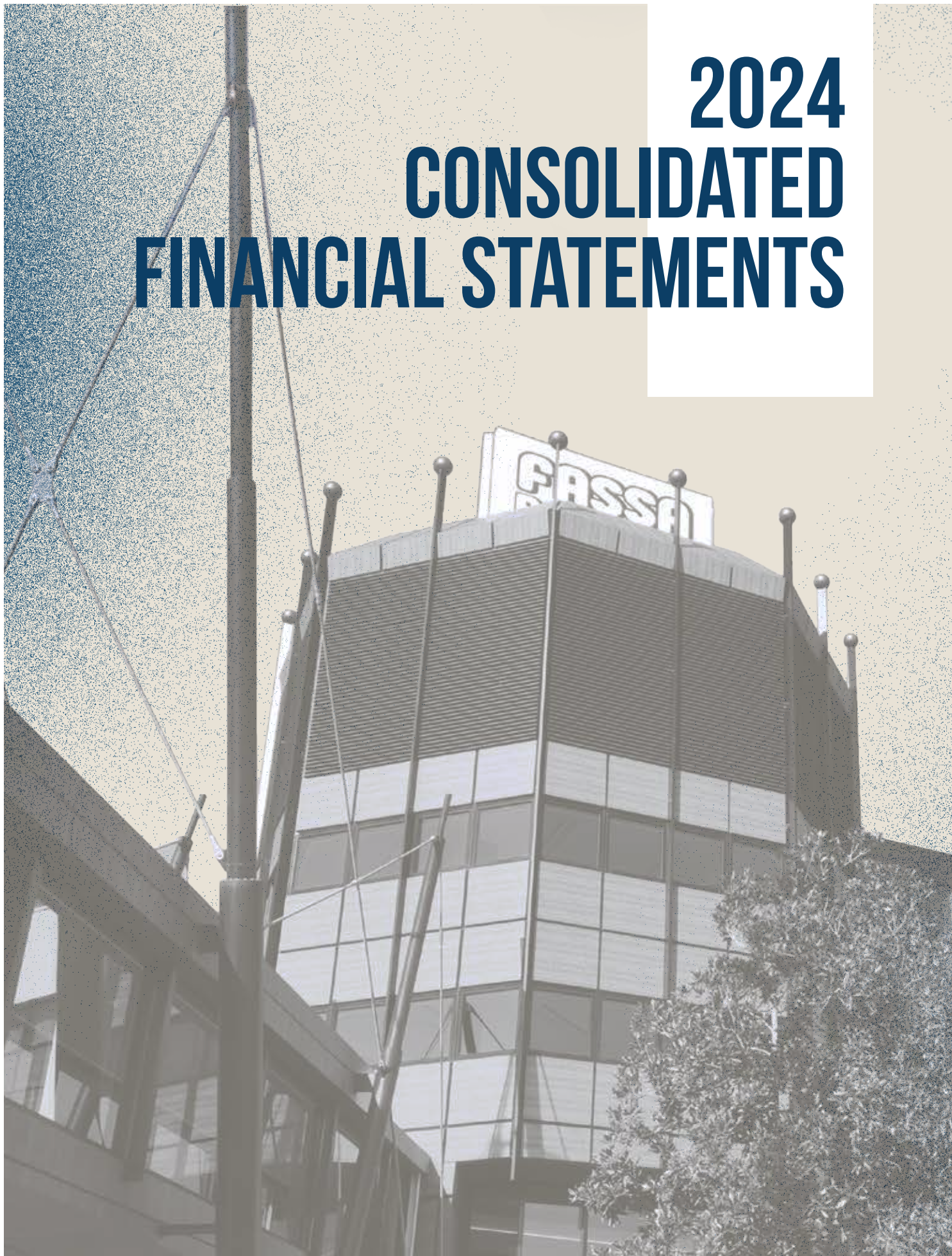
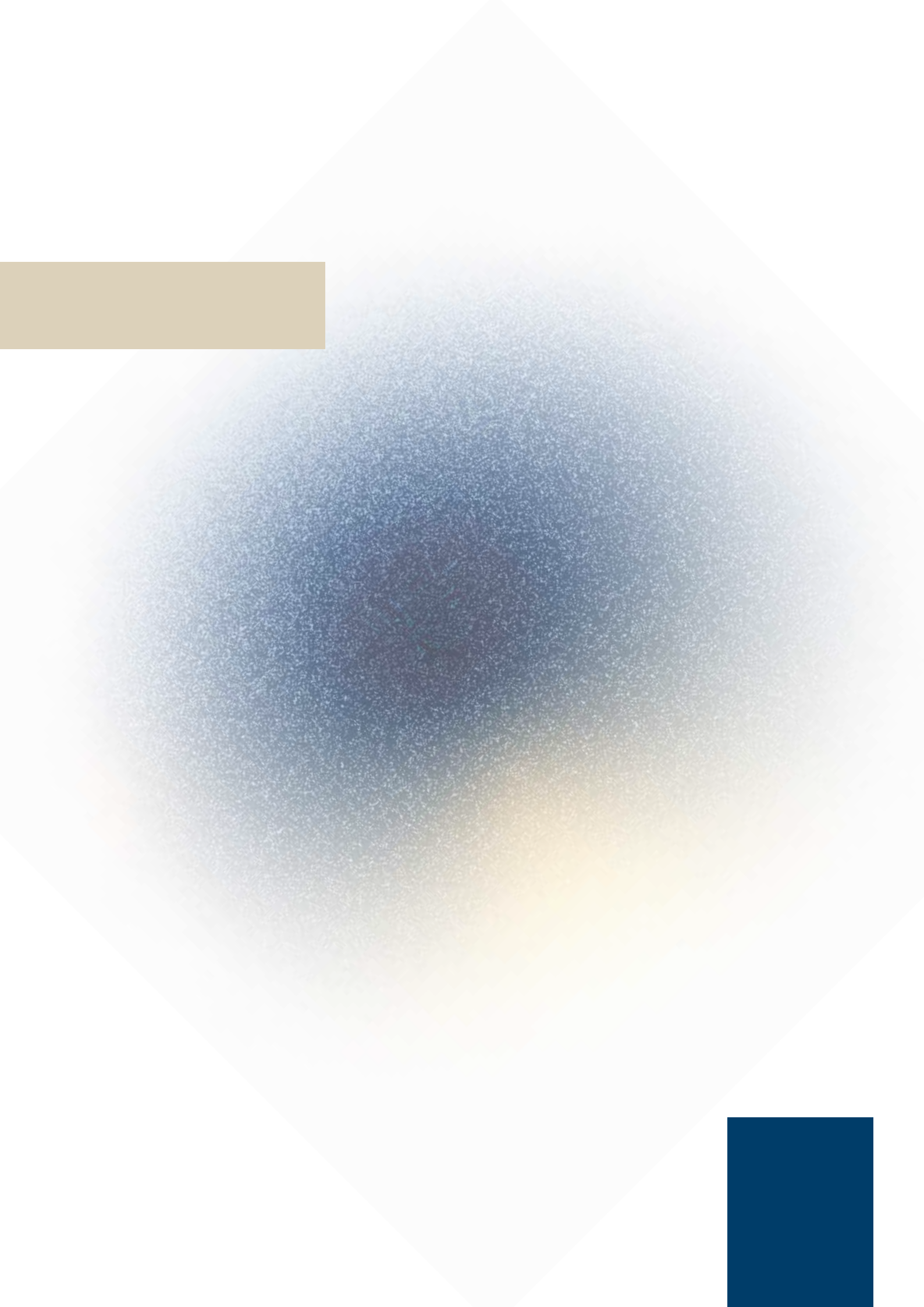


2024 CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



PASSA
BORTOLO



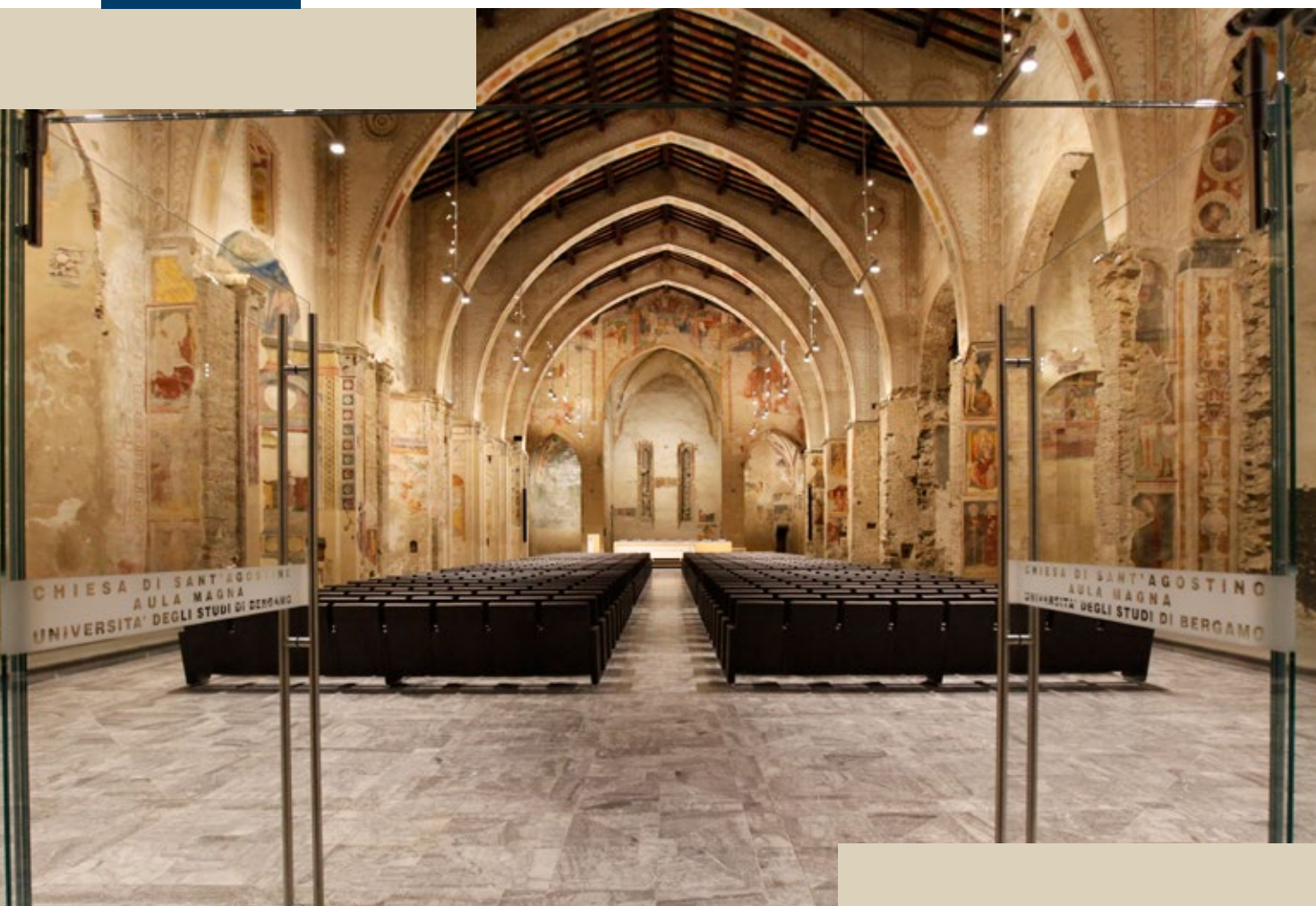
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MANAGEMENT REPORT



Gold Medal Domus IX Edition Award,
Restoration and enhancement of the former Church
of Sant'Agostino - Bergamo
BS|A architectural studio



INTRODUCTION

Pursuant to article 40, subsection 2 bis of Italian Legislative Decree 127 of 09/04/91, the Holding Company has prepared the Management Report as a single document for both the separate Financial Statements of Fassa S.r.l. and the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Group. With reference to the financial year as at 31 December

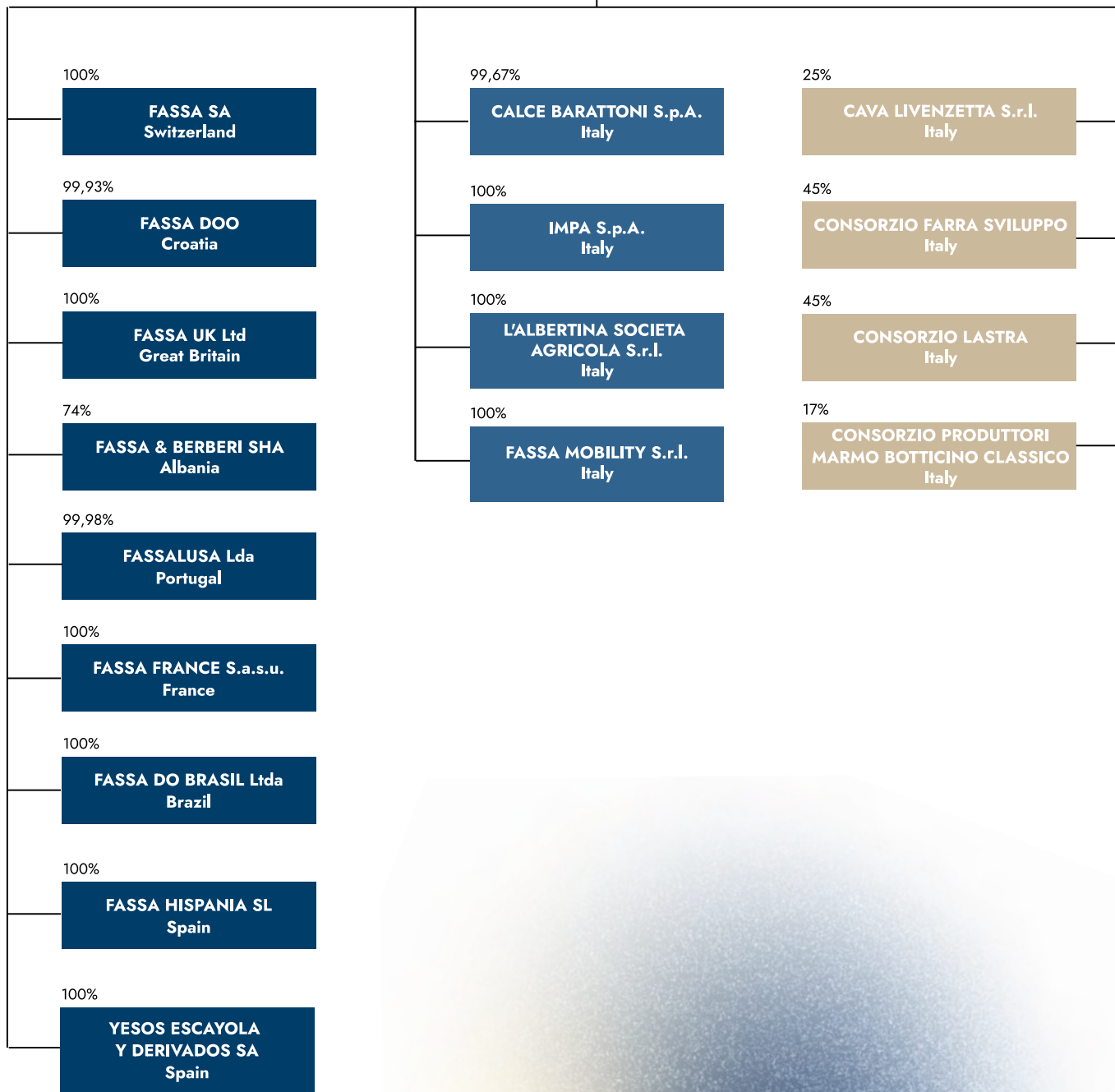
2024, the numerical information included in this report and the comments herein are intended to provide an overview of the financial position of the Fassa Group (hereinafter the "Group"), and the significant events that occurred and influenced the operating result.

GROUP STRUCTURE AND COMPOSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024

The Group's Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2024 include Fassa S.r.l. and 13 consolidated companies in which the Holding Company directly holds a majority of voting rights, on which it exercises control and from which it is able to obtain benefits by virtue of its power to govern their financial and operational policies.

The associates Cava Livenzetta S.r.l., Consorzio Farra Sviluppo, Consorzio Lastra and Consorzio Produttori Marmo Botticino Classico are not consolidated and are valued using the net equity method.

FASSA S.r.l.



FASSA GROUP DEVELOPMENT TIMELINE

●	1981	Construction of the first plant in Spresiano (TV), intended for the production of pre-mixed materials.
●	1988	Start-up of the production unit in Artena (RM).
●	1992	Start-up of the Mazzano (BS) plant.
●	1994	Installation of a new automated plant in Spresiano for the production of premixed plasters.
●	2000	Opening of the Ravenna plant with cutting-edge technological and logistical solutions, establishment of business units in Bolzano, Altopascio (LU) and Sassuolo (MO) and international expansion through the establishment/acquisition of foreign companies.
●	2001	Start-up of the Moncalvo (AT) plant, dedicated to the production of gypsum with a full production cycle.
●	2002	Start-up of the Bagnasco (CN) plants with double mixing line and Molazzana (LU).
●	2003	Opening of the Popoli (PE) plant.
●	2005	Start-up of the Sala al Barro (LC) plant.
●	2006	Opening of the Montichiari (BS) plant for lime production (doubled in 2011).
●	2008	Start-up of the Bitonto (BA) plant.
●	2010	Start-up of the Calliano (AT) plant, dedicated to plasterboard.
●	2021	New plant in Brazil (Minas Gerais), a cutting-edge production unit for building materials.
●	2023	Start-up of the Tarancón (Spain) project for a new plasterboard production plant.
●	2023	Reverse merger between Fassa Bortolo España SL and Fassa Hispania S.l.u.

MANUFACTURING PLANTS AND BUSINESS BRANCHES

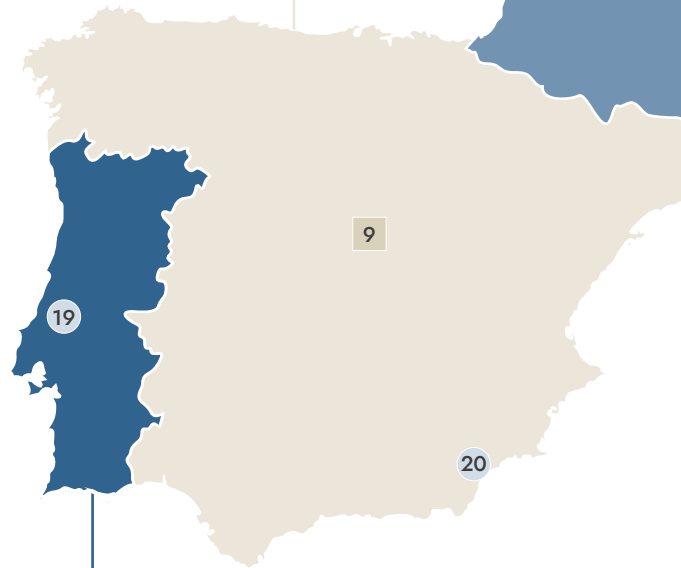


**SPAIN
BUSINESS
BRANCHES**
FASSA HISPANIA S.L.

9 Madrid

**PRODUCTION
PLANTS**
YEDESA S.A.

20 Antas (Almeria)



**PORTUGAL
PRODUCTION
PLANTS**
FASSALUSA LDA

19 São Mamede (Batalha)

UNITED KINGDOM BUSINESS BRANCHES

FASSA UK LTD

10 Tewkesbury

SWITZERLAND BUSINESS BRANCHES

FASSA SA

5 Mezzovico

6 Aclens

7 Dietikon (Zurich)

ITALY BUSINESS BRANCHES

Bolzano 1

Altopascio (LU) 2

Sassuolo (MO) 3

Ciampino (RM) 4

ITALY HEADQUARTERS

FASSA S.R.L.

Spresiano (TV) 1

PRODUCTION PLANTS

Spresiano (TV) 1

Artena (RM) 2

Mazzano (BS) 3

Ravenna 4

Moncalvo (AT) 5

Bagnasco (CN) 6

Molazzana (LU) 7

Popoli Terme (PE) 8

Sala al Barro (LC) 9

Montichiari (BS) 10

Bitonto (BA) 11

Calliano (AT) 12

Ceraino di Dolcé (VR) 13

Villaga (VI) 14

Ortona (CH) 15

Gaiarine (TV) 16

Impa S.p.A. 17

San Pietro di Feletto (TV)

CALCE BARATTONI S.p.a. 18
Schio (VI)

FRANCE BUSINESS BRANCHES

FASSA FRANCE S.A.S.U.

8 Paris la Défense

MANUFACTURING PLANTS



Spresiano (Treviso)



Artena (Rome)



Mazzano (Brescia)



Ravenna



Moncalvo (Asti)



Bagnasco (Cuneo)



Molazzana (Lucca)



Popoli (Pescara)



Batalha (Portugal)



Sala al Barro (Lecco)



Montichiari (Brescia)



Bitonto (Bari)



Calliano (Asti)



Ceraino di Dolcè (Verona)



Villaga (Vicenza)



Calce Barattoni S.p.A. - Schio (Vicenza)



Impa S.p.A. - San Pietro di Feletto (Treviso)



Antas (Spain)



Matozinhos (Brazil)

IMPORTANT EVENTS OCCURRING DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD 2024

During 2024, the construction of the new plasterboard production plant in Tarancón (Spain) continued. This investment represents a further significant step in the implementation of the Group's growth strategy, aimed at expanding its activities and consolidating its presence on the international market.

At the same time, work has progressed on the construction of a second lime kiln at the Calce Barattoni S.p.A. plant, with a view to further increasing the Group's production capacity. Also in 2024, the national tax consolidation referred to in arts. 117 et seq. of the Italian Consolidated Income Tax Law (T.U.I.R.) was launched, which was adopted by the Italian companies controlled by Fassa S.r.l., with the aim of optimising tax management and streamlining intercompany relations.

The financial data confirm the Group's leading position in the building materials market.

The Group's turnover amounted to €680,640 thousand; EBITDA was €158,945 thousand; operating profit totalled €127,931 thousand; net financial position was negative at €209,264 thousand, reflecting the Group's strong commitment to investing in its industrial activities. The positive results, obtained in recent years, have led to significant investments. In particular, approximately €70,000 thousand was invested in 2023 and approximately €140,000 thousand in 2024. The Group's strong capitalisation, synonymous with solidity and solvency, shows a Net Invested Capital financed mainly by equity capital (72% in 2024, compared to 75% in 2023). The Group intends to confirm this commitment also in the coming years.

SUSTAINABILITY, INNOVATION AND GOALS: THE SUCCESSES OF 2024

The Group firmly believes in the importance of environmental and social sustainability and confirms this by adopting ESG criteria.

To confirm the reliability and accuracy of the information provided in its Sustainability Report, in its fourth edition in 2024, a third-party audit was conducted by PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC). This audit process ensures that the Sustainability Report meets international standards and that the information reported is reliable and verifiable, confirming the Group's tangible commitment to accountability and transparency in corporate disclosure.

2024 was a particularly significant year for the Group, marked by important awards and progress in its sustainable growth journey.

The Group is extremely proud to have been named Best Supplier 2024 for Sustainability by Owens Corning: a prestigious award that represents a strong motivation to continue with responsibility and commitment towards an increasingly green future.

For the second consecutive year, the Group has been selected by Legambiente to host a leg of the 'I cantieri della transizione ecologica' (Ecological Transition Construction Sites) campaign, an initiative that travels across Italy showcasing virtuous projects and construction sites in the field of energy and environmental transition.

The XXVIII leg took place at the Calliano (AT) plant, which specialises in the production of Gypsotech drywall panels: an excellent example of sustainability both in terms of underground gypsum extraction and the energy efficiency and recycling practices adopted at the plant.

The collaboration with Legambiente has been consolidated for many years, based on shared principles of trust, transparency and a common vision of authentic sustainability.

Another important milestone achieved in 2024 concerns the SGS certification for the EPD Process: to date, all the main production processes (Plasterboard, Lime, Pre-mixed materials and Paints) are covered by environmental

product declarations (EPDs) based on a certified system of data collection, monitoring of environmental impacts and conduct of LCA studies, in compliance with the most up-to-date international standards.

As at 31 December 2024, 21 EPDs were published, fully covering the processes indicated above.

Last but not least, 2024 also marked an important anniversary: the celebration of 20 years of activity at the Fassalusa plant in Batalha, Portugal — the Group's first foreign plant, which started up in 2004. Over the years, the plant has established itself as a point of reference on a market increasingly attentive to innovation and high performance. In 2023, the important photovoltaic panel installation project, based on a self-consumption model, was also completed, further strengthening Fassalusa's commitment to sustainability.

In terms of social issues, there has always been a focus on people's needs, as demonstrated by numerous economic and social initiatives launched by the Group, including those aimed at supporting parenthood, such as agreements with nurseries and kindergartens offering improved enrolment conditions, or part-time work for women returning from maternity leave.

Looking to the future, the Group is ready to face new challenges and opportunities. With determination it works to consolidate its position, focusing on quality, innovation and customer satisfaction. The Group will continue to invest in research and development of state-of-the-art solutions, while maintaining its commitment to sustainability and social responsibility.

THE MACROECONOMIC CONTEXT¹

THE GLOBAL SCENARIO

In 2024, the global macroeconomic scenario remained complex and unstable, due to the protracted conflict between Russia and Ukraine and the continuous disagreements between Israel and Palestine, which continued to negatively affect energy markets and supply chains. In this context, however, financial markets have shown a considerable capacity for adaptation, supported by the progressive moderation of inflation in the main developed countries (+3.6% in 2024, +6.3% in 2023) and by the start of a cycle of interest rate reductions by the main central banks, the largest since the financial crisis of 2009. In Europe, stock markets performed moderately (Euro STOXX 50: +8%; FTSE MIB: +13%), penalised by the slowdown in the manufacturing sector, political uncertainties in key countries such as France and Germany and limited exposure to technology stocks. In Spain, the economy showed greater stability than other European countries, supported by an improving labour market, moderate GDP growth and a recovery in the construction sector, also thanks to infrastructure investments related

to the European PNRR. In Portugal, the macroeconomic environment has benefited from falling inflation and a solid trend in exports, although the internal market has shown signs of slowing down in consumption and private investment. In 2024, the Brazilian economy recorded a GDP growth of 3.4%, supported by domestic demand and an improving labour market, with the unemployment rate falling to 6.2%. However, the Brazilian Real suffered a significant devaluation, losing more than 21% of its value against the US dollar, becoming the currency with the worst performance among the main emerging economies. This weakening has been attributed to growing investor concerns about the country's fiscal sustainability, with a budget deficit rising to 10% of GDP and government interventions perceived as insufficient to contain public spending. Despite the efforts of the central bank, which spent around 20 billion dollars in reserves to support the currency, the Real continued to weaken. In the construction sector, domestic demand has maintained some resilience, but inflationary pressures and rising financing costs have

¹ Source: I) IMF, World Economic Outlook, April 2024; II) ANCE, 2025; III) IMF, World Economic Database 2024; IV) ECSO, Data Mapper 2024; V) FIEC (European Construction Industry Federation), 2024

created a more challenging operating environment for companies in the sector.

In the raw materials and energy sector, 2024 was characterised by persistent volatility. Although natural gas and electricity prices have partly stabilised compared to the peaks of the previous two years, levels remain high compared to the pre-crisis period. In Italy and Europe, this has continued to put pressure on production costs, particularly in energy-intensive sectors such as the construction materials industry.

After the strong post-pandemic rebound, the building sector showed signs of slowing down, especially in the private residential sector, due to the tightening of conditions for access to credit, the gradual reduction of tax incentives and the increase in construction costs. However, public investments in infrastructure and interventions related to the ecological transition (including PNRR) have helped to support activity levels in several European markets.

THE CONSTRUCTION SECTOR IN ITALY

Between 2021 and 2023, the construction sector was the main driver of Italian economic growth, contributing over a quarter of GDP growth (+14.8%). This exceptional expansion has been driven by two key factors: tax incentives for energy renovation (primarily the Superbonus) and investments linked to the PNRR (National Recovery and Resilience Plan).

In 2024, the sector showed a reversal of the trend, with a decline in construction investment of (-5.3%) in real terms, mainly due to the collapse of extraordinary residential maintenance (-22%), following the downsizing of the Superbonus and the end of loan transfers. New housing construction is estimated to decline by (-5.2%) in a context characterised by a slowdown in building permits, tight credit and a lack of long-term housing policies. On the contrary, the private non-residential sector showed reasonable stability, with overall growth of 0.7%, mainly supported by investments in the retail and hotel sectors and an increase in building permits for non-residential buildings (+5.2%). Extraordinary non-residential maintenance also recorded a slight increase (+0.8%).

In this context, it is essential that the Fassa Group adopts solid and flexible risk management strategies, as well as maintaining a close watch on the evolution of global economic conditions and geopolitical dynamics. It is crucial for the company to be able to adapt quickly to changing circumstances, identifying emerging opportunities and mitigating potential risks that may affect its operations and long-term profitability.

The public works sector was the star performer in 2024, expanding strongly (+21%) thanks to the effective implementation of the PNRR. Public spending on construction reached €18 billion, focusing on railway infrastructure and local authority projects, with investment growing by 16.2% from municipalities and 16% from RFI (Italian railway network).

Overall, the sector is undergoing a transition phase: while interventions related to the housing stock are being scaled back, the weight of public investment and non-residential redevelopment is growing, driven by sustainability, energy efficiency and infrastructure modernisation requirements.

MANAGEMENT ANALYSIS

WHEREAS

In this report, in addition to the conventional financial schemes and indicators provided by the IFRS, other reclassified schemes and other alternative non-gaap performance indicators will be presented. This in order to allow a better evaluation of the trend of the economic-financial operations of the Group. However, these schemes and indicators should not be considered as a substitute for the conventional ones provided for by IFRS.

Below are the main economic, equity and financial data for the reporting period 2024, compared with those

of the previous year. Some of the values shown in the table constitute Alternative Performance Indicators for which the definition refers to what is reported in the paragraph Alternative Performance Indicators ("Non-Gaap Measures").

It should be noted that the amounts relating to the financial data reported in the document are presented in thousands of Euro.

FOR THE YEAR AS AT 31 DECEMBER

(IN THOUSANDS OF EURO, IN RATIOS AND %)

2024

2023

ECONOMIC DATA

Total Revenues	687,165	715,778
<i>of which Other incomes</i>	6,524	10,688
EBITDA (*)	158,945	179,271
EBITDA margin (*)	23.13%	25.05%
Operating result (EBIT)	127,931	150,398
Result before taxes (EBT)	121,853	144,380
Operating Result	81,623	104,284

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION DATA

Fixed Capital (*)	631,419	523,626
Net Working Capital(*)	122,217	110,062
Net Capital Invested(*)	738,924	618,596
Net Financial debt (excl. Leases)	174,661	123,849
Net Financial debt	209,264	152,276
Net Equity	529,660	466,320

ECONOMIC FINANCIAL INDICATORS

Net Financial debt / Net Equity (*)	0,4x	0,3x
Net Financial debt / EBITDA (*)	1,3x	0,8x
Net Financial debt / Adjusted EBITDA (*)	1,3x	0,8x
ROE (*)	15%	22%
ROS (*)	19%	21%
ROI (*)	17%	24%

(*) Please refer to the paragraph "Non-gaap performance indicators"

ECONOMIC RESULTS OF THE GROUP

The table below shows the Reclassified Income Statement.

(EUR THOUSANDS)	FINANCIAL YEAR AS AT 31 DECEMBER				CHANGE	
	2024	% TOTAL ON REVENUES	2023	% TOTAL ON REVENUES	2024 VS. 2023	2024 VS. 2023%
Revenues from contracts with customers	680,640	99%	705,090	99%	(24,450)	(3%)
Other income	6,524	1%	10,688	1%	(4,164)	(38%)
Total revenues	687,165	100%	715,778	100%	(28,614)	(4%)
Purchase costs	(429,867)	(63%)	(444,557)	(62%)	14,690	3%
Added value	257,298	37%	271,222	38%	(13,924)	(5%)
Employee costs	(92,173)	(13%)	(85,211)	(12%)	(6,962)	8%
Other operating costs	(6,118)	(1%)	(5,959)	(1%)	(158)	3%
Risk provisions	(62)	-	(779)	-	717	(92%)
EBITDA	158,945	23%	179,271	25%	(20,326)	(11%)
Amortisations/depreciations and write-downs	(31,014)	(5%)	(28,873)	(4%)	(2,140)	7%
Operating result (EBIT)	127,931	19%	150,398	21%	(22,467)	(15%)
Investments valued with the equity method	85	-	56	-	30	53%
Net financial expenses	(6,164)	(1%)	(6,074)	(1%)	(90)	1%
Earnings before Taxes (EBT)	121,853	18%	144,380	20%	(22,527)	(16%)
Income taxes	(40,229)	(6%)	(40,096)	(6%)	(133)	-
Operating result	81,623	12%	104,284	15%	(22,661)	(22%)

Total revenues amounted to €687,165 thousand (€715,778 thousand in 2023), recording a slight decrease compared to the previous year. The item Other income mainly includes capital gains on disposals of fixed assets for €1,181 thousand and other operating income for €3,416 thousand. Purchase costs, for €429,867 thousand (€444,557 thousand in 2023), show a reduction related to the trend in turnover. Total operating costs amounted to 528,220 thousand (€536,507 thousand in 2023), on which, in addition to purchase costs, employees costs amounted to €92,173 thousand (€85,211 thousand in

2023). Employees costs, which increased by 8% compared to the previous year, mainly reflect the increase in the workforce and the contractual increases as provided for by the applicable National Collective Bargaining Agreement category. Other Operating Costs mainly comprise Indirect Taxes and Duties of €2,602 thousand (€2,407 thousand in 2023) and Capital Losses on Disposals of €669 thousand (€567 thousand in 2023) and the residual item of Other Costs (€2,810 thousand in 2024 versus €2,303 thousand in 2023). EBITDA amounted to €158,945 thousand, down compared to the previous year (€179,271 thousand). In

terms of margin, a decrease of 2 percentage points can be observed in terms of incidence on Total revenues compared to the previous year. EBIT amounted to €127,931 thousand (€150,398 thousand in 2023), after deducting amortisation/depreciation for €31,014 thousand (€28,873 thousand in 2023), of which €5,493 thousand attributable to Rights of Use (€4,448 thousand in 2023). The portion of 2024 amortisation/depreciation is mainly generated by plants and machinery (€14,577 thousand in 2024 and €14,531 thousand in 2023) and of these approximately 75% is generated by specific plants and machinery. The amortisation of intangible fixed assets is mainly composed

of long-term Software Expenses. EBT amounted to €121,853 thousand (€144,380 thousand in 2023). The item includes financial expenses for €6,164 thousand substantially in line with the previous reporting period. The operating result was €81,623 thousand (€104,284 thousand in 2023), after taxes for €40,229 thousand (€40,096 thousand in 2023).

RECLASSIFIED NET WORTH AND FINANCIAL POSITION

(EUR THOUSANDS)	AS AT 31 DECEMBER		CHANGE	
	2024	2023	2024 VS. 2023	2024 VS. 2023%
Fixed capital (A)	631,419	523,626	107,794	20.58%
Net Working Capital (B)	122,217	110,062	12,154	11.04%
Other liabilities (C)	(14,713)	(15,092)	380	(2.52%)
Net Capital Invested (D) = (A)+(B)+(C)	738,924	618,596	120,328	19.45%
Net Financial Debt (E)	209,264	152,276	56,988	37.42%
Net Equity (F)	529,660	466,320	63,340	13.58%
Total Financial Sources (G) = (E) + (F)	738,924	618,596	120,328	19.45%

Fixed Capital, as at 31 December 2024 for €631,419 thousand (€523,626 thousand in 2023), mainly consist of: I) Tangible fixed assets for €599,175 thousand (€489,829 thousand in 2023); II) Intangible fixed assets and goodwill for €8,889 thousand (€6,455 thousand in 2023); III) Other net fixed assets for €23,355 thousand (€27,342 thousand in 2023). The latter mainly include prepaid tax assets

(€18,731 thousand in 2024 versus €23,272 thousand in 2023). For details on the changes during the year in the individual items indicated in the table, please refer to the Explanatory Notes. Net Working Capital is positive for €122,217 thousand (positive and for €110,062 thousand in 2023). The change in Net Working Capital is mainly attributable to the decrease in tax exposure, for €21,521

thousand, partially offset by a total decrease in commercial balances, for €9,982 thousand. Other liabilities amount to €14,713 thousand (€15,092 thousand in 2023) and mainly include: I) Provisions for risks and charges and II) Employee benefits. Liquid Assets mainly comprise Bank and Post Office Deposits for €7,812 thousand, while Loans comprise €33,765 thousand of the current component and €148,983 thousand of the non-current component (of which approximately 14% is comprised of Lease Liabilities). Net Invested Capital for €738,924 thousand

(€618,596 thousand in 2023) is covered by equity of €529,660 thousand (€466,320 thousand in 2023) and a negative net financial position of €209,264 thousand (negative € 152,276 thousand in 2023).

NET FINANCIAL DEBT

(EUR THOUSANDS)	AS AT 31 DECEMBER	
	2024	2023
A. Liquid Assets	7,812	3,973
B. Cash equivalents	-	-
C. Other financial current assets	-	-
D. Liquidity (A) +(B)+ (C)	7,812	3,973
E. Current financial payables	34,328	30,986
F. Current portion of non-current financial debt	33,765	26,345
G. Current financial debt (E) + (F)	68,093	57,332
H. Net current financial debt (G) - (D)	60,281	53,359
I. Non-current financial payables	148,983	98,917
J. Bonds issued	-	-
K. Non-current trade payables and other non-current payables	-	-
L. Non-current financial debt (I) + (J) + (K)	148,983	98,917
M. Financial debt (H) + (L)	209,264	152,276

Net financial debt amounted to €209,264 thousand as at 31 December 2024 (€152,276 thousand in 2023), a decrease of €56,988 thousand compared to 31 December 2023.

INVESTMENTS IN TANGIBLE ASSETS

(EUR THOUSANDS)	AS AT 31 DECEMBER		CHANGE	
	2024	2023	2024 VS. 2023	2024 VS. 2023%
Lands and buildings	18,903	3,842	15,061	392%
Plants and machinery	14,876	11,373	3,502	31%
Quarries	4,105	5,426	(1,321)	(24%)
Industrial, commercial equipment and other assets	17,130	6,175	10,955	177%
Assets under construction and advance payments	80,185	41,686	38,499	92%
Total investments in property	135,200	68,503	66,697	97%
Investments in intangible assets	3,359	865	2,495	289%
Proceeds from the sale of real estates, plants and machinery	(3,039)	(3,838)	799	(21%)
Cash flow from investing activities	135,521	65,529	69,992	107%

Cash flow from investing activities, for €135,521 thousand (€65,529 thousand in 2023), consisted of Capital Expenditures for €135,200 thousand (€68,503 in 2023), Investments in Intangible Fixed Assets for €3,359 thousand (€865 thousand in 2023) and Disposals of Property, Plant and Machinery for €3,039 thousand.

During the reporting period of 2024, increases relating to property investments mainly concern:

- Investments in Italy for approximately €63,200 thousand related to I) construction of new furnaces in various production sites II) expansion of the new headquarters in Spresiano and the Gaiarine III plant) purchase of new land IV) extraordinary expenses for the renovation of the various production sites and V) ordinary investments for efficiency, innovation and alternative energy sources.

- Investments abroad for approximately €57,300 thousand for the construction of a new production plant in Spain and the purchase of new land in the English branch.

Cash decreases for the year, net of the utilisation of the relevant provision, refer in particular to the sale of vehicles and commercial equipment and the replacement of machinery for the modernisation of production sites.

As at 31 December 2024, the value of net disposals of property amounted to €3,039 thousand and was reinvested within the following 6 months in the purchase of comparable assets.

ALTERNATIVE PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (“NON-GAAP MEASURES”)

The Group’s management assesses performance on the basis of some indicators not envisaged and not defined by the IFRS. In particular, EBITDA is used as the main profitability indicator, as it allows to analyse the margins, eliminating the effects deriving from the volatility originating from non-recurring economic elements or unrelated to ordinary operations.

Here below are the components of each of these indicators:

- EBITDA: represents an indicator for the valuation of the Group’s performance and provides useful information on its ability to support indebtedness. It is calculated as the operating result for the reporting period before depreciation, provisions, financial income and expenses, and income taxes.
- EBITDA Margin: represents an indicator of the Group’s ability to generate profits through its own revenues, and is calculated as the relationship between EBITDA and Total revenues.

- Adjusted EBITDA: is defined as adjusted EBITDA for non-recurring income components.
- Adjusted EBITDA Margin: is defined as the ratio between Adjusted EBITDA and Total Revenues.
- Fixed capital: it is defined as the sum of intangible, tangible and other net fixed assets.
- Net working capital: is defined as the sum of trade receivables, other receivables and current assets net of payables to suppliers, payables for current taxes and other current liabilities.
- Net Invested Capital: is defined as the sum of employee benefits, provisions for risks and charges, other non-current liabilities and Net Working Capital.

The alternative performance indicators used are illustrated below.

EBITDA

The Gross Operating Margin, or EBITDA, allows you to check whether the company makes positive profits from ordinary operations and is calculated as follows:

(EUR THOUSANDS)	FINANCIAL YEAR AS AT 31 DECEMBER			
	2024	% ON TOTAL REVENUES	2023	% ON TOTAL REVENUES
Operating result	81,623	12%	104,284	15%
Income taxes	40,229	6%	40,096	6%
Amortisation, depreciation and write-downs (*)	31,014	5%	28,873	4%
Investments valued with the equity method	(85)	-	(56)	-
Net financial expenses	6,164	1%	6,074	1%
EBITDA	158,945	23%	179,271	(25%)

(*) The item includes the amortisation of intangible assets and the depreciation of tangible assets.

Adjusted EBITDA, equal to 158,945 thousand (179,271 thousand in 2023), is equal to EBITDA, since there are no non-recurring charges for the year.

OPERATING RESULT

Operating income, or EBIT, is calculated as follows:

(EUR THOUSANDS)	FINANCIAL YEAR AS AT 31 DECEMBER			
	2024	% ON TOTAL REVENUES	2023	% ON TOTAL REVENUES
EBITDA	158,945	23%	179,271	25%
Amortisations/depreciations and write-downs	(31,014)	(5%)	(28,873)	(4%)
EBIT	127,931	19%	150,398	21%

FIXED CAPITAL

Fixed capital, i.e. the sum of tangible and intangible assets, goodwill and other net fixed assets, are calculated as follows:

(EUR THOUSANDS)	AS AT 31 DECEMBER	
	2024	2023
Intangible assets and goodwill	8,889	6,455
Tangible assets	599,175	489,829
Other net fixed assets	23,355	27,342
Fixed capital	631,419	523,626

NET WORKING CAPITAL

Net working capital, i.e. a measure of the ability of management to manage the current operating activity of the company, is calculated as follows:

(EUR THOUSANDS)	AS AT 31 DECEMBER	
	2024	2023
Trade receivables	196,166	218,044
Receivables for current taxes	4,679	134
Other receivables and current assets	13,025	8,627
Trade payables	(122,753)	(134,649)
Current Taxes Due	(125)	(17,102)
Other current liabilities	(32,485)	(28,082)
Inventory	63,709	63,089
Net Working Capital	122,217	110,062

INVESTED CAPITAL

Capital invested, i.e. the operational use of equity and financial items net of liquidity, is calculated as follows:

(EUR THOUSANDS)	AS AT 31 DECEMBER	
	2024	2023
Fixed capital	631,419	523,626
Net Working Capital	122,217	110,062
Other liabilities	(14,713)	(15,092)
Invested Capital	738,924	618,596

NET FINANCIAL DEBT (EXCLUDING LEASES)

Net Financial Debt, i.e. the total of the onerous financial payables net of liquidity, excluding the effects of leasing, is calculated as follows:

(EUR THOUSANDS)	AS AT 31 DECEMBER	
	2024	2023
Net Financial debt	209,264	152,276
Lease Effect on financial payables	(34,603)	(28,427)
NET FINANCIAL DEBT (excl. leases)	174,661	123,849

ROE (RETURN ON EQUITY)

Roe (Return on Equity) measures the profitability of net equity, i.e. the return on equity invested in the company by Quotaholders, and is calculated as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF EURO AND PERCENTAGES)	AS AT 31 DECEMBER	
	2024	2023
Net income (loss) for the period	81,623	104,284
Net Equity	529,660	466,320
ROE	15%	22%

ROS (RETURN ON SALES)

The Return on Sales (ROS), i.e. the ratio between the operating result and the value of sales, is calculated as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF EURO AND PERCENTAGES)	AS AT 31 DECEMBER	
	2024	2023
EBIT	127,931	150,398
Revenue	680,640	705,090
ROS	19%	21%

ROI (RETURN ON INVESTMENT)

ROI (Return on Investment) measures the profitability of the invested capital and therefore the ability to obtain returns on investments and is calculated as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF EURO AND PERCENTAGES)	AS AT 31 DECEMBER	
	2024	2023
EBIT	127,931	150,398
Net invested capital	738,924	618,596
ROI	17%	24%

ANALYSIS OF THE HOLDING'S PERFORMANCE

Below are some reclassified schemes and some alternative non-gaap performance indicators relating only to the Holding, Fassa S.r.l. (hereinafter "Fassa" or the "Holding"), a company incorporated and domiciled in Italy, with registered office in Spresiano (TV), Via Lazzaris, 3 and organised pursuant to the legal system of the Italian Republic. The company, through its subsidiaries, operates in the production and marketing of building materials.

The purpose of this disclosure is to allow for a better assessment of the economic and financial performance of the Group's main company, and to identify its performance. These statements and indicators should not be considered as substitutes for the conventional IFRS statements.

RECLASSIFIED ECONOMIC RESULT

The table below shows the Reclassified Income Statement of the Holding.

(EUR THOUSANDS)	FINANCIAL YEAR AS AT 31 DECEMBER				CHANGE	
	2024	% TOTAL ON REVENUES	2023	% TOTAL ON REVENUES	2024 VS. 2023	2024 VS. 2023%
Revenues from contracts with customers	579,079	98%	613,992	98%	(34,913)	(6%)
Other income	10,308	2%	12,303	2%	(1,994)	(16%)
Total revenues	589,387	100%	626,294	100%	(36,907)	(6%)
Purchase costs	(363,025)	(62%)	(383,290)	(61%)	20,265	(5%)
Added value	226,361	38%	243,004	39%	(16,643)	(7%)
Employee costs	(73,448)	(12%)	(68,690)	(11%)	(4,758)	7%
Other operating costs	(4,068)	(1%)	(4,503)	(1%)	434	(10%)
Risk provisions	-	-	(313)	-	313	(100%)
EBITDA	148,845	25%	169,498	27%	(20,653)	(12%)
Amortisations/depreciations and write-downs	(24,270)	(4%)	(22,761)	(4%)	(1,509)	7%
Operating result (EBIT)	124,576	21%	146,737	23%	(22,161)	(15%)
Investments valued with the equity method	85	-	56	-	30	53%
Write-down of equity investments	(17,937)	(3%)	(3,833)	(1%)	(14,104)	368%
Net financial expenses	(5,400)	(1%)	(5,685)	(1%)	285	(5%)
Earnings before Taxes (EBT)	101,324	17%	137,275	22%	(35,951)	(26%)
Income taxes	(40,075)	(7%)	(37,351)	(6%)	(2,724)	7%
Operating result	61,249	10%	99,924	16%	(38,675)	(39%)

RECLASSIFIED FINANCIAL POSITION

The table below shows the Reclassified equity and financial situation of the Holding.

(EUR THOUSANDS)	AS AT 31 DECEMBER		CHANGE	
	2024	2023	2024 VS. 2023	2024 VS. 2023%
Fixed capital (A)	655,995	557,479	98,516	18%
Net Working Capital (B)	113,014	93,571	19,443	21%
Other liabilities (C)	(11,774)	(11,790)	16	-
Net invested capital (D) = (A)+(B)+(C)	757,235	639,259	117,976	18%
Net Financial Debt (E)	212,174	144,592	67,583	47%
Net Equity (F)	545,060	494,796	50,264	10%
Total Financial Sources (G) = (E) + (F)	757,235	639,388	117,847	18%

ALTERNATIVE PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Here below are some alternative performance indicators relating to the Holding.

Net working capital

(EUR THOUSANDS)	AS AT 31 DECEMBER	
	2024	2023
Trade receivables	178,482	195,069
Receivables for current taxes	4,343	129
Other receivables and current assets	4,910	5,088
Trade payables	(97,395)	(117,132)
Current Taxes Due	(266)	(16,046)
Other current liabilities	(26,858)	(22,175)
Inventory	49,798	48,765
Net Working Capital	113,014	93,571

Net financial debt/Net Equity

(EUR THOUSANDS)	AS AT 31 DECEMBER	
	2024	2023
Net Financial debt	212,174	144,592
Net Equity	545,060	494,796
Net Financial debt / Net Equity	0,4x	0,3x

Net financial debt/ ebitda

(EUR THOUSANDS)	AS AT 31 DECEMBER	
	2024	2023
Net Financial debt	212,174	144,592
EBITDA	148,845	169,498
Net Financial debt / EBITDA	1,4x	0,9x

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE INFORMATION

There are no particular risk and uncertainty factors, or anomalies, of an internal nature to which the Group companies are subject: the management of human resources and capital is based on compliance with workplace safety regulations, the effectiveness of production processes and administrative procedures, the continuous training of

personnel, the renewal of investments and the safeguarding of human skills.

The functions of top management responsibility are ensured by expert and adequately trained personnel, who assist the action of the administrative bodies.

QUOTAHOLDERS' MEETING

The Quotaholders' Meeting resolves in ordinary and extraordinary meetings on matters reserved to it by law or the Corporate By-laws.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board of Directors, consisting of three members, is vested with the widest powers for the management of the Group, with the right to carry out all acts of ordinary and extraordinary administration that it deems appropriate for

the achievement of the corporate purposes, excluding acts reserved by law or by the Corporate By-laws for the Quotaholders' Meeting.

BOARD OF STATUTORY AUDITORS

The Board of Statutory Auditors is responsible for supervising: in compliance with the law and the articles of association as well as compliance with the principles of correct management; ii) the adequacy and effectiveness of the Group's organisational structure, risk management system and administrative accounting system, also with

reference to the latter's reliability in correctly representing management events.

The Quotaholders' Meeting of Fassa S.r.l. on 31 May 2024 appointed the Board of Statutory Auditors that will remain in office for the three-year period 2024/2026.

ORGANISATION, MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL MODEL IN COMPLIANCE WITH ITALIAN LEGISLATIVE DECREE 231/2001

During 2023, the Model was updated in light of the provisions of Italian Legislative Decree 24/2023, on "Implementation of Directive (EU) 2019/1937 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 October 2019 on the protection of Whistleblowers against breaches of EU law and on the protection of Whistleblowers against

breaches of national law". The Model thus updated was approved by resolution of the Board of Directors' Meeting on 20 October 2023.

Fassa S.r.l. has a Supervisory Body with the task of supervising compliance with the model and updating the same.

RISK MANAGEMENT

RISKS RELATED TO CHANGES IN INDUSTRY REGULATIONS

The Group operates in compliance with current legal provisions and has established processes to ensure knowledge of the local regulatory specificities in the contexts in which it operates and of regulatory changes as they occur. However, since the legislation on certain matters, especially tax, is characterised by a high degree of complexity and subjectivity, it cannot be excluded that an interpretation different from that applied by the Group may have a significant impact on economic results.

Furthermore, the issue of new regulations or amendments

to existing ones, which would require the adoption of stricter standards, e.g. with regard to product compliance, could involve, by way of example, costs for adjusting production methods or product characteristics or, again, limit the Group's operations with negative consequences on economic results.

In this regard, the Group is engaged in continuous monitoring activities aimed at seeking out opportunities for discussion and evaluating regulatory changes in a timely manner, working to minimise their economic impact.

RISKS RELATED TO THE MARKET IN WHICH THE GROUP OPERATES AND TO GENERAL ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The main factors refer to:

- consumption trends;
- cost of raw materials;
- trend of interest rates and foreign exchange markets;
- any policy changes introduced in various important markets;

The global health crisis, the economic scenario and the difficulties of preventing economic cycles, the evolution of energy prices (especially oil), price trends and difficulties in finding raw materials (plastics and copper), political crises or conflict situations and the significant increase in transport costs could also, together with the other factors listed above, have a significant impact on the Group's

results and financial situation. The latter periodically monitors these economic developments in order to be able to implement any strategic actions in a timely manner. Furthermore, the Group is subject to risks related to the occurrence of any epidemics or serious health situations in the main reference markets that could lead to the interruption or limitation of activity in these markets.

These phenomena are not predictable, but the Group, on the basis of the experience acquired, is able to react and put in place all the necessary precautions trying to limit the consequences (as happened during 2020/2021 in the presence of the global health crisis that led to the need to face a situation of unprecedented uncertainty on the markets).

RISKS CONNECTED TO ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

Our group pays particular attention to protecting the environment and the health and safety at the workplace, complying with all environmental and safety regulations. As far as environmental issues are concerned, the «Fassa Group» has planned its investment activity in full compliance with local needs with a view to eco-compatibility and eco-efficiency. All production facilities comply with the current rules and regulations on environmental protection and also constantly adapt to changes in European regulations. Energy improvement and efficiency processes have been in progress for years; Group companies also comply with the constraints on “greenhouse gas” emissions in compliance with European Directives 2003/87 and

2004/101/EC on the trading of greenhouse gas emission allowances in the European Community. The lime kilns are powered with sawdust allowing energy savings and reduced environmental impact. Projects for new plants or modifications of existing ones are being studied in compliance with the latest regulations (in particular in Italy to the PNRR - National Recovery and Resilience Plan). Lastly, one of the Holdings’ production sites is equipped with a hydroelectric plant capable of self-generating energy from the nearby Tanaro river, which is used in the production process, and a second plant has recently been equipped with a gas-fired cogenerator to produce electricity and reuse heat to replace methane in the production cycle.

FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

For information relating to the Management of Financial Risk please refer to the contents of the Explanatory Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

BRANCHES

The Group has no branches.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

The Holding has its own technical centre where research and development of new products are carried out, the monitoring of existing products, the study and implementation of production processes, quality controls and technical support to the sales network: it is located in Spresiano, at the most important production site of the company “Fassa S.r.l.”. The objective of continuous improvement of products and production techniques is pursued.

Research and development expenses, mainly incurred by the Holding, are charged directly to the Income Statement.

Processing technologies are substantially unchanged from the previous year; they are aimed at the constant search to reduce production costs, consistent with maintaining the high quality standards achieved by the production facilities. For the year as at 31 December 2024, the research and development costs incurred in the Income Statement amounted to €4,540 thousand (€3,718 thousand for 2023).

TREASURY QUOTAS, SHARES AND QUOTAS OF PARENT COMPANIES

There are no Quotas of the parent company owned by the company itself or by its subsidiary companies, nor were any transactions on the parent company's Quotas carried out during the year under review.

QUALITY

The focus on quality and raw materials, research, innovation and respect for the environment have always been the company's vision, which is expressed with a constant commitment to the development of cutting-edge solutions for the evolution of construction.

The wide range of products presents itself as an Integrated System capable of satisfying all the needs of the sector and responding to every type of work, from small jobs to large construction sites.

Best practices, guidelines and common quality procedures

are defined within Fassa S.r.l. for all Group plants. Regular meetings are held with the participation of the corporate and individual plants where the results achieved and the improvements needed to achieve the set targets are discussed, investments are proposed and ongoing projects are analysed.

The primary objective remains to promote the development of the Quality culture within the Group, the orientation of personnel to the improvement of processes and the achievement of company objectives.

HUMAN RESOURCES

The Group recognises the strategic importance of the protection of the work environment, as well as the health and safety of workers, as essential elements for the sustainable development of its activities. The Group adopts an integrated policy on environmental protection and work safety and defines the values to which employees, collaborators and all those who work for the Group must adhere.

The Group's strategy in the development and commercial management activities is aimed at ensuring constantly improving service levels, implementing all the actions deemed appropriate to guarantee the protection of the environment and the health and safety of workers, implementing choices consistent with the universally recognised sustainability principles, in relation to experience, technology and the evolution of the socio-economic context.

In order to guarantee the improvement of occupational

health and safety, the Group undertakes to:

- improve the safety culture with systematic training and specific information, in order to increase the level of awareness of the hazards and risks, and the knowledge of the techniques of accident prevention and emergency management;
- ensure that all workers undergo periodic mandatory medical examinations;
- comply with legal regulations and requirements at European Community, national and local levels on health and safety at work;
- ensure the smooth running of periodic evacuation tests;
- ensure the correct evaluation of suppliers in relation to Health and Safety at Work requirements;
- ensuring effective internal/external communication concerning all stakeholders, acknowledging and responding to issues raised by external stakeholders.

The following table summarises the composition of the average workforce:

(IN UNITS)	2024	2023
Managers	17	13
Junior managers and white collars	777	742
Blue Collars	763	726
Other employees	5	6
Total	1,561	1,485

In 2024, the average number of employees of the Group was 1,561, an increase of 76 compared to 2023.

The increase in staff is due to the physiology of business expansion and the start-up of new projects.

For the year as at 31 December 2024, the total staff costs amounted to €92,173 thousand (€85,211 thousand as at 31 December 2023), of which €66,270 thousand related to wages and salaries (€60,159 thousand in 2023).

The Group companies pay continuous attention to the training of personnel, which is proposed and systematically implemented by the department managers and involves

each new resource from the moment of their first insertion. No charges have been recorded against Group companies in relation to occupational illnesses involving employees or former employees, or causes of “workplace bullying” and/or “related work stress”. Accidents at work recorded during the reporting period of 2024 did not generate charges against the companies. The “Fassa Group” protects workplaces and constantly monitors the adaptation and compliance with the relevant legislation.

TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

For further information please refer to the contents of the Explanatory Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK IN 2025

2025 will begin in a still complex context for the building sector in Italy, partly due to the substantial exhaustion of incentives linked to the Superbonus, which has already had a significant impact on market performance in 2024. In this scenario, the Fassa Group aims to consolidate the results achieved in the past year, which are the result of careful management focused on limiting the negative effects of the market downturn.

The strategy for the new financial year will aim to further strengthen the Group's competitiveness, with a particular focus on market coverage and enhancing its offering. We remain committed to maintaining a solid structure capable of adapting to new dynamics through a selective approach

focused on creating value, thereby further consolidating the market penetration of our excellent product systems.

The growth trend already in progress abroad will continue, particularly in Portugal, where the Group is achieving positive results thanks to a consolidated and loyal sales network. In Spain, the plasterboard production plant is expected to be completed. In France, the focus will be on improving logistics and market service, while in Switzerland and the United Kingdom, the trend remains positive. In Brazil, a challenging market, the Group is gradually strengthening its presence and looking confidently towards future growth prospects.

IMPORTANT EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO THE REPORTING DATE

For further information please refer to the contents of the Explanatory Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Spresiano, 23 May 2025



Chairman of the B.o.D.
FASSA BORTOLO

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



Honourable mention to the Domus IX Edition Award,
Restoration and functional enhancement of the Ex
Convent of Sant'Agata - Città Alta Bergamo
Paolo Belloni, Angelo Colleoni, Melania Licini



CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL PROSPECTUSES



PROSPECTUS OF CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

(EUR THOUSANDS)	NOTE	FINANCIAL YEAR AS AT 31 DECEMBER	
		2024	2023
Revenues from contracts with customers	5	680,640	705,090
Other operating income	5	6,524	10,688
Purchases of raw, subsidiary materials and consumables	6	(284,926)	(309,770)
Costs for services	7	(144,941)	(134,787)
Employees cost	8	(92,173)	(85,211)
Other operating costs	9	(6,180)	(6,739)
Amortisations/depreciations and write-downs	10	(31,014)	(28,873)
Operating Result		127,931	150,398
Result from equity-accounted investments	15	85	56
Net financial income (expenses)	11	(6,164)	(6,074)
Income before taxes		121,853	144,380
Income taxes	12	(40,229)	(40,096)
Operating profit/(loss) for the reporting period		81,623	104,284
Of which attributable to:			
Group		81,618	104,262
Minority interests		5	22

PROSPECTUS OF COMPREHENSIVE CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

(EUR THOUSANDS)	NOTE	FINANCIAL YEAR AS AT 31 DECEMBER	
		2024	2023
Operating result		81,623	104,284
<i>Other components of comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to the Income Statement in subsequent years</i>			
Actuarial result deriving from the remeasurement of the liability on defined benefit plans	22	21	49
Tax impact		(5)	(17)
Total items that will not be reclassified to the Income Statement in subsequent years		16	32
<i>Other components of comprehensive income that will be reclassified to the Income Statement in subsequent years</i>			
Change in the translation reserve		(7,322)	1,585
Total items that will be reclassified to the Income Statement in subsequent years		(7,322)	1,585
Total other components of the Income Statement		(7,306)	1,617
Comprehensive Income Statement Result		74,317	105,901
Of which attributable to:			
Group		74,409	106,024
Minority interests		(92)	(123)

PROSPECTUS OF CONSOLIDATED ASSET AND LIABILITY STATEMENT

(EUR THOUSANDS)	NOTE	AS AT 31 DECEMBER	
		2024	2023
Intangible fixed assets	13	8,889	6,455
Tangible assets	14	599,175	489,829
Receivables for prepaid taxes	12	18,731	23,272
Investments	15	396	307
Other receivables and non-current assets	18	4,228	3,764
Total non-current assets		631,419	523,626
Inventory	16	63,709	63,089
Trade receivables	17	196,166	218,044
Receivables for current taxes		4,679	134
Other receivables and current assets	18	13,025	8,627
Cash and cash equivalents	19	7,812	3,973
Total current assets		285,392	293,868
Total assets		916,811	817,494
Quota capital		50,000	50,000
Reserves		412,047	330,266
(Losses)/Profits carried forward		67,806	86,121
Total Group net equity	20	529,853	466,386
Equity attributable to minority interests		(193)	(67)
Total consolidated Net Equity	20	529,660	466,320
Non-current financial payables	21	148,983	98,917
Non-current employee benefits	22	5,026	5,362
Provisions for non-current risks and charges	23	9,687	9,730
Total non-current liabilities		163,695	114,010
Current financial payables	21	68,093	57,332
Trade payables	24	122,753	134,649
Current Taxes Due		125	17,102
Other current liabilities	25	32,485	28,082
Total current liabilities		223,456	237,165
Total liabilities		387,151	351,174
Total Net Equity and Liabilities		916,811	817,494

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT

(EUR THOUSANDS)	NOTE	FINANCIAL YEAR AS AT 31 DECEMBER	
		2024	2023
Result before taxes		121,853	144,380
Changes for			
Amortisations/depreciations and write-downs	10	31,014	28,873
Net financial (income) expenses	11	6,164	6,074
Net allocation to provisions	23	(1,647)	1,293
Other non-monetary elements		(1,906)	24
Stock variations	16	(774)	8,134
Change to trade receivables	17	23,643	(19,984)
Changes to trade payables	3	(11,896)	1,346
Changes in other assets and liabilities	18 - 25	(8,238)	5,803
Payment of employee benefits	23	(732)	(430)
Taxes paid		(55,783)	(32,417)
Cash flow from operating activities		101,689	143,097
Investments in tangible assets	14	(135,200)	(68,503)
Investments in intangible assets	13	(3,359)	(865)
Proceeds from the sale of tangible and intangible fixed assets	13 - 14	3,039	3,838
Purchase of minority interests		-	(2,500)
Cash flow from investing activities		(135,521)	(68,029)
Bank Loans	21	77,280	9,577
Repayment of bank loans	21	(18,407)	(17,086)
Repayment of lease payables	21	(12,458)	(8,612)
Other changes in current financial payables	21	3,076	(43,833)
Interests paid		(6,051)	(6,326)
Dividends		(5,676)	(8,750)
Cash flow from financing activities		37,763	(75,030)
Total change in liquid assets and equivalents		3,931	38
Effect of foreign exchange on liquid assets		(93)	59
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	19	3,973	3,875
Liquid Assets and equivalents As at the reporting date	19	7,812	3,973

PROSPECTUS OF CHANGES IN CONSOLIDATED NET EQUITY

(EUR THOUSANDS)	QUOTA CAPITAL	OTHER RESERVES	PROFITS CARRIED FORWARD	TOTAL NET EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE GROUP	TOTAL NET EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO MINORITY INTERESTS	TOTAL NET EQUITY
as at 01 January 2023	50,000	262,636	47,400	360,036	2,902	362,938
Allocation of the previous year's result	-	65,571	(65,571)	-	-	-
Total changes from transactions with Quotaholders	-	65,571	(65,571)	-	-	-
Operating Profit (loss) for the reporting period	-	-	104,262	104,262	22	104,284
Revaluation reserve	-	(48)	-	(48)	-	(48)
Translation reserve	-	1,730	-	1,730	(145)	1,585
Profit/(Loss) for benefits to employees	-	32	-	32	-	32
Comprehensive Income Statement	-	1,714	104,262	105,976	(123)	105,853
Miscellaneous	-	345	29	374	(2,845)	(2,471)
As at 31 December 2023	50,000	330,266	86,121	466,386	(67)	466,320
Allocation of the previous year's result	-	99,924	(99,924)	-	-	-
Dividends	-	(11,000)	-	(11,000)	-	(11,000)
Total changes from transactions with Quotaholders	-	88,924	(99,924)	(11,000)	-	(11,000)
Operating profit/(loss) for the reporting period	-	-	81,618	81,618	5	81,623
Translation reserve	-	(7,225)	-	(7,225)	(97)	(7,322)
Actuarial loss for employee benefits	-	16	-	16	-	16
Comprehensive Income Statement	-	(7,209)	81,618	74,409	(92)	74,317
Miscellaneous	-	67	(9)	58	(35)	23
As at 31 December 2024	50,000	412,047	67,806	529,853	(193)	529,660

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Fassa S.r.l. (hereinafter “Fassa” or the “Company” and together with its subsidiary the “Group”) is a company incorporated and domiciled in Italy, with registered office in Spresiano (TV), Via Lazzaris, 3 and organised pursuant to the legal system of the Italian Republic. The Company was established for a fixed term with a deadline of December 2050.

The Group, through its subsidiaries, operates in the production and marketing of building materials. This document has been approved by the Board of Directors’ Meeting of the Company held on 23 May 2025. The external audit of these Consolidated Financial Statements is entrusted to the auditing firm EY S.p.A.

2. SUMMARY OF THE ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

This section provides a description of the most relevant accounting principles adopted for the preparation of these Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2024 (hereinafter the “Consolidated

Financial Statements”). These standards have been applied consistently for all the financial years presented, unless otherwise indicated.

2.1 BASIS FOR PREPARATION

The 2024 Consolidated Financial Statements were prepared in compliance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) as endorsed by the European Commission and effective at the end of the reporting period.

The IFRS have been applied consistently and voluntarily to all periods presented in this document, as well as, taking into account the best literature on the subject; any future orientations and interpretative updates will be reflected in subsequent periods, in compliance with the procedures envisaged by the reference standards from time to time.

The Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2024 were prepared on a going concern basis, as the Directors verified the absence of any financial, management or other indicators that could indicate critical issues regarding the Group’s ability to meet its obligations in the foreseeable future and in particular over the next 12 months.

The Consolidated Financial Statements were prepared and presented in Euro, which represents the currency of the prevailing economic environment in which the Group

operates. All the amounts included in this document, unless otherwise indicated, are expressed in thousands of Euro.

Below are the Consolidated Financial Statements and the related classification criteria adopted by the Group, within the scope of the options envisaged by IAS 1 - Presentation of the Financial Statements:

- The Consolidated Statement of Financial Position has been prepared by classifying assets and liabilities on a “current/non-current” basis;
- the Consolidated Income Statement was prepared by classifying operating costs by nature;
- the Consolidated Comprehensive Income Statement includes, in addition to the profit for the reporting period resulting from the Income Statement, the items of income and costs that are not recorded in the Income Statement for the period, but are transferred directly to net equity, as required by the IFRS;
- the Consolidated Cash Flow Statement was prepared exposing the financial flows deriving from operating activities pursuant to the “indirect method”.
- the Prospectus of Changes in Consolidated Net Equity.

2.2 CONSOLIDATION CRITERIA AND METHODS

SUBSIDIARIES

Subsidiaries are companies over which the Group exercises control. Control is obtained when the Group has power over the subsidiary, i.e. when it is exposed or has rights over the variability of the results of the subsidiary based on its involvement with the subsidiary and has the ability to influence these results through the exercise of its power. Control may be exercised either by virtue of direct or indirect ownership of the majority of the Quotas with voting rights or by virtue of contractual or legal agreements, even without regard to equity relationships. The existence of potential exercisable voting rights is considered for the purposes of determining control. Generally the existence of control is assumed when the Group owns, directly or indirectly, more than half of the voting rights.

The subsidiary companies are fully consolidated from the date on which control was actually acquired.

The assets and liabilities, revenues and expenses of the subsidiary companies are taken on a line-by-line basis by eliminating the carrying value of the investments held by the Holding company against the relevant equity.

The acquisition of a non-controlling interest is recognised on a transaction-by-transaction basis at fair value or on the basis of the portion of the net identifiable assets of the acquired entity.

The purchase of additional interests in subsidiary companies and the sale of interests that do not result in the loss of control are considered transactions between Quotaholders and, as such, the accounting effects of these transactions are recognised directly in Group equity.

When preparing the Consolidated Financial Statements, payables and receivables, expenses and revenues, as well as all transactions between the companies included in the scope of consolidation, including dividends distributed within the Group, are eliminated. Furthermore, unrealised profits and capital gains and losses arising from transactions between Group companies are also eliminated.

The subsidiary companies are de-consolidated from the date on which control ceases. In particular, when the Group ceases to have control over a subsidiary, it clears the assets (including any goodwill) and liabilities of the subsidiary at their respective book values and recognises the fair value of any consideration received from the transaction. Any interest held in the former subsidiary is remeasured at its fair value.

Equity pertaining to non-controlling interests is recognised in a specific item of net equity; in the Income Statement, the result for the reporting period attributable to non-controlling interests is also shown.

INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES

Associates are all companies over which the Group has a significant influence. These companies are recognised using the net equity method.

With the net equity method, investments are initially recognised at cost, subsequently adjusted to recognise the share of profit or loss and other components of the overall profit or loss attributable to the Group. The portion of the Group's investee's profit or loss is recognised in the Group's Income Statement. Dividends received from an investee reduce the book value of the equity investment. Changes in the other components of the investee's comprehensive

income subsequent to acquisition are recognised in the other components of the Group's comprehensive income with a corresponding adjustment to the book value of the investment.

Unrealised gains on transactions between the Group and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the associate. The same is true in the case of unrealised losses unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the transferred asset.

In the event of losses exceeding the carrying value of the investment, the excess is recognised in a special provision

under liabilities to the extent that the investor is committed to fulfil legal or constructive obligations towards the investee company or otherwise cover its losses. The use

of the net equity method is discontinued from the date on which the investment is classified as held for sale.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS IN FOREIGN CURRENCY

The functional currency of subsidiary companies is that of the primary economic environment in which they operate. All assets and liabilities of foreign operations with a functional currency other than the Euro are converted using the closing rates as at the date of these Consolidated Financial Statements. Income and charges are translated into Euro at the average exchange rate for the period. The translation differences resulting from the application of this method are classified among the other components of the Comprehensive Income Statement until the sale of the related investment. The average exchange rates for the period are used to convert the cash flows of foreign subsidiaries into the preparation of the Cash Flow Statement.

In the event of a hyperinflationary economy, the Group

adjusts non-monetary items, net equity and items arising from indexed contracts, up to the limit of their recoverable value, using a price index reflecting changes in general purchasing power. The effects of the initial application are recognised in Quotaholders' Equity net of tax effects, while during the period of hyperinflation (until its termination) the result of the adjustments is recognised in the Income Statement among financial income and charges.

The main exchange rates used to convert the other currencies into Euro were the following:

FOREIGN CURRENCIES	AVERAGE RATE	AS AT 31 DECEMBER	AVERAGE RATE	AS AT 31 DECEMBER
	2024		2023	
	Brazilian Real (BRL)	5.8275	6.4267	5.4010
Swiss Franc (CHF)	0.9526	0.9412	0.9718	0.9260
British Pound (GBP)	0.8466	0.8292	0.8698	0.8690
Albanian Lek (LEK)	101.0101	98.0392	108.78	103.79

CONSOLIDATION AREA

The following table summarises, with reference to subsidiary companies, the information relating to the name, registered office and Quota Capital held by the Group.

NAME	COUNTRY	EQUITY INVESTMENT OF THE GROUP AS AT 31 DECEMBER	
		2024	2023
Fassa S.r.l. direct subsidiary companies			
Fassa S.a.	Switzerland	100%	100%
Fassa D.o.o.	Croatia	99.93%	99.93%
Fassalusa L.d.a.	Portugal	99.98%	99.98%
Fassa & Berberi S.h.a.	Albania	74%	74%
Fassa France S.a.s.u.	France	100%	100%
Fassa UK. L.t.d.	United Kingdom	100%	100%
Calce Barattoni S.p.A.	Italy	99.67%	99.29%
Impa S.p.a.	Italy	100%	100%
Fassa Do Brasil L.t.d.a.	Brazil	100%	100%
Yedesa - Yesos Escayolas y Derivados S.a.	Spain	100%	100%
L'Albertina Società Agricola S.r.l.	Italy	100%	100%
Fassa Hispania S.l.	Spain	100%	100%
Fassa Mobility S.r.l.	Italy	100%	N/A

2.3 VALUATION CRITERIA

The most significant accounting principles and measurement criteria used to prepare the Consolidated Financial Statements are briefly described below.

GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

Intangible assets consist of non-monetary items that are identifiable and without physical substance, controllable and capable of generating future economic benefits. These elements are initially recorded at their purchase and/or production cost, inclusive of the expenses directly

attributable to the preparation of the asset for its use. Any interest payable accrued during and for the development of the intangible assets are considered part of the purchase cost. In particular, the following main intangible assets are identifiable:

Goodwill

Goodwill is classified as an intangible asset with an undefined useful life and is initially accounted for at cost. After initial recognition, goodwill is not amortised, but is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently

if specific events indicate that there may have been an impairment loss. A reversal of an impairment loss is not permitted.

Other intangible fixed assets with a finite useful life

Intangible assets with a finite useful life are recognised at cost, as described above, less accumulated amortisation and any impairment losses. The amortisation begins once

the asset is available for use and is systematically divided in relation to the residual possibility of use of the same and, therefore, on the basis of the estimated useful life.

The Group estimate of the useful life for the various categories of intangible assets is shown below:

CLASS OF INTANGIBLE ASSETS	USEFUL LIFE IN YEARS
Trademarks and licenses	10
Long-term charges	5
Development costs	10
Software	5
Other intangible fixed assets	3

TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

Tangible fixed assets are booked at purchase or production cost, including any additional charges, less any accumulated depreciation or impairment. The cost of production includes direct and indirect costs, for the portion reasonably attributable, incurred until the asset becomes operational. Costs incurred subsequently are capitalised or recognised as a separate asset only if they increase the future economic benefits inherent in the asset to which they relate. The book value of the replaced parts is eliminated. Repair and maintenance costs are charged to the profit and loss account in the period in which they are incurred; major strategic parts are capitalised at the time of purchase and depreciated from the time of their installation.

Real estates, plants and machinery include reserves of raw materials (quarries). These reserves are booked at cost in compliance with IFRS 6 - Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources, if and only if a mining project not yet developed is found to be commercially feasible and the relevant exploitation concession has been obtained, and amortised in proportion to the volume of material extracted during the period compared to the volumes that can be extracted ("unit of production method"). Capitalised costs include charges incurred for I) obtaining concession rights to exploit the resource, II) excavation to obtain access to raw material deposits, and III) reclamation and restoration of the site at the end of its life.

Depreciation of other assets is calculated on a straight-line basis, in relation to the estimated useful life and their residual value, as follows:

CLASS OF TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS	USEFUL LIFE IN YEARS
Lands and buildings	12 - 45
Quarries	m ³ excavated
Plants and machinery	12 - 35
Industrial, commercial equipment and other assets	4 - 20

The useful life of tangible fixed assets is reviewed and updated, where necessary, at least as at every reporting date: if the book value of an asset is greater than its

estimated recoverable value, the book value is reduced to that recoverable value.

EMISSION RIGHTS

Emission rights are booked in inventories. Emission rights granted free of charge are initially booked at their nominal value of zero. The emission rights acquired for consideration are accounted for at cost and are subject to write-down in the event of impairment. A liability is recognised if the actual emissions until the reporting date of the Consolidated Financial Statements are greater

than the quotas allocated free of charge. The amount of the provision for emission rights already purchased for consideration is measured at book value, while for those yet to be purchased to fulfil the obligation they are measured at market value on the reporting date of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

LEASED ASSETS

Leasing contracts mainly concern property, plant and machinery, vehicles and other equipment. The terms of the contracts are usually negotiated for categories of goods and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. Leases are booked in the Consolidated Financial Statements as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability, on the date on which the leased asset is available for use by the group. Costs arising from leases are divided between depreciation and financial expenses. Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a liability corresponding to the date on which the asset is available for use by the Group. Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured at present value.

Assets in right of use are booked at cost, which includes the following:

- initial amount of the leasing liability;
- any payment of fees made on or before the date of commencement of the contract less the incentives received;
- any initial costs directly attributable to the contract;
- restoration costs.

Assets in right of use are generally amortised on a straight-line basis, over the shortest period between the useful life of the asset and the duration of the lease contract. Some leases contain extension and termination options, in most cases exercisable only by the group and not by the respective lessor. If ownership of the leased asset is expected to be transferred at the end of the lease term or if a purchase option is already included in the cost of the leased asset, depreciation is provided on the basis of the expected useful life of the leased asset. Assets in right-of-use are subject to impairment testing.

Lease liabilities are valued at the current value of future leases, discounted at the lessee's incremental borrowing rate (IBR) since the implicit interest rate of the lease is not easily determinable. The marginal rate at the reference date is calculated taking into account the terms of the lease, geography and the specific rates of the group. Subsequent to the date of first registration, the amount of lease payments shall be increased to take account of accrued interest and reduced for the lease payments made. Furthermore, the book value is remeasured if there is a change in the duration of the lease contract or in the fees. Lease payables include the current net value of the following payments:

- fixed fees net of any incentives;
- variable fees based on an index or rate and, therefore, determinable on the starting date;
- amounts that the lessee expects to pay as a guarantee on the residual value of the underlying asset;
- price for the exercise of the call option, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise it;
- termination penalties, if the terms of the contract provide that the lessee may exercise such option.

The payment of fees is divided between capital and financial expenses; the latter are charged to the Income Statement over the duration of the lease, in order to produce a constant interest rate on the residual balance of the liability for each reporting period. The repayment of the financial liability is classified within the Cash Flow Statement in the cash flow generated by financing activities, while the share of interest paid is considered among the cash flows from operating activities. The group is exposed to potential future increases in variable lease payments based on an index or rate, which are not included in the lease liability until they take effect. When adjustments to royalty payments based on an index or rate take effect, the liability is restated and the right-of-use asset is offset.

The Group uses exemptions that allow the exclusion of contracts with a duration equal to or less than one year (even residual with respect to the date of first adoption of IFRS standards) and contracts concerning assets whose value is less than €5,000. These costs are recognised as services, under leased assets.

In the Prospectus of Financial Position, the Group sets out the right-of-use assets between tangible assets and the lease liabilities between current and non-current loans. In the Income Statement, interest expense on leasing liabilities is a component of financial expenses and is shown separately from the amortisation/depreciation of the right-of-use assets.

The Group recognises deferred tax on right-of-use assets and financial liabilities for leasing.

IMPAIRMENT OF INTANGIBLE AND TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

Assets (intangible and tangible) with a finite useful life

As at each reference date of the Consolidated Financial Statements, a check is carried out to ascertain whether there are indicators whether tangible and intangible assets have suffered an impairment. For this purpose, both internal and external sources of information are considered. With regard to internal sources, factors such as obsolescence or physical deterioration of the asset, any significant changes in the use of the asset, and the economic performance of the asset relative to what was expected are considered. With regard to external sources, factors such as the trend of market prices of assets, any technological, market or regulatory discontinuities, the trend of market interest rates or the cost of capital used to evaluate investments are considered.

Should the presence of such indicators be verified, it shall be necessary to proceed with the estimate of the value recoverable from the above-mentioned assets, charging any depreciation in respect to the book value to the Income Statement. The recoverable value of an asset is represented by the higher between the fair value, net of ancillary sales costs, and the relative carrying amount in use, the latter being the current value of the estimated financial flows for

this asset. In determining the value in use, the expected future cash flows are discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the cost of cash, related to the period of the investment and the risks specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash flows, the recoverable value is calculated in relation to the CGU to which such asset belongs.

Impairment is recorded in the Income Statement if the entry value of the asset, or the relative CGU to which it is allocated, is higher than its recoverable value. Impairments of CGUs are firstly charged as a reduction of the book value of any goodwill allocated to the same, and then as a reduction in other assets, in proportion to their book value and up to their recoverable amount. If the conditions for a previously recognised impairment loss are no longer met, the book value of the asset is reinstated and charged to the Income Statement, to the extent of the net book value that the asset in question would have had if the impairment loss had not been recognised and the relevant depreciation had been charged.

INVESTMENTS AND PARTICIPATIONS

Investments in associates have been recognised using the net equity method. With the net equity method, investments are initially recognised at cost, subsequently adjusted to recognise the share of profit or loss and other components of the overall profit or loss attributable to the Group. The portion of the Group's investee's profit or loss is recognised in the Group's

Income Statement. Dividends received from an investee reduce the book value of the equity investment. Changes in the other components of the investee's comprehensive income subsequent to acquisition are recognised in the other components of the Group's comprehensive income with a corresponding adjustment to the book value of the investment.

INVENTORIES

Inventories are stated at the lesser of purchase or production cost and net realisable value, represented by the amount that the Group expects to obtain from its sale in the normal course

of business, net of selling costs. Cost is calculated using the weighted average cost method.

The cost of finished products and semi-finished products

includes raw materials, direct labour costs and other production costs (determined on the basis of normal operating capacity). Financial expenses are not included in the valuation of inventories, charged to the Income Statement when incurred,

since the time requirements for capitalisation are not met. Inventories of raw materials and semi-finished goods that can no longer be used in the production cycle and inventories of finished goods that cannot be sold are written down.

LIQUID ASSETS

Liquid assets include cash and bank deposits available and other forms of short-term investment with an original maturity of/or less than three months. The elements

included in the liquid assets are initially valued at fair value and then at amortised cost.

CURRENT RECEIVABLES AND FINANCIAL ASSETS

Trade receivables, other receivables, current assets and current financial assets are generated during the ordinary course of business and held with the aim of collecting contractual cash flows consisting of "capital and interest payments only" pursuant to the criterion established by IFRS 9. Therefore, they are initially recognised at fair value adjusted for directly attributable transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method (i.e., the rate that equals, at initial recognition, the present value of expected cash flows

and the carrying amount), adjusted appropriately for any impairment losses through the recognition of a provision for bad debt. Receivables from customers and other financial assets are included in the current assets, with exception of those with contractual maturity of more than twelve months in respect to the date of the Consolidated Financial Statements, which are classified in the non-current assets.

Receivables with maturity beyond 12 months and without significant financial components are presented at current value.

IMPAIRMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

As at each reporting date of the Consolidated Financial Statements, financial assets, with the exception of those measured at fair value with an offsetting entry in the Income Statement, are analysed for indicators of impairment. Pursuant to IFRS 9, a model for forecasting expected losses on receivables must be applied when assessing an impairment. In making this assessment, the Group applies a standardised simplified approach to estimate expected credit losses over the life of the company and takes into account its historical experience with credit losses, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the nature of the Group's receivables and the economic environment. If there is evidence of impairment, the loss is recognised in the Income Statement under the item "Net write-downs of financial assets and contractual assets".

Trade receivables and contractual assets are written down when there is no reasonable expectation of the same being recovered. Indicators indicating the absence of rational recovery expectations include, among others, the impossibility of a creditor to engage in a recovery plan with the Group, and the impossibility of making contractual payments for a significant period of time.

For financial assets accounted for at amortised cost, when an impairment loss has been identified, its value is measured as the difference between the book value of the asset and the current value of the expected future cash flows, discounted on the basis of the original effective interest rate. This value is recorded in the Income Statement.

DERECOGNITION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Financial assets are eliminated for accounting purposes when one of the following conditions is met:

- the contractual right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired;
- the Group has substantially transferred all risks and benefits connected to the asset, assigning its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or undertaking a contractual obligation to reimburse the cash flows received to one or more potential beneficiaries under a contract that complies with the requirements envisaged by the principle (so-called “pass through test”);
- the Group has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards associated with

the financial asset, but has relinquished control over it. Financial liabilities are eliminated from the accounts when they are extinguished, i.e. when the contractual obligation is fulfilled, cancelled or prescribed. An exchange of debt instruments with substantially different contractual terms shall be accounted for as an extinction of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, a substantial change in the contractual terms of an existing financial liability, even partial, must be accounted for as an extinction of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability.

OFFSETTING FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The Group offsets financial assets and liabilities if, and only if:

- there is a legally enforceable right to offset the figures

- recorded in the Consolidated Financial Statements;
- there is an intention either to offset on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AND TRADE PAYABLES

Financial liabilities and trade payables are booked when the Group becomes part of the related contractual clauses and are initially measured at the adjusted fair value of the directly attributable transaction costs.

Financial liabilities and trade payables, with the exception of derivative financial instruments, are measured at

amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Financial liabilities are eliminated from the Consolidated Financial Statements when, and only when, they are extinguished (i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is remitted, cancelled or expires).

DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

Derivative instruments, where present, are used as economic hedges only in order to reduce interest rate risk. All financial derivatives are measured at their fair value.

Derivative financial instruments qualify for accounting as hedging instruments only when at the beginning of the hedging there is a formal designation and documentation of the hedging

relationship, the hedging is expected to be highly effective, the effectiveness can be reliably measured and is highly effective during the financial years for which it has been designated.

The effectiveness of a hedging relationship is documented and measured periodically (at least as at each reporting date of the Consolidated Financial Statements). It is measured by comparing

changes in the fair value of hedging instruments with changes in the fair value of hedged items or, in the case of complex hedging instruments, by statistical analysis based on the change

in hedged risk.

When derivative instruments qualify for accounting as hedging instruments, the following accounting principles are applied.

Cash flow hedging instruments

When a derivative instrument is designated as an instrument to hedge the exposure to variability of future cash flows of an asset or liability recognised in the Consolidated Financial Statements or a highly probable forecast transaction and can impact the Income Statement, the effective portion of any profit or loss on the derivative instrument is recognised directly in the Comprehensive Income Statement through a specific capital reserve ("Cash flow hedge reserve"). The cumulative profit or loss is reclassified from the Comprehensive Income Statement to the Income Statement when the economic effects deriving from the hedged item impact the Income Statement. The gain or loss associated with a hedge or part of the hedge that has become ineffective is recognised in the Income Statement immediately within the net financial income (expenses). When an instrument or hedging relationship is terminated (for example, the derivative instrument is sold, reaches

maturity or the hedging relationship no longer qualifies as effective), but the Group expects the hedged transaction to occur in the future, the cumulative gain or loss realised at the time of termination remains in the Comprehensive Income Statement and is recognised in the Income Statement when the underlying transaction takes place. If the underlying transaction is no longer probable, the cumulative profit or loss present in the Comprehensive Income Statement is recognised immediately in the Income Statement.

The Group does not use fair value hedge and net investment hedge instruments. If accounting as a hedging instrument cannot be applied, the gains or losses arising from the measurement at fair value of derivative instruments are immediately recognised among the net financial income (expenses).

EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Short-term benefits consist of wages, salaries, related social security charges, compensation in lieu of vacation days and incentives paid in the form of bonuses payable within twelve months from the date of the Consolidated Financial Statements. These benefits are accounted for as components of the cost of personnel in the period in which the work is performed.

In the case of defined benefit plans, which also include the severance pay due to employees pursuant to article 2120 of the Italian Civil Code ("Severance Indemnity"), the amount of the benefit to be paid to the employee is quantifiable only after the termination of employment, and is linked to one or more factors such as age, years of service and salary; therefore, the related charge is charged to the Income Statement on an actuarial basis. The liabilities booked in the Consolidated Financial Statements for defined benefit plans correspond to the current value of the obligation as at the date of the Consolidated Financial Statements. The obligations for defined benefit plans are calculated annually by an independent actuary utilising

the projected unit credit method. The current value of the defined benefit plan is determined by discounting future cash flows at an interest rate equal to that of bonds (high-quality corporate bonds) issued in Euro and taking into account the duration of the relevant pension plan. Actuarial gains and losses arising from the above adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

As at 1 January 2007, the 2007 Italian Finance Act and its implementing decrees introduced significant changes to the rules governing severance pay, including the employee's choice as to the destination of their accruing severance pay. In particular, the new severance pay flows may be directed by the worker to chosen pension schemes or maintained in the company. In the case of assignment to external pension schemes, the Group is subject only to the payment of a defined contribution to the chosen fund, and from that date the newly accrued shares are defined contribution plans not subject to actuarial valuation.

PROVISIONS FOR RISKS AND CHARGES

Provisions are booked for losses and charges of a determined nature, of certain and probable existence, of which, however, the amount and/or date of occurrence cannot be determined. The entry is booked only when a current, legal or implicit, obligation exists for a future release of resources as a result of any past or probable events and that such release is required for the fulfilment of the obligation. Such amount represents the best estimate of the burden to extinguish the obligation. The rate used in the determination of the current value of the liability

reflects the current market values and takes into account the specific risk associated with each liability.

When the financial effect of time is significant and the payment dates of the bonds can be reasonably estimated, the funds are valued at their current value using a planned disbursement rate that reflects market conditions, changes in the cost of money over time and the specific bond risk. The increase in the value of the fund, determined by changes in the cost of money over time, is accounted for as interest expense.

REVENUES FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS

The Group generates revenues mainly from sales of construction materials such as mortars, aggregates, inert materials and other pre-packaged construction products, for which control is transferred to the customer at a specific point in time. Revenues are booked in the Consolidated Financial Statements when the control of the goods or services is transferred to the customer for a consideration that reflects the value to which the Group expects to be entitled, in exchange for those goods or services. The Group acts as principal, as it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer.

The Group enters into contracts that generally include a single performance obligation. Revenue recognised is charged to the Income Statement when control of the asset is transferred, taking into account the value of any trade

discounts, rebates and expected returns, and is limited to the amount of consideration the Group expects to receive.

The Group attributes the price of the transaction to the performance obligations on the basis of stand-alone selling prices (SSP) for each bond. The Group does not recognise any assets in the Consolidated Financial Statements where it expects that they are not recoverable. Most revenues are recognised at the time of transfer of control of the good or service to the customer (point-in-time).

The Group does not separate the financial component from the contract price if at the beginning of the contract it expects that the interval of time between the moment in which the promised asset will be transferred to the customer and the moment in which the customer will make the relative payment does not exceed 12 months.

RECOGNITION OF COSTS

Costs are recognised when they are relevant to goods and services purchased or consumed within the financial year or for the systematic division. Research and development expenses are charged directly to the Income Statement, while they are recognised as intangible fixed assets if the following elements can be demonstrated:

- the technical feasibility of completing the intangible fixed asset so that it is available for use or sale;

- the intention and ability of the group to complete the intangible fixed asset and to use or sell it;
- the way in which the intangible fixed asset will generate probable future economic benefits;
- the availability of technical, financial and other resources to complete the asset;
- the reliability of the measurement of development expenditures.

TAXES

Current taxes are calculated based on the estimated taxable income, in compliance with the tax legislation applicable to the Group.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are calculated against all of the differences that emerge between the taxable base of an asset or liability and the relevant book value, with the exception of goodwill at initial recognition. Deferred tax assets, including those relating to prior tax losses, for the portion not offset by deferred tax liabilities, are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which they can be recovered. The deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are calculated using tax rates that are expected to be applicable in the years in which the differences are realised or extinguished.

Current taxes, deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are recognised in the Income Statement under "Income Taxes", with the exception of those relating to items

recognised in other comprehensive income other than net income and those relating to items directly charged or credited to net equity. In the latter cases, deferred taxes are recorded in the Comprehensive Income Statement and directly to Net Equity. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset when they are levied by the same tax authority, there is a legal right of set-off and a settlement of the net balance is expected.

Other taxes not related to income, such as indirect taxes and duties, are included in the Income Statement item other operating costs.

2.4 RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

NEWLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES AND INTERPRETATIONS AND APPROVED EFFECTIVE FROM 1 JANUARY 2024

Below is a summary of the newly issued accounting principles and interpretations that came into force on 1 January 2024:

IAS 1 - Presentation of the Financial Statements: Classification of liabilities as current and non-current

In January 2020, IASB issued amendments to IAS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements: Classification of liabilities as current or non-current to clarify how to classify payables and other liabilities as current or non-current, and in particular how to classify liabilities with an uncertain settlement date and liabilities that can be settled by conversion to net equity. These amendments are effective as at 1 January 2024.

Amendments to IFRS 16 Leasing: Responsibility for leasing in a sale and leaseback

On 22 September 2022, the IASB published an amendment entitled "Amendments to IFRS 16 Leases: Lease Liability 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. These amendments are effective as at 1 January 2024.

Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7 Supplier Finance Arrangements

On 25 May 2023, the IASB published an amendment entitled “Amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures: Supplier Finance Arrangements”. These amendments are effective as at 1 January 2024.

The Group considers that it has no impacts with reference to the provisions resulting from the entry into force of the above-mentioned standards.

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES, AMENDMENTS AND APPROVED INTERPRETATIONS FROM THE EUROPEAN UNION, NOT YET MANDATORILY APPLICABLE AND NOT ADOPTED IN ADVANCE BY THE COMPANY AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024

Amendments to IAS 21 – Effects of changes in foreign currency exchange rates: lack of convertibility

On 15 August 2023, the IASB published an amendment entitled “Amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates: Lack of Exchangeability” - which clarifies when one currency cannot be converted into another, how to estimate the exchange rate and the disclosures to be made in the Explanatory Notes.

The amendments are applicable from 1 January 2025, however, early application is permitted.

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES NOT YET APPLICABLE, AS THEY ARE NOT APPROVED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION

As at the date of the Consolidated Financial Statements, the competent bodies of the European Union have not yet finished the process of approval necessary for the adoption of the following accounting principles and amendments:

Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 – Amendment to the classification and valuation of financial instruments

On 30 May 2024, the IASB published an amendment entitled “Amendments to IFRS 9 AND IFRS 7 – Amendments to the Classification and Measurements of Financial Instruments”.

The amendments are applicable from 1 January 2026.

IFRS 9 and IFRS 7- Contracts Referencing Naturedependent Electricity – Amendment

On 18 December 2024, the IASB published an amendment entitled “Contracts Referencing Naturedependent Electricity – Amendment to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7”. The document aims to support companies in reporting the financial effects of contracts for the purchase of electricity produced from renewable sources (often structured as Power Purchase Agreements). The amendment is applicable from 1 January 2026, early application is permitted.

Annual improvements to IFRS 1, IFRS 7, IFRS 9, IFRS 10 and IAS 7

The annual improvements are limited to changes that amend or correct certain indications contained in an IFRS Accounting Standard. The proposed improvements are grouped in a single document. The amendments are applicable from 1 January 2026.

IFRS 18 – Presentation and Supplementary Information in the Financial Statements

On 30 June 2024, the IASB published a new amendment entitled “Amendments to IFRS 18 – Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements”, which will replace the IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements standard.

The document aims to improve the presentation of the Financial Statements, with particular attention to the Income Statement. The amendments are applicable from 1 January 2027, early application is permitted.

IFRS 19 – Subsidiaries without “public accountability” supplementary information

On 9 May 2024, the IASB published IFRS 19 Controlled Companies without public accountability: Disclosure”.

The principle allows a subsidiary that reports to a parent company that prepares Consolidated Financial Statements in line with IFRS to apply reduced disclosures in its separate Financial Statements, provided that it meets the eligibility requirements envisaged by the same principle. The principle is applicable from 1 January 2027, early application is permitted.

These amendments are effective as at 1 January 2025 or later. Any repercussions that the accounting principles, amendments and interpretations that may be applied in the future may have on the Group's financial policy are

being studied and evaluated. However, standards are not expected to have a significant impact on the Group's Consolidated Financial Statements.

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Group's assets are exposed to the following risks: I) market risk, defined as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and price risk, II) credit risk, III) liquidity risk and iv) capital risk.

The risk management strategy of the Group is aimed at minimising potential negative effects on the financial performance of the Group.

3.1 INTEREST RATE RISK

Interest rate risk arises from potential changes in market interest rates that may lead to a change in fair value and interest payments. Furthermore, it can have an effect on the returns of investments in monetary instruments, as well as on the cost of the different forms of payment. Variable rate loans expose the Group to the risk that cash flows fluctuate following changes in the interest rate.

These financial market risks could influence the financial position and results of operations of the Group and for this reason these risks are identified and monitored, in order to identify potential negative effects in advance and take the necessary actions to mitigate them, mainly through operating and financing activities, as well as, if required, through the use of derivative financial instruments.

The most significant variable rate financial assets and liabilities correspond to variable rate loans opened with third party financial institutions, considered net of tax effects. Where present, amounts financed for hedging purposes were not included for the purposes of the analysis. As at 31 December 2024, a hypothetical increase of 50 bps in

short-term interest rates on these variable rate financial liabilities, subject to the same other conditions, would have had an impact on the result and Net Equity, in terms of an increase in net financial expenses on an annual basis, of approximately €488 thousand. This analysis is based on the assumption that there is a 50 bps unfavourable variation in interest rate levels between homogeneous categories. A homogeneous category is defined on the basis of the currency in which the financial assets and liabilities are denominated. Furthermore, the sensitivity analysis applied to variable rate financial instruments assumes that cash and cash equivalents and other short-term financial assets and liabilities that expire within 12 months will be renewed or reinvested in similar instruments with short-term rates.

3.2 FOREIGN EXCHANGE RISK

The Group is exposed to risks deriving from fluctuations in exchange rates, which can have an effect on the operating result and equity. The main exchange rates to which the Group is exposed are the Swiss Franc, the British Pound and the Brazilian Real. Group companies may have trade receivables or payables denominated in a currency other

than their functional currency. Fluctuations in exchange rates can lead to exchange gains or losses resulting from these situations. The Group does not use derivative financial instruments to hedge specific exposures subject to exchange rate risk in the next 12 months or to hedge exposure arising from irrevocable commitments.

3.3 PRICE RISK

Price risk is not considered to be relevant and significant at this stage; it has been managed, in the most critical situations, using hedging derivative instruments.

Price risk represents the risk that the value or future flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to fluctuations in market prices, interest rates and exchange rates. The Group is exposed to price risk, with particular regard to the performance of oil, and in general to the cost of

fuels, electricity and the main raw materials for which it is supplied from outside. The management of this risk takes place by diversifying the sources of supply and setting the conditions of supply for sufficiently long periods of time, sometimes longer than one year, at a level deemed appropriate by the Directors. The Group does not use derivative instruments to hedge against price risk.

3.4 CREDIT RISK

The credit risk derives essentially from trade receivables. To mitigate credit risk related to commercial counterparts, the Group has implemented procedures to limit the concentration of exposures on individual counterparts or groups, through an analysis of creditworthiness. The constant monitoring of the status of the receivables allows the Group to promptly verify any defaults or worsening of the creditworthiness of the counterparts and to adopt the related mitigation actions.

The Group applies the simplified approach provided for in IFRS 9 for the estimation of the recoverability of its trade receivables. The resulting adjustment of the estimates, as set out in the table below, takes into account the risk of bad debt through the differentiation of the ECL (Expected Credit Losses) applied to the homogeneous groups of

receivables with respect to the risk profile and seniority, or depending on the progress of the actions taken for the recoverability of bad debts. The amount of financial assets deemed doubtful is not significant and is, in any case, covered by appropriate allocations to provisions for bad debt. See Note 17 - Trade Receivables for more details on provisions for bad debts.

(IN THOUSANDS OF EURO)	AS AT 31 DECEMBER	
	2024	2023
To expire	183,153	206,584
Expired 0-60 days	14,127	14,220
Expired 61-120 days	823	559
Expired 121-365 days	789	105
Overdue more than 365 days	1,103	2,164
Provisions for bad debts	(3,828)	(5,587)
Total trade receivables	196,166	218,044

3.5 LIQUIDITY RISK

Liquidity risk is associated with the Group's ability to meet commitments arising mainly from financial liabilities. Prudent management of the liquidity risk arising from the

normal operations of the Group implies the maintenance of an adequate level of liquidity and the availability of funds obtainable through an adequate amount of lines of credit.

The following tables show the expected cash flows in the coming years relating to financial liabilities, including both the principal and the interest portion:

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024 (EUR THOUSANDS)	VALUE IN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	UNDISCOUNTED CASH FLOWS			
		WITHIN 12 MONTHS	BETWEEN 1 AND 5 YEARS	BEYOND 5 YEARS OF AGE	TOTAL
Current and non-current loans	217,076	68,876	116,693	35,525	221,094
<i>Of which:</i>					
<i>Liabilities for current and non-current leases</i>	34,603	9,794	17,092	11,185	38,071
Trade payables	122,753	122,753	-	-	122,753
Total	339,828	191,628	116,693	35,525	221,094

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 (EUR THOUSANDS)	VALUE IN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	UNDISCOUNTED CASH FLOWS			
		WITHIN 12 MONTHS	BETWEEN 1 AND 5 YEARS	BEYOND 5 YEARS OF AGE	TOTAL
Current and non-current loans	156,249	57,648	76,076	24,354	158,078
<i>Of which:</i>					
<i>Liabilities for current and non-current leases</i>	28,427	8,558	12,888	8,810	30,256
Trade payables	134,649	134,649	-	-	134,649
Total	290,898	192,297	76,076	24,354	292,727

3.6 CAPITAL RISK

The Group's objective in the area of capital risk management is mainly to safeguard business continuity in order to guarantee returns to Quotaholders and benefits to other

stakeholders. The Group also aims to maintain an optimal capital structure in order to reduce the cost of borrowing.

FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES BY CATEGORY

The fair value of trade receivables and other financial assets, trade payables, other liabilities and loans, booked under "current" items in the Statement of Financial Position measured using the amortised cost method, as these are mainly assets underlying commercial transactions that are expected to be settled in the short term, does not differ

from the carrying amounts in the Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2024.

Non-current financial liabilities and assets are settled or valued at market rates, and their fair value is, therefore, deemed to be substantially in line with current book values.

Below is a classification of financial assets and liabilities by category.

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024 (EUR THOUSANDS)	FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AT AMORTISED COST	ASSETS AND LIABILITIES NON-FINANCIAL IN NATURE	TOTAL
Assets			
Trade receivables	196,166	-	196,166
Cash and cash equivalents	7,812	-	7,812
Other receivables, current and non-current assets	305	16,948	17,253
Total assets	204,283	16,948	221,231
Liabilities			
Current and non-current financial payables	217,076	-	217,076
Trade payables	122,753	-	122,753
Other payables, other current and non-current liabilities	-	32,485	32,485
Total liabilities	339,828	32,485	372,314

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 (EUR THOUSANDS)	FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AT AMORTISED COST	ASSETS AND LIABILITIES NON-FINANCIAL IN NATURE	TOTAL
Assets			
Trade receivables	218,044	-	218,044
Cash and cash equivalents	3,973	-	3,973
Other receivables, current and non-current assets	382	12,010	12,391
Total assets	222,399	12,010	234,409
Liabilities			
Current and non-current financial payables	156,249	-	156,249
Trade payables	134,649	-	134,649
Other payables, other current and non-current liabilities	-	28,082	28,082
Total liabilities	290,898	28,082	318,980

ESTIMATE OF FAIR VALUE

The fair value of financial instruments listed in an active market is based on market prices as at the date of the Consolidated Financial Statements. The fair value of instruments that are not listed in an active market is determined using valuation techniques based on a series of methods and assumptions linked to market conditions as at the date of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

The following is a classification of the fair values of financial

instruments based on the following hierarchical levels:

Level 1: Fair value determined by reference to listed prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical financial instruments;

Level 2: Fair value determined using valuation techniques with reference to observable variables in active markets;

Level 3: Fair value determined with valuation techniques with reference to non-observable market variables.

There are no financial assets and liabilities valued at fair value.

4. ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements in compliance with IFRS requires the preparation of estimates and assumptions regarding the future that affect the amounts of the assets and liabilities booked, the disclosure of potential assets and liabilities as at the date of the Consolidated Financial Statements and the amounts of the revenues and costs for the period. By definition, actual results are rarely the same as estimates.

Estimates are continuously reviewed by management based on the best knowledge of the company's business and other factors reasonably inferable from current circumstances. The areas involving the most difficult or complex valuations, or areas where assumptions and estimates may cause material adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are illustrated below:

4.1 IMPAIRMENT OF NON-CURRENT ASSETS

In compliance with the accounting principles applied by the Group, tangible and intangible assets are subject to an impairment test to ascertain whether an impairment loss has occurred, which is to be recognised by means of a write down, when there are indicators that it will be difficult to recover the related net book value represented by the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Verification of the existence of these indicators requires the Directors to exercise subjective valuations based on information available within the Group and the market as well as historical experience. Furthermore, if it is determined that a potential impairment may have occurred, the Group proceeds to determine the same using valuation techniques deemed

appropriate. The correct identification of elements indicating the existence of a potential impairment of tangible and intangible assets, as well as the estimates used to determine the same, depend on factors that may change over time, affecting the valuations and estimates made by the Directors. The Group, at least annually, recognises the existence of impairment losses on goodwill. Recoverable values are defined based on the determination of the value in use. These calculations require the use of estimates relating to the future economic trends of the CGU to which the goodwill refers on the basis of the prospective cash flows, the discount rate (WACC) and the trend growth rate to be applied to the prospective flows ("g" rate).

4.2 AMORTISATION/DEPRECIATION

The cost of tangible and intangible assets, with the exception of quarries, is amortised/depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the related assets. The economic useful life of these assets is calculated by the Directors at the time when they are acquired. It is based on historical experience for similar activities, market conditions and expectations regarding future events which could have an impact on the useful life of the assets, inter alia, technological changes. Therefore, the actual economic life may differ from the estimated useful life.

For quarries, the cost of reserves of raw materials is

depreciated using the production unit method. The depreciation is, therefore, normally calculated based on the production of the period as a percentage of the total estimate of the mineral reserve. The assessments on the mineral reserve are based on information existing at the reference date and assumptions that may change over time and that could, therefore, have significant effects compared to the current estimates made by the Directors for the preparation of the Group's Financial Statements. Therefore, the actual mineral reserve may differ from that estimated by the Directors during the life of the quarry.

4.3 PROVISIONS FOR RISKS AND CHARGES

Provisions are recognised for legal and tax risks. For environmental risks and obligations on sites where raw materials are extracted, provisions are made for future liabilities related to site restoration. The value of the provisions booked in the Consolidated Financial Statements relating to these risks represents the best estimate at the date made by the Directors. This estimate involves the adoption

of assumptions that depend on factors that may change over time and could, therefore, have significant effects with respect to the current estimates made by the Directors in preparing the Group's Financial Statements. Revisions of estimates for site restoration funds could significantly change the cost of quarry raw material reserves.

4.4 DEFINED BENEFIT PLANS

The cost of post-employment defined benefit pension plans and the current value of the defined benefit obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. Actuarial valuation requires the development of various assumptions that may differ from actual future developments. These assumptions include the determination of the discount rate, expected

salary increases, mortality rates and expected increase in pensions. Due to the complexity of the assessment and its long-term nature, these estimates are extremely sensitive to changes in the underlying assumptions. All estimates are reviewed on an annual basis.

4.5 TERM OF LEASE CONTRACTS AND MARGINAL FINANCING RATE

Leases may include extension and termination options. In assessing whether or not the exercise of the option to renew or terminate a lease is reasonably certain, all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for the exercise of the option to renew or terminate are considered. After the start date, the lease term is reviewed if a significant event or change occurs that affects the ability to exercise or not exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. The

implicit interest rate of a lease is not easily determinable, therefore, to establish the current value of the cost of the leases, the incremental borrowing rate (IBR) is used. The latter corresponds to the interest rate one would pay to finance, with a similar term and security, the amount needed to obtain an asset corresponding to the value of the right of use. The Group estimates the IBR using observable inputs such as market interest rates.

4.6 PROVISIONS FOR BAD DEBTS

Provisions for bad debts reflects the Directors' estimate of losses relating to end-customer receivables. The estimate of the provisions for bad debts is based on the Group's expected losses, determined on the basis of past experience

for similar receivables, overdue receivables, current and historical losses and collections and forecast information. The amount of the provisions for bad debts is sensitive to changing circumstances and economic conditions.


4.7 RECOVERABILITY OF ASSETS FOR PREPAID TAXES

The Company recognises deferred tax assets mainly related to tangible assets, intangible assets and equity investments and, to a lesser extent, related to the recognition of tax losses and income components with deferred tax deductibility. Prepaid tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is reasonably certain that the temporary differences will be cancelled in the foreseeable future and that a taxable income will be available against which

such differences can be used. Significant opinions of the Board of Directors' Meeting are required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised in the Financial Statements based on whether the regulatory requirements are met and whether future taxable income is sufficiently available to absorb the deferred tax assets.

4.8 PROVISIONS FOR INVENTORY WRITE-DOWNS

Provisions for inventory write-downs reflects the Directors' estimate of expected losses with respect to end-customers. The estimate of the provisions for inventory write-downs is based on past experience and historical market performance. The amount of the provisions for inventory write-downs is sensitive to changing circumstances and foreseeable economic conditions.



5. REVENUES FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS AND OTHER OPERATING REVENUES

The following table shows the sales broken down by geographical area:

(EUR THOUSANDS)	FINANCIAL YEAR AS AT 31 DECEMBER	
	2024	2023
Italy	529,445	561,514
Europe	139,781	134,049
Other Nations	11,414	9,526
Total revenues from sales	680,640	705,090

Other operating revenues are broken down here below:

(EUR THOUSANDS)	FINANCIAL YEAR AS AT 31 DECEMBER	
	2024	2023
Compensation for damages	528	688
Capital gains on disposals of fixed assets	1,181	1,164
Expense recoveries	828	560
Contributions for operating expenses	571	5,657
Other operating income	3,416	2,620
Total other revenue	6,524	10,688

Other operating revenues mainly refer to extraordinary items from previous years that occurred in the current year. The item "Contributions for operating expenses" has undergone a significant decrease compared to the

previous year, since it also included the energy and gas bonus in 2023 recognised by the Italian Aid Decree 50/2022 of 17 May and subsequent amendments.

6. PURCHASES OF RAW, SUBSIDIARY MATERIALS AND CONSUMABLES

This item is broken down as follows:

(EUR THOUSANDS)	FINANCIAL YEAR AS AT 31 DECEMBER	
	2024	2023
Raw materials and consumables	201,126	207,251
Semi-finished, finished products and goods	43,031	60,494
Utilities	33,593	34,771
Fuel	6,395	6,483
Sundry assets	780	771
Total raw, ancillary materials and consumables	284,926	309,770

7. COSTS FOR SERVICES

This item is broken down as follows:

(EUR THOUSANDS)	FINANCIAL YEAR AS AT 31 DECEMBER	
	2024	2023
Transports	63,230	61,105
Agency costs and other fees	27,134	28,684
Maintenance	22,703	19,408
Legal and professional consultancy	6,739	5,389
Utilities	3,506	2,778
Travel expenses	6,188	3,876
Use of third party assets	1,978	1,918
Advertising and marketing	3,853	3,049
Insurance	2,860	2,428
External personnel	1,393	1,538
Other services	5,356	4,613
Total costs for services	144,941	134,787

Other services refer mainly to expenses for legal compliance with safety requirements at mining sites and plants, office cleaning costs, and the cost of employee canteens.

With reference to the research and development costs incurred by the Group, see the Management Report in the Research and Development section.

In application of accounting principle IFRS 16, the item leased assets is broken down as follows:

(EUR THOUSANDS)	AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024
Variable fee concessions	923
Short-term contracts	930
Other goods of modest value	125
Total use of third-party assets	1,978

8. EMPLOYEES COST

This item is broken down as follows:

(EUR THOUSANDS)	FINANCIAL YEAR AS AT 31 DECEMBER	
	2024	2023
Wages and salaries	66,270	60,159
Social security contributions	20,423	18,575
Provisions for severance indemnity and other expenses for employee benefits	4,053	3,854
Other costs	1,427	2,624
Total employee costs	92,173	85,211

Below is the average number of Group employees:

(IN UNITS)	2024	2023
Managers	17	13
Junior managers and white collars	777	742
Blue Collars	763	726
Other employees	5	6
Total	1,561	1,485

The increase in staff costs is mainly related to the increase in staff and the contractual increases envisaged by the applicable National Collective Bargaining Agreement.

9. OTHER OPERATING COSTS

This item is broken down as follows:

(EUR THOUSANDS)	FINANCIAL YEAR AS AT 31 DECEMBER	
	2024	2023
Indirect taxes and duties	2,602	2,407
Capital losses on disposals and divestments	669	567
Allocations/ (releases) to the provisions for bad debts	(315)	429
Association memberships	351	318
Provisions for risks and liabilities	62	715
Other operating costs	2,810	2,303
Total other operating costs	6,180	6,739

10. AMORTISATIONS/DEPRECIATIONS AND WRITE-DOWNS

This item is broken down as follows:

(EUR THOUSANDS)	FINANCIAL YEAR AS AT 31 DECEMBER	
	2024	2023
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	30,111	27,999
<i>of which rights of use:</i>	5,493	4,448
Amortisation of intangible fixed assets	903	875
Total amortisations/depreciations and write downs	31,014	28,873

11. NET FINANCIAL INCOME AND EXPENSES

This item is broken down as follows:

(EUR THOUSANDS)	FINANCIAL YEAR AS AT 31 DECEMBER	
	2024	2023
Financial income	361	114
Exchange gains	501	830
Total financial income	862	944
Interest expense on payables due to banks	(5,392)	(5,706)
Discounting of recovery funds	(348)	(410)
Interest payable on leasing	(814)	(625)
Other financial expenses	(141)	(150)
Currency exchange losses	(330)	(126)
Total financial expenses	(7,025)	(7,018)
Total net financial income and expenses	(6,164)	(6,074)

12. INCOME TAXES

This item is broken down as follows:

(EUR THOUSANDS)	FINANCIAL YEAR AS AT 31 DECEMBER	
	2024	2023
Current taxes	36,302	40,094
Deferred and prepaid taxes	3,984	73
Taxes relevant to previous years	(57)	(66)
Taxes relevant to previous years	-	(5)
Total income taxes	40,229	40,096

Current tax payable of €125 thousand (€17,102 thousand in 2023) is accounted for net of any tax advances paid during the year.

The following table shows the reconciliation of the theoretical tax burden with the actual tax burden.

(EUR THOUSANDS)	FINANCIAL YEAR AS AT 31 DECEMBER	
	2024	2023
Theoretical taxes/ (theoretical benefit) - 24% rate	29,245	34,651
Tax effect on:		
Permanent and temporary differences	(215)	(1,593)
Trademark and Goodwill Relief	191	191
Aid for economic growth	-	(462)
Taxes relevant to previous years	(57)	(66)
Differences between foreign tax rates and the theoretical applicable tax rate	1,484	1,158
Pre-paid and deferred taxes	3,984	73
IRAP	5,597	6,144
Actual taxes/ (actual benefit)	40,229	40,096

Deferred taxation is made up as follows:

(EUR THOUSANDS)	AS AT 31 DECEMBER	
	2024	2023
Receivables for prepaid taxes	20,846	24,690
Liabilities for deferred taxes	(2,115)	(1,418)
Total	18,731	23,272

Management performed an analysis on the recoverability of the deferred tax assets outstanding as at 31/12/2024, verifying, as at the reporting date, the existence of the regulatory requirements and the presence of future taxable income sufficient to reabsorb the deferred tax assets, without identifying any significant critical issues.

The net deferred tax assets and the related changes result as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF EURO)	AS AT 1 JANUARY 2024	RECOGNISED IN THE INCOME STATEMENT	IDENTIFIED IN THE NET EQUITY	EXCHANGE RATE DIFFERENCES AND OTHER CHANGES	AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024
Prepaid taxes	24,690	(4,456)	(9)	621	20,846
<i>of which deductible temporary differences deriving from:</i>					
Tangible Assets - assets and quarries	9,270	(168)	-	-	9,102
Financial assets	-	-	-	-	-
Intangible fixed assets	8,168	(191)	-	-	7,977
Provisions for bad debts	709	(341)	1	-	369
Other deductible differences	1,198	(22)	-	-	1,176
Provisions for employee benefits	346	(1)	(5)	-	340
Leasing liabilities	562	74	(4)	986	1,619
Total prepaid temporary differences	20,254	(649)	(9)	986	20,582
<i>of which assets deriving from previous tax losses</i>	4,436	(3,807)	-	(365)	263
Deferred taxes	(1,418)	297	(6)	(988)	(2,115)
<i>of which taxable temporary differences deriving from:</i>					
Provisions for employee benefits	(553)	(2)	-	-	(555)
Rights of use	(811)	308	(6)	(988)	(1,498)
Other taxable differences	(53)	(8)	-	-	(62)
Total deferred temporary differences	(1,418)	297	(6)	(988)	(2,115)
Total net prepaid taxes	23,272	(4,159)	(15)	(367)	18,731

13. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The intangible assets and the related changes result as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF EURO)	GOODWILL	BRANDS AND LICENSES	SOFTWARE	ASSETS UNDER CONSTRUCTION AND ADVANCE PAYMENTS	OTHER INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS	TOTAL
Historic cost:						
As at 31 December 2023	3,563	825	14,460	1,086	6,499	26,432
Investments	-	67	1,416	1,870	8	3,361
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange rate differences and other changes	-	(1)	(10)	(1)	-	(13)
Reclassifications	-	-	834	(851)	-	(17)
As at 31 December 2024	3,563	890	16,700	2,104	6,507	29,764
Provisions for amortisation/depreciation and impairment						
as at 31 December 2023	-	(636)	(12,860)	-	(6,482)	(19,978)
Amortisations/Depreciations	-	(30)	(858)	-	(17)	(904)
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange rate differences and other changes	-	-	7	-	-	7
Reclassifications	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 December 2024	-	(665)	(13,710)	-	(6,499)	(20,875)
Balance as at 31 December 2023	3,563	189	1,600	1,086	17	6,455
Balance as at 31 December 2024	3,563	225	2,990	2,104	8	8,889

the management assesses, at least annually, the recoverable amount for all intangible assets with an indefinite life (including goodwill) and, whenever the presence of impairment indicators is identified, for all other assets.

Goodwill amounting to €3,563 thousand as at 31 December 2024 was recognised following the acquisition of Calce Barattoni in 2017.

For the purposes of the impairment test, goodwill is allocated to the single cash generating unit identified on the basis of the Directors' strategic vision, as well as the Group's corporate and organisational structure. The CGU

analysis made by the Group's management is based on the historical performance of the business and the growth expectations of the markets in which it operates.

Expected future cash flows, represented by the result from ordinary operations, plus depreciation and amortisation and minus expected capital expenditures, include a normalised value ("terminal value") used to estimate future

results beyond the explicitly considered time frame of 2025-2027. The terminal value was determined using a long-term growth rate ("g rate") of 2.0%, representative of the expected long-term inflation rate of the countries in which the CGU operates. For the purposes of determining the terminal value, a minimum change in net working capital was used. Expected future cash flows were discounted at a weighted average cost of capital ("WACC") rate of 8.49%, which reflects the current market valuation of the time value of money for the period considered and the specific risks of the countries in which the CGU operates.

The impairment test was carried out by comparing the carrying amount of the cash-generating unit ("CGU") with the value in use, understood as the recoverable value described above. It should be noted that the carrying amount, understood as net invested capital, was calculated on the balance sheet data to which the CGU refers, including the goodwill generated in consolidation. Where there are indicators of impairment, management has assessed the recoverable amount of the other assets through the aid of appraisals, without finding impairment.

As a result of the impairment test carried out on the basis of the above considerations, it is noted that the recoverable value of the CGU exceeds the relative carrying amount as at 31 December 2024.

The result obtained by applying the above-described criterion was subjected to a sensitivity analysis, aimed at verifying the sensitivity of the results to changes in some of the main parameters of the estimate, within reasonable ranges and with assumptions that were not inconsistent with each other. The amended variables are the discount rate and the growth rate of the terminal values (with a positive range and negative by 0.5%).

For each of the combinations given by the variables reported, there are no significant negative differences between the recoverable amount and the book value of the investments.

14. TANGIBLE ASSETS

This item and the related changes can be broken down as follows:

(EUR THOUSANDS)	LANDS AND BUILDINGS	PLANTS AND MACHINERY	QUARRIES	INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL EQUIPMENT AND OTHER ASSETS	ASSETS UNDER CONSTRUCTION AND ADVANCE PAYMENTS	TOTAL
Historical Cost						
As at 31 December 2023	254,781	504,820	92,330	164,442	60,952	1,077,325
Investments	24,840	14,884	4,663	24,584	80,185	149,156
Disposals	(3,499)	(3,479)	(12)	(9,312)	-	(16,301)
Exchange rate differences and other changes	(1,468)	(3,280)	-	(1,135)	(384)	(6,268)
Reclassifications	9,341	12,325	298	51	(24,013)	(1,998)
As at 31 December 2024	283,995	525,271	97,279	178,631	116,741	1,201,915
Provisions for amortisation/depreciation and impairment						
As at 31 December 2023	(82,723)	(353,003)	(31,948)	(119,824)	-	(587,498)
Amortisations/Depreciations	(5,815)	(14,603)	(1,414)	(8,277)	-	(30,108)
Disposals	1,251	3,240	-	7,356	-	11,848
Exchange rate differences and other changes	198	497	-	308	-	1,002
Reclassifications	-	1,198	-	816	-	2,015
As at 31 December 2024	(87,089)	(362,671)	(33,362)	(119,621)	-	(602,741)
Balance as at 31 December 2023	172,058	151,817	60,382	44,618	60,952	489,827
Balance as at 31 December 2024	196,906	162,601	63,917	59,010	116,741	599,174

Land and buildings include land appurtenances of factories, land on which buildings stand, industrial buildings, fixed hydraulic works and yards. Plants and machinery mainly refer to generic plants, such as electrical, water and heating systems, data transmission systems and specific plants consisting of machinery functional to industrial production. Quarries include the cost of the mined land on which the mineral reserve is located, as well as the charges incurred for I) obtaining concession rights to exploit the resource, II) excavation to gain access to the raw material deposits, and III) reclamation and restoration of the site at the end of its life.

Industrial and commercial equipment consists of goods for complementary or auxiliary use to plants and machinery, such as equipment used on construction sites, laboratory equipment and electronic machinery. Other assets include mainly vehicles and automobiles.

Fixed assets under construction and advance payments include all purchase or production costs incurred before the conditions for their recognition in the final destination category are met, as well as advances to suppliers for the acquisition of tangible assets.

During the reporting period of 2024, increases relating to property investments mainly concern:

- Investments in Italy for approximately €57,100 thousand

relating to I) the construction of new furnaces at various production sites II) the expansion of the new headquarters in Spresiano and the Gaiarine plant III) extraordinary expenses for the renovation of various production sites and IV) ordinary investments in efficiency, innovation and alternative energy sources.

- Foreign investments for approximately €57,300 thousand for the construction of a new production plant in Spain and the construction of a new production line and for the purchase of new land for the UK subsidiary.

Decreases for the year, net of the utilisation of the relevant provision, refer in particular to the sale of vehicles and commercial equipment, the replacement of machinery for the modernisation of production sites, and the sale of property.

As at 31 December 2024, the value of net disposals of property amounted to €3,039 thousand and was reinvested within the following six months in the purchase of comparable assets. Where there were indications of impairment, management assessed the recoverable value of other assets with the help of expert appraisals and did not find any evidence of impairment.

Changes in rights of use can be broken down as follows:

(EUR THOUSANDS)	LANDS AND BUILDINGS	PLANTS AND MACHINERY	QUARRIES	INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL EQUIPMENT AND OTHER ASSETS	ASSETS UNDER CONSTRUCTION AND ADVANCE PAYMENTS	TOTAL
Historical Cost						
as at 31 December 2023	17,590	8,325	-	23,113	-	49,028
Increases	5,936	9	-	7,454	-	13,399
Decreases	(2,890)	-	-	(853)	-	(3,743)
Exchange rate effect	99	-	-	15	-	114
Reclassification	-	(7,585)	-	(2,182)	-	(9,767)
as at 31 December 2024	20,735	748	-	27,547	-	49,030
Provisions for amortisation/depreciation and impairment						
as at 31 December 2023	(3,764)	(1,329)	-	(4,230)	-	(9,323)
Decreases	1,243	-	-	575	-	1,817
Amortisations/depreciations and write-downs	(1,678)	(186)	-	(3,629)	-	(5,493)
Exchange rate effect	(14)	-	-	(4)	-	(19)
Redeems	-	1,153	-	861	-	2,015
as at 31 December 2024	(4,214)	(362)	-	(6,427)	-	(11,002)
Balance as at 31 December 2023	13,826	6,996	-	18,883	-	39,705
Balance as at 31 December 2024	16,521	387	-	21,120	-	38,028

The increases for the year are related to the signing of new contracts related to rights of use on third-party assets, mostly referring to equipment functional to production.

As at 31 December 2024, the Group had contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plants and machinery amounting to approximately €19,000 thousand.

15. INVESTMENTS

This item and the related changes can be broken down as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF EURO)	INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES	INVESTMENTS IN OTHER COMPANIES	TOTAL
As at 1 January 2023	248	1	250
Dividends	-	-	-
Increases / (Decreases)	-	-	-
Operating result	57	-	57
as at 31 December 2023	305	1	307
Dividends	-	-	-
Increases / (Decreases)	5	-	5
Operating result	85	-	85
as at 31 December 2024	395	1	396

16. INVENTORIES

This item is broken down as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF EURO)	AS AT 31 DECEMBER	
	2024	2023
Finished products and goods	33,768	33,285
Raw, ancillary materials and consumables	27,937	28,003
Products under construction and semi-finished goods	2,004	1,801
Total	63,709	63,089

As at 31 December 2024, inventories amounted to €63,709 thousand (€63,089 thousand as at 31 December 2023).

Provisions for obsolete or slow-moving inventories is booked to reflect the difference between the cost and estimated realisable value of obsolete raw materials, semi-

finished and finished products, net of direct selling costs.

As at 31 December 2024, the provision for warehouse obsolescence amounted to €3,772 thousand (€3,617 thousand as at 31 December 2023).

17. TRADE RECEIVABLES

This item is broken down as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF EURO)	AS AT 31 DECEMBER	
	2024	2023
Trade receivables	199,995	223,632
Provisions for bad debts	(3,828)	(5,587)
Total	196,166	218,044

The following table shows the changes in the provision for bad debts.

(EUR THOUSANDS)	2024	2023
As at 1 January	(5,587)	(5,697)
Provisions	(272)	(494)
Releases	1,332	50
Uses	705	562
Translation differences and other items	(6)	(9)
As at 31 December	(3,828)	(5,587)

Provisions for bad debts represents the reasonable estimate, as at the reporting date, of the expected losses over the entire duration of the receivable. The change in the provision is mainly due to allocations for expected

losses and utilisations during the year for receivables that have become non-collectable, for which an allocation had already been previously made.

18. OTHER RECEIVABLES AND CURRENT ASSETS AND NON-CURRENT

The item other receivables and current and non-current assets is broken down as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF EURO)	AS AT 31 DECEMBER	
	2024	2023
Tax receivables	2,908	2,571
Guarantee deposits receivable	1,130	968
Other receivables	190	224
Total other receivables and non-current assets	4,228	3,764
Current tax receivables	7,114	3,621
Accrued expenses and deferred income	3,243	3,184
Receivables for dividends	24	116
Receivables due from social security institutions	37	116
Other receivables and current assets	2,607	1,590
Total other receivables and current assets	13,025	8,627
Total other receivables, current and non-current assets	17,253	12,391

Guarantee deposits include €176 thousand relating to restricted current accounts.

19. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

This item is broken down as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF EURO)	AS AT 31 DECEMBER	
	2024	2023
Bank and postal deposits	7,778	3,938
Cash and cash equivalents on hand	34	35
Total cash and cash equivalents	7,812	3,973

20. NET EQUITY

As at 31 December 2024, the Group's Quota Capital, fully subscribed and paid-in, amounted to €50,000,000. Net equity is broken down as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF EURO)	AS AT 31 DECEMBER	
	2024	2023
Quota capital	50,000	50,000
Retained earnings/(losses)	67,806	86,121
Reserves	412,047	330,266
Equity attributable to minority interests	(193)	(67)
Total Net Equity	529,660	466,320

The following table shows the data of consolidated companies not fully controlled by the Group, as required by IFRS 12.

(IN THOUSANDS OF EURO AND PERCENTAGES)	INVESTMENTS OF THE GROUP	INVESTMENTS OF THIRD PARTIES	FUNCTIONAL CURRENCY	TOTAL ASSETS	TOTAL NET EQUITY	REVENUES	OPERATING RESULT
as at 31 December 2024							
Fassa D.o.o.	99.93%	0.07%	EUR	12,974	10,343	32	(137)
Fassalusa L.d.a.	99.98%	0.02%	EUR	31,921	23,074	45,024	4,598
Fassa & Berberi S.h.a.	74%	26.00%	ALL	27	(6,342)	-	(11)
Calce Barattoni S.p.A.	99.67%	0.33%	EUR	46,424	29,085	16,500	2,368
as at 31 December 2023							
Fassa D.o.o.	99.93%	0.07%	EUR	12,994	10,479	23	(143)
Fassalusa L.d.a.	99.98%	0.02%	EUR	26,988	18,476	42,281	2,910
Fassa & Berberi S.h.a.	74%	26.00%	ALL	37	(5,958)	-	(13)
Calce Barattoni S.p.A.	99.29%	0.71%	EUR	25,019	16,718	15,902	2,938

The following table shows the change in the other components of the Comprehensive Income Statement.

(EUR THOUSANDS)	ACTUARIAL RESERVE	CASH FLOW HEDGE RESERVE
As at 1 January 2023	361	2,918
Actuarial profit / (loss) for employee benefits	49	-
Actuarial profit / (loss) for benefits to employees - tax effect	(17)	-
Translation profit / (loss)	-	1,551
Other components of comprehensive income	32	1,551
as at 31 December 2023	393	4,469
Actuarial profit / (loss) for employee benefits	21	-
Actuarial profit / (loss) for benefits to employees - tax effect	(5)	-
Translation profit / (loss)	-	(7,322)
Other components of comprehensive income	16	(7,322)
as at 31 December 2024	409	(2,853)

21. CURRENT AND NON-CURRENT FINANCIAL PAYABLES

The following table shows the breakdown of the item in question.

(IN THOUSANDS OF EURO)	AS AT 31 DECEMBER	
	2024	2023
Bank loans - non-current portion	127,427	78,656
Leasing liabilities - non-current	21,556	20,261
Total non-current financial payables	148,983	98,917
Bank loans - current portion	59,383	49,166
Leasing liabilities - current portion	8,710	8,166
Total current financial payables	68,093	57,332
Total current and non-current financial payables	217,076	156,249

NET FINANCIAL DEBT

The following is a breakdown of the Group's net financial debt as required by IAS 7.

(IN THOUSANDS OF EURO)	AS AT 31 DECEMBER	
	2024	2023
A. Liquid Assets	7,812	3,973
B. Cash equivalents	-	-
C. Other financial current assets	-	-
D. Liquidity (A)+(B)+(C)	7,812	3,973
E. Current financial payables	34,328	30,986
F. Current portion of non-current financial debt	33,765	26,345
G. Current financial debt (E) + (F)	68,093	57,332
H. Net current financial debt (G) - (D)	60,281	53,359
I. Non-current financial payables	148,983	98,917
J. Bonds issued	-	-
K. Non-current trade payables and other non-current payables	-	-
L. Non-current financial debt (I) + (J) + (K)	148,983	98,917
M. Financial debt (H) + (L)	209,264	152,276

The table below summarises the information relating to the Group's bank loans at nominal value:

(EUR THOUSANDS)	ORIGINAL NOMINAL VALUE	AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024	OF WHICH CURRENT
Fixed-rate medium/long-term loans	23,552	13,229	3,761
Medium/long-term variable rate loans	177,600	134,915	20,993
Other lines of Credit		24,328	24,328
Short-term loans		10,000	10,000
Total	201,152	182,472	59,081
<i>of which Fixed</i>		13,229	3,761
<i>of which Variable</i>		169,243	55,320

(EUR THOUSANDS)	ORIGINAL NOMINAL VALUE	AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023	OF WHICH CURRENT
Fixed-rate medium/long-term loans	23,552	17,007	3,763
Medium/long-term variable rate loans	112,600	79,828	14,415
Other lines of Credit		20,986	20,986
Short-term loans		10,000	10,000
Total	136,152	127,822	49,165
<i>of which Fixed</i>		17,007	3,763
<i>of which Variable</i>		110,814	45,401

Medium-long term variable rate loans are indexed to 3 or 6-month Euribor.

The nominal amount of foreign currency loans was adjusted to year-end exchange rates for better comparability.

The table below shows the changes in the Group's financial debt:

(EUR THOUSANDS)	FINANCIAL DEBT			
	CURRENT LOANS AND NON-CURRENT (A) + (B) - (C)	OF WHICH BANK LOANS: (A)	OF WHICH LEASING: B)	OF WHICH LIQUIDITY: (C)
Financial debt as at 1 January 2023	205,011	179,228	29,658	3,875
Refunds	(69,531)	(17,086)	(8,612)	-
Disbursements	20,489	9,577	10,950	38
Exchange rate effect	(123)	(64)	-	59
Other changes	(3,570)	(43,833)	(3,570)	-
Financial debt as at 31 December 2023	152,276	127,822	28,426	3,973
Refunds	(30,865)	(18,407)	(12,458)	-
Disbursements	86,420	70,000	20,351	3,931
Exchange rate effect	(1,662)	(18)	(1,736)	(93)
Other changes	3,095	3,076	19	-
Financial debt as at 31 December 2024	209,264	182,473	34,602	7,812

It should be noted that all financial covenants envisaged in the agreements, based on the ratio between I) net financial

debt and Quotaholders' equity, II) net financial debt and EBITDA, were in compliance as at 31 December 2024.

22. EMPLOYEE AND AGENT BENEFITS

This item includes the provision for severance indemnity for Group employees and Provisions for Supplementary Customer Allowances (“PSCA”) for agents.

(IN THOUSANDS OF EURO)	AS AT 31 DECEMBER	
	2024	2023
Provisions for severance indemnity	2,843	3,231
Provisions for supplementary customer allowances (FISC)	2,183	2,131
Total employee benefits	5,026	5,362

The provisions relating to employee benefits are mainly relevant to the Italian companies of the Group and represent the liabilities relevant to provisions for supplementary pension benefits and lump sum benefits due to employees,

self-employed workers and staff, agents pursuant to the law or contract, upon termination of the working relationship.

SEVERANCE INDEMNITY

Changes in this item are broken down as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF EURO)	AS AT 31 DECEMBER	
	2024	2023
Current value of bonds as at 1 January	3,231	3,405
Financial expenses	129	138
Other components of the Income Statement		
Actuarial gains/(losses)	(21)	(44)
Miscellaneous		
Benefits paid	(509)	(240)
Other changes	13	(28)
Current value of bonds as at 31 December	2,843	3,231

PROVISIONS FOR TAX

Changes in this item are broken down as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF EURO)	AS AT 31 DECEMBER	
	2024	2023
Current value of bonds as at 1 January	2,131	1,935
Consolidated Income Statement		
Financial expenses	(174)	(240)
Employees cost	698	676
Miscellaneous		
Benefits paid	(223)	(191)
Other changes	(249)	(48)
Current value of bonds as at 31 December	2,183	2,131

The actuarial assumptions used to calculate defined benefit pension plans are broken down in the following table:

(IN PERCENTAGE)	AS AT 31 DECEMBER	
	2024	2023
Economic assumptions		
Annual discounting back rate	2.92% - 3.37%	3.10% - 3.17%
Annual inflation rate	2.00%	2.00%
Annual mortality rate	RG48	RG48
Demographic recruitments		
Frequency of advances	3.00%	3.00%
Turnover frequency	5.00% - 10.00%	5.00% - 10.00%

Demographic recruitments are based on actuarial expectations, in compliance with relevant and published

sector statistics, applied to the average of the staff in force during the periods.

Here below is a sensitivity analysis relating to defined benefit pension plans carried out on the basis of the changes in the main recruitments as at 31 December 2024.

(EUR THOUSANDS)	AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024
Turnover rate +2%	2,885
Turnover rate -2%	2,862
Inflation rate +0.25%	2,900
Inflation rate -0.25%	2,848
Discount rate +0.5%	2,778
Discount rate -0.5%	2,975

The above sensitivity is made on the basis of changes in individual recruitment, keeping the others unchanged, although in practice any changes in one recruitment can generally also be reflected in the others due to potential correlations. The sensitivity reported above was calculated using the same methodology (projected unit credit method)

used to define the valuation of the liability booked in the net worth and financial position.

Through its defined benefit pension plans, the Group is exposed to certain risks, the most significant of which are described below.

DISCOUNT RATE AND INFLATION RISK

The current value of defined benefit pension plans is calculated using a discount rate determined using the high quality corporate bond rate. A decrease in the discount

rate would result in an increase in liabilities. A decrease in the inflation rate would translate into a decrease of the liability.

PROBABILITY OF RESIGNATION AND ADVANCES

The current value of defined benefit pension plans is calculated using the best estimate of resignation and advances. An increase in the rate of resignation and advances would result in an increase in liabilities.

The table below shows the undiscounted cash disbursements expected in future years in relation to employee benefits.

(EUR THOUSANDS)	FUTURE CASH FLOWS
Due within 12 months	325
Between 1 and 5 years	1,154
Beyond 5 years	2,613
Total	4,092

23. PROVISIONS FOR RISKS AND CHARGES

Changes in the items in question are broken down as follows:

(EUR THOUSANDS)	RESTORATION OF QUARRIES AND ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS	DISPUTES AND OTHER	TOTAL
As at 1 January 2023	7,482	225	7,707
Provisions	-	779	779
Uses	(64)	(65)	(129)
Releases	-	(30)	(30)
Adjustment of discounting plan	992	-	992
Financial expenses related to the passage of time	410	-	410
as at 31 December 2023	8,820	910	9,730
Provisions	617	62	679
Utilisation	(211)	(702)	(913)
Releases	-	(102)	(102)
Translation differences and other items	-	3	3
Adjustment of discounting plan	(58)	-	(58)
Financial expenses related to the passage of time	348	-	348
as at 31 December 2024	9,516	170	9,686

Provisions for the restoration of quarries and environmental risks includes obligations for restoration of sites where raw materials are extracted.

Provisions for litigation and other matters refers to a

provision for future risks, prudently allocated in light of the charges that the Group may face in the future as a result of compensation disputes.

24. TRADE PAYABLES

As at 31 December 2024, the item amounted to €122,753 thousand, compared to €134,649 thousand as at 31 December 2023. Trade payables originate from the

different payment terms negotiated with suppliers, which vary in consideration of the various countries in which the Company operates.

25. OTHER CURRENT AND NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES

This item is broken down as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF EURO)	AS AT 31 DECEMBER	
	2024	2023
Other non-current liabilities	-	-
Current tax liabilities	5,940	6,832
Payables due to employees	9,553	9,534
Payables due to social security institutions	6,109	5,360
Accrued expenses and deferred income	3,312	4,278
Other payables	7,571	2,078
Other current liabilities	32,485	28,082
Other current and non-current liabilities	32,485	28,082

26. OTHER INFORMATION

GUARANTEES

As at 31 December 2024, there were collateral securities on financial debts whose residual amount is equal to 37,678 thousand that affect some property, plants and machinery owned by the Group.

Sureties granted on behalf of the Group by credit and insurance institutions, which are not already recognised in the Financial Statements, totalled €10,168 thousand; of these, sureties granted to the Holding Company totalled €8,148 thousand.

The guarantees granted by the Group to credit institutions amount to €2,188 thousand; these include sureties provided by the Holding Company on behalf of its subsidiaries amounting to €1,663 thousand.

Furthermore, there are also other assets held by the Group as consignment stock for 745 thousand.

REMUNERATION FOR DIRECTORS, STATUTORY AUDITORS AND EXTERNAL AUDITORS

The table below shows the balance of remuneration for the Directors and Statutory Auditors of the Group:

(IN THOUSANDS OF EURO)	AS AT 31 DECEMBER	
	2024	2023
Board of Directors' Fees	3,078	2,215
Board of Statutory Auditors' Fees	138	132
Total	3,216	2,347

Fees for the independent auditors appointed to audit the accounts of the Holding Company and its network companies accrued in 2024 amounted to €212 thousand.

POLICY EX ART. 1, SUBSECTION 125, OF ITALIAN LAW 124 OF 4 AUGUST 2017

During the reporting period of 2024, the Company benefited from:

- contributions for 582 thousand relating to Italian Legislative Decree 504 of 1995, for reimbursement of excise duties on diesel fuel;
- contributions for €174 thousand received following membership in Fondimpresa, which made it possible to develop training plans on subjects effectively of interest to the company;

- contribution to the adaptation of the workplace and incentives for the recruitment of the disabled, Italian Ministerial Decree 1413 of 20 November 2023 for €3 thousand.

In the year under scrutiny, it also accrued a contribution relating to the tax credit for the purchase of new capital goods or 4.0 goods in the amount of €404 thousand, which can be used over three years.

TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Pursuant to IAS 24 - Disclosures on related parties, the related parties of the Group are entities and persons able to exercise control, joint control or a significant influence on the Holding and its subsidiaries and associates. Members of the Board of Directors and staff with strategic responsibilities are also considered related parties. Personnel with strategic responsibilities refer to those who have the power and responsibility, directly or indirectly, for the planning, management and control of the Group's activities.

Transactions executed by the Group with its related parties

take place at arm's length that is normal in the respective markets, taking into account the characteristics of the goods or services involved. The Group's relations with related parties are mainly of a commercial nature and are generally part of normal corporate operations, as part of the typical activity of each interested party.

The table below shows the balances of transactions with related parties that have an impact on the Income Statement:

(EUR THOUSANDS)	ASSOCIATES	OTHER RELATED PARTIES	TOTAL RELATED PARTIES
Other operating income			
Reporting date as at 31 December 2024	-	5	5
Reporting date as at 31 December 2023	-	5	5
Raw, ancillary materials and consumables			
Reporting date as at 31 December 2024	(1,061)	(630)	(1,691)
Reporting date as at 31 December 2023	(980)	(414)	(1,394)
Costs for services			
Reporting date as at 31 December 2024	-	(59)	(59)
Reporting date as at 31 December 2023	-	(54)	(54)

The table below shows the balances of transactions with related parties that have an impact on the net worth and financial position:

(EUR THOUSANDS)	ASSOCIATES	OTHER RELATED PARTIES	TOTAL RELATED PARTIES
Trade receivables			
Reporting date as at 31 December 2024	81	5	86
Reporting date as at 31 December 2023	-	5	5
Other receivables and non-current assets			
Reporting date as at 31 December 2024	32	-	32
Reporting date as at 31 December 2023	-	-	-
Other receivables and current assets			
Reporting date as at 31 December 2024	24	-	24
Reporting date as at 31 December 2023	-	-	-
Trade payables			
as at 31 December 2024	492	-	492
as at 31 December 2023	454	332	786

The table below shows the balances of transactions with personnel with strategic responsibilities:

(IN THOUSANDS OF EURO)	AS AT 31 DECEMBER	
	2024	2023
Short-term benefits	7,387	6,425
Post-employment benefits	218	240
Total	7,605	8,688

27. EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO THE REPORTING DATE

The company's operations are proceeding without any further significant events beyond 31 December 2024. There have been no events occurring after 31 December 2024 and up to the date of approval of these Financial

Statements that could have had a material impact on the results of operations or financial position, or that would require further adjustments or additional notes to the Financial Statements.

Spresiano, 23 May 2025



Chairman of the B.o.D.
FASSA BORTOLO

EXTERNAL AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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Fassa S.r.l.

Financial Statements as at 31 December 2024

External Auditors' Report pursuant to art. 14 of Italian Legislative Decree 39 of 27 January 2010



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External Auditors' Report pursuant to art. 14 of Italian Legislative Decree 39 of 27 January 2010

To the Quotaholders of Fassa S.r.l.

Report on the accounting audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Fassa Group (the Group), consisting of the Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2024, Income Statement, Comprehensive Income Statement, Statement of Changes in Equity, Cash Flow Statement as at 31 December 2024 and Explanatory Notes, which include relevant information on the accounting principles applied.

In our opinion, the Consolidated Financial Statements provide a true and fair view of the financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2024, of the economic result and of the cash flows as at such date, in compliance with the IFRS accounting principles issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and adopted by the European Union.

Basis of the opinion

In compliance with the International Auditing Standards (ISA Italy). Our liabilities pursuant to such standards are further described in the section Liability of the External Auditor for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements of this report. We are independent of the Group in compliance with the rules and standards on ethics and independence applicable in the Italian legal system for auditing the Financial Statements. We believe that we have acquired sufficient and appropriate evidence on which to base our opinion.

Other Aspects

The Consolidated Financial Statements of the Fassa Group as at 31 December 2023 were audited by another auditor who, on 29 May 2024, expressed an unqualified opinion on these Financial Statements.

Responsibility of the Directors and Board of Statutory Auditors for the Consolidated Financial Statements

Directors are responsible for the preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements that give a true and fair view in compliance with the IFRS accounting principles issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and adopted by the European Union and, within the terms envisaged by the law, for that part of the internal control they deem necessary to allow the preparation of the Financial Statements that does not contain significant errors due to fraud or unintentional behaviour or events.

The Directors are responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue operating as a functioning business and, in drafting the Consolidated Financial Statements, for the suitability of using the going concern basis, as well as for adequate disclosure on the subject. Directors use

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the assumption of a going concern for the preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements unless they have assessed that the conditions exist for the liquidation of the of the Holding Company Fassa S.r.l. or for the interruption of the business or should they have no realistic alternatives to such choices.

The Board of Statutory Auditors is responsible for the supervision, within the terms envisaged by law, of the preparation process of the Group's financial information.

Liability of the External Auditor for the accounting audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are the acquisition of a reasonable certainty that the Consolidated Financial Statements on a whole do not contain significant errors, due to fraud or unintentional behaviours or events, and the issue of an Audit Report that includes our opinion. Reasonable security means a high level of security which, however, does not provide the guarantee that an accounting audit carried out in compliance with International Auditing Standards (ISA Italia) always identifies a significant error, if it exists. Errors can result from fraud or unintentional behaviours or events and are considered significant if it can reasonably be expected that they, individually or together, will be able to influence the economic decisions made by users on the basis of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

In the scope of the accounting audit performed in compliance with the International Accounting Standards (ISA Italy), we have exercised professional judgement and maintained professional scepticism throughout the accounting audit. Furthermore:

- we have identified and assessed the risks of significant errors in the Consolidated Financial Statements, due to fraud or unintentional behaviours or events; we have defined and performed audit procedures in response to these risks; we have acquired sufficient and appropriate audit evidence on which to base our judgement. The risk of not identifying a significant error due to fraud is higher than the risk of not identifying a significant error deriving from unintentional behaviour or events, as fraud can imply the existence of collusion, falsification, intentional omission, misleading representations or the use of force in the internal control;
- we have acquired an understanding of the internal control relevant for accounting auditing purposes in order to define appropriate audit procedures for the circumstances and not to express an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control of the Group;
- we assessed the appropriateness of the accounting principles used as well as the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Directors and the relevant disclosure;
- we have reached a conclusion regarding the appropriateness of use by the Directors of the going concern basis and, based on the audit evidence obtained, on the possible existence of a significant uncertainty regarding events or circumstances that can give rise to significant doubts about the capacity of the Group to continue to operate on a going concern basis. In the presence of significant uncertainty, we are required to draw attention in our audit report to the relevant Financial Statements disclosure or, should such information be inadequate, to reflect such circumstance when formulating our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of this report. However, subsequent events or circumstances may result in the Group ceasing to operate as a functioning business;
- we assessed the presentation, structure and content of the Consolidated Financial



- statements as a whole, including the disclosures, and whether the Consolidated Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in order to provide a correct representation.
- we have acquired sufficient and appropriate audit evidence on the financial information of the companies or different economic activities carried out within the Group to express a judgement on the Consolidated Financial Statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit assignment for the Group. We are solely responsible for the audit judgement on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

We have notified the governance managers, identified at an appropriate level as required by the International Audit Standards (ISA Italia), inter alia other aspects, the importance and timing planned for the audit and significant results arising from the same, including any significant shortcomings within the internal control as identified during the audit.

Report on other legal and regulatory provisions

Judgements and declaration pursuant to art. 14, subsection 2, letter e), e-bis) and e-ter) of Italian Legislative Decree 39 of 27 January 2010

The Directors of Fassa S.r.l. are responsible for the preparation of the Management Report for the Fassa Group as at 31 December 2024, including its consistency with the relevant Consolidated Financial Statements and its compliance with the law.

We have performed the procedures indicated in the audit standard (SA Italia) no. 720B in order to:

- • express an opinion on the consistency of the Management Report to the Consolidated Financial Statements;
- • express an opinion on the compliance of the Management Report with the law;
- • make a statement regarding any significant errors in the Management Report.

In our opinion, the Management Report is consistent with the Fassa Group Consolidated Financial Statements as at 31 December 2024.

Furthermore, in our opinion, the Management Report is prepared in compliance with the law.

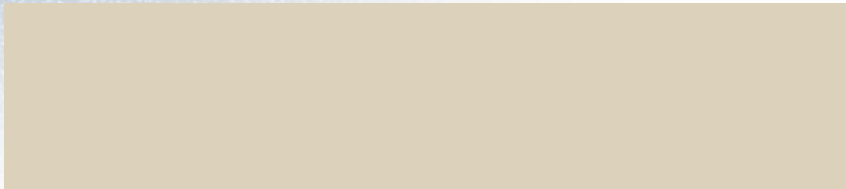
With reference to the declaration set out in art. 14, subsection 2, letter e-te/j) of Italian Legislative Decree 39 of 27 January 2010, issued based on the knowledge and understanding of the business

and the relevant context acquired during the audit, we have nothing to report.

Treviso, 28 May 2025

EY S.p.A.

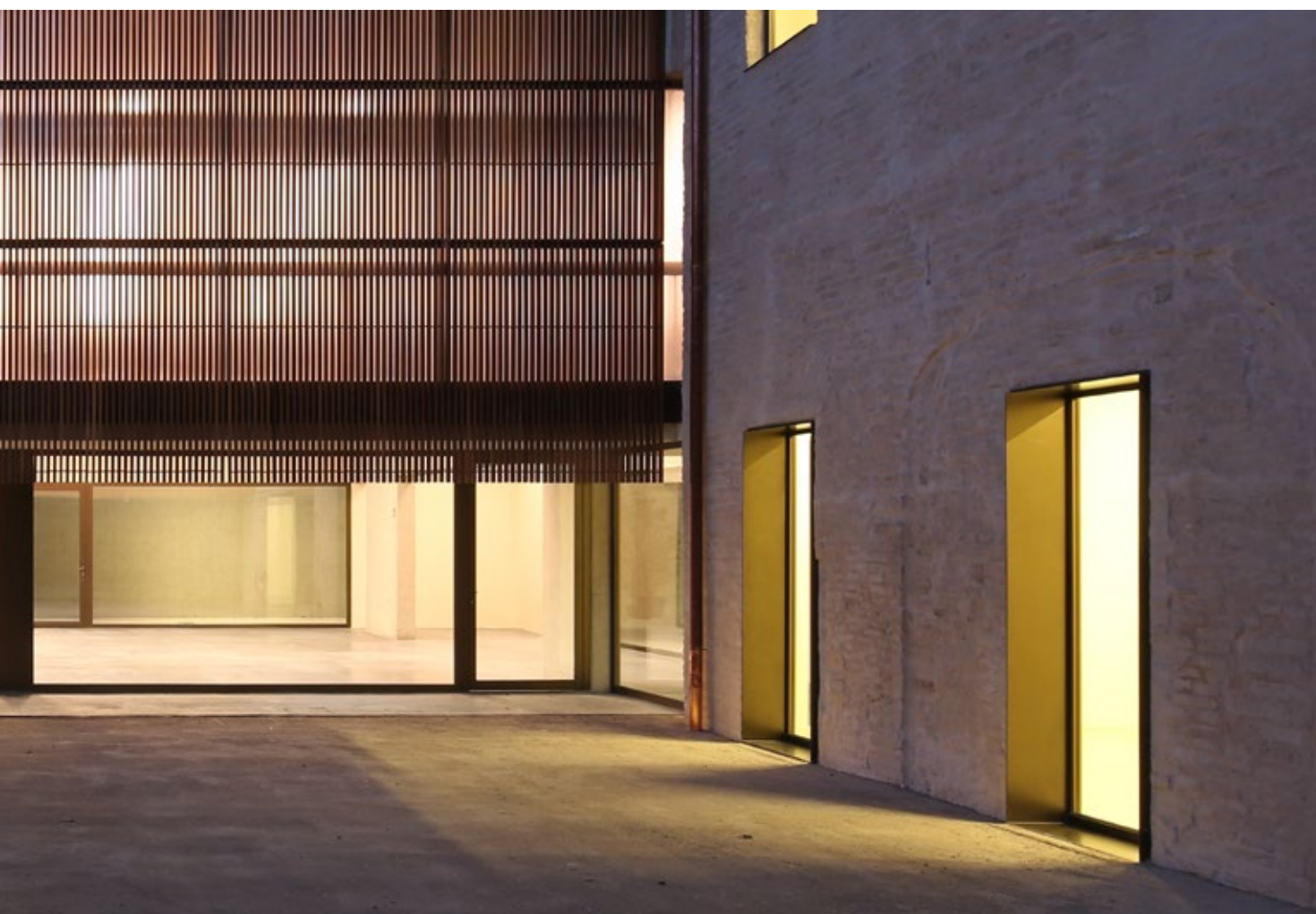

 Maurizio Rubinato
 (External Auditor)



FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



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FINANCIAL PROSPECTUSES OF FASSA S.R.L.

PROSPECTUS OF INCOME STATEMENT

(IN EURO)	NOTE	FINANCIAL YEAR AS AT 31 DECEMBER	
		2024	2023
Revenues from contracts with customers	5	579,078,548	613,991,698
Other operating income	5	10,308,250	12,302,505
Purchases of raw, subsidiary materials and consumables	6	(243,513,711)	(270,858,670)
Costs for services	7	(119,511,639)	(112,431,331)
Employees cost	8	(73,447,908)	(68,690,137)
Other operating costs	9	(4,068,121)	(4,815,864)
Amortisations/depreciations and write-downs	10	(24,269,900)	(22,761,357)
Operating Result		124,575,518	146,736,844
Result from equity-accounted investments	16	85,242	55,736
Write-down of equity investments	16	(17,937,405)	(3,833,248)
Net financial income (expenses)	12	(5,399,538)	(5,684,797)
Income before taxes		101,323,817	137,274,535
Income taxes	13	(40,074,828)	(37,350,596)
Operating profit/(loss) for the reporting period		61,248,989	99,923,940

PROSPECTUS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME STATEMENT

(IN EURO)	NOTE	FINANCIAL YEAR AS AT 31 DECEMBER	
		2024	2023
Operating result		61,248,989	99,923,940
<i>Other components of comprehensive income that will not be reclassified to the Income Statement in subsequent years</i>			
Actuarial result deriving from the remeasurement of the liability on defined benefit plans	24	19,752	(17,535)
Tax impact		(4,740)	4,892
Total items that will not be reclassified to the Income Statement in subsequent years		15,011	(12,643)
<i>Other components of comprehensive income that will be reclassified to the Income Statement in subsequent years</i>			
Change in the hedge reserve expected cash flows		-	-
Tax impact		-	-
Total items that will be reclassified to the Income Statement in subsequent years		-	-
Total Other Comprehensive Income		15,011	(12,643)
Comprehensive Income Statement Result		61,264,000	99,911,297

PROSPECTUS OF FINANCIAL POSITION

(IN EURO)	NOTE	FINANCIAL YEAR AS AT 31 DECEMBER	
		2024	2023
Intangible fixed assets	14	5,023,331	2,775,308
Tangible assets	15	389,604,529	356,002,369
Receivables for prepaid taxes	13	25,110,701	32,143,749
Investments	16	211,630,954	161,283,691
Other receivables and non-current assets	20	24,625,636	5,273,982
Total non-current assets		655,995,152	557,479,098
Inventory	17	49,797,787	48,765,323
Receivables for current financial assets		4,934,560	5,017,996
Trade receivables	19	178,481,698	195,069,140
Receivables for current taxes		4,343,317	128,835
Other receivables and current assets	20	4,909,794	5,087,898
Cash and cash equivalents	21	1,009,979	551,052
Total current assets		243,477,135	254,620,245
Total assets		899,472,287	812,099,344
Quota capital		50,000,000	50,000,000
Reserves		433,811,137	344,872,186
(Losses)/Profits carried forward		61,248,989	99,923,940
Total Net Equity	22	545,060,126	494,796,126
Non-current financial payables	23	139,218,907	93,038,446
Non-current employee benefits	24	4,513,995	4,738,194
Provisions for non-current risks and charges	25	7,260,096	7,051,596
Total non-current liabilities		150,992,999	104,828,236
Current financial payables	23	78,900,081	57,122,291
Trade payables	26	97,395,431	117,132,097
Current Taxes Due		265,909	16,045,637
Other current liabilities	27	26,857,741	22,174,958
Total current liabilities		203,419,162	212,474,982
Total liabilities		354,412,161	317,303,218
Total Net Equity and Liabilities		899,472,287	812,099,344

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

(EUR THOUSANDS)	NOTE	FINANCIAL YEAR AS AT 31 DECEMBER	
		2024	2023
Result before taxes		101,324	137,275
Changes for			
Amortisations/depreciations and write-downs	10	24,270	22,761
Net financial (income) expenses	12	5,400	5,685
Net allocation to provisions	25	19,470	4,461
Other non-monetary elements		(523)	141
Stock variations	17	(1,188)	8,647
Change to trade receivables	19	15,725	(10,371)
Changes to trade payables	26	(19,737)	(4,728)
Changes in other assets and liabilities	20 - 27	(21,561)	871
Payment of employee benefits	24	(551)	(410)
Taxes paid		(51,921)	(30,809)
Cash flow from operating activities		70,708	133,523
Investments in tangible assets	15	(50,058)	(35,116)
Investments in intangible assets	14	(3,130)	(833)
Proceeds from the sale of tangible and intangible assets	14 - 15	2,981	2,209
(Increase)/Decrease of investments		(68,195)	(28,252)
Cash flow from investing activities		(118,402)	(61,992)
Bank Loans	23	70,000	9,577
Repayment of bank loans	23	(17,861)	(16,448)
Repayment of lease payables	23	(8,384)	(7,398)
Other changes in current financial payables	23	11,850	(43,807)
Centralised Treasury Management		3,318	1,649
Interests paid		(5,094)	(6,285)
Dividends		(5,676)	(8,750)
Cash flow from financing activities		48,153	(71,461)
Total change in liquid assets and equivalents		459	71
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	21	551	480
Availability of liquid assets and equivalents as at the reporting date	21	1,010	551

PROSPECTUS OF CHANGES TO NET EQUITY

(EUR THOUSANDS)	QUOTA CAPITAL	RESERVES	PROFITS CARRIED FORWARD	TOTAL NET EQUITY
As at 1 January 2023	50,000	279,362	65,571	394,933
Profit (Loss) for the reporting period	-	-	99,924	99,924
Actuarial Profit/(loss) for employee benefits	-	(13)	-	(13)
Revaluation reserve	-	(48)	-	(48)
Comprehensive Income Statement	-	(61)	99,924	99,863
Allocation of the previous year's result	-	65,571	(65,571)	-
as at 31 December 2023	50,000	344,872	99,924	494,796
Profit (Loss) for the reporting period	-	-	61,249	61,249
Actuarial Profit/(Loss) for employee benefits	-	15	-	15
Comprehensive Income Statement	-	15	61,249	61,264
Allocation of the previous year's result	-	99,924	(99,924)	-
Dividends	-	(11,000)	-	(11,000)
as at 31 December 2024	50,000	444,811	61,249	545,060

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Fassa S.r.l. (hereinafter “Fassa” or the “Company”) is a company incorporated and domiciled in Italy, with registered office in Spresiano (TV), Via Lazzaris, 3 and organised pursuant to the legal system of the Italian Republic. The Company was established for a fixed term

with a deadline of December 2050.

The Company, through its subsidiaries, operates in the production and marketing of building materials. This document has been approved by the Board of Directors’ Meeting of the Company held on 23 May 2025.

2. SUMMARY OF THE ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

This section provides a description of the most relevant accounting principles adopted for the preparation of these Financial Statements as at 31 December 2024 (hereinafter

the “Financial Statements”). These standards have been applied consistently for all the financial years presented, unless otherwise indicated.

2.1 BASIS FOR PREPARATION

The separate Financial Statements for the reporting period of 2024 are prepared in compliance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) as endorsed by the European Commission and in force as at the end of the reporting period. The IFRS have been applied consistently and voluntarily to all periods presented in this document, as well as, taking into account the best literature on the subject; any future orientations and interpretative updates will be reflected in subsequent periods, in compliance with the procedures envisaged by the reference standards from time to time.

The Financial Statements as at 31 December 2024 were prepared on a going concern basis, as the Directors verified the absence of any financial, management or other indicators that could indicate critical issues regarding the Company’s ability to meet its obligations in the foreseeable future and in particular over the next 12 months.

The Financial Statements were prepared and presented in Euro, which represents the currency of the prevailing economic environment in which the Company operates. All

the amounts included in this document, unless otherwise indicated, are expressed in thousands of Euro.

Below are the Financial Statements and the related classification criteria adopted by the Company, within the scope of the options envisaged by IAS 1 - Presentation of the Financial Statements:

- the Statement of Financial Position has been prepared by classifying assets and liabilities on a “current/non-current” basis;
- the Income Statement was prepared by classifying operating costs by nature;
- the Comprehensive Income Statement includes, in addition to the profit for the reporting period resulting from the Income Statement, the items of income and costs that are not recorded in the Income Statement for the period, but are transferred directly to net equity, as required by the IFRS;
- the Cash Flow Statement was prepared exposing the financial flows deriving from operating activities pursuant to the “indirect method”;
- the Prospectus of Changes in Net Equity.

2.2 VALUATION CRITERIA

The most significant accounting principles and measurement criteria used to prepare the Financial Statements are briefly described below.

INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

Intangible assets consist of non-monetary items that are identifiable and without physical substance, controllable and capable of generating future economic benefits. These elements are initially recorded at their purchase and/or production cost, inclusive of the expenses directly

attributable to the preparation of the asset for its use. Any interest payable accrued during and for the development of the intangible assets are considered part of the purchase cost. In particular, the following main intangible assets are identifiable:

Intangible fixed assets with a finite useful life

Intangible assets with a finite useful life are recognised at cost, as described above, less accumulated amortisation and any impairment losses.

The amortisation begins once the asset is available for

use and is systematically divided in relation to the residual possibility of use of the same and, therefore, on the basis of the estimated useful life.

The Company estimate of the useful life for the various categories of intangible assets is shown below:

CLASS OF INTANGIBLE ASSETS	USEFUL LIFE IN YEARS
Trademarks and licenses	10
Long-term charges	5
Development costs	10
Software	5
Other intangible fixed assets	3

TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

Tangible fixed assets are booked at purchase or production cost, including any additional charges, less any accumulated depreciation or impairment. The cost of production includes direct and indirect costs, for the portion reasonably attributable, incurred until the asset becomes operational. Costs incurred subsequently are capitalised or recognised as a separate asset only if they increase the future economic benefits inherent in the asset to which they relate. The book value of the replaced parts is eliminated. Repair and maintenance costs are charged to the profit and loss account in the period in which they are incurred; major strategic parts are capitalised at the time of purchase and depreciated from the time of their installation.

Real estates, plants and machinery include reserves of raw materials (quarries). These reserves are booked at cost in compliance with IFRS 6 - Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources, if and only if a mining project not yet developed is found to be commercially feasible and the relevant exploitation concession has been obtained, and amortised in proportion to the volume of material extracted during the period compared to the volumes that can be extracted ("unit of production method"). Capitalised costs include charges incurred for I) obtaining concession rights to exploit the resource, II) excavation to obtain access to raw material deposits, and III) reclamation and restoration of the site at the end of its life.

Depreciation of other assets is calculated on a straight-line basis, in relation to the estimated useful life and their residual value, as follows:

CLASS OF TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS	USEFUL LIFE IN YEARS
Lands and buildings	12-45
Quarries	sq.m ³ excavated
Plants and machinery	12 - 35
Industrial, commercial equipment and other assets	4 - 15

The useful life of tangible fixed assets is reviewed and updated, where necessary, at least as at every reporting date: if the book value of an asset is greater than its

estimated recoverable value, the book value is reduced to that recoverable value.

EMISSION RIGHTS

Emission rights are booked in inventories. Emission rights granted free of charge are initially booked at their nominal value of zero. The emission rights acquired for consideration are accounted for at cost and are subject to write-down in the event of impairment. A liability is recognised if the actual emissions until the reporting date

of the Financial Statements are greater than the quotas allocated free of charge. The amount of the provision for emission rights already purchased for consideration is measured at book value, while for those yet to be purchased to fulfil the obligation they are measured at market value as at the reporting date.

LEASED ASSETS

Leasing contracts mainly concern property, plant and machinery, vehicles and other equipment. The terms of the contracts are usually negotiated for categories of goods and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. Leases are booked in the Financial Statements as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability, on the date on which the leased asset is available for use by the Company. Costs arising from leases are divided between depreciation and financial expenses. Leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a liability corresponding to the date on which the asset is available for use by the Company. Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured at present value.

Assets in right of use are booked at cost, which includes the following:

- initial amount of the leasing liability;
- any payment of fees made on or before the date of commencement of the contract less the incentives received;
- any initial costs directly attributable to the contract;
- restoration costs.

Assets in right of use are generally amortised on a straight-line basis, over the shortest period between the useful life of the asset and the duration of the lease contract. Some leases contain extension and termination options, in most cases exercisable only by the Company and not by the respective lessor. If ownership of the leased asset is expected to be transferred at the end of the lease term or if a purchase option is already included in the cost of the leased asset, depreciation is provided on the basis of the expected useful life of the leased asset. Assets in right-of-use are subject to impairment testing.

Lease liabilities are valued at the current value of future leases, discounted at the lessee's incremental borrowing rate (IBR) since the implicit interest rate of the lease is not easily determinable. The marginal rate at the reference date is calculated taking into account the terms of the lease, geography and the specific rates of the Company. Subsequent to the date of first registration, the amount of lease payments shall be increased to take account of accrued interest and reduced for the lease payments made. Furthermore, the book value is remeasured if there is a

change in the duration of the lease contract or in the fees. Lease payables include the current net value of the following payments:

- fixed fees net of any incentives;
- variable fees based on an index or rate and, therefore, determinable on the starting date;
- amounts that the lessee expects to pay as a guarantee on the residual value of the underlying asset;
- price for the exercise of the call option, if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise it;
- termination penalties, if the terms of the contract provide that the lessee may exercise such option.

The payment of fees is divided between capital and financial expenses; the latter are charged to the Income Statement over the duration of the lease, in order to produce a constant interest rate on the residual balance of the liability for each reporting period. The repayment of the financial liability is classified within the Cash Flow Statement in the cash flow generated by financing activities, while the share of interest paid is considered among the cash flows from operating activities. The Company is exposed to potential future increases in variable lease payments based on an index or rate, which are not included in the lease liability until they take effect. When adjustments to royalty payments based on an index or rate take effect, the liability is restated and the right-of-use asset is offset.

The Company uses exemptions that allow the exclusion of contracts with a duration equal to or less than one year (even residual with respect to the date of first adoption of IFRS standards) and contracts concerning assets whose value is less than €5,000. These costs are recognised as services, under leased assets.

In the Prospectus of Financial Position, the Company sets out the right-of-use assets between tangible assets and the lease liabilities between current and non-current loans. In the Income Statement, interest expense on leasing liabilities is a component of financial expenses and is shown separately from the amortisation/depreciation of the right-of-use assets.

The Company recognises deferred tax on right-of-use assets and financial liabilities for leasing.

IMPAIRMENT OF INTANGIBLE AND TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

Assets (intangible and tangible) with a finite useful life

As at each reference date of the Financial Statements, a check is carried out to ascertain whether there are indicators whether tangible and intangible assets have suffered an impairment. For this purpose, both internal and external sources of information are considered. With regard to internal sources, factors such as obsolescence or physical deterioration of the asset, any significant changes in the use of the asset, and the economic performance of the asset relative to what was expected are considered. With regard to external sources, factors such as the trend of market prices of assets, any technological, market or regulatory discontinuities, the trend of market interest rates or the cost of capital used to evaluate investments are considered.

Should the presence of such indicators be verified, it shall be necessary to proceed with the estimate of the value recoverable from the above-mentioned assets, charging any depreciation in respect to the book value to the Income Statement. The recoverable value of an asset is represented by the higher between the fair value, net of ancillary sales costs, and the relative carrying amount in use, the latter being

the current value of the estimated financial flows for this asset. In determining the value in use, the expected future cash flows are discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the cost of cash, related to the period of the investment and the risks specific to the asset. For an asset that does not generate largely independent cash flows, the recoverable value is calculated in relation to the CGU to which such asset belongs.

Impairment is recorded in the Income Statement if the entry value of the asset, or the relative CGU to which it is allocated, is higher than its recoverable value. Impairments of CGUs are firstly charged as a reduction of the book value of any goodwill allocated to the same, and then as a reduction in other assets, in proportion to their book value and up to their recoverable amount. If the conditions for a previously recognised impairment loss are no longer met, the book value of the asset is reinstated and charged to the Income Statement, to the extent of the net book value that the asset in question would have had if the impairment loss had not been recognised and the relevant depreciation had been charged.

EQUITY INVESTMENTS

Investments in subsidiaries are reported at acquisition or incorporation cost. Where there is evidence of impairment, recoverability is tested by comparing the carrying value with the higher of value in use, determined by discounting the prospective cash flows, where possible, of the investment, and the hypothetical sales value, determined on the basis of recent transactions or market multiples. The portion of losses in excess of the carrying amount is recognised in a special provision under liabilities to the extent that the Company considers there is a legal or constructive obligation to cover losses and in any case within the limits of the carrying amount of net equity. If the subsequent performance of the impaired investee shows an improvement such that the reasons for the write-downs no longer apply, the investments are revalued within the limits of the write-downs booked in previous reporting periods. Dividends

from subsidiaries are booked in the Income Statement for the year in which they are resolved.

Investments in associates have been recognised using the net equity method. With the net equity method, investments are initially recognised at cost, subsequently adjusted to recognise the share of profit or loss and other components of the overall profit or loss attributable to the Company. The portion of the Company's investee's profit or loss is recognised in the Company's Income Statement. Dividends received from an investee reduce the book value of the equity investment. Changes in the other components of the investee's comprehensive income subsequent to acquisition are recognised in the other components of the Company's comprehensive income with a corresponding adjustment to the book value of the investment.

INVENTORIES

Inventories are stated at the lesser of purchase or production cost and net realisable value, represented by the amount that the Company expects to obtain from its sale in the normal course of business, net of selling costs. Cost is calculated using the weighted average cost method.

The cost of finished products and semi-finished products includes raw materials, direct labour costs and other production costs (determined on the basis of normal

operating capacity). Financial expenses are not included in the valuation of inventories, charged to the Income Statement when incurred, since the time requirements for capitalisation are not met.

Inventories of raw materials and semi-finished goods that can no longer be used in the production cycle and inventories of finished goods that cannot be sold are written down.

LIQUID ASSETS

Liquid assets include cash and bank deposits available and other forms of short-term investment with an original maturity of/or less than three months. The elements

included in the liquid assets are initially valued at fair value and then at amortised cost.

CURRENT RECEIVABLES AND FINANCIAL ASSETS

Trade receivables, other receivables, current assets and current financial assets are generated during the ordinary course of business and held with the aim of collecting contractual cash flows consisting of "capital and interest payments only" pursuant to the criterion established by IFRS 9. Therefore, they are initially recognised at fair value adjusted for directly attributable transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method (i.e., the rate that equals, at initial recognition, the present value of expected cash

flows and the carrying amount), adjusted appropriately for any impairment losses through the recognition of a provision for bad debt. Receivables from customers and other financial assets are included in the current assets, with exception of those with contractual maturity of more than twelve months in respect to the reporting date, which are classified in the non-current assets.

Receivables with maturity beyond 12 months and without significant financial components are presented at current value.

IMPAIRMENT OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

As at each reporting date, financial assets, with the exception of those measured at fair value with an offsetting entry in the Income Statement, are analysed for indicators of impairment. Pursuant to IFRS 9, a model for forecasting expected losses on receivables must be applied when assessing an impairment. In making this assessment, the Company applies a standardised simplified approach to estimate expected

receivable losses over the life of the company and takes into account its historical experience with receivable losses, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the nature of the Company's receivables and the economic environment. If there is evidence of impairment, the loss is recognised in the Income Statement under the item "Net write-downs of financial assets and contractual assets".

Trade receivables and contractual assets are written down when there is no reasonable expectation of the same being recovered. Indicators indicating the absence of rational recovery expectations include, among others, the impossibility of a creditor to engage in a recovery plan with the Company, and the impossibility of making contractual payments for a significant period of time.

For financial assets accounted for at amortised cost, when an impairment loss has been identified, its value is measured as the difference between the book value of the asset and the current value of the expected future cash flows, discounted on the basis of the original effective interest rate. This value is recorded in the Income Statement.

DERECOGNITION OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Financial assets are eliminated for accounting purposes when one of the following conditions is met:

- the contractual right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired;
- the Company has substantially transferred all risks and benefits connected to the asset, assigning its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or undertaking a contractual obligation to reimburse the cash flows received to one or more potential beneficiaries under a contract that complies with the requirements envisaged by the principle (so-called “pass through test”);
- the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards associated with the financial asset, but has relinquished control over it.

Financial liabilities are eliminated from the accounts when they are extinguished, i.e. when the contractual obligation is fulfilled, cancelled or prescribed. An exchange of debt instruments with substantially different contractual terms shall be accounted for as an extinction of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, a substantial change in the contractual terms of an existing financial liability, even partial, must be accounted for as an extinction of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability.

OFFSETTING FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

The Company offsets financial assets and liabilities if, and only if:

- there is a legally enforceable right to offset the figures booked in the Financial Statements;

- there is an intention either to offset on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AND TRADE PAYABLES

Financial liabilities and trade payables are booked when the Company becomes part of the related contractual clauses and are initially measured at the adjusted fair value of the directly attributable transaction costs.

Financial liabilities and trade payables, with the exception of derivative financial instruments, are measured at

amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Financial liabilities are eliminated from the Financial Statements when, and only when, they are extinguished (i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is remitted, cancelled or expires).

DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

Derivative instruments, where present, are used as economic hedges only in order to reduce interest rate risk. All financial derivatives are measured at their fair value.

Derivative financial instruments qualify for accounting as hedging instruments only when at the beginning of the hedging there is a formal designation and documentation of the hedging relationship, the hedging is expected to be highly effective, the effectiveness can be reliably measured and is highly effective during the financial years for which it has been designated.

The effectiveness of a hedging relationship is documented

and measured periodically (at least as at each reporting date). It is measured by comparing changes in the fair value of hedging instruments with changes in the fair value of hedged items or, in the case of complex hedging instruments, by statistical analysis based on the change in hedged risk.

When derivative instruments qualify for accounting as hedging instruments, the following accounting principles are applied.

Cash flow hedging instruments

When a derivative instrument is designated as an instrument to hedge the exposure to variability of future cash flows of an asset or liability recognised in the Financial Statements or a highly probable forecast transaction and can impact the Income Statement, the effective portion of any profit or loss on the derivative instrument is recognised directly in the Comprehensive Income Statement through a specific capital reserve ("Cash flow hedge reserve"). The cumulative profit or loss is reclassified from the Comprehensive Income Statement to the Income Statement when the economic effects deriving from the hedged item impact the Income Statement. The gain or loss associated with a hedge or part of the hedge that has become ineffective is recognised in the Income Statement immediately within the net financial income (expenses). When an instrument or hedging relationship is terminated (for example, the

derivative instrument is sold, reaches maturity or the hedging relationship no longer qualifies as effective), but the Company expects the hedged transaction to occur in the future, the cumulative gain or loss realised at the time of termination remains in the Comprehensive Income Statement and is recognised in the Income Statement when the underlying transaction takes place. If the underlying transaction is no longer probable, the cumulative profit or loss present in the Comprehensive Income Statement is recognised immediately in the Income Statement.

The Company does not use fair value hedge and net investment hedge instruments. If accounting as a hedging instrument cannot be applied, the gains or losses arising from the measurement at fair value of derivative instruments are immediately recognised among the net financial income (expenses).

EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Short-term benefits consist of wages, salaries, related social security charges, compensation in lieu of vacation days and incentives paid in the form of bonuses payable within twelve months from the reporting date. These benefits are accounted for as components of the cost of personnel in the period in which the work is performed.

In the case of defined benefit plans, which also include

the severance pay due to employees pursuant to article 2120 of the Italian Civil Code ("Severance Indemnity"), the amount of the benefit to be paid to the employee is quantifiable only after the termination of employment, and is linked to one or more factors such as age, years of service and salary; therefore, the related charge is charged to the Income Statement on an actuarial basis.

The liability booked in the Balance Sheet for fixed benefit plans corresponds to the current value of the obligation as at the reporting date. The obligations for defined benefit plans are calculated annually by an independent actuary utilising the projected unit credit method. The current value of the defined benefit plan is determined by discounting future cash flows at an interest rate equal to that of bonds (high-quality corporate bonds) issued in Euro and taking into account the duration of the relevant pension plan. Actuarial gains and losses arising from the above adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

As at 1 January 2007, the 2007 Italian Finance Act and its implementing decrees introduced significant changes to the rules governing severance pay, including the employee's choice as to the destination of their accruing severance pay. In particular, the new severance pay flows may be directed by the worker to chosen pension schemes or maintained in the company. In the case of assignment to external pension schemes, the Company is subject only to the payment of a defined contribution to the chosen fund, and from that date the newly accrued shares are defined contribution plans not subject to actuarial valuation.

PROVISIONS FOR RISKS AND CHARGES

Provisions are booked for losses and charges of a determined nature, of certain and probable existence, of which, however, the amount and/or date of occurrence cannot be determined. The entry is booked only when a current, legal or implicit, obligation exists for a future release of resources as a result of any past or probable events and that such release is required for the fulfilment of the obligation. Such amount represents the best estimate of the burden to extinguish the obligation. The rate used in the determination of the current value of the liability reflects the current market values and takes into

account the specific risk associated with each liability. When the financial effect of time is significant and the payment dates of the bonds can be reasonably estimated, the funds are valued at their current value using a planned disbursement rate that reflects market conditions, changes in the cost of money over time and the specific bond risk. The increase in the value of the fund, determined by changes in the cost of money over time, is accounted for as interest expense.

REVENUES FROM CUSTOMER CONTRACTS

The Company generates revenues mainly from sales of construction materials such as mortars, aggregates, inert materials and other pre-packaged construction products, for which control is transferred to the customer at a specific point in time. Revenues are booked in the Financial Statements when the control of the goods or services is transferred to the customer for a consideration that reflects the value to which the Company expects to be entitled, in exchange for those goods or services. The Company acts as principal, as it typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer. The Company enters into contracts that generally include a single obligation to do so. Revenue recognised is charged to the Income Statement when control of the asset is transferred, taking into account the value of any trade discounts, rebates and

expected returns, and is limited to the amount of consideration the Company expects to receive. The Company attributes the price of the transaction to the performance obligations on the basis of stand-alone selling prices (SSP) for each bond. The Company does not recognise any assets in the Financial Statements where it expects that they are not recoverable. Most revenues are recognised at the time of transfer of control of the good or service to the customer (point-in-time). The Company does not separate the financial component from the contract price if at the beginning of the contract it expects that the interval of time between the moment in which the promised asset will be transferred to the customer and the moment in which the customer will make the relative payment does not exceed 12 months.

RECOGNITION OF COSTS

Costs are recognised when they are relevant to goods and services purchased or consumed within the financial year or for the systematic division. Research and development expenses are charged directly to the Income Statement, while they are recognised as intangible fixed assets if the following elements can be demonstrated:

- the technical feasibility of completing the intangible fixed asset so that it is available for use or sale;
- the intention and ability of the Company to complete the intangible asset and to use or sell it;
- the way in which the intangible fixed asset will generate probable future economic benefits;
- the availability of technical, financial and other resources to complete the asset;
- the reliability of the measurement of development expenditures.

TAXES

Current taxes are calculated based on the estimated taxable income, in compliance with the tax legislation applicable to the Company.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are calculated against all of the differences that emerge between the taxable base of an asset or liability and the relevant book value, with the exception of goodwill at initial recognition.

Deferred tax assets, including those relating to prior tax losses, for the portion not offset by deferred tax liabilities, are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which they can be recovered. The deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are calculated using tax rates that are expected to be applicable in the years in which the differences are realised or extinguished.

Current taxes, deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are recognised in the Income Statement under "Income Taxes", with the exception of those relating to items recognised in other comprehensive income other than net income and those relating to items directly charged or credited to net equity. In the latter cases, deferred taxes are recorded in the Comprehensive Income Statement and directly to Net Equity. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset when they are levied by the same tax authority, there is a legal right of set-off and a settlement of the net balance is expected. Other taxes not related to income, such as indirect taxes and duties, are included in the Income Statement item "Other operating costs".

2.3 RECENTLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

NEWLY ISSUED ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES AND INTERPRETATIONS AND APPROVED EFFECTIVE FROM 1 JANUARY 2024

Below is a summary of the newly issued accounting principles and interpretations that came into force on 1 January 2024:

IAS 1 - Presentation of the Financial Statements: Classification of liabilities as current and non-current

In January 2020, IASB issued amendments to IAS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements: Classification of liabilities as current or non-current to clarify how to classify payables and other liabilities as current or non-current, and in particular how to classify liabilities with an uncertain settlement date and liabilities that can be settled by conversion to net equity. These amendments are effective as at 1 January 2024.

Amendments to IFRS 16 Leasing: Responsibility for leasing in a sale and leaseback

On 22 September 2022, the IASB published an amendment entitled "Amendments to IFRS 16 Leases: Lease Liability 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. These amendments are effective as at 1 January 2024.

Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7 Supplier Finance Arrangements

On 25 May 2023, the IASB published an amendment entitled "Amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures: Supplier Finance Arrangements". These amendments are effective as at 1 January 2024.

The Company considers that it has no impacts with reference to the provisions resulting from the entry into force of the above-mentioned standards.

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES, AMENDMENTS AND APPROVED INTERPRETATIONS FROM THE EUROPEAN UNION, NOT YET MANDATORILY APPLICABLE AND NOT ADOPTED IN ADVANCE BY THE COMPANY AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024

Amendments to IAS 21 – Effects of changes in foreign currency exchange rates: lack of convertibility

On 15 August 2023, the IASB published an amendment entitled “Amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates: Lack of Exchangeability” - which clarifies when one currency cannot be converted into another, how to estimate the exchange rate and the disclosures to be made in the Explanatory Notes.

The amendments are applicable from 1 January 2025, however, early application is permitted.

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES NOT YET APPLICABLE, AS THEY ARE NOT APPROVED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION

As at the date of the Consolidated Financial Statements, the competent bodies of the European Union have not yet finished the process of approval necessary for the adoption of the following accounting principles and amendments:

Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 – Amendment to the classification and valuation of financial instruments

On 30 May 2024, the IASB published an amendment entitled “Amendments to IFRS 9 AND IFRS 7 – Amendments to the Classification and Measurements of Financial Instruments”.

The amendments are applicable from 1 January 2026.

IFRS 9 and IFRS 7- Contracts Referencing Naturedependent Electricity – Amendment

On 18 December 2024, the IASB published an amendment entitled “Contracts Referencing Naturedependent Electricity – Amendment to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7”. The document aims to support companies in reporting the financial effects of contracts for the purchase of electricity produced from renewable sources (often structured as Power Purchase Agreements). The amendment is applicable from 1 January 2026, early application is permitted.

Annual improvements to IFRS 1, IFRS 7, IFRS 9, IFRS 10 and IAS 7

The annual improvements are limited to changes that amend or correct certain indications contained in an IFRS Accounting Standard. The proposed improvements are grouped in a single document. The amendments are applicable from 1 January 2026.

IFRS 18 – Presentation and Supplementary Information in the Financial Statements

On 30 June 2024, the IASB published a new amendment entitled “Amendments to IFRS 18 – Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements”, which will replace the IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements standard.

The document aims to improve the presentation of the Financial Statements, with particular attention to the Income Statement. The amendments are applicable from 1 January 2027, early application is permitted.

IFRS 19 – Subsidiaries without “public accountability” supplementary information

On 9 May 2024, the IASB published IFRS 19 Controlled Companies without public accountability: Disclosure”.

The principle allows a subsidiary that reports to a parent company that prepares Consolidated Financial Statements in line with IFRS to apply reduced disclosures in its separate Financial Statements, provided that it meets the eligibility requirements envisaged by the same principle. The principle is applicable from 1 January 2027, early application is permitted.

These amendments are effective as at 1 January 2025 or later. Any repercussions that the accounting principles, amendments and interpretations that may be applied in the future may have on the Company’s financial policy are

being studied and evaluated. However, the standards are not expected to have a significant impact on the Company’s Financial Statements.

3. FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company’s assets are exposed to the following risks: I) market-risk, interest-rate and price-risk, II) credit-risk, III) liquidity-risk and IV) capital-risk.

The risk management strategy of the Company aims to minimise potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the Company.

The current situation highlights a general scenario of instability that continues to be fuelled by the conflict between Russia and Ukraine, which began in February 2022, as well as the conflict in the Middle East that began in October 2023 and high energy price inflation, with consequences for consumption and investment.

The management has periodically monitored these economic developments, in order to be able to implement any strategic actions in a timely manner and at the same time has constantly analysed the related effects on the

financial position, and on the results of the Company’s operations, on the impact on customers and on the supply chain.

It should be noted that the simulations of different scenarios carried out by the Directors, at present and based on the estimates made, do not reveal any problems on a going concern basis or impairment, taking into account the fact that:

- the order portfolio remained at a good level, in line with the Company’s usual volumes,
- the net financial position was not affected by the changed macroeconomic context;
- the performance achieved in 2024 are positive, both in terms of turnover and profitability.

3.1 INTEREST RATE RISK

Interest rate risk arises from potential changes in market interest rates that may lead to a change in fair value and interest payments. Furthermore, it can have an effect on the returns of investments in monetary instruments, as well as on the cost of the different forms of payment. Variable rate loans expose the Company to the risk that cash flows fluctuate following changes in the interest rate.

These financial market risks could influence the financial position and results of operations of the Company and for this reason these risks are identified and monitored, in order to identify potential negative effects in advance and take the necessary actions to mitigate them, mainly through operating and financing activities, as well as, if required, through the use of derivative financial instruments.

The most significant variable rate financial assets and liabilities correspond to variable rate loans opened with third party financial institutions, considered net of tax

effects. For the purposes of the analysis, the amounts financed for hedging purposes were not included. As at 31 December 2024, a hypothetical increase of 50 bps in short-term interest rates on these variable rate financial liabilities, subject to the same other conditions, would have had an impact on the result and Net Equity, in terms of an increase in net financial expenses on an annual basis, of approximately €486 thousand. This analysis is based on the assumption that there is a 50 bps unfavourable variation in interest rate levels between homogeneous categories. A homogeneous category is defined on the basis of the currency in which the financial assets and liabilities are denominated. Furthermore, the sensitivity analysis applied to variable rate financial instruments assumes that cash and cash equivalents and other short-term financial assets and liabilities that expire within 12 months will be renewed or reinvested in similar instruments with short-term rates.

3.2 PRICE RISK

The Company's production costs are influenced by the price trend and the availability of the main raw materials. Energy costs can also significantly affect production costs, as was the case recently with the strong inflationary phenomena in the energy market, aggravated by the conflict in Ukraine and the conflict in the Middle East.

The management of this risk takes place by diversifying the sources of supply and setting the conditions of supply for sufficiently long periods of time, sometimes longer than one year, at a level deemed appropriate by the Directors. However, the price of raw materials can fluctuate significantly, depending on several factors, including

the economic cyclicity of the relevant markets, supply conditions and other factors beyond the Company's control and difficult to predict. The price trend of the aforementioned raw materials is constantly monitored in order to take the necessary corrective actions. As at the date of this report, the Company has no contracts in place to hedge the risk of fluctuations in commodity prices.

Lastly, we note the risk arising from market situations characterised by anomalous trends in the supply of raw materials and market conditions, against which the Company takes timely action in order to preserve the continuity of the supply chain and margins.

3.3 CREDIT RISK

The credit risk derives essentially from trade receivables. To mitigate credit risk related to commercial counterparts, the Company has implemented procedures to limit the concentration of exposures on individual counterparts or groups, through an analysis of creditworthiness. The constant monitoring of the status of the receivables allows the Company to promptly verify any defaults or worsening of the creditworthiness of the counterparts and to adopt the related mitigation actions.

The Company applies the simplified approach envisaged by IFRS 9 to estimate the recoverability of its trade receivables. The resulting adjustment of the estimates, as set out in the table below, takes into account the risk of

bad debt through the differentiation of the ECL (Expected Credit Losses) applied to the homogeneous groups of receivables with respect to the risk profile and seniority, or depending on the progress of the actions taken for the recoverability of bad debts. The amount of financial assets deemed doubtful is not significant and is, in any case, covered by appropriate allocations to provisions for bad debt. See Note 19 - Trade Receivables for more details on provisions for bad debts.

(EUR THOUSANDS)	AS AT 31 DECEMBER	
	2024	2023
Third party receivables due	160,768	180,886
Third party receivables overdue more than 0-60 days	8,700	10,314
Third party receivables overdue more than 61-120 days	635	362
Third party receivables overdue more than 121-365 days	697	55
Third party receivables overdue more than 365 days	699	997
Provisions for bad debts	(2,758)	(3,620)
Total third party trade receivables	168,740	188,993

3.4 LIQUIDITY RISK

Liquidity risk is associated with the Company's ability to meet commitments arising mainly from financial liabilities. Prudent management of the liquidity risk arising from the normal operations of the Company implies the maintenance

of an adequate level of liquidity and the availability of funds obtainable through an adequate amount of lines of credit.

The following tables show the expected cash flows in the coming years relating to financial liabilities, including both the principal and the interest portion:

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024 (EUR THOUSANDS)	VALUE IN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	UNDISCOUNTED CASH FLOWS			
		WITHIN 12 MONTHS	BETWEEN 1 AND 5 YEARS	BEYOND 5 YEARS OF AGE	TOTAL
Current and non-current loans	218,119	79,372	110,124	31,113	220,627
<i>Of which:</i>					
<i>Liabilities for current and non-current leases</i>	24,392	7,891	11,586	6,872	26,350
Trade payables	97,395	97,395	-	-	97,395
Total	315,514	176,767	110,142	31,113	318,022

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 (EUR THOUSANDS)	VALUE IN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	UNDISCOUNTED CASH FLOWS			
		WITHIN 12 MONTHS	BETWEEN 1 AND 5 YEARS	BEYOND 5 YEARS OF AGE	TOTAL
Current and non-current loans	150,161	57,404	72,298	22,151	151,853
<i>Of which:</i>					
<i>Liabilities for current and non-current leases</i>	23,657	7,694	10,811	6,843	25,349
Trade payables	117,132	117,132	-	-	117,132
Total	267,293	174,537	72,298	22,151	268,985

3.5 CAPITAL RISK

The Company's objective in the area of capital risk management is mainly to safeguard business continuity in order to guarantee returns to Quotaholders and benefits

to other stakeholders. The Company also aims to maintain an optimal capital structure in order to reduce the cost of borrowing.

FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES BY CATEGORY

The fair value of trade receivables and other financial assets, trade payables, other liabilities and loans, booked under "current" items in the Statement of Financial Position measured using the amortised cost method, as these are mainly assets underlying commercial transactions that are expected to be settled in the short term, does not differ

from the carrying amounts in the Financial Statements as at 31 December 2024.

Non-current financial liabilities and assets are settled or valued at market rates, and their fair value is, therefore, deemed to be substantially in line with current book values.

Below is a classification of financial assets and liabilities by category.

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024 (IN THOUSANDS OF EURO)	ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT AMORTISED COST	ASSETS AND LIABILITIES NON-FINANCIAL IN NATURE	TOTAL
Assets			
Trade receivables	178,482	-	178,482
Cash and cash equivalents	1,010	-	1,010
Other current and non-current receivables and other assets	23,471	6,064	29,536
Total assets	202,963	6,064	209,027
Liabilities			
Current financial payables and non-current	218,119	-	218,119
Trade payables	97,395	-	97,395
Other payables and other liabilities receivables and other assets	-	26,858	26,858
Total liabilities	315,514	26,858	342,372

AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023 (IN THOUSANDS OF EURO)	ASSETS AND FINANCIAL LIABILITIES AT AMORTISED COST	ASSETS AND LIABILITIES NON-FINANCIAL IN NATURE	TOTAL
Assets			
Trade receivables	195,069	-	195,069
Cash and cash equivalents	551	-	551
Other current and non-current receivables and other assets	4,534	5,829	10,362
Total assets	200,154	5,829	205,982
Liabilities			
Current financial payables and non-current	150,161	-	150,161
Trade payables	117,132	-	117,132
Other payables and other liabilities receivables and other assets	-	22,175	22,175
Total liabilities	267,293	22,175	289,468

ESTIMATE OF FAIR VALUE

The fair value of financial instruments listed in an active market is based on market prices as at the reporting date. The fair value of instruments that are not listed in an active market is determined using valuation techniques based on a series of methods and assumptions linked to market conditions as at the reporting date.

The following is a classification of the fair values of financial instruments based on the following hierarchical levels:

- Level 1: Fair value determined by reference to listed prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical financial instruments;
- Level 2: Fair value determined using valuation techniques with reference to observable variables in active markets;
- Level 3: Fair value determined with valuation techniques with reference to non-observable market variables.

There are no financial assets and liabilities valued at fair value.

4. ESTIMATES AND ASSUMPTIONS

The preparation of the Financial Statements in compliance with IFRS requires the preparation of estimates and assumptions regarding the future that affect the amounts of the assets and liabilities booked, the disclosure of potential assets and liabilities as at the reporting date and the amounts of the revenues and costs for the period. By definition, actual results are rarely the same as estimates. Estimates are continuously reviewed by management

based on the best knowledge of the company's business and other factors reasonably inferable from current circumstances. The areas involving the most difficult or complex valuations, or areas where assumptions and estimates may cause material adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are illustrated below:

4.1 IMPAIRMENT OF NON-CURRENT ASSETS

In compliance with the accounting principles applied by the Company, tangible assets, intangible assets and equity investments are subject to an impairment test to ascertain whether there has been a reduction of value, which must be recognised through impairment, when there are indicators that it will be difficult to recover the relevant net book value, represented by the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Verifying the existence of the above indicators requires the Directors to make subjective assessments based on information available within the Company and in the market, as well as historical experience. Moreover, should it be determined that a potential impairment could have been generated, the Company shall proceed to the calculation of the same using suitable valuation techniques. The correct identification of elements indicating the

existence of a potential impairment of tangible assets, intangible assets and equity investments, as well as the estimates used to determine the same, depend on factors that may change over time, affecting the valuations and estimates made by the Directors.

The Company, at least annually, recognises the existence of impairment losses on equity investments. The recoverable values are defined based on the determination of the value in use or fair value. With regard to the value in use, the calculations require the use of estimates relating to the future economic trends of the investee company on the basis of the prospective cash flows, the discount rate (WACC) and the trend growth rate to be applied to the prospective flows ("g" rate).

4.2 AMORTISATION/DEPRECIATION

The cost of tangible and intangible assets, with the exception of quarries, is amortised/depreciated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the related assets. The economic useful life of these assets is calculated by the Directors at the time when they are acquired. It is based on historical experience for similar activities, market conditions and expectations regarding future events which could have an impact on the useful life of the assets, inter alia, technological changes. Therefore,

the actual economic life may differ from the estimated useful life.

For quarries, the cost of reserves of raw materials is depreciated using the production unit method. The depreciation is, therefore, normally calculated based on the production of the period as a percentage of the total estimate of the mineral reserve. The assessments on the mineral reserve are based on information existing at the reference date and assumptions that may change over

time and that could, therefore, have significant effects compared to the current estimates made by the Directors for the preparation of the Company's Financial Statements.

Therefore, the actual mineral reserve may differ from that estimated by the Directors during the life of the quarry.

4.3 PROVISIONS FOR RISKS AND CHARGES

Provisions are recognised for legal and tax risks. For environmental risks and obligations on sites where raw materials are extracted, provisions are made for future liabilities related to site restoration. The value of the provisions booked in the Financial Statements relating to these risks represents the best estimate at the date made by the Directors. This estimate involves the adoption of

assumptions that depend on factors that may change over time and could, therefore, have significant effects with respect to the current estimates made by the Directors in preparing the Company's Financial Statements. Revisions of estimates for site restoration funds could significantly change the cost of quarry raw material reserves.

4.4 DEFINED BENEFIT PLANS

The cost of post-employment defined benefit pension plans and the current value of the defined benefit obligation are determined using actuarial valuations. Actuarial valuation requires the development of various assumptions that may differ from actual future developments. These assumptions include the determination of the discount rate, expected

salary increases, mortality rates and expected increase in pensions. Due to the complexity of the assessment and its long-term nature, these estimates are extremely sensitive to changes in the underlying assumptions. All estimates are reviewed on an annual basis.

4.5 TERM OF LEASE CONTRACTS AND MARGINAL FINANCING RATE

Leases may include extension and termination options. In assessing whether or not the exercise of the option to renew or terminate a lease is reasonably certain, all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for the exercise of the option to renew or terminate are considered. After the start date, the lease term is reviewed if a significant event or change occurs that affects the ability to exercise or not exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. The implicit interest rate of a lease is not easily determinable, therefore, to establish the current value of the cost of the leases, the incremental borrowing rate (IBR) is used. The latter corresponds to the

interest rate one would pay to finance, with a similar term and security, the amount needed to obtain an asset corresponding to the value of the right of use. The Company estimates the IBR using observable inputs such as market interest rates.

4.6 PROVISIONS FOR BAD DEBTS

Provisions for bad debts reflects the Directors' estimate of losses relating to end-customer receivables. The estimate of the provisions for bad debts is based on the Company's expected losses, determined on the basis of past experience

for similar receivables, overdue receivables, current and historical losses and collections and forecast information. The amount of the provisions for bad debts is sensitive to changing circumstances and economic conditions.

4.7 RECOVERABILITY OF ASSETS FOR PREPAID TAXES

The Company recognises deferred tax assets, mainly related to tangible assets, intangible assets and equity investments and, to a lesser extent, deferred tax deductible income components. Prepaid tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is reasonably certain that the temporary differences will be cancelled in the foreseeable future and that a taxable income will be available against which

such differences can be used. Significant opinions of the Board of Directors' Meeting are required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised in the Financial Statements based on whether the regulatory requirements are met and whether future taxable income is sufficiently available to absorb the deferred tax assets.

4.8 PROVISIONS FOR INVENTORY WRITE-DOWNS

Provisions for inventory write-downs reflects the Directors' estimate of expected losses with respect to end-customers. The estimate of the provisions for inventory write-downs is based on past experience and historical market

performance. The amount of the provisions for inventory write-downs is sensitive to changing circumstances and foreseeable economic conditions.

5. REVENUES FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS AND OTHER OPERATING REVENUES

The following table shows the sales broken down by geographical area:

(EUR THOUSANDS)	AS AT 31 DECEMBER	
	2024	2023
Italy	512,492	540,149
Europe	66,082	73,063
Other Nations	505	780
Total revenues from sales	579,079	613,992

Other operating revenues are broken down here below:

(IN THOUSANDS OF EURO)	FINANCIAL YEAR AS AT 31 DECEMBER	
	2024	2023
Chargeback of services to subsidiaries	5,153	3,839
Compensation for damages	410	505
Capital gains on disposals of fixed assets	953	935
Expense recoveries	797	533
Contributions for operating expenses	549	5,112
Other operating income	2,447	1,379
Total other operating revenues	10,308	12,303

Other operating revenues mainly refer to extraordinary items from previous years that occurred in the current year. The item "Contributions for operating expenses" has undergone a significant decrease compared to the

previous year, given that it also included the energy and gas bonus recognised by Aid Decree 50/2022 of 17 May and subsequent amendments.

6. PURCHASES OF RAW, SUBSIDIARY MATERIALS AND CONSUMABLES

This item is broken down as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF EURO)	FINANCIAL YEAR AS AT 31 DECEMBER	
	2024	2023
Raw materials and consumables	163,864	172,490
Semi-finished, finished products and goods	44,012	61,126
Utilities	30,445	31,911
Fuel	4,721	4,868
Sundry assets	472	464
Total raw, ancillary materials and consumables	243,514	270,859

7. COSTS FOR SERVICES

This item is broken down as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF EURO)	FINANCIAL YEAR AS AT 31 DECEMBER	
	2024	2023
Transports	53,149	51,624
Agency costs and other fees	21,548	23,323
Maintenance	19,697	16,974
Legal and professional consultancy	4,563	3,555
Utilities	2,880	2,212
Travel expenses	4,100	3,058
Leased assets	1,699	1,618
Advertising and marketing	2,345	1,804
Insurance	1,952	1,651
External personnel	1,126	1,338
Other services	6,454	5,274
Total costs for services	119,512	112,431

Other services refer mainly to expenses for statutory safety compliance at mining sites and plants, the contribution on operating costs to foreign subsidiaries, office cleaning costs, and employee canteen costs. As regards research

and development costs incurred by the Company, please refer to the Management Report under Research and Development.

In application of accounting principle IFRS 16, the item leased assets is broken down as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF EURO)	FINANCIAL YEAR AS AT 31 DECEMBER	
	2024	2023
Variable fee concessions	919	935
Short-term contracts	681	564
Other assets of modest value	98	119
Total use of third-party assets	1,699	1,618

8. EMPLOYEE COSTS

This item is broken down as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF EURO)	FINANCIAL YEAR AS AT 31 DECEMBER	
	2024	2023
Wages and salaries	52,397	47,992
Social security contributions	16,763	15,349
Provisions for severance indemnity and other expenses for employee benefits	3,766	3,622
Other costs	522	1,727
Total employee costs	73,448	68,690

Below is the average number of Company employees:

(IN UNITS)	2024	2023
Managers	13	11
Junior managers and white collars	592	568
Blue Collars	588	569
Other employees	3	3
Total	1,196	1,150

The increase in staff costs is mainly related to the increase in staff and the contractual increases envisaged by the applicable National Collective Bargaining Agreement.

9. OTHER OPERATING COSTS

This item is broken down as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF EURO)	FINANCIAL YEAR AS AT 31 DECEMBER	
	2024	2023
Provisions for bad debts	(326)	314
Indirect taxes and duties	1,926	1,784
Capital losses on disposals and divestments	196	547
Provisions for risks and liabilities	-	266
Association memberships	267	240
Other operating costs	2,005	1,665
Total other operating costs	4,068	4,816

10. AMORTISATIONS/DEPRECIATIONS AND WRITE-DOWNS

This item is broken down as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF EURO)	FINANCIAL YEAR AS AT 31 DECEMBER	
	2024	2023
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	23,405	21,909
<i>of which rights of use:</i>	4,391	3,465
Amortisation of intangible fixed assets	865	852
Total amortisations/depreciations and write downs	24,270	22,761

11. INVESTMENT WRITE-DOWNS

The item amounts to €17,937 thousand.

For further details please see the information in Note 16.

12. NET FINANCIAL INCOME AND EXPENSES

This item is broken down as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF EURO)	FINANCIAL YEAR AS AT 31 DECEMBER	
	2024	2023
Dividends from parent companies	-	700
Interest income on intercompany loans	961	135
Exchange gains	156	53
Other financial income	257	87
Total financial income	1,374	976
Interest expense on payables due to banks	(5,094)	(5,468)
Discounting of recovery funds	(267)	(308)
Interest payable on leasing	(735)	(644)
Interest due on intercompany loans	(310)	(125)
Differentials paid on derivatives	-	-
Other financial expenses	(96)	(70)
Change in fair value of derivative instruments	-	-
Currency exchange losses	(271)	(44)
Total financial expenses	(6,773)	(6,660)
Total net financial income and expenses	(5,400)	(5,685)

13. INCOME TAX

This item is broken down as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF EURO)	FINANCIAL YEAR AS AT 31 DECEMBER	
	2024	2023
Current taxes	33,111	37,081
Deferred and prepaid taxes	7,028	402
Taxes relevant to previous years	(64)	(127)
Taxes relevant to previous years	-	(5)
Total income taxes	40,075	37,351

Current tax payable of €266 thousand (€16,046 thousand in 2023) is accounted for net of any tax advances paid during the year.

The following table shows the reconciliation of the theoretical tax burden with the current tax burden.

(IN THOUSANDS OF EURO)	AS AT 31 DECEMBER	
	2024	2023
Theoretical taxes/ (theoretical benefit) - 24% rate	24,318	32,946
Tax effect on:		
Permanent and temporary differences	3,236	(1,525)
Enfranchisement of the Trademark	191	191
Aid for economic growth	-	(426)
Taxes relevant to previous years	(64)	(132)
Pre-paid and deferred taxes	7,028	402
IRAP	5,366	5,895
Actual taxes/ (actual benefit)	40,075	37,351

Deferred taxation is made up as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF EURO)	AS AT 31 DECEMBER	
	2024	2023
Receivables for prepaid taxes	25,702	33,122
Liabilities for deferred taxes	(591)	(978)
Total	25,111	32,144

The net deferred tax assets and related changes as at 31/12/2024 are as follows:

(EUR THOUSANDS)	AS AT 1 JANUARY 2024	RECOGNISED IN THE INCOME STATEMENT	RECOGNISED IN NET EQUITY	AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024
Prepaid taxes	33,122	(7,415)	(5)	25,702
Of which prepaid taxes on deductible temporary differences deriving from:				
Investments	9,189	(3,923)	-	5,265
Tangible Assets - assets and quarries	9,976	(187)	-	9,790
Financial assets	3,881	(2,782)	-	1,099
Intangible fixed assets	8,168	(191)	-	7,977
Provisions for bad debts	627	(298)	-	330
Other deductible differences	901	(38)	-	864
Provisions for employee benefits	333	(5)	(5)	322
Leasing liabilities	47	8	-	55
Total prepaid temporary differences	33,122	(7,415)	(5)	25,702
Deferred taxes	(978)	387	-	(591)
Of which deferred taxes on taxable temporary differences deriving from:				
Provisions for employee benefits	(538)	-	-	(538)
Rights of use	(419)	386	-	(33)
Other taxable differences	(21)	1	-	(20)
Total deferred temporary differences	(978)	387	-	(591)
Total net prepaid taxes	32,144	(7,028)	(5)	25,111

Management has performed an analysis of the recoverability of the deferred tax assets as at 31/12/2024, verifying, as at the reporting date, that the regulatory requirements are met and that there are sufficient future taxable items to absorb the deferred tax assets. In particular, with regard to deductible temporary differences arising from investments in subsidiary companies, management has assessed additional new factors to estimate the probability that the temporary difference will reverse in the foreseeable future. As a result, prepaid taxes were issued for Euro 6,705 thousand.

14. INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

This item and the related changes can be broken down as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF EURO)	BRANDS AND LICENSES	SOFTWARE	FIXED ASSETS UNDER CONSTRUCTION AND ADVANCE PAYMENTS	OTHER INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS	TOTAL
Historical Cost					
as at 31 December 2023	694	14,293	1,054	6,473	22,515
Investments	67	1,309	1,756	-	3,132
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange rate differences and other changes	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassifications	-	834	(851)	-	(17)
as at 31 December 2024	761	16,436	1,959	6,473	25,629
Provisions for amortisation/depreciation and impairment					
as at 31 December 2023	(550)	(12,733)	-	(6,457)	(19,739)
Amortisations/Depreciations	(26)	(825)	-	(16)	(867)
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange rate differences and other changes	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassifications	-	-	-	-	-
as at 31 December 2024	(575)	(13,558)	-	(6,473)	(20,606)
Net book value					
Balance as at 31 December 2023	145	1,560	1,054	16	2,775
Balance as at 31 December 2024	186	2,878	1,959	-	5,023

Intangible assets mainly consist of the costs of software licences including ancillary charges.

15. TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

This item and the related changes can be broken down as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF EURO)	LANDS AND BUILDINGS	PLANTS AND MACHINERY	QUARRIES	INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL EQUIPMENT AND OTHER ASSETS	FIXED ASSETS UNDER CONSTRUCTION AND ADVANCE PAYMENTS	TOTAL
Historical Cost						
as at 31 December 2023	200,041	420,931	69,951	136,999	34,468	862,390
Investments	11,336	13,077	3,262	12,741	20,189	60,605
Disposals	(2,681)	(2,837)	-	(8,309)	-	(13,827)
Exchange rate differences and other changes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassifications	9,341	9,493	298	(106)	(21,024)	(1,998)
as at 31 December 2024	218,037	440,663	73,511	141,326	33,633	907,170
Provisions for amortisation/depreciation and impairment						
as at 31 December 2023	(66,499)	(308,004)	(30,490)	(101,395)	-	(506,388)
Amortisations/ Depreciations	(4,276)	(11,512)	(1,378)	(6,238)	-	(23,403)
Disposals	824	2,794	-	6,593	-	10,211
Exchange rate differences and other changes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Reclassifications	-	1,153	-	861	-	2,015
as at 31 December 2024	(69,951)	(315,569)	(31,867)	(100,179)	-	(517,565)
Net book value						
Balance as at 31 December 2023	133,542	112,927	39,462	35,604	34,468	356,002
Balance as at 31 December 2024	148,087	125,094	41,643	41,147	33,633	389,604

Land and buildings include land appurtenances of factories, land on which buildings stand, industrial buildings, fixed hydraulic works and yards. Plants and machinery mainly refer to generic plants, such as electrical, water and heating systems, data transmission systems and specific plants consisting of machinery functional to industrial production. Quarries include the cost of the mined land on which the mineral reserve is located, as well as the charges incurred for I) obtaining concession rights to exploit the resource, II) excavation to gain access to the raw material deposits, and III) reclamation and restoration of the site at the end of its life.

Industrial and commercial equipment consists of goods for complementary or auxiliary use to plants and machinery, such as equipment used on construction sites, laboratory equipment and electronic machinery. Other assets include mainly vehicles and automobiles.

Fixed assets under construction and advance payments include all purchase or production costs incurred before the conditions for their recognition in the final destination category are met, as well as advances to suppliers for the acquisition of tangible assets.

During the reporting period of 2024, increases in property investments amounted to approximately €63,200 thousand and mainly refer to investments relating to I) the construction of new furnaces at various production sites, II) the expansion of the new headquarters in Spresiano, and III) extraordinary expenses for the renovation of various production sites. The decreases for the year, net of the utilisation of the relevant provisions, mainly refer to the sale of vehicles and commercial equipment and the replacement of machinery for the modernisation of production sites.

As at 31 December 2024, the value of net disposals of property amounted to €2,981 thousand and was reinvested within the following 6 months in the purchase of comparable assets.

Changes in rights of use can be broken down as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF EURO)	LANDS AND BUILDINGS	PLANTS AND MACHINERY	QUARRIES	INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL EQUIPMENT AND OTHER ASSETS	ASSETS UNDER CONSTRUCTION AND ADVANCE PAYMENTS	TOTAL
Historical Cost						
as at 31 December 2023	12,314	8,325	-	21,779	-	42,418
Increases	4,959	9	-	5,718	-	10,685
Decreases	(2,074)	-	-	(369)	-	(2,443)
Reclassifications	-	-	-	-	-	-
Redeems	-	(7,585)	-	(2,182)	-	(9,767)
as at 31 December 2024	15,198	748	-	24,947	-	40,893
Provisions for amortisation/depreciation and impairment						
as at 31 December 2023	(2,438)	(1,329)	-	(3,725)	-	(7,492)
Decreases	817	-	-	234	-	1,051
Amortisations/ Depreciations and write-downs	(1,136)	(186)	-	(3,069)	-	(4,391)
Reclassifications	-	-	-	-	-	-
Redeems	-	1,153	-	861	-	2,015
as at 31 December 2024	(2,757)	(361)	-	(5,699)	-	(8,817)
Balance as at 31 December 2023	9,876	6,996	-	18,054	-	34,926
Balance as at 31 December 2024	12,442	387	-	19,248	-	32,076

The increases for the year are related to the signing of new contracts related to rights of use on third-party assets, mostly referring to equipment functional to production.

As at 31 December 2024, the Company had contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and machinery amounting to approximately €15,000 thousand.

16. INVESTMENTS

This item is broken down as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF EURO)	AS AT 31 DECEMBER	
	2024	2023
Equity investments in subsidiary companies	211,236	160,978
Investments in associates	395	305
Total investments	211,631	161,284

Changes in investments in subsidiary companies are broken down as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF EURO)	NET VALUE AS AT 1 JANUARY 2023	INCREASES	DECREASES	WRITE-DOWNS	NET VALUE AS AT 01 JANUARY 2024	INCREASES	WRITE-DOWNS	NET VALUE AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024
Equity investments in directly controlled companies								
Fassalusa LDA	46,081	-	-	-	46,081	-	-	46,081
Fassa Do Brasil LTDA	39,414	8,676	-	(3,833)	44,257	-	(17,937)	26,320
Fassa Bortolo Espana SL	20,753	-	(20,754)	-	-	-	-	-
Yesos Escayolas y Derivados S.A.	5,165	5,591	-	-	10,756	-	-	10,756
Fassa D.o.o.	318	315	-	-	632	-	-	632
Calce Barattoni S.p.A.	8,474	2,500	-	-	10,974	9,969	-	20,943
Impa S.p.a.	7,101	-	-	-	7,101	-	-	7,101
Fassa UK Ltd	3,106	-	-	-	3,106	10,124	-	13,230
FASSA SA	871	-	-	-	871	-	-	871
Fassa France S.A.S.U.	470	-	-	-	470	-	-	470
Albertina Società Agricola S.r.l.	110	1,600	-	-	1,710	301	-	2,011
Fassa Hispania S.L.	-	35,021	-	-	35,021	42,701	-	77,721
Fassa Mobility Srl	-	-	-	-	-	5,100	-	5,100
Total directly controlled companies	131,863	53,703	(20,754)	(3,833)	160,978	68,195	(17,937)	211,236

The changes reported in the table relate to: the increase in Quota Capital of certain subsidiary companies either through capital contributions or through the waiver of pre-existing receivables; results of impairment tests; establishment of a new company.

Where impairment indicators exist, the carrying amount of investments is tested for impairment to verify any impairment. The impairment test was performed by comparing the carrying amount of the cash-generating unit ('CGU') with the recoverable amount, defined as the higher of value in use and fair value less costs to sell. For the purposes of the impairment test each investment was identified as a CGU.

In determining the value in use, the Company estimated the discounted portion of future cash flows.

Expected future cash flows, represented by the result from ordinary operations, plus depreciation and amortisation

and minus expected capital expenditures, include a terminal value used to estimate future results beyond the explicitly considered time frame of 2025-2027. The terminal value was determined using a long-term growth rate ("g rate"), representative of the expected long-term inflation rate of the countries in which the CGU operates. For the purposes of determining the terminal value, a minimum change in net working capital was used. Expected future cash flows were discounted at a weighted average cost of capital ("WACC"), which reflects the current market valuation of the time value of money for the period considered and the specific risks of the countries in which the CGU operates.

(IN PERCENTAGE)	WACC	G RATE
Fassa UK Ltd	8.96%	2.00%
Fassalusa LDA	7.60%	2.00%

The estimate of cash flows is based on the three-year plan approved by the Board of Directors' Meeting.

The impairment tests carried out at the end of the reporting period of 2024 on the above investments did not show any impairment.

The results obtained by applying the above-described criterion were subjected to a sensitivity analysis, in order to verify the sensitivity of the results to changes in some of the main parameters of the estimate, within reasonable ranges and with assumptions that are not inconsistent with each other. The amended variables are the discount rate and the growth rate of the terminal values (with a positive and negative range of 0.5%).

For each of the combinations given by the variables reported, there are no significant negative differences between the recoverable amount and the book value of the investments.

As required by the accounting principle, in some cases, in determining the recoverable amount, management has taken into account the fair value, net of selling costs, determined on the basis of appraisals.

The directors deemed it appropriate to allocate a provision to partially reduce the value of the investment made in Fassa Do Brasil LTDA, in line with the principle of prudence.

Changes in investments in associates are broken down as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF EURO)	CONSORTIUM FARRA	CAVA LIVENZETTA	LASTRA CONSORTIUM	INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES	OTHER INVESTMENTS	TOTAL
As at 1 January 2023	178	68	2	248	1	250
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increases / (Decreases)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Operating result	52	6	(1)	57	-	57
as at 31 December 2023	230	74	1	305	1	307
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-
Increases / (Decreases)	-	-	5	5	-	5
Operating result	77	10	(2)	85	-	85
as at 31 December 2024	307	84	4	395	1	396

17. INVENTORIES

This item is broken down as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF EURO)	AS AT 31 DECEMBER	
	2024	2023
Finished products and goods	26,395	25,843
Raw, ancillary materials and consumables	21,441	21,157
Products under construction	1,962	1,765
Total	49,798	48,765

As at 31 December 2024, the inventory balance recorded an increase, net of provisions for write-downs, for €1,033 thousand.

Provisions for obsolete or slow-moving inventories is booked to reflect the difference between the cost and

estimated realisable value of obsolete raw materials, semi-finished and finished products, net of direct selling costs. As at 31 December 2024, the provision for inventory obsolescence amounted to €3,277 thousand (in line with the reporting period of 2023).

18. RECEIVABLES FOR CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS

Financial assets included in current assets amount to €4,935 thousand (€5,018 thousand as at 31 December 2023).

This is the amount of the sums centralised with the Holding for unit management.

19. TRADE RECEIVABLES

This item is broken down as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF EURO)	AS AT 31 DECEMBER	
	2024	2023
Trade receivables	171,499	192,613
Trade receivables due from subsidiaries	11,344	7,679
Provisions for bad debts	(4,361)	(5,224)
<i>of which from Group companies</i>	(1,603)	(1,603)
<i>of which from third parties</i>	(2,758)	(3,620)
Total	178,482	195,069

The following table shows the changes in the provision for bad debts.

(IN THOUSANDS OF EURO)	2024	2023
As at 1 January	(5,224)	(7,097)
Provisions	-	(314)
Releases	326	-
Uses	536	479
Reclassification	-	1,709
As at 31 December	(4,361)	(5,224)

Provisions for bad debts represents the reasonable estimate, as at the reporting date, of the expected losses over the entire duration of the receivable. The change

in the provision is due to utilisations during the year for receivables that have become non-collectable, for which an allocation had already been previously made.

20. OTHER RECEIVABLES AND CURRENT ASSETS AND NON-CURRENT

The item other receivables and current and non-current assets is broken down as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF EURO)	AS AT 31 DECEMBER	
	2024	2023
Tax receivables	425	236
Guarantee deposits receivable	676	542
Other receivables	23,525	4,496
Total other receivables and non-current assets	24,626	5,274
Current tax receivables	382	1,199
Accrued expenses and deferred income	2,388	2,370
Receivables for dividends	24	116
Receivables due from social security institutions	38	115
Other receivables and current assets	2,078	1,289
Total other receivables and current assets	4,910	5,088
Total other receivables, current and non-current assets	29,536	10,362

Other non-current receivables include loans granted to subsidiary companies.

21. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

This item is broken down as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF EURO)	AS AT 31 DECEMBER	
	2024	2023
Bank and postal deposits	980	520
Cash and cash equivalents on hand	30	31
Total cash and cash equivalents	1,010	551

Liquid assets and equivalents consist essentially of deposits denominated in Euro. The figures displayed can be readily converted into cash, are generally not subject to constraints

or restrictions, and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

22. NET EQUITY

As at 31 December 2024, the Company's Quotaholders' Equity, fully subscribed and paid-in, amounted to €50,000,000.

Net equity is broken down as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF EURO)	AS AT 31 DECEMBER	
	2024	2023
Quota capital	50,000	50,000
Profits/(losses) carried forward	61,249	99,924
Reserves	433,811	344,872
Total Net Equity	545,060	494,796

The following table shows the possibility of using the reserves booked in the Company's Net Equity.

(IN THOUSANDS OF EURO)	AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024	POSSIBILITY OF USE	AMOUNT AVAILABLE
Quota capital	50,000		-
Revaluation reserve	21,344	A, B,C	21,344
Legal Reserve	10,000	B	10,000
Extraordinary reserve	343,662	A, B, C	315,345
FTA Reserve	(28,317)		95,495
Merger surplus reserve	100,008	A, B,C	86,143
Merger deficit reserve	(13,866)		-
Actuarial Reserve	344		-
Miscellaneous other reserves	635	A, B	635
Profits/(losses) carried forward	61,249		-
<i>of which actuarial reserve for employee benefits:</i>	-		-
Total Net Equity	545,060		528,962

A: for Quota capital increase

B: for hedging of losses

C: for distribution to Quotaholders

The legal reserve is not available for capital increases as it does not exceed the legal limit envisaged by art. 2430 of the Italian Civil Code.

The FTA reserve was formed with the transition to international accounting principles and is made up of positive and negative components. The amount available as at 31 December 2024 is €95,495 thousand.

As at 31 December 2024, there was a distribution constraint for tax suspension reserves amounting to €262,329 thousand.

Specifically, the tax suspension regime concerns:

- a) the revaluation reserve pursuant to Italian Law Decree 104/2020: €138,433 thousand;
- b) the revaluation reserve pursuant to Italian Law Decree 185/2008: €21,344 thousand;
- c) the extraordinary restricted reserve for the realignment made pursuant to Italian Law Decree 104/2020: €7,057 thousand.
- d) the FTA reserve: €95,495 thousand.

The following table shows the change in the other components of the Comprehensive Income Statement.

(IN THOUSANDS OF EURO)	ACTUARIAL RESERVE
As at 1 January 2023	342
Actuarial profit / (loss) for employee benefits	(18)
Actuarial profit / (loss) for benefits to employees - tax effect	5
as at 31 December 2023	329
Actuarial profit / (loss) for employee benefits	20
Actuarial profit / (loss) for benefits to employees - tax effect	(5)
as at 31 December 2024	344

23. CURRENT AND NON-CURRENT FINANCIAL PAYABLES

The following table shows the breakdown of the item in question.

(IN THOUSANDS OF EURO)	AS AT 31 DECEMBER	
	2024	2023
Bank loans - non-current portion	122,247	76,720
Leasing liabilities - non-current	16,972	16,319
Total non-current financial payables	139,219	93,038
Bank loans - current portion	54,102	43,117
Leasing liabilities - current portion	7,419	7,338
Financial payables due to subsidiaries	17,379	6,667
Total current financial payables	78,900	57,122
Total current and non-current financial payables	218,119	150,161

NET FINANCIAL DEBT

The following is a breakdown of the Company's net financial debt as required by IAS 7.

(IN THOUSANDS OF EURO)	AS AT 31 DECEMBER	
	2024	2023
A. Liquid Assets	1,010	551
B. Cash equivalents	-	-
C. Other financial current assets	4,935	5,018
D. Liquidity (A) +(B)+ (C)	5,945	5,569
E. Current financial payables	47,506	32,362
F. Current portion of non-current financial debt	31,394	24,760
G. Current financial debt (E) + (F)	78,900	57,122
H. Net current financial debt (G) - (D)	72,956	51,553
I. Non-current financial payables	139,219	93,038
J. Bonds issued	-	-
K. Non-current trade payables and other non-current payables	-	-
L. Non-current financial debt (I) + (J) + (K)	139,219	93,038
M. Financial debt (H) + (L)	212,174	144,592

The table below summarises the information relating to the Company's bank loans at nominal value:

(EUR THOUSANDS)	ORIGINAL NOMINAL VALUE	AS AT 31 DECEMBER	OF WHICH CURRENT
as at 31 December 2024			
Fixed-rate medium/long-term loans	21,050	11,973	3,508
Medium/long-term variable rate loans	172,850	134,249	20,467
Other lines of Credit		20,128	20,128
Lines of Overdraft facility		10,000	10,000
Overdraft facilities		-	-
Total	193,900	176,349	54,102
<i>of which Fixed</i>		11,973	3,508
<i>of which Variable</i>		164,376	50,594
as at 31 December 2023			
Fixed-rate medium/long-term loans	21,050	15,481	3,508
Medium/long-term variable rate loans	107,850	78,660	13,914
Other lines of Credit		-	-
Lines of Overdraft facility		10,000	10,000
Overdraft facilities		15,695	15,695
Total	128,900	119,837	43,117
<i>of which Fixed</i>		15,481	3,508
<i>of which Variable</i>		104,356	39,609

Medium-long term variable rate loans are indexed to 3 or 6-month Euribor.

The table below shows the changes in the Company's financial debt:

(EUR THOUSANDS)	FINANCIAL DEBT				
	CURRENT AND NON-CURRENT LOANS (A) + (B) - (C) - (D)	OF WHICH BANK LOANS: (A)	OF WHICH LEASING: (B)	OF WHICH LIQUIDITY: (C)	OF WHICH CENTRAL TREASURY: (D)
Financial debt as at 1 January 2023	194,544	170,515	24,510	480	-
Refunds	(23,846)	(16,448)	(7,398)	-	-
Disbursements	19,606	9,577	10,100	71	-
Other changes	(45,713)	(43,807)	(3,556)	-	(1,649)
Financial debt as at 31 December 2023	144,592	119,837	23,657	551	(1,649)
Refunds	(26,245)	(17,861)	(8,384)	-	-
Disbursements	79,971	70,000	10,430	459	-
Other changes	13,858	11,850	(1,311)	-	(3,318)
Financial debt as at 31 December 2024	212,175	183,826	24,392	1,010	(4,967)

It should be noted that all financial covenants envisaged in the agreements, based on the ratio between I) net financial

debt and Quotaholders' equity and II) net financial debt and EBITDA, were in compliance as at 31 December 2024.

24. EMPLOYEE AND AGENT BENEFITS

This item includes the provision for severance indemnity for employees and Provisions for Supplementary Customer Allowances ("PSCA") for agents.

(IN THOUSANDS OF EURO)	AS AT 31 DECEMBER	
	2024	2023
Severance indemnity	2,418	2,839
Provisions for supplementary customer allowances (FISC)	2,096	1,899
Total employee benefits	4,514	4,738

The provisions relating to employee benefits mainly represent the liabilities relevant to provisions for supplementary pension benefits and lump sum benefits

due to employees, self-employed workers and staff, agents pursuant to the law or contract, upon termination of the working relationship.

SEVERANCE INDEMNITY

Changes in this item are broken down as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF EURO)	AS AT 31 DECEMBER	
	2024	2023
Current value of bonds as at 1 January	2,839	2,944
Separate Income Statement		
Financial expenses	88	107
Other components of the Income Statement		
Actuarial gains/(losses)	(20)	18
Miscellaneous	-	(8)
Benefits paid	(489)	(221)
Current value of bonds as at 31 December	2,418	2,839

PROVISIONS FOR TAXES

Changes in this item are broken down as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF EURO)	AS AT 31 DECEMBER	
	2024	2023
Current value of bonds as at 1 January	1,899	1,745
Separate Income Statement		
Financial expenses	(171)	(255)
Employees cost	666	645
Miscellaneous		
Benefits paid	(61)	(189)
Other changes	(236)	(47)
Current value of bonds as at 31 December	2,096	1,899

The actuarial assumptions used to calculate defined benefit pension plans are broken down in the following table:

(IN PERCENTAGE)	AS AT 31 DECEMBER	
	2024	2023
Economic assumptions		
Annual discounting back rate	3.18%	3.10%
Annual inflation rate	2.00%	2.00%
Mortality Tables	RG48	RG48
Demographic recruitments		
Frequency of advances	3.00%	3.00%
Turnover frequency	7.66%	5.00%

Demographic recruitments are based on actuarial expectations, in compliance with relevant and published sector statistics, applied to the average of the staff in force during the periods.

Here below is a sensitivity analysis relating to defined benefit pension plans carried out on the basis of the changes in the main recruitments as at 31 December 2024.

(IN THOUSANDS OF EURO)	AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024
Turnover rate +2%	2,429
Turnover rate -2%	2,405
Inflation rate +0.25%	2,441
Inflation rate -0.25%	2,395
Discount rate +0.5%	2,336
Discount rate -0.5%	2,505

The above sensitivity is made on the basis of changes in individual recruitment, keeping the others unchanged, although in practice any changes in one recruitment can generally also be reflected in the others due to potential correlations. The sensitivity reported above was calculated using the same methodology (projected unit credit method)

used to define the valuation of the liability booked in the net worth and financial position.

Through its defined benefit pension plans, the Company is exposed to certain risks, the most significant of which are described below.

DISCOUNT RATE AND INFLATION RISK

The current value of defined benefit pension plans is calculated using a discount rate determined using the high quality corporate bond rate. A decrease in the discount

rate would result in an increase in liabilities. A decrease in the inflation rate would translate into a decrease of the liability.

PROBABILITY OF RESIGNATION AND ADVANCES

The current value of defined benefit pension plans is calculated using the best estimate of resignation and

advances. An increase in the rate of resignation and advances would result in an increase in liabilities.

The table below shows the undiscounted cash disbursements expected in future years in relation to employee benefits.

(IN THOUSANDS OF EURO)	FUTURE CASH FLOWS
Due within 12 months	271
Between 1 and 5 years	928
Beyond 5 years	1,970
Total	3,169

25. PROVISIONS FOR RISKS AND CHARGES

Changes in the items in question are broken down as follows:

(EUR THOUSANDS)	QUARRY RESTORATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL RISKS	LITIGATION	TOTAL
As at 1 January 2023	5,482	137	5,619
Provisions	-	313	313
Uses	(51)	(47)	(98)
Releases	-	-	-
Adjustment of discounting plan	910	-	910
Financial expenses related to the passage of time	308	-	308
as at 31 December 2023	6,649	403	7,052
Provisions	617	-	617
Uses	(200)	(236)	(436)
Releases	-	(102)	(102)
Adjustment of discounting plan	(137)	-	(137)
Financial expenses related to the passage of time	267	-	267
as at 31 December 2024	7,196	65	7,260

Provisions for the restoration of quarries and environmental risks includes obligations for restoration of sites where raw materials are extracted.

Provisions for litigation and other matters refers to a

provision for future risks, prudently allocated in light of the charges that the Company may face in the future as a result of compensation disputes.

26. TRADE PAYABLES

As at 31 December 2024, the item amounted to €97,395 thousand, compared to €117,132 thousand as at 31 December 2023. Trade payables originate from the different payment terms negotiated with suppliers, which

vary in consideration of the countries in which the Company operates. The company does not show significant overdue payments.

27. OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

This item is broken down as follows:

(IN THOUSANDS OF EURO)	AS AT 31 DECEMBER	
	2024	2023
Payables due to employees	8,046	8,204
Current tax liabilities	3,698	4,170
Payables due to social security institutions	5,146	4,398
Accrued expenses and deferred income	3,158	4,013
Other payables	6,810	1,389
Other current liabilities	26,858	22,175

28. OTHER INFORMATION

GUARANTEES

As at 31 December 2024, there were collateral guarantees on financial debts with a residual amount of €36,377 thousand relating to certain properties, plants and machinery owned by the Company. Sureties granted on behalf of the Group by credit and insurance institutions, which are not already recognised in the Financial Statements, totalled €9,747 thousand; of these, sureties granted to the Holding Company totalled €7,727 thousand.

Collateral granted by the company to credit institutions amount to €8,937; these include guarantees provided by the Holding Company on behalf of its subsidiaries amounting to €8,413 thousand.

Furthermore, there are also other assets held by the Company as consignment stock for €745 thousand.

REMUNERATION FOR DIRECTORS, STATUTORY AUDITORS AND EXTERNAL AUDITORS

The table below shows the balance of remuneration for the Directors and Statutory Auditors of the Company:

(IN THOUSANDS OF EURO)	AS AT 31 DECEMBER	
	2024	2023
Board of Directors' Fees	2,478	1,615
Board of Statutory Auditors' Fees	104	104
Total	2,582	1,719

The fees for the external auditor in charge of the external audit of the Company's accounts accrued during 2024 amount to €166 thousand.

INFORMATION PURSUANT TO ART. 1, SUBSECTION 125, OF ITALIAN LAW 124 OF 4 AUGUST 2017

During the reporting period of 2024, the Company benefited from:

- contributions for 582 thousand relating to Italian Legislative Decree 504 of 1995, for reimbursement of excise duties on diesel fuel;
- contributions for €162 thousand received following membership in Fondimpresa, which made it possible to develop training plans on subjects effectively of interest to the company;

- contribution to the adaptation of the workplace and incentives for the recruitment of the disabled, Italian Ministerial Decree 1413 of 20 November 2023 for €3 thousand.

In the year under scrutiny, it also accrued a contribution relating to the tax credit for the purchase of new capital goods or 4.0 goods in the amount of €383 thousand, which can be used over three years.

TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Pursuant to IAS 24 - Disclosures on related parties, the related parties of the Company are entities and persons able to exercise control, joint control or a significant influence on the same, as well as its subsidiaries and associates. Members of the Board of Directors and staff with strategic responsibilities are also considered related parties. Personnel with strategic responsibilities refer to those who have the power and responsibility, directly or indirectly, for the planning, management and control of the Company's activities.

Transactions executed by the Company with its related parties take place at arm's length that is normal in the respective markets, taking into account the characteristics of the goods or services involved. The Company's relations with related parties are mainly of a commercial nature and are generally part of normal corporate operations, as part of the typical activity of each interested party.

The table below shows the balances of transactions with related parties that have an impact on the Income Statement:

(IN THOUSANDS OF EURO)	SUBSIDIARIES	ASSOCIATES	OTHER RELATED PARTIES	TOTAL RELATED PARTIES	ITEM OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	IMPACT ON THE ITEM OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Revenues from contracts with customers						
Financial Statements as at 31 December 2024	49,814	-	-	49,814	579,079	8.60%
Financial Statements as at 31 December 2023	53,271	-	-	53,271	613,992	8.68%
Other operating income						
Financial Statements as at 31 December 2024	5,405	-	5	5,410	10,308	52.48%
Financial Statements as at 31 December 2023	3,882	-	5	3,887	12,303	31.60%
Raw, ancillary materials and consumables						
Financial Statements as at 31 December 2024	(10,477)	(1,061)	(630)	(12,167)	(243,514)	5.00%
Financial Statements as at 31 December 2023	(9,396)	(980)	(414)	(10,790)	(270,859)	3.98%
Costs for services						
Financial Statements as at 31 December 2024	(3,324)	-	(59)	(3,383)	(119,512)	2.83%
Financial Statements as at 31 December 2023	(1,993)	-	(54)	(2,048)	(112,431)	1.82%
Other operating costs						
Financial Statements as at 31 December 2024	(43)	-	-	(43)	(4,068)	1.05%
Financial Statements as at 31 December 2023	(13)	-	-	(13)	(4,816)	0.27%
Financial income (expenses)						
Financial Statements as at 31 December 2024	651	-	-	651	(5,400)	(12.06%)
Financial Statements as at 31 December 2023	710	-	-	710	(5,685)	(12.49%)

The table below shows the balances of transactions with related parties that have an impact on the net worth and financial position:

(IN THOUSANDS OF EURO)	SUBSIDIARIES	ASSOCIATES	OTHER RELATED PARTIES	TOTAL RELATED PARTIES	ITEM OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	IMPACT ON THE ITEM OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Trade receivables						
Reporting date as at 31 December 2024	9,742	81	5	9,828	178,482	5.51%
Reporting date as at 31 December 2023	6,076	-	5	6,081	195,069	3.12%
Receivables for current taxes						
Reporting date as at 31 December 2024	81	-	-	81	4,343	1.87%
Reporting date as at 31 December 2023	-	-	-	-	129	0.00%
Other receivables and non-current assets						
Reporting date as at 31 December 2024	23,416	32	-	23,448	24,626	95.22%
Reporting date as at 31 December 2023	4,380	-	-	4,380	5,274	83.05%
Receivables for current financial assets						
Reporting date as at 31 December 2024	4,935	-	-	4,935	4,935	100.00%
Reporting date as at 31 December 2023	5,016	-	-	5,018	5,018	100.00%
Other receivables and current assets						
Reporting date as at 31 December 2024	130	24	-	154	4,910	3.13%
Reporting date as at 31 December 2023	107	-	-	107	5,088	2.09%
Trade payables						
Reporting date as at 31 December 2024	4,351	492	-	4,843	97,395	4.97%
Reporting date as at 31 December 2023	4,238	454	332	5,024	117,132	4.29%
Current Taxes Due						
Reporting date as at 31 December 2024	185	-	-	185	266	69.42%
Reporting date as at 31 December 2023	-	-	-	-	16,046	0.00%
Current Financial payables						
Reporting date as at 31 December 2024	17,379	-	-	17,379	78,900	22.03%
Reporting date as at 31 December 2023	6,667	-	-	6,667	57,122	11.67%
Other current liabilities						
Reporting date as at 31 December 2024	94	-	-	94	26,858	0.35%
Reporting date as at 31 December 2023	167	-	-	167	22,174	0.75%

The table shows the balances of transactions with subsidiaries relevant for equity and financial purposes:

COMPANY	OTHER RECEIVABLES AND NON-CURRENT ASSETS	RECEIVABLES FOR CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS	TRADE RECEIVABLES	RECEIVABLES FOR CURRENT TAXES	OTHER RECEIVABLES AND CURRENT ASSETS
as at 31 December 2024					
Calce Barattoni SpA	4,480	-	1,758	81	-
Fassa & Berberi	-	-	-	-	-
Fassa do Brasil LTDA	10,084	-	524	-	-
Fassa D.o.o.	140	-	8	-	-
Fassa France S.a.s.u.	-	1,900	858	-	-
Fassa Hispania SL	-	-	1,125	-	-
Fassa Mobility Srl	-	-	4	-	-
FASSA SA	-	212	1,195	-	-
Fassa UK Ltd	-	2,822	1,153	-	-
Fassalusa Lda	-	-	2,408	-	-
Impa SpA	-	-	295	-	-
L'Albertina Società Agricola	92	-	-	-	130
Yesos Escayolas y Derivados S.A.	8,620	-	415	-	-
Total	23,416	4,935	9,742	81	130

COMPANY	CURRENT FINANCIAL PAYABLES	TRADE PAYABLES	CURRENT TAXES DUE	OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES
as at 31 December 2024				
Calce Barattoni SpA	(7,477)	(818)	-	-
Fassa & Berberi	-	-	-	-
Fassa do Brasil LTDA	-	(1)	-	-
Fassa D.o.o.	-	-	-	-
Fassa France S.a.s.u.	-	(809)	-	-
Fassa Hispania SL	(2,800)	(93)	-	-
Fassa Mobility Srl	(1,000)	(23)	(117)	-
FASSA SA	-	(14)	-	-
Fassa UK Ltd	-	(1,026)	-	-
Fassalusa Lda	(3,780)	(103)	-	-
Impa SpA	(1,572)	(1,436)	(68)	(94)
L'Albertina Società Agricola	-	(21)	-	-
Yesos Escayolas y Derivados S.A.	(750)	(7)	-	-
Total	(17,379)	(4,351)	(185)	(94)

COMPANY	OTHER RECEIVABLES AND NON-CURRENT ASSETS	RECEIVABLES FOR CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS	TRADE RECEIVABLES	OTHER RECEIVABLES AND CURRENT ASSETS
as at 31 December 2023				
Calce Barattoni SpA	-	-	1,475	-
Fassa & Berberi	-	-	-	-
Fassa Bortolo Espana SL	-	-	-	-
Fassa do Brasil LTDA	1,700	-	198	-
Fassa D.o.o.	-	-	9	-
Fassa France S.a.s.u.	-	3,800	(549)	-
Fassa Hispania SL	-	-	193	-
FASSA SA	-	410	1,039	-
Fassa UK Ltd	-	805	782	-
Fassalusa Lda	-	-	2,325	-
Impa SpA	-	-	416	-
L'Albertina Società Agricola	-	-	-	107
Yesos Escayolas y Derivados S.A.	2,680	-	188	-
Total	4,380	5,015	6,076	107

COMPANY	CURRENT FINANCIAL PAYABLES	TRADE PAYABLES	OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES
as at 31 December 2023			
Calce Barattoni SpA	(3,590)	(472)	-
Fassa & Berberi	-	-	-
Fassa Bortolo Espana SL	-	-	-
Fassa do Brasil LTDA	-	(24)	-
Fassa D.o.o.	-	-	-
Fassa France S.a.s.u.	-	(1,244)	-
Fassa Hispania SL	(700)	(37)	-
FASSA SA	-	(5)	-
Fassa UK Ltd	-	(817)	-
Fassalusa Lda	(500)	(24)	-
Impa SpA	(1,875)	(1,616)	(94)
L'Albertina Società Agricola	-	-	-
Yesos Escayolas y Derivados S.A.	-	-	(73)
Total	(6,665)	(4,238)	(167)

The table shows the balances of transactions with subsidiaries relevant for economic purposes:

COMPANY	REVENUES FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS	OTHER OPERATING INCOME	PURCHASES OF RAW, SUBSIDIARY MATERIALS AND CONSUMABLES	COSTS FOR SERVICES	OTHER OPERATING COSTS	NET FINANCIAL INCOME (EXPENSES)
Reporting Period 2024						
Calce Barattoni SpA	(4,540)	(545)	4,847	73	32	(7)
Fassa do Brasil LTDA	(380)	(433)	(83)	-	7	(331)
Fassa D.o.o.	-	(21)	-	-	-	(3)
Fassa France SARL	(20,781)	(750)	(1)	-	-	(94)
Fassa Hispania SL	(3,571)	(1,512)	(44)	-	-	92
Fassa Mobility Srl	-	(4)	-	557	-	(88)
FASSA SA	(5,217)	(286)	26	-	-	1
Fassa UK Ltd	(4,594)	(292)	8	2,173	-	(81)
Fassalusa Lda	(8,437)	(925)	60	17	3	94
Impa SpA	(813)	(326)	5,686	1	-	63
L'Albertina Società Agricola	-	(8)	-	503	-	-
Yesos Escayolas y Derivados S.A.	(1,482)	(303)	(23)	-	-	(298)
	(49,814)	(5,405)	10,477	3,324	42	(651)

COMPANY	REVENUES FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS	OTHER OPERATING INCOME	PURCHASES OF RAW, SUBSIDIARY MATERIALS AND CONSUMABLES	COSTS FOR SERVICES	OTHER OPERATING COSTS	NET FINANCIAL INCOME (EXPENSES)
Reporting Period 2023						
Calce Barattoni SpA	(4,738)	(153)	5,061	62	-	68
Fassa Bortolo Espana SL	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fassa do Brasil LTDA	(149)	(217)	(54)	23	4	(21)
Fassa D.o.o.	-	(20)	-	-	-	-
Fassa France SARL	(22,389)	(605)	-	-	-	(32)
Fassa Hispania SL	(4,570)	(799)	2	-	-	34
FASSA SA	(5,501)	(304)	32	-	-	-
Fassa UK Ltd	(4,696)	(350)	-	1,517	1	(13)
Fassalusa Lda	(9,103)	(868)	24	5	7	(696)
Impa SpA	(954)	(276)	4,397	-	1	7
L'Albertina Società Agricola	-	-	-	386	-	-
Yesos Escayolas y Derivados S.A.	(1,172)	(292)	(66)	-	-	(57)
	(53)	(4)	9	2	-	(1)

The table below shows the balances of transactions with personnel with strategic responsibilities:

(IN THOUSANDS OF EURO)	AS AT 31 DECEMBER	
	2024	2023
Short-term benefits	6,990	6,089
Post-employment benefits	218	225
Total	7,208	6,315

29. EVENTS SUBSEQUENT TO THE REPORTING DATE

The company's operations are proceeding without any further significant events beyond 31 December 2024. There have been no events occurring after 31 December 2024 and up to the date of approval of these Financial

Statements that could have had a material impact on the results of operations or financial position, or that would require further adjustments or additional notes to the Financial Statements.

30. PROPOSAL FOR ALLOCATION OF PROFITS OR COVERAGE OF LOSSES

Pursuant to art. 2427, subsection 1, number 22-septies, of the Italian Civil Code, we propose to allocate the profit of €61,248,989 entirely to the extraordinary reserve.

Spresiano, 23 May 2025



Chairman of the B.o.D.
FASSA BORTOLO

EXTERNAL AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS





Fassa S.r.l.

Financial Statements as at 31 December 2024

**External Auditors' Report pursuant to art. 14 of Italian
Legislative Decree 39 of 27 January 2010**



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External Auditors' Report pursuant to art. 14 of Italian Legislative Decree 39 of 27 January 2010

To the Quotaholders of Fassa S.r.l.

Report on the accounting audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have performed the accounting audit of the Financial Statements of Fassa S.r.l. (the Company), consisting of the Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2024, Income Statement, Comprehensive Income Statement, Statement of Changes in Quotaholders' Equity, Cash Flow Statement as at 31 December 2024 and Explanatory Notes, which include relevant information on the accounting principles applied.

In our opinion, the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2024, of the economic result and cash flows as at such date, in compliance with the IFRS accounting principles issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and adopted by the European Union.

Basis of the opinion

We have performed the accounting audit in compliance with the International Auditing Standards (ISA Italy).

Our responsibilities under these standards are further described in the section Responsibility of the External Auditor for the statutory audit of the Financial Statements referred to herein. We are independent of the Company in compliance with the rules and standards on ethics and independence applicable by the Italian legal system for auditing the Financial Statements. We believe that we have acquired sufficient and appropriate evidence on which to base our opinion.

Other Aspects

The Financial Statements of the Fassa Group as at 31 December 2023 were audited by another auditor who, on 29 May 2024, expressed an unqualified opinion on these Financial Statements.

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

Directors are responsible for the preparation of the Financial Statements that give a true and fair view in compliance with the IFRS accounting principles issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and adopted by the European Union and, within the terms envisaged by the law, for that part of the internal control they deem necessary to allow the preparation of the Financial Statements that does not contain significant errors due to fraud or unintentional behaviour or events.

The Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue operating on a going concern basis and in drafting the Financial Statements, for the suitability of using the going concern basis, as well as for an adequate disclosure on the subject. The Directors use the assumption of a

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going concern for the preparation of the Annual Statement unless they have assessed that the conditions exist for the liquidation of the of the Company or for the interruption of the business or should they have no realistic alternatives to such choices.

The Board of Statutory Auditors is responsible for supervising, within the terms envisaged by law, the process of drafting the Company's financial disclosure.

Responsibility of the External Auditor for the accounting audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are the acquisition of a reasonable certainty that the Financial Statements on a whole do not contain significant errors, due to fraud, unintentional behaviours or events, and the issue of an Audit Report that includes our opinion. Reasonable security means a high level of security which, however, does not provide the guarantee that an accounting audit carried out in compliance with International Auditing Standards (ISA Italia) always identifies a significant error, if it exists. Errors can result from fraud or unintentional behaviours or events and are considered significant if it can reasonably be expected that they, individually or together, will be able to influence the economic decisions made by users on the basis of the Financial Statements.

In the scope of the accounting audit performed in compliance with the International Accounting Standards (ISA Italy), we have exercised professional judgement and maintained professional scepticism throughout the accounting audit. Furthermore:

- we have identified and assessed the risks of significant errors in the Financial Statements, due to fraud or unintentional behaviours or events: we have defined and performed audit procedures in response to these risks: we have acquired sufficient and appropriate audit evidence on which to base our opinion. The risk of not identifying a significant error due to fraud is higher than the risk of not identifying a significant error deriving from unintentional behaviours or events, since fraud can imply the existence of collusion, falsification, intentional omission, misleading representations or forcing internal control;
- we have acquired an understanding of the internal audit that is relevant for the purposes of the audit in order to define appropriate audit procedures in the circumstances, and not to express an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal audit system;
- we assessed the appropriateness of the accounting principles used as well as the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Directors and the relevant disclosure;
- we reached a conclusion regarding the appropriateness of use by the Directors of the going concern basis and, based on the audit evidence obtained, on the possible existence of a significant uncertainty regarding events or circumstances that can give rise to significant doubts about the capacity of the Company to continue to operate on a going concern basis. In the presence of significant uncertainty, we are required to draw attention in our audit report to the relevant Financial Statements disclosure or, should such information be inadequate, to reflect such circumstance when formulating our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of this report. However, subsequent events or circumstances may result in the Company ceasing to operate as a going concern;
- we assessed the presentation, structure and content of the Financial Statements as a whole, including the disclosures, and whether the Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in order to provide a correct representation.



We have notified the governance managers, identified at an appropriate level as required by the International Audit Standards (ISA Italia), inter alia other aspects, the importance and timing planned for the accounting audit and significant results arising from the same, including any significant shortcomings within the internal control as identified during the accounting audit.

Report on other legal and regulatory provisions

Judgements and declaration pursuant to art. 14, subsection 2, letter e), e-bis) and e-ter) of Italian Legislative Decree 39 of 27 January 2010

The Directors of Fassa S.r.l. are responsible for the preparation of the Management Report for Fassa S.r.l. as at 31 December 2024, including its consistency with the relevant Financial Statements and its compliance with the law.

We have performed the procedures indicated in the audit standard (SA Italia) no. 720B in order to:

- express an opinion on the consistency of the Management Report to the Financial Statements;
- express an opinion on the compliance of the Management Report with the law; make a statement regarding any significant errors in the Management Report

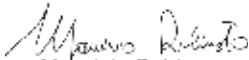
In our opinion, the Management Report is consistent with the Financial Statements of Fassa S.r.l. as at 31 December 2024.

Furthermore, in our opinion, the Management Report is prepared in compliance with the law.

With reference to the declaration set out in art. 14, subsection 2, letter e-ter) of Italian Legislative Decree 39 of 27 January 2010, issued based on the knowledge and understanding of the business and the relevant context acquired during the audit, we have nothing to report.

Treviso, 28 May 2025

EY S.p.A.


Maurizio Rubinato
(External Auditor)

BOARD OF STATUTORY AUDITORS' REPORT



"HORTI" residential
complex - Milan
AMD L CIRCLE

Statutory Auditors' Report on the Financial Statements of Fassa srl as at 31 December 2024

To the Quotaholders of the company Fassa S.r.l.

During the financial year as at 31 December 2024, our activities were guided by the provisions of law and the Rules of Conduct for the Board of Statutory Auditors of unlisted companies issued by the National Council of Chartered Accountants and Accounting Experts

We hereby inform you of this activity and the results achieved with this report.

The Financial Statements of Fassa S.r.l. as at 31/12/2024, prepared in compliance with the International Financial Reporting Standards adopted by the European Union, which show an operating result of €61,248,989, were submitted for your consideration. The Financial Statements have been made available to us within the statutory period.

As the Board of Statutory Auditors is not responsible for statutory auditing, it carried out the supervisory activities envisaged by Rule 3.8 of the "Rules of Conduct for Boards of Statutory Auditors of Unlisted Companies" on the Financial Statements, consisting of a summary overall check to verify that the Financial Statements have been correctly prepared. Verification of compliance with the accounting data is, in fact, the responsibility of the person appointed for the statutory audit.

The entity responsible for the statutory audit of the accounts, E.Y. S.p.a., delivered its report dated 28 May 2025 to us containing an unchanged opinion.

Therefore, from what is reported in the report of the entity appointed for the statutory audit, the Financial Statements as at 31/12/2024 provide a true and fair view of the equity and financial situation, the economic result and cash flows of your Company and were prepared in compliance with the regulations governing their preparation.

1) Supervisory activities pursuant to arts. 2403 et seq. of the Italian Civil Code

We have supervised compliance with the law and Corporate By-laws, compliance with the principles of a correct management and, in particular, on the adequacy of the organisational, administrative and accounting structure adopted by the company and its actual operation.

We have participated in the Quotaholders' Meetings and Board of Directors' Meetings and, based on the information available, we have no particular findings to report.

We have acquired from the Board of Directors, in good time and also during the meetings, information on the general management trend and its outlook, as well as on the most significant transactions, for their size or characteristics, executed by the company, based on the information acquired, we have no particular findings to report,

We met with the auditors of the subsidiaries and no significant data and information emerged that requires to be mentioned herein.

We exchanged data and information relevant to the performance of our supervisory activities with the statutory auditor in a timely manner.

We met the Supervisory Body and no critical issues emerged in relation to the correct implementation of the organisational model that need to be highlighted in this report.

Statutory Auditors' Report on the Financial Statements of Fassa srl as at 31 December 2024

We have acquired knowledge and monitored the adequacy of the organisational, administrative and accounting structure and its actual functioning, including by gathering information from those responsible for the various functions, and in this regard we have no particular comments to report.

We acquired knowledge and monitored, within our responsibility, the adequacy and functioning of the administrative-accounting system as well as its reliability to correctly represent management related issues, by means of obtaining information from department heads and analysing corporate documents, we have no particular comments to report in this regard.

No complaints were received by the Quotaholders pursuant to art. 2408 of the Italian Civil Code or pursuant to art. 2409 of the Italian Civil Code.

No opinions and observations envisaged by law were issued by the Board of Statutory Auditors during the year.

The Board of Statutory Auditors issued the reasoned proposal for the assignment of the task of statutory audit of the accounts for FYs 2025-2027;

2) Comments on the Financial Statements

We have verified that the directors have declared compliance with the relevant regulations governing the preparation of the Financial Statements.

Based on the report of the Independent Auditor, "the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2024, and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and adopted by the European Union".

To the best of our knowledge the Directors, in preparing the Financial Statements, have not derogated from the provisions of the law pursuant to art. 2423, sub. 5, of the Italian Civil Code

The company also prepared the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Fassa Group, which reported an operating profit of €81,623 thousand.

These Financial Statements were also the subject of a specific report by the company E.Y. S.p.a., dated 28 May 2025, which shows that "the Financial Statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2024, and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and adopted by the European Union".

3) Observations and proposals regarding the approval of the Financial Statements

Considering the results of our work and the opinion expressed in the audit report issued by the Independent Auditor, we do not find any reasons that prevent the Quotaholders from approving the Financial Statements as at 31 December 2024, as prepared by the Directors.

Statutory Auditors' Report on the Financial Statements of Fassa srl as at 31 December 2024

The Board of Statutory Auditors agrees with the proposal for the allocation of the operating result formulated by the Directors in the Explanatory Notes.

Spresiano, 28 May 2025

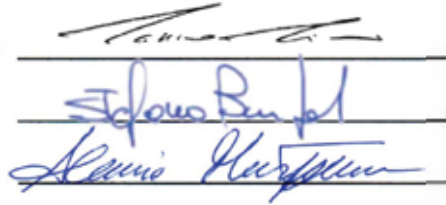
The Board of Statutory Auditors

Miani Massimo, Chairman of the Board of

Statutory Auditors

Stefano Burighel, Standing Auditor

Alessio Montagner, Standing Auditor



The image shows three handwritten signatures in blue ink, each placed above a horizontal line. The signatures are: 1. A stylized signature, likely of Massimo Miani. 2. A signature that appears to be 'Stefano Burighel'. 3. A signature that appears to be 'Alessio Montagner'.

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