



ANNUAL REPORT

INTRED
CONNESSI SEMPRE

2025

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE COMPANY

NAME		INTRED S.P.A.
HEAD OFFICES		VIA PIETRO TAMBURINI, 1 - 25136 BRESCIA (BS)
SHARE CAPITAL FULLY PAID UP		10.057.888,00
VAT NUMBER		02018740981
TAX CODE		11717020157
REA NO.		BS - 366982
LEGAL STATUS		JOINT-STOCK COMPANY
MAIN BUSINESS SECTOR (ATECO)		FIXED TELECOMMUNICATIONS (61.10.00)
COMPANY IN LIQUIDATION		NO
COMPANY WITH SOLE SHAREHOLDER		NO
COMPANY SUBJECT TO THE DIRECTION AND COORDINATION OF OTHERS		NO
GROUP MEMBERSHIP		NO

INDICE

1.	EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	4
2.	DIRECTORS' REPORT ON OPERATIONS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	27
	2.1 DIRECTORS' REPORT ON OPERATIONS	28
	2.2 FINANCIAL STATEMENT.....	53
	2.3 TRANSITION TO IFRS ACCOUNTING STANDARDS	140
3.	INDEPENDENT AUDITORS REPORT	163
4.	BOARD OF STATUTORY AUDITORS' REPORT	168

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



1.1	LETTER TO STAKEHOLDER	5
1.2	THE POWER OF INNOVATION	7
1.3	OPERATIVE WHERE BUSINESS IS DONE	9
1.4	AN INTUITION FOR SUCCESS	14
1.5	GROWTH TRAVELS ON THE NETWORK	16
1.6	A STRONG TEAM	20
1.7	GOVERNANCE	21
1.8	A STELLAR PERFORMANCE	24

1.1 LETTER TO STAKEHOLDER

Shareholders, Customers, Partners, Associates,

2025 was a year of new momentum for Intred's growth path. We strengthened what we built in recent years while opening new avenues for development, with a broader perspective and a clearer view of the future.

Total revenue reached € 55.8 million, confirming the strength of our model. The strongest signal, however, came from core revenue, which increased 8.4% to € 47.4 million - a result that demonstrates our ability to generate stable, recurring value year after year.

With completion of the School Tenders, we made a strategic shift: today, more than 95% of our revenue is recurring. This means a stronger foundation, a clearer view of the future, and a more resilient structure. It means we can invest, innovate, and build value with renewed strength.

Our proprietary network, expanded to 15,000 km, continues to represent the core driver of our strategy. Capex made in prior years is beginning to deliver its full potential: this is reflected in EBITDA of € 25.5 million and a 45.8% margin. This confirms that our infrastructure model is not only a technical pillar, but a true driver of value creation. Every kilometre of network, every infrastructure intervention, helps strengthen our connection with the local community and with our customers.

2025 also marked an important step forward in our relationship with the financial market. The adoption of IAS/IFRS standards and launch of the uplisting process to Euronext Milan - with the aim of accessing the STAR segment when the conditions are met - represent a natural step forward for a company that aims to compete at increasingly higher levels. These choices strengthen our transparency and broaden future opportunities.

Creation of our ESG Committee also forms part of this vision. Sustainability is no longer a secondary element - it is an integral part of our identity and strategy. We firmly believe that economic growth must go hand in hand with responsibility toward people, the environment, and the local community in which we operate. We look to 2026 with strong determination. We have a strong network, stable revenue, modern governance, and an operating model that continues to improve. We are ready to seize new opportunities, invest responsibly, and grow with an increasingly broader perspective. I'd like to thank the shareholders for their continued trust, the customers for choosing us every day, and all the people of the Intred Group for the professionalism and commitment they bring every day. We will continue to act with dynamism, clarity, and discipline to generate sustainable value for all our stakeholders.

Daniele Peli,
Chairman of the
Board of Directors



1.2 THE POWER OF INNOVATION

/ABOUT US

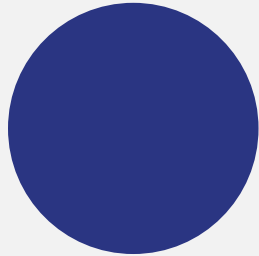
THE PROFILE OF A COMPANY WHOSE DISTINCTIVE FEATURE IS INNOVATION AND DEVELOPING CUTTING-EDGE SOLUTIONS IN THE FIELD OF ULTRA-FAST COMMUNICATION

Any form of progress rests on creative thinking. This principle applies to any field of human action, and even more so in the domain of advanced technological research, today more than ever before. INTRED, a telecommunications operator and supplier of data and voice services through a proprietary network, was established in 1996 by three partners who decided to turn innovative insight into a company, supporting it with their skills and professionalism. Today INTRED is a well-established entity that develops competitive advantage and promotes new growth for its customers by offering cutting-edge solutions tailored to actual needs. Based in Brescia, the company offers a wide range of services in the area, all with high technological value. Leveraging on a fibre network of approximately 15,000 kilometers spread across the Lombardy region, INTRED is able to provide business and retail customers with broadband and ultra-broadband connectivity, wireless, landline telephony, cloud services, as well as ancillary services.



A LEADER IN DEED

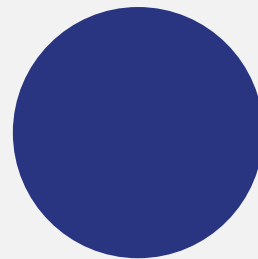
/INTRED FIGURES



+57.000
data users



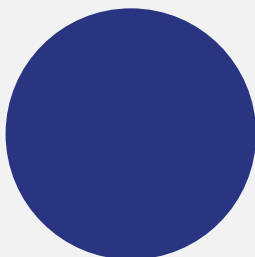
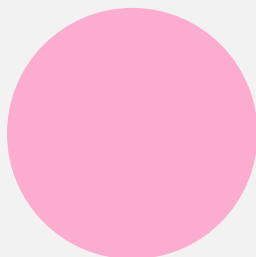
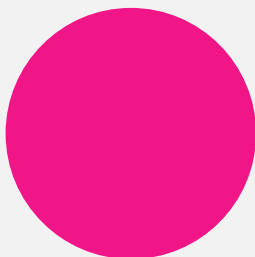
+190 MN
network expenditure



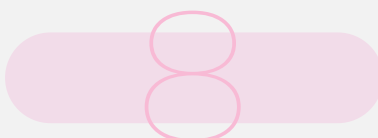
+180
people



+15.000
km fibre



30 years
cutting-edge
experience in
the industry

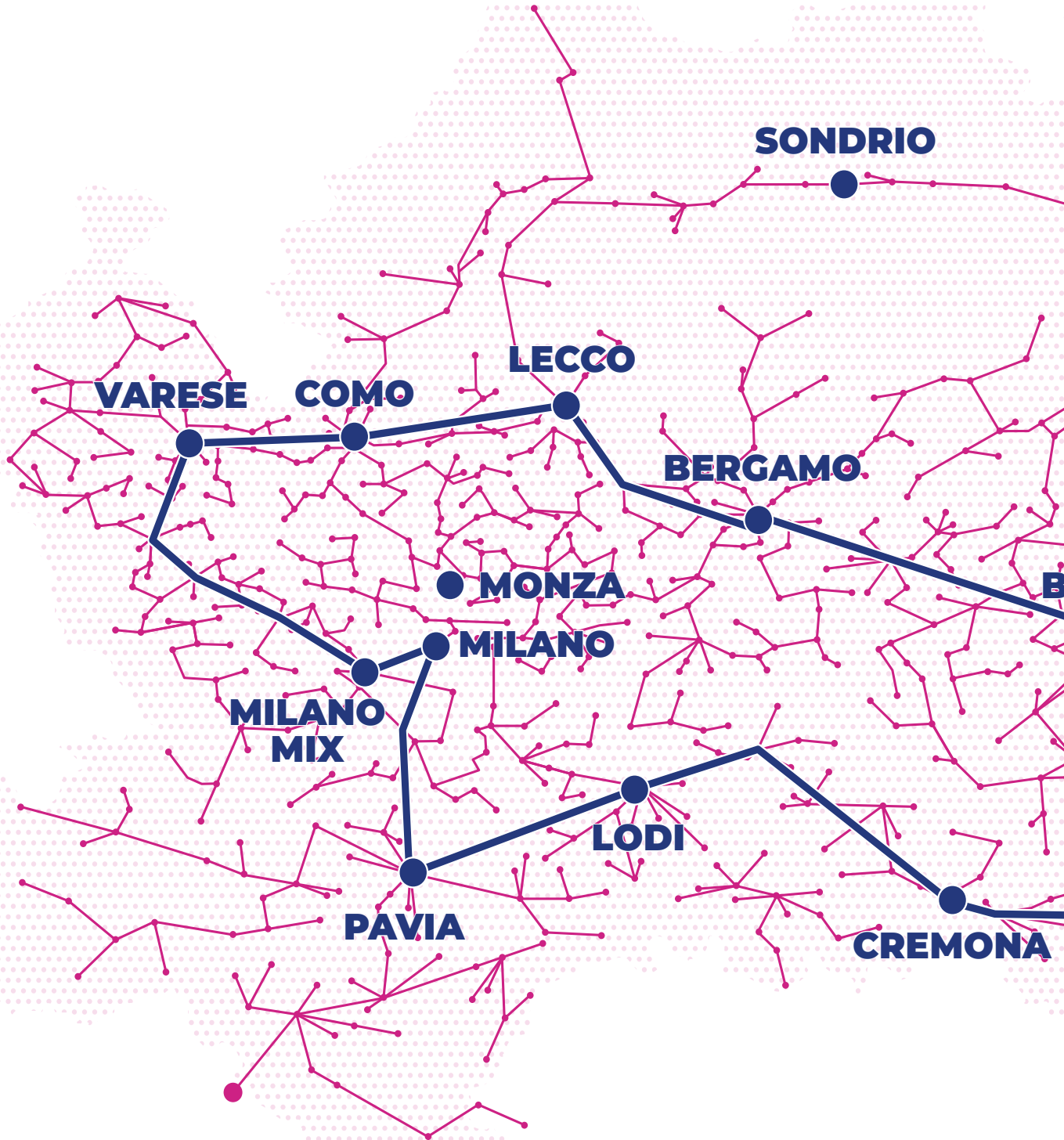


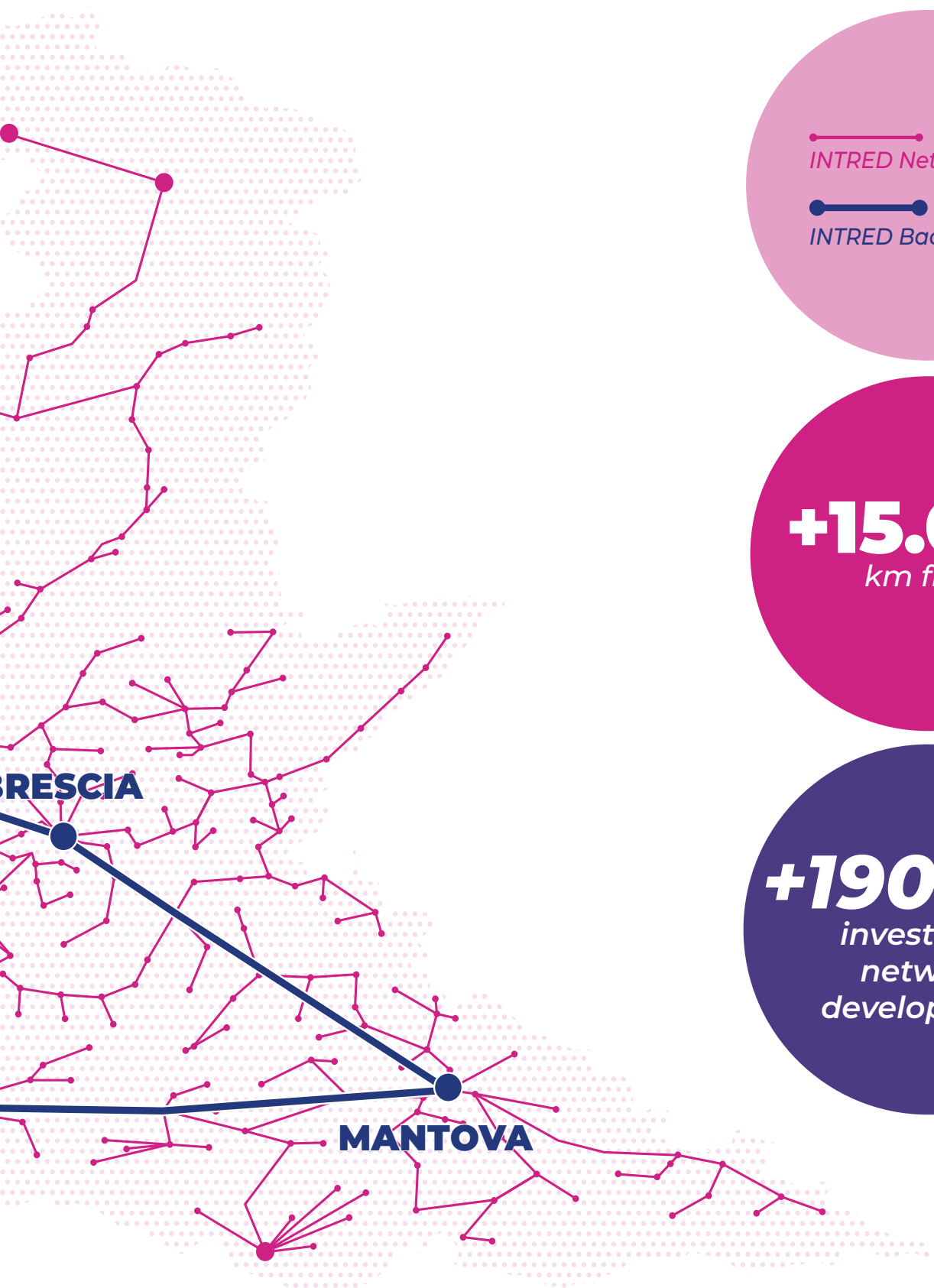
1.3 OPERATIVE WHERE BUSINESS IS DONE /INTRED'S RANGE OF ACTION

INTRED has chosen to focus its activities within a localized geographical area, in order to optimize every operational effort and better manage infrastructure investments, thanks to the rational use of resources deployed and the careful profiling of the Company's target user base.



Our network.





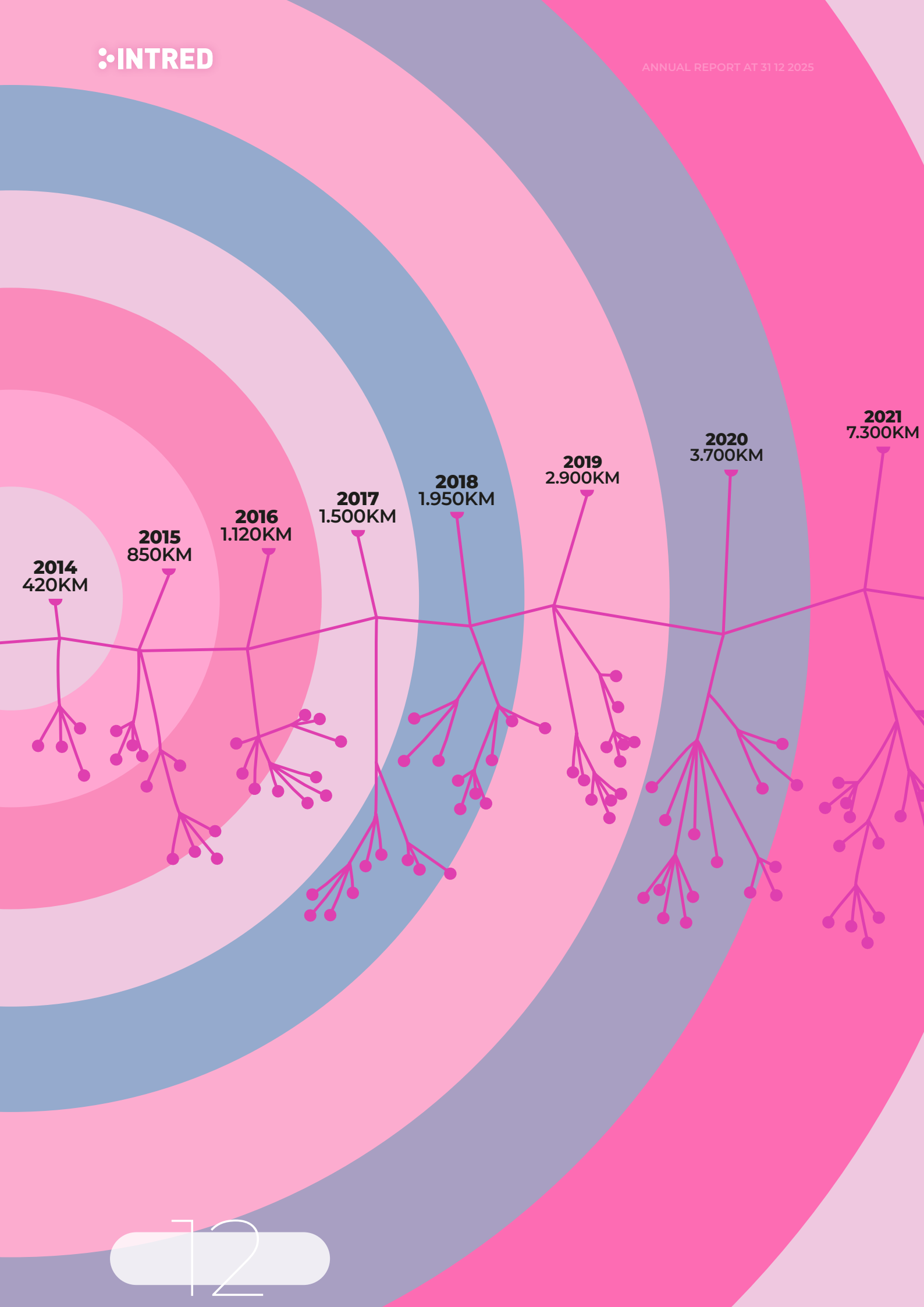
INTRED Network

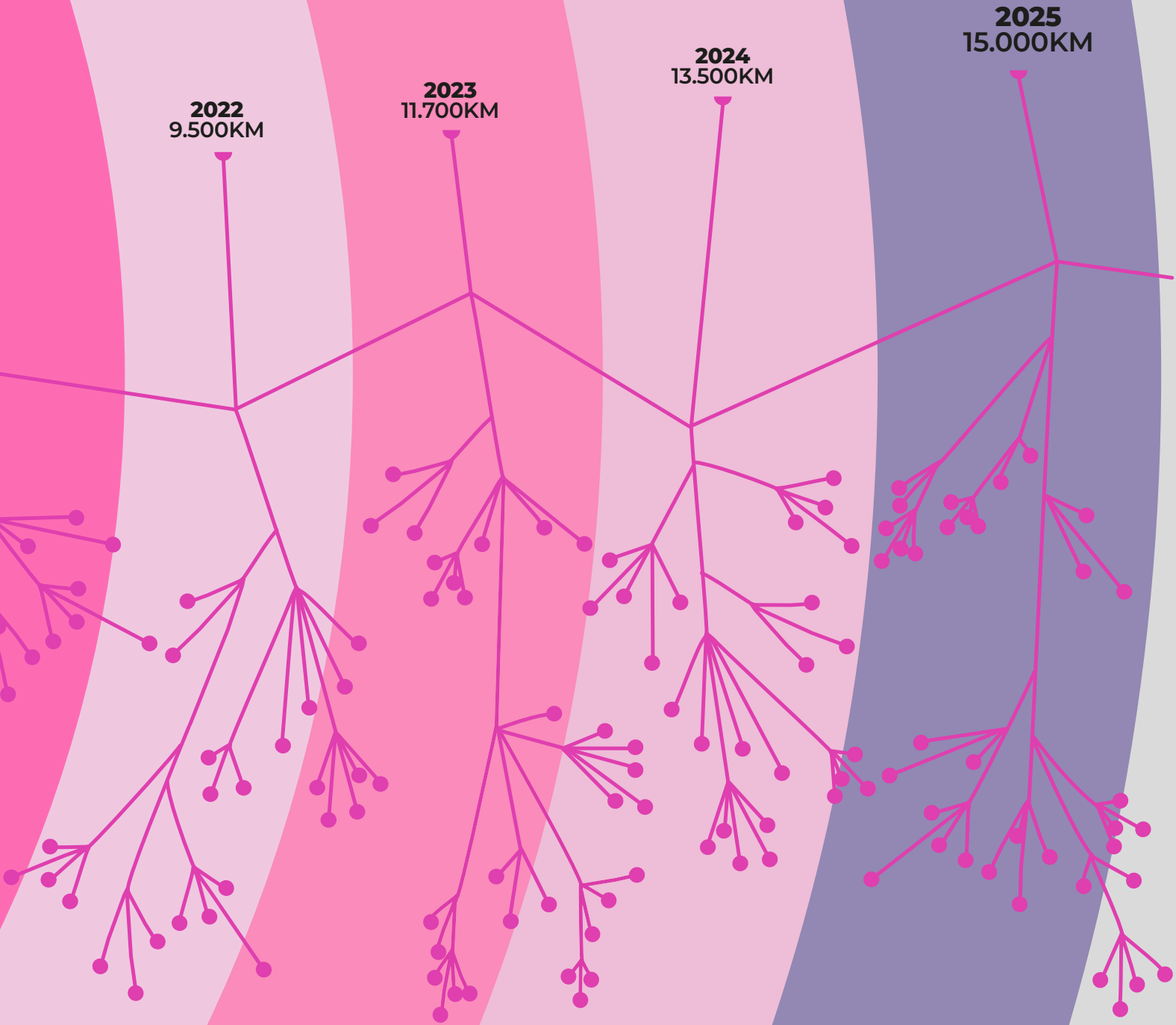
INTRED Backbone

+15.000
km fibre

+190 MN
invested in
network
development







1.4 AN INTUITION FOR SUCCESS /BACKGROUND

A JOURNEY THAT STARTED BY RECOGNIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF GROWTH WHILE LISTENING TO LOCAL NEEDS AND CONSTANTLY IMPROVING INFRASTRUCTURE EQUIPMENT

The levers underlying INTRED's growth path are hinged on the principles of technological expertise and the selection of a well-defined geographical area as its range of entrepreneurial action. In three decades, it has experienced some strong acceleration along the way, supported by the construction of business infrastructure and a far-reaching and effective sales network.

1996
establishment

1996 – Establishment in Milan of e **INTRED S.r.l.**. The three founding partners come from the same listed multinational. They include Daniele Peli, the current Chairman and majority shareholder of the company.

2007
switch to S.p.A.

1997 – Daniele Peli acquires the shares of the other two co-founders. The growth of the company is steady, first and foremost in the province of Brescia, then in the neighbouring areas of Bergamo and Mantua.

1998 – INTRED's registered office moves from Milan to Villa Carcina (BS).

2010
start of construction of the NETWORK

2007 – INTRED switches from limited liability to joint-stock company and moves its registered office from Villa Carcina to Brescia.

2010 – The construction of a proprietary cable network begins, an investment that has a positive impact on turnover. Local development is consolidated, leading to the construction in 2011 of new headquarters in Brescia, capable of accommodating 60 employees, a warehouse and two Data Centers.



2012
B2C market

2012 – INTRED enters the residential utility market with the **EIR** brand, recording an exponential increase in customers in the following 5 years, achieving an average growth of 65% in turnover in the three-year period 2015-2017.

2018
admitted to
the stock
market

2017 – A year with a plus sign. Value of Production increases by more than 24% versus 2016, reaching € 14.8 million. In 2017, the Company counts approximately 21,600 Business and Retail customers in Lombardy.

2020
QCOM S.p.A.

2018 – On 16 July this year, following a placement with a demand 2.5 times higher than the offer from Italian and foreign investors, the Company was admitted by Borsa Italiana to trading of its Ordinary Shares on AIM Italia (code: ITD.MI), Alternative Capital Market organized and managed by Borsa Italiana S.p.A. On 18 July, INTRED Telecomunicazioni S.p.A. rings the bell at the Italian Stock Exchange.

2020 – 27 February marks the closing for the acquisition of 100% of the share capital of QCOM S.p.A.; the price paid is € 10.2 million.

2021
SCHOOL
TENDER1

2020 – In the fourth quarter, the INTRED logo is rebranded, incorporating the EIR brand to strengthen corporate identity and consolidate brand awareness by focusing on its local presence and transparent contractual conditions.

2022
SCHOOL
TENDER2

2021 e 2022 – INTRED is awarded the Lombardy lot of the INFRATEL SCHOOL TENDERS worth € 60 million to provide fibre connections to more than 5,300 schools.

2024
CONNECTING
ITALIA S.r.l.

2024 – Il 3 aprile ha avuto luogo il closing dell'operazione di acquisizione del 100% del capitale sociale di CONNECTING ITALIA S.r.l.; il corrispettivo pagato ammonta a Euro 3,6 milioni.

2026
DATACENTER

2026 – Start of new Data Center construction project.

1.5 GROWTH TRAVELS ON THE NETWORK /INTRED FIBRE

FTTH PTP
FIBER TO THE HOME
POINT-TO-POINT

The FTTH PTP service is a point-to-point connection delivered entirely over dedicated fibre, directly linking the local INTRED Point of Presence (POP) to the company. It is the highest-performance solution, offering maximum performance, high reliability, and minimal latency. It is ideal for organizations managing high volumes of data traffic, mission-critical ICT applications, advanced cloud services, and interconnections between distributed sites. It includes contractual SLAs, with symmetrical bandwidth scalable up to 10 Gbps and above by design.



Connection Profile	PCR down/up (bps)
FIBRA FTTH PTP 10G	10G
FIBRA FTTH PTP 5G	5G
FIBRA FTTH PTP 2G	2G
FIBRA FTTH PTP 1G	1G
FIBRA FTTH PTP 500M	500M
FIBRA FTTH PTP 300M	300M
FIBRA FTTH PTP 200M	200M
FIBRA FTTH PTP 100M	100M

FTTO
*FIBER TO
 THE OFFICE*

The FTTO service is a dedicated fibre connectivity solution for businesses, delivering operational stability and high performance in professional environments.

The connection is delivered through a direct link to the company premises, ensuring consistent service quality and performance levels suited to advanced digital working environments. It is the ideal choice for companies that require high-performance, reliable connectivity without the complexity of dedicated infrastructure projects.



Connection Profile	PCR down/up (ops)	MCR down /up (bps)
FTTO 5G	5G/5G	500M
FTTO 5G	5G/5G	50M
FTTO 2G	2G/2G	200M
FTTO 2G	2G/2G	20M
FTTO 1G	1G/1G	100M
FTTO 1G	1G/1G	10M



FTTH PON
*FIBER TO THE HOME
 PASSIVE OPTICAL
 NETWORK*

The FTTH PON service uses a shared fibre infrastructure based on a PON tree architecture. This solution delivers secure high-speed connections, ideal for supporting digital services, cloud applications, and day-to-day business operations. Different asymmetric configurations are available for Business customers, based on different operational requirements.



Connection Profile	PCR down/up (ops)	MCR down /up (bps)
FIBRA FTTH PON 1G/500M	1G/500M	30M/30M
FIBRA FTTH PON 1G/500M	1G/500M	10M/10M
FIBRA FTTH PON 1G/300M	1G/300M	30M/30M
FIBRA FTTH PON 1G/300M	1G/300M	5M/5M

FTTC
*FIBER TO THE
 CABINET*

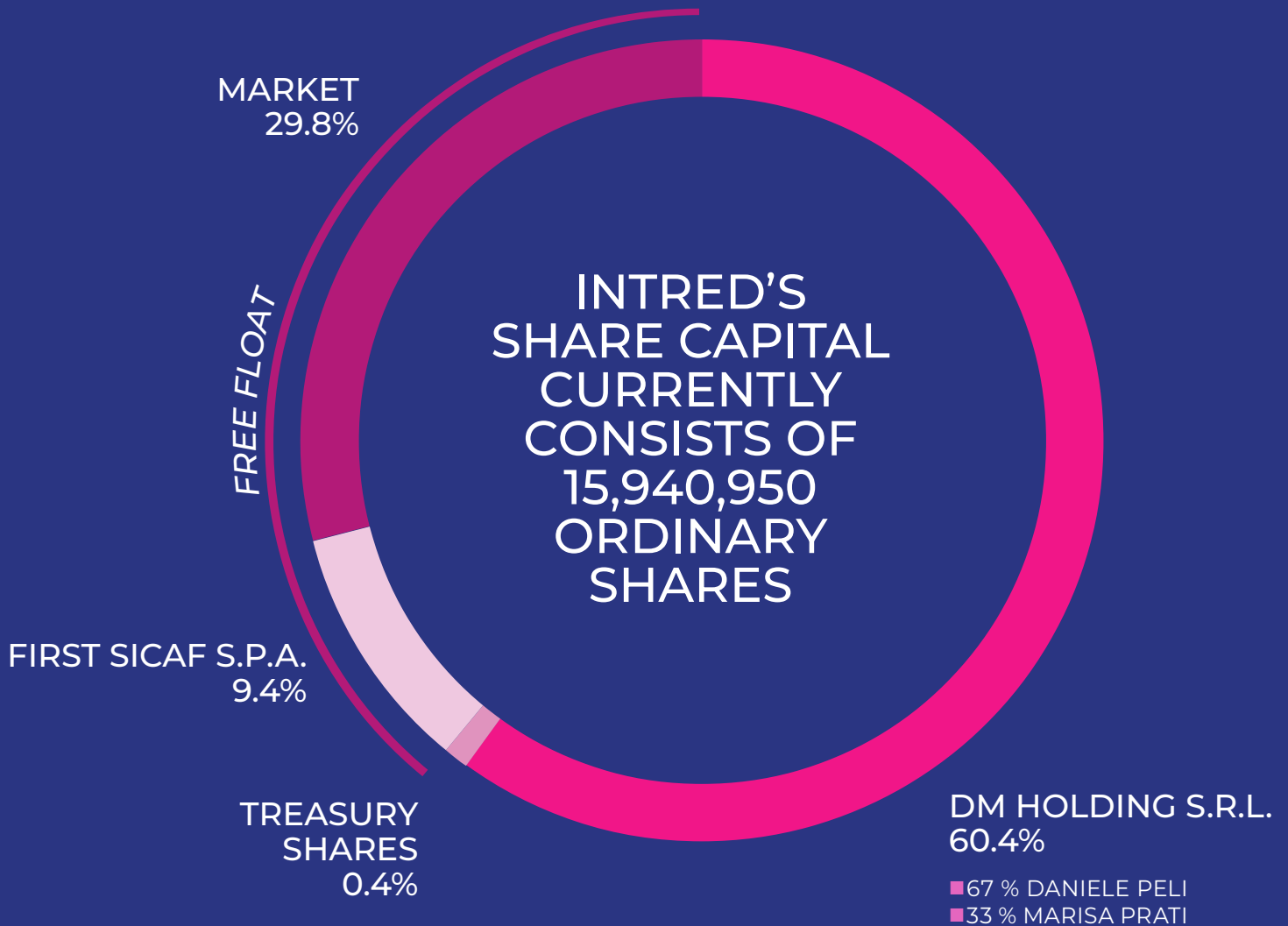
The FTTC service combines a fibre link from the INTRED Point of Presence (POP) to the local street cabinet with an existing copper segment for the final connection to the company.

Due to the limited length of the copper segment and use of advanced transmission technologies, the solution delivers good speed and stability levels, suitable for key business needs. It is the right solution for companies with standard connectivity requirements and offers fast activation times in areas covered by the INTRED network.



Connection Profile	PCR down/up (ops)	MCR down /up (bps)
FIBRA FTTC 200M/20M	200M/20M	3M/3M
FIBRA FTTC 200M/20M	200M/20M	1M/1M
FIBRA FTTC 100M/20M	100M/20M	3M/3M
FIBRA FTTC 100M/20M	100M/20M	1M/1M
FIBRA FTTC 30M/3M	30M/3M	3M/3M
FIBRA FTTC 30M/3M	30M/3M	1M/1M

1.6 A STRONG TEAM /INTRED SHAREHOLDERS



1.7 GOVERNANCE /BOARD OF DIRECTORS

DANIELE PELI
Chairman
and Managing Director



MARISA PRATI
Vice-Chair



GIULIA PELI
Director



ADALBERTO SALVI
Director



VINCENZO POLIDORO
Director



ALBERTA MARNIGA
Independent
Director



ALESSANDRO TRIBOLDI
Independent
Director



**EXPERTISE, IN-DEPTH
INDUSTRY KNOWLEDGE AND
PROFESSIONALISM.
A TEAM CAPABLE OF PUSHING
THE COMPANY TOWARD INCREASINGLY
AMBITIOUS GOALS, WITH A VIEW TO
ENHANCING HUMAN RESOURCES**

/MANAGEMENT

DANIELE PELI
CEO -
Chief Executive Officer



EGON ZANAGNOLO
General Manager



FILIPPO LEONE
CFO&IR
& Legal



ALESSANDRO BALLESTRIERO
CTO - Technical
Manager



ROBERTA POLI
Human
Resources Manager



LUCA PLATTO
Procurement &
Logistics
Manager



DAVIDE BONUSI
Software
Development
Manager



RENATO BORON
Network
Infrastructure
Development Manager



GIULIA PELI
Marketing
Manager



VALENTINA VILLA
Marketing
Manager



/BOARD OF STATUTORY AUDITORS



**SIMONA
PEZZOLO DE ROSSI**
Chair



LUCREZIA COSSU
Standing Auditor



**GIOVANNI
SIMONELLI**
Standing Auditor



SILVIA NICOLINI
Alternate Auditor



ELISA TASSONI
Alternate Auditor

/INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

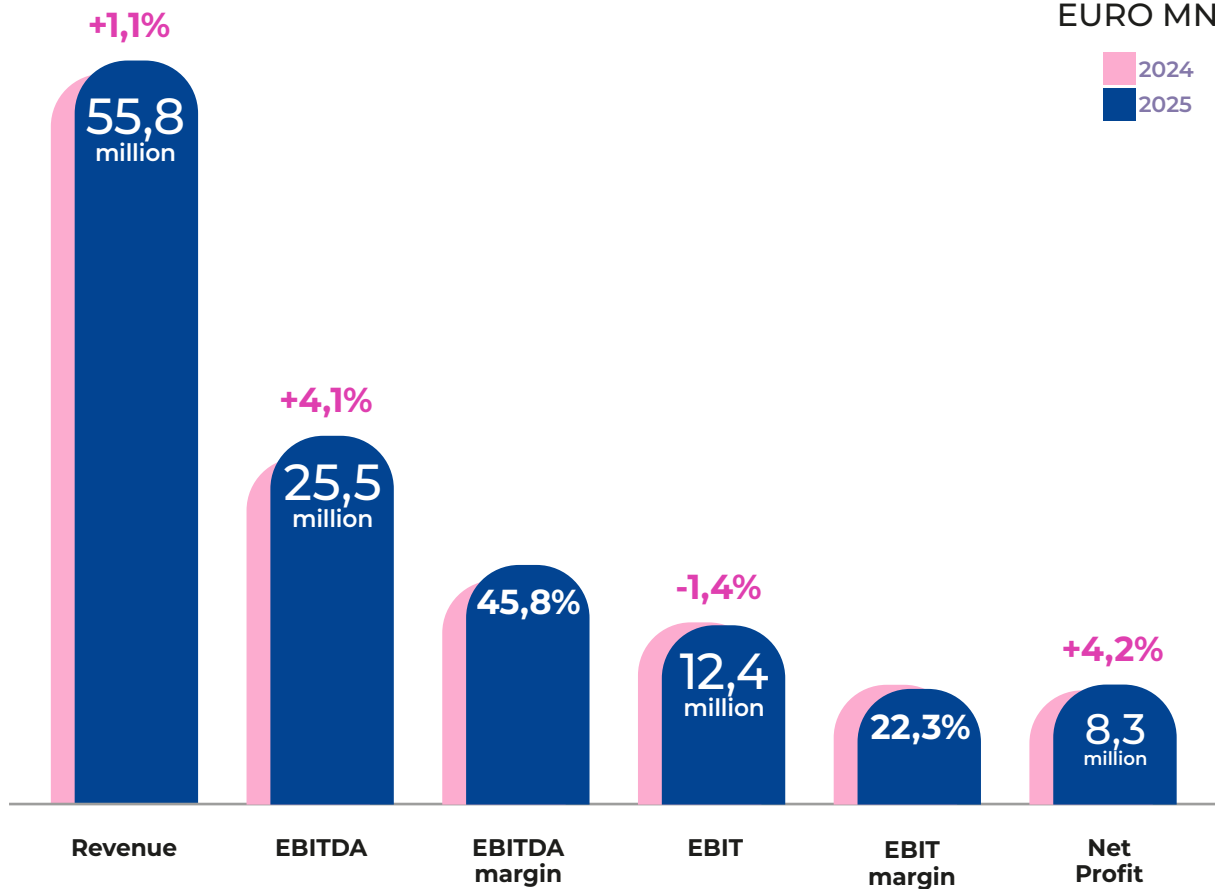
Deloitte.

DELOITTE & TOUCHE

1.8 A STELLAR PERFORMANCE /OPERATING AND FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

2025 RESULTS

EURO MN



ALTERNATIVE PERFORMANCE MEASURES (APM)

EBITDA: corresponds to EBIT before amortization and depreciation and can be directly derived from the income statement.

EBITDA margin: calculated as the percentage ratio of EBITDA to revenue for the period:

- $EBITDA\ margin = EBITDA / Revenue$.

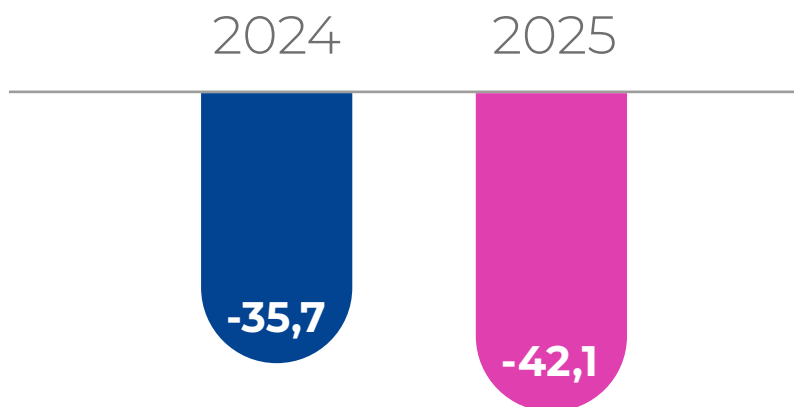
EBIT (Earnings Before Interest and Taxes): corresponds to operating profit/loss and is the difference between operating revenue and costs, before recognition of financial income and expense and income tax.

EBIT margin: calculated as the percentage ratio of EBIT (operating profit/loss) to revenue for the period:

- $EBIT\ margin = EBIT / Revenue$.



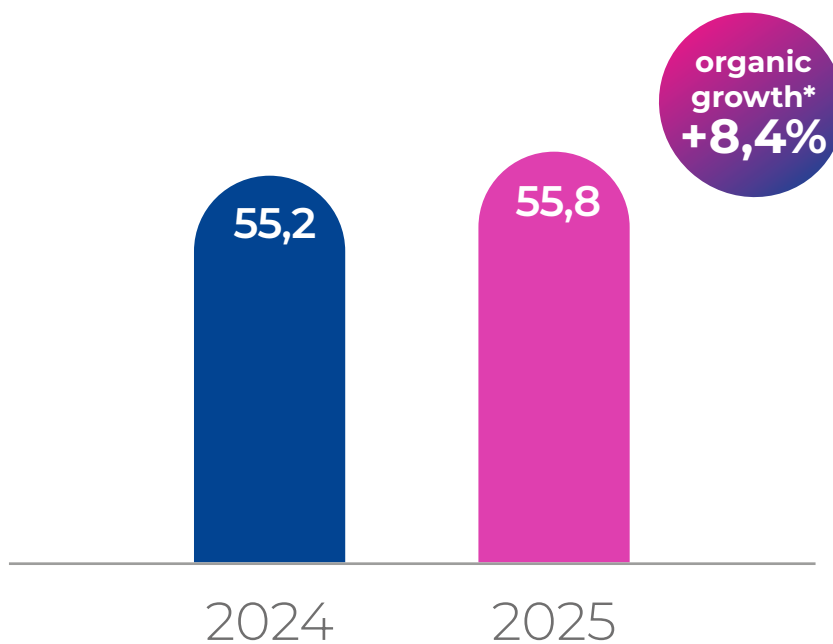
**NET
FINANCIAL
DEBT**
EURO MN



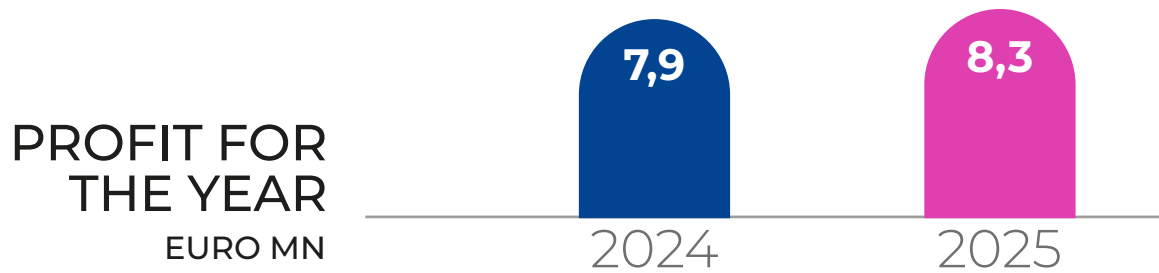
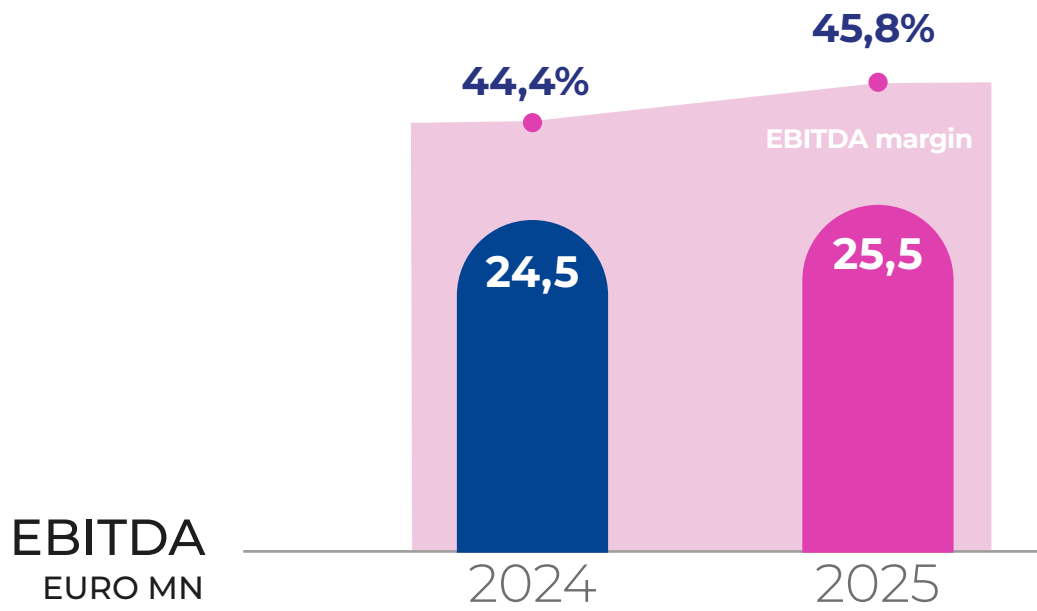
ALTERNATIVE PERFORMANCE MEASURES (APM)

NET FINANCIAL DEBT: a useful indicator of the financial structure. It is the sum of cash and cash equivalents, current financial assets, current and non-current financial liabilities, including right-of-use liabilities, and the fair value of financial hedging instruments.

REVENUE
EURO MN



* growth net of revenue SCHOOL TENDERS and CONNECTING ITALIA



DIRECTORS' REPORT ON OPERATIONS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS



2.1	<i>DIRECTORS' REPORT ON OPERATIONS</i>	28
2.2	<i>FINANCIAL STATEMENT</i>	53
2.3	<i>TRANSITION TO IFRS ACCOUNTING STANDARDS</i>	140

2.1

*DIRECTORS'
REPORT ON
OPERATIONS*

2.1.1	COMPANY OVERVIEW	29
2.1.2	STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION	38
2.1.3	INCOME STATEMENT	40
2.1.4	INFORMATION PURSUANT TO ART. 2428 OF THE ITALIAN CIVIL CODE	41
2.1.5	CONCLUSIONS	52

2.1.1 COMPANY OVERVIEW

Shareholders, the Notes to the Financial Statements provide information on the financial statements at 31/12/2025; in this document, in accordance with the provisions of Article 2428 of the Italian Civil Code, we provide you with information on the situation of the Company and its operations. This report, drawn up in Euro, is presented together with the Financial Statements and provides information on the Company's results, financial position and operations, accompanied, where possible, by historical data and forward-looking assessments.

The year ended 31/12/2025 shows a profit of € 8,302,743.

REVENUE

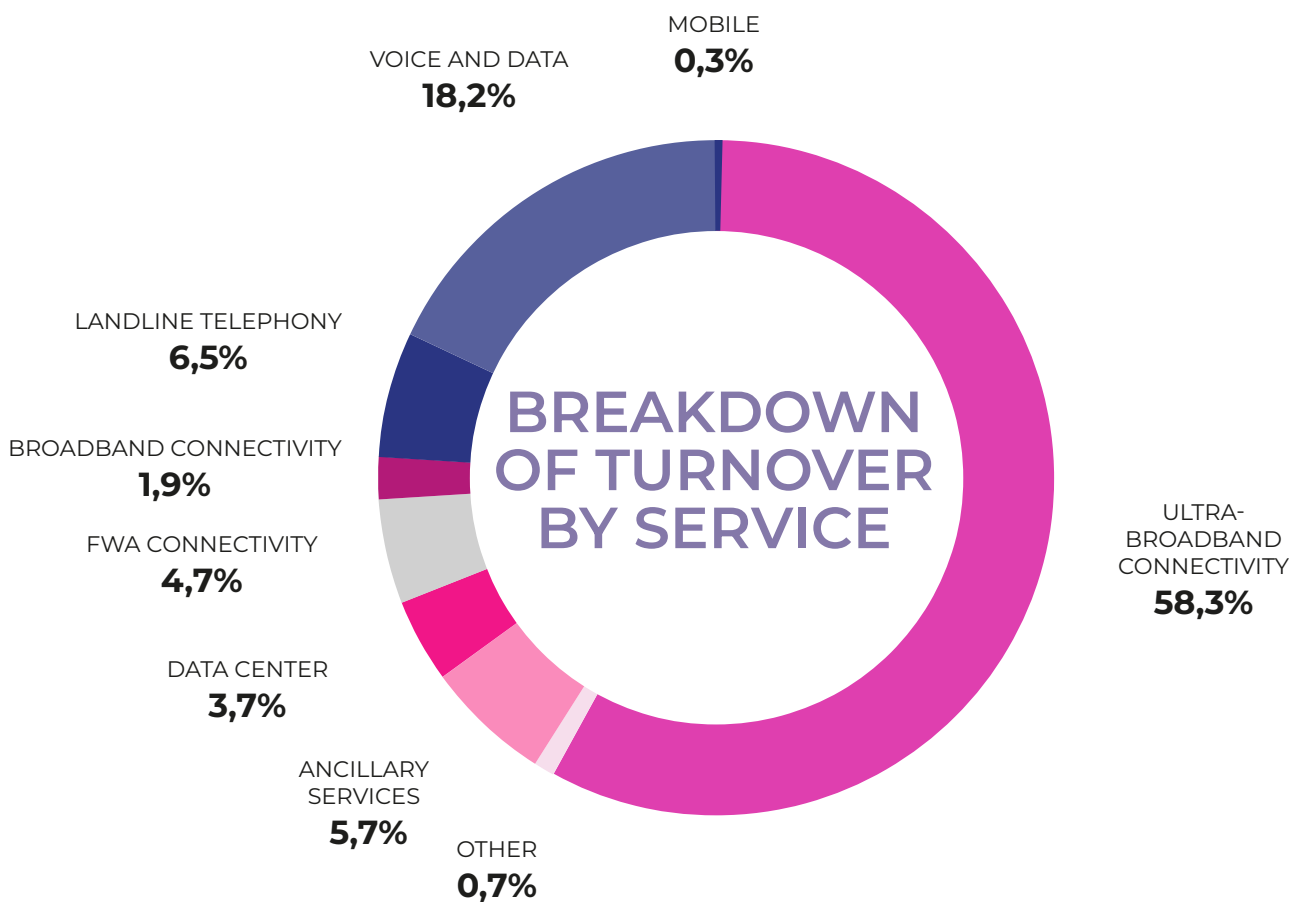
The flexibility and firm determination to seize new market shares, along with the widespread and new generation proprietary fibre network, allow the company to compete on an equal footing with the top players in the industry, by providing its customers with a full suite of services: broadband and ultra-broadband connectivity, wireless connectivity, landline telephony, cloud services for business and residential users.

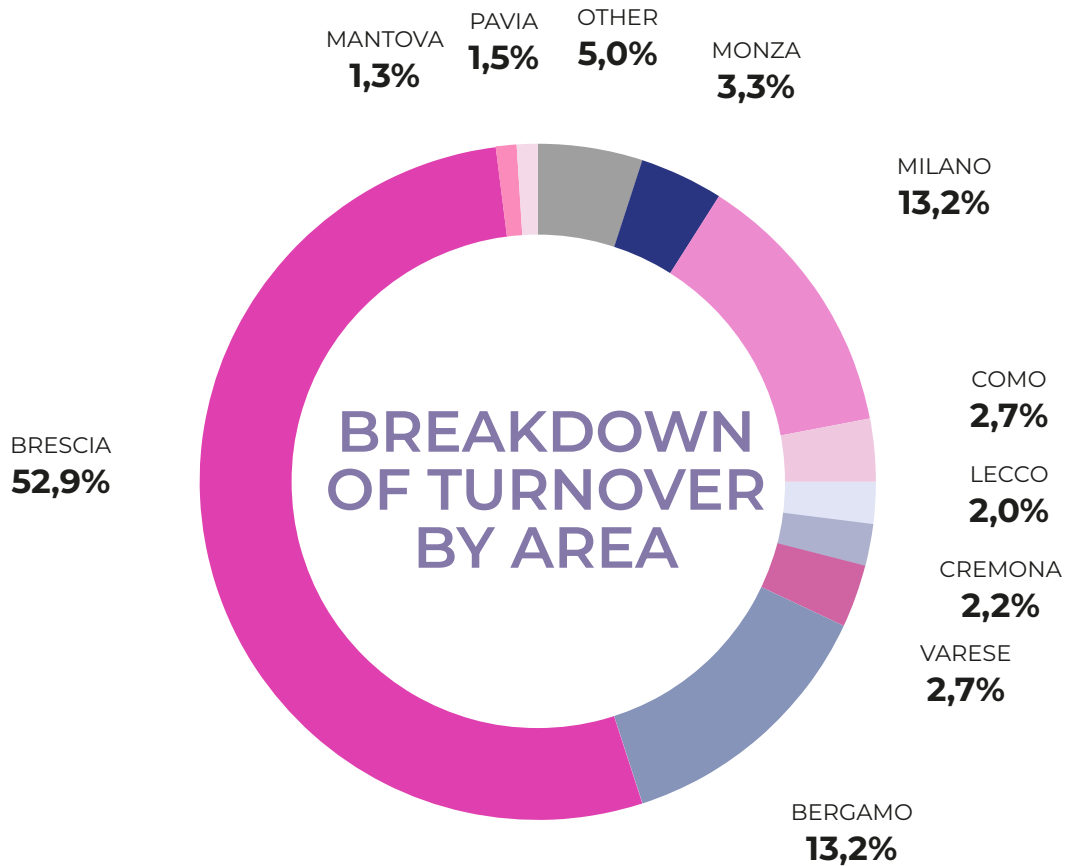
In 2010, the Company managers took the strategic decision to create a widespread, new generation fibre-based landline network in the province of Brescia and then extend it to the entire Lombardy territory. This initiative paved the way for the steady growth in the following years.

In 2025, INTRED generated total revenue of more than € 55.8 million versus € 55.2 million in 2024 (+1.1%). Net of non-recurring items related to the School Tenders and Connecting Italia's share of turnover from low-margin or non-strategic services, core revenue totaled € 47.4 million, up 8.4% YoY.

Revenue dynamics reflect an evolution of the mix, consistent with the strengthening of recurring components. Specifically, the gradual termination of activations related to the School Tenders - which in prior years had generated one-time revenue - resulted in a normal reduction of these components, against an increase in the recurring revenue base. Likewise, the integration of Connecting Italia was accompanied by a review of the operating scope, with the gradual divestment of low-margin or non-strategic services, for the benefit of a stronger focus on core activities and more sustainable revenue streams over time.

The growth in core revenue was supported mainly by the positive performance of Ultra Broadband connections, up 11%, and by the development of Voice and Data services, which increased by 6.8% versus 31 December 2024.

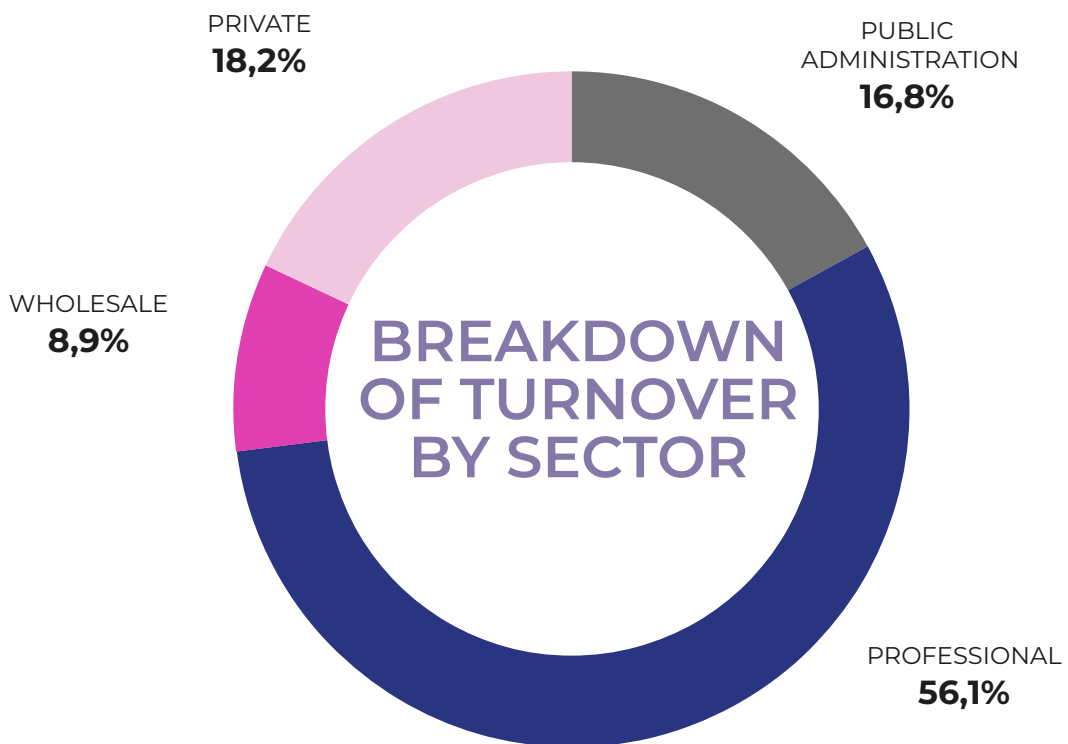




Datacenter services, delivered through the Company's existing and proprietary infrastructure, recorded significant YoY growth (+42.4%) to € 1.9 million, reflecting progressively strengthening customer demand for dedicated infrastructure solutions.

From a geographical perspective, the main growth dynamics continued to be concentrated in the provinces of Brescia, Milano, Bergamo, Como and Cremona, confirming INTRED's established local positioning. Business remained positive across Lombardy, supported by expansion of the customer base, specifically in Public Administration and in the Professional sector.

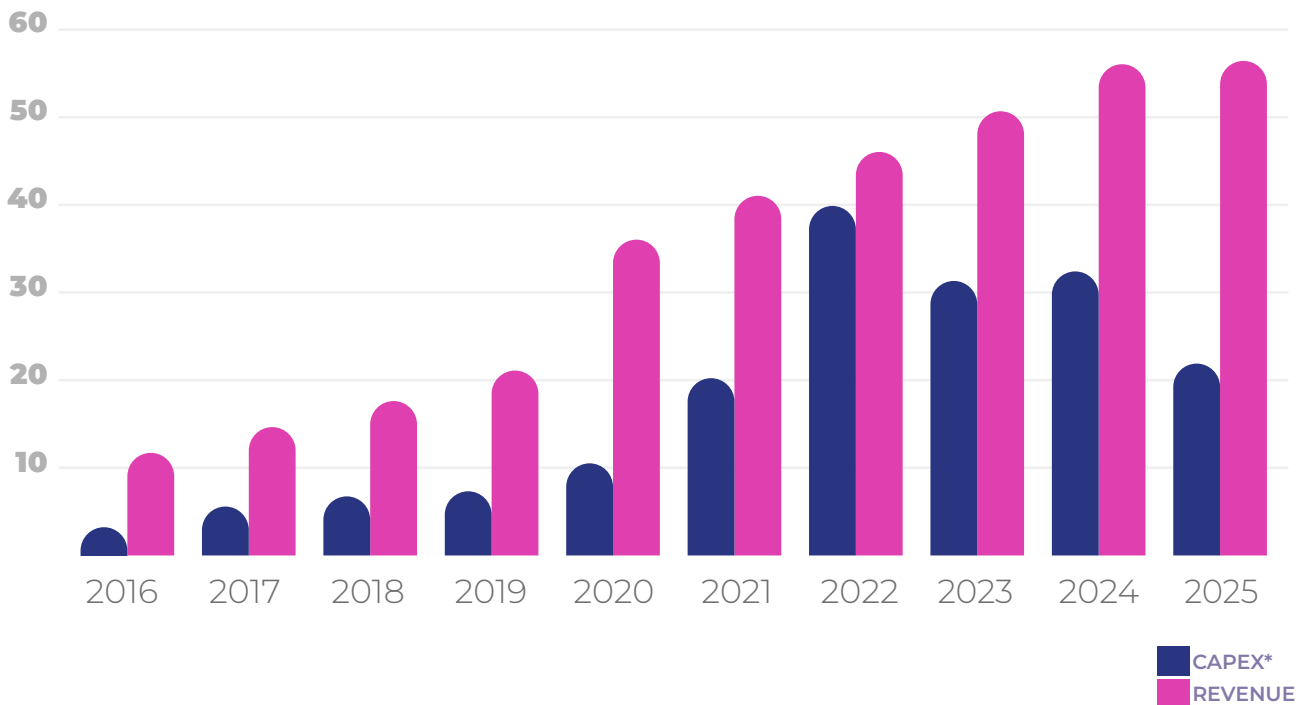
Analyzing core sales by customer type, overall growth was supported mainly by the Professional sector, which delivered the largest absolute contribution, recording a 6.1% increase versus 2024. The Wholesale sector also reported a positive performance, up 17.7% YoY, while other business segments continued to grow, with Public Administration up 35.1% and the Private sector up 5.5% versus the same period of the prior year. Lastly, the churn rate on sales remained at a very low level of 4.4%, confirming a high level of customer loyalty.



CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Network development

At infrastructure level, in 2025 the proprietary fibre network continued to expand from 13,500 kilometres at 31 December 2024 to approximately 15,000 kilometres at end 2025, up 9.9%. Expenditure in 2025 amounted to € 21.2 million, focused mainly on the development of the FTTH fibre backhauling and access network in Lombardy. The dominant part of expenditure in INTRED's network infrastructure goes to tangible fixed assets (83% of the total expenditure in the network), consisting of civil works for laying, fibre cables, shelters, manholes and electronic equipment; the share of expenditure in intangible fixed assets amounting to 17% of the expenditure in intangible assets dedicated to the network consists of acquisitions of multi-year rights of use for dark fibre and/or cable ducts, in IRU (Indefeasible Right of Use) mode with a duration of 15/18/20/22 years.



* Expenditure in network and infrastructure and network equipment.

MARKETING AND COMMUNICATION

In 2025, INTRED allocated significant expenditure to communication, equal to 6% of total revenue, to strengthen its penetration across Lombardy. Following the initiative launched in 2024, Andrea Pirlo was confirmed as the face of the brand due to the shared roots and strategic vision he expressed as a player. The testimonial was at the centre of a cross-media communication campaign across national and regional TV, Connected TV, print, radio, OOH, and leafleting. Additionally, digital channels, specifically Meta and LinkedIn social media and Google, maintained a continuous presence throughout the year. Through digital channels, such as Trustpilot, it was possible to monitor brand reputation continuously, identify potential critical issues, and take action to address them. Brand promotion activities also took shape through local events aimed at both B2B and B2C audiences. For the first segment, INTRED took part, for the second consecutive year, in Capacity Europe 2025, the most important trade fair in Europe dedicated to the Wholesale market. Additionally, the Company attended numerous B2B meetings organized by sponsored sports organizations. With regard to the second segment, INTRED was involved in several promotional activities during major events such as Superbike and Milan Games Week, during which the outcome of the anti-cyberbullying project “Cyberbullying is not a game”, launched at end 2024, was presented; the initiative involved the Company, together with the Polizia Postale, in a tour of several schools in Lombardy, where it met more than one thousand students to hear about their experiences and encourage them to create a safe and inclusive network. The final leg of the tour touched down at the Testori Auditorium of Palazzo Regione Lombardia, in the presence of testimonial Favij. The outcome was a new Netiquette promoted by INTRED: ten tips and recommendations developed by girls and boys to improve the digital environment in which they live.

The Company also continued to support the sports and cultural sectors, including Atalanta and Pallacanestro Brescia, teams that INTRED has supported for several years now; thanks to sponsorships with more local organizations, new business opportunities were created, also strengthening brand presence in areas where INTRED had not yet achieved significant recognition. On the cultural side, this included the partnership with Brescia Musei, which has continued since 2024, and the naming of Teatro Varese as Teatro INTRED, one of the largest theatres in Lombardy, with comedy, musicals, and prose performances in its programme. Lastly, the Company also continued to support local partners, who were able to rely on customized INTRED materials to strengthen their role as the first point of contact in the area.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

On 29 April 2025, the Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting approved the financial statements at 31 December 2024 and also appointed the members of the Board of Statutory Auditors, who will remain in office from 2025 to 2027, with election of all members from the only list submitted by the controlling shareholder DM Holding S.r.l.

On 7 May 2025, the Board of Directors of INTRED also resolved, based on the new authorization granted by the Shareholders' Meeting on 29 April 2025, to revoke the previous mandate and grant a new one for the purchase of treasury shares to Intermonte Sim S.p.A., as the appointed intermediary, in compliance with current legislation, in particular the provisions of Article 132 of the TUF and Article 144-bis of CONSOB Regulation no. 11971/1999 ("Issuer Regulation"), with the operating procedures established by the Regulations of Markets organized and managed by Borsa Italiana S.p.A..

On 19 May 2025, the Board of Directors of INTRED, pursuant to Article 84-bis of CONSOB Regulation no. 11971/1999, announced the allocation of rights related to the "2024-2026 Stock Grant Plan" approved by the Shareholders' Meeting on 18 April 2024. The vesting of a total of 31,550 free awarding rights was approved,

confirming that the conditions set forth in the relevant regulations were met.

On 18 June 2025, INTRED presented the Sustainability Report for 2024. The report marks the third edition of the company's voluntary reporting journey on its commitment to responsible and shared growth. The document was prepared in accordance with the GRI Standards and in progressive alignment with the new European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS).

On 7 July 2025, INTRED disclosed, pursuant to and for the purposes of Article 85-bis of CONSOB Regulation no. 11971/99, the new composition of the share capital resulting from the assignment of 31,550 ordinary shares following the exercise of 31,550 rights attributable free of charge envisaged in the "2024-2026 Stock Grant Plan". The shares assigned are from the share capital increase approved by the Shareholders' Meeting of 18 April 2024 to service the Plan itself and are therefore newly issued.

On 3 February 2026, the Company announced that the Board of Directors resolved to adopt IFRS accounting standards as of the preparation of the Company's financial statements at 31 December 2025. At the same time, the Company launched the process aimed at listing on the regulated market Euronext Milan and, if the relevant conditions are met, on the Euronext STAR Milan segment, dedicated to SMEs with high standards of excellence, with the goal of completing the process by 2026. The transition to the regulated market represents a further step in INTRED's evolutionary path and is intended to support the Company's development prospects by increasing visibility within the domestic and international financial community and encouraging broader participation by Italian and foreign institutional investors, with potential benefits in terms of share liquidity. The uplisting also serves to strengthen the Company's positioning and relationships with strategic partners, in line with the evolution of the business model and the growth path pursued in recent years.

The Board of Directors, in confirming and consolidating its commitment to sustainability, formalized the establishment of an ESG Committee integrating cross-functional expertise within the organization to steer and coordinate environmental, social and governance initiatives. The Committee involves key figures within the Company, reflecting the central role of these topics across all corporate functions. This important milestone follows the start of the sustainability path, which began with the publication of the first Sustainability Report in 2022 and continued through its annual updates, as well as the implementation of numerous initiatives aimed at strengthening ethical responsibility, transparency and sustainable value creation over the medium to long term. The formalization of the ESG Committee represents a further reinforcement of sustainability governance, a key element in supporting growth and meeting the expectations of the financial community and stakeholders.

DIRECTION AND COORDINATION

Pursuant to paragraph 5 of Article 2497-bis of the Italian Civil Code, we certify that the Company is not subject to the direction and coordination of others.

2.1.2 STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

To provide a clearer understanding of the Company's statement of financial position, a reclassified statement is set out below.

USES	31/12/2025	31/12/2024	01/01/2024
NET WORKING CAPITAL			
Trade receivables	8,678,793	9,368,564	12,027,964
Inventory	331,361	460,028	934,567
Trade payables	(14,052,393)	(18,317,022)	(21,037,099)
Other current assets	2,040,270	1,658,983	2,786,156
Tax receivables	-	253,960	192,285
Provisions for risks	(108,404)	-	-
Tax payables	(65,993)	-	(617,788)
Sundry payables and other current liabilities	(14,049,735)	(13,922,933)	(10,995,426)
Total net working capital	(17,226,101)	(20,498,420)	(16,709,340)
FIXED ASSETS			
Goodwill	10,524,657	10,524,657	7,216,789
Other intangible assets	28,550,747	27,825,897	23,418,851
Property, plant and equipment	104,252,653	95,970,238	78,804,112
Rights of use on leased assets	2,559,389	2,839,194	3,135,291
Non-current financial assets	16,542	22,434	19,094
Total fixed assets	145,903,989	137,182,420	112,594,137
OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES			
Deferred tax assets	43,934	16,092	33,864
Other non-current assets	1,129,868	1,291,726	-
Employee benefits	(1,612,461)	(1,554,862)	(1,419,817)
Deferred tax liabilities	(236,111)	(600,582)	(366,059)
Other non-current liabilities	(18,006,469)	(19,003,233)	(15,007,515)
Total other non-current assets and liabilities	(18,681,240)	(19,850,859)	(16,759,528)
TOTAL USES	109,996,648	96,833,141	79,125,269

SOURCES	31/12/2025	31/12/2024	01/01/2024
NET FINANCIAL DEBT			
Cash and cash equivalents	4,917,236	10,279,759	7,863,963
Financial liabilities to banks and other non-current lenders for	(25,947,241)	(21,386,725)	(21,351,161)
Non-current financial liabilities from leased assets	(2,018,192)	(2,323,705)	(2,598,878)
Current financial liabilities to banks and other lenders	(18,435,900)	(21,753,525)	(7,421,480)
Current financial liabilities from leased assets	(619,680)	(551,217)	(536,413)
Total Net Financial Debt	(42,103,777)	(35,735,413)	(24,043,970)
EQUITY			
Share capital	(10,057,888)	(10,037,696)	(10,019,904)
Reserves	(49,446,989)	(43,010,173)	(36,784,664)
(Retained earnings)	(85,251)	(85,251)	(85,251)
(Profit for the year)	(8,302,743)	(7,964,608)	(8,191,480)
Equity	(67,892,870)	(61,097,728)	(55,081,299)
TOTAL SOURCES	(109,996,648)	(96,833,141)	(79,125,269)

ALTERNATIVE PERFORMANCE MEASURES (APM)

NET WORKING CAPITAL: calculated as current assets less current liabilities, excluding financial assets and liabilities, and can be directly derived from the statement of financial position

2.1.3 INCOME STATEMENT

INCOME STATEMENT To provide a better understanding of the Company's operations, the reclassified Income Statement is shown below.

INCOME STATEMENT	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
REVENUE	55.821.900	55.236.794
Other income	489.870	689.480
Purchase costs of raw materials, semi-finished and finished products	(820.882)	(1.873.279)
Service costs	(20.150.848)	(19.986.378)
Personnel expense	(9.188.601)	(9.088.607)
Other operating costs	(454.902)	(254.628)
Write-down of trade receivables	(150.000)	(181.731)
EBITDA	25.546.537	24.541.652
EBITDA MARGIN%*	45,8%	44,4%
Amortization and depreciation	(12.955.791)	(11.739.722)
EBIT	12.590.746	12.801.930
EBIT MARGIN%*	22,6%	23,2%
Financial income	33.889	104.705
Financial expense	(1.794.342)	(2.053.970)
PROFIT (LOSS) BEFORE TAX	10.830.293	10.852.664
Income tax	(2.527.550)	(2.888.057)
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	8.302.743	7.964.608
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR %	14,9%	14,4%

*EBITDA and EBIT MARGIN calculated on revenue



2.1.4 INFORMATION PURSUANT TO ART. 2428 OF THE ITALIAN CIVIL CODE

The following is a more specific analysis of the information as required by Article 2428 of the Italian Civil Code.

MAIN RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES TO WHICH THE COMPANY IS EXPOSED

Pursuant to and for the purposes of the first paragraph of Article 2428 of the Italian Civil Code, below is a description of the main focus areas and contextual factors that characterize the Company's operations, with specific reference to the initiatives undertaken to enhance development opportunities and ensure soundness, innovation, and business continuity.

STRATEGIC RISKS

Competitive environment

The Issuer operates in a highly dynamic and intensely competitive market, in which major domestic and international players with significant financial capacity are active. While this context requires constant strategic adjustment, it also represents an important driver of innovation and continuous improvement in the services offered.

The Issuer continues to strengthen its positioning through the specialization it has developed, the quality of the solutions it offers, and targeted investments. Any increase in competitive pressure or reduction in investment capacity may require further adaptive measures, which the Company is already structured to manage effectively.



Technological advancements

The electronic communications industry is subject to rapid technological developments, which represent both a challenge and a growth opportunity. The Issuer continuously invests in upgrading its infrastructure, developing services, and identifying innovative solutions aligned with market developments.

Although any delays in adoption of new technologies may require further adjustments, the Company has structured processes designed to ensure timeliness, competitiveness, and business continuity.

Licenses, permits and concessions

The Issuer conducts its business in compliance with applicable laws and regulations, using the authorizations required to provide electronic communications services. The Company continuously monitors deadlines and regulatory requirements, preparing the activities necessary for renewals well in advance.

Continuity of authorizations may at times depend on external factors; however, the Company has established procedures and institutional relationships that help ensure reliability and administrative continuity.

Infrastructure and relationships with third-party operators

The Issuer uses a hybrid infrastructure model based on both proprietary assets and networks provided by third-party operators. This approach ensures operational flexibility and adequate local coverage. Progressive expansion of the proprietary network and constant monitoring of relationships with third parties help mitigate any risks associated with temporary unavailability of other operators' infrastructure.

FINANCIAL RISKS**Credit risk and concentration**

The Company operates with a broad and diversified customer base, a factor that significantly reduces concentration risk. Trade receivables are monitored continuously through internal procedures that ensure effective preventive assessment and appropriate recovery actions.

The structure of the commercial offering, which includes upfront fees and activation costs, also helps reduce credit risk.

Currency risk

Exclusive use of the euro as the reference currency for transactions eliminates the risk associated with currency fluctuations.

Interest rate risk

Existing bank credit lines are governed by market conditions, and their impact on the Company's risk profile is limited.

OPERATING RISKS

Operating risks are managed through a structured organizational system, formalized processes, and internal controls designed to prevent inefficiencies, errors, fraud, and system failures.

The Company has adopted appropriate measures to protect information security, process quality, and continuity of the services provided.

Environmental risk and occupational safety

The Company operates in full compliance with environmental and occupational health and safety regulations. Employee relations are governed by respect for fundamental rights, equal treatment, and ongoing training. Protecting personnel health and safety is a primary objective of the Company's strategy.

Country risk

Given the concentration of business activities in Italy, which is considered a low-risk area, no specific operating areas have been identified that require further analysis from a Country risk perspective.



Cybersecurity risks

Cybersecurity is a strategic priority for the Issuer in light of constantly evolving threats and increasing cyber-attack complexity.

The Company has adopted a set of advanced technical and organizational measures in compliance with current regulations and international standards, including NIS2, GDPR, and ISO/IEC 27001.

Major initiatives include:

- **Protection of infrastructure** through advanced monitoring and defence systems.
- **Structured vulnerability management** in line with international best practices and standards.
- **Management of CVEs**, with timely application of patches or, where not immediately possible, adoption of proactive mitigation measures.
- **Advanced backup and business continuity procedures**, ensuring data integrity and resilience through ISO-compliant methodologies.

These measures help strengthen the Issuer's competitive position and reinforce stakeholder confidence.

**ENVIRONMENTAL
DISCLOSURE**

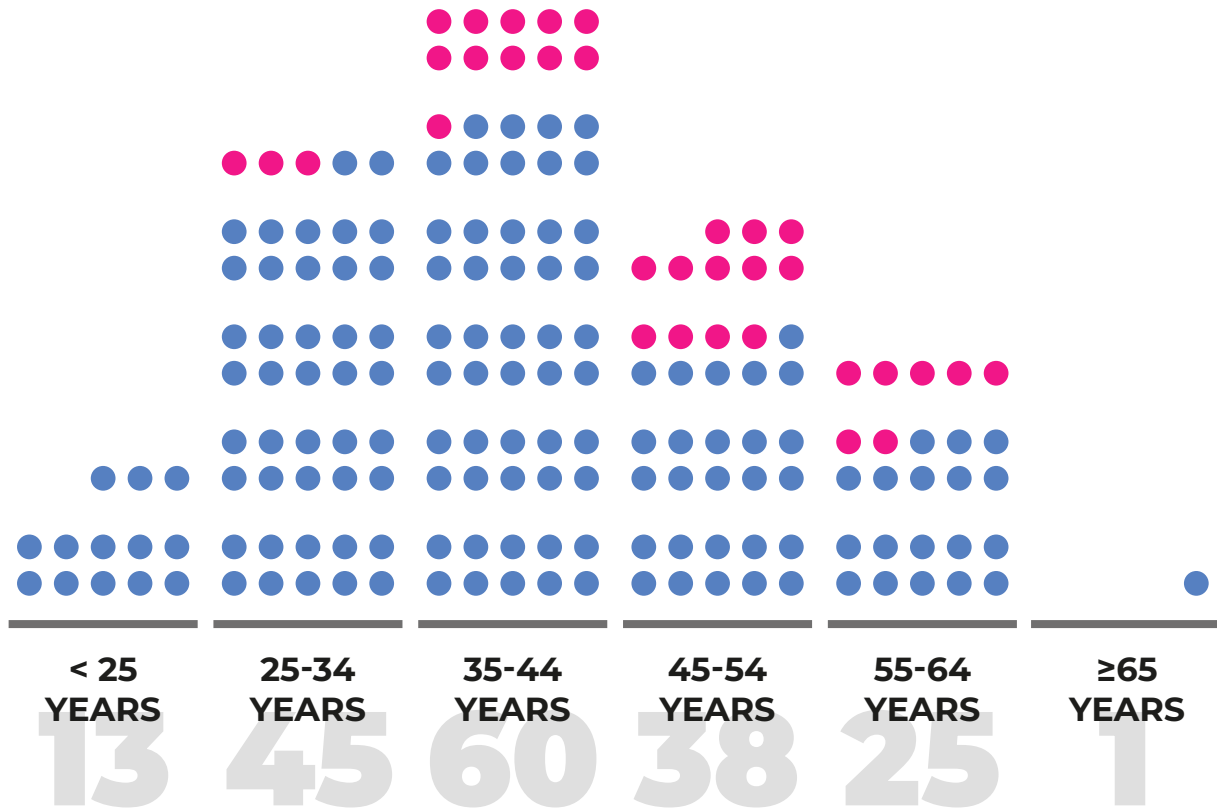
There is no specific information related to environmental matters.

It should be noted however that the Company has not been found guilty of, nor has it been called to account for, any charges relating to environmental damage.

PERSONNEL

The professional growth and enhancement of people, as a key element in the evolution and development of its activities remain the cornerstones of the Company. The high level of skills and knowledge acquired, as well as the commitment, flexibility, dedication and pursuit of excellence at work, are valuable assets that the Company intends to preserve and, possibly, nurture. During the year, there were no accidents in the workplace that resulted in serious injuries or for which the Company was found to be responsible; additionally, the Company did not receive any charges relating to occupational illnesses affecting employees or former employees and/or to mobbing. Personnel expense, which includes direct employees and temporary workers, accounts for 15.9% of the value of production.

EMPLOYEES BY AGE AND GENDER



At 31 December 2025, direct employees totalled 182, including 149 men and 33 women, with an average age of just over 40 years (the figure also includes two temporary workers not included in the workforce breakdown in the Notes to the Financial Statements/ Other Information).

In 2025, the Company continued to pay special attention to staff training. Technical courses were held in-house and/or through specialized training companies.

On 18 April 2024, the Shareholders' Meeting resolved to approve the guidelines of the share incentive plan called "2024-2026 Stock Grant Plan" to be allocated to employees, including executives and general managers (if appointed). Consequently, it approved the proposed share capital increase in accordance with Article 2349 of the Italian Civil Code to support the Plan.



**ADMINISTRATIVE
LIABILITY OF
COMPANIES (LEG.
DECR. NO. 231/01)**

Legislative Decree no. 231 of 8 June 2001, concerning “Regulations on the administrative liability of legal entities, companies, and associations, including those without legal personality, pursuant to Article 11 of Law no. 300 of 29 September 2000”, introduced into the Italian legal system the concept of criminal liability for entities, correlated with that of the natural person who physically committed an illegal act.

In 2023, the Company found it appropriate to enhance its tools and procedures by implementing an Organizational, Management, and Control Model pursuant to Legislative Decree no. 231/2001. This initiative aimed to bolster the company’s capacity to effectively mitigate the risk of committing offenses outlined in the Decree. An integral part of the Model is the Code of Ethics and Conduct, a document that explicitly outlines the general ethical principles, reference values, or rules of conduct towards key stakeholders. The document was prepared to ensure that the Company’s fundamental values are unequivocally outlined and serve as the cornerstone of its culture. It also establishes the standard of behavior expected from all employees in the execution of their duties.

INTRED S.p.A. has established and appointed a Supervisory Board, tasked primarily with overseeing the operation of the Model, assessing its adequacy, and determining the need for any updates.

Due to the ongoing amendments made by the legislator to the text of Legislative Decree 231/01, which aim to expand the list of predicate offenses for the administrative liability of entities, the Company periodically updates the Model accordingly.



RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Pursuant to and for the purposes of point 1 of the third paragraph of Article 2428 of the Italian Civil Code, it is hereby certified that research and development activities were carried out during the year.

Specifically, in 2025 the Company, in order to support the abovementioned investments in particular, carried out basic research and development and focused its efforts specifically on projects considered particularly innovative, that required a significant financial commitment both for the internal staff involved and for the collaborations, consultancies and materials used in tests and experiments. The positive outcome of these innovations will hopefully generate good results in terms of turnover, benefiting the Company's processes.

RELATIONS WITH SUBSIDIARIES, ASSOCIATES, PARENT COMPANIES AND COMPANIES SUBJECT TO THE CONTROL OF PARENT COMPANIES

With regard to the provisions of point 2 of the third paragraph of Article 2428 of the Italian Civil Code, mention should be made that the Company does not hold any type of relationship of this kind.

TREASURY SHARES

In execution of the share buy-back program, INTRED S.p.A. purchased 29,378 shares during the year, equal to approximately 0.292% of the share capital, at an average purchase price per share of € 9.74, for a total value of € 286,153. To date, therefore, the total number of shares held by the Company amounts to 58,681, or approximately 0.583% of the share capital, for a total value, considering the closing price per share on 31 December 2025 of € 10.00, of € 586,810.



**SHARES/UNITS
OF THE PARENT
COMPANY**

It is hereby certified that the Company is not subject to control by any company or group of companies.

**OUTLOOK FOR
THE YEAR**

Pursuant to and for the purposes of point 6) of the third paragraph of Article 2428 of the Italian Civil Code, the results in the first months of the year confirm a positive growth trend versus the prior year, supported by higher sales volumes and the continued expansion of the customer base. The Company will continue its investment plan focused on connecting new customers to the proprietary network, a strategic lever for revenue growth and the strengthening of its competitive positioning.

Regarding the data centre project, a strategic asset for the evolution of the business model, the authorization process is currently underway. The start of operations is therefore expected to follow the completion of the authorization procedures planned for the current year. Based on available information, the Company does not expect any material impact on the revenue and operating profitability targets set out in the strategic plan approved in September 2024, confirming the strategic value of the initiative over the medium to long term. Against this backdrop, and in light of the uplisting process to the regulated market Euronext Milan, the Company plans to update its Business Plan to reflect the evolution of its main strategic initiatives, which will be subsequently disclosed to the market.

**USE OF FINANCIAL
INSTRUMENTS
RELEVANT TO ASSESS
THE FINANCIAL
POSITION AND
THE RESULTS
OF OPERATIONS
FOR THE YEAR**

The Company has no derivative contracts in place.

BRANCH OFFICES

In compliance with the provisions of Article 2428 of the Italian Civil Code, the Company's branch offices are shown below:

Technical offices: Via Triumplina 195 – Brescia (BS)

2.1.5 CONCLUSIONS

Shareholders, in light of the considerations made in the points above and of the information appearing in the Explanatory Notes, we invite you to:

- approve the Financial Statements for the year ended 31/12/2025 together with this accompanying Directors' Report on Operations;
- allocate profit for the year in accordance with the proposal made in the notes to the financial statements.

Brescia, 26 March 2026

For the Board of Directors

Daniele Peli

Chairman of the
Board of Directors



2.2

FINANCIAL
STATEMENT

2.2.1	STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION	54
2.2.2	INCOME STATEMENT	56
2.2.3	STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	57
2.2.4	STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS	58
2.2.5	STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY	60
2.2.6	NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS /INITIAL SECTION	62
2.2.7	AMENDMENTS IAS - IFRS	93
2.2.8	ASSETS	99
2.2.9	EQUITY	110
2.2.10	LIABILITIES	111
2.2.11	SECTORS AND SERVICES	118
2.2.12	INCOME STATEMENT	120
2.2.13	OTHER INFORMATION	129

2.2.1 STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION	31/12/2025	31/12/2024	01/01/2024
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Goodwill	10,524,657	10,524,657	7,216,789
Other intangible assets	28,550,747	27,825,897	23,418,851
Property, plant and equipment	104,252,653	95,970,238	78,804,112
Rights of use on leased assets	2,559,389	2,839,194	3,135,291
Non-current financial assets	16,542	22,434	19,094
Deferred tax assets	43,934	16,092	33,864
Other non-current assets	1,129,868	1,291,726	1,219,690
Total non-current assets	147,077,790	138,490,238	113,847,691
CURRENT ASSETS			
Inventory	331,361	460,028	934,567
Trade receivables	8,678,793	9,368,564	12,027,964
Other current assets	2,040,270	1,658,983	1,566,466
Tax receivables	-	253,960	192,285
Cash and cash equivalents	4,917,236	10,279,759	7,863,963
Total current assets	15,967,660	22,021,294	22,585,244
TOTAL ASSETS	163,045,451	160,511,532	136,432,935

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION	31/12/2025	31/12/2024	01/01/2024
EQUITY			
Share capital	10,057,888	10,037,696	10,019,904
Reserves	49,446,989	43,010,173	36,784,664
Retained earnings	85,251	85,251	85,251
Profit for the year	8,302,743	7,964,608	8,191,480
Equity	67,892,870	61,097,728	55,081,299
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Non-current financial liabilities to banks and other lenders	25,947,241	21,386,725	21,351,161
Non-current financial liabilities from leased assets	2,018,192	2,323,705	2,598,878
Employee benefits	1,612,461	1,554,862	1,419,817
Deferred tax liabilities	236,111	600,582	366,059
Other non-current liabilities	18,006,469	19,003,233	15,007,515
Total non-current liabilities	47,820,474	44,869,107	40,743,431
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Current financial liabilities to banks and other lenders	18,435,900	21,753,525	7,421,480
Current financial liabilities from leased assets	619,680	551,217	536,413
Provisions for risks	108,404	-	-
Trade payables	14,052,393	18,317,022	21,037,099
Tax payables	65,993	-	617,788
Sundry payables and other current liabilities	14,049,735	13,922,933	10,995,426
Total current liabilities	47,332,106	54,544,698	40,608,205
Total liabilities	95,152,580	99,413,805	81,351,636
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	163,045,451	160,511,532	136,432,935

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

2.2.2 INCOME STATEMENT

INCOME STATEMENT	2025	2024
Revenue	55,821,900	55,236,794
Other income	489,870	689,480
Purchase costs of raw materials, semi-finished and finished products	(820,882)	(1,873,279)
Service costs	(20,150,848)	(19,986,378)
Personnel expense	(9,188,601)	(9,088,607)
Other operating costs	(454,902)	(254,628)
Write-down of trade receivables	(150,000)	(181,731)
Amortization and depreciation	(12,955,791)	(11,739,722)
EBIT	12,590,746	12,801,930
Financial income	33,889	104,705
Financial expense	(1,794,342)	(2,053,970)
Profit (loss) before tax	10,830,293	10,852,664
Income and deferred tax	(2,527,550)	(2,888,057)
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	8,302,743	7,964,608
Basic earnings per share ¹	0.52	0.50

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

1. Diluted earnings per share coincide with basic earnings, since there are no shares or options outstanding other than ordinary shares.

2.2.3 STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	2025	2024
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	8,302,743	7,964,608
Other items of the statement of comprehensive income:		
<i>Other items of the statement of comprehensive income that will not be later reclassified to profit/(loss) for the year</i>		
Actuarial (loss)/gain on defined benefit plans	63,396	(31,065)
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	8,366,139	7,933,543

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

2.2.4 STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

	2025	2024
Cash generated (absorbed) by operations:		
Profit (loss) before tax	10,830,293	10,852,664
Amortization and depreciation	12,955,791	11,739,722
Write-down of trade receivables	150,000	181,731
Write-back of financial assets	461	1,090
Increase/(decrease) provisions for risks	108,404	-
Change in liability for employee benefits	(57,599)	157,717
Financial income	137	195
Financial expense	13,384	11,223
Interest income	(4,039)	(20,430)
Interest expense	1,610,914	1,895,658
Increase/(decrease) in other assets/liabilities	(807,660)	1,850,215
Cash flow before changes in working capital	24,800,087	26,669,786
Change in net working capital:		
(Increase)/decrease in inventory	128,667	474,539
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	689,771	2,659,400
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	(4,264,629)	207,431
Change in tax receivables and payables	639,376	(679,463)
Increase/(decrease) in other assets/liabilities	(146,081)	1,127,173
Total change NWC	(2,952,897)	3,789,080
Interest paid	(1,610,914)	(1,895,658)
Interest received	4,039	20,430
Dividends received	137	195
Utilization of provisions	(166,003)	(157,717)
Income tax paid	(2,527,550)	(2,888,057)
Other adjustments from operations	(4,300,292)	(4,920,807)
A. TOTAL NET CASH FLOW FROM OPERATIONS	17,546,899	25,538,059

	2025	2024
Cash generated (absorbed) by investing activities:		
Capital expenditure in property, plant and equipment	(18,009,403)	(25,633,828)
Capital expenditure in other intangible assets	(3,673,848)	(6,185,560)
Capital expenditure in financial fixed assets	-	(44)
Acquisition Connecting Italia Srl	-	(3,112,617)
B. NET CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(21,683,251)	(34,932,049)
Cash generated (absorbed) by financing activities:		
New loan disbursements	23,000,000	23,000,000
Loan repayments	(21,756,930)	(8,630,522)
Lease fee repayments	(595,075)	(730,601)
Purchase of treasury shares	(286,581)	(241,770)
Dividends paid	(1,587,584)	(1,587,288)
C. NET CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	(1,226,170)	11,809,819
D. NET CASH FLOW FOR THE PERIOD (A+B+C)	(5,362,523)	2,415,796
NET CASH FUNDS, BEGINNING OF PERIOD	10,279,759	7,863,963
NET CASH FUNDS, END OF PERIOD	4,917,236	10,279,759

2.2.5 STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

		01/01/2024	ALLOCATION OF PRIOR YEAR'S PROFIT (LOSS)		OTHER CHANGES	COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	31/12/2024
			DIVIDEND	OTHER			
SHARE CAPITAL	Share capital	10,019,904			17,792		10,037,696
	Legal reserve	2,010,664					2,010,664
TREASURY SHARES AND EQUITY TRANSACTIONS	Share premium reserve	3,810,725					3,810,725
	Negative reserve for treasury shares in portfolio	(104,545)			(241,770)		(346,315)
	Stock Grant Plan reserve	44,096			357,966		402,062
OTHER RESERVES	Extraordinary reserve	31,025,119		6,604,192	(465,209)		37,164,102
	Actuarial reserve IAS 19	-				(31,065)	(31,065)
RESERVE FOR HEDGES OF CASH FLOWS	Reserve for hedges of cash flows	(1,395)			1,395		-
RETAINED EARNING	FTA reserve	85,251					85,251
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	Profit for the year	8,191,480	(1,587,288)	(6,604,192)		7,964,608	7,964,608
TOTAL		55,081,299	(1,587,288)	-	(329,826)	7,933,543	61,097,728



		01/01/2025	ALLOCATION OF PRIOR YEAR'S PROFIT (LOSS)		OTHER CHANGES	COMPREHENSIVE INCOME	31/12/2025
			DIVIDEND	OTHER			
SHARE CAPITAL	Share capital	10,037,696			20,192		10,057,888
LEGAL RESERVE	Legal reserve	2,010,664					2,010,664
TREASURY SHARES AND EQUITY TRANSACTIONS	Share premium reserve	3,810,725					3,810,725
	Negative reserve for treasury shares in portfolio	(346,315)			(286,581)		(632,896)
	Stock Grant Plan reserve	402,062			282,977		685,039
OTHER RESERVES	Extraordinary reserve	37,164,102		6,377,014			43,541,116
	Actuarial reserve IAS 19	(31,065)				63,396	32,331
RETAINED EARNING	FTA reserve	85,251					85,251
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	Profit for the year	7,964,608	(1,587,594)	(6,377,014)		8,302,743	8,302,743
TOTAL		61,097,728	(1,587,594)	-	16,588	8,366,139	67,892,861

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

The composition of Other Changes is detailed by line.



2.2.6 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS /INITIAL SECTION

Shareholders

the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025, of which these notes form an integral part, have been prepared on a going concern basis and are consistent with the duly kept accounting records.

PREPARATION CRITERIA

The Company's financial statements at 31 December 2025 comprise the statement of financial position, income statement, statement of comprehensive income, statement of cash flows, statement of changes in equity, and the related notes (the "Financial Statements").

These Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the IFRS® Accounting Standards ("IFRS") issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and endorsed by the European Union.

These IFRS also include all revised International Accounting Standards ("IAS") and all interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretation Committee ("IFRIC"), formerly known as Standing Interpretations Committee ("SIC"). Transition to IFRS accounting standards is intended to improve transparency, comparability, and reliability of financial reporting, bringing the Company closer to the standards required by international markets. The reporting date of the Company's first financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS 1 "First-time Adoption of the International Financial Reporting Standards" is therefore 31 December 2024. The transition date is 1 January 2024. Although this is the first financial year in which the Company has adopted IFRS accounting standards, in order to ensure comparability of information, prior-year

figures have been restated in accordance with the same IFRS accounting policies adopted for the current year's financial statements.

Unless otherwise indicated, the amounts presented in the financial statements and notes are expressed in Euro units.

For an analysis of the effects of transition to IFRS on the Company's performance, financial position, and cash flows, see the section "Transition to IFRS Accounting Standards". The transition process involved a comprehensive review of the criteria for recognition, measurement, and presentation of financial statement items in order to ensure full compliance with IFRS. The main areas of difference included accounting treatment of financial instruments, employee benefits, leases, goodwill amortization, and measurement of deferred tax, among others.

GOING CONCERN

Based on the forecasts set out in the Budget, the cash plan prepared by Management, and the related sensitivity analysis, the Board of Directors concluded that the going concern assumption is satisfied. Accordingly, the annual report has been prepared and approved on that basis, as no significant uncertainties have currently emerged in this respect.

**REPORTING
FORMATS
ADOPTED**

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the formats required by IFRS accounting standards endorsed by the European Union, with specific reference to IAS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements and IAS 7 - Statement of Cash Flows. The main information on the decisions made regarding presentation of the mandatory financial statements is set out below.

• Income statement

The income statement has been prepared using a classification of costs by nature, which is considered more representative of the Company's operating and management structure. This approach allows a more direct reading of the main income items, in line with paragraph 99 of IAS 1.

• Statement of comprehensive income

In addition to profit/loss for the year, the statement of comprehensive income also includes income items that, in accordance with IFRS, are recognized directly in equity without passing through the income statement. These items are presented by homogeneous categories to ensure transparency and clarity of information for stakeholders.

• Statement of financial position

The statement of financial position distinguishes explicitly between current and non-current assets and liabilities. This classification adequately reflects the Company's financial structure, facilitating analysis of liquidity and solvency in the short and long term.

• Statement of Changes in Equity

The Statement of Changes in Equity has been prepared in columnar format, making it possible to show promptly all changes that occurred during the year. Specifically, a detailed reconciliation of opening and closing balances is provided for each equity item, including changes arising from comprehensive income or loss, dividend distributions, capital transactions, and other reserves.

• Statement of cash flows

The statement of cash flows has been prepared using the indirect method to determine cash flows from operations. This methodology adjusts profit/loss for the year for non-cash transactions, changes in statement of financial position operating items, provisions, deferrals, and income statement items not directly related to cash movements. Cash flows are divided into three macro-categories:

- **operations**, reflecting cash generation from core business;
- **investing activities**, relating to acquisition and disposal of tangible and intangible fixed assets, as well as financial investments;
- **financing activities**, which include transactions involving equity and short- and long-term financing.

This presentation has been adopted to provide clear, complete, and transparent information on the Company's financial position and results, and on the cash flow dynamics of the Company. All additional information considered necessary to provide a true and fair view of the Company's performance, financial position, and cash flows is disclosed.

For each item in the statement of financial position, income statement, statement of comprehensive income, and statement of cash flows, the amount of the corresponding item in the prior year and, where applicable, the amount at the date of first-time adoption of IFRS accounting standards has been presented. Amounts are presented in Euro units, with the relevant amounts rounded.

The notes to the financial statements have been prepared in Euro units.

VALUATION CRITERIA

The financial statements are prepared using the historical cost method, taking into account value adjustments where appropriate, except for those items that under IFRS must be measured at fair value (financial derivatives, financial assets represented by equities or portfolio bonds, and contingent consideration). The book value of assets and liabilities subject to fair value hedging transactions, which would otherwise be measured at amortized cost, is adjusted to reflect changes in fair value attributable to the hedged risks.

The Financial Statements present comparative information relating to the prior year; additionally, the accounting policies adopted in these Financial Statements have been applied consistently to all periods presented for comparison.



**CLASSIFICATION
CURRENT/NON
CURRENT**

Assets and liabilities in the Company's financial statements are classified on a current/non-current basis. An asset is current when:

- it is expected to be realized, sold or consumed in the company's normal operating cycle;
- it is held to be traded;
- it is expected to be realized within twelve months from the balance sheet date;

or

- it is represented by cash or cash equivalents, unless they are subject to constraints that prevent their use to settle liabilities for at least twelve months from the balance sheet date.

All other assets are classified as non-current. A liability is current when:

- it is expected to settle in its normal operating cycle;
- it is held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- it is due to be settled within twelve months from the balance sheet date; or
- the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months from the balance sheet date.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

Property, plant and equipment are initially recognized at purchase or production cost, including all charges directly attributable to the acquisition and commissioning of the asset. After initial recognition, tangible fixed assets are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Software purchased and closely related to the operation of specific equipment is capitalized along with the related asset.

Land and buildings are treated as separable assets even if acquired together. Land, being considered to have an indefinite useful life, is not depreciated; conversely, buildings, having a finite useful life, are systematically depreciated.

Where an asset consists of components with different useful life, each component is accounted for separately ("component accounting" approach) and depreciated independently.

The gain or loss from the sale of an asset is determined as the difference between the net realizable consideration and the book value of the asset sold, and is recognized in the income statement.

Replacements of significant parts are capitalized in the book value of the asset, provided it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Company and the cost can be measured reliably. The book value of replaced parts is derecognized.

Post-acquisition costs are capitalized only if they improve the expected performance of the asset or extend its useful life. All other costs (e.g., routine maintenance) are charged to the income statement in the year in which they incur.

Depreciation is calculated systematically and on a straight-line basis, starting from the month in which the asset is available for use, based on the estimated



useful life of the asset. Assets acquired through financial lease are recorded at fair value of the asset at the initial date of the contract, or at the present value of the minimum lease payments due, whichever is lower. As a balancing entry, a financial liability equal to the value of the remaining obligation is recognized. The lease fees are divided between principal and financial expense, the latter recognized in the income statement over the term of the contract.

The Company applies the exemption for the recognition of short-term leases (leases that have a term of 12 months or less from the start date and do not contain a purchase option). The Company also applied the exemption for leases related to low-value assets with reference to contracts for leases related to office equipment whose value is less than € 5,000. The fees related to short-term leases and to leases of low-value assets are recognized as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The depreciation rates applied, determined according to the estimated useful life, are as follows:

	ASSET	% DEPRECIATION
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT	Buildings	3%
	General plant	15%
	Special plant	30%
FIBRE NETWORK AND INFRASTRUCTURE	Proprietary fibre infrastructure	5%
	Proprietary power station infrastructure	10%
	Network equipment	15%-18%
	Depreciable assets of less than € 516.46	100%
OTHER ASSETS	Motor vehicles	25%
	Furniture and ordinary office equipment	12%
	Electronic office machinery	20%
	Furniture	15%

When there are indicators of impairment, tangible fixed assets are subject to impairment test, under IAS 36- Impairment of assets.

The recoverable amount of the asset is determined as the greater of the fair value net of disposal costs and value in use, which is the present value of the future cash flows expected from continued use of the asset. If the recoverable amount is less than the net book value, the net book value is reduced and the loss is charged to the income statement. In the case of previous reversals, any reduction is first charged against the relevant reserve. Subsequent write-backs are permitted up to the limit of the net book value the asset would have had in the absence of previous write-downs.

GOODWILL

Goodwill, as well as other intangible assets with indefinite useful life, is not subject to amortization, in accordance with paragraph 10 of IAS 36 - Impairment of Assets. These assets are tested for recoverability of the book value (impairment test) at least annually, or whenever events or changes in circumstances occur that may indicate possible impairment.

The recoverable amount is tested by comparing the book value of the asset or the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which goodwill is allocated, with its recoverable amount, determined as the greater of the fair value net of costs to sell and value in use.

Any write-downs of goodwill or other intangible assets with indefinite useful life are charged to the income statement in the year in which they arise, and cannot be reversed thereafter, even if the causes that originally led to them cease to apply.



OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Intangible assets with finite useful life, acquired for consideration or developed internally, are recorded under non-current assets, in accordance with IAS 38 - Intangible Assets, when:

- it is likely that the expected future economic benefits from the use of the asset will flow to the company;
- the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

Intangible assets are initially recognized at purchase or production cost, including all expense directly attributable to bringing the asset into operation. In the case of internal development, capitalization is allowed only if the conditions set forth in IAS 38 are met, including technical demonstrability and economic viability of the project.

After initial recognition, these assets are carried at cost adjusted for amortization and, where applicable, impairment losses.

Amortization is provided systematically, on a straight-line basis, over the estimated useful life of the asset, from the time it is available for use until the end of its economic usability. The useful life and amortization method are reviewed at least at each year-end.

For intangible assets such as:

- patent rights,
 - rights of use of intellectual works,
 - concessions, licenses, trademarks and the like;
- amortization is calculated over the shorter of the legal or contractual term and the remaining possibility of economic use.



In the presence of indicators of impairment (trigger events), these assets are tested for impairment in accordance with IAS 36, comparing the book value with the recoverable amount. Any write-downs are recorded in the income statement, and if the causes for which they were made cease to apply, they can be restored within the limits of the original value net of amortization.

ASSET	% DEPRECIATION
Long-term IRUs and network infrastructure	according to the duration of their exploitation if it is defined, or on the basis of their contractual term, whichever is shorter - 10 years on a straight-line basis
Software and IPV addresses	3 years on a straight-line basis
Customer list	10 years on a straight-line basis

FINANCIAL ASSETS AND OTHER NON- CURRENT ASSETS

Financial assets are measured at amortized cost in accordance with IFRS 9 by applying the effective interest rate method, net of any provisions for impairment. Amortized cost is determined by considering any purchase discounts or premiums, as well as directly attributable commissions and transaction costs that are an integral part of contract performance.

In the case of long-term non-interest-bearing loans or loans with below-market rates, the initial value is determined by discounting at current market rates, with the difference recognized as a financial component on a time basis.

Under the impairment model introduced by IFRS 9, the Company determines the expected credit loss for each financial asset, with recognition of appropriate provisions in the impairment reserves.

The Company has designated investments in equity financial instruments, including equity financial instruments in unlisted companies, as equity financial instruments at fair value recognized in the income statement (accounting FVTPL).

IMPAIRMENT

At each balance sheet date, the Company assesses whether there are any indicators of impairment of intangible assets with finite useful life, property, plant and equipment, and right-of-use assets. If such indicators arise, an impairment test is made.

The recoverable amount is determined as the greater of the fair value of an asset or cash-generating unit net of costs to sell and its value in use, and is determined on a per-asset basis, except where that asset generates cash flows that are largely independent of those generated by other assets or groups of assets, in which case the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. In determining value in use, the Company discounts estimated future cash flows to present value, using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects market assessments of the time value of money and asset-specific risks.

Cash flow estimates incorporate Directors' assumptions consistent with the Company's strategy in the individual businesses and markets in which it operates and also depend on exogenous variables beyond

Management's control, including exchange and interest rate trends and procurement cost trends. Plan projections normally cover a time frame of three years; the long-term growth rate used for the purpose of estimating the terminal value of the business or unit is no higher than the average long-term growth rate of the relevant industry, country, or market. Future cash flows are estimated with regard to current conditions: the estimates therefore do not consider either benefits from future restructuring to which the Company is not yet committed or future investments in improving or optimizing the business or unit.

If the book value of an asset or cash-generating unit is greater than its recoverable amount, that asset has been impaired and is consequently written down to its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses incurred by operating assets are recognized in the income statement in the cost categories consistent with the function of the asset that showed the impairment loss. At each balance sheet date, the Company also assesses whether there are any indicators of a decrease in previously recognized impairment losses and, if such indicators exist, makes a new estimate of recoverable amount. The value of a previously impaired asset can be reinstated only if there have been changes in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last recognition of an impairment loss. In such a case, the book value of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount, but the value thus increased cannot exceed the book value that would have been determined, net of depreciation, if no impairment had been recognized in prior years. Each reversal is recognized as income to the income statement; after a reversal of an impairment loss is recognized, the depreciation charge for the asset is adjusted in future periods to spread the changed book value, net of any residual values, on a straight-line basis over the remaining useful life.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful life (including goodwill) are tested for impairment at least once a year at the cash-generating unit level and when circumstances indicate that there may be an impairment.



LEASING The Company assesses when entering into a contract whether it is, or contains, a lease. In other words, if the contract grants the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for a fee.

Contracts with the Company as lessee

The Company adopts a single recognition and measurement model for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognizes liabilities related to payments of the lease and the asset for right of use representing the right to use the asset underlying the contract.

Rights of use

The Company recognizes the assets for the right of use on the start date of the lease (i.e., the date on which the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made on or before the effective date, net of any incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis from the effective date to the end of the useful life of the asset consisting of the right-of-use or the end of the lease term, whichever is earlier.

If the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the lessee at the end of the lease term or if the cost of the asset consisting of the right of use reflects the fact that the lessee will exercise the option to purchase, the lessee must depreciate the asset consisting of the right of use from the effective date until the end of the useful life of the underlying asset.

Right-of-use assets are subject to Impairment. See the section on Impairment.

Lease liabilities

On the effective date of the lease, the Company recognizes the lease liabilities by measuring them at the present value of the payments due for the lease not yet paid at that date. Payments due include fixed payments net of any lease incentives to be received, variable payments of leases that depend on an index or rate, and amounts expected to be payable as residual value guarantees. Payments of the lease also include the exercise

price of a purchase option if it is reasonably certain that such option will be exercised by the Company and lease termination penalty payments if the term of the lease takes into account the Company's exercise of the option to terminate the lease itself.

Payments of variable leases that do not depend on an index or rate are recognized as costs in the period in which the event or condition that generated the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of payments due, the Company uses the marginal borrowing rate at the start date if the implied interest rate cannot be easily determined. After the effective date, the amount of the lease liability increases to account for interest on the lease liability and decreases to consider payments made. Additionally, the book value of lease payables is restated in the event of any changes to the lease or for review of the contractual terms for changing payments; it is also restated if there are changes regarding the valuation of the option of the purchase of the underlying asset or for changes in future payments that results from a change in the index or rate used to determine such payments.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company applies the exemption for the recognition of short-term leases (leases that have a term of 12 months or less from the start date and do not contain a purchase option). The Company also applied the exemption for leases related to low-value assets with reference to contracts for leases related to office equipment whose value is less than € 5,000. The fees related to short-term leases and to leases of low-value assets are recognized as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Contracts with the Company as lessor

If the Company enters into lease contracts that substantially transfer to customers all the risks and rewards of ownership of the leased asset, the revenue inherent in the sale of the asset is recognized in the financial statements and recorded at the start date of the lease at fair value of the leased asset or, if lower, at the present value of the lease payments. A financial receivable corresponding to the present value of fees still due is also recorded in the Statement of Financial Position. Financial income is charged directly to the income statement. Lease contracts that essentially leave the Company with all the risks and benefits associated with ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Income from leases arising from operating leases must be recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term and are included in income in the income statement given their operating nature. Initial trading costs are added to the book value of the leased asset and recognized over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Unbudgeted rents are recognized as income in the period in which they accrue.



FINISHED PRODUCTS

Inventory is initially recorded at purchase or production cost. Purchase cost includes the purchase price actually incurred, including directly attributable incidental expense to bring the inventory to its present location and condition, net of returns, trade discounts, rebates and premiums.

The cost of interchangeable inventory is determined using the weighted average cost method.

At the end of the year, inventory is measured at the lower of cost or net realizable value, defined as the estimated selling price in the normal course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to sell.

The Company conducts ongoing assessments to identify any signs of obsolescence or impairment of inventory, including considering market trends, inventory turnover, and technical characteristics of products. When there is a situation of deterioration, inventory is written down by means of provisions to the allowance for write-downs, which are charged to the income statement. Write-backs are made if the conditions that gave rise to the write-down no longer exist, up to the limit of net historical cost.

TRADE RECEIVABLES

Receivables represent contractual rights of the Company to receive, by a certain or determinable date, fixed or determinable amounts of cash from customers or other parties, in accordance with IAS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements and IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments.

Trade receivables, including those from third parties and subsidiaries or associates, and other receivables are classified as current assets in the statement of financial position, except for those with contractual maturities of more than 12 months from the balance sheet date, which are instead included in non-current assets.

Receivables arising from the sale of goods or the provision of services are recognized in accordance with the criteria set out under IFRS 15 - Revenue from Contracts with Customers. Receivables originated for reasons other than the exchange of goods or services are entered only if there is a valid legal title that gives a claim due against the other party.

For receivables with a maturity of more than 12 months that bear no interest or contractual interest rates that are significantly lower than market rates, initial recognition value is determined by discounting future cash flows using the effective market interest rate, in line with IFRS 9. The difference between the face value and the discounted value is accounted for in the income statement over the life of the receivable as a financial item. In accordance with the impairment model based on expected losses required by IFRS 9, the book value of receivables is subject to recoverability testing by establishing an allowance for impairment. This provision is calculated by considering risk indicators at both the individual (significant receivables) and portfolio level (less significant receivables), using statistical methods and historical and updated information regarding expected losses. This conservative approach enables any impairment of the value of receivables to be identified promptly.

The derecognition of receivables occurs when the contractual rights to cash flows from these assets are settled or transferred, resulting in the transfer of all material risks and rewards, under IFRS 9. The transfer assessment takes into account all relevant contractual clauses.

In case of derecognition, the difference between the consideration received and the book value of the receivable at the time of the assignment is recognized in

the income statement, normally as a credit loss, unless there are contractually defined operating items of a different nature.

Impairment losses on receivables are recognized in the income statement as soon as objective evidence emerges that the Company will not be able to collect the amounts due in full, in accordance with the impairment model of IFRS 9 based on expected losses, thus ensuring a prudent and consistent approach to credit risk assessment.

OTHER RECEIVABLES

“Other receivables” includes receivables other than trade receivables, related to loans, advances, grants and other receivables from third parties and from public entities or Group companies.

Under IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments, other receivables are initially recognized at fair value or, if there is no reliable market price, at cost, including any directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequently, receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method, except for those with short maturities (less than 12 months) for which the nominal value represents a reasonable estimate of the fair value.

Like other financial instruments, receivables recorded in “other receivables” are subject to impairment testing in accordance with the expected loss model under IFRS 9. The Company regularly assesses the existence of indicators of impairment, both specific, related to the individual position, and general, at the portfolio level.

When objective evidence of impairment emerges, the receivable is written down and the estimated loss is



recognized in the income statement. The amount of the write-down is the difference between the book value of the receivable and the discounted value of the expected cash flows, using the original interest rate of the receivable.

Provisions for losses on receivables are reviewed and adjusted if there are changes in forecast data or recoveries following past write-downs. Receivables are derecognized only when the contractual rights to collect them expire or when they are assigned with the substantial transfer of risks and rewards.

TAX RECEIVABLES AND DEFERRED TAX ASSETS

Tax receivables represent deferred tax assets and any receivables from tax authorities arising from overpayments, tax receivables, refunds or other items of a tax nature in favour of the Company.

Deferred tax assets are recognized in accordance with **IAS 12 - Income Taxes**, when it is probable that sufficient future taxable profits will exist to allow recovery of the deferred tax assets. This tax is recorded in the balance sheet assets at face value, less any adjustments for impairment if there are indications that its recovery may be impaired.

Deferred tax assets are assessed annually and take into account forecasts of future profitability, based on business plans and estimates of financial performance. In the event that conditions of reasonable certainty of recovery do not apply, this tax is not recognized or is reduced by means of a special provision for impairment. Tax receivables are recorded at estimated realizable value and are subject to verification in terms of recoverability. Any impairment losses are recognized in the income statement and represent an adjustment to the face value of the receivable.

Tax receivables are written off when they are uncollectible or have been collected. The Company continuously monitors the applicable tax legislation to ensure that these items are correctly presented and measured.

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, active bank account balances, and other treasury investments that have high liquidity, with original maturities not exceeding three months from the date of acquisition. An investment is considered equivalent to cash only if it can be easily converted into a known amount of cash, if it has a substantially negligible risk of change in value, and if it is held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash needs. Accordingly, these instruments are not held for investment or speculation purposes. Cash funds, mainly consisting of bank accounts and cash on hand, are carried at nominal value, which coincides with their fair value, as they represent amounts that are readily collectible and not subject to the risk of impairment. Any debit balances with banks, arising from overdrafts, are instead reclassified under current liabilities, as they represent, for all intents and purposes, short-term forms of financing. This classification makes it possible to correctly represent the Company's financial situation, clearly showing available liquidity and the ability to meet immediate commitments.

TREASURY SHARES

Treasury shares bought back are recognized at cost and deducted from equity. The purchase, sale or cancellation of treasury shares does not give rise to any profit or loss in the income statement. The difference between the purchase price and the consideration, in the event of re-issue, is recognized in the share premium reserve. Voting rights attached to treasury shares are canceled as well as the right to receive dividends. If share options are exercised during the period, they are satisfied with treasury shares.

SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

Under IFRS 2, the company classifies medium- to long-term incentive plans under “share-based payments” and requires for the type falling under the “equity-settled” category, i.e., involving the physical delivery of shares, the determination on the grant date of the fair value of the option rights issued and its recognition as a cost to be spread linearly over the vesting period of the rights, with a balancing entry in a specific equity reserve. This allocation is made on the basis of an estimate of the rights that will actually vest to eligible personnel, taking into consideration the conditions of their usability not based on the market value of the rights. At the end of the exercise period, the equity reserve is reclassified to available reserves.

FINANCIAL LIABILITIES TO BANKS AND OTHER LENDERS

Payables to banks and other lenders represent financial liabilities contracted by the Company for liquidity needs, working capital coverage, and investment support, and include overdrafts, medium/long-term loans, and mortgage loans, financial leases and other technical forms of credit funding.

These financial liabilities are initially recognized at the fair value of the consideration received, net of transaction costs directly attributable to entering into the loan agreement.

Subsequently, payables are measured at amortized cost, applying the effective interest rate method (Effective Interest Rate - EIR). This method allows for the proper time distribution of financial expense (explicit interest, ancillary costs, premiums or discounts), ensuring a consistent presentation of the Company's financial commitments.

The Company made use of the option not to apply this criterion if the effects for the purpose of true and fair presentation were insignificant.

Classification between current and non-current liabilities is made on the basis of the remaining contractual maturity at the balance sheet date, as required by IAS 1. Payables due within 12 months are included in current liabilities, while those due beyond are included in non-current liabilities.

Any bank overdrafts represent forms of on-demand financing and are accounted for under short-term payables to bank, provided that the bank has an unconditional right to demand immediate repayment of the amount.

Financial liabilities are constantly monitored for compliance with contractual terms and any financial covenants stipulated in loan agreements. If there are substantial changes in the initial conditions (e.g., change in rates, significant renegotiations), the Company assesses whether the conditions exist for accounting replacement of the liability under IFRS 9 (derecognition).

OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Other financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value of the consideration received, net of transaction costs directly attributable to the transaction. Subsequently, they are measured at amortized cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method, which allows financial expense to be allocated systematically over the life of the obligation.

Classification between current and non-current liabilities is made according to the remaining maturity of the contractual obligation, in accordance with IAS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements. Liabilities are monitored regularly for material changes in contractual terms or indicators of impairment.

PROVISIONS FOR RISKS

Provisions for risks are recorded against losses and expense of a definite nature, of certain or probable existence, the amount and/or date of occurrence of which, however, cannot be determined. Recognition is recognized only when there is a current obligation (legal or implied) for a future outflow of economic resources as a result of past events and it is probable that such an outflow will be required to fulfill the obligation. This amount represents the best estimate of the charge to settle the obligation.

When the financial effect of time is significant and bond payment dates can be reliably estimated, provisions are measured at the present value of the expected outlay using a rate that reflects market conditions, the change in the cost of money over time, and the specific risk associated with the obligation. The increase in the value of the provision determined by changes in the cost of money over time is accounted for as interest expense. Risks for which the occurrence of a liability is deemed possible are disclosed in the appropriate disclosure section on contingent liabilities, and no provision is made for them.

EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

The Company applies the provisions of IAS 19 - Employee Benefits, which requires the distinction between defined benefit and defined contribution plans, depending on the characteristics of the commitments made, even if they are not formalized contractually. In Italy, according to Article 2120 of the Civil Code, employees are entitled, upon termination of employment, to receive a sum by way of post-employment benefits (TFR). The amount of this allowance is calculated annually on the basis of specific salary components and is reviewed until the time of settlement. Post-employment benefits are a defined benefit plan, in that the company assumes an obligation to guarantee a future benefit, the value of which depends on demographical and financial factors not under the company's control.

Therefore, the relevant liability is determined using the Projected Unit Credit Method, which makes it possible to estimate the present value of employees' accrued benefits based on their service up to the balance sheet date. The calculation takes into account the expected termination date, the discount rate consistent with market rates for highly rated (AA) corporate bonds, and expectations for inflation, wage growth, and other demographical factors.

Actuarial gains and losses, that is, differences between the assumptions used and the actual figures, are recognized directly in the statement of comprehensive income (OCI), and are not subsequently reclassified to the income statement.

As a result of the severance pay reform that went into effect on 1 January 2007, portions accrued since that date are transferred, at the employee's option, to supplementary pension schemes or to the Treasury Fund managed by INPS. In this case, since these are defined-contribution plans, the Company's commitment is limited to payment of the expected contributions, which are recognized as personnel costs in the relevant year, with no need for actuarial valuations.

The Company, other than post-employment benefits, has no other defined benefit pension plans in place. With regard to other defined contribution plans, the company's commitment is solely related to the payment of contributions due to external social security institutions or pension funds, with no additional obligations. These costs are recognized in the income statement in the period in which they accrue.

TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

Payables are initially recognized at fair value of consideration received, net of directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at amortized cost by applying the effective interest rate method.

This methodology allows the cost of each liability to be distributed over its lifetime, taking into account any discounts, premiums and ancillary costs.

In the case of transactions with deferred payment terms or significant deferrals from normal market conditions, such that they constitute a transaction of a financial nature, the face value of the payable is discounted. The difference between the discounted amount and the amount payable at maturity is recognized in the income statement as a financial expense over the life of the transaction, based on the effective interest rate criterion.

The Company has exercised the option not to discount to present value in cases where the effects are not significant for the purpose of a true and fair view of the statement of financial position.

Payables denominated in foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate in effect at the balance sheet date, in accordance with IAS 21 - The Effects of Changes in Foreign Currency Exchange Rates. Exchange rate differences resulting from the adjustment to the closing rate are recognized in the income statement, under "foreign exchange gains (losses)", and reflect only unrealized translation differences as of the balance sheet date, unless they are directly attributable to assets qualified for future cash flow hedges, in which case they are treated according to hedge accounting rules.



REVENUE FROM CONTRACTS WITH CUSTOMERS

The Company recognizes revenue from contracts with customers under IFRS 15 - Revenue from Contracts with Customers.

The Company's revenue derives mainly from provision of telecommunications services to private, professional, and Public Administration customers, as well as from granting usage rights for access to its proprietary network infrastructure.

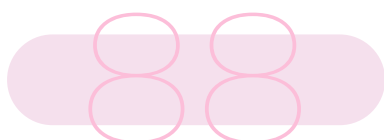
Revenue is recognized in accordance with IFRS 15 - Revenue from Contracts with Customers, when (or to the extent that) the Company has transferred control of a good or service to the customer, at a point in time or over time), depending on the nature of the performance obligations under the contracts.

Revenue from the provision of telecommunication services is generally recognized over time, as the customer benefits from the service at the same time as it is provided.

Concessions of rights of use include income from contracts involving the provision of fibre, cable, and terrestrial transmission systems, which do not qualify as financial leases under IFRS 16. These contracts also include maintenance services rendered by the Company on its proprietary network infrastructure, revenue from which is recognized over the term of the contractual relationship according to the service rendered.

Revenue is accounted for at fair value of the consideration received or receivable and is presented net of returns, discounts, rebates and premiums. The transfer of control generally coincides with the delivery or shipment of the goods, unless the contract stipulates special conditions.

In the case of services rendered on a continuous or partial basis during the year, the Company recognizes revenue based on the stage of completion of the activity, provided it can be reliably determined and there is no significant uncertainty about the actual realization of the consideration.



COSTS Costs are recognized in the income statement in the year in which they incur, that is, when they relate to goods and services sold or consumed during the period, or when no specific future utility can be attributed. Personnel expense includes wages and salaries, provisions for accrued and unused benefits and vacations, and social security and welfare expense, calculated in accordance with collective bargaining agreements and current regulations.

FINANCIAL INCOME AND EXPENSE Financial income and expense are recognized on an accrual basis and include mainly interest income and expense accrued on financial assets and liabilities, calculated by applying the effective interest rate, under IFRS 9 - Financial Instruments.

**INCOME
TAX***Current tax*

Current tax represents the estimated amount of tax due for the year, calculated by applying tax laws in force or substantially approved at the balance sheet date. This amount reflects how much the Company expects to pay to or recover from the tax authorities.

The liability for current tax is determined using current tax rates and is reported under current liabilities, net of any advance payments already made during the year. Taxable income for tax purposes often differs from the pre-tax result shown in the income statement. This is because certain positive or negative items of income will be taxed or deducted in future years (temporary differences), while others will never be taxed.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is calculated by applying the so-called "liability method" under IAS 12. Namely, temporary differences between the value of assets and liabilities reported in the financial statements and the value recognized for tax purposes are analyzed. These differences generate a tax obligation or receivable that will be realized in future years.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized on all temporary differences that result in future taxation, while deferred tax assets are recognized only if it is considered probable that the Company will realize sufficient tax profits in the future to be able to use these tax receivables.

The value of deferred tax assets is periodically reviewed and, if it is no longer probable that they will be used, they are reduced appropriately. Similarly, deferred tax assets not previously recognized are reviewed annually and recognized only if it becomes probable that they will be recovered.

Deferred tax is calculated by applying the tax rates that are expected to be in effect in the year in which such differences are realized or settled, taking into account the rates in effect or already approved at the balance sheet date.

Generally, deferred tax is charged to the income statement, except for tax related to items directly charged to equity: in these cases, deferred tax is also recognized consistently in equity and not in the income statement. When the Company has the legal right to offset current tax assets and liabilities, and deferred tax relates to the



same taxable entity, they are presented in the financial statements on a net basis. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are always classified as non-current items in the statement of financial position.

TRANSACTIONS DENOMINATED IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES

The Company's functional currency, i.e. the currency of the main economic environment in which it operates, is the Euro. All transactions made in foreign currencies are initially recorded in the functional currency by applying the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction.

Revenue and expense arising from transactions in foreign currencies are recognized by converting the respective amounts at the exchange rate prevailing on the date on which the transactions are carried out.

At the end of each year, assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are converted using the closing exchange rate for the period. Exchange rate differences, whether gains or losses, arising from such conversions or from the settlement of foreign currency transactions are recognized in the income statement under financial income and expense, respectively.

These exchange rate differences reflect changes in the value of assets and liabilities in foreign currencies as a result of exchange rate fluctuations, thus helping to give a true and fair view of the Company's financial position.

ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND SIGNIFICANT JUDGMENTS

Significant judgments and major sources of uncertainty in estimates

In applying the Company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgments, other than those involving estimates, that have a significant impact on the recognized amounts, and to make estimates and assumptions regarding the book values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Estimates and related assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors considered relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and the underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and in future periods if the revision affects both the current and future periods.

No significant judgments other than those involving estimates were made.

The key assumptions concerning the future and other main sources of estimation uncertainty at the balance sheet date that could give rise to a significant risk of a material adjustment to the book values of assets and liabilities in the next financial year are discussed below. No uncertainties were identified that could potentially affect the estimates made.

2.2.7 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS /AMENDMENTS IAS - IFRS

IFRS ACCOUNTING STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS APPLICABLE AS OF 1 JANUARY 2025

As previously mentioned, the Company is presenting its first financial statements in accordance with IFRSs for the year ending 31 December 2025; therefore, the standards applicable as of 1 January 2025 have been applied by the Company as of the transition date (1 January 2024).

- On **15 August 2023**, the IASB published “Amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates: Lack of Exchangeability”. The document requires an entity to identify a methodology to be applied consistently in order to ascertain whether one currency can be converted into another and, when this is not feasible, how to determine the exchange rate to be used and the disclosure to be made in the notes to the financial statements. The adoption of this amendment had no impact on the consolidated financial statements.

IFRS ACCOUNTING STANDARDS, AMENDMENTS AND INTERPRETATIONS ENDORSED BY THE EUROPEAN UNION, NOT YET MANDATORILY APPLICABLE AND NOT ADOPTED EARLY AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

At the date of this document, the competent bodies of the European Union have completed the endorsement process required for the adoption of the amendments and the standards described below, but these standards are not applicable on a mandatory basis and have not been adopted early at 31 December 2025:

- On **30 May 2024**, the IASB published "Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments - Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7". The document addresses several issues identified in the post-implementation review of IFRS 9, particularly concerning the accounting treatment of financial assets with returns that fluctuate based on the achievement of ESG targets, such as green bonds. Specifically, the amendments aim to:

- clarify the classification of financial assets with variable returns and tied to environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) targets and the criteria to be used for the SPPI test assessment;
- determine that the date of settlement of liabilities through electronic payment systems is the date on which the liability is settled. However, an entity is permitted to adopt an accounting policy to allow a financial liability to be derecognized before delivering cash on the settlement date under certain specific conditions.

With these amendments, the IASB has also introduced additional disclosure requirements for investments in equity instruments designated to FVOCI in particular. The amendments will apply from the financial statements of financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2026, but early application is permitted. The directors do not expect a material effect on the financial statements.

- On **18 December 2024**, the IASB published the amendment “Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity - Amendment to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7”. The document aims to support entities in reporting the financial effects of renewable electricity purchase agreements (often structured as Power Purchase Agreements). Based on these contracts, the amount of electricity generated and purchased can vary based on uncontrollable factors such as weather conditions. The IASB has made targeted amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7. The amendments include:
 - a clarification regarding the application of “own use” requirements to this type of contract;
 - the criteria for allowing such contracts to be accounted for as hedging instruments; and,
 - new disclosure requirements to allow financial statement users to understand the effect of these contracts on an entity’s financial performance and cash flows.

The amendment will apply as of 1 January 2026, but early application is permitted. The Directors do not expect a material effect on the financial

- On **18 July 2024**, the IASB published “Annual Improvements Volume 11”. The document includes clarifications, simplifications, corrections and changes aimed at improving the consistency of several IFRS Accounting Standards. The amended standards are:
 - IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards;
 - IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures and related guidance on the implementation of IFRS 7;
 - IFRS 9 Financial Instruments;
 - IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements;
 - IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows.

The amendments will apply from the financial statements of financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2026. The Directors do not expect a material effect on the financial statements from the adoption of this amendment.

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

At the date of this document, the competent bodies of the European Union have not yet completed the endorsement process required for the adoption of the amendments and the standards described below.

- On **9 April 2024**, the IASB published a new standard IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements, which will supersede IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements. The new standard aims to improve the presentation of reporting formats, with particular reference to the income statement format. Specifically, the new standard requires:
 - to classify revenue and expense into three new categories (operating section, investment section, and financial section), in addition to the tax and discontinued operations categories already in the income statement;
 - present two new sub-totals, operating profit/loss and profit/loss before interest and tax (i.e. EBIT).

The new standard also:

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

The new standard will take effect on 1 January 2027, but early application is permitted. The Directors are currently assessing the possible effects of the introduction of this new standard on the financial statements.

- On **9 May 2024**, the IASB published a new standard IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures (together with Amendments to IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures published on 21 August 2025). The new standard introduces certain simplifications with regard to the disclosure required by IFRS Accounting Standards in the financial statements of a subsidiary that meets the following requirements:

- it has not issued equity or debt instruments listed on a regulated market and is not in the process of issuing them;
- its own parent company prepares consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS.

The new standard will take effect on 1 January 2027, but early application is permitted.

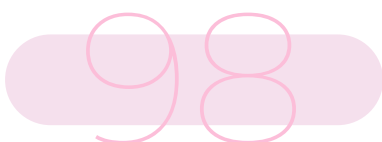
The directors do not expect a material effect on the financial statements.

- On **13 November 2025**, the IASB published a document entitled “Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency - Amendment to IAS 21”, which clarifies the translation procedures for an entity whose presentation currency is that of a hyperinflationary economy. The entity applies the amendments if:

- its functional currency is that of a non-hyperinflationary economy and it translates its operating results and financial position into the currency of a hyperinflationary economy; or,
- converts into the currency of a hyperinflationary economy the operating results and financial position of a foreign operation whose functional currency is that of a non-hyperinflationary economy.

The amendments will apply from the financial statements of financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2027. The directors do not expect an effect on the financial statements from the adoption of this amendment.

- On **30 January 2014**, the IASB published the standard IFRS 14 - Regulatory Deferral Accounts, which permits only first-time adopters of IFRS to continue to account for rate regulated activities in accordance with the previous accounting standards used. As the Company is not a first-time adopter, the standard is not applicable.



2.2.8 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

/ASSETS

GOODWILL Goodwill at 31 December 2025 and 2024 is shown in the table below.

	NET BOOK VALUE 01/01/2024	NET BOOK VALUE 31/12/2024	NET BOOK VALUE 31/12/2025
GOODWILL	7,216,789	10,524,657	10,524,657
TOTAL	7,216,789	10,524,657	10,524,657

GOODWILL IMPAIRMENT

Goodwill recorded in the financial statements is allocated to the only CGU (Cash generating unit) which is the company as a whole and consists of:

- QCOM Spa goodwill of € 9.1 million;
- Connecting Italia Srl of € 3.3 million;
- Other minor goodwill of € 1.1 million.

Business combination

On 3 April 2024, the Company acquired control of 100% of the share capital of Connecting Italia S.r.l., headquartered in Albate (MB), following up on its strategy of growth also by external lines.

The transaction falls within the definition of a business combination under IFRS 3 - Business Combinations and was accounted for by applying the acquisition method. The total consideration transferred for the acquisition of control of Connecting Italia Srl amounted to € 4,543 thousand, fully settled in cash funds.

At the date of acquisition, the identifiable assets and liabilities acquired were recognized at fair value, as required by IFRS 3. The total net fair value of assets and liabilities acquired is € 1,235 thousand. The difference



between the consideration transferred and the fair value of the identifiable assets and liabilities acquired resulted in goodwill of € 3,307 thousand.

Intangible assets are attributable entirely to a customer list amounting to € 908 thousand and amortized over ten years.

Recognized goodwill represents the expected future economic benefits arising from the business combination that do not meet the criteria for separate recognition, and is attributable mainly to the operating and strategic synergies resulting from integration of the activities of the two companies, specifically with regard to expansion and enhancement of the customer base. Below is the purchase price allocation, detailing the fair value of the assets and liabilities of Connecting Italia Srl as of the date of acquisition of control:

	03/04/2024
Intangible fixed assets	908,000
Tangible fixed assets	33,655
Total non-current assets	941,655
Trade receivables	260,499
Other receivables	60,162
Cash funds	1,430,546
Total current assets	1,751,207
TOTAL ASSETS - [A]	2,692,862
Non-current financial liabilities	496,248
Deferred tax liabilities	253,332
Total non-current liabilities	749,580
Current financial liabilities	20,139
Trade payables	470,497
Other current payables	217,350
Total current liabilities	707,986
TOTAL LIABILITIES - [B]	1,457,566
TOTAL FAIR VALUE ASSETS AND LIABILITIES [C = A-B]	1,235,296
CONSIDERATION [D]	4,543,163
Goodwill recorded under IFRS 3 [+D-C]	3,307,867

Connecting Italia contributed € 2,800 thousand to 2024 revenue and € 337 thousand to profit from the date of acquisition.

These assets were tested for recoverability of the book value (impairment test) to assess possible impairment. For the purpose of the impairment test of the assets referable to the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) "Intred", an estimate was made of the recoverable amount at 31 December 2025, determined through application of the Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) and supported by a relating valuation analysis (control method).

The value-in-use calculation was conducted on the basis of expected future operating cash flows (FCFO), discounted using a WACC between 8.1% (MIN scenario) and 7.3% (MAX scenario).

The G-Rate was set at 2.0% in both scenarios, while the Tax Rate considered in the model is 27.9%.

Application of the DCF model led to the following results:

- Sum of FCFOs: between € 15.8 and € 16.0 million
- *Terminal Value* discounted: between € 163.0 and € 191.8 million
- *Enterprise Value* (EV): between € 178.8 and € 207.7 million
- Net Capital Employed (NCE): € 109.9 million
- Economic value of the equity component (*Fair Value Equity*): between € 140.3 and € 169.2 million

The value thus obtained was compared with the 6-month average capitalization of € 153.9 million, being consistent with market expectations.

To support the value obtained through DCF, a relative valuation was conducted based on market multiples:

- Multiple EV/Sales: 3.3x
- Resulting EV: € 190.5 million
- Net financial position (NFP): € 38.5 million
- *Equity Value*: € 152.0 million
- *Fair Value Equity* (post adjustment): € 152.0 million
- Average capitalization 6 months: € 153.9 million

The amount estimated by this method is substantially aligned with the average capitalization, confirming the outputs of the DCF.

On the basis:

- of the amounts derived from the DCF method (range € 140.3 - € 169.2 million),
- of the results of the multiple method (approximately € 152.0 million),
- of the comparison with the average capitalization (€ 153.9 million),

the recoverable amount of the Intred CGU is higher than its book value (NCE of € 109.9 million).

Therefore, there are no impairment losses to be recognized at 31 December 2025.

OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

	HISTORICAL COST 01/01/2024	INCREASES / DECREASES	ACCUMULATED AMORTIZATION/ DEPRECIATION 2024	NET BOOK VALUE 2024
LONG-TERM IRUs AND NETWORK INFRASTRUCTURE	29,592,424	5,611,966	(8,642,505)	26,561,884
SOFTWARE AND IPV ADDRESSES	1,304,864	522,263	(1,403,635)	423,493
DATACENTER	-	-	-	-
CUSTOMER LIST	908,000	-	(67,480)	840,520
OTHER	38,210	-	(38,210)	-
TOTAL	31,843,498	6,134,229	(10,151,830)	27,825,897

No decreases were recorded during the year.

	HISTORICAL COST 01/01/2025	INCREASES / DECREASES	ACCUMULATED AMORTIZATION/ DEPRECIATION 2025	NET BOOK VALUE 2025
LONG-TERM IRUs AND NETWORK INFRASTRUCTURE	35,204,389	3,455,120	(11,213,003)	27,446,506
SOFTWARE AND IPV ADDRESSES	1,827,127	173,728	(1,691,334)	309,521
DATACENTER	-	45,000	-	45,000
CUSTOMER LIST	908,000	-	(158,280)	749,720
OTHER	38,210	-	(38,210)	-
TOTAL	37,977,726	3,673,848	(13,100,827)	28,550,747

No decreases were recorded during the year.

“LONG-TERM IRUs AND NETWORK INFRASTRUCTURE” consists of the expenditure to acquire fibre network sections in the Lombardy region from other operators through the IRU concession mode (Indefeasible Right of Use); the duration of the concession can vary from 15 to 22 years depending on the agreement. The increases are related mainly to the acquisition of fibre network sections in IRU mode.

PROPERTY PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	HISTORICAL COST 01/01/2024	INCREASES / DECREASES	ACCUMULATED AMORTIZATION/ DEPRECIATION 2024	NET BOOK VALUE 2024
PROPERTY	3,528,626	-	(1,229,309)	2,299,317
FIBRE NETWORK AND INFRASTRUCTURE	96,775,902	24,111,915	(27,673,141)	93,214,676
DATACENTER	864	6,636	-	7,500
OTHER ASSETS	13,049,703	1,767,555	(14,368,513)	448,745
TOTAL	113,355,095	25,886,106	(43,270,963)	95,970,238

No decreases were recorded during the year.

	HISTORICAL COST 01/01/2025	INCREASES / DECREASES	ACCUMULATED AMORTIZATION/ DEPRECIATION 2025	NET BOOK VALUE 2025
PROPERTY	3,528,626	503,060	(1,363,424)	2,668,262
FIBRE NETWORK AND INFRASTRUCTURE	120,887,817	15,773,413	(35,562,182)	101,099,049
DATACENTER	7,500	164,052	-	171,552
OTHER ASSETS	14,817,258	1,210,855	(15,714,322)	313,790
TOTAL	139,241,201	17,651,380	(52,639,928)	104,252,653

No decreases were recorded during the year.

The increases are attributable mainly to expenditure incurred across Lombardy to expand the capillary reach of the proprietary fibre network. Also recognized are certain costs incurred in preparation for the launch of the project to build a new data centre in the municipality of Brescia, which will start in 2026 once the required permits have been obtained.

Other assets are related mainly to routers purchased and granted on loan for use to customers.

RIGHTS OF USE ON LEASED ASSETS

	HISTORICAL COST 01/01/2024	INCREASES / DECREASES	ACCUMULATED AMORTIZATION/ DEPRECIATION 2024	NET BOOK VALUE 2024
RIGHTS OF USE - RENTS	-	925,070	(119,364)	805,706
RIGHTS OF USE - MOTOR VEHICLES	-	796,722	(217,575)	579,147
RIGHTS OF USE - RADIO	-	1,712,308	(257,967)	1,454,341
TOTAL	-	3,434,100	(594,906)	2,839,194

	HISTORICAL COST 01/01/2025	INCREASES / DECREASES	ACCUMULATED AMORTIZATION/ DEPRECIATION 2025	NET BOOK VALUE 2025
RIGHTS OF USE - RENTS	925,070	24,146	(246,777)	702,439
RIGHTS OF USE - MOTOR VEHICLES	796,722	319,535	(454,223)	662,034
RIGHTS OF USE - RADIO	1,712,308	14,342	(531,734)	1,194,916
TOTAL	3,434,100	358,023	(1,232,734)	2,559,389

NON-CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS

	31/12/2025	31/12/2024	01/01/2024
Security deposits	10,200	16,554	14,304
Investments	6,342	5,881	4,790
Total	16,542	22,434	19,094

INVESTMENTS	31/12/2024	INCR,	DECR,	31/12/2025	% HELD
Banca Cassa Padana - BCC	2,707	-	-	2,707	<0.1
- Allowance for impairment	(125)	-	-	(125)	
Banca Valsabbina Scpa	5,791	-	-	5,791	<0.1
- Allowance for impairment	(2,493)	461	-	(2,032)	
Total	5,880	461	-	6,342	

OTHER ASSETS

NON-CURRENT	31/12/2025	31/12/2024	01/01/2024
Accrued income and deferred expense	352,304	416,967	247,736
QCOM Spa goodwill substitute tax	777,564	874,759	971,954
Total	1,129,868	1,291,726	1,219,690

CURRENT	31/12/2025	31/12/2024	01/01/2024
Accrued income and deferred expense	1,448,096	1,399,171	1,325,533
Receivables from social security and welfare institutions	287	4,650	-
VAT	135,714	-	-
Other	456,174	255,163	240,933
Total	2,040,270	1,658,984	1,566,466

Accrued income and deferred expense consists mainly of rental costs for fibre connections (fees and activations), bank expense, software licenses, and advertising/marketing costs.

“Other” consists mainly of a prepaid receivable from OPEN FIBER for the purchase of fibre connections.

INVENTORY

	31/12/2025	31/12/2024	01/01/2024
Finished products	331,361	460,028	934,567
Total	331,361	460,028	934,567

The value is made up of stocks related to the material used in the Infratel SCHOOL TENDER, Lombardy lot. These are mainly equipment, ancillary material and cables for sale to the schools involved. There is no provision for obsolescence of materials given their nature and purpose.

TRADE RECEIVABLES

The table below shows changes in the allowance for impairment of receivables.

	01/01/2024	INCREASES	USES	31/12/2024
ALLOWANCE FOR IMPAIRMENT	144,902	181,731	(193,742)	132,891
TOTAL	144,902	181,731	(193,742)	132,891

	01/01/2025	INCREASES	USES	31/12/2025
ALLOWANCE FOR IMPAIRMENT	132,891	150,000	(66,926)	215,965
TOTAL	132,891	150,000	(66,926)	215,965

TAX RECEIVABLES

	31/12/2025	31/12/2024	01/01/2024
IRAP	-	35,198	-
IRES	-	218,762	104,106
Total	-	253,960	104,106

The balance resulting from the 2025 tax calculation is payable for both IRES and IRAP.

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	31/12/2025	31/12/2024	01/01/2024
Cash funds	4,917,236	10,279,759	7,863,963
Total	4,917,236	10,279,759	7,863,963

The balance includes cash funds with banks at the balance sheet date and cash in hand. Current accounts and postal deposits are classified as current assets, highly liquid and convertible into cash, with a risk that is considered not material.

At the balance sheet date, therefore, there are no constraints on the availability of the Company's current accounts.

2.2.9 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

/EQUITY

The Shareholders' Meeting held on 29 April 2025 resolved to allocate € 5,298,994 of the 2024 profit to an extraordinary reserve and € 1,590,940 to the dividend, to be distributed gross of treasury shares held. The higher profit from the application of IAS-IFRS amounting to € 1,074 thousand was accounted for in the extraordinary reserve.

The change in share capital is linked to the issuance of the first tranche of the 2024-2026 Stock Grant Plan; the new share capital is therefore composed of 15,940,950 shares with no par value.

AVAILABILITY AND UTILIZATION OF EQUITY

Equity items are broken down according to their origin, eligibility for use, distributability and utilization in the previous three years

	AMOUNT	ORIGIN / NATURE	ELIGIBILITY FOR USE	AVAILABLE PORTION
Share capital	10,057,888	SHARE CAPITAL	B	10,057,888
Legal reserve	2,010,664	PROFIT	A,B	2,010,664
Share premium reserve	3,810,725	SHARE CAPITAL	A,B,C	3,810,725
Stock Grant Plan reserve	685,039	PROFIT	A,B,C	685,039
Negative reserve for treasury shares in portfolio	(632,896)	SHARE CAPITAL	-	-
Extraordinary reserve	43,541,116	PROFIT	A,B,C,D	43,541,116
Actuarial reserve IAS 19	32,331	SHARE CAPITAL	-	-
FTA reserve	85,251	SHARE CAPITAL	-	-
TOTAL	59,590,118			60,105,432
Non-distributable portion	12,068,552			
Remaining distributable portion	48,036,880			

Key: A: for capital increase B: to cover losses C: for distribution to shareholders D: for other statutory obligations E: other



2.2.10 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

/LIABILITIES

FINANCIAL LIABILITIES TO BANKS AND OTHER LENDERS

Debt is composed as follows:

BANK	ORIGINAL AMOUNT	DATE SUBSCRIPTION	DURATION	DEBT AT 01/01/2024	DEBT AT 31/12/2024	PORTION WITHIN 12 MESI	PORTION BEYOND 12 MESI
BNL	3,000,000	29/06/22	36 months	1,500,000	500,000	500,000	-
BPER BANCA	2,000,000	17/07/17	84 months	169,732	-	-	-
BPER BANCA	8,000,000	13/12/24	36 months	-	8,000,000	2,563,345	5,436,655
BTL	5,000,000	15/07/24	12 months	-	5,000,000	5,000,000	-
CASSA PADANA	7,000,000	27/06/22	60 months	6,201,137	4,546,373	1,761,972	2,784,401
INTESA	6,000,000	25/02/20	72 months	2,149,903	1,122,759	1,036,005	86,755
INTESA	5,000,000	27/10/22	36 months	3,750,000	1,250,000	1,250,000	-
INTESA	15,000,000	30/06/23	96 months	15,000,000	13,928,571	2,142,857	11,785,714
UNICREDIT	5,000,000	14/11/24	12 months	-	5,000,000	5,000,000	-
UNICREDIT	5,000,000	23/04/24	24 months	-	3,792,547	2,499,346	1,293,200
Total				28,770,772	43,140,250	21,753,525	21,386,725

BANK	ORIGINAL AMOUNT	DATE SUBSCRIPTION	DURATION	DEBT AT 31/12/2025	PORTION WITHIN 12 MESI	PORTION BEYOND 12 MESI
INTESA SANPAOLO	6,000,000	25/02/20	72 months	86,755	86,755	-
CASSA PADANA	7,000,000	27/06/22	60 months	2,781,138	1,834,052	947,086
INTESA SANPAOLO	15,000,000	30/06/23	96 months	11,785,714	2,142,857	9,642,857
UNICREDIT	5,000,000	23/04/24	24 months	1,293,200	1,293,200	-
BPER BANCA	8,000,000	13/12/24	36 months	5,436,656	2,665,315	2,771,341
UNICREDIT	8,000,000	29/01/25	60 months	8,000,000	1,410,459	6,589,541
BNL BNP PARIBAS	10,000,000	30/04/25	36 months	10,000,000	4,000,000	6,000,000
BTL	5,000,000	06/08/25	12 months	5,000,000	5,000,000	-
Total				44,383,463	18,432,638	25,950,824



The Company has exercised the option not to use the amortized cost method and/or not to discount payables as the impact was deemed irrelevant: payables are therefore posted at nominal value. There are no covenants on outstanding loans.

	01/01/2024	INCREASES	REPAYMENTS	INTEREST	31/12/2024
MORTGAGES AND LOANS	28,770,772	23,000,000	(8,630,522)	1,895,658	43,140,250
TOTAL	28,770,772	23,000,000	(8,630,522)	1,895,658	43,140,250

	01/01/2025	INCREASES	REPAYMENTS	INTEREST	31/12/2025
MORTGAGES AND LOANS	43,140,250	23,000,000	(21,756,787)	1,610,212	44,383,463
TOTAL	43,140,250	23,000,000	(21,756,787)	1,610,212	44,383,463

FINANCIAL LIABILITIES FROM LEASED ASSET

NON-CURRENT	31/12/2025	31/12/2024	01/01/2024
Financial liabilities from leased assets	2,018,192	2,323,705	2,598,878
Totale	2,018,192	2,323,705	2,598,878

CURRENT	31/12/2025	31/12/2024	01/01/2024
Financial liabilities from leased assets	619,680	551,217	536,413
Total	619,680	551,217	536,413

	01/01/2024	INCREASES	DECREASES	INTEREST	31/12/2024
PROPERTY	925,070	-	(102,749)	37,889	822,320
RADIO	1,690,851	192,880	(419,268)	44,014	1,464,463
MOTOR VEHICLES	519,371	277,352	(208,584)	22,708	588,139
TOTAL	3,135,291	470,232	(730,601)	104,611	2,874,923

	01/01/2025	INCREASES	DECREASES	INTEREST	31/12/2025
PROPERTY	822,320	24,146	(115,294)	33,445	731,173
RADIO	1,464,463	14,342	(250,560)	59,821	1,228,245
MOTOR VEHICLES	588,139	319,535	(229,221)	26,387	678,453
TOTAL	2,874,923	358,023	(595,075)	119,653	2,637,871

EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

	31/12/2025	31/12/2024	01/01/2024
Employee benefits	1,612,461	1,554,862	1,419,817
Totale	1,612,461	1,554,862	1,419,817

RECONCILIATION ASSESSMENTS FOR THE PERIOD 01/01/2024 - 31/12/2024

Defined Benefit Obligation 01/01/2024	1,419,817
Service Cost	209,408
Interest Cost	42,479
Payments	(159,592)
Actuarial Profits	40,875
Other changes	1,875
Defined Benefit Obligation 31/12/2024	1,554,862

RECONCILIATION ASSESSMENTS FOR THE PERIOD 01/01/2025 - 31/12/2025

Defined Benefit Obligation 01/01/2025	1,554,862
Service Cost	211,086
Interest Cost	50,763
Payments	(102,231)
Actuarial Profits	(83,417)
Other changes	(18,602)
Defined Benefit Obligation 31/12/2025	1,612,461



SUMMARY OF TECHNICAL AND ECONOMIC BASIS	2025	2024	01/01/2024
Annual discount rate	3.96%	3.96%	3.38%
Annual inflation rate	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%
Annual post-employment benefits increase rate	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%
Annual salary increase rate	0.50%	0.50%	0.50%

SUMMARY OF DEMOGRAPHICAL TECHNICAL BASIS	
Death	Istat 2022
Disability	INPS tables by age and gender
Retirement	100% upon meeting AGO requirements

ANNUAL TURNOVER FREQUENCIES AND POST-EMPLOYMENT BENEFIT ADVANCES	
Advances Frequency	1.00%
Turnover Frequency	8.00%

OTHER LIABILITIES

NON-CURRENT	31/12/2025	31/12/2024	01/01/2024
Accrued expense and deferred income	18,006,469	19,003,233	14,151,895
Total	18,006,469	19,003,233	14,151,895

CURRENT	31/12/2025	31/12/2024	01/01/2024
Accrued expense and deferred income	12,134,746	11,560,964	8,609,564
Miscellaneous payables	7,912	29,279	1,802,753
Payables to employees	1,157,967	1,283,755	1,058,963
Payables to social security and welfare institutions	417,639	473,383	379,764
VAT and withholding tax	331,471	575,551	602,161
Total	14,049,735	13,922,933	12,453,206

Payables to employees refer to December pay, unused vacation and leave and INPS contributions.

	31/12/2025	31/12/2024	01/01/2024
Accrued expense	227,284	184,981	82,227
Deferred revenue for services rendered	25,137,027	25,662,633	20,704,932
Deferred income of grants to "Infratel" plants	947,236	1,065,607	1,183,979
Deferred income of revenue from IRU sales	3,671,961	3,283,789	688,230
Other of minor amount	157,707	367,187	102,092
Total accrued expense and deferred income	30,141,216	30,564,197	22,761,460

PROVISIONS FOR RISKS

	31/12/2025	31/12/2024	01/01/2024
Provisions for disputes	108,404	-	-
Total	108,404	-	-

The item relates to the Enasarco litigation, which the Company won at first instance, but in respect of which an adverse ruling was served at second instance in January 2026; the Company will therefore appeal to the Court of Cassation.

TRADE PAYABLES

	31/12/2025	31/12/2024	01/01/2024
Trade payables	14,052,393	18,317,022	20,828,652
Total	14,052,393	18,317,022	20,828,652

TAX PAYABLES

	31/12/2025	31/12/2024	01/01/2024
IRAP	6,197	-	15,627
IRES	59,796	-	-
Total	65,993	-	15,627

The prior year's portion shows a credit.



2.2.11 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

/SECTORS AND SERVICES

The Company operates in a single operating segment. Information reported to the General Manager, the chief operating decision maker (CODM), for purposes of resource allocation and assessment of operating segment performance focuses on:

- on the following types of customers:
 - Professional
 - Wholesale
 - Public Administration
 - Private

- on the following types of services:
 - Ultra broadband connectivity
 - Broadband connectivity
 - FWA Connectivity
 - Voice and data
 - Landline telephony
 - Data center

All revenue is earned in Italy, mainly in Lombardy.

Non-current assets are located in Italy.

No single customer accounted for 10% or more of the Company's revenue in 2025 or 2024.

SECTORS	2025	2024
Professional	56.1 %	55.5 %
Private	18.2 %	17.4 %
Public Administration	16.8 %	19.4 %
Wholesale	8.9 %	7.7 %
Total	100 %	100 %

SERVICES	2025	2024
Ultra broadband connectivity	58.3 %	61.4 %
Broadband connectivity	1.9 %	2.3 %
FWA Connectivity	4.7 %	4.2 %
Voice and data	18.2 %	15.5 %
Landline telephony	6.5 %	6.7 %
Data center	3.7 %	2.5 %
Other	6.7 %	7.4 %
Total	100 %	100 %

2.2.12 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

/INCOME STATEMENT

REVENUE

	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Revenue	55,821,900	55,236,794
Total	55,821,900	55,236,794

Income from the granting of rights of use to third parties (IRU income) is recorded in the Income Statement on an accrual basis based on the contractual duration of the concession.

OTHER INCOME

	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Other income	360,785	503,270
Government grants	129,085	149,983
Total	489,870	653,253

The Government Grants item contains the annual share of the Infratel Italia grant for the Vallesabbia BUL related to the construction of a fibre network in Valle Sabbia (Brescia province).

PURCHASE COSTS OF RAW MATERIALS, SEMI-FINISHED AND FINISHED PRODUCTS

	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Purchase goods for resale	479,330	1,076,300
Purchase of consumables	212,885	322,440
Change in inventory of raw materials	128,667	474,539
Total	820,882	1,873,279

SERVICE COSTS

	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Purchase of consumables	14,463	23,721
Purchase of services - fees and activations	9,608,069	9,591,981
Purchase of services - consumption	1,481,963	1,392,828
Purchase of services - other	568,695	623,820
Operator license fees	514,757	364,985
Business costs	483,702	358,307
Consulting costs	1,092,561	1,486,396
Costs for governance and directors	430,963	545,768
Maintenance and facilities management costs	251,163	370,959
Network maintenance costs	1,515,521	1,011,195
Advertising and marketing costs	4,027,984	4,020,692
Bank and postal expense	153,243	179,132
General expense	7,766	16,595
Total	20,150,848	19,986,378

PERSONNEL EXPENSE

	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Wages and salaries	6,317,709	6,306,565
Social security charges	1,874,513	1,804,974
Post-employment benefits	609,619	529,852
Other costs	386,760	447,216
Total	9,188,601	9,088,607

“Other costs” includes mainly the allocation for the corporate welfare plan and the cost for the Stock Grants to be assigned to employees under the 2024-2026 plan, accounted for in accordance with IFRS 2.

OTHER OPERATING COSTS

	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Other operating expense	292,755	83,814
Tax and duties	162,147	170,814
Total	454,902	254,628

WRITE-DOWN OF TRADE RECEIVABLES

	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Write-down of trade receivables	150,000	181,731
Total	150,000	181,731

AMORTIZATION AND DEPRECIATION

	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Amortization of intangible fixed assets	3,024,130	2,750,442
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	9,293,833	8,394,374
Depreciation of rights of use	637,828	594,906
Total	12,955,791	11,739,722

FINANCIAL EXPENSE

	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Other	13,715	11,224
Interest expense rights of use	170,416	147,088
Interest expense on loans and borrowings	1,610,212	1,895,658
Total	1,794,342	2,053,970

INCOME TAX FOR THE YEAR, CURRENT, DEFERRED AND PREPAID

	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
IRES	2,378,787	2,319,971
IRAP	463,901	457,704
QCOM goodwill substitute tax	97,195	97,195
Prior-years' tax	-	4,854
Deferred tax assets	(47,862)	27,142
Deferred tax	(364,471)	(18,809)
Total	2,527,550	2,888,057

DEFERRED TAX ASSETS

	01/01/2024	INCREASES	DECREASES	31/12/2024
ALLOWANCE FOR IMPAIRMENT	33,864	-	(33,864)	-
RIGHTS OF USE	-	8,574	-	8,574
EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	-	9,810	(2,292)	7,518
TOTAL	33,864	18,384	(36,156)	16,092

	01/01/2025	INCREASES	DECREASES	31/12/2025
ALLOWANCE FOR IMPAIRMENT	-	-	-	-
RIGHTS OF USE	8,574	10,262	-	18,836
EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	7,518	37,600	(20,020)	25,098
TOTAL	16,092	47,862	(20,020)	43,934

DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES

	01/01/2024	INCREASES	DECREASES	31/12/2024
GOODWILL QCOM S.P.A.	339,138	508,453	(508,453)	339,138
EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	26,921	-	-	26,921
CUSTOMER LIST	-	253,332	(18,809)	234,523
TOTAL	366,059	761,785	(527,262)	600,582

	01/01/2025	INCREASES	DECREASES	31/12/2025
GOODWILL QCOM S.P.A.	339,138	-	(339,138)	-
EMPLOYEE BENEFITS	26,921	-	-	26,921
CUSTOMER LIST	234,523	-	(25,333)	209,190
TOTAL	600,582	-	(364,471)	236,111

**RECONCILIATION
BETWEEN THE
TAX EXPENSE IN
THE FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS AND
THE THEORETICAL
TAX EXPENSE
(IRES-IRAP)**

Reconciliation is set out below:

IRES TAX		
Profit (loss) before tax	10,830,293	A
Permanent upward changes for IRES purposes	817,721	B
Permanent downward changes for IRES purposes	1,980,072	C
Total changes	(1,162,351)	D=B-C
Theoretical tax expense (24% rate) IRES	2,320,306	E=(A+D)x24%
Temporary differences taxable in subsequent years	-	F
Temporary differences deductible in subsequent years	152,870	G
Reversal of temporary differences from prior years	90,800	H
Total temporary differences	243,670	I= F+G+H
Theoretical IRES taxable income	9,911,613	L=A+D+I
Deduction for ACE benefit	-	M
Utilization of prior losses	-	N
IRES taxable income	9,911,613	O=L-M-N
Actual IRES tax expense (24% rate)	2,378,787	P=Ox24%

IRAP TAX		
Value of production A)	56,311,770	A
Cost of production B)	43,871,024	B
Operating profit for IRAP purposes (A - B)	12,440,746	C=A-B
Costs not relevant for IRAP purposes	9,447,006	D
Deductions and changes for IRAP purposes	9,003,891	E
Total changes	443,115	F=D-E
Permanent upward changes for IRAP purposes	753,528	G
Permanent downward changes for IRAP purposes	1,833,283	H
Total changes	(1,079,755)	I=G-H
Total theoretical IRAP taxable base	11,804,106	L=C+F+I
Theoretical tax expense (3.9% rate)	460,360	M=Lx3,9%
Temporary differences taxable in subsequent years	-	N
Temporary differences deductible in subsequent years	-	O
Reversal of temporary differences from prior years	90,800	P
Total changes	90,800	Q=N+O+P
Total base IRAP	11,894,906	R=L+Q
Actual IRAP tax expense (3.9% rate)	463,901	S=Rx3,9%

RECOGNITION OF DEFERRED AND PREPAID TAX AND RESULTING EFFECTS	IRES	IRAP
A) TEMPORARY DIFFERENCES		
Total deductible temporary differences	(243,670)	(90,800)
Net temporary differences	243,670	90,800
B) TAX EFFECTS		
Provision for deferred (prepaid) tax at beginning of year	540,674	43,816
Deferred (prepaid) tax for the year to IS (including releases from prior years)	(395,130)	(17,203)
Deferred (prepaid) tax for the year to BS (including releases from prior years)	17,391	2,629
Provision for deferred (prepaid) tax at year-end	162,935	29,242

SUMMARY OF IRES AND IRAP TAX CURRENT AND PRESUMED:	IAS/IFRS 31/12/2025	IAS/IFRS 31/12/2024	OIC 31/12/2024
1. Current tax (-)	2,939,883	2,874,870	2,874,870
2. Changes in current tax of prior years (+/-) of the year	-	4,854	4,854
3. Reduction in current tax (+)	-	-	-
3.bis Reduction in current tax for the year for tax receivables under Law no. 214/2011 (+)	-	-	-
4. Change in prepaid tax (+/-)	(47,862)	27,142	33,423
5. Change in deferred tax (+/-)	(364,471)	(18,809)	339,138
6. Tax for the year (-) (-1+/-2+3+)	2,527,550	2,888,057	3,252,285

2.2.13 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

/OTHER INFORMATION

BASIC AND DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE (EPS)

The following table shows profit for the year and the number of shares used in the calculation of basic earnings per share:

€	2025	2024
A. Profit for the year	8,302,743	7,964,608
B. Weighted average number of ordinary shares of the Company	15,940,950	15,909,400
C. Basic earnings per share (A/B)	0.52	0.50

Diluted earnings per share coincide with basic earnings, since there are no shares or options outstanding other than ordinary shares.

MANAGEMENT OF FINANCIAL RISKS

The main risks identified and managed by the Company in connection with its activities are set out below:

- Market risk (mainly interest rate risk): risk of changes in interest rates;
- Credit risk: risk of default by a counterparty or deterioration in its credit standing;
- Liquidity risk: risk that the Company may not have sufficient financial resources or may be unable to meet its payment obligations.

The Company's main financial instruments are bank loans and short-term bank deposits. Their main purpose is to finance the Company's operations. The Directors regularly monitor the financial risks to which the Company is exposed in order to anticipate any adverse effects and take the necessary corrective action.

The main financial instruments held are trade and other receivables, cash and bank balances, trade and other payables. The table below summarizes these financial assets and liabilities by category. The book values of financial instruments are as follows:

	31/12/2025	31/12/2024	01/01/2024
	AMORTIZED COST	AMORTIZED COST	AMORTIZED COST
ASSETS			
Trade and other current receivables	8,678,793	9,368,564	12,027,964
Cash funds	4,917,236	10,279,759	7,863,963
Non-current financial assets	10,200	16,554	14,304
TOTAL	13,606,229	19,664,876	19,906,230
LIABILITIES			
Trade payables and other liabilities	(14,052,393)	(18,317,022)	(21,037,099)
Financial liabilities	(44,383,141)	(43,140,250)	(28,770,806)
Lease liabilities	(2,637,872)	(2,874,923)	(3,135,291)
TOTAL	(61,073,406)	(64,332,195)	(52,943,196)

The table below shows the financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value by hierarchical level of fair value measurement. For Level 2 financial assets and liabilities, inputs are supported by observable market values, while for Level 3 financial assets, the underlying assets were assessed. Under the discounted cash flow method, the fair value is estimated using assumptions regarding the cash flows generated by the performance of the investee companies' activities, as well as the discount rate.

31/12/2025	LEVEL 1	LEVEL 2	LEVEL 3	TOTAL
Investments in other companies		6,342		6,342
TOTAL		6,342		6,342

31/12/2024	LEVEL 1	LEVEL 2	LEVEL 3	TOTAL
Investments in other companies		5,581		5,581
TOTAL		5,581		5,581

01/01/2024	LEVEL 1	LEVEL 2	LEVEL 3	TOTAL
Investments in other companies		4,790		4,790
TOTAL		4,790		4,790

INTEREST RATE RISK

This risk relates to unpredictable changes in interest rates that could lead to higher borrowing costs for the Company. At year-end, outstanding loans exposed the Company only partly to the risk that future interest rate increases could significantly raise borrowing costs.

The table below shows the sensitivity of the Company's profit before tax at 31 December 2025 to a reasonably possible change in interest rates, with all other variables held constant, based on year-end balances and rates.

The sensitivity analyses presented are purely hypothetical and should be interpreted with caution, as the impacts shown are not necessarily indicative of the actual effects that may arise.

Additionally, the effect of a change in a specific market variable on fair values or cash flows is calculated without taking into account interrelationships among different market rates or mitigating actions that may be taken by the Company. Changes in valuations are estimates of the effects of changes in market variables and do not represent a forecast of future events or expected gains or losses.

	BASE POINT MOVEMENT	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Total loans	+ 100	(390,000)	(270,000)

CREDIT RISK

The Company is not significantly exposed to credit risk on trade receivables since the customer base is fragmented and characterized by low default risk. Bad debts in prior years were immaterial versus the Company's turnover levels.

The Company's main financial assets are bank balances, short-term deposits, cash, and trade and other receivables, which represent the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk in relation to financial assets. The table below summarizes the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk:

CREDIT RISK	31/12/2025	31/12/2024	01/01/2024
Total trade and other receivables	8,678,793	9,368,564	12,027,964
Cash and cash equivalents	4,917,236	10,279,759	7,863,963
Total	13,596,029	19,648,323	19,891,926

LIQUIDITY RISK

The Company aims to maintain a balance between liquidity requirements and flexibility through use of bank financing and other funding sources. The main factors affecting its liquidity are the funds generated or absorbed by operating and investing activities, its creditworthiness, and the repayment and renewal terms of bank debt. In ordinary operations, INTRED has implemented the following policies and procedures to optimize its financial resources:

- maintaining a sufficient level of available liquidity;
- diversifying funding sources;
- arranging adequate short-term credit lines and medium-term financing with its banks;
- monitoring future liquidity requirements in line with its business plans.

The tables below show the remaining contractual duration for the Company's financial liabilities related to the repayment periods.

The tables have been prepared on the basis of undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities, based on the earliest date on which the company can be expected to pay.

LIQUIDITY RISK	TOTAL AT 01/01/2024	WITHIN 12 MONTHS	OVER 12 MONTHS	OVER 5 YEARS
Trade payables	(21,037,099)	(21,037,099)	-	-
Lease liabilities	(3,135,291)	(536,413)	(2,598,878)	(774,599)
Financial liabilities	(28,770,806)	(7,421,446)	(21,349,326)	(5,357,143)
Total	(52,943,196)	(28,994,957)	(23,948,204)	(6,131,742)

LIQUIDITY RISK	TOTAL AT 31/12/2024	WITHIN 12 MONTHS	OVER 12 MONTHS	OVER 5 YEARS
Trade payables	(18,317,022)	(18,317,022)	-	-
Lease liabilities	(2,874,923)	(551,217)	(2,323,705)	(446,716)
Financial liabilities	(43,140,250)	(21,753,525)	(21,386,725)	(3,214,286)
Total	(64,332,195)	(40,621,764)	(23,710,430)	(3,661,002)

LIQUIDITY RISK	TOTAL AT 31/12/2025	WITHIN 12 MONTHS	OVER 12 MONTHS	OVER 5 YEARS
Trade payables	(14,052,393)	(14,052,393)	-	-
Lease liabilities	(2,637,872)	(619,680)	(2,018,192)	(179,936)
Financial liabilities	(44,383,141)	(18,435,900)	(25,947,241)	(1,071,429)
Total	(61,073,406)	(33,107,973)	(27,965,433)	(1,251,365)

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

For the additional information required by IAS 24 on related party transactions, no related party transactions were conducted in 2024 and 2025.

HEADCOUNT

(Ref. Article 2427, first paragraph, no. 15, Italian Civil Code)
The changes in average headcount versus the prior year, broken down by category, are shown below.

HEADCOUNT	31/12/2025	31/12/2024	CHANGES
Executives	1	1	-
Managers	10	10	-
Employees	169	166	3
Total	180	177	3

The national employment contract applied falls under the Telecommunications segment.

FEES, ADVANCES AND RECEIVABLES GRANTED TO DIRECTORS AND STATUTORY AUDITORS AND COMMITMENTS UNDERTAKEN ON THEIR BEHALF

	DIRECTORS	STATUTORY
Fees	360,000	26,000
Advances / Receivables	-	-
Commitments undertaken on their behalf	-	-
Total	360,000	26,000

FEES TO THE AUDITOR OR TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

(Ref. Article 2427, first paragraph, no. 16-bis, Italian Civil Code)

The fees for the year for services provided by the Independent Auditors and by entities belonging to their network are shown below:

	2025
Statutory auditing	100,000
Total	100,000

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER YEAR END

There were no significant events after the close of the financial year that materially affected the performance, financial position and cash flows. On 3 February 2026, the Board of Directors unanimously resolved to start the process aimed at listing on the regulated market Euronext Milan and, if the relevant conditions are met, on the Euronext STAR Milan segment, dedicated to SMEs with high standards of excellence, with the goal of completing the process by 2026. The transition to the regulated market represents a further step in INTRED's evolutionary path and is intended to support the Company's development prospects by increasing visibility within the domestic and international financial community and encouraging broader participation by Italian and foreign institutional investors, with potential benefits in terms of share liquidity. The uplisting also serves to strengthen the Company's positioning and relationships with strategic partners, in line with the evolution of the business model and the growth path pursued in recent years.

**INFORMATION
PURSUANT TO ART.
1, PARAGRAPH 125,
OF LAW 4
AUGUST 2017 NO. 124**

During the year, turnover generated by the Company from the PA amounted to € 9.4 million, making for 16.8% of the total. These refer to transactions governed by bilateral contracts managed according to market rules. These transactions fall out of the transparency and disclosure obligation under Law 124/2017, with therefore no requirement to analytically report such information. For any matters not indicated, pursuant to Article 3, quater, paragraph 2 of Law Decree no. 35 of 14 December 2018, as amended and supplemented, reference is made to the information contained in the National State Aid Register referred to in Article 52 Law no. 234 of 24 December 2012.

**SUMMARY TABLE
OF THE FINANCIAL
STATEMENTS
OF THE COMPANY
EXERCISING
DIRECTION AND
COORDINATION**

Pursuant to paragraph 4 of Article 2497-bis of the Italian Civil Code, we certify that the Company is not subject to the direction and coordination of others.

**PRIVACY AND
PERSONAL DATA
PROTECTION**

In compliance with the provisions of the European Privacy Regulation no. 679/2016 Article 13 ("GDPR"), laying down provisions on the technical and organizational methods to be adopted for the protection of sensitive data processed by computer tools, it is acknowledged that the Company has continued its activities to ensure compliance with the rules in force.

**PROPOSED
ALLOCATION
OF PROFIT OR
COVERAGE
OF LOSSES**

The following allocation of profit for the year, amounting to € 8,302,743, is proposed to the Shareholders' Meeting:

- € 0.12 gross of withholding tax, per outstanding ordinary share and excluding treasury shares, by way of dividend, for an estimated total amount (also taking into account shares expected to be issued following approval of the financial statements pursuant to existing share incentive plans) of € 1,915,488; the per-share dividend amount will remain unchanged even if, at the relevant record dates, the number of outstanding shares of INTRED, excluding treasury shares, differs from the estimate provided in this explanatory report;
- € 914 to the legal reserve and € 6.386.341 to the extraordinary reserve;

It is also proposed to pay the above dividend in two tranches of € 0.06 per share, respectively, and to establish:

- for the first dividend tranche, 11 May 2026 as the ex-dividend date, 12 May 2026 as the record date, and 13 May 2026 as the payment date;
- for the second dividend tranche, 14 December 2026 as the ex-dividend date, 15 December 2026 as the record date, and 16 December 2026 as the payment date.

Brescia, 26 March 2026

For the Board of Directors

Daniele Peli

Chairman of the Board of Directors



2.3 *TRANSITION TO IFRS ACCOUNTING STANDARDS*

2.3.1 TRANSITION TO IFRS ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

FOREWORD Intred S.p.A. resolved to prepare separate financial statements in accordance with IFRS, starting from the financial year ending 31 December 2025. In accordance with IFRS 1 First-time adoption, the transition date to IFRS accounting standards for the financial statements is 1 January 2024.

This appendix sets out the reconciliations and related notes, hereinafter the “IFRS Reconciliation Statements”, required by IFRS 1 First-time adoption and, specifically, the reconciliation of equity at the beginning and end of the financial year ending 31 December 2024, as well as the results for the financial year ending 31 December 2024, versus the figures presented under the previous accounting standards, in order to present the financial data of Intred S.p.A. restated in accordance with the IFRS accounting standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and adopted by the European Union; the reconciliation sets out the impact that restatement in accordance with these standards had on the Company’s performance, financial position, and cash flows.

The same note also presents the reconciliation of the Company’s equity at the beginning and end of the comparative financial year, as well as the results for the year ended 31 December 2024, versus the figures presented under the previous accounting standards. The purpose of the reconciliation is to present the performance, financial position and cash flows for the year in accordance with IFRS.

It should also be noted that the IFRS Reconciliation Statements, having been prepared solely for the purposes of the transition project for preparation of the first IFRS Financial Statements, do not include the comparative data and notes that would be necessary to present the Company’s performance, financial position, and cash flows reliably in accordance with IFRS.

The statements of financial position and income statement prepared in accordance with IFRS accounting standards were obtained by making the necessary adjustments and reclassifications to the final figures



prepared under the previous accounting standards in order to incorporate the presentation and recognition rules required by IFRS. The effects of transition to qualifying IFRS accounting standards as adjustments, in accordance with IFRS 1 First-time adoption, were recognized in a specific equity reserve at the transition date. The reconciliation statements prepared in accordance with IFRS 1 First-time adoption constitute the amounts published for comparative purposes in the Company's first separate financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS.

This appendix includes:

- the reconciliation statement of financial position at 1 January 2024, being the transition date, between the Company's financial statements prepared under the previous accounting standards and those prepared under IFRS;
- the reconciliation statement of financial position at 31 December 2024, being the closing date of the last financial statements prepared under the previous accounting standards, between the Company's financial statements prepared under the previous accounting standards and those prepared under IFRS;
- the reconciliation statement of the income statement for the year ended 31 December 2024 between the Company's financial statements prepared under the previous accounting standards and those prepared under IFRS;
- the reconciliation statement of equity at 1 January 2024 and 31 December 2024 between the Company's financial statements determined under the previous accounting standards and those determined under IFRS;
- the explanatory notes on the adjustments and reclassifications included in the above reconciliation statements, describing the main effects of the transition, both in relation to classification of the various items in the Financial Statements and to their different measurement and, therefore, the resulting effects on the Company's performance, financial position, and cash flows.

A reconciliation of the statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2024 is not presented since these financial statements have not

been prepared according to the previous accounting standards. However, the notes to the adjustments and reclassifications in accordance with IFRSs indicate the impact, if any, on the statement of comprehensive income for the year ending 31 December 2024.

Under IFRS 1 First-time adoption, as of the transition date (1 January 2024), a statement of financial position was prepared in which:

- all assets and liabilities whose recognition is required by IFRS have been recognized in accordance with the recognition and measurement criteria of IFRS;
- assets and liabilities whose recognition is not permitted by IFRS accounting standards were not recognized;
- items previously shown in the Financial Statements have been reclassified in a manner different from those required by IFRS;
- all adjustments resulting from the first-time application of IFRS accounting standards were recognized with an offsetting entry to a specific reserve created in equity.

The reworking of the statements for the first Financial Statements at 31 December 2024 required the following decisions to be made among the options under IFRS 1 First time adoption: the “increasing liquidity” approach was adopted for the statement of financial position:

- the “increasing liquidity” approach was adopted for the statement of financial position:
- current assets are cash or cash equivalents, assets expected to be realized, sold, or consumed in the normal course of the company’s operating cycle, assets held for trading, or assets expected to be realized within twelve months of the balance sheet date. All other assets are classified as non-current;
- current liabilities are liabilities that are assumed to be settled in the normal course of the company’s operating cycle or within twelve months from the balance sheet date, or those that do not have an unconditional right to defer their settlement beyond twelve months. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.
- for the Income Statement, the format with costs

- classified by nature was adopted;
- for the Statement of Cash Flows, the Company opted for the presentation according to the indirect method;
 - With regard to the presentation of the statement of comprehensive income, the single format under IAS 1 - Presentation of financial statements ("IAS 1") was adopted, which presents in a single statement both the items of profit/loss for the year and other items of comprehensive income. Specifically, under IAS 1, all changes generated by gains and losses recognized directly in equity must be shown in the statement of comprehensive income in order to present the overall performance for the year (so-called comprehensive income). The amendments to IAS 1 require all items presented in the statement of comprehensive income to be grouped according to whether or not they may be reclassified to the income statement in subsequent periods.

Unless otherwise indicated, figures are shown in Euro thousand and may present marginal differences versus the corresponding amounts in Euro due to rounding.



Optional exemptions under IFRS 1 applied by the Company on first-time adoption of IFRS accounting standards at 1 January 2024 in preparing the Financial Statements:

- **Leases:** the Company chose not to apply the standard fully retrospectively, deciding not to reflect in the Financial Statements the effects that would have arisen if the same standard had always been applied. The Company has accordingly:
 - measured the lease liability as of the date of transition to IFRS;
 - measured the asset consisting of the right of use at the date of transition to IFRS accounting standards by an amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted by the amount of any prepayments or accrued payments relating to those leases recognized in the statement of financial position immediately prior to the date of transition to IFRS;
 - applied the provisions of IAS 36 Impairment of assets to right-of-use assets as of the date of transition to IFRS, where necessary.
 - as permitted in the transition, the Company, deciding lease by lease, relied on experience to determine the duration of the lease if the contract contained an option to extend or terminate the agreement.

- **Revenue from contracts with customers:** the Company has not restated revenue from contracts completed before the first year presented.
- **Book value of goodwill:** the Company used the book value of goodwill determined in accordance with national accounting standards in the opening IFRS statement of financial position. Under IFRS 1, the Company tested goodwill for impairment as of the date of transition to IFRS. No goodwill impairment was recognized at 1 January 2024.
- **Other investments:** The Company has designated investments in equity financial instruments, including equity financial instruments in unlisted companies, as equity financial instruments at fair value recognized in the income statement, based on the facts and circumstances existing at 1 January 2024.



ACCOUNTING TREATMENTS CHOSEN UNDER THE ACCOUNTING OPTIONS ENVISAGED BY IFRS

IFRS allows a number of accounting options. The Company's choices are highlighted below:

- Measurement of tangible and intangible assets: subsequent to initial recognition at cost, IAS 16 - Property, plant and equipment, and IAS 38 - Intangible Assets, provide that tangible and intangible assets may be measured at cost less accumulated amortization/depreciation and impairment losses (so-called "Cost Model"), or by periodically determining the market value and adjusting the carrying amount to that value ("Revaluation Model"). The Company, in preparing its financial statements, chose to continue using cost as the measurement basis for tangible fixed assets and intangible assets.
- Inventory: under IAS 2, inventory cost must be determined using either the FIFO method or the weighted average cost method. In line with the criterion adopted for inventory measurement under the previous accounting standards, the Company chose to apply the weighted average cost method.

MAIN CHANGES TO THE STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Cash flow information according to IAS 7 Statement of cash flows ("IAS 7") is useful for assessing an entity's ability to generate cash and cash equivalents and for determining the need for their use.

Under IAS 7, the statement of cash flows must show cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities separately:

- cash flow from operations: cash flows from operations are related mainly to income-producing activities and are represented by the Company using the indirect method; according to this method, net profit for the year is adjusted for the effects of items during the year that did not result in outlays or did not originate cash (non-cash transactions) such as amortization and depreciation, changes in receivables and payables, etc.;
- cash flow from investing activities: investing activities are shown separately because they are, among other things, indicative of investments/divestments made with the aim of obtaining



future income and positive cash flows;

- cash flow from financing activities: financing activities are the flows that result in changes in the amount and composition of equity and loans obtained.

According to this standard, other cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid financial investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Accordingly, a financial investment is generally classified as a cash equivalent only when it has a short maturity, namely three months or less from the date of purchase. Financial investments in shares do not fall within the category of cash equivalents. Bank overdrafts are generally included in financing activities, unless they are repayable on demand and form an integral part of an entity's cash and cash equivalents management, in which case they are classified as a reduction of cash equivalents.

In the statement of cash flows, payments related to the principal portion of the lease liability are recorded under financing activities, while payments due for short-term leases, payments for leases of low-value assets and variable payments not included in the measurement of the lease liability are recognized under operations. Regarding payments for the interest portion of the lease liability, the Company opted for the presentation in the cash flow of financials.

**EFFECTS OF THE
TRANSITION TO
IFRS ACCOUNTING
STANDARDS
ON THE STATEMENT
OF FINANCIAL
POSITION
OF THE COMPANY
AT 1 JANUARY 2024**

Presented below are the statements of the Statement of Financial Position at 1 January 2024, presented on the basis of previous accounting standards with that presented on the basis of IFRS (figures expressed in Euro):

- amounts according to Italian GAAP reclassified according to the IFRS formats adopted by the Company;
- amounts of reclassifications and adjustments made as a result of different accounting treatments under IFRS accounting standards with indication of the relevant explanatory note;
- final amounts according to IFRS.

For comments on the adjustments shown within the statement of financial position, income statement, and statement of cash flows, see the corresponding explanatory notes in the next section.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AND RESULTS OF THE COMPANY AT 1 JANUARY 2024

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION	ITA GAAP 01/01/2024	RECLASSIFICATIONS	ADJUSTMENTS	IAS/IFRS 01/01/2024
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
Goodwill	7,216,789	-	-	7,216,789
Other intangible assets	23,568,924	(150,074)	-	23,418,851
Property, plant and equipment	78,654,038	150,074	-	78,804,112
Rights of use on leased assets	-	-	3,135,291	3,135,291
Non-current financial assets	19,094	-	-	19,094
Deferred tax assets	33,864	-	-	33,864
Total non-current assets	109,492,709	-	3,135,291	112,628,001
CURRENT ASSETS				
Inventory	934,567	-	-	934,567
Trade receivables	12,027,964	-	-	12,027,964
Other current assets	2,786,156	-	-	2,786,156
Tax receivables	192,285	-	-	192,285
Cash and cash equivalents	7,863,963	-	-	7,863,963
Total current assets	23,804,934	-	-	23,804,934
TOTAL ASSETS	133,297,644	-	3,135,291	136,432,935

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION	ITA GAAP 01/01/2024	RECLASSIFICATIONS	ADJUSTMENTS	IAS/IFRS 01/01/2024
EQUITY				
Share capital	(10,019,904)	-	-	(10,019,904)
Reserves	(36,784,664)	-	-	(36,869,915)
Retained earnings	-	-	(85,251)	(85,251)
Profit for the year	(8,191,480)	-	-	(8,191,480)
Equity	(54,996,048)	-	(85,251)	(55,081,299)
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Non-current financial liabilities to banks and other lenders	(21,349,326)	-	-	(21,349,326)
Non-current financial liabilities from leased assets	-	-	(2,598,878)	(2,598,878)
Other non-current financial liabilities	(1,835)	-	-	(1,835)
Employee benefits	(1,531,989)	-	112,172	(1,419,817)
Deferred tax liabilities	(339,138)	-	(26,921)	(366,059)
Total non-current liabilities	(23,222,289)	-	(2,513,627)	(25,735,916)
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Current financial liabilities to banks and other lenders	(7,421,480)	-	-	(7,421,480)
Current financial liabilities from leased assets	-	-	(536,413)	(536,413)
Trade payables	(21,037,099)	-	-	(21,037,099)
Tax payables	(617,788)	-	-	(617,788)
Sundry payables and other current liabilities	(26,002,941)	-	-	(26,002,941)
Total current liabilities	(55,079,308)	-	(536,413)	(55,615,720)
TOTAL LIABILITIES	(133,297,644)	-	(3,135,291)	(136,432,935)

**EXPLANATORY
NOTES ON THE
MAIN IAS/IFRS
ADJUSTMENTS AND
RECLASSIFICATIONS**

Below is a detailed description of the nature and amount of adjustments and reclassifications made to the Statement of Financial Position at 1 January 2024.

Property, plant and equipment and other intangible fixed assets

At 1 January 2024, a reclassification, under IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment, was made of € 150,074 from other intangible assets under property, plant and equipment related to improvements made to the rented property on Via Triumplina in Brescia.

Rights of use on leased assets

As indicated above, assets acquired through financial leases or assets leased under a contract longer than 12 months unless the underlying asset is of low value (now governed by IFRS 16 - Leases) are recorded under Rights of Use on Leased Assets at fair value of the asset at the initial date of the contract, or at the present value of the minimum lease payments due, whichever is lower. Therefore, an amount of € 3,135,292 was allocated at 01/01/2024 among Rights of use on leased assets. In detail, the amount consists of € 925,070 for rights of use on property (rental of operating headquarters), € 1,690,851 for rights of use on rental of radio antenna stations, and € 519,371 for rights of use on motor vehicles. The offset was included in the amount of € 2,598,878 under non-current liabilities from leased assets (portion over 12 months) and € 536,413 under current liabilities from leased assets (portion within 12 months).

Employee benefits

In accordance with the international accounting standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), and in line with the provisions of IAS 19 - Employee Benefits, post-employment benefits fall under Defined Benefit Plans. This classification means that measurement must follow an actuarial methodology that takes multiple factors into account, including:

- the estimated future duration of the employment relationship;
- discount rates consistent with long-term corporate bonds;
- assumptions about inflation, turnover and other economic-demographical factors.

Under IAS 19, the value of the obligation was determined at fair value at the time of transition to IFRS, according to the principle of “first-time adoption” governed by IFRS 1.

Following the adoption of IAS 19, at 1 January 2024, an increase in the provision for employee benefits of € 112,172 was recorded against the recognition of actuarial activities.

For tax purposes, a value was assigned to the residual actuarial balance arising from the initial adoption of IFRS. This resulted in the recognition of deferred tax assets, consistent with the provisions of IAS 12 - Income Taxes, through recognition of deferred tax assets corresponding to the net book value of employee benefit liabilities in the amount of € 26,921.

The delta between the two items is accounted for as a reserve of First Time Adoption included in equity (“Retained earnings”) in the amount of € 85,251.

RECLASSIFICATIONS

The main reclassifications resulting from the application of IFRS versus the Italian GAAP on the Financial Statements regard:

- a. it is expected to be realized/settled or is expected to be sold or used in the normal operating cycle, or
- b. it is held principally to be traded or
- c. it is expected to be realized/settled within twelve months from the balance sheet date.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AND RESULTS OF THE COMPANY AT 31 DECEMBER 2024

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION ASSETS	ITA GAAP 31/12/2024	RECLASSIFICATIONS ADJUSTMENTS		IAS/IFRS 31/12/2024
NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
Goodwill	9,621,465	-	903,193	10,524,657
Other intangible assets	27,566,523	(75,147)	334,520	27,901,043
Property, plant and equipment	95,895,091	75,147	-	95,895,091
Rights of use on leased assets	-	-	2,839,194	2,839,194
Non-current financial assets	22,434	-	-	22,434
Deferred tax assets	-	-	16,093	16,093
Other non-current assets	1,291,726	-	-	1,291,726
Total non-current assets	134,397,239	-	4,092,999	138,490,239
CURRENT ASSETS				
Inventory	460,028	-	-	460,028
Trade receivables	9,368,564	-	-	9,368,564
Other current assets	1,658,983	-	-	1,658,983
Tax receivables	253,960	-	-	253,960
Cash and cash equivalents	10,279,759	-	-	10,279,759
Total current assets	22,021,294	-	-	22,021,294
TOTAL ASSETS	156,418,533	-	4,092,999	160,511,533

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION LIABILITIES	ITA GAAP 31/12/2024	RECLASSIFICATIONS	ADJUSTMENTS	IAS/IFRS 31/12/2024
EQUITY				
Share capital	(10,037,696)	-	-	(10,037,696)
Reserves	(42,793,479)	-	(216,693)	(43,010,172)
Retained earnings	-	-	(85,251)	(85,251)
Profit for the year	(6,889,934)	-	(1,074,674)	(7,964,608)
Equity	(59,721,109)	-	(1,376,618)	(61,097,728)
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Non-current financial liabilities to banks and other lenders	(21,386,725)	-	-	(21,386,725)
Non-current financial liabilities from leased assets	-	-	(2,323,705)	(2,323,705)
Employee benefits	(1,635,709)	-	80,847	(1,554,862)
Deferred tax liabilities	(678,276)	-	77,694	(600,582)
Other non-current liabilities	(19,003,233)	-	-	(19,003,233)
Total non-current liabilities	(42,703,943)	-	(2,165,164)	(44,869,108)
CURRENT LIABILITIES				
Current financial liabilities to banks and other lenders	(21,753,525)	-	-	(21,753,525)
Current financial liabilities from leased assets	-	-	(551,217)	(551,217)
Trade payables	(18,317,022)	-	-	(18,317,022)
Sundry payables and other current liabilities	(13,922,933)	-	-	(13,922,933)
Total current liabilities	(53,993,480)	-	(551,217)	(54,544,697)
TOTAL LIABILITIES	(156,418,533)	-	(4,092,999)	(160,511,532)

INCOME STATEMENT

INCOME STATEMENT	ITA GAAP 31/12/2024	RECLASSIFICATIONS	ADJUSTMENTS	IAS/IFRS 31/12/2024
Revenue	55,236,794	-	-	55,236,794
Other income	653,254	-	36,226	689,480
Purchase costs of raw materials, semi-finished and finished products	(1,873,279)	-	-	(1,873,279)
Service costs	(19,986,378)	-	-	(19,986,378)
Personnel expense	(8,892,888)	-	(195,719)	(9,088,607)
Other operating costs	(918,425)	-	663,797	(254,628)
Write-back of trade receivables	(181,731)	-	-	(181,731)
Amortization and depreciation	(12,092,952)	-	353,230	(11,739,722)
EBIT	11,944,396	-	857,534	12,801,930
Financial income	104,705	-	-	104,705
Financial expense	(1,906,881)	-	(147,089)	(2,053,970)
Profit (loss) before tax	10,142,219	-	710,445	10,852,664
Income tax	(3,252,286)	-	364,229	(2,888,057)
Profit for the year	6,889,934	-	1,074,674	7,964,608

EXPLANATORY NOTES ON THE MAIN IFRS ADJUSTMENTS AND RECLASSIFICATIONS

The following provides is a detailed description of the nature and amount of adjustments and reclassifications made to net profit for 2024 and consequently to the Statement of Financial Position at 31 December 2024.

Goodwill and other intangible fixed assets

Goodwill, with regard to the item arising from the acquisition and subsequent merger by incorporation of Connecting Italia Srl in 2024, has been restated under IFRS 3 Business Combination considering the amounts as of the acquisition date, 3 April 2024.

“Other intangible assets” includes a Customer List amounting to € 908 thousand, to be amortized over ten years.

Property, plant and equipment

The adjustment made to the item refers to the effect arising from different capitalization criteria under IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment and IAS 38 Intangible Assets applicable to specific categories of assets or costs. At 31 December 2024, a reclassification was made regarding improvements made to the Via Triumplina property in Brescia for € 75 thousand.

Rights of use on leased assets

Assets acquired through financial leases or assets leased under a contract longer than 12 months unless the underlying asset is of low value (now governed by IFRS 16 - Leases) are recognized as fixed assets at fair value of the asset at the initial date of the contract, or at the present value of the minimum lease payments due, whichever is lower.

Therefore, an amount of € 2,839,194 was allocated at 31/12/2024 among non-current assets to the item Rights of use on leased assets. In detail, the amount consists of € 805,706 for rights of use on property (rental of operating headquarters), € 1,454,341 for rights of use on rental of radio antenna stations, and € 579,147 for rights of use on motor vehicles. The offset was included in the amount of € 2,323,705 under non-current liabilities from leased assets (portion over 12 months) and € 551,217 under current liabilities from leased assets (portion within 12 months).

The adjustment made to the item other operating costs and financial expense refers to the different accounting for the rental of leased assets or long-term rental and

property lease payments under IFRS 16; therefore, the change amounts to € 663,797 of lower operating costs, € 594,915 of higher depreciation and € 104,611 of higher financial expense.

Employee benefits

In the following year, at 31 December 2024, this amount was updated on the basis of the results of the new actuarial calculation, resulting in a decrease in the liability of € 80,847, with a balancing entry in the income statement, in accordance with the mechanisms for recognition of actuarial gains and losses provided for by the standard; in detail, lower personnel expense of € 52,039 and higher financial expense of € 42,479 were recognized.

IFRS 2 - Share-based payments

IFRS 2 governs accounting for transactions in which an entity receives goods or services in exchange for the entity's equity instruments, such as shares or share options, or for cash amounts based on the value of those instruments. During transition to IFRS, it was necessary to measure and recognize these transactions correctly, recognizing the cost of the services received and the corresponding change in equity or liabilities, depending on the nature of the transaction, whether equity-settled or cash-settled. Application of IFRS 2 resulted in adoption of consistent criteria for measurement and recognition of these instruments, ensuring greater transparency and comparability of financial information relating to share-based incentive plans. The cost is fully deductible and therefore does not give rise to deferred tax.

Following the adoption of IFRS2, at 31 December 2024, this amount was updated in accordance with the results of the new actuarial calculation, resulting in an increase in equity of € 247,758, with a balancing entry in the income statement (higher personnel expense), in accordance with the mechanisms provided by the standard.

**EFFECTS OF IFRS
TRANSITION ON
THE COMPANY'S
STATEMENT OF
CASH FLOWS FOR
THE YEAR ENDED
31 DECEMBER 2024**

	ITA GAAP 31/12/2024	ADJUSTMENTS	IAS/IFRS 31/12/2024
Cash generated (absorbed) by operations:			
Profit (loss) before tax	10,142,219	710,445	10,852,664
Amortization and depreciation	12,092,961	(353,239)	11,739,722
Write-down of trade receivables	181,731	-	181,731
Write-back of financial assets	1,090	-	1,090
Change in liability for employee benefits	261,437	(103,720)	157,717
Financial income	195	-	195
Financial expense	11,223	-	11,223
Interest income	(20,430)	-	(20,430)
Interest expense	1,895,658	-	1,895,658
Increase/(decrease) in other assets/liabilities	(4,539,739)	6,389,954	1,850,215
Cash flow before changes in working capital	20,026,345	6,643,441	26,669,786
Change in net working capital:			
(Increase)/decrease in inventory	474,539	-	474,539
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	2,659,400	-	2,659,400
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	(2,521,802)	2,729,233	207,431
Change in tax receivables and payables	176,359	(855,822)	(679,463)
Increase/(decrease) in other assets/liabilities	5,959,791	(4,832,618)	1,127,173
Total change NWC	6,748,287	(2,959,207)	3,789,080
Interest paid	(1,895,658)	-	(1,895,658)
Interest received	20,430	-	20,430
Dividends received	195	-	195
Utilization of provisions	(159,552)	1,835	(157,717)
Income tax paid	(3,045,205)	157,148	(2,888,057)
Other adjustments from operations	(5,079,790)	158,983	(4,920,807)
A. TOTAL NET CASH FLOW FROM OPERATIONS	21,694,842	3,843,217	25,538,059

	ITA GAAP 31/12/2024	ADJUSTMENTS	IAS/IFRS 31/12/2024
Cash generated (absorbed) by investing activities:			
Capital expenditure in property, plant and equipment	(25,633,828)	-	(25,633,828)
Capital expenditure in other intangible assets	(6,185,560)	-	(6,185,560)
Capital expenditure in financial fixed assets	(44)	-	(44)
Acquisition Connecting Italia Srl	-	(3,112,617)	(3,112,617)
B. NET CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(31,819,432)	(3,112,617)	(34,932,049)
Cash generated (absorbed) by financing activities:			
New loan disbursements	23,000,000	-	23,000,000
Loan repayments	(8,630,522)	-	(8,630,522)
Lease fee repayments	-	(730,601)	(730,601)
Purchase of treasury shares	(241,770)	-	(241,770)
Dividends paid	(1,587,288)	-	(1,587,288)
C. NET CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	12,540,420	(730,601)	11,809,819
D. NET CASH FLOW FOR THE PERIOD (A+B+C)	2,415,830	-	2,415,830
NET CASH FOUNDS, BEGINNING OF PERIOD	7,863,929	-	7,863,929
NET CASH FOUNDS, END OF PERIOD	10,279,759	-	10,279,759

STATEMENTS OF RECONCILIATION OF EQUITY AT 01 JANUARY 2024 AND 31 DECEMBER 2024 AND THE RESULT OF 2024

	01/01/2024 EQUITY	COMPREHENSIVE PROFIT	OTHER CHANGES IN EQUITY	31/12/2024 EQUITY
Amounts according to Italian accounting principles (A)	54,996,048	6,889,935	(2,164,872)	59,721,111
IFRS16 Leases	-	(27,155)	-	(27,155)
IAS 19 Employee Benefits	85,251	(23,797)	-	61,454
IFRS 2 Stock grants	-	(247,758)	247,758	-
IFRS 1 Reversal of amortization Goodwill (2024)	-	1,342,319	-	1,342,319
Total Adjustments (B)	85,251	1,043,609	247,758	1,376,618
AMOUNTS ACCORDING TO IAS/IFRS (A+B)	55,081,299	7,933,544	(1,917,114)	61,097,729

“Other changes in equity” consists of € 247 thousand related to the accounting of the Stock Grants under IFRS2.

INDEPENDENT
AUDITORS
REPORT



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

To the Shareholders of
Intred S.p.A.

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Intred S.p.A. (the “Company”), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2025, and the income statement, statement of comprehensive income, statement of cash flows and statement of changes in shareholders' equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2025 and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board adopted by the European Union.

Basis for Opinion

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

Ancona Bari Bergamo Bologna Brescia Cagliari Firenze Genova Milano Napoli Padova Parma Roma Torino Treviso Udine Verona

Sede Legale: Via Santa Sofia, 28 - 20122 Milano | Capitale Sociale: Euro 10.688.930,00 i.v.

Codice Fiscale/Registro delle Imprese di Milano Monza Brianza Lodi n. 03049560166 - R.E.A. n. MI-1720239 | Partita IVA: IT 03049560166

Il nome Deloitte si riferisce a una o più delle seguenti entità: Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited, una società inglese a responsabilità limitata (“DTTL”), le member firm aderenti al suo network e le entità a esse correlate. DTTL e ciascuna delle sue member firm sono entità giuridicamente separate e indipendenti tra loro. DTTL (denominata anche “Deloitte Global”) non fornisce servizi ai clienti. Si invita a leggere l'informativa completa relativa alla descrizione della struttura legale di Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited e delle sue member firm all'indirizzo www.deloitte.com/about.

© Deloitte & Touche S.p.A.





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

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.



- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion.

Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

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

The Directors of Intred S.p.A. are responsible for the preparation of the report on operations of Intred S.p.A. as at December 31, 2025 including its consistency with the related financial statements and its compliance with the law.

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

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

Deloitte.

In our opinion, the report on operations is consistent with the financial statements of Intred S.p.A. as at December 31, 2025.

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

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

DELOITTE & TOUCHE S.p.A.

Signed by
Giampaolo Carrara
Partner

Brescia, Italy
April 13, 2026

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

BOARD OF
STATUTORY
AUDITORS'
REPORT



INTRED S.P.A.**VIA TAMBURINI N. 1 – BRESCIA****SHARE CAPITAL € 10,057,888 FULLY PAID UP****BRESCIA COMPANY REGISTER NUMBER AND TAX CODE 11717020157****R.E.A. NO. BS 366982**

* * * * *

**BOARD OF STATUTORY AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING PURSUANT TO
ARTICLE 2429, PARAGRAPH 2, OF THE ITALIAN CIVIL CODE.***To the Shareholders of Intred S.p.A.*

During the year ended 31 December 2025, the Board of Statutory Auditors performed the functions set out in Articles 2403 et seq. of the Italian Civil Code.

The Board of Statutory Auditors acquired knowledge of and supervised, within its remit, the adequacy of the organizational structure of INTRED S.p.A. and the compliance with the principles of proper administration, having particular regard to the activities of ordinary management put in place following the appointment made at the Shareholders' Meeting of 29 April 2025.

This report takes account of the fact that Intred S.p.A.'s shares were admitted to trading on the Euronext Growth Milan (former AIM Italia) system in 2018.

Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

Please note that, starting from the financial year ended 31 December 2025, the Company has adopted the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS/IAS), issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and adopted by the European Commission, for the first time.

This transition required the remeasurement of the opening balances and comparative figures relating to the 2024 financial year, originally prepared in accordance with OIC accounting principles, with the resulting accounting and disclosure effects extensively

illustrated in the Notes to the Financial Statements, to which reference is made for detailed information on the impact of first-time adoption.

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

The Directors are responsible for the preparation of the separate financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) governing their preparation and, within the limits established by law, for such internal controls as they deem necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or to unintentional behavior or events.

The directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue operating as a going concern, and when preparing the financial statements, for the appropriate application of the going concern assumption, as well as providing adequate disclosures related to this matter.

The directors adopted the going concern assumption in preparing the financial statements.

The Board of Statutory Auditors is responsible for supervising, within the time limits of law, the process of preparing the Company's financial reports.

REPORT ON SUPERVISORY ACTIVITIES UNDER ARTICLE 2429, paragraph 2, Italian Civil Code

In 2025, the Board of Statutory Auditors performed its supervisory activities, pursuant to Articles 2403 et seq. of the Italian Civil Code, on the adequacy of the organizational structure, compliance with the principles of proper administration, and the orderly conduct of management of INTRED S.p.A. (hereinafter also the "Company").

1) Supervisory activities pursuant to Article 2403 et seq. of the Italian Civil Code

The Board of Statutory Auditors conducted its activities in accordance with established principles, specifically adhering to the Standards of Conduct for the Board of Statutory Auditors as issued by the Italian Association of Public Accountants and Accounting Professionals.

The Board of Statutory Auditors also carried out the functions related to its supervisory activities through:



- attendance at board meetings (no. 7) held in 2025;
- own periodic meetings (no. 5) and in any case whenever circumstances required it;
- meetings with the administrative manager, obtaining information useful for the purposes of its supervisory activity pursuant to Article 2403 of the Italian Civil Code, with particular focus on the IFRS transition process;
- meetings with the Company's control department;
- specific meetings on the need to delve into specific topics more thoroughly;
- meetings and obtaining information with senior personnel of the Company;
- due two meetings with the Supervisory Board (hereinafter the "SB") - one for an update on aligning Intred's "Organizational, Management and Control Model" with the new regulatory requirements, and another for a prior exchange of information regarding the supervisory activities implemented at the Company.

In relation to which, based on the information available, no violations of the law or of the Bylaws were found, nor any openly incautious, risky transactions, in potential conflict of interest or such as to compromise the integrity of the company's assets.

The Board of Statutory Auditors supervised in particular, in compliance with the decisions taken by the Board of Directors, the management and compliance of the acts performed by the Directors with the law, the Bylaws and the general principles of prudence and diligence, receiving the documentation and information flows relating to the operations carried out by the Company, including through attendance in the aforementioned meetings and, in this regard, has no particular observations to report. The Board of Statutory Auditors additionally acquired, within its remit, from the governing body information on the general performance of operations and the business outlook, information and documents referring to the corporate organizational structure, the activities carried out during the period, risk factors and significant uncertainties relating to business continuity as well as transactions having a significant impact on the balance sheet, income statement, and cash flows, allowing the performance of the activity within the remit of the supervisory body on compliance with the principles of proper administration.

The Board of Statutory Auditors verified that the organizational structure is adequate to the ongoing regulatory developments referring to Companies listed on the Euronext Growth Milan market (former AIM Italia), in addition to acknowledging the timely publication on the Company's website of accounting and financial documents, as



required by the law and regulations.

Please note that the Board of Statutory Auditors is not responsible for the statutory audit of the financial statements, which has been entrusted to Deloitte S.p.A., with registered office in Milan, Via Santa Sofia 28, appointed by the Shareholders' Meeting of 12 November 2024. Accordingly, the Board limited its activities to supervising the formal setting and general legal compliance of the preparation and structure of the financial statements, finding no specific matters to report. The Board regularly exchanged data and information with the statutory auditor, including with regard to accounting impacts arising from the transition to IFRS, and no issues or critical matters emerged.

The Board of Statutory Auditors also supervised the adequacy of the administrative and accounting system in correctly representing management events, through the examination of Company documents and updates on the results of the reviews performed by Deloitte S.p.A., appointed to audit the proper keeping of accounting records pursuant to Legislative Decree no. 39/2010. The Board noted the auditor's confirmation that accounting books and records are maintained in compliance with legal and statutory provisions and verified the correctness of civil, tax and social security obligations.

The Board of Statutory Auditors acknowledges that no complaints were received pursuant to Article 2408 of the Italian Civil Code.

With regard to incentive plans, the Board of Statutory Auditors supervised the progress of the "2024–2026 Stock Grant Plan" for Intred S.p.A. employees, involving the free allocation of up to a maximum of 200,000 ordinary shares of the issuer, as approved by the Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting of 18 April 2024 pursuant to Article 114-bis of Legislative Decree 58/1998, verifying its correct accounting representation in accordance with IFRS 2 (Share-based Payment), applicable starting from the current financial year.

The Board of Statutory Auditors met with the Supervisory Body and no critical issues emerged during such meetings. It also obtained the annual report of the Supervisory Body dated 19 March 2026, which reported no issues regarding the functioning, observance, adoption and implementation of the Organizational Model, stating that *"Based on the content of information flows, the supervisory activity carried out through*

periodic meetings with function managers and the analysis of audit outcomes, no evidence has emerged that would suggest the organizational model is not effectively implemented by its recipients or is inadequate for the Company."

In carrying out its supervisory activities, the Board of Statutory Auditors confirms that such activities were conducted normally during the 2025 financial year and that no omissions, censurable facts or irregularities emerged that would require mention in this report.

2) Observations and proposals regarding the approval of the financial statements

The Financial Statements have been prepared on the assumption that the company is a going concern and reflect the facts and information of which the Board of Statutory Auditors has become aware as a result of its attendance in the above meetings of the corporate bodies, in the performance of its supervisory and control activities as required by law.

The Board of Statutory Auditors confirms that no special exception outlined in Article 2423, paragraph 4, of the Italian Civil Code was invoked during the preparation of the Financial Statements.

Based on the unqualified opinion issued by Deloitte S.p.A. in its Independent Auditor's Report on the Company's financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025, dated 13 April 2026, the Board of Statutory Auditors acknowledges that the separate financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of INTRED S.p.A. as at 31 December 2025, as well as of the results of operations and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union.

The Report on Operations, prepared by the Board of Directors, provides a full and comprehensive overview of the Company's financial position, results and cash flows in 2025.

Lastly, the Board of Statutory Auditors verified compliance with legal regulations regarding the preparation of the Directors' Report on Operations. In this regard, the Board of Statutory Auditors has no particular observations to report and is aligned with the opinion rendered by Deloitte S.p.A. pursuant to Article 14, paragraph 2, letter e) of Legislative Decree No. 39/2010 that the Directors' Report on Operations is consistent with

the Company's Financial Statements and complies with the legal provisions governing their preparation.

The Financial Statements at 31 December 2025 (hereinafter also the "Financial Statements") were submitted to the Board of Statutory Auditors at the end of the Board of Directors' meeting that approved them on 26 March 2026 and submitted to the Board of Statutory Auditors within the statutory deadlines. As already noted, unlike previous financial years prepared in accordance with Italian OIC standards, these financial statements were prepared in accordance with IFRS.

As a result of the transition to international standards, asset items (including goodwill and intangible assets) were measured and presented in accordance with IAS 36 (Impairment of Assets) and IAS 38 (Intangible Assets), with the consequent discontinuation of prior systematic statutory amortization methods where not consistent with the new standards.

The Financial Statements reflect the facts and information of which the Board of Statutory Auditors has become aware as a result of its attendance in the meetings of the corporate bodies, and in the performance of its supervisory and control activities as required by law.

In light of the above, the Board of Statutory Auditors unanimously expresses its opinion in favour of the approval by the Shareholders' Meeting, of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 of INTRED S.P.A. showing a profit of € 8.302.743, as well as the proposal to allocate such profit as indicated by the Governing Body of the Company.

Brescia, 13 April 2026

The Board of Statutory Auditors

Dott.ssa Simona Pezzolo De Rossi, Chair

Dott.ssa Lucrezia Cossu, Standing Auditor

Dott. Giovanni Simonelli, Standing Auditor

