statements and the consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 and certain specific information, the responsibility for which lies with the Company's Directors, have been prepared in accordance with the law;

- declared, with regard to any significant errors in the management reports, based on the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment gained during the audit, that they have nothing to report.

The audit report expresses an opinion on the appropriateness of the Directors' use of the going concern assumption, based on the evidence obtained up to the date of the report.

The Board of Statutory Auditors received evidence from the Company of the following additional fees paid to companies or professional firms connected to the international network of *Deloitte & Touche S.p.A*:

Service	Fee
Statutory audit of annual accounts	€43,000
Agreed upon procedures	€28,500

Taking into account the declaration of independence issued by *Deloitte & Touche S.p.A.*, the fact that the value of the non-audit assignments is immaterial, and the fact that no assignments have been given to companies belonging to its network by the Company and its Group companies, we believe that there are no critical aspects with regard to the independence of Deloitte & S.p.A.

The statutory auditor also declared that no non-audit services prohibited under Article 5(1) of Regulation (EU) 537/2014 were provided.

Supervisory activities on the consolidated non-financial statement and diversity information

Legislative Decree No. 254/2016 implementing the EU Directive on so-called "non-financial and diversity information" requires large public interest entities to report specific non-financial information starting with financial statements for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2017. The company is not one of the obliged entities, however it has adopted an ESG sustainability report to provide information covering environmental, social, employee-related issues, respect for human rights, anti-corruption, diversity of board members and other aspects related to sustainability and climate change.

The Board of Statutory Auditors also notes that the responsibility for ensuring that the report is prepared and published in accordance with the law lies with the directors.

In order to verify compliance, the Board met with the Sustainability Manager and external consultants who, under the latter's responsibility, are part of the working group participating in the process of preparing the consolidated non-financial statement, acquiring information on the materiality analysis carried out by the Company to define the areas of non-financial disclosure relevant to the EdiliziAcrobatica Group, the involvement of subsidiaries, the procedures and operational tools adopted for the collection of data/information and their subsequent analysis, control and consolidation.

The Board of Statutory Auditors informs that the Board of Directors has appointed the auditing firm Deloitte & Touche S.p.A. as from 12 February 2024 for the analysis of the information and data collection processes for possible sustainability reporting already present within the Group, factual gap analysis on reporting methodologies and approaches between what emerged from the analysis and the requirements of the GRI standards, benchmark analysis.

Supervision of related party transactions

The Board of Statutory Auditors did not find the existence of any atypical and/or unusual transactions with Group companies, third parties or related parties, finding confirmation of this in the indications of the Board of Directors and the independent auditors.

The Directors' Report on Operations contains adequate information on intra-group and related party transactions, all of which are congruent, in the Company's interest and settled at market conditions. The economic impact of transactions with related parties is reported in the notes to the "Related Party Transactions" section of the Company's financial statements; their impact on cash flow is reported directly in the Cash Flow Statement.

With reference to these transactions, the Board of Auditors considers the information provided by the Directors in their Report on Operations and in the Notes to the Financial Statements to be adequate

Omissions and reprehensible facts noted

No complaints pursuant to Article 2408 of the Civil Code, no complaints pursuant to Article 2409 of the Civil Code and no complaints of any kind from third parties were received during the 2024 financial year.

No action was required to correct omissions by the Board of Directors under Art. 2406 of the Civil Code;

We have not made any reports to the board of directors pursuant to art. 15 of Italian Legislative Decree no. 118/2021 or pursuant to art. 25-octies of Italian Legislative Decree no. 14 of 12 January 2019.

We have received one reports from a public creditor pursuant to and for the purposes of art. 25-novies of Italian Legislative Decree no. 14 of 12 January 2019, or pursuant to and for the purposes of art. 30-sexies of Italian Decree-Law no. 152 of 6 November 2021, converted by Italian Law no. 233 of 29 December 2021, as amended. We followed up on this report by sending a request for clarification and action by email to the administrative body. The administrative body verified the origin of the report, which was due to a bureaucratic error, and acted promptly by providing the Board with the necessary information and removing the reasons for the report.

We also monitored compliance with the obligations arising from the existence of the bond.

The results of the supervisory activity did not identify any omissions or reprehensible facts.

Opinions rendered

During the financial year ended 31 December 2024 and up to the date of preparation of this Report, the Board of Statutory Auditors issued the following favourable opinions:

- on the appointment by co-optation of the Chairperson Riccardo Banfo, pursuant to Article 2386 of the Civil Code;
- on the allocation of remuneration to directors holding special offices, pursuant to Article 2389 paragraph 3 of the Civil Code:
- on the alignment to the regulatory changes regarding the term of engagement of the auditing

firm.

Self-evaluation

The Board of Statutory Auditors carried out a self-assessment of the independence of its members, as a result of which it confirmed the existence of the requirements required by law; it is hereby acknowledged that no Statutory Auditor had any interest, on his own behalf or on behalf of third parties, in any transaction of the Company during the 2024 financial year.

The Board of Statutory Auditors also carried out, with reference to the financial year 2024, the self-assessment process on the composition and functioning of the Board of Statutory Auditors, the outcome of which was reported to the Board of Directors.

The members of the Board of Statutory Auditors complied with the accumulation of offices provided for in Article 144-terdecies of the Regulation on Issuers.

The Board of Statutory Auditors also verified the correct application of the assessment criteria and procedures adopted by the Board of Directors to assess the independence of its members in accordance with the criteria set forth by law and the Corporate Governance Code.

The Report on Corporate Governance and Ownership Structure for 2023 gives an account of the conclusions reached by the Directors regarding the confirmation of the adequacy and effectiveness of the organisational, administrative and accounting structure of the Company and its main subsidiaries.

Consolidated financial statements

While the report of the Board of Statutory Auditors on the consolidated financial statements is not required (see article 41 of Italian Legislative Decree 127/1991), it is considered appropriate to apply the rule of conduct 3.8 Supervision with regard to the consolidated financial statements and the Directors' Report (the board of statutory auditors monitors compliance with the procedural rules related to the preparation and publication of the consolidated financial statements), and therefore it should be noted that it has verified the general layout used for the consolidated financial statements and the related Directors' Report (which was prepared separately for the consolidated financial statements, without making use of the possibility pursuant to article 40, paragraph 2/bis of Italian Legislative Decree 127/91 to prepare a single document for both the individual and consolidated financial statements) and compliance with the laws concerning their preparation.

Proposals concerning the annual financial statements and their approval and matters within the competence of the Board of Statutory Auditors

The Board of Statutory Auditors examined the draft financial statements at 31 December 2024 and reviewed the consolidated financial statements at the same date.

The Directors consider that there are no issues regarding the Company's and the Group's ability to meet its obligations in the foreseeable future and, in particular, in the next twelve months. On this basis, as well as on the capital structure the Company enjoys, the Directors have assessed that, despite the difficult economic and financial context, there are no significant uncertainties regarding the going concern assumption.

The Board of Statutory Auditors verified compliance with the legal provisions concerning the preparation of the Directors' Report and, also in this regard, there are no observations to report.

The financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024, prepared by the Directors in accordance with the law and duly submitted by them to the Board of Auditors (together with the Directors' Report and the Notes to the Financial Statements), show a profit for the year of €1,281 thousand.

The Board of Statutory Auditors, considering also the results of the activities performed by the independent auditors, for the aspects within its competence, finds no reasons to prevent the approval of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024, as drafted and approved by the Board of Directors at its meeting of 26 March 2025, nor the proposal for the allocation of the Net profit for the year as formulated by the Board of Directors.

Genoa, 14 April 2025

The Board of Statutory Auditors

Fabio Coacci

Giorgio Frediani

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 14 OF LEGISLATIVE DECREE No. 39 OF JANUARY 27, 2010

To the Shareholders of
EdiliziAcrobatica S.p.A.

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of EdiliziAcrobatica S.p.A. (the "Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2024, income statement, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flows for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2024, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and adopted by the European Union.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA Italia). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements applicable under Italian law to the audit of the financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of the Directors and the Board of Statutory Auditors for the Financial Statements

The Directors are responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and adopted by the European Union, and, within the terms established by law, for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they have identified the existence of the conditions for the liquidation of the Company or the termination of the business or have no realistic alternatives to such choices.

The Board of Statutory Auditors is responsible for overseeing, within the terms established by law, the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA Italia) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA Italia), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit 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 Company's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Directors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance, identified at an appropriate level as required by ISA Italia, regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Deloitte.

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

Opinions and statement pursuant to art. 14, paragraph 2, sub-paragraphs e), e-bis) and e-ter) of Legislative Decree 39/10

The Directors of EdiliziAcrobatica S.p.A. are responsible for the preparation of the report on operations of EdiliziAcrobatica S.p.A. as at December 31, 2024, including its consistency with the related financial statements and its compliance with the law.

We have carried out the procedures set forth in the Auditing Standard (SA Italia) n. 720B in order to:

- express an opinion on the consistency of the report on operations with the financial statements
- express an opinion on the compliance with the law of the report on operations
- make a statement about any material misstatement in the report on operations.

In our opinion, the report on operations is consistent with the financial statements of EdiliziAcrobatica S.p.A. as at December 31, 2024.

In addition, in our opinion, the report on operations is prepared in accordance with the law.

With reference to the statement referred to in art. 14, paragraph 2, sub paragraph e-ter), of Legislative Decree 39/10, made on the basis of the knowledge and understanding of the entity and of the related context acquired during the audit, we have nothing to report.

DELOITTE & TOUCHE S.p.A.

Signed by
Federico Tarallo
Partner

Genoa, Italy
April 14, 2025

This independent auditor's report has been translated into the English language solely for the convenience of international readers. Accordingly, only the original text in Italian language is authoritative.