



TREVI – Finanziaria Industriale S.p.A.

Financial Report at 31 December 2024

| | |
|---|--|
| Legal name of the controlling entity | Trevi – Finanziaria Industriale S.p.A. |
| Legal name of the parent company | Trevi – Finanziaria Industriale S.p.A. |
| Explanation of changes in the reporting entity's name or other means of identification since the closure of the previous reporting period | None |
| Registered office | Cesena (FC) – Via Larga 201 – Italy |
| Country of registration | Italy |
| Legal form of the entity | Public limited company |
| Name of the reporting entity or other means of identification | Trevi – Finanziaria Industriale S.p.A. |
| Description of the nature of the entity's operations and its principal activities | Industrial holding company |
| Registered office address | Via Larga 201, Cesena (FC) |
| Share capital Euro | 123,044,339.55 fully paid-up |
| R.E.A. C.C.I.A.A. (Chamber of Commerce Industry, Crafts and Agriculture) | Forlì - Cesena No. 201.271 |
| Tax Code, VAT number and Forlì – Cesena Companies Register No.: | 1547370401 |
| Website: | www.trevifin.com |
| Main place of business | Cesena (FC) |

MEMBERS OF THE CORPORATE BODIES

At the reporting date, following the Shareholders' Meetings of 11 August 2022, 10 May 2023 and 14 January 2025, the composition of the corporate bodies is as follows:

CHAIRPERSON

Paolo Besozzi (non-executive and independent)¹

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Giuseppe Caselli

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Davide Contini (non-executive and independent)
Bartolomeo Cozzoli (non-executive and independent)
Cristina De Benetti (non-executive and independent)
Manuela Franchi (non-executive and independent)
Sara Kraus (non-executive and independent)
Davide Manunta (non-executive)
Elisabetta Oliveri (non-executive and independent)
Alessandro Piccioni (non-executive and independent)

1 - In office as Chairperson since 1 August 2023, following the resignation of Anna Zanardi from the position.

BOARD OF STATUTORY AUDITORS

Standing auditors

Marco Vicini (Chairperson)
Francesca Parente
Mara Pierini

OTHER CORPORATE BODIES

Appointments and Remuneration Committee

Alessandro Piccioni (Chairperson)
Bartolomeo Cozzoli
Elisabetta Oliveri

Related Party Committee

Cristina De Benetti (Chairperson)
Sara Kraus
Davide Contini

Control, Risks and Sustainability Committee

Manuela Franchi (Chairperson)
Elisabetta Oliveri
Davide Manunta

Director of Administration, Finance and Control

Vincenzo Auciello

Appointed Manager in charge of financial reporting by the Board of Directors resolution on 14 January 2025.

Independent Auditors

KPMG S.p.A.

Appointed on 15 May 2017 and in office until the Shareholders' Meeting called to approve the financial statements at 31 December 2025.

Supervisory Body pursuant to Organisational Model 231/01

Floriana Francesconi (Chairperson)

Yuri Zugolaro

Valeria Sarti

The Trevi Group is a world leader in all-round underground engineering (special foundations, soil consolidation and reclamation of polluted sites), in the design and marketing of specialised technologies in the sector. Set up in Cesena in 1957, the Group has 64 companies and is present in approximately 90 countries with its dealers and distributors. Among the reasons for the success of the Trevi Group are the internationalisation, integration and continuous interchange between the two divisions: Trevi, which carries out special foundation and soil consolidation works for large infrastructure projects (subways, dams, ports and docks, bridges, railway and motorway lines, industrial and civil buildings); and Soilmec, which designs, manufactures and markets machinery, plant and services for foundation engineering.

The parent company Trevi - Finanziaria Industriale S.p.A. (TreviFin) has been listed on the Milan stock exchange since July 1999. TreviFin is listed on Euronext Milan that supersedes the old term MTA, as a result of the market rebranding activities that followed the acquisition of Borsa Italiana by Euronext N.V.

MANAGEMENT REPORT BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS ON THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

Dear Shareholders,

As you will recall, when presenting the results for the first half of 2024, we highlighted delays – due to factors beyond our control – in the start-up of certain projects, while expressing confidence that, in the second half of the year, we would achieve performance in line with, if not exceeding, the targets set out in the industrial plan. The facts have fully confirmed our expectations, enabling us to present for your evaluation a balance sheet that meets the economic and financial targets established in the Industrial Plan for the third consecutive year. This three-year journey from 2022 to 2024, despite geopolitical tensions that have affected certain construction and infrastructure markets – as well as the foundation machinery sector – has resulted in revenue growth from Euro 569 million to Euro 663 million (+16.5%), recurring EBITDA from Euro 64.5 million to Euro 83.6 million (+29.6%), and a turnaround in the Group's net result from a loss of Euro 19 million to a profit of Euro 1.5 million. In addition, ordinary operating cash flow (post capex) improved by €19.2 million, rising from €13.2 million in 2022 to €32.5 million in 2024.

For the Trevi Group – and above all for all its stakeholders – this result, more than any other, bears witness to the effectiveness of the work carried out by all the women and men of the Group in recent years. It has been deep and intense work, aiming to reshape the very culture of our organisation from the ground up. We were determined to shift the focus of our day-to-day operations towards financial results, without compromising operational efficiency or quality in any way. We pursued this through a selective approach to tendering, prioritising value over volume, and a continuous drive to improve our operational performance.

But that's not all – in parallel, we revised the organisational structure, supported the digital transition, and promoted a results-driven and sustainable corporate culture, while raising awareness of safe operations and environmental responsibility.

While these results are encouraging, we know they represent only a new starting point for consolidating and maintaining the Group's economic and financial recovery.

It is equally important that we communicate this renewed sense of confidence to our shareholders, who have never failed to offer their support and backing, with a positive message and a firm assurance that the Group will not ease its efforts. On the contrary, it will redouble them to consolidate – and, where possible, strengthen – its position in the global underground engineering market regarding experience, innovation, and the ability to manage and solve complex challenges.

That is why we are looking ahead, ready to take on new challenges and seize every opportunity presented by our target market. We are aware that, over more than 67 years of operations, we have developed experience and expertise which – alongside our recognised capabilities in design, technology and execution, both in foundation works and in the design and construction of machinery and services for major infrastructure projects – will enable us to play a leading role in the specialised field of underground engineering.

On 28 March 2025, the 2024–2028 Industrial Plan will be presented to the financial community. The Plan was reviewed and approved by the Board of Directors of Trevi – Finanziaria Industriale S.p.A. on 27 March 2025 and extends the duration of the previous 2023–2027 Industrial Plan, confirming the original strategic guidelines and objectives set out in the restructuring plan approved by the Board on 17 November 2022, in accordance with the procedures and timelines defined therein.

Before concluding, I would also like to note that – as a result of the new Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) – the Consolidated management Report now includes a substantial new Consolidated Sustainability Statement, which provides a detailed and thorough account of the impacts experienced and generated by the Group in environmental, social and governance (ESG) matters.

I want to conclude this brief address with my personal thanks – and, I am sure, those of the entire Board of Directors – to all Trevi Group stakeholders, and to all the women and men of our organisation, for the commitment and dedication they have shown thus far.

Giuseppe Caselli

Key Financial Highlights of the Group

Methodological note

The Directors' Report includes information concerning the revenue, profitability, financial position and financial performance of the Trevi Group at and for the year ended 31 December 2024.

Unless otherwise indicated, all amounts are expressed in thousands of Euro. The Financial Statements items were compared with the amounts of the 31 December previous year.

Any differences detected in some tables are due to the rounding effects of amounts expressed in thousands of Euro. The Parent Company, Trevi – Finanziaria Industriale S.p.A., is referred to either by its full company name or simply as Trevifin or the Company; the Group headed by it is referred to as the Trevi Group or simply the Group.

Accounting policies applied

The Financial Report at 31 December 2024 was prepared in compliance with Art. 154-ter, paragraph 5 of Italian Legislative Decree 58/98 – T.U.F. [Italian Consolidated Law on Finance] - and subsequent amendments and additions - and pursuant to Art. 2.2.3. of the Italian Market Regulation.

The accounting standards, the basis of consolidation and the accounting policies used in preparing the 31 Annual Report are the same as those used in the 31 December 2023 Annual Report, available on the website www.trevifin.com, under the section "Investor Relations".

The Parent and the Group applied the "*International Financial Reporting Standards*" ("IFRS") endorsed by the European Union, the provisions of Italian Legislative Decree 38/2005 and other CONSOB provisions concerning financial statements, according to the cost method (except for derivative financial instruments and for financial instruments to be measured at *fair value*) and on a going concern basis.

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss

The Statement of Profit or Loss of the Group included in this Directors' Report was reclassified according to the presentation method deemed useful by Management to represent interim indicators of profitability such as Total Revenue, Gross Operating Profit/(Loss) (EBITDA) and Operating Profit/(Loss) (EBIT).

Some of the interim indicators of profitability mentioned above are not identified as accounting measures by the IFRS endorsed by the European Union and, therefore, the quantitative determination of such indicators may not be unique. Such indicators are measures used by Management to monitor and evaluate the operating performance of the Group. Management believes that said indicators are an important measurement of the operating performance insofar as they are not affected by the various factors used in determining taxable income, by the amount and nature of capital employed and by amortisation and depreciation policies. The criterion used by the Group for determining said indicators may not be consistent with the one adopted by other groups or companies and, therefore, their value may not be comparable with the one determined by the latter.

The Trevi Group key financial highlights at 31 December 2024 are shown below:

Key financial highlights

(in thousands of Euro)

| | 2024 | 2023 | Change | % change |
|--|---------|---------|----------|----------|
| Total revenue | 663,263 | 594,899 | 68,364 | 11.5% |
| Recurring gross operating profit (*) | 83,635 | 74,519 | 9,115 | 12.2% |
| Gross operating profit | 81,748 | 72,301 | 9,446 | 13.1% |
| Operating Profit/(Loss) (EBIT) | 44,213 | 41,569 | 2,643 | 6.4% |
| Profit/(Loss) for the year | 5,508 | 25,933 | (20,426) | |
| Profit / (Loss) attributable to owners of the parent | 1,527 | 19,107 | (17,580) | |

(*) Amounts are net of non-recurring costs as detailed in the section below “Key financial highlights”

Order backlog and acquired orders

(in thousands of Euro)

| Order backlog | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 | Change | % change |
|---------------|------------|------------|----------|----------|
| Order backlog | 700,948 | 719,806 | (18,858) | -2.6% |

| Order intake | 2024 | 2023 | Change | % change |
|--------------|---------|---------|-----------|----------|
| Order intake | 605,381 | 741,227 | (135,846) | -18.3% |

Group Net Financial Debt

(in thousands of Euro)

| Net financial debt of the Trevi Group | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 | Change | % change |
|---------------------------------------|------------|------------|--------|----------|
| Total net financial debt | 198,894 | 201,991 | -3,097 | 2% |

Group workforce

(figures in units)

| Group workforce | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 | Change | % change |
|---------------------|------------|------------|--------|----------|
| Number of employees | 3,057 | 3,189 | (132) | -4% |

Total revenue for the year ended 31 December 2024 amounted to approximately Euro 663.3 million, compared to Euro 594.9 million for the year ended 31 December 2023, up by approximately Euro 68.4 million (11.5%).

Recurring gross operating profit in 2024 was Euro 83.6 million, an increase of 12.2% compared to the previous year and Gross operating profit was Euro 81.7 million (up by 13.1% compared to 2023).

Recurring gross operating profit is net of non-recurring costs of Euro 1.9 million, of which Euro 0.8 million attributable to personnel expense and Euro 1.1 million to services.

The Operating profit for 31 December 2024 amounted to Euro 44.2 million, marking an improvement of Euro 2.6 million compared to the previous year of Euro 41.6 million.

The operating profit was Euro 5.5 million, compared to the loss of Euro 25.9 million for 2023, while the Profit attributable to the owners of the Group for 31 December 2024 totalled Euro 1.5 million (compared to a loss of Euro 19.1 million for 2023).

The Net financial debt amounted to Euro 198.9 million at 31 December 2024, marking a significant improvement compared to Euro 202 million at 31 December 2023.

The order intake in 2024 amounted to approximately Euro 605 million, representing a decrease of around Euro 135.8 million compared to the same period of the previous year (–18.3%). The order backlog at 31 December 2024 amounted to Euro 700.9 million (Euro 719.8 million at 31 December 2023).

In 2024, despite a slight decline compared to the previous year, the Trevi Group achieved a substantial order backlog and high level of acquisitions, thanks to the award of significant projects. Among the most significant projects awarded to the Trevi Division were further work orders for the Neom project in Saudi Arabia, the Malagrotta Landfill project in Rome, the Montesyndial Container Terminal in Venice, and the SOCT project in Ohio, USA. Some major construction sites, for which the Trevi Division had already acquired contracts at the start of the year, experienced start-up delays in the first six months – such as the Neom site in Saudi Arabia and the Mid Barataria Sediment Diversion (MBSD) project in New Orleans. Delays in the execution phase also occurred for the project with Bua concerning the construction of a port terminal in Nigeria, and some construction sites in the Philippines suffered major stoppages due to procedural difficulties and contractors' failure to deliver the work areas. The solid progress of other contracts handled by the Trevi Division and the eventual commencement of initially delayed contracts nonetheless made it possible to recover and improve the Group's overall results for the year, particularly in the fourth quarter.

The performance of the Trevi Finanziaria Industriale share on the stock exchange in 2024 is shown below:



The reclassified Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss, Statement of Financial Position and Net Financial Debt are shown below.

Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss

(in thousands of Euro)

| | 2024 | 2023 | Change |
|---|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| TOTAL REVENUE | 663,263 | 594,899 | 68,364 |
| Changes in finished goods and work in progress | 4,728 | (6,740) | 11,468 |
| Internal work capitalised | 12,090 | 19,229 | (7,139) |
| PRODUCTION VALUE¹ | 680,081 | 607,388 | 72,693 |
| Consumption of raw materials and external services ² | (467,545) | (403,287) | (64,259) |
| VALUE ADDED³ | 212,536 | 204,101 | 8,434 |
| Personnel expense | (128,901) | (129,582) | 681 |
| RECURRING GROSS OPERATING PROFIT⁴ | 83,635 | 74,519 | 9,115 |
| Non-recurring extraordinary expenses | (1,887) | (2,218) | 331 |
| GROSS OPERATING PROFIT⁵ | 81,748 | 72,301 | 9,446 |
| Depreciation and Amortisation | (31,000) | (31,590) | 590 |
| Provisions and impairment losses | (6,535) | 858 | (7,393) |
| OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS) (EBIT)⁶ | 44,213 | 41,569 | 2,643 |
| Net finance income/(expense) ⁷ | (30,597) | (454) | (30,143) |
| Foreign exchange gains / (losses) | (919) | (4,163) | 3,244 |
| Value adjustments to financial assets | 561 | (564) | 1,125 |
| PROFIT/(LOSS) BEFORE TAXES | 13,258 | 36,388 | (23,131) |
| Profit/(Loss) from assets held for sale | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Income taxes | (7,750) | (10,455) | 2,705 |
| PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE YEAR | 5,508 | 25,933 | (20,426) |
| Attributable to: | | | |
| Owners of the Parent | 1,527 | 19,107 | (17,580) |
| Non-controlling interests | 3,981 | 6,826 | (2,845) |
| PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE YEAR | 5,508 | 25,933 | (20,425) |

The Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss shown above is a reclassified summarised version of the Statement of Profit or Loss. Please, refer to the explanatory notes for a detailed analysis of these items

¹ "Production revenue" includes the following items: revenue from sales and services, internal work capitalised, other operating revenue and change in inventories of finished goods and work in progress.

² "Consumption of raw materials and external services" includes the following items: raw materials and consumables, change in raw materials, consumables, supplies and goods, and other operating expenses not including other management expenses. This item is shown net of non-recurring costs.

³ "Value added" is the sum of production revenue, consumption of raw materials and external services and other management expenses.

⁴ "Recurring EBITDA represents the normalised EBITDA by eliminating non-recurring operating income and expenses from the EBITDA calculation.

⁵ EBITDA (Gross Operating Profit) is an economic indicator not defined in the IFRS, adopted by the Trevi Group starting from the consolidated financial statements at 31 December 2005. EBITDA is a measure used by Trevi's management to monitor and evaluate the performance operating group. Management considers EBITDA a key performance metric, as it is unaffected by volatility stemming from different methods for determining taxable income, the amount and characteristics of the capital employed, and depreciation policies. As of today (subject to future developments in the definition of alternative performance measures), Trevi defines EBITDA as profit/loss for the year before depreciation and amortisation of tangible and intangible assets, provisions and impairment, finance income and expenses, and income taxes.

⁶ EBIT (Operating Result) is an economic indicator not defined in the IFRS, adopted by the Trevi Group starting from the consolidated financial statements at 31 December 2005. EBIT is a measure used by Trevi's management to monitor and evaluate the operating performance of the group. Management believes that EBIT is an important metric for assessing the Group's performance, as it is not affected by volatility arising from the different methods used to determine taxable income, the amount and characteristics of the capital employed, or the related depreciation and amortisation policies. Trevi defines EBIT (Earnings Before Interest and Taxes) as profit/loss for the year before finance income and expenses and income taxes.

⁷ "Finance income / (costs)" is the sum of the following Statement of Profit or Loss items: finance income and (finance costs)

Revenue by geographical segment

(In thousands of Euro)

| Geographical Area | 2024 | % | 2023 | % | Changes | % |
|--------------------------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|
| Italy | 115,633 | 17% | 67,561 | 11% | 115,633 | 17% |
| Europe | 29,003 | 4% | 25,046 | 4% | 29,003 | 4% |
| USA and Canada | 89,961 | 14% | 130,298 | 22% | 89,961 | 14% |
| Latin America | 40,704 | 6% | 34,866 | 6% | 40,704 | 6% |
| Africa | 21,002 | 3% | 52,710 | 9% | 21,002 | 3% |
| Middle East and Asia | 270,314 | 41% | 173,010 | 29% | 270,314 | 41% |
| Far East and Rest of the world | 96,646 | 15% | 111,408 | 19% | 96,646 | 15% |
| Total revenue | 663,263 | 100% | 594,899 | 100% | 663,263 | 100% |

Revenue by business segment

(in thousands of Euro)

| Revenues by Sector | 2024 | % | 2023 | % | Change | % change |
|---|----------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|------------|
| Special foundation works | 537,522 | 78.8% | 468,245 | 75.5% | 69,277 | 15% |
| Production of special machinery for foundations | 144,999 | 21.2% | 152,061 | 24.5% | (7,062) | -5% |
| Interdivisional eliminations and adjustments | (19,183) | | (25,754) | | 6,571 | |
| Subtotal of Foundations segment | 663,338 | 100% | 594,552 | 100% | 68,786 | |
| Parent Company | 18,950 | | 16,537 | | 2,413 | 15% |
| Intradivisional and Company eliminations | (19,025) | | (16,190) | | (2,835) | |
| TREVI GROUP | 663,263 | 100% | 594,899 | 100% | 68,364 | 11% |

For any further details on the business segment, reference should be made to the relevant segment reporting.

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position

The following table shows the analysis of the reclassified statement of financial position at 31 December 2024; inventories include contract work in progress.

(in thousands of Euro)

| | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 | Changes |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| A) Non-current assets | | | |
| - Property, plant and equipment | 174,406 | 169,664 | 4,742 |
| - Intangible assets and goodwill | 16,226 | 17,256 | (1,030) |
| - Non-current financial assets - investments | 440 | 425 | 14 |
| | 191,072 | 187,345 | 3,726 |
| B) Net working capital | | | |
| - Inventories | 272,610 | 201,123 | 71,487 |
| - Trade receivables | 141,886 | 160,408 | (18,521) |
| - Trade payables (-) | (160,931) | (118,165) | (42,766) |
| - Payments on account | (63,249) | (52,757) | (10,492) |
| - Other assets/(liabilities) | (11,282) | (18,324) | 7,041 |
| | 179,034 | 172,285 | 6,749 |
| C) Assets held for sale and liabilities associated with assets held for sale | | | |
| D) Invested capital, less current liabilities (A+B+C) | 370,106 | 359,631 | 10,475 |
| E) Post-employment benefits (-) | (11,384) | (10,735) | (649) |
| F) NET INVESTED CAPITAL (D+E) | 358,722 | 348,896 | 9,826 |
| Financed by: | | | |
| G) Equity attributable to the Group | 161,912 | 148,562 | 13,350 |
| H) Equity/(Deficit) attributable to non-controlling interests | (2,084) | (1,657) | (427) |
| I) Net financial debt | 198,894 | 201,992 | (3,098) |
| L) TOTAL SOURCES OF FINANCING (G+H+I) | 358,722 | 348,896 | 9,826 |

The Consolidated Statement of Financial Position shown above, referred to in the Notes, is a reclassified summary of the Statement of Financial Position.

⁽⁸⁾ "Property, plant and equipment" also include investment property.

⁽⁹⁾ "Financial receivables - investments" include equity investments and other non-current loans.

⁽¹⁰⁾ "Trade receivables" include non-current and current amounts, current amounts due from associates and amounts due from customers.

⁽¹¹⁾ Trade payables include: short-term payables to suppliers and short-term payables to associates.

⁽¹²⁾ "Payments on account" include both current and non-current amounts.

⁽¹³⁾ "Other liabilities" include amounts from/due to others, accrued income and prepaid expenses/(accrued expenses and deferred income), amounts due to customers, tax assets/(liabilities) and current and non-current provisions for risks.

⁽¹⁴⁾ "Net financial debt", used as an indicator of financial debt, is the sum of the following assets and liabilities of the Statement of Financial Position in accordance with CONSOB communication No. DEM/6064293 of 28 July 2006, updated with the provisions of ESMA guideline 32-382-1138 of 4 March 2021 as implemented by CONSOB warning notice No. 5/21 of 29 April 2021. This statement shows a preliminary representation of the Group, based on the current guidelines and interpretations available:

- current and non-current assets: cash and cash equivalents (cash, cheques and bank accounts), highly-liquid securities and financial receivables;
- current and non-current liabilities: loans and borrowings, loans and borrowings from other financial backers (lease and factoring companies) and shareholder loans. Further details on this item are given in the relevant table in the Notes.

Reconciliation of the reclassified Statement of Financial Position with the Consolidated Financial Statements relating to the reclassification of contract work in progress:

The scope of IFRS 15 relates to the accounting of contract work in progress in the financial statements of contractors. The standard requires that contract work in progress be expressed net of the relevant payments on account received from customers and that this net balance be represented by trade receivables or other liabilities, respectively, depending on whether the work progress is greater than the payment on account received or lower.

Below is a reconciliation between the figures shown in the reclassified Statement of Financial Position that does not take into account the presentation required by IFRS 15 with respect to the Consolidated Financial Statements in which this effect is reflected.

(in thousands of Euro)

| Net working capital | 31/12/2024 | Reclassification | 31/12/2024 Statement of Financial Position | 31/12/2023 | Reclassification | 31/12/2023 Statement of Financial Position |
|------------------------------|----------------|------------------|--|----------------|------------------|--|
| - Inventories | 272,610 | (149,788) | 122,822 | 201,123 | (86,464) | 114,660 |
| - Trade receivables | 141,886 | 117,249 | 259,135 | 160,408 | 87,751 | 248,158 |
| - Trade payables (-) | (160,931) | 0 | (160,931) | (118,165) | 0 | (118,165) |
| - Payments on account (-) | (63,249) | 59,119 | (4,131) | (52,757) | 35,664 | (17,093) |
| - Other assets/(liabilities) | (11,282) | (26,579) | (37,861) | (18,324) | (36,951) | (55,275) |
| Total | 179,034 | 0 | 179,034 | 172,285 | 0 | 172,285 |

Net invested capital amounted to Euro 358.7 million at 31 December 2024, marking an increase of Euro 9.8 million compared with the figure of Euro 348.9 million at 31 December 2023.

The Net Financial Debt at 31 December 2024 compared with figures at 31 December 2023 is shown in the following table:

Consolidated Net Financial Debt

(in thousands of Euro)

| | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 | Changes |
|---|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Current bank loans and borrowings | (59,251) | (52,278) | (6,973) |
| Current loans and borrowings from other financial backers | (16,920) | (25,815) | 8,895 |
| Current derivatives | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Current financial assets | 17,911 | 17,201 | 710 |
| Current cash and cash equivalents | 95,018 | 80,838 | 14,180 |
| Total current | 36,758 | 19,946 | 16,812 |
| Non-current bank loans and borrowings | (102,040) | (80,468) | (21,572) |
| Non-current loans and borrowings from other financial backers | (133,612) | (141,470) | 7,858 |
| Non-current derivative financial instruments | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Trade payables and other non-current liabilities | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total non-current | (235,652) | (221,938) | (13,714) |
| Net financial debt (Consob warning notice No. 5/21 of 29 April 2021) | (198,894) | (201,992) | 3,098 |
| Non-current financial assets | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total net financial debt | (198,894) | (201,992) | 3,098 |

At 31 December 2024, the Net Financial Position amounted to Euro 198.9 million, compared with the Net financial debt at 31 December 2023 equal to Euro 202 million, improving by Euro 3.1 million.

The value of the Net Financial Position as at 31 December 2024 includes the positive effect of the restructured debt valuation in accordance with IFRS 9. This effect amounts to Euro 22.2 million at the end of 2024; in 2023, this effect was Euro 32.3 million.

Operating performance in FY 2024

The market context

Monetary easing by central banks fuels cautious optimism in a market characterised by weak demand and subdued residential production. Analysts report a 2.3% increase in the construction market by the end of 2024, following a year of consolidation and disinflation.

In 2023, the sector's growth was 4.3%, driven by government stimulus programmes in infrastructure and energy and services construction, aimed at increasing aggregate supply and reducing inflation. However, the 2024 figures show a slight downward revision, even compared with the 2.5% estimate from the third quarter, due to weaker-than-expected trends in China and Western Europe.

This variance is primarily due to a lack of momentum, as the long-term effects of the inflationary period and high global interest rates – although now declining – continue to impact the markets. A general lack of demand across Europe, particularly in the manufacturing sector, and the rise in global construction costs, further exacerbated by geopolitical tensions, have added to the challenges.

At a regional level, construction growth in 2024 was weak in Western Europe (-1.6%), whereas South Asia and Southeast Asia recorded the highest growth rates globally, at 7.1% and 7% respectively.

In line with the forecasts and trends of recent years, growth in the construction sector was mainly driven by the infrastructure, energy and utilities sectors. These sectors benefited from stimulus programmes aimed at improving and expanding public infrastructure and financing energy and utility projects. This surge in investment led to diverging performance trends in the global construction sector. In 2024, the energy and utilities sectors grew by 8.1%, while the infrastructure construction sector saw an increase of 5.2%. The energy, utilities, and infrastructure sectors posted the highest increases compared with pre-pandemic 2019 levels, up 35.7% and 33.8%, respectively, in 2024.

(source: GlobalData Plc, 2024).

Order intake and order backlog

In 2024, orders acquired by the Group amounted to approximately €605 million, marking an 18% decrease compared with the same period of the previous year (€741 million in 2023). At 31 December 2024, the Group's order backlog stood at approximately Euro 701 million, a slight decrease of 3% compared with around Euro 720 million at 31 December 2023.

Once again for this year, the substantial order backlog and the significant value of new acquisitions were two key *drivers* in the Group's development process and the strengthening of its financial position, ensuring continuity in the growth trend seen in recent years. Other contributing factors to this success included the management's technical and engineering expertise and know-how, improved production and management processes efficiency, and the solid performance of individual projects.

Investments

Gross investments by the Trevi Group in 2024 amounted to €35.8 million in tangible fixed assets, including €8.8 million in increases resulting from the application of IFRS 16 and €12.2 million in capitalised internal costs. Gross investments in intangible assets amounted to €3.1 million.

Concerning tangible assets, the principal investments made by the Trevi division supported the execution of projects in the following geographic areas:

- Saudi Arabia: Soilmec hydraulic drilling rigs, drilling mud pumps, excavation tools and ancillary equipment for bored piles;
- Italy: Soilmec hydraulic drilling rigs for piles, micropiles and anchors (including for tunnelling), hydromill with full accessories, rods and drilling tools for bored and continuous flight auger piles, equipment for directional drilling, soil freezing equipment, and various minor tools;
- Spain: acquisition of a drilling mud treatment plant and other minor equipment for the execution of a major civil works project to expand the Barcelona metro line;
- Malta: mixing plants, cement-mixing pumps, and soil-mixing tools;
- Dubai: excavation tools and vehicles;
- Nigeria: drilling mud treatment systems, small-scale drilling equipment (pumps and accessories);
- United States: hydraulic drilling rig for Deep Soil Mixing.

Minor equipment purchases and some extraordinary maintenance works mainly characterise the remaining part of investments to serve production.

As for intangible assets, in 2024, Soilmec's *"Innovation"* activities enabled the completion of key development phases for several important projects and the identification of new business opportunities. The main themes on which resources were invested, in continuity with past years, are: Zero Emission, Digitalisation, Sustainability, and Efficiency.

Research and development activities focused on the following objectives:

- Development of an electric machinery range;
- Expansion of the high-end machinery portfolio;
- Preliminary study of drilling rigs automation systems;
- Introduction of AI-based sensors and cameras
- Management, promotion, and protection of intellectual property and company know-how.

This is a path of sustainable growth in the long term, with innovation and technological development at the centre, enabling factors and decisive elements that make it possible to face the challenges of the present and future in an ever-changing context and to seize opportunities. In particular, the focus was placed on Electrical Machinery and Equipment projects, the development of autonomous and remotely driven machines, digital transformation, the creation of skilled jobs and solutions for the safety of people and sustainability infrastructures and territories.

The studies and concepts were carried out using the most common analysis techniques: artificial intelligence, machine learning, benchmarking, comparisons of new products and technologies, customer needs, value chain, with an approach oriented to generate new ideas to ensure sustainable business growth and profitability in the medium and long term.

During the period, major development projects were undertaken, primarily in the following areas and activities of the Soilmec Division:

DMS Manager 4.0

The range of KPIs available to customers on the platform was further expanded. The indicators included have been implemented based on specific requests received from the market and indications provided by the site, aimed at optimising machine utilisation parameters and work processes. Kpis were also added to monitor the performance of electrical machines.

In particular, the following functions were implemented:

- Automatic CSP for Blue Tech piling rigs
- Automatic hoisting for piling rigs
- SM45 with remote-control operation capability
- Special mode for Micropiles

DME, Drilling Mate Experience

The DME is a simulator for Soilmec's Bluetech line of piling rigs, designed to support the training of personnel authorised to operate piling rigs on-site.

Until now, the training of new personnel was delegated to the experience gained by personnel working on construction sites or instructed to carry out commissioning. The innovative aspect of the Soilmec DME lies in these features: it provides structured, comprehensive, and instructor-independent training, thanks to a *digital twin* capable of simulating both the control software and the real behaviour of the machine in a working environment.

Training has already begun for internal and external personnel, and discussions are underway with the supplier regarding the development of a light, portable and more compact version.

Electrification (E-Tech)

The SM13e machine has successfully completed multiple projects, demonstrating performance equivalent to internal combustion engine models and significant battery life. Our experience confirms that the total cost of ownership for these electric versions is substantially lower than for the internal combustion models.

For the SC110 (Urban), a fully electric power pack solution has been developed, featuring a latest-generation asynchronous motor connected to the power grid.

This solution enables the creation of a "switchable" machine that can transition from an internal combustion configuration to a plug-in electric version by simply swapping out the power pack (which can be transferred between vehicles).

Expansion of the high-end product range

New machines have been designed and tested, effectively expanding the range:

- SC110, a more compact modular cutter but with the same diaphragm wall construction capacity
- SC130 for dynamic compaction, an extension of the SC130 range that provides a different functionality, much in demand on the market
- SC110LHR, a low-headroom version of the SC110, with a dedicated module and reduced dimensions for confined spaces
- SR75LHR, a low-headroom version of the SR75

Zero Accident Project and Soilmec J-Eye: Artificial Intelligence vision system

A people detection system designed to improve safety on construction job sites and aid the operator during work phases. The Artificial Intelligence cameras applied on Bluetech pile driving machines are equipped with an active proximity detection system that guarantees improved visibility control and allows instant localisation and recognition of several people. Alerts are integrated on the DMS and make it possible to display not only the type of alarm (yellow to red zone) but also to highlight the camera that detected the presence of people and its display on the monitor.

The system has been tested across various machines and is now ready for deployment. A version for non-Bluetech rigs, designed for retrofit installation in the field, is also under development.

Additional sensors

Two additional sensors have been identified and installed, enabling monitoring of hydraulic oil and battery status. In addition to contamination data and battery voltage, an algorithm will be optimised to allow end users to check the condition of the oil and battery, plan maintenance activities, and avoid unexpected downtime. These technologies represent a first step towards predictive maintenance, independent of rigid predefined intervals.

Disinvestments

In terms of divestments, the process of selling obsolete equipment continued, with a substantial increase in sales of minor equipment and spare parts present in the various warehouses.

The segment most involved in divestments was the Far East, especially Hong Kong and Philippines, where the sale of drilling rigs, high-pressure pumps and minor equipment was finalised.

Additional disposal activities were carried out in Italy, where drilling rigs, motor pumps, and various smaller pieces of equipment were sold.

Segment-based analysis

Performance of the Company

The services provided by the Company in relation to the subsidiaries include management and administration, management of the human resources service, management of the IT service, including the rights to use the integrated business management software, management of the group's communications service, management of equity investments and granting of loans to subsidiaries, in addition to rental of equipment.

The Company's 2024, Separate Financial Statements, drawn up in accordance with IFRS-EU, closed with revenue from sales and services of approximately Euro 18.2 million (Euro 15.2 million in the previous year, with an increase of approximately 3 million), while other operating revenue was equal to approximately Euro 0.5 million (Euro 1.3 million in the previous year, showing a decrease of Euro 0.8 million).

The gross operating profit/(loss) (EBITDA) amounted to approximately Euro 0.5 million (compared to a loss of Euro 2.2 in the previous year), while the operating profit (EBIT) for 31 December 2024 amounted to approximately Euro 5.2 million (compared to a loss of Euro 7.1 million in 31 December 2023); inclusive of depreciation and amortisation for approximately Euro 3.9 million and provisions and impairment losses for approximately Euro 1.76 million.

Regarding financial management, in 2024 income from equity investments amounted to Euro 0.5 million. Finance income totalled approximately €5.4 million (down from €34.9 million in the previous year, which included the positive IFRS 9 impact from the restructuring plan). This amount also includes interest income on non-current receivables, mainly loans granted by the Parent Company to its subsidiaries.

Finance income was also characterised by interest expense of approximately Euro 17.2 million (Euro 27.6 million in 2023) and net exchange gains of Euro 1.2 million (net exchange losses of Euro 0.4 million in the previous year). Value adjustments to financial assets were positive for approximately Euro 0.3 million (positive for Euro 0.9 million in the previous year).

The Company, therefore reported a loss before taxes of Euro 17.9 million in 2024 whereas the loss for the year amounted to approximately Euro 15.9 million (profit of Euro 1,4 million in the previous year).

With regards to non-current assets, investments for approximately Euro 0,27 million were made (against disinvestment for Euro 0.17 million in the previous year). For detailed comments on the individual items of the separate financial statements, reference should be made to the Notes to the Separate Financial Statements of TREVI Finanziaria Industriale S.p.A.

The table at the end of this section provides a reconciliation of the profit/(loss) for the year and the equity of the Group with the figures of the Company (DEM/6064293 of 28 July 2006).

Further information regarding the composition of the Board of Directors and the Board of Statutory Auditors is given in other sections of the Report and in the Report on Corporate Governance.

Key financial indicators of the Company

To date, to sum up, the Company's key financial indicators are as follows:

(in units of Euro)

| Description | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 | Change |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Revenue from sales and services | 18,166,240 | 15,198,340 | 2,967,900 |
| Other operating revenue | 784,210 | 1,338,722 | (554,512) |
| Total revenue | 18,950,450 | 16,537,062 | 2,413,388 |
| Value added | 7,297,051 | 4,585,734 | 2,711,317 |
| % of Total Revenue | 38.51% | 27.73% | 10.78% |
| Gross operating profit/(loss) (EBITDA) | 479,285 | (2,257,554) | 2,736,839 |
| % of Total Revenue | 2.53% | (13.65)% | N/A |
| Operating Profit/(Loss) (EBIT) | (5,156,716) | (7,133,565) | 1,976,849 |
| % of Total Revenue | (27.21)% | (43.14)% | 15.93% |
| Profit/(Loss) from continuing operations | (15,968,772) | 1,454,833 | (17,423,605) |
| % of Total Revenue | (84.27)% | 8.80% | (93.06)% |
| Net investments/(disinvestments) | 275,903 | 174,816 | 101,088 |
| Net invested capital | 232,911,403 | 227,147,349 | 5,764,053 |
| Net financial debt | 104,138,013 | 82,420,609 | 21,717,404 |
| Equity | 128,773,390 | 144,726,742 | (15,953,352) |
| Operating result / Net invested capital (ROI) | (2.21)% | (3.14)% | 0.93% |
| Profit/(Loss) from continuing operations / Equity (R.O.E.) | (12.40)% | 1.01% | N/A |
| Operating result / Total revenue (ROS) | (27.21)% | (43.14)% | 15.93% |
| Net financial debt / Equity | 80.87% | 56.95% | 23.92% |

The following table shows a reconciliation between the Company's equity and profit/(loss) for the year and the Group's consolidated equity and profit/(loss) for the year:

Reconciliation of the equity and profit/(loss) for the year from the Company's Separate Financial Statements with the Consolidated Financial Statements

(in thousands of Euro)

| Description | Equity/(Deficit) at 31/12/24 | Profit for the year |
|--|---------------------------------|------------------------|
| TREVI-Finanziaria Industriale S.p.A. | 128,773 | (15,969) |
| Difference in equity values of consolidated subsidiaries and their carrying value in the Parent Company's accounts | 106,580 | 71,029 |
| Effect of elimination of impairment gains/(impairment losses) on consolidated investments, loans and dividends | (48,494) | (55,538) |
| Application of IFRS and other adjustments | (62,903) | 12,040 |
| Translation difference | 6,661 | 0 |
| Elimination of intragroup profits and capital gains | 29,209 | (6,054) |
| Equity and profit/(loss) for the year | 159,827 | 5,508 |
| Deficit and profit/(loss) for the year attributable to non-controlling interests | (2,084) | 3,981 |
| Equity and profit/(loss) for the year attributable to the owners of the Company | 161,911 | 1,527 |

Trevi Division

Site operations at the Trevi Division level are still particularly diversified by geographical segment.

- The **Middle East** saw significant volume growth over 2023, mainly due to the Neom project in Saudi Arabia and the Amiral I002 and Qiddya Coast projects. There was also strong expansion in the United Arab Emirates, with volume growth compared to 2023, driven by several successful commercial initiatives such as the Hail & Ghasha project in the oil sector and other major projects in the residential sector.

In Kuwait, sales were slightly down compared to the previous year, while they remained essentially stable in Oman. The Middle East confirmed its strategic importance for the Trevi Group, as the construction market continues to offer significant growth potential, with major residential and infrastructure development projects expected – primarily supported and financed by substantial oil-sector cash flows.

- In the **Far East**, revenues in 2024 were shown down on 2023.
Despite a solid backlog, the Philippines saw lower production, mainly due to delays or lack of start-up on major projects already acquired.
Hong Kong also recorded a production decline following the completion of the major Airport and New Town Tung Chung projects.
In contrast, Australia reported revenue growth, primarily due to progress on the North East Link project.
- In **Africa** in 2024 revenues were down compared to 2023. The market downturn in **Nigeria** was affected by the sharp devaluation of the naira and frequent nationwide strikes. In addition, the main project – BUA Terminal in Port Harcourt – suffered delays due to the customer's design revisions. However, numerous residential projects were acquired in both Lagos and Port Harcourt.

Also in **Algeria**, due to lack of investment in the public works sector and delays in the start of new projects.

- During the year, operations intensified in **Europe**, both commercially – resulting in the acquisition of significant new contracts and new opportunities – and in terms of production, with higher volumes completed.
In **Italy**, acquisitions and executed volumes continued to grow compared with recent years, and infrastructure projects supported this under the National Recovery and Resilience Plan (PNRR).
Works also continued at the port of **Malta**, which were acquired in late 2023.
Negotiations for new projects in the Spanish market led to the signing of an initial contract to construct a shaft and three new underground stations on the Barcelona metro. The partnership established with a Ferrovial Group company (CIMSA) proved to be a strategic move to enter the Spanish market, which is expected to become a stable operating area. In line with the approach adopted in Spain, a strategic local partner has also been identified in Scandinavia to support further the development of the Trevi Division in Europe over the coming years.
The search for qualified labour for construction sites remains a significant challenge to overcome to fully capitalise on the growth opportunities currently offered by the European and domestic markets. Despite the customer's decision to reduce the pace of work, the Rogun dam project in **Tajikistan** continued during the year, making a positive contribution to the region.
In **Germany**, all operating activities were closed, while in **France**, after completing all Paris Metro projects, operations resumed with a consultancy assignment in the wind power sector for the customer Saipem.

- In **North America**, revenues declined in 2024 compared to 2023 mainly due to unforeseen delays caused by a stop-work order issued for the Mid Barataria Sediment Diversion (MBSD) project in Louisiana. Also, the private construction market – particularly in Boston – was downturning due to inflation and rising material costs. Nevertheless, considering the anticipated growth in large publicly funded infrastructure projects, the US market will continue to represent a strategic area for the Group. Projects currently underway continue to deliver positive results across a range of sectors: from the Roxboro project in North Carolina to residential developments in the Boston area, such as Huntington Tower and Innovation Square, to federal projects in California, like SREL-C4 and infrastructure works such as the Southerly Tunnel and Consolidation Project (SOTC) in Ohio.
- In **South America**, revenues were slightly lower compared to 2023, due to the completion of works on the Panama City Metro, a general slowdown across most projects, and the temporary suspension of the Aña Cua project in Paraguay and Argentina. However, operations continued on the Oiltanking project—a port facility in the oil sector located in the south of the country, carried out as part of a joint venture with other Argentine companies specialised in marine works—contributing significantly to revenue generation throughout the year.

In Argentina, the past year saw a notable decrease in the inflation rate, while the local currency broadly managed to contain its depreciation against the US dollar. However, the country is experiencing a critical period of transition due to the political situation and the social reforms introduced by the new government, including reductions in public spending—one of the factors affecting the launch of certain projects. South America remains an area with limited activity that must be monitored closely from both operational and financial perspectives.

The main acquisitions or orders secured in 2024 by the **Trevi Division** are highlighted below:

In Europe, numerous projects were secured:

- **Terminal container Montesindial - Marghera (VE)** - Contract worth approximately Euro 20 million. The project involves the refurbishment and retraction of the quay through the execution of major special foundation works, such as reinforced concrete diaphragms with buckets, discrepancies and belt drains.
- **Malagrotta Landfill** – Rome - Contract worth for Trevi S.p.A. approximately Euro 50 million. The aim of the project is to secure the landfill through the construction of a plastic perimeter diaphragm wall enclosing the site. This was a public tender in which the consortium led by TREVI ranked first and was awarded the contract.
- **Gronda di Genova - Amplia** – The project involves the execution of major preparatory works for the future tunnels, including piles, micropiles, anchors and GFRP tubes, as well as the construction of pile foundations for the viaduct piers
- **Assessment of the Udine - Tarvisio motorway tunnels** – The project's main activities involve the execution of all the preliminary works to support the designers in verifying the consistency of the tunnels subject to future assessment through core drilling, bolting, removal and reinstallation of wire meshes, etc.
- Following the successful completion of a previous facility delivered by Trevi in record time and to the customer's satisfaction in 2022, Ferrari S.p.A. renewed its trust in the company with a new contract: **Ferrari Paintshop**. The work involves the execution of continuous flight auger (CFA) pile foundations for a new production facility in Maranello, which will house a modern paint plant.

- **Impresa D'Agostino** (Italy) – Trevi will act as subcontractor to D'Agostino for works relating to the doubling of the Termoli–Lesina railway section, Lots 2 and 3 Termoli–Ripalta of the Pescara–Bari line. The project involves the construction of caisson foundations, consisting of secant bored piles and foundation bored piles, as well as bottom sealing works using jet grouting columns.
- **SAIPEM Livorno** (Italy) -Trevi will act as subcontractor for Saipem S.p.A. on the future Livorno Biorefinery project, where Saipem is developing the ECOFINING unit for the production of HVO diesel and Biojet. Trevi will carry out foundations using 600 mm and 450 mm diameter Discrepile technology for a total volume of approximately 26,000 m³. This displacement pile system minimises soil disposal, delivering significant environmental benefits. The project will also employ a special drilling system to limit interconnection between aquifers.
- **KT Livorno** (Italy) - A subcontracted project for KT Kianetics Technology S.p.A. involving the new hydrogen production plant—the “Steam Reformer” unit—to be constructed at ENI S.p.A.’s Livorno Biorefinery. Discrepile technology will also be used for this project.
- **Consorzio XENIA** (Italy) Trevi will act as lead contractor in a temporary business grouping (ATI) with Di Vincenzo and SAOS, on a subcontract for the Xenia Consortium (comprising Webuild Italia, Pizzarotti, Ghella, and TunnelPro). Trevi’s share amounts to approximately 80% of the total contract value. The works relate to the new Salerno–Reggio Calabria High-Speed/High-Capacity Railway Line, Battipaglia–Romagnano section (Lot 1A), and involve the construction of diaphragm walls using grab buckets and foundation piles of various diameters.
- **OROGEL – Cell 32** (Italy) Orogel Società Cooperativa Agricola of Cesena directly awarded this project. Agricola di Cesena: The work concerns soil consolidation using unreinforced piles, CFA piles, and bored piles in preparation for the construction of a new automated freezing cell (Cell 32) at the Cesena plant. Trevi will also manage and dispose of the excavated soil, perform load tests, and carry out all non-destructive testing and inspections. In compliance with the environmental requirements under the NRRP (Italy’s National Recovery and Resilience Plan), Trevi will use only CAM-certified concrete (Minimum Environmental Criteria), with the primary goal of reducing environmental impact.
- **Torre Garisenda** (Italy) This contract was awarded to Trevi following a public tender issued by the Municipality of Bologna. The works relate to the initial safety phase of the “Torre Garisenda” by installing stay cables. This will include dismantling and transporting the pulling machinery currently located at the Pisa cathedral site to Trevi’s workshop, as well as commissioning and testing the equipment — all preparatory steps to the second and more substantial phase of stabilisation.
- **Line 8 of the Barcelona Metro** (Spain) Total contract value: approximately 15 million, of which Trevi will execute 50% through its newly incorporated Spanish subsidiary, TREVI Cimentaciones. The project involves the construction of one shaft and three metro stations using deep diaphragm walls executed with hydromill technology. Trevi will construct two of the three stations, while its partner CIMSA will build one station and the shaft using a new Soilmec hydromill.

Far East

Philippines

- **South Commuter Railway – Contract Package South-02 (CP S-02:)** A new contract award as part of the North-South Commuter Railway project Acciona–DMCI JV, covering the foundations for the southern section of the new Metro Manila line.
- **South Commuter Railway – CPS-03a** An additional contract package awarded under the same railway project.
- **C5 Link Expressway Segment 3B.** The local contractor D.M. Consunji Inc. (DMCI) awarded Trevi Foundations Philippines the contract for special foundation works on this urban expressway.
- **Metro Rail Transit Line -7 (MRT-7).** Which consists of the installation of large-diameter bored piles to support viaduct columns and stations. During the year, San Miguel Corporation awarded additional works to Trevi Foundations Philippines for the MRT-7 project. This consists of the installation of large-diameter bored piles to support viaduct columns and stations. The foundations for the final two stations (i.e. Stations 13 and 14) and the connecting viaduct have yet to be completed.

Hong Kong

- **No. 35 Clear Water Bay Road:** A newly acquired joint venture project with Freyssinet Hong Kong involving the installation of anchors for the construction of a residential complex at Clear Water Bay. Two jet grouting works were carried out during 2024 as part of the finalisation of the Third Runway airport work: **Contract 3802 - Security Gate House A**, carried out with Gammon Engineering and **3310-CS North Runway Modification Works**, carried out with China State Construction Eng. (HK) Ltd. These two contracts were emergency interventions and represent the final work packages of a project that is now virtually complete.

Australia

- At the end of the year, a jet grouting consolidation contract was secured for one lot of the **M6 Stage 1 motorway project in Sydney**. This project will connect the M8 Motorway (formerly New M5) from Arncliffe to President Avenue in Kogarah.

Trevi is currently awaiting responses to numerous bids submitted across the Far East throughout 2024.

Middle East:

Saudi Arabia

- **Qiddiya Coast Project** - This project is owned and managed directly by Qiddiya Investment Company (wholly owned by the Saudi Arabian Public Investment Fund). The project includes water parks, hotels, residential condominiums and villas and is located north of Jeddah, covering an area of 13.5 km². The development is divided into four main sections, with Arabian Soil Contractor (ASC) awarded Sections 1 and 2.

- **Neom:** The project consists in the execution of foundation piles for “*The Line*”, a major futuristic and eco-friendly project of several years’ duration, which is currently under construction in the province of Tabuk. During the year, an additional order was acquired for a total contract value of approximately Euro 50 million.
- **KAFD MEP Tunnels & Infrastructure.** The King Abdullah Financial District (KAFD) in Riyadh is a major urban development comprising commercial, residential and tourism zones. Its infrastructure is designed to be state-of-the-art and fully integrated, incorporating advanced MEP (Mechanical, Electrical and Plumbing) systems. The KAFD Metro Station is a key interchange in Riyadh's transport network. It links the KAFD terminus with King Khalid International Airport and provides access to the local monorail. The scope of work for our subsidiary ASC includes the design, supply, and execution of a temporary system consisting of bored piles, soldier pile and lagging walls with H-beams (300), and ground anchors for a *shoring* system for the KAFD District tunnel (a utility tunnel for services such as electricity, water, etc.).

United Arab Emirates

- **Hail & Ghasha Development Project (SAIPEM):** Swissboring has been awarded the construction of 1,265 piles for a contract worth approximately €15 million.

The Hail & Ghasha project integrates innovative decarbonisation technologies into a single comprehensive solution. It includes carbon dioxide capture and the production of low-emission hydrogen to replace combustion gas and reduce overall emissions. The project will also harness clean energy from renewable sources. It also includes the construction of an artificial island with several offshore and additional onshore works. The Hail and Ghasha site is located approximately 140 km offshore Abu Dhabi and up to 15 meters deep into the water.

- **DMCC Upton Dubai District Phase 2,** This project will involve the construction of two towers within the emerging Uptown Dubai district in the heart of the new Dubai, at the southern end of the city. The 23- and 17-storey towers will offer approximately 70,000 square metres of commercial office space and 8,000 square metres of restaurant and retail space. Swissboring was awarded a contract for the construction of the foundations, including shoring, excavations and drilled piles of different diameters, with a total contract worth approximately Euro 10 million.
- **BAB Far North Full Field Development Project (ROBT STONE)** – The project, commissioned by end-customer ADNOC, aims to enhance oil extraction through the implementation of the CO₂ EOR (Enhanced Oil Recovery) technique. This method involves the use of carbon dioxide (CO₂) in the extraction process, delivering significant environmental benefits. It represents a practical solution for recycling and reusing CO₂, thereby contributing to a reduction in overall emissions into the atmosphere. The construction site is located approximately 160 km from Abu Dhabi. Swissboring was awarded a contract for dynamic compaction.
- **Expansion of Dubai Exhibition Centre (DEC)** - The project involves expanding the Dubai Exhibition Centre (DEC) next to the Expo 2020 site in the emerging Jebel Ali, Dubai area. It consists of the construction of approximately 700 piles of various diameters.
- **Portland Investment Mixed Use Development** - The project involves the development of a residential area with apartments, hotels, offices, restaurants, shops and parking facilities, spread over two areas, east and west zones, in the Dubai International Financial Center.

Kuwait

- **PAHW 1303 South Saad City Project.** The South Saad Al Abdullah Housing project in Kuwait aims to build a vast residential initiative located south of Saad Al Abdullah City designed to accommodate about 30.000 housing units including single-family houses and apartments, schools, clinics, mosques, parks, commercial areas and sports facilities. As part of the infrastructure construction contract, Trevi was awarded a subcontract for the installation of around 1,000 foundation piles ,1.5 m in diameter, for the overpasses, which include 17 road and pedestrian bridges.

Oman

- **EPC of BISAT Permanent Power Supply Project.** Swissboring & Company LLC was awarded the piling works for the Bisat Power Plant in the Ad Dahira Governorate, covering both substations and overhead line towers. The project involves the installation and testing of over 700 working piles of various diameters and depths.
- **Larsem & Toubro Oman LLC - 400Kv Overhead Transmission line:** project acquired in November 2024 involving the construction of 455 towers to create a new overhead power line. Contract value: approximately €3 million for installing around 1,800 piles of various diameters.

Africa

Nigeria

Although revenue and acquisitions were down compared to 2023, several key infrastructure projects – including port facilities, coastal protection, and industrial works – were secured in 2024, alongside multiple private-sector developments. Trevi’s core operations in Lagos remain focused on high-rise residential construction, particularly luxury towers of 25–30 storeys, using the design and build (D&B) model.

Key recently awarded port infrastructure projects include:

- **MELIORA VIVA METHANOL:** Construction of a 300 m quay at Onne, including a large storage warehouse. This is the second quay built for the Eleme petrochemical plant, which is used for urea export. The customer plans to expand the facility with additional silos requiring new foundations.
- **BUA Tin Can Island:** Installation of precast concrete sheet piles in Apapa NGN 500 million. A new industrial pasta plant is planned on the reclaimed land, requiring pile foundations.

Recent residential projects include:

- **16 Alexander,** with the customer Cappa & D'Alberto Ltd., piling works for a new residential tower located in Lagos’ most exclusive neighbourhood. The project will be executed on site using materials supplied by the main contractor.
- **Meliora Tower,** with customer Cuantico Properties, piling work for a new residential tower in the most exclusive residential area of Lagos. The tower will have 25 floors and will rest on 196 large-diameter piles;
- **Osborne Car Park,** with customer El Alan Nigeria Ltd, Trevi Foundation Nigeria was awarded two contracts. Located along the Lagos lagoon, the works involve foundations for a car park and retaining wall;
- **Cyclotrone Building in Abuja FCT,** large-diameter piles for a new cancer centre in the administrative capital, **G2** work of piles and **Rolaid,** work of CFA piles for residential development, **G7:** work of drilled piles for residential development in Banana Island.

The main projects in the area of infrastructure works acquired:

- **Lagos–Opebi Mende Flyovers (Customer: Julius Berger)** piling works using large-diameter piles excluding materials to expand the Lagos road network.
- **Port Harcourt Ring Road Flyovers & Flyovers in Warri, Delta State** Customer: Julius Berger CFA piling works, excluding materials.

In the industrial sector:

- **Brentex Onne:** Customer: Brentex, development of an industrial complex for the fabrication and processing of special oil & gas casings in Onne.

Algeria

The Algerian market continued to provide opportunities, particularly in the infrastructure and industrial sectors. Public sector contracts remain the primary source of new projects.

The main recently acquired **projects in industrial works** are as follows:

- **Tosyali Steel Mill:** extension of the existing steel mill.
- **Petrofac Step PD Arzew Petrochemical Plant:** Supply and install bored piles for a LAB petrochemical facility.

Notable infrastructure projects include:

- **Metro Est Baraki Algiers** with state customer Cosider Travaux Public. The work is part of a project to extend the existing metro network, which includes a new station (Le Jardin), two ventilation shafts PV9 and PV10 and excavation work to connect the NATM tunnel between the station and the ventilation shafts. Scope includes diaphragm walls, bored piles, anchors and ground ties.
- **Tebessa Railway Line**, with state-owned customer **Cosider Travaux Public:** piling work for a new railway line on a 545 km section.
- **Penetrating Jijel East-West Motorway:** the project, commissioned by customer Rizzani de Eccher and with Main Contractor National Highway Authority (ADA), will provide a fast motorway link between the port of Djen Djen and the cities in the country's hinterland, with the aim of enhancing the motorway network and implementing the development of the port of Djen Djen. The scope includes anchor works to stabilise slopes.

North America

Among the main orders acquired in 2024, the following projects stand out:

- **Volpe C3 Building**, Cambridge, MA. Part of the Volpe redevelopment project, which includes the demolition of four existing buildings and phased construction of six new towers connected by underground parking. The proposed development at 75 Broadway features a 16-storey commercial tower, four mechanical penthouse levels, and a three-level underground car park. The car park will be constructed using the up-down method, with Treviicos responsible for installing the perimeter diaphragm wall with Load-Bearing Elements (LBE) and internal LBE panels.
- **Southerly Tunnel and Consolidation Project (SOTC)**, in Cleveland, Ohio. Commissioned by the North East Ohio Regional Sewer District (NEORS), this project aims to improve the control of Combined Sewer Overflows (CSOs) in the Greater Cleveland service area by reducing discharges into Lake Erie and its tributaries. The work consists of constructing an underground storage tunnel approximately 18,000 feet long, across four primary work sites: (SOTC-1, SOTC-2, SOTC-3, and SOTC-4)
- **Minntac Tailings Basin – East Perimeter Dam Cutoff Wall**, Minnesota. This Early Contractor Involvement (ECI) project concerns the construction of a cutoff wall for the perimeter dam at the Minntac tailings basin, commissioned by US Steel. The core element is installing a composite diaphragm wall involving drilling, grouting, and concrete wall construction, to mitigate the risk of sulphate seepage through the dam. Treviicos, in joint venture with Nicholson Construction, secured the contract. The scope includes the initial ECI phase to finalise the design of the composite cutoff wall and implement the grouting test programme, which is aligned with the scope of works for the subsequent construction phase.

South America

- **Argentina – Oiltanking Project** The scope of the Oiltanking project in Puerto Rosales expanded during the period due to contractual revisions and the recognition of additional costs, mainly attributable to the acceleration of works. Following the completion of the current phase, the likelihood of a contract extension for constructing a second quay adjacent to the existing structure has increased. A partial award has already been granted for engineering design and geotechnical testing.

Operational Performance – Order backlog

Below is a summary of the key contracts performed or in progress during 2024, organised by geographical area:

Italy

Carron Tunnel – Merano (BZ) Commissioned by Consorzio San Benedetto Scarl and led by Carron Bau S.r.l., this project involves foundation and consolidation works to construct a 3.3 km underground connection between the Merano–Bolzano dual carriageway and Val Passiria, the main element of the new north-west ring road. It is a critical component of the new northwest bypass and is expected to reduce traffic and improve travel times and air quality significantly. The project is nearing completion.

Work continues on the construction of the **Piazza Venezia station of Rome Metro Line C**, on behalf of the customer Metro C S.c.p.a., a prestigious project that will provide a rapid connection between monumental areas and archaeological sites in the centre of Rome, for the realisation of which a temporary association of companies was created between Trevi (principal), SAOS and Cisterna Pozzi. Trevi later acquired SAOS's share as well. The project includes the construction of the Piazza Venezia station in Rome, on the Metro C line, and a well for the Fire Brigade. The scope includes construction of the station and a dedicated Fire Brigade shaft, protective consolidation of adjacent historic structures — including the Vittoriano, Palazzo Venezia, the Foro Traiano–Augusto–Nerva complex, Santa Maria di Loreto, and Basilica di San Marco — as well as preparatory works for diaphragm walls and support elements (piles and micropiles). The hydromill-built diaphragm walls reach depths of 85 metres in impermeable Pliocene clays, with adjacent grouting works extending to 50 metres. The project is expected to last approximately three years and stands out for its strategic importance and visibility. It is worth highlighting the strategic value and visibility of the overall project, which will not only create an infrastructural work, but also archaeo-stations, i.e. museums that will connect the city's main cultural areas through a route enriched by archaeological finds discovered during excavations.

MECT – Messina (Consorzio Messina Catania Lotto Nord). Part of the Messina–Catania railway line doubling project, this contract involves the construction of a new railway line connecting with the existing network. The work is part of the initiative for the development of sustainable mobility promoted by the European Union, aimed at the creation of a system of European TEN-T Corridors, which will connect and improve connections across the continent. Trevi S.p.A. was awarded the sub-foundation works for viaducts in Lot 2 (Taormina–Giampilieri), including bored piles of various diameters and jet grouting column treatments.

At the port of Ravenna, work is at an advanced stage on the renovation of the **Magazzini Generali quay**, with the Port System Authority of the North Central Adriatic Sea as the customer, with similar features to the one completed in 2023 at the adjacent Marcegaglia quay.

The project for a new industrial site in Catania, on behalf of customer **ST Microelectronics**, was completed at the end of May 2024. Of particular note was the short timeframe between contract award, signing, and delivery, highlighting Trevi's capacity to mobilise resources rapidly. Thanks also to this peculiarity of Trevi's ability to organise and concentrate the necessary resources in a very short time, this was the third important contract awarded in a few years by the electronics multinational to Trevi, two of which were in Catania and the previous one in Agrate Brianza.

The **Florence AV Node project**, commissioned by the **Pizzarotti-Saipem JV**, Pizzarotti–Saipem, involves works for the construction of the new high-speed “through” railway station in the city of **Florence**. Works include pre-consolidation by cement injection, soil freezing using brine, shaft consolidation, jet grouting, and compensation grouting to safeguard surrounding structures during TBM tunnelling.

Another major railway project concerns the **connection between Venice airport** and the **high-speed rail station**, with the aim of linking it to the high-speed line from Milan. In this case, the customer is the consortium Desium, formed by the companies **Rizzani de Eccher-Sacaim-Manelli**. The main works concern the execution of bored piles with varying diameters for the piers of the viaducts under construction and the execution of a major bottom plug with large-diameter jet grouting columns for the artificial tunnels.

Another significant project is the **AUP 3 Quays, commissioned by the Port Authority of Venice**, aimed at the environmental upgrading and redevelopment of the Lombardia, Bolzano, and Trento quays in the commercial port of Venice. The contract was awarded to a joint venture comprising Xodo Costruzioni Generali S.r.l., Trevi S.p.A., and Rossi Renzo Costruzioni.

Works on the multi-year **Rogun Dam HPP project** for the customer Webuild are ongoing in **Tajikistan**, delivering solid operational performance. The project involves rock consolidation works in the reservoir area of the Rogun Dam, as part of a broader national initiative to expand hydroelectric energy production. Activities will continue through 2025.

Far East

The main ongoing projects in the **Philippines** are:

NLEX Candaba Central Infill (3rd Viaduct), a project started in 2023 and successfully completed in 2024. Trevi worked on bored piles to support columns for a new 5 km motorway viaduct on the North Luzon Expressway (NLEX). The project consolidated the professional relationship between the Australian company Leighton and Trevi Foundations Philippines, who have already successfully collaborated on other projects in previous years.

Metro Manila Subway CP102 - After a year's wait due to the delay in the preparation of work areas, Trevi Foundations Philippines started work at Quezon Avenue Station in the second half of the year. Unfortunately, even after start-up, Trevi's operations suffered further delays due to design problems. Trevi was contracted to construct reinforced concrete diaphragm walls to support excavation works at two metro stations.

Work continues on **Metro Rail Transit Line-7 (MRT-7)**.

Australia

North East Link (NEL) Project in Melbourne

This is the largest *tunnelling* project in the state of Victoria, involving the construction of two three-lane twin *tunnels* to complete Melbourne's orbital motorway network, helping reduce traffic congestion and journey times. The project is now 84% complete, and the overall contract value has risen from Euro 100 million to Euro 110 million, due to increased diaphragm wall volumes. The joint venture — 70% owned by Trevi Australia and 30% by Wagstaff Piling — continues to operate effectively. The JV activities, which include diaphragm wall construction, will be completed by June 2025.

Middle East

Saudi Arabia

Doubletree by Hilton - Taiba Investment. This project included specialist foundation works for the Hilton Hotel in Jeddah: bracing, excavation, diaphragm walls, piling, and dewatering. It was completed by the end of 2024.

Amiral I002, an important project with Tecnimont S.p.A. and end customer Aramco. The subsidiary Arabian Soil Contractors (ASC) will carry out CFA pile work as part of the SATORP refinery's petrochemical expansion project in Jubail, near Dammam, which aims to convert the refinery to higher-value-added chemicals. Works began at the end of H1 2024 and are scheduled for completion by February 2025.

Work in **Neom** continues apace; the new **Qiddiya Coast** project is underway and is expected to be completed in the first half of 2025.

United Arab Emirates

The Keturah Resort project started in 2023, is due for completion in 2024.

Baccarat Hotel & Residences both the shoring works and the working piles were completed, and the project was therefore finalised in the second half of 2024.

Work is also ongoing on new projects awarded in 2024, including:

Portland Investment Mixed Use Development, Bab Far, DMCC Upton Dubai District Phase 2, Hail & Ghassa Development project

Kuwait

Capital Market Authority of the contract value of more than 10 million euros, is being executed and close to completion, while activities are continuing on the project acquired in early 2024, **PAHW 1303 South Saad City Project, with a** contract value of about Euro 9 million.

Oman

In Oman the **Construction of Dual Carriage National Road no. 32** - Galfar Engineering & Contracting SAOG, was completed in the second half of 2024, while work on the newly acquired **EPC of Bisat Permanent Power Supply Project** and **400Kv Overhead Transmission line** is ongoing

Africa

Nigeria

The most important project currently in progress is **Bua Terminal**, in Port Harcourt, worth over Euro 35 million. The work consists of reconstructing the old berths of a quay in Port Harcourt segmented into three alignments. The scope includes foundation works, dredging, backfilling, ground improvement, and civil works. The project has experienced multiple delays.

Algeria

The main orders performed are: **Cevital** Plant for the Production of Vegetable Oil and **Orano Feeder road - East - West Motorway**, while the main works in progress are: Jijel Feeder road – East–West Motorway, Tebessa Railway Line and the Tosyali Steelworks. The **Petrofac Step PD Arzew** petrochemical plant project was suspended due to reasons not attributable to Trevi.

North America

Roxboro DMM - (Trans Ash): project to install Deep Mixing (DMM) for the consolidation of ash resulting from the operation of the Roxboro power plant in North Carolina. The work was completed. Treviicos will also take care of phase 2 of this project, which involves the installation of a shotcrete wall to protect the exposed DMM face during mass excavation.

SREL-C4 – (Malone/Odin JV for USACE) Jet grouting was used to install diaphragm walls for sealing the designated cutoff wall segments. The Sacramento River East Levee (SREL) forms part of five levee segments being rebuilt by the US Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) within the greater Sacramento region.

Huntington Tower - (WL French for Suffolk Construction Co). Huntington Residential Tower is a 34-storey, 500,000-plus square foot residential development with a concrete structure, 432 apartments and three levels of underground parking in the Fenway district of Boston, Massachusetts.

Innovation Square Phase III - (WL French and Related Beal). This project involves the construction of a state-of-the-art research and development facility in Boston's Seaport District, opposite Northern Avenue. It also aims to establish a new benchmark for sustainable laboratory buildings in the city, targeting LEED Platinum certification and zero-carbon design. Treviicos contributed to two project phases: excavation support and bored pile foundation works.

Mid Barataria Sediment Diversion (MBSD) - (Archer Western /Alberici JV). This multi-year project along the Mississippi River, commissioned by the Louisiana Coastal Protection and Restoration Authority (CPRA), is designed to restore and sustain a critical area of coastal wetlands in the Barataria Basin. Its main goal is to reintroduce freshwater and sediment from the Mississippi River into the basin to restore deltaic processes and prevent saltwater intrusion.

The project start was delayed due to permitting issues and is currently scheduled for mobilisation in 2025.

South America

Metro Panama Line 3 – principal: Panama Ministry of Public Works, main contractor: Hyundai Engineering & Construction Co. Ltd. & Posco principal. Hyundai Engineering & Construction Co. Ltd. -This project aimed to construct Metro Line 3, linking Panama City to the western side of the Panama Canal. The scope involved large-diameter bored pile foundations for the viaduct and various stations. Works were completed at the end of March 2024.

Argentina: Argentina Aña Cua Project - Owner Consorcio Aña Cua A.R.T. (Astaldi Italia) – Rovella Carranza (Argentina) – Tecnoedil (Paraguay). The project involves the execution of civil works and some electromechanical parts of the expansion of the Yacyretá hydroelectric plant. Pilotes Trevi was awarded two subcontracting contracts: the first for the construction of plastic concrete diaphragm walls, which will connect to the plastic diaphragm walls previously executed by Pilotes Trevi itself, enabling the creation of a powerhouse intake for the construction of the new hydroelectric power plant; the second is a drilling and grouting contract.

The main phase of works is currently suspended due to technical and financial difficulties affecting the end customer, with a possible resumption expected in Q3 2025.

The Oiltanking project is an ambitious initiative for the construction of an oil terminal quay at Puerto Rosales, near Bahía Blanca in the southeast of the country. The project began in Q4 2023 and is scheduled for completion by end-March 2025, with potential for extension in line with the original contract.

Soilmec Division

The year 2024 was one of consolidation for the Soilmec division, in line with the growth path set out in the restructuring, transformation and business relaunch plan, alongside a thorough overhaul of the organisational structure, with improvements to indirect costs and ongoing efficiency gains that began at the end of 2021.

Regarding sales volumes, revenue reached Euro 145.0 million (approximately -5% compared to the same period in 2023), with recurring EBITDA amounting to Euro 13.2 million, up 3.5% compared to the result at 31 December 2024 (Euro 12.8 million).

The improvement in margins was achieved through improved production performance related to implementing Lean Production and a more targeted Design to Cost.Production.

Other Companies

Parcheggi S.p.A.

A company engaged in the management and maintenance of parking facilities, fully owned by Trevi S.p.A. following an acquisition process initiated in 2021 and completed in 2023. The company continued its normal operations in 2024.

Group transactions with unconsolidated subsidiaries, associates, parents, subsidiaries of parents and with other related parties

The existing Trevi Group's related party transactions mainly consist of the commercial transactions of the subsidiary Trevi S.p.A. with its consortia, regulated at market conditions, as detailed under point 36 of the Notes.

Main risks and uncertainties to which the Trevi Group is exposed and assessment of the going concern assumption

Introduction

This section is intended to: (i) examine the correct application of the going concern assumption to the 2024 financial statements (separate and consolidated) of the Shareholders' Trevi Finanziaria Industriale S.p.A. and the Trevi Group in the light of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows and other circumstances that may be relevant in this regard; and (ii) identifying current uncertainties, including the assessment of their relevance and the probability that they can be overcome, taking into consideration the measures put in place by Management and additional mitigation factors.

In order to approve the Interim Financial Report at 30 June 2024, Management identified some going concern risk factors on which specific analyses were carried out. Specifically: (a) the risks, if any, associated with the Group's liquidity for a period of at least 12 months from the reporting date of the Interim Financial Report; and (b) the risk arising from any failure to achieve the recovery goals, as set out in the 2022-2026 Consolidated Plan (as therein defined).

In this regard, it should also be noted that, when approving the interim report at 30 June 2024, the Board of Directors, having carefully and thoroughly assessed the risks to which going concern was exposed, as summarised above, considered it appropriate to adopt the going concern assumption, while highlighting the existence of natural uncertainties related to the implementation of the Consolidated Plan 2022–2026 (as updated and confirmed in its original strategic guidelines with the approval of the Consolidated Plan 2023–2027, as defined below), with reference to the relevant management report. For the purposes of this report, the going concern is assessed based on the above-mentioned circumstances and information available about their development after the date of approval of the Interim Financial Report, to be taken into account up to the date of preparation of these financial statements, considering the events that have occurred in the meantime and, in particular, the update of the 2023-2027, Consolidated Plan, with an extension of its duration by one year to 2028, as well as new information available about the performance and its outlook.

Assessments relating to the going concern assumption

In assessing whether the going concern assumption was appropriate or not, all the available information about the future was taken into account, relating at least - without limitation - to 12 months following the reference date of the consolidated financial statements at 31 December 2024. Significant risk indicators that may raise doubts about the ability of the Group to continue to operate on a going concern basis were taken into account.

In particular, the Board of Directors took into consideration the assessments that had been carried out at the time of the approval of the Interim Financial Report at 30 June 2024, paying particular attention to the circumstances that had been identified as possible risk factors at that time, in order to verify their *status*.

Assessments of the achievement of the 2022- 2026 Consolidated Plan goals

With the *aim* of assessing the risks linked to the achievement of the 2022-2026 Consolidated Plan's projected goals, on 23 April 2021, the Board of Directors approved a business plan for the period 2021-2024. This plan was subsequently updated, at first, to incorporate the accounting figures at 30 June 2021 and, subsequently, in order to extend the relevant time frame to the period 2022-2026 as well as in order to take into account certain aspects, including the *performance* recorded in 2021 and certain prudential elements that *Management* deemed appropriate to consider in the subsequent plan years. This final version of the plan, updated to consider the Financial Restructuring (as therein defined), agreed with the Group's Lending banks (the "**Lending Banks**"), was therefore approved by the Board of Directors of the Company on 29 September 2022 (the "**2022-2026 Consolidated Plan**").

On 22 December 2023, the Board of Directors of the Company approved an update of the 2022-2026 Consolidated Plan, extending its duration by one year to 2027 and confirming the original strategic guidelines and the goals envisaged in the recovery plan approved by the Board on 17 November 2022, within the time frame and in the manner required (the "**2023-2027 Consolidated Plan**").

On 27 March 2025, the Board of Directors of the Company approved an update of the 2023-2027 Consolidated Plan, extending its duration by one year to 2028 and confirming the original strategic guidelines and the goals envisaged in the recovery plan approved by the Board on 17 November 2022, within the time frame and in the manner required (the "**2024-2028 Consolidated Plan**").

Consistently with assessments made at the time of the approval of the 2023 interim financial statements, one of the elements taken into account in order to evaluate the uncertainties regarding the going concern is whether the forecasts of the 2022-2026 Consolidated Plan, also in light of the latest results regarding the Group's performance, appear anyhow suitable to allow, within the time frame and manner requested (as confirmed within the 2024-2028 Consolidated Plan), the achievement of a financial rebalancing.

Specifically:

- the Consolidated Plan 2022–2026 — subsequently updated and confirmed in its original strategic guidelines with the approval of the Consolidated Plan 2023–2027 and the Consolidated Plan 2024–2028 — appears to be based on reasonable and prudent criteria. These include actions aimed at increasing volumes and improving profitability. It shows the possibility of achieving a financial, economic and equity position sufficient to allow the refinancing of residual debt on market terms;
- the reasonableness and feasibility of the 2022–2026 Consolidated Plan – which was subsequently updated and confirmed in its original strategic guidelines with the approval of the 2023–2027 Consolidated Plan and, subsequently, the 2024–2028 Consolidated Plan – was confirmed by the *independent business review* conducted by Alvarez & Marsal to verify the reasonable validity of the business and market assumptions underlying the 2022–2026 Consolidated Plan, and was shared with the Lending Banks;
- the Financial Restructuring reflected within the Restructuring Agreement (as *therein* defined), whose content has been subject to comments of both institutional shareholders (*i.e.*, CDPE and Polaris as *therein* defined) and the Lending Banks, allowed, with the capital strengthening transaction, to further strengthen the financial position and performance of the Group, also giving a boost to the *business* as well as to the achievement of the recovery goals in accordance with the 2022-2026, Consolidated Plan, currently confirmed in the 2024-2028 Consolidated Plan;

- the updated 2022-2026 Consolidated Plan shows that the financial *covenants* set forth in the Restructuring Agreement (*i.e.*, the ratio of consolidated net financial debt to consolidated gross operating profit and the ratio of consolidated net financial debt to consolidated equity) were always met over the relevant plan period.

Furthermore, the reasonableness and feasibility of the 2022-2026 Consolidated Plan were further supported by the fact that, on 28 November 2022 it was certified by the appointed expert, Mario Stefano Luigi Ravaccia, who meets the requirements provided for by the Italian Bankruptcy Law, thus representing an additional form of protection for Directors and the other *stakeholders* involved.

It should also be noted that Mr Gian Luca Lanzotti – a professional approved by the Financing Banks who, pursuant to the requirements of the Restructuring Agreement, was appointed on 26 January 2023 to carry out, *inter alia*, monitoring activities relating to the implementation of the 2022–2026 Consolidated Plan and of the Restructuring Agreement itself (the “**Monitoring Officer**”) – has prepared four reports on the activities he has undertaken (a report dated 3 August 2023 relating to the half-year from his appointment to 25 July 2023; a report dated 2 February 2024 relating to the half-year from 26 July 2023 to 25 January 2024; a report dated 31 July 2024 relating to the half-year from 26 January 2024 to 25 July 2024; and a report dated 28 January 2025 relating to the half-year from 26 July 2024 to 25 January 2025), in which he confirmed the Company’s compliance with the obligations set out in the Restructuring Agreement.

Furthermore, the feasibility of the Consolidated Plan 2022–2026 — subsequently updated and confirmed in its original strategic guidelines with the approval of the Consolidated Plan 2023–2027 and, later, the Consolidated Plan 2024–2028 — is supported by the results for the year ended 31 December 2024, during which both Group revenues and recurring EBITDA exceeded the forecasts of the Consolidated Plan 2022–2026. In addition, orders acquired in 2024 totalled approximately Euro 605.4 million, and the order backlog stood at Euro 701 million.

The Net Financial Debt at 31 December 2024 was Euro 198.9 million, lower than the forecast in the Consolidated Plan 2022–2026. The Group’s performance in the early months of 2025 – as highlighted under “*Significant Events after the reporting period at 31/12/2024*” with regard to order intake, production revenues and backlog – was in line with the forecasts for 2025. The continued implementation of the 2022 - 2026 Consolidated Plan, while depending only in part on internal variables and factors controllable by Management, will allow the financial covenants of the Restructuring Agreement to be met. For potential impacts stemming from the Russia–Ukraine conflict, please refer to the sections “*Impacts of the Russia–Ukraine conflict*” and “*risks linked to raw material price trends*” in this report.

The uncertainties, all traced back to an overall category of “*financial risk*”, reflect the Company’s ability to meet its financial commitments as well as to generate and/or raise sufficient resources to meet its financial requirements to support the business, of the implementation programme to achieve the goals of the 2022-2026 Consolidated Plan. The resolution of these uncertainties, as further outlined below, should be considered in light of the finalisation of the Restructuring Agreement with the Financing Banks, which incorporates the terms of the Financial Restructuring and reflects the projections of the Consolidated Plan 2022–2026.

More specifically, on 17 November 2022, the Company's Board of Directors approved the final version of the financial restructuring (the "**Financial Restructuring**"), which provided for, in a nutshell:

- a) its implementation in accordance with an agreement based on a certified recovery plan pursuant to Art. 56 of the Italian Code of Corporate Crisis and Insolvency ("**CCII**") (corresponding to the previous Art. 67, paragraph III, lett. (d) of the Bankruptcy Law) ("**Restructuring Agreement**");
- b) a capital increase against consideration to be offered with option right to shareholders pursuant to Article 2441 paragraph 1 of the Italian Civil Code, for a total maximum amount of Euro 25,106,155.28, to be paid on an indivisible basis up to Euro 24,999,999.90 – amount fully guaranteed by the subscription commitments undertaken by CDPE Investimenti S.p.A. ("**CDPE**") and Polaris Capital Management LLC ("**Polaris**" and, together with CDPE, the "**Institutional Shareholders**") – and on a divisible basis for the excess amount, inclusive of share premium, through the issuance of a total maximum of 79,199,228 new ordinary shares, without nominal value, having the same characteristics as the outstanding shares (to be issued with regular dividend rights), at an issue price per share of Euro 0.3170, of which Euro 0.1585 to be allocated to share capital and Euro 0.1585 to be allocated to share premium reserve (the "**Capital Increase with Option Right**");
- c) a capital Increase against consideration to be paid on an indivisible basis, for a maximum amount of Euro 26,137,571.21, through the issuance of 82.452.906 ordinary shares, without nominal value, having the same characteristics as the outstanding shares (to be issued with regular dividend rights), at an issue price per share of Euro 0,3170, to be offered with the exclusion of the option right pursuant to Article 2441, paragraph 5, of the Italian Civil Code, to some of the Lending Banks identified in the Restructuring Agreement, to be paid through a debt-to-equity swap of certain, liquid and collectable receivables, in the manner and to the extent provided for in the Restructuring Agreement, in relation to the subscription of the Capital Increase with exclusion of the option right, at a conversion ratio of 1,25 to 1 (the "**Capital Increase by Conversion**" and, together with the Capital Increase with Option Right, "**Capital Increase**");
- d) the subordination and postponement of a portion of the bank debt for Euro 6.5 million;
- e) the extension of the final maturity date of the medium/long-term debt to 31 December 2026, with the introduction of a repayment plan starting from 2023;
- f) the granting and/or confirmation of credit facilities to support the implementation of the plan;
- g) the extension of the maturity date of the Bond Issue to 2026.

Also on 17 November 2022, the Company's Board of Directors approved, *among other things*, the final version of the Recovery Plan under Articles 56 and 284 of the Code of Corporate Crisis and Insolvency, based on the 2022-2026 Consolidated Plan and the Financial Restructuring, relating to the Company and the Trevi Group.

Subsequently, on 29-30 November 2022, the Company signed the contracts relating to the implementation of the Financial Restructuring such as, *among other things*, the Restructuring Agreement which became effective on 16 December 2022 after the relevant conditions precedent have been met.

On 11 January 2023, the Company informed the market about the successful completion of the Capital Increase, in the context of which 161,317,259 newly issued ordinary shares of the Company were subscribed, for a total amount of Euro 51,137,571.10 (of which Euro 25,568,785.55 to be allocated to share capital and Euro 25,568,785.55 to be allocated to share premium reserve). Upon completion of the Capital Increase, the new share capital of Trevifin amounted to Euro 123,044,339.55, divided into 312,172,952 ordinary shares. In particular: (i) the Capital Increase with Option Right was subscribed against consideration for Euro 24.999.999,90, of which Euro 17.006.707 paid for the subscription of 53.648.918 shares by the Institutional Shareholders, and the remaining Euro 7.993.292,90 were paid for the subscription of 25.215.435 shares by other shareholders; and (ii) the Capital Increase by Conversion was fully subscribed for Euro 26.137.571,21, through the issuance of 82.452.906 ordinary shares.

Below are the main financial position and financial performance figures upon completion of the transaction for the capital strengthening of the Company and the debt restructuring transaction of the Group – specifying that the related accounting effects have been recognised in 2023 as the Capital Increase was completed in January 2023:

- the Group's equity, which at 31 December 2022 amounted to Euro 89.6 million, totalled Euro 153.7 million at 30 June 2023; the positive change of Euro 64.1 million was impacted by approximately Euro 52 million due to the Financial Restructuring related to the Capital Increase. at 31 December 2023, the Group's equity amounted to Euro 148.6 million, and at 31 December 2024 it amounted to Euro 161.9 million;
- the Group's net financial debt, which at 31 December 2022 amounted to Euro 251.2 million, was affected by the decrease of approximately Euro 52 million recorded in January 2023 as a result of the Financial Restructuring. At 31 December 2023, the net financial debt amounted to Euro 202 million, compared to Euro 198.9 million at 31 December 2024;
- in this regard, the residual debt of the Group was almost entirely rescheduled as part of the Financial Restructuring. Specifically, a substantial portion of the non-current debt towards Lending Banks after the Capital Increase by Conversion, for approximately Euro 185 million, was rescheduled at 31 December 2026, while approximately Euro 6.5 million was subordinated and rescheduled at 30 June 2027.

Furthermore, it should be noted that the final results of the Trevi Group's consolidated financial statements at 31 December 2024 comply with the financial *covenants* set out in the Debt Restructuring Agreement. In particular, the ratio of consolidated net financial debt to the consolidated *recurring* gross operating profit at 31 December 2024 was 2.38x, hence lower than the covenant established in the Restructuring Agreement at the reporting date (equal to 3.25x), while the ratio of the consolidated net financial debt to the consolidated equity was 1.24x, hence lower than the covenant established in the Restructuring Agreement at the reporting date (equal to 2.60x).

Expected liquidity trend over the next 12 months

Consistently with assessments made at the approval of the Interim Financial Report at 30 June 2024, an element that has been assessed with particular attention is the suitability of the cash levels foreseen in the next 12 months to guarantee the ordinary operations of the Group, the financing of the relevant contracts and the regular payment of suppliers. To this end, as will be discussed in more detail below, Management updated the cash flow forecasts that had been made at the time of approval of the interim financial report on the basis of *actual* data and extended these forecasts until 31 March 2026.

The reasonable expectation of a positive cash flow position for the Group emerges from that year and until then, assuming, among other things, the use of lines of credit - including the use of unsecured lines of credit, necessary for the job orders in which the Group Companies take part - provided for by the Restructuring Agreement, thus enabling the implementation of the Financial Restructuring (as described below) and the 2022-2026 Consolidated Plan.

With reference to the uncertainty mentioned above, related to the risk that situations of cash flow tension may arise during the 12 months subsequent to the reporting date, the following should be noted:

First of all, the Parent's Management constantly monitors the Group's cash flow, also at the level of the individual Trevi and Soilmec Divisions. In particular, *management* prepares a treasury plan through to the end of the current year, which monitors weekly cash flows for the first three months and monthly thereafter. This document is updated every four weeks using *actual* data from all of the Group's *legal entities*. This tool, the results of which are analysed and discussed with the local *management*, allows the short-term cash flow to be monitored and any *shortfalls* to be known well in advance, so that the necessary actions can be taken. This treasury plan was last updated on 21 March 2025 (with figures updated at that date), analysing the expected liquidity trend up to 31 March 2026. This analysis shows the maintenance of an adequate liquidity margin to guarantee the normal operations of the Group and the repayments provided for by the Restructuring Agreement, throughout the period under analysis.

Furthermore, in accordance with the Restructuring Agreement, the Company continues to provide the Financing Banks with a cash plan and *cash flow* analysis for each Group company for the preceding calendar quarter. This disclosure requirement is validated and verified by the Monitoring Supervisor. The latest updated cash plan and *cash flow* analysis was provided to the Lending Banks on 15 February 2025, based on which no critical issues arose with respect to the cash position of the Group and/or individual divisions in the relevant period.

Additionally, on 27 March 2025, again in accordance with the requirements of the Restructuring Agreement, the Company provided the Lending Banks with a forecast *budget* for the current year and up to 31 December 2025, broken down by calendar quarters.

These analyses confirmed the absence of critical situations from a cash point of view and highlighted a liquidity situation suitable to allow the Group's ordinary operations in the period of reference.

The Board of Directors, for the purposes of approving these draft financial statements, examined the update of this *liquidity analysis* up to 31 March 2026, which corresponds to the time period covered by this analysis. Therefore, based on these projections, it is reasonably foreseeable that during the period in question, the available cash will enable the Group to manage its ordinary business on a going concern basis and meet its financial obligations.

Management's monitoring of the Group's liquidity trend, therefore, appears adequate to the situation and the results of the analysis carried out do not currently show situations of liquidity tensions and/or shortfalls until March 2026. Forecasts appear to have been drawn up in a prudent manner.

Finally, given that (i) cash-flow forecasts are prepared with methods consolidated over the years, (ii) these forecasts are subject to verification by third parties (*i.e.*, the Monitoring Supervisor) and are shared on a periodical basis with the Lending Banks, and (iii) at 31 December 2024 the Trevi Division acquired orders equal to approximately 67% of the revenue expected to be generated in 2025, and the Soilmec Division acquired orders equal to approximately 17% of the revenue expected to be generated in 2025, at present, it is believed that the risk related to cash-flow forecasts is adequately monitored and mitigated.

Concluding remarks

In conclusion, in the light of the considerations above and of the analysis of risks and uncertainties to which the Shareholders, and the Group are exposed, although in the presence of normal uncertainties factors associated with the implementation of the 2022-2026 Consolidated Plan (as updated and confirmed in its original strategic guidelines with the approval first of the 2023-2027 Consolidated Plan and then with the approval of the 2024-2028 Consolidated Plan), the Directors deem it appropriate to adopt the going concern basis for preparing the Financial Statements of Trevi Finanziaria Industriale S.p.A. and the Trevi Group at 31 December 2024.

Enterprise risk management

Objectives, risk management policy and identification of financial risks

The Trevi Group is subject to various types of risk and uncertainty that may affect its operating activities, financial structure and economic results.

First, liquidity risk that affects strategic investment and order acquisition choices.

Sudden changes within the political contexts in which the Group operates have an immediate effect on its financial position and performance.

The Group is also exposed to the risk of deterioration of the international macro-economic environment.

The introduction of stricter data protection rules in the European Union and the increasing complexity of IT exposes the Group to *cyber* risks.

To ensure an organic and transparent Management of the main risks and opportunities that may have an impact on the creation of the Group value, *Risk Management*, in line with the goals set by the Chief Executive Officer, substantially confirms a process integrated approach to manage uncertainty with consistent methodologies and homogeneous tools, while respecting the necessary specificity of the Divisions.

Contract Objectives

This area is intended to support top management and individual *risk owners* from the *business development* and commercial negotiation phase onwards, ensuring a *bottom-up* qualitative and quantitative analysis to identify and manage events that could potentially impact project and Division portfolio performance — including revenue, operating margin and cash flows.

Objectives of the Divisions

This area includes events that may potentially impact the Divisions objectives (not specifically related to individual projects) and the delivery of valuable products and services to Customers. Periodic reporting is aligned with the Consolidated Financial Statements (half-yearly), while monitoring and mitigation actions are carried out on a continuous basis, in line with specific scheduled deadlines and according to a previously defined and agreed risk appetite threshold, shared with the CCRS (Risk and Sustainability Control Committee).

Business Plan Objectives

This area includes the management of events with potential impacts on specific targets set out in the Industrial Plan, with particular reference to revenues, industrial margins, and the creation of an appropriate order backlog for the reference year.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk can manifest itself due to the inability to find, at affordable conditions, the financial resources necessary for the Group's operations. The two main factors that influence the Group's liquidity are, on the one hand, the resources generated or absorbed by operating and investing activities and, on the other, the maturity profile and renewability of debt or the liquidity of financial assets. Liquidity needs are monitored by the Group's central functions with the aim of ensuring the effective procurement of financial resources and/or appropriate investment of available liquidity.

The Group continuously monitors the liquidity situation and draws up the periodic and forecast revolving cash flows prepared by all the Group companies, which are then consolidated and analysed as specified in the paragraph " Main risks and uncertainties to which the Trevi Group is exposed and assessment of the going concern assumption ".

It should be noted that cash and cash equivalents are partially subject to currency restrictions with regard to some countries in which the Group operates as detailed in the following table:

(In millions of Euro)

| Division | Company | Country | Restriction | 31/12/2024 |
|--------------|---|---------|-----------------------------------|------------|
| Trevi | Trevi Foundations Nigeria Ltd | Nigeria | Currency Restrictions | 2.9 |
| Trevi | Foundation Construction Ltd | Nigeria | Currency Restrictions | 0.3 |
| Trevi | Swissboring Overseas Piling Corp. Ltd (Dubai) | Dubai | Cash collateral on mixed facility | 2.5 |
| Total | | | | 5.7 |

To date, a large part of the credit facilities with the Lending Banks are governed by the Restructuring Agreement, which was finalised on November 30 2022 also following the capital increase and conversion of the loans owed by the lenders into capital concluded on January 11 2023 with the execution of the same.

The table below shows the geographical breakdown of the Group's cash and cash equivalents at 31 December 2024:

| Description | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 | Change |
|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Italy | 20,208 | 15,984 | 4,224 |
| Europe (excluding Italy) | 2,358 | 2,928 | (570) |
| United States and Canada | 21,926 | 23,027 | (1,101) |
| South America | 3,393 | 1,724 | 1,669 |
| Africa | 8,086 | 16,676 | (8,590) |
| Middle East and Asia | 31,135 | 14,287 | 16,848 |
| Far East and Rest of the world | 7,912 | 6,213 | 1,699 |
| Total | 95,018 | 80,839 | 14,179 |

Loans and borrowings of the Group at the reporting date are broken down as follows: The Group's bank borrowings at year-end were divided between current and non-current as follows:

| Current loans and borrowings | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 | Change | Non-current loans and borrowings | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 | Change |
|------------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|----------------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| Italy | 45,246 | 38,892 | 6,354 | Italy | 99,701 | 77,781 | 21,920 |
| Europe (excluding Italy) | 5 | 0 | 5 | Europe (excluding Italy) | 1,823 | 1,861 | (38) |
| United States and Canada | 6,767 | 6,370 | 397 | United States and Canada | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| South America | 0 | 0 | 0 | South America | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Africa | 33 | 54 | (21) | Africa | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Middle East and Asia | 0 | 0 | 0 | Middle East and Asia | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Far East | 7,200 | 6,962 | 238 | Far East | 516 | 826 | (310) |
| Rest of World | 0 | 0 | 0 | Rest of World | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 59,251 | 52,278 | 6,973 | Total | 102,040 | 80,468 | 21,572 |

The following table provides a geographical breakdown of total financial liabilities, including bank borrowings, finance leases and payables to other lenders:

| Current loans and borrowings | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 | Change | Non-current financial liabilities | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 | Change |
|------------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| Italy | 56,603 | 54,803 | 1,800 | Italy | 231,964 | 217,296 | 14,668 |
| Europe (excluding Italy) | 120 | 144 | (24) | Europe (excluding Italy) | 2,090 | 2,162 | (72) |
| United States and Canada | 6,784 | 6,412 | 372 | United States and Canada | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| South America | 800 | 1,754 | (954) | South America | 128 | 127 | 0 |
| Africa | 256 | 322 | (66) | Africa | 508 | 697 | (189) |
| Middle East and Asia | 2,661 | 2,825 | (164) | Middle East and Asia | 351 | 0 | 351 |
| Far East | 7,771 | 7,936 | (165) | Far East | 566 | 921 | (354) |
| Rest of World | 1,177 | 3,897 | (2,720) | Rest of World | 46 | 735 | (690) |
| Total | 76,171 | 78,093 | (1,922) | Total | 235,653 | 221,938 | 13,715 |

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market prices. The market price includes four types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk, raw material price risk and other price risks, as well as price risk on equity securities (equity risk). Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits, available-for-sale investments and derivative financial instruments.

Interest rate risk

The exposure to risk of changes in market interest rates is connected to short-term and long-term financing transactions, with a variable interest rate.

At 31 December 2024 following the signing of the Restructuring Agreement on 30 November 2022, a large part of the Group loans were with variable interest rate, except for the Bond Issue and some loans of Italian and foreign subsidiaries, including lease contracts as shown below:

(In thousands of Euro)

| | 31/12/2024 | | 31/12/2024 |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Description | Fixed Rate | Variable Rate | Total |
| Loans and Leases | 69,765 | 189,707 | 259,472 |
| Bond issue | 50,000 | | 50,000 |
| Total Financial Liabilities* | 119,765 | 189,707 | 309,472 |

* Total Financial Liabilities are presented net of accrued liabilities.

Following the signing of the Restructuring Agreement, the Group obtained a moratorium on principal of medium- and long-term cash lines and - contingent on whether or not certain parameters are met - a moratorium on their interests. With the effectiveness of Restructuring Agreement, the interest rates on medium and long-term cash lines were changed from a fixed rate to a variable rate component, updated every six months (6-month Euribor).

Short-term facilities governed by the Restructuring Agreement maintained *pricing* consistent with the nature of the underlying transaction, *preserving the original rates set out in the Restructuring Agreement*.

For further details regarding financial liabilities, reference should be made to the notes to the financial statements, in particular Notes (14), (21) and (22).

In assessing the risk of adverse interest rate fluctuations that may impact net finance costs and fair value adjustments of interest rate-sensitive financial assets and liabilities—and with a view to covenant compliance—a sensitivity analysis was carried out based on the following criteria:

- Current market expectations for interest rate trends through to 2026 are stable or declining.
- As a matter of prudence, an additional 1% margin was considered on the variable rate calculated on a six-month basis (6-month EURIBOR + 3% margin).

The sensitivity analysis indicates that the interest rate curve does not have a material impact on the year's profit or loss; accordingly, no adverse effects on covenant compliance are expected from interest rate fluctuations.

Currency risk

The Group is exposed to the risk of fluctuations in exchange rates as these affect its financial position and financial performance. Exposure to foreign exchange risk can be of a different nature:

- **Transaction-related:** changes in the exchange rate between the date on which a financial commitment between counterparties becomes highly probable and/or certain or the date of settlement of the commitment, resulting in a variation between expected and actual cash flows;
- **Translational:** changes in exchange rates affecting the value of foreign currency-denominated balance sheet items upon consolidation and translation into the Parent Company's reporting currency (Euro). These changes do not lead to an immediate deviation between expected and actual cash flows, but to an accounting effect on the Group's consolidated equity. The impact on cash flows only arises if equity transactions are carried out by the Group company that prepares its financial statements in a foreign currency.

The exposure to exchange rate risk arises from the Group's operations in multiple countries and in currencies other than the Euro, particularly the US Dollar and currencies pegged to it. Given the Group's significant operations in USD-linked countries, Euro/USD exchange rate fluctuations may materially affect the Group's financial statements.

The Group does not use instruments of an explicitly speculative nature for its hedging against currency risk; however, if the derivative financial instruments do not meet the conditions required for the accounting treatment of the hedging instruments required by IAS 9 their changes in fair value are recognised in the profit and loss account as finance costs/income.

The fair value of a forward contract is determined as the difference between a forward exchange rate of the contract and that of a transaction of the opposite sign of the same amount and with the same maturity, assumed at exchange rates and interest rate differentials at 31 December.

The Group assesses its exposure to the currency risk; instruments used are the correlation of cash flows of the same currency but of the opposite sign, the decrease in commercial and financial advance loans in the same currency with the sales contract.

Credit risk

Group is subject to the risk that the creditworthiness of a financial or commercial counterparty becomes insolvent. Credit risk associated with the normal course of commercial transactions is monitored both by the individual companies and by the Group's Finance Department.

Due to the nature of its activity, divided into several segments, with a marked geographical diversification of the production units and for the plurality of countries in which systems and equipment are sold, the Group has no concentrated customer or country risk. In fact, credit risk is spread over a large number of counterparties and customers.

The objective is to minimise counterparty risk by maintaining exposure within limits consistent with the creditworthiness assigned to each of them by the various Credit Managers of the Group based on historical information on the insolvency rates of the counterparties themselves.

The Group sells mainly abroad and uses financial instruments available on the market, in particular Letters of Credit, to hedge credit risks and uses prepayment and letter of credit instruments for significant projects.

Risks connected to overseas transactions

Economic and geopolitical changes have always influenced the Group's financial and industrial operations. Revenues generated by international activities confirm the Trevi Group's continued focus on foreign markets, with key operations located in the Middle East, the United States, the Far East and Africa.

Further details on revenue located in segments with medium to high political and commercial risk - where the risk of insolvency of public and private operators is linked to the geographical segment of origin and is beyond their control - and with risk associated to the origin of a specific financial instrument - dependent on political, economic and social variables - are provided below, with specific reference to the countries where Trevi operates, which are more exposed to this type of risk. In particular, there are two segments with high political risk and low commercial risk in which the Trevi Group operates.

Tajikistan

Tajikistan became independent in 1991 following the dissolution of the Soviet Union and experienced a civil war between political, regional and religious factions from 1992 to 1997. The Uzbek ethnic group forms a significant minority in Tajikistan, while the Tajik ethnic group forms an even larger minority in neighbouring Uzbekistan.

With a population of just over 9.2 million, Tajikistan remains the poorest of the former Soviet republics, with a real GDP per capita of USD 3,900. Tajikistan became a member of the WTO in March 2013. However, its economy continues to face major challenges, including dependence on remittances from Tajikistani migrant labourers working in Russia and Kazakhstan, pervasive corruption, and the opiate trade and other destabilizing violence emanating from neighbouring Afghanistan. Since 2010, Tajikistan has endured several domestic security incidents, including armed conflict between government forces and local strongmen in the Rasht Valley and between government forces and residents and informal leaders in Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast. Tajikistan suffered its first ISIS-claimed attack in 2018, when assailants attacked a group of Western bicyclists with vehicles and knives, killing four.

In 2021, tensions flared between border forces of Tajikistan and the Kyrgyz Republic, culminating in deadly clashes between border troops in April 2021 and again in September 2022.

(Source: <https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/countries/tajikistan/#introduction>).

Argentina

According to a World Bank report, Argentina – consistent with broader trends across Latin America – is expected to achieve economic growth of 2.3% in 2024 and 2.5% in 2025. These forecasts reflect improvements in the economies of the region’s trading partners and a loosening of monetary policy. Although declining, commodity prices are expected to remain high enough to support continued growth. Nonetheless, inflation remains a concern for the country, even as it is projected to decline across the region.

In Argentina’s specific case, economic growth in 2024 is largely linked to recovery from the recent drought emergency, which severely impacted the country’s primary economic sector. The collapse of key export flows led to a loss of nearly three percentage points in GDP.

That said, Argentina continues to experience a fragile economic environment characterised by political uncertainty, high inflation, and severe currency depreciation.

Revenue from the regions mentioned above accounts for less than 6% of the Group’s total

Risk Related to raw material procurement.

Matters concerning the procurement of raw materials fall under the following categories of the Trevi Group Risk Model:

- Supply Chain
- Procurement
- Commodities

The revision of the Model, with a focus on Environment, Social & Governance (henceforth ESG) issues, will be applied with the approval of the Sustainability Plan and the related Management Procedure, which are currently being defined.

For the Soilmec Division, price stability in raw material procurement and energy indices (gas/electricity) – already observed in the previous financial year – has continued throughout 2024.

For the Trevi Division, the issue is just as important, but since the business is managed on a “job order” basis, it is possible to contractually and punctually manage the risk of fluctuations in the cost of raw materials through the definition of guarantee conditions or even the exclusion of the supply of raw materials from the scope of work.

Furthermore, on average the period between the tender for the order and the opening of the construction building sites is statistically rather short, and the duration of the orders is between six and nine months and, therefore, updated costs in relation to the projects to be carried out can be taken into account in the offers.

Climate risks

The main environmental aspects associated with the activity of the Trevi Group – unlikely but with potentially high impact – are related to the drilling and foundation activities in the Trevi Division construction sites. In order to reduce the significance of these potential impacts, Trevi applies environmental management principles in line with standard ISO14001, where specific environmental surveys are carried out prior to the start of contracts and periodic checks are performed during activities.

The activities carried out on job sites also have an impact on the climate as they require the use of operating machines with endothermic engines. Trevi is committed to reducing the environmental impact associated with the emissions produced by these machines through more efficient use, which includes the use of IOT devices for the remote control and supervision of equipment, the Soilmec DMS system and raising the awareness of operators towards the correct use of equipment, and through the updating of the fleet of machines, which includes the introduction of a new generation of more efficient or electrically powered machines (see Soilmec's HighTech and e-Tech lines) and the use of bio-diesel fuels.

Moreover, in the event of weather damage or direct environmental damage, there are *Contractor's all-risks* (CAR) insurances on each site, which include RCT (third-party liability) insurance with accidental pollution coverage and *all-risks* insurance coverage on the machinery and equipment used.

The Trevi Group has identified five environmental indicators. Those with the greatest impact are: "managing emissions and fighting against climate change" and "managing waste and hazardous substances". The first one refers to the promotion of strategies to reduce atmospheric emissions and develop the use of renewable energies, with the aim for the Group of gradually reducing its dependence on the fossil fuel sector and lessening its impact on the environment. The second refers to the waste produced by the Group (at legal and operational sites and construction sites), with the aim of continuing to increase the quantity destined for reuse and keeping the percentage of hazardous waste below 0.25% of the total produced.

The other three indicators concern "water, air and soil pollution", the "efficient management of water resources", whose performance for the Trevi Division is closely linked to the specific types of processing carried out, and the "protection of biodiversity and natural capital", which, although it affects a small part of the Group's activities, is implemented and guaranteed through compliance with precautionary measures suitable for maintaining harmony with nature and safeguarding all living species.

Cyber Risk

In 2024, the Trevi Group continued to implement new initiatives, technologies and procedures to strengthen ICT security further and enhance the effectiveness of its information security processes.

The DIT Corporate Department (Digital Innovation & Technology), which provides IT services for all the companies of the Group, continued, also for all its subsidiaries, the process of adopting infrastructures with Hybrid Cloud technologies that, together with the adoption of Cloud applications and a Disaster Recovery Plan, make it possible to significantly increase the safety position and resilience of the entire Group, in order to safeguard full business operations of companies, even in the event of a hacker attack or malfunction of the systems that ensure that services are delivered.

The Group also keeps providing specific training courses to encourage a conduct suitable to avoid any involvement in “malicious” cyber-crime processes. Furthermore, the Corporate DI&T Department continues to issue periodical “information pills” to report concrete examples of cases of computer fraud that users might come across if they do not follow the correct procedures and instructions and regularly tests the awareness of users by means of dedicated phishing campaigns.

Trevi - Finanziaria Industriale S.p.A., through the Corporate DI&T Department, continues operating in compliance with the process established by the ISO 27001:2022 certification, which defines the international standard that describes best practices for an ISMS (Information Security Management System, also known as SGSI, in Italian). This certification demonstrates that the services provided by the Company comply with best practices in information security.

It is therefore considered that the measures adopted and the existing safeguards represent adequate elements to mitigate this risk, and that, as a result, no significant risk remains for the continuity of the Company’s activities.

Impacts of the Russia-Ukraine conflict

Concerning the war in Ukraine, the Trevi Group confirms that it does not have production operations in Russia or Ukraine, nor has it outsourced software development or data centre use to the conflict areas. Therefore, there has been no need to move personnel out of the conflict zones, and at the moment it is not believed that other countries impacted to any extent by the conflict generate problems for Trevi Group operations. There are no orders in the backlog for the Russian area, and the updated Consolidated Plan does not include developments in those regions. No financing difficulties are expected as there are no exposures to Russia and Ukraine. Finally, the Group does not believe that there may be any new fraud risk factors related to the current conflict, while as regards the risk of cyber attacks, in recent years the Group has implemented a series of initiatives aimed at increasing the level of security of the entire IT infrastructure.

Based on the above considerations and the situation in the Russia–Ukraine region more broadly, these risks are not currently considered to represent significant residual risks in business continuity.

Impacts of customs duties

The commercial strategy of the U.S. administration, which includes the imposition of tariffs on imports, is creating an atmosphere of uncertainty at the economic, political, and social levels. Currently, the group is constantly monitoring the developments of the scenario to evaluate the appropriate actions to take when the situation becomes clearer

Impairment Test Analysis at 31 December 2024

The Group has carried out a review to identify any indicators that might suggest the existence of permanent impairment losses at 31 December 2024. This test was carried out both with reference to external sources (market capitalisation and discount and growth rates) and in relation to internal sources (indications, deriving from the internal information system, about expected results). Having identified signs of impairment, the Company and the Group performed an impairment test at 31 December 2024. Please refer to the specific “Impairment” section in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements at 31 December 2024.

Staff and organisation

Workforce at 31 December 2024

The Group workforce at 31 December 2024 was 3,057 with a net increase of 132 units compared to 3,189 at 31 December 2023.

The average workforce in 2024 was 3,123 units.

(figures in units)

| Description | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 | Change | Average |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Executive | 67 | 66 | 1 | 67 |
| of which Managers | 43 | 41 | 2 | 42 |
| White-collar workers and Middle managers | 1,104 | 1,112 | (8) | 1,108 |
| Blue-collar workers | 1,886 | 2,011 | (125) | 1,949 |
| Total workforce | 3,057 | 3,189 | (132) | 3,123 |

Breakdown of employees by geographical area:

(figures in units)

| Number of employees | | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Geographical Area | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 | Change |
| Italy | 851 | 762 | 89 |
| Europe (excluding Italy) | 27 | 28 | (1) |
| United States and Canada | 93 | 127 | (34) |
| South America | 54 | 245 | (191) |
| Africa | 516 | 470 | 46 |
| Middle East and Asia | 1,005 | 792 | 213 |
| Far East and Rest of the world | 511 | 765 | (254) |
| Total | 3,057 | 3,189 | (132) |

Human resources

The Group has always paid great attention to the management of its human resources, which represent a priceless heritage of skills and the Group's greatest success factor.

The Code of Ethics, the main instrument for formalising the corporate commitments on these issues, defines human resources as a central element of the corporate strategy, identifying as key elements for all the Trevi Group companies the protection of equal opportunities, the promotion of merit and talent, and the creation of a safe working environment that is serene, stimulating and rewarding. The Trevi Group dedicates a lot of energy to personnel development and the construction of resources that meet the requirements of excellence, it measures and evaluates the performance and rewards the achievement of results.

Performance Management

The Trevi Group is deeply committed to the development of its people and to building a talent pool that meets high standards of excellence;

The current Performance Management tool adopted by the Group (Performance Management System – PMS) has effectively become the “backbone” of the Trevi Group's personnel development processes, as performance and objective evaluations serve not only as indicators of corporate performance but also as levers for the professional growth of personnel and, consequently, for the organisation as a whole.

The PMS evaluation forms provide a comprehensive overview of each individual's performance and their alignment with the values and behavioural models promoted by the Group. The sections that identify training, development and compensation needs offer essential input for initiating human resource management policies designed to support individual development fully, ensure business continuity and foster mutual satisfaction between the Company and its employees. Towards the end of the year, a new, simplified evaluation model for blue-collar workers was finalised, aimed at mapping their core competencies through system-based assessments. This resulted in three distinct evaluation forms tailored to their respective business lines – Trevi or Soilmec – and to the specific nature of each role.

In 2024, the migration of personnel records to Oracle HCM was completed for the last remaining Group company, Trevi Algerie EURL.

Organisation & Development

In the area of organisation and development, the Group is working on several concurrent projects aimed at enhancing staff skills, knowledge, and competencies, thereby contributing to its overall growth. All projects are focused on personnel development, including: the mapping of Talent and Key Technical Experts to create targeted training and development plans for technical and managerial skills; offering development pathways to high-potential individuals aligned with their personal aspirations; and planning career progression within the organisation based on business requirements. Employees are also encouraged to take the initiative in improving their skills and knowledge using tools provided by the Group, such as job rotation, which enables them to gain experience in different areas and broaden their cross-functional competencies.

These initiatives place human capital at the heart of the strategy, affirming it as a valuable asset to the Group – an investment in the organisation's success.

Particular emphasis has been placed on identifying individuals suited to take on future leadership roles in development and succession plans. The methodological framework is based on potential assessment, which enables the enhancement of talented individuals and ensures both business continuity and organisational development.

Compensation

During 2024, with the support of consultancy firm Korn Ferry, the Group updated job weighting for the Chief Executive Officer/General Manager, executives of Group companies including Executives with Strategic Responsibilities and employees with employment contracts with Italian companies. This initiative enabled the implementation of standardised principles and ensured consistent operational practices, aimed at developing a remuneration policy based on the utmost impartiality and fairness across the Group. Another key topic was corporate welfare, an area of increasing importance that requires deeper engagement and wider implementation in its various forms. Continuous welfare developments will remain a priority throughout 2025, the year in which the Construction Sector Welfare Programme will be launched for the first time. This initiative, which focuses on employee wellbeing and aims to generate tangible results, is intended to achieve the ambitious goal of maximising the value and satisfaction of human resources.

Information on remuneration policies is provided in the remuneration report prepared by the Company pursuant to Article 123-ter of Legislative Decree No. 58 of 24 February 1998, which is available in accordance with applicable legislation at the registered office, on the Borsa Italiana S.p.A. website, and at www.trevifin.com.

Learning

The launch of the e-learning platform in 2022 has supported the development of soft skills among personnel, in line with the group's behavioural model. Through the e-learning platform, which emphasises proactivity, each employee can independently access a broad catalogue of courses, selecting those most relevant to developing their *soft skills* and managerial capabilities.

The Trevi Group's internal Academies - Foundations Technology Academy (FTA), dedicated to technical training, and Trevi Group Academy (TGA), dedicated to managerial training - have been in operation for several years now with the aim of enhancing and preserving the skills of the people who work in the Group, not only by collecting and enhancing *best practices* and *know-how*, but also by supporting innovation and the management of continuous change. Trevi Group also makes use of external providers for training services, including language courses, IT training and professional development. The cost of organising and delivering training courses to employees is partly or fully funded through interprofessional funds such as Fondimpresa (for office staff, junior and middle managers, and blue-collar workers) and Fondirigenti (for executives).

Technical Training

In 2024, the Learning Innovation project was developed to facilitate the internal sharing within the Group of updates relating to Soilmecc equipment for each product line, to be delivered on a permanent and structured basis each year.

This programme includes job rotation across various departments to ensure a more versatile and broadly skilled workforce. This is accompanied by a training programme focused on understanding equipment operation and range, hydraulics, and electrotechnics.

In parallel at Soilmecc, management aspects of foremen were developed through the 'yellow belt' course and related profit certification.

In Trevi, onboarding was strengthened through the creation of a dedicated guide, and a mentoring project was launched on-site for junior site engineers, to develop their competencies and bring out individual potential. New e-learning courses on technical site aspects (on materials: Steel and Concrete).

Managerial Training

Throughout 2024, the process of reviewing the basic courses (referred to as "pillars") of the Trevi Group Academy (TGA) continued. Established in 2016, the Academy is the Group's internal initiative for promoting training on managerial and soft skills. In particular, the structure of the Project Management course was revised, with the addition of several hours of classroom teaching, and the first of three modules of the new "Contract Management" course was developed.

A training pathway was also launched for all team managers, covering the three key components of the Performance Management System: setting objectives, performance evaluation, and providing feedback to team members.

In 2024, sessions were held on the first two of these themes.

To further develop and strengthen communication and interpersonal skills, three editions of the course “Customer Orientation: Communication and Negotiation” were also held. Notably, this course reflects one of the behaviours included in the corporate Behavioural Model.

Recruitment & Employer Branding

In 2024, the Trevi Group continued its successful implementation of the “Gruppo Trevi entra in aula” project nationwide, targeting Technical and Vocational Schools. The project involves Trevi Group technicians and managers delivering classroom sessions to final-year students, followed by site visits to Trevi construction sites in Veneto and Sicily. Among the participating schools, the Follador Derossi of Agordo, with which the Trevi Group has been collaborating for five years, and the new partnership with the Mottura Institute, specialised in geotechnics, based in Caltanissetta, stand out. Upon completion of their final exams, selected students underwent assessments by the Corporate recruitment team. They were subsequently integrated into the Group – initially as interns, then under employment contracts at Trevi sites in Italy. Through this initiative, the Trevi Group reinforces its national commitment and contribution to employment by engaging in recruitment and training activities within technical schools, to integrate skilled labour into its construction sites.

In 2024, the Trevi Group also launched a recruitment campaign targeting unemployed and economically inactive young people – both men and women – from southern Italy, to hire them at the Cesena assembly plant. The aim is to broaden the geographic diversity of the workforce and increase female representation in the site's production area. Many young candidates participated in the selection process for the Soilmec division, many of whom were subsequently hired under employment contracts.

Also in 2024, recruitment activities aimed at sourcing professional profiles extended across both business divisions and the Corporate structure. Thanks to investments in initiatives such as Career Days held at leading Italian and international universities and polytechnics – especially in the United States – as well as Open Days at technical institutes, and the use of LinkedIn Recruiter and social media platforms, the Group was able to recruit numerous blue-collar and white-collar staff both in Italy and abroad. In 2024, the Group also invested in the update and implementation of the new Trevi Group career site, adopting a more international outlook aimed not only at Italian candidates but also at applicants interested in the Group's foreign subsidiaries. Content has been included showcasing the activities carried out within the company, giving a platform to the “voice” of employees from around the world through testimonials. The aim is to attract and develop talent from the external job market, while also recognising and enhancing the value of existing employees.

In 2024, partnerships with universities and polytechnics continued with great success. Technical workshops and webinars were organised for undergraduate and postgraduate students. Followed by site visits to the Trevi Group plant to familiarise them with construction and production activities. As a result of these initiatives, multiple young women engineers and male graduates were engaged in thesis projects and subsequently hired at Trevi Group sites and facilities – enhancing the presence of young talent in the organisation and increasing female representation in site-based roles. In this regard, the Trevi Group remains committed to supporting women in STEM disciplines, continuing its investment in the “Ingenio al femminile” thesis award in 2024.

Additional Information

In accordance with Consob notice of 28 July 2006 No. DEM/6064293, it is stated that, in 2024 the Trevi Group did not carry out any atypical and/or unusual transactions, as defined in the notice itself.

Governance and resolutions adopted during the period

- By resolutions passed at the Annual General Meeting on 8 May 2024: (i) The statutory financial statements at 31 December 2023 were unanimously approved by those present, together with the Management Report of the Board of Directors, the Report of the Board of Statutory Auditors and the Report of the Independent Auditors. The consolidated financial statements at 31 December 2023 and the consolidated non-financial statement prepared pursuant to Legislative Decree 254/2016 were also presented; (ii) By majority vote of those present, the first and second sections of the Report on the Remuneration Policy and Compensation Paid were approved.
- On 27 March 2025, the Board of Directors approved the Consolidated Industrial Plan 2024 – 2028.

Remuneration Report

To comply with regulatory requirements and to give shareholders further information for an understanding of the Company, a Report on Remuneration was prepared in compliance with Article 123-ter of the Italian Consolidated Law on Finance, which has been made publicly available at the same time as this Annual Report at the registered office of the Company and Borsa Italiana and on the Company's website www.trevifin.com under the Investor Relations - Corporate Governance section; this notice was filed with Borsa Italiana S.p.A. and with the authorised storage mechanism, E Market Storage, (www.emarketstorage.it), as required by the rules.

The Board approved the Remuneration Report of Directors at its meeting on 27 March 2025 and takes into account the guidelines set out in Consob Resolution No. 18049 of 23 December 2011, published in Official Gazette No. 303 of 30 December 2011, as well as Legislative Decree No. 49/2019 implementing Directive (EU) 2017/828 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 May 2017 (the “**Decree**”). This Decree amended: (i) Legislative Decree No. 58 of 24 February 1998 (the “**TUF**”) and (ii) Regulation No. 11971 of 14 May 1999 on issuers (the “**Issuers' Regulation**”) concerning the remuneration report.

CONSOLIDATED SUSTAINABILITY STATEMENT

LIST OF DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS

| Disclosure requirement | Reference | Notes |
|---|---|--|
| ESRS 2 - GENERAL DISCLOSURES | | |
| BP-1 - General basis for preparation Of the sustainability statement | Methodological note | |
| BP-2 - Disclosures in relation to specific circumstances | Methodological note | |
| GOV-1 - The role of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies | Board of Directors and statutory bodies | |
| GOV-2 - Information provided to and sustainability matters addressed by the undertaking's administrative, management and supervisory bodies | Board of Directors and statutory bodies | |
| GOV-3 - Integration of sustainability-related performance in incentive schemes | Compensation criteria | |
| GOV-4 - Statement on due diligence | Statement on due diligence | |
| GOV-5 - Risk management and internal controls over sustainability reporting | Sustainability reporting monitoring systems | |
| SBM-1 - Strategy, business model and value chain | Group structure and value chain | |
| SBM-2 - Views and interests of stakeholders | Interaction with stakeholders | |
| SBM-3 - Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model | | The disclosure is supplemented with the information provided in the relevant topical ESRS, under the heading "Material Impacts, Risks and Opportunities", in accordance with the provisions of this chapter of ESRS 2 and in line with section 49. |
| IRO-1 - Description of the process to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities | Double materiality assessment | |

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| IRO-2 - Disclosure requirements in ESRS covered by the undertaking's corporate sustainability statement | Information on disclosure requirements | |
| | | |
| ESRS E1 - CLIMATE CHANGE | Reference | Notes |
| ESRS 2 GOV-3 - Integration of sustainability-related performance in incentive schemes | Compensation criteria | |
| E1-1 - Transition plan for climate change mitigation | | The Trevi Group has not adopted a transition plan for climate change mitigation and does not plan to introduce it in the short term. |
| ESRS 2 SBM-3 - Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model | Resilience analysis and climate scenarios | |
| ESRS 2 IRO-1 - Description of the processes to identify and assess material climate-related impacts, risks and opportunities | Identification of climate-related impacts, risks and opportunities | |
| E1-2 - Policies related to climate change mitigation and adaptation | Policies related to climate change mitigation and adaptation | |
| E1-3 - Actions and resources in relation to climate change policies | Actions and resources in relation to climate change | |
| E1-4 - Targets related to climate change mitigation and adaptation | Targets related to climate change mitigation and adaptation | |
| E1-5 - Energy consumption and mix | Energy consumption and mix | |
| E1-6 - Gross Scope 1, 2, 3 and Total GHG emissions | Greenhouse gas emissions | |
| E1-7 - GHG removals and GHG mitigation projects financed through carbon credits | | The Trevi Group does not engage in greenhouse gas removal activities or emission mitigation projects financed through carbon credits. |

| | |
|--|---|
| E1-8 - Internal Carbon Pricing | The Trevi Group does not apply internal carbon pricing systems. |
| E1-9 - Anticipated financial effects from material physical and transition risks and potential climate-related opportunities | Phase-in |

| ESRS E2 - POLLUTION | Reference | Notes |
|--|--|----------|
| ESRS 2 IRO-1 - Description of the processes to identify and assess material pollution-related impacts, risks and opportunities | Identification of pollution-related impacts, risks and opportunities | |
| E2-1 - Policies related to pollution | Policies related to pollution | |
| E2-2 - Actions and resources related to pollution | Actions and resources related to pollution | |
| E2-3 - Targets related to pollution | Targets related to pollution | |
| E2-4 - Pollution of air, water and soil | Emissions of substances in air, water and soil | |
| E2-5 - Substances of concern and substances of very high concern | Emissions of substances in air, water and soil | |
| E2-6 - Anticipated financial effects from pollution-related impacts, risks and opportunities | | Phase-in |

| ESRS E3 - WATER AND MARINE RESOURCES | Reference | Notes |
|---|--|-------|
| ESRS 2 IRO-1 - Description of the processes to identify and assess material water and marine resources-related impacts, risks and opportunities | Identification of water-related impacts, risks and opportunities | |
| E3-1 - Policies related to water and marine resources | Policies related to water | |
| E3-2 - Actions and resources related to water and marine resources | Actions and resources related to water | |
| E3-3 - Targets related to water and marine resources | Targets related to water | |
| E3-4 - Water consumption | Water consumption | |

| | |
|---|----------|
| E3-5 - Anticipated financial effects from water and marine resources-related impacts, risks and opportunities | Phase-in |
|---|----------|

| ESRS E4 - BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEMS | Reference | Notes |
|---|--|---|
| E4-1 - Transition plan and consideration of biodiversity and ecosystems in strategy and business model | | The Trevi Group has not adopted a transition plan for the protection of biodiversity and ecosystems and does not plan to introduce it in the short term. |
| ESRS 2 SBM-3 - Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model | Identification of biodiversity and ecosystem-related impacts, risks and opportunities | |
| ESRS 2 IRO-1 - Description of the processes to identify and assess material biodiversity and ecosystem-related impacts, risks and opportunities | Identification of biodiversity and ecosystem-related material impacts, risks and opportunities | |
| E4-2 - Policies related to biodiversity and ecosystems | Policies related to biodiversity and ecosystems | |
| E4-3 - Actions and resources related to biodiversity and ecosystems | Actions and resources related to biodiversity and ecosystems | |
| E4-4 - Targets related to biodiversity and ecosystems | Targets related to biodiversity and ecosystems | |
| E4-5 - Impact metrics related to biodiversity and ecosystems change | | The Trevi Group has not identified any owned, leased or managed sites located in or near biodiversity-sensitive areas that adversely affect these ecosystems. |
| E4-6 - Anticipated financial effects from biodiversity and ecosystem-related impacts, risks and opportunities | | Phase-in |

| ESRS E5 - RESOURCE USE AND CIRCULAR ECONOMY | | Reference | Notes |
|--|--|-----------|---|
| ESRS 2 IRO-1 - Description of the processes to identify and assess material resource use and circular economy-related impacts, risks and opportunities | Identification of material impacts, risks and opportunities related to resource use and circular economy | | |
| E5-1 - Policies related to resource use and circular economy | Policies related to resource use and the circular economy | | |
| E5-2 - Actions and resources related to resource use and circular economy | Actions and resources related to resource use and circular economy | | |
| E5-3 - Targets related to resource use and circular economy | Targets related to resource use and circular economy | | |
| E5-4 - Resource inflows | Material resource inflows | | |
| E5-5 - Resource outflows | Waste | | The disclosure of "Resource outflows related to products and services" is not relevant. |
| E5-6 - Anticipated financial effects from resource use and circular economy-related impacts, risks and opportunities | | | Phase-in |
| ESRS S1 - OWN WORKFORCE | | Reference | Notes |
| ESRS 2 SBM-2 - Interests and views of stakeholders | Views and interests of own workforce | | |
| ESRS 2 SBM-3 - Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model | Identification of impacts, risks and opportunities related to own workforce | | |
| S1-1 - Policies related to own workforce | Policies related to own workforce | | |
| S1-2 - Processes for engaging with own workforce and workers' representatives about impacts | Processes for engaging with own workers | | |
| S1-3 – Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for own workforce to raise concerns | Channels and processes for managing the impacts related to own workers | | |
| S1-4 - Taking action on material impacts | Actions taken in relation to own | | |

| | | |
|---|--|--|
| on own workforce and approaches for mitigating related risks and pursuing opportunities related to own workforce and effectiveness of those actions | workforce | |
| S1-5 – Targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts, and managing material risks and opportunities | Targets related to own workforce | |
| S1-6 - Characteristics of the undertaking's employees | Characteristics of the undertaking's employees | |
| S1-7 - Characteristics of non-employees in the undertaking's own workforce | | Phase-in |
| S1-8 - Collective bargaining coverage and social dialogue | | Phase-in for employees engaged outside the EEA |
| S1-9 - Diversity metrics | Diversity | |
| S1-10 - Adequate wages | Fair salaries and wages | |
| S1-11 - Social protection | | Phase-in |
| S1-12 - Persons with disabilities | | Phase-in |
| S1-13 - Training and skills development metrics | Training and skills development | |
| S1-14 - Health and safety metrics | Health and safety | Phase-in regarding reporting on cases of occupational disease and the number of days lost due to injuries, accidents, deaths and occupational diseases |
| S1-15 - Work-life balance metrics | | Phase-in |
| S1-16 - Remuneration metrics (pay gap and total remuneration) | Remuneration metrics and adequate wages | |
| S1-17 - Incidents, complaints and severe human rights impacts | Serious human rights incidents, complaints and impacts | |

| ESRS S2 - WORKERS IN THE VALUE CHAIN | Reference | Notes |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|-------|
|--------------------------------------|-----------|-------|

| | | |
|--|--|-------|
| ESRS 2 SBM-2 - Interests and views of stakeholders | Views and interests of workers in the value chain | |
| ESRS 2 SBM-3 - Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model | Identification of impacts, risks and opportunities related to workers in the value chain | |
| S2-1 - Policies related to value chain workers | Policies related to workers in the value chain | |
| S2-2 - Processes for engaging with workers in the value chain about impacts | Processes for engaging with workers in the value chain | |
| S2-3 - Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for value chain workers to raise concerns | Channels and processes for managing the impacts related to workers in the value chain | |
| S2-4 - Taking action on material impacts on workers in the value chain and approaches to managing material risks and pursuing opportunities related to workers in the value chain and effectiveness of those actions | Actions taken in relation to workers in the value chain | |
| S2-5 – Targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts, and managing material risks and opportunities | Targets related to workers in the value chain | |
| | | |
| ESRS S3 - AFFECTED COMMUNITIES | Reference | Notes |
| ESRS 2 SBM-2 - Interests and views of stakeholders | Views and interests of affected communities | |
| ESRS 2 SBM-3 - Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model | Identification of impacts, risks and opportunities related to affected communities | |
| S3-1 - Policies related to affected communities | Policies related to affected communities | |
| S3-2 - Processes for engaging with affected communities about impacts | Processes for engaging with affected | |

| | |
|---|---|
| | communities |
| S3-3 - Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for affected communities to raise concerns | Methods of dialogue and processes for managing impacts on the affected communities |
| S3-4 - Taking action on material impacts on affected communities, and approaches to mitigating material risks and pursuing material opportunities related to affected communities, and effectiveness of those actions | Actions taken in relation to affected communities |
| S3-5 – Targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts, and managing material risks and opportunities | Targets related to affected communities |
| ESRS S4 - CONSUMERS AND END-USERS | |
| ESRS 2 SBM-2 – View and Interests of stakeholders | Views and interests of consumers and end-users |
| ESRS 2 SBM-3 - Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model | Identification of impacts, risks and opportunities related to consumers and end-users |
| S4-1 - Policies related to consumers and end-users | Policies related to consumers and end-users |
| S4-2 - Processes for engaging consumers and end-users about impacts | Processes for engaging consumers and end-users |
| S4-3 - Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels available to consumers and end-users to raise concerns | Channels and processes for managing impacts related to consumers and end-users |
| S4-4 - Taking action on material impacts on consumers and end-users and approaches to mitigating material risks and pursuing material opportunities related to consumers and end-users and effectiveness of those actions | Actions taken in relation to consumers and end-users |

S4-5 – Targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts, and managing material risks and opportunities

Targets related to consumers and end-users

| ESRS G1 - BUSINESS CONDUCT | Reference | Notes |
|--|--|--|
| ESRS 2 GOV-1 - The role of administrative, supervisory and control bodies | Board of Directors and statutory bodies | |
| ESRS 2 IRO-1 - Description of the processes to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities | Identification of impacts, risks and opportunities related to business conduct | |
| G1-1 - Business conduct policies and corporate culture | Business conduct policies and corporate culture | |
| G1-2 - Management of relationships with suppliers | Management of relationships with suppliers | |
| G1-3 - Prevention and detection of corruption and bribery | Prevention and detection of corruption and bribery | |
| G1-4 - Incidents of corruption or bribery | Incidents of corruption or bribery | |
| G1-5 - Political influence and lobbying activities | | This disclosure requirement has been assessed as not material. |
| G1-6 - Payment practices | Payment practices | |

ESRS 2 GENERAL DISCLOSURES

Methodological note

Criteria for drafting

BP-1, 5a

This Consolidated Sustainability Statement of the TREVI Group, referring to the financial year 2024 (from 1 January to 31 December 2024), was prepared in accordance with Legislative Decree no. 125 of 6 September 2024, which implements EU Directive 2022/2464/EU (Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive, or “CSRD”), and with the reporting standards defined by ESRS (European Sustainability Reporting Standards).

Reporting scope

BP-1, 5b

The reporting scope of the information given in this Statement was defined in accordance with the reporting standard and includes companies that are majority-owned subsidiaries of the Parent.

Some companies, although included in the scope, carry out a limited activity, mainly of an administrative nature. For these companies, assessed as non-significant on the basis of parameters such as turnover, workforce, operational backlog, litigation and fixed assets, the reporting is limited to relevant KPIs, presented adopting the lite reporting approach.

The companies included in the reporting scope of this Consolidated Sustainability Statement are listed below:

| Company name | Country | % held by the Group |
|---|----------------------|---------------------|
| TREVI – Finanziaria Industriale S.p.A. | Italy | Parent company |
| Soilmec Australia Pty Ltd | Australia | 99.92% |
| Soilmec Colombia Sas | Colombia | 99.92% |
| Soilmec Deutschland GmbH | Germany | 99.92% |
| Soilmec France Sas | France | 99.92% |
| Soilmec H.K. Ltd | Hong Kong | 99.92% |
| Soilmec Investment Pty Ltd | Australia | 99.92% |
| Soilmec Singapore Pte Ltd | Singapore | 99.92% |
| Soilmec SpA | Italy | 99.92% |
| Soilmec U.K. Ltd | United Kingdom | 99.92% |
| Soilmec (Suzhou) Machinery Trading Co., Ltd. | China | 99.92% |
| Idt Fzco | United Arab Emirates | 99.80% |
| Arabian Soil Contractors Ltd | Saudi Arabia | 99.78% |
| Galante Foundations Sa | Rep. of Panama | 99.78% |
| Hyper Servicos de Perfuracao Ltda | Brazil | 99.78% |
| Swissboring & Co. LLC | Oman | 99.78% |
| Swissboring Overseas Piling Corp. Ltd (Dubai) | United Arab Emirates | 99.78% |
| Swissboring Overseas Piling Corporation | Switzerland | 99.78% |
| Swissboring Qatar WLL | Qatar | 99.78% |
| Trevi Algerie EURL | Algeria | 99.78% |
| Trevi Arabco JV | Egypt | 99.78% |
| Trevi Australia Pty Ltd | Australia | 99.78% |
| Trevi Cimentaciones CA | Venezuela | 99.78% |
| Trevi Cimentaciones y Consolidaciones Sa | Rep. of Panama | 99.78% |
| Trevi Construction Co. Ltd | Hong Kong | 99.78% |
| Trevi Fondations Spéciales Sas | France | 99.78% |
| Trevi Foundations Canada Inc | Canada | 99.78% |
| Trevi Foundations Denmark A/S | Denmark | 99.78% |
| Trevi Foundations Kuwait Co. WLL | Kuwait | 99.78% |
| Trevi Foundations Philippines Inc. | Philippines | 99.78% |
| Trevi Galante Sa | Colombia | 99.78% |
| Trevi Geotechnik GmbH | Austria | 99.78% |
| Trevi Holding USA Corporation | United States | 99.78% |
| Trevi Insaat Ve Muhendislik AS | Turkey | 99.78% |
| Trevi ITT JV | Thailand | 99.78% |
| Trevi Panamericana Sa | Rep. of Panama | 99.78% |
| Trevi SpA | Italy | 99.78% |

| | | |
|---|----------------------|---------|
| Trevi SpezialTiefBau | Germany | 99.78% |
| Treviicos Corporation | U.S.A. | 99.78% |
| Treviicos South Inc | U.S.A. | 99.78% |
| Wagner Constructions LLC | U.S.A. | 99.78% |
| Trevi Bangladesh Ltd | Bangladesh | 99.78% |
| Pilotes Trevi Sacims | Argentina | 99.76% |
| Pilotes Trevi Sacims - Paraguay | Paraguay | 99.76% |
| Pilotes Uruguay Sa | Uruguay | 99.76% |
| Trevi Chile SpA | Chile | 99.76% |
| Profuro Intern. Lda | Mozambique | 99.29% |
| Parcheggi S.r.l. | Italy | 98.78% |
| Trevi-Trevi Fin.-Sembenelli UTE (Bordesecco) | Venezuela | 94.89% |
| Idt Llc Fzc | United Arab Emirates | 94.82% |
| Soilmec Japan Co. Ltd | Japan | 92.93% |
| Soilmec North America Inc | U.S.A. | 89.93% |
| Soilmec do Brasil Sa | Brazil | 83.75% |
| Foundation Construction Ltd | Nigeria | 80.15% |
| Soilmec F. Equipments Pvt. Ltd | India | 79.94% |
| Soilmec Algeria - company in liquidation | Algeria | 69.94% |
| Trevi Australia Pty & Wagstaff Piling Victoria Pty Ltd JV | Australia | 69.85% |
| | | |
| Trevi Foundations Nigeria Ltd | Nigeria | 59.75% |
| TreviGeos Fundacoes Especiais Ltda | Brazil | 50.89% |
| * Treviicos-Nicholson JV | U.S.A. | 50.00% |
| * J.V. Rodio-Trevi-Arab Contractor | Egypt | 17.46% |
| ** Porto di Messina S.c.a.r.l. | Italy | 100.00% |
| ** Consorzio Water Alliance in liquidation | Italy | 100.00% |
| ** OOO Trevi Stroy | Russia | 100.00% |
| ** Bologna Park S.r.l. | Italy | 56.13% |
| ** Trevi S.G.F Inc. per Napoli | Italy | 54.88% |
| ** Nuova Darsena S.C.a R.L. | Italy | 50.80% |
| ** SEP SEFI JV | France | 50.00% |

**The entity Treviicos-Nicolson JV is proportionally consolidated for the purposes of the consolidated financial statements.*

** The Rodio-Trevi-Arab Contractor J.V. is 'dormant' and is measured at equity by Trevi Spa and is awaiting cancellation*

*** All of these companies have completed the operational phase of the 'scope of work' for which they were set up, so they are currently generating neither turnover nor costs and do not even have any staff.*

In accordance with ESRS reporting standards, the Trevi Group has verified the existence of operational control over the joint operation Dragados Y Obras Portuarias S.A. - Pilotes Trevi S.A. - Concret Nor S.A. - UT., in proportion to its shareholding of 35.50%.

Coverage of the value chain

In line with the double materiality assessment, the Consolidated Sustainability Statement integrates information on the value chain of the Trevi Group, including:

- **IRO (Impacts, Risks and Opportunities):** The double materiality assessment made it possible to identify impacts, risks and opportunities along the value chain, both upstream

and downstream. The Group carried out this analysis engaging with key stakeholders in its supply chain to identify critical points.

- **Company policies:** The Group has adopted and updated policies governing key aspects of the value chain. In particular, the guidelines on anti-corruption, community relations and sustainability were improved in 2024, with the aim of promoting responsible management throughout the supply chain.
- **ESG metrics:** Among the metrics reported in relation to the value chain are indirect greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, classified as Scope 3 according to the GHG Protocol, in accordance with reporting requirement E1-6.

Data relating to the value chain

BP-2, 10

Metrics that include data on the value chain may be based on indirect estimates, such as industry averages or proxy indicators. These data are clearly marked and accompanied by an explanation of the methodology used to compile them. In addition, the degree of accuracy is specified and, where appropriate, actions planned to improve accuracy in the future are indicated.

Managing uncertainties in estimates

BP-2, 11

In accordance with Section 7.2 of ESRS 1, the Trevi Group reports quantitative metrics and monetary amounts that have a high degree of uncertainty. The causes of such uncertainty are explained for each metric and may stem from factors such as dependence on future events, the calculation methodologies adopted or the quality of data obtained from the value chain. Assumptions, approximations and assessments made are reported in a transparent manner to ensure clarity in the reporting process.

Use of transitional provisions

BP-2, 17

In accordance with paragraph 136 and the guidelines in Appendix C of ESRS 1, in the first year of sustainability reporting under the new CSRD regulation, the Trevi Group will not provide comparative data and will omit the following disclosures subject to phase-in provisions:

- **E1-9:** Anticipated financial effects from climate-related physical and transitional risks;
- **E2-6:** Anticipated financial effects from pollution-related impacts, risks and opportunities;
- **E3-5:** Anticipated financial effects from water and marine resources-related impacts, risks and opportunities;
- **E4-6:** Anticipated financial effects from biodiversity and ecosystem-related impacts, risks and opportunities;
- **E5-6:** Anticipated financial effects from resource use and circular economy-related impacts, risks and opportunities;
- **S1-7:** Characteristics of non-employee workers in the undertaking's own workforce;
- **S1-8:** Collective bargaining coverage and social dialogue with regard to employees engaged outside the EEA;
- **S1-11:** Social protection;
- **S1-12:** Percentage of employees with disabilities;
- **S1-14:** Health and safety regarding reporting on cases of occupational disease and the number of days lost due to injuries, accidents, deaths and occupational diseases;
- **S1-15:** Work-life balance.

Strategy

Group structure and value chain

Products, services and markets served

The Trevi Group operates globally in the field of soil engineering, providing integrated solutions (technologies and machinery) for the construction of special foundations, soil consolidation and safety works on complex infrastructures and/or polluting sites. Services and machinery are provided through two operating divisions: Trevi and Soilmec, both under the strategic leadership of Trevi-Finanziaria Industriale SpA (Trevi Fin).

Products and services

**SBM-1,
40ai**

The Trevi Division deals with the design and construction of special foundations and soil consolidation works, mainly for strategic infrastructures such as subways, bridges, dams, ports, docks, railway lines, motorways and civil and industrial buildings. One of its key fields of expertise is the securing of polluted sites and hydraulic works, such as dams, embankments and aqueducts.

The Soilmec Division, instead, designs, manufactures and markets machinery and services for special foundations. Soilmec has a strong sense of innovation and works closely with Trevi to provide advanced technological solutions for the construction and infrastructure sector, contributing to the operational efficiency and reduction of the environmental impact of the works carried out.

During 2024, there were no significant eliminations of products or services. However, the Group continued to strengthen its technological offer, with a focus on the development of equipment with a lower environmental impact and the integration of digital solutions into engineering and construction processes. In particular, the adoption of new technologies in Soilmec equipment has improved drilling accuracy, reduced energy consumption at construction sites and increased operator safety.

Markets and customers served

**SBM-1,
40aai**

The Trevi Group stands out for its strong international vocation, operating in a wide range of markets and consolidating its global presence.

In 2024, the Group's business continued to develop worldwide, with a significant share of turnover generated outside Italy. This result confirms the strategic and key role that the Group plays internationally in the field of special foundations and underground engineering.

The Group's client portfolio mainly includes public authorities and local administrations, construction companies and general contractors, energy and environmental industries, as well as investors and entrepreneurs in the real estate sector.

During 2024, the Group further strengthened its position in the markets where it is already active, giving priority over volume to those projects it tenders for that generate the most value. Notable projects include 'The Line' - Neom in Saudi Arabia, the consolidation of the Rogun Dam in Tajikistan, the North East Link in Melbourne, Australia, Metro Manila Subway in the Philippines, and the new Metro C Piazza Venezia station in Rome, Italy. All these projects confirm the Group's ability to successfully operate in complex and highly specialised contexts.

Trevi's strategic orientation continues to be characterised by the desire to increase competitiveness also through a sustainable approach, with an increasing focus on the ecological transition, the digitalisation of processes and, above all, the improvement of safety at construction sites. In keeping with our ongoing commitment to technological innovation, we aim to improve the energy efficiency of our equipment and reduce the environmental impact of our operations, contributing to the building of a responsible and resilient development model.

Geographical distribution

**SBM-1,
40a**

The Trevi Group operates globally, with a consolidated presence in more than thirty-six countries and an organisation capable of adapting to specific territorial characteristics and local market dynamics. The geographical distribution of activities has always been a key element of the company's strategy, allowing it to seize opportunities for growth in different sectors and to ensure a diversified project portfolio.

In 2024, the Trevi division continued to strengthen its presence in international markets, with a particular focus on certain strategic areas. In the Asia Pacific region, activities were mainly concentrated in the Philippines, with the aim of improving operating margins. In parallel, operations in Hong Kong are expected to increase in 2025 due to new land reclamation projects. Initiatives have also been taken to consolidate the presence in Australia, while in New Zealand new projects are expected to start by the end of the year. Further developments could materialise in Bangladesh, in line with the Group's expansion strategy in the region.

In the Middle East, 2024 saw intense activity related to major infrastructure projects. Saudi Arabia is at the centre of the regional strategy, with the Group's involvement in the 'Neom - The Line' project as well as oil & gas related projects. In the United Arab Emirates, apart from the Hail & Ghasha Development - Package 1 project, the demand in the real estate market influenced the business trend, while in Kuwait and Oman new projects in the pipeline were more limited.

North America continues to be a strategic region for the Group, characterised by a low level of project risk in terms of stability and payments.

Europe, including the Tajikistan region, remains among the most dynamic areas for the Group. In Italy, activity is supported by investments linked to the National Recovery and Resilience Plan (PNRR), while in other European countries, Spain and Northern Europe, projects in the pipeline continue to expand. In support of the Group's global strategy, the workforce is distributed across the main geographical areas, ensuring effective management of operations and a qualified presence in the relevant markets.

The following table provides an overview of the geographic distribution of the employees of the Trevi Group in 2024.

| Geographical area | 2024 no. |
|------------------------|--------------|
| Italy | 851 |
| Europe | 27 |
| Africa | 516 |
| Asia | 98 |
| Far East | 511 |
| Middle East | 907 |
| North America | 93 |
| South America | 54 |
| Total workforce | 3,057 |

Revenue by operating segment

SBM-1, 40b

The table below shows the revenue by operating segment, reflecting the organisation of the Group's business and the structure of internal reporting. The division is based on the distinction between special foundation work and the production of special foundation machinery, in line with the segment reporting model adopted for monitoring company performance.

| Operating segment | 2024 € |
|---|-------------------|
| Special foundation works | 537.5 M€ |
| Production of special machinery for foundations | 144.9 M€ |
| Total revenue | 663.3 M€ * |

*Net of intra-group

Sustainability targets

**SBM-1,
40e, 40f,
40g**

Pending the definition of the new Sustainability Plan, which will take into account the sustainability objectives required by the CSRD directive, which will be identified with the support of the corporate managers of the various departments, the Trevi Group has identified a number of ESG objectives. These objectives, in line with the SDG objectives, will contribute to drafting of the Consolidated Business Plan.

These are specific objectives concerning the Group's main service groups, the markets in which it operates and stakeholder relations. In the context of reducing the environmental footprint, the objective includes adopting strategies for decarbonisation, improving energy efficiency and optimising production processes. Health and safety protection is another key area of intervention, with initiatives aimed at promoting safe working environments and reducing operational risk.

With regard to supply chain management, the Group is committed to integrating sustainability criteria into its supplier selection and management processes, with the aim of ensuring high environmental and social standards throughout the value chain. In parallel, technological innovation and process digitisation are a strategic element in the evolution of the business model, with a focus on the development of solutions that improve the management of sustainability and transparency of information.

Value chain

SBM-1, 42

Trevi's business model is based on an integrated organisation that connects the design, production and execution of foundation works through an approach based on quality, innovation and sustainability. The Group's value chain comprises upstream activities, which are related to the procurement of goods and services essential for the realisation of works, and downstream activities, which include the distribution of products and services to end customers, ensuring high standards of safety, reliability and efficiency.

Management of the value chain is based on the methodical collection and analysis of data, using digitised tools to monitor the entire process of procurement and operational management. The Group has adopted SAP to ensure effective recording and processing of information, while the SAP-ARIBA platform is used for the qualification and selection of suppliers. These tools make it possible to assess with objective criteria the ability of trading partners to comply with the company's standards relating to quality, safety, environmental protection and human rights, thereby ensuring the full integration of sustainability principles within the supply chain.

The Group's activities are carried out in close collaboration with a network of suppliers located in the countries in which it operates, with a high concentration in Europe, North America and the Middle East, where there are the main production and operating areas. The supply chain is structured to support both the production of equipment for foundation works, mainly carried out in Italy, and the shipbuilding activities managed internationally. The choice of sourcing locally in the various markets responds to criteria of efficiency and competitiveness, but also contributes to the economic growth of the communities in which the Group is present, promoting the transfer of skills and the development of the local productive fabric.

Downstream of the value chain, Trevi works with a diverse customer base that includes public authorities, construction companies, infrastructure operators and private investors, offering advanced engineering solutions for the construction of subways, bridges, dams, ports, docks and other strategic infrastructure. The Group's products and services are designed to ensure high standards of safety, efficiency and sustainability, with the aim of generating value for customers, investors and other stakeholders.

The Group continues to strengthen its value chain management strategy over the long term, with the aim of optimising operations, improving the resilience of its processes and contributing to the creation of an increasingly sustainable and responsible production ecosystem.

Stakeholder engagement

SBM-2, 45

Stakeholder engagement is an essential element of the Trevi Group's sustainability strategy, as it allows it to gather opinions, needs and expectations from all those with whom the Group interacts, thus influencing strategic choices and the business model. The Group's relations with stakeholders are based on a structured and continuous approach aimed at ensuring transparency, participation and the creation of shared value.

The Group identified its main stakeholders with a mapping and monitoring process which takes into account the mutual impact between the organisation and the different categories of stakeholders. Significant stakeholders include regulatory authorities, public administration, financial institutions, customers, business partners, suppliers, shareholders, rating agencies, employees, contractors, trade associations, trade unions, research institutes and universities, local communities, certification bodies, non-profit organisations, media and the environment.

The Group uses various tools and channels to interact with its stakeholders, including the publication of the Sustainability Statement, press releases and editorials in the trade media. The corporate website and digital channels play a key role in the disclosure of information and active engagement with stakeholders, while conference calls, road shows and specific consultations are resorted to for in-depth discussion of strategic issues and the collection of targeted feedback.

The main objective of this process is to ensure that the views of stakeholders are taken into account in the development of corporate strategy and in operational decisions. The participation of stakeholders is integral to the materiality assessment, which is carried out to identify and prioritise the material sustainability matters. The results of this assessment are used to update the Business Plan and guide the Group's environmental, social and governance policies.

The management of stakeholder relations is constantly monitored to assess the effectiveness of dialogue and identify possible areas for improvement. The Control, Risks and Sustainability Committee, an internal committee reporting to the Board of Directors, receives regular updates on sustainability issues.

Stakeholder engagement is therefore a dynamic and constantly evolving process, aimed at strengthening dialogue with stakeholders and integrating their expectations into corporate policies. The approach adopted allows for the consolidation of relationships based on trust and for sustainable and responsible growth in the long term.

Governance

Board of Directors and Statutory Bodies

**GOV-1
20**

The parent company TreviFin adopts a traditional administration and control model in accordance with Articles 2380-bis et seq. of the Italian Civil Code. Its governance complies with the application criteria and principles of the current Corporate Governance Code of the Italian Stock Exchange for listed companies.

The Board of Directors (BoD) plays a central role in the guidance and management of the Group, taking the decisions that are most economically and strategically important.

As at 31 December 2024, it established the following internal committees in accordance with the Corporate Governance Code:

- Nomination and Remuneration Committee
- Control, Risks and Sustainability Committee
- Related Party Committee

The Board of Statutory Auditors monitors compliance with the law and the articles of association, assessing the suitability and proper running of the organisational, administrative and accounting structure of the company. The Board of Directors and supporting committees play a key role in

the supervision of risk management procedures.

The Trevi Group's compliance system is based on Model 231/2001, which provides for internal control procedures to prevent regulatory violations. The Management actively promotes an ethical corporate culture and manages risks through training and awareness-raising initiatives.

The Group has also developed specific expertise in sustainability, which is integrated into the management model. It prioritises regular training and refresher courses which it provides through dedicated e-learning programmes and workshops. Sustainability is a key element of the corporate strategy, with an increasingly strong focus on ESG topics.

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of the Trevi Group is responsible for defining corporate strategies and monitoring operations, with the aim of ensuring the sustainable and lasting growth of the company.

GOV-1
21

| Name | Role | Gender | Executive | Independent |
|---------------------|-------------------------|--------|-----------|-------------|
| Paolo Besozzi | Chairperson | M | No | Yes |
| Giuseppe Caselli | Chief Executive Officer | M | Yes | No |
| Davide Contini | Director | M | No | Yes |
| Bartolomeo Cozzoli | Director | M | No | Yes |
| Cristina De Benetti | Director | F | No | Yes |
| Manuela Franchi | Director | F | No | Yes |
| Sara Kraus | Director | F | No | Yes |
| Davide Manunta | Director | M | No | No |
| Elisabetta Oliveri | Director | F | No | Yes |
| Alessandro Piccioni | Director | M | No | Yes |

As at 31 December 2024, the Board of Directors consisted of 10 members, including one executive (10%) and 9 non-executive (90%) members, possessing a wide range of expertise in engineering, finance, law and sustainability and therefore able to adopt a structured approach to the management of risks and ESG topics. The BoD is supported by specialised committees, such as the Control, Risks and Sustainability Committee, which play a crucial role in overseeing the company's sustainability strategies.

Gender balance in the Board of Directors is ensured, with at least two-fifths of the members belonging to the least represented gender on the Board, women accounting for 40% of the total members with a women/men ratio of 0.67. In addition, 80% of the board members are independent. The independence of board members is important to ensure that the interests of all stakeholders are protected.

The Trevi Group actively promotes employee participation and involvement through representation mechanisms and dialogue with trade union organisations. Corporate governance includes committees and supervisory bodies that foster the involvement of employees in decision-making processes. In addition, the Code of Ethics and the Organisation, Management and Control Model (Model 231) establish clear principles to ensure that employees' rights are respected, offering communication channels to report problems or violations.

A key tool in this respect is the Whistleblowing system, which allows employees and stakeholders more generally to anonymously and safely report unethical or illegal behaviour. This system is accessible both internally, through the corporate intranet, and externally, through the websites of the parent company and sub-holdings, guaranteeing the utmost confidentiality of the reporter's identity and promoting a transparent and accountable working environment.

Responsibilities for impacts, risks and opportunities are integrated through the policies adopted

in the area of sustainability and risk management, as well as through specific targets.

The Trevi Group's governance bodies include the Board of Directors, the Board of Statutory Auditors and the Internal Control and Risk Management Committee.

The management of the Trevi Group plays an active role in monitoring, managing and controlling impacts, risks and opportunities through the implementation of effective governance procedures and internal controls. The management and monitoring process is subject to regular checks and internal audits, ensuring constant and strict control.

The hierarchical lines of the administrative, management and control bodies of the TREVI Group are clearly defined and formalised in the Group's internal regulations, for the purpose of structured and transparent governance.

Procedures and controls relating to sustainability are fully integrated with other corporate functions through a collaborative, cross-functional approach, fostering operational synergies.

Governing bodies and senior management set and monitor targets on impacts, risks and opportunities through regular meetings and progress reports, with a view to ensuring constant and strategic alignment.

Control, Risks and Sustainability Committee

The Control, Risks and Sustainability Committee is in charge of monitoring the actions taken and checking that they are in keeping with the Group's structure and activities. This body assists the Board in evaluating and deciding on the suitability of the internal control and risk management system and helps define the relevant guidelines. It also assesses the ability of non-financial reporting to accurately represent the business model, corporate strategies, the impact of activities and the performance achieved, examining key factors for the creation of value over the long term. Lastly, it analyses the content of the Consolidated Sustainability Statement in relation to the internal control system and risk management.

| Name | Role | Gender |
|--------------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| Manuela Franchi | Independent chairperson | F |
| Davide Manunta | Director | M |
| Elisabetta Oliveri | Independent director | F |

Committee for the Appointment and Remuneration of Directors

The Committee for the Appointment and Remuneration of Directors is an advisory body to the Board of Directors with the task of supporting decisions on the selection, appointment and compensation of directors and executives with strategic responsibilities. It defines the remuneration criteria and policies, ensuring transparency and alignment with the interests of stakeholders. It assesses the composition of the Board, promoting a balance of expertise and independence. It also monitors the effectiveness of remuneration policies, ensuring that they incentivise the creation of sustainable value over the long term.

| Name | Role | Gender |
|---------------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| Alessandro Piccioni | Independent chairperson | M |
| Elisabetta Oliveri | Independent director | F |
| Bartolomeo Cozzoli | Independent director | M |

Related Party Transactions Committee

The Related Party Transactions Committee is an advisory body to the Board of Directors that oversees transactions between the company and related parties to prevent conflicts of interest. It analyses and evaluates the correctness and transparency of these transactions in compliance with the current legislation. It provides independent opinions on the most significant transactions, ensuring that they are carried out at arm's length. It assists with the definition of corporate procedures and policies for the management of transactions with related parties. Its role is crucial for the protection of non-controlling shareholders and corporate governance.

| Name | Role | Gender |
|---------------------|----------------------|--------|
| Cristina De Benetti | Chairperson | F |
| Sara Kraus | Independent director | F |
| Davide Contini | Independent director | M |

Board of Statutory Auditors

The Board of Statutory Auditors is an internal control body responsible for supervising the company's management to ensure compliance with legal and regulatory provisions. It assesses the correctness of the financial statements, compliance with laws and regulations, and the economic and financial management of the Group. In addition, it is responsible for monitoring related party transactions and may report irregularities or inappropriate behaviour to shareholders and the competent authorities. The Board of Statutory Auditors acts autonomously and independently, protecting the interests of all stakeholders.

| Name | Role | Gender |
|-------------------|-------------------|--------|
| Marco Vicini | Chairperson | M |
| Francesca Parente | Standing auditor | F |
| Mara Pierini | Standing auditor | F |
| Barbara Cavalieri | Alternate auditor | F |
| Massimo Giondi | Alternate auditor | M |

GOV-1 23

The boards of directors and auditors have expertise in matters of sustainability and, if necessary, resort to the services of external consultants for expert advice.

GOV-2 25

Skills and expertise in matters of sustainability are closely linked to the management of impacts, risks and opportunities relevant to the Group, contributing to responsible and future-oriented governance.

GOV-2 26

The administrative, management and control bodies of the Trevi Group are kept up-to-date on sustainability issues through a structured communication and training system. The Trevi Group adopts a risk-based approach to compliance management, based on Model 231/2001, which provides for internal control procedures aimed at preventing legal and regulatory violations. The Management is actively engaged in promoting an ethical corporate culture and in the management of risks through specific training and awareness-raising programmes.

The boards of directors, management and auditors receive regular updates on matters of sustainability through regular reports and meetings of the Control, Risks and Sustainability Committee. This committee plays a key role in overseeing sustainability strategies and risk management, ensuring that the corporate policies are aligned with the Group's sustainability objectives.

Management and the Control, Risks and Sustainability Committee provide the administrative, management and control bodies with detailed information on material impacts, risks and opportunities. These updates, provided on a regular basis during board and committee meetings, include the analysis of results, the effectiveness of adopted policies, and the monitoring of sustainability metrics and targets.

In exercising their duties, the administrative, management and control bodies integrate the analysis of impacts, risks and opportunities into strategic decision-making processes, business operations and risk management. This ensures that business decisions are sustainable and in line with the Group's long-term objectives.

During the reporting period, the administrative, management and control bodies addressed several relevant issues, including risks relating to legal and regulatory compliance, risks of corruption and bribery, and opportunities to improve sustainability and carbon reduction practices.

The Trevi Group's governance bodies ensure the implementation of internal control systems and periodic audits to verify the objectives assigned. Management focuses on the achievement of specific goals, while the boards oversee the overall strategic objectives, ensuring an integrated and coordinated approach in the management of sustainability topics as well.

Incentive criteria

GOV-3
29

The Trevi Group integrates sustainability performance into its incentive systems to promote ethical and sustainable behaviour among the members of the administration, management and control bodies. This approach is an integral part of the Group's sustainability strategy, which aims to create long-term value through responsible business practices.

The executives of the Trevi Group are offered incentive systems that include sustainability-related objectives designed to align their interests with those of the Group. This ensures that business decisions take into account environmental, social and governance impacts.

E1.
GOV-3, 13

The incentive systems linked to sustainability envisage variable components in the short-term and long-term, through Management by Objectives (MbO) and Long Term Incentives (LTI), as well as the inclusion of claw-back clauses that allow for the recovery of compensation in the event of wilful or negligent behaviour or violations of company regulations. Short-term incentives are defined on an annual basis and evaluated at the end of the year according to the established KPIs. They are disbursed on the basis of the achievement of set objectives. Long-term incentives (LTIs), similarly to MbOs, are also determined annually, but are based on a three-year horizon through a rolling system of the Group's objectives, without intermediate targets. At the end of each year, an assessment is made of the KPI results of the year for MbOs and of the previous three years for LTIs. Incentives are paid according to the level of achievement of the objectives.

Incentive system

MbOs and LTI incentives include bonuses and other forms of remuneration linked to the achievement of specific sustainability targets. Among these, the reduction of the work accident index is the main KPI for the assessment of short-term ESG targets, being the most relevant parameter for the sector in which the Group operates. Safety at work remains the Group's top priority in the area of sustainability, driving its commitment to an increasingly safe and responsible working environment.

The Trevi Group prepares and publishes an annual Report on the remuneration policy and amounts paid, ensuring transparency and constant updating of the remuneration policies.

The MbO system for 2024, approved and periodically updated by the Board of Directors at the proposal of the Committee for Appointment and Remuneration, envisages an "entry gate" consisting of the achievement of 80% of the Group's Recurring EBITDA forecast in the 2024 budget approved by the Board of Directors and personal performance targets.

The objectives for obtaining the above-mentioned MbO and LTI incentives are listed below:

- Economic/Financial Targets (of the Group, Division or Function) up to 60%,
 - ✓ Group FCFO,
 - ✓ Recurring EBITDA,
 - ✓ Order Intake,
- Sustainability targets up to 20%,

- ✓ Accident Frequency Index,
- Personal Strategic/Management Goals up to 40%.

MbO incentives linked to KPIs are applied, in different forms and percentages, compared to those reported above, also to executives and managers of the Trevi Group. LTIs, on the other hand, are reserved for senior managers and area managers, key figures considered strategic to the Group's business.

Statement on due diligence

GOV-4
32

The table below shows the main elements of due diligence and related sections in the Consolidated Sustainability Statement.

| | Key elements of due diligence | Sections in the Sustainability Statement |
|----|--|--|
| a) | Integrating due diligence in governance and in the strategy and business model | GOV-2, GOV-3, SBM-1, SBM-3 |
| b) | Involving stakeholders in all key stages of due diligence | SBM-2, IRO-1 |
| c) | Identifying and assessing negative impacts | SBM-3, IRO-1 |
| d) | Intervening to address negative impacts | E1-2, E1-3, E2-1, E2-2, E3-1, E3-2, E4-2, E4-3, E5-1, E5-2, S1-1, S1-4, S2-1, S2-4, S3-1, S3-4, S4-1, S4-4, G1-1 |
| e) | Monitoring the effectiveness of interventions and communicating | E1-4, E2-3, E3-3, E4-4, E5-3, S1-5, S2-5, S3-5, S4-5 |

Sustainability reporting monitoring systems

GOV-5
36

The Trevi Group's internal control and sustainability risk management system is designed to ensure the quality, reliability and transparency of the information reported, in compliance with applicable regulations and international sustainability standards.

The document for the preparation of Sustainability Reporting defines the information and document flows required for the consolidation of information within the Group. It establishes the roles and responsibilities of the actors involved, the communication flows between the different managers, the IT tools used to manage the data and the control activities to ensure the correctness and reliability of the information. The scope of application covers all entities of the Trevi Group, with the exception of subsidiaries over which no operational control is exercised.

The approach to risk assessment is based on a double materiality assessment, which considers both the direct impacts of the Group (inside-out perspective) and the risks and opportunities arising from external factors (outside-in perspective). The analysis is conducted by the dedicated department with the involvement of an Enterprise Risk Manager (ERM), and is subsequently approved by the Board of Directors. The main risks identified concern the completeness and accuracy of data, compliance with regulatory standards and the management of information from the value chain.

To mitigate these risks, the Group has implemented a structured data collection and validation system via the Tagetik-ESG IT platform, involving data contributors and data owners, who are responsible for validating the information. The information is analysed to ensure its consistency, completeness and accuracy, and, if necessary, further investigations are requested by the heads of the functions involved.

The reporting process also includes final approval by the Board of Directors, with continuous updating of the data collection and analysis methods in line with current legislation and international sustainability standards, as well as verification of the Consolidated Sustainability Statement by an independent auditor.

Double materiality assessment

Identification and assessment of impacts, risks and opportunities

IRO-1
51, 52, 53

The Trevi Group has developed a structured process for identifying and assessing material impacts, risks and opportunities, in accordance with the principle of double materiality established by the ESRS standards. This approach has made it possible to ascertain both the actual and potential impacts on people and the environment, as well as the risks and opportunities that may affect the company's financial position and prospects.

The assessment started with the identification of sustainability topics relevant to the Group, in relation to the nature of its activities, its business relations along the value chain, and the context in which it operates. The mapping of impacts covered both the effects generated directly by the company's activities and those attributable to suppliers, customers and other business partners. To ensure alignment with regulatory requirements, the identified impacts were analysed in light of ESRS standards and internationally recognised practices.

The process involved a careful assessment of the severity of impacts, conducted on the basis of their scale, scope and irremediable nature. For actual negative impacts, the assessment only considered severity, while for potential ones, the likelihood of occurrence was also taken into account. In the case of human rights impacts, severity was considered the predominant criterion, regardless of likelihood. Positive impacts were examined according to their scale and scope, including the likelihood of occurrence for potential ones.

An analysis of sustainability-related risks and opportunities was conducted in parallel, with a focus on the effects that may affect the company's financial performance. This assessment covered aspects such as access to resources, supply chain dynamics and the evolution of the regulatory framework in order to identify potential vulnerabilities or competitive advantages. The financial materiality of each item was determined by combining the magnitude of the estimated effects with the probability of occurrence, in accordance with the methodology envisaged by the ESRS standards.

A central element of the process was the involvement of internal and external stakeholders. The impacts were assessed with input from management and relevant corporate functions, ensuring a thorough and evidence-based analysis. In addition, a stakeholder engagement campaign was carried out, involving over 140 stakeholders, including suppliers, customers and e-business partners, as well as employees for whom a specific survey was prepared. This activity enabled the collection of useful feedback to integrate the perspective of stakeholders in the assessment of sustainability impacts, risks and opportunities.

The results of the analysis were validated by top management and integrated into the corporate risk management system, ensuring alignment with the Group's decision-making and strategic processes. The impacts, risks and opportunities are monitored with a dynamic and structured approach, allowing for periodic updates according to the evolution of the context of reference and the company's activities.

Information on disclosure requirements

IRO-2
59

The Trevi Group has identified the information to be disclosed on impacts, risks and opportunities through a structured process based on a double materiality assessment. This assessment was conducted by applying the EFRAG guidelines, which establish the link between sustainability matters and the disclosure requirements defined by the ESRS. This approach ensures transparent and targeted communication in line with regulatory expectations and the needs of stakeholders.

IRO-2
54, 55, 56

The Consolidated Sustainability Statement includes a structured table of contents located at the beginning of the document, listing the information made available, broken down by topic and referring to the relevant pages and sections. The information is presented in an integrated manner in the relevant topical ESRSs, providing an organic view of material impacts, risks and opportunities.

In addition, in accordance with paragraph 49 of ESRS 2, the Trevi Group provides a statement on the topics considered material, accompanied by a summary table listing the information elements deriving from EU regulations, as specified in Appendix B of ESRS 1. In the event that certain information is assessed as not material, this classification is made explicit as 'not material', in accordance with paragraph 35 of ESRS 1.

| Disclosure requirement and corresponding information element | | | SFDR | Pillar 3 | Benchmark s | EU Climate Law | Location / materiality |
|--|----------|---|------|----------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------------|
| ESRS 2 GOV-1 | 21(d) | Board's gender diversity | • | | • | | 17 |
| ESRS 2 GOV-1 | 21(e) | Percentage of board members who are independent | | | • | | 17 |
| ESRS 2 GOV-4 | 30 | Statement on due diligence | • | | | | 21 |
| ESRS 2 SBM-1 | 40(d)i | Involvement in activities related to fossil fuel activities | • | • | • | | Not material |
| ESRS 2 SBM-1 | 40(d)ii | Involvement in activities related to chemical production | • | | • | | Not material |
| ESRS 2 SBM-1 | 40(d)iii | Involvement in activities related to controversial weapons | • | | • | | Not material |
| ESRS 2 SBM-1 | 40(d)iv | Involvement in activities related to cultivation□ and production of tobacco | | | • | | Not material |
| ESRS E1-1 | 14 | Transition plan to reach climate neutrality by 2050 | | | | • | Not material |
| ESRS E1-1 | 16(g) | Undertakings excluded from Paris-aligned benchmarks | | • | • | | Not material |
| ESRS E1-4 | 34 | GHG emission reduction targets | • | • | • | | 28 |
| ESRS E1-5 | 38 | Energy consumption from non-renewable sources disaggregated by sources (only high climate impact sectors) | • | | | | 29 |
| ESRS E1-5 | 37 | Energy consumption and mix | • | | | | 29 |
| ESRS E1-5 | 40-43 | Energy intensity associated with activities in high climate impact sectors | • | | | | 30 |
| ESRS E1-6 | 44 | Gross scope 1, 2, 3 and total GHG emissions | • | • | • | | 31 |
| ESRS E1-6 | 53-55 | Gross GHG emissions intensity | • | • | • | | 34 |
| ESRS E1-7 | 56 | GHG removals and carbon credits | | | | • | Not material |
| ESRS E1-9 | 66 | Exposure of the benchmark portfolio to climate-related physical risks | | | • | | Phase-in |
| ESRS E1-9 | 66(a) | Disaggregation of monetary amounts by acute and chronic physical risk | | • | | | Phase-in |
| ESRS E1-9 | 66(c) | Location of significant assets at material physical risk | | • | | | Phase-in |
| ESRS E1-9 | 67(c) | Breakdown of the carrying value of its real estate assets by energy-efficiency classes | | • | | | Phase-in |
| ESRS E1-9 | 69 | Degree of exposure of the portfolio to climate-related opportunities | | | • | | Phase-in |
| ESRS E2-4 | 28 | Amount of each pollutant listed in Annex II of the E-PRTR Regulation | • | | | | 37 |
| ESRS E3-1 | 9 | Water and marine resources | • | | | | 39 |
| ESRS E3-1 | 13 | Dedicated policy | • | | | | 39 |
| ESRS E3-1 | 14 | Sustainable oceans and seas | • | | | | Not material |
| ESRS E3-4 | 28(c) | Total water recycled and reused | • | | | | Not material |
| ESRS E3-4 | 29 | Total water consumption in m ³ per net revenue on own operations | • | | | | 41 |

| | | | | | | |
|------------|----------|---|---|---|--|--------------|
| IRO-1 - E4 | 16(a)i | - | • | | | 42 |
| IRO-1 - E4 | 16(b) | - | • | | | 42 |
| IRO-1 - E4 | 16(c) | - | • | | | 42 |
| ESRS E4-2 | 24(b) | Sustainable land / agriculture practices or policies | • | | | Not material |
| ESRS E4-2 | 24(c) | Sustainable oceans / seas practices or policies | • | | | Not material |
| ESRS E4-2 | 24(d) | Policies to address deforestation | • | | | Not material |
| ESRS E5-5 | 37(d) | Non-recycled waste | • | | | 47 |
| ESRS E5-5 | 39 | Hazardous waste and radioactive waste | • | | | 47 |
| SBM-3 - S1 | 14(f) | Risk of incidents of forced labour | • | | | 58 |
| SBM-3 - S1 | 14(g) | Risk of incidents of child labour | • | | | 58 |
| ESRS S1-1 | 20 | Human rights policy commitments | • | | | 61 |
| ESRS S1-1 | 21 | Due diligence policies on issues addressed by the fundamental International Labor Organisation Conventions 1 to 8 | | • | | 61 |
| ESRS S1-1 | 22 | Processes and measures for preventing trafficking in human beings | • | | | 61 |
| ESRS S1-1 | 23 | Workplace accident prevention policy or management system | • | | | 61 |
| ESRS S1-3 | 32(c) | Grievance/complaints handling mechanisms | • | | | 60 |
| ESRS S1-14 | 88(b)(c) | Number of fatalities and number and rate of work-related accidents | • | • | | 68 |
| ESRS S1-14 | 88(e) | Number of days lost to injuries, accidents, fatalities or illness | • | | | Phase-in |
| ESRS S1-16 | 97(a) | Unadjusted gender pay gap | • | • | | 67 |
| ESRS S1-16 | 97(b) | Excessive CEO pay ratio | • | | | 67 |
| ESRS S1-17 | 103(a) | Incidents of discrimination | • | | | 68 |
| ESRS S1-17 | 104(a) | Non-respect of UNGPs on business and human rights and OECD guidelines | • | • | | 68 |
| SBM-3 - S2 | 11(b) | Significant risk of child labour or forced labour in the value chain | • | | | 69 |
| ESRS S2-1 | 17 | Human rights policy commitments | • | | | 71 |
| ESRS S2-1 | 18 | Policies related to value chain workers | • | | | 71 |
| ESRS S2-1 | 19 | Non-respect of UNGPs on business and human rights principles and OECD guidelines | • | • | | 71 |
| ESRS S2-1 | 19 | Due diligence policies on issues addressed by the fundamental International Labor Organisation Conventions 1 to 8 | | • | | 71 |
| ESRS S2-4 | 36 | Human rights issues and incidents connected to its upstream and downstream value chain | • | | | 72 |
| ESRS S3-1 | 16 | Human rights policy commitments | • | | | 75 |
| ESRS S3-1 | 17 | Non-respect of UNGPs on business and human rights, ILO principles or OECD guidelines | • | • | | 75 |
| ESRS S3-4 | 36 | Human rights issues and incidents | • | | | 76 |
| ESRS S4-1 | 16 | Policies related to consumers and end-users | • | | | 79 |
| ESRS S4-1 | 17 | Non-respect of UNGPs on business and human rights and OECD guidelines | • | • | | 79 |
| ESRS S4-4 | 35 | Human rights issues and incidents | • | | | 80 |
| ESRS G1-1 | 10(b) | United Nations Convention against corruption | • | | | 83 |
| ESRS G1-1 | 10(d) | Protection of whistle-blowers | • | | | 83 |
| ESRS G1-4 | 24(a) | Fines for violation of anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws | • | • | | 85 |
| ESRS G1-4 | 24(b) | Standards of anti-corruption and anti-bribery | • | | | 85 |

■ ESRS E1 - CLIMATE CHANGE

Managing impacts, risks and opportunities

Identification of climate-related impacts, risks and opportunities

E1.
IRO-1, 20,
21

The Trevi Group has carried out an in-depth study of climate-related impacts, risks and opportunities, based on up-to-date scenarios and in accordance with the regulatory requirements of the European Union taxonomy, as well as international reference standards. The study examined adaptation and mitigation strategies as well as the energy implications of climate change.

As part of its production activities, the Group contributes to greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, affecting global warming. Reducing these emissions is a principal challenge which requires constant monitoring and effective measures over time. Furthermore, the analysis considered indirect emissions along the entire value chain, including those from the supply of raw materials and logistics, which amplify the environmental impact on a global scale.

Energy consumption is a central element in the Group's operations, with supply predominantly based on non-renewable sources, which has a significant impact on GHG emissions. Changes in climate regulations entail significant risks for the Group, including increased costs for compliance with new environmental regulations. In addition, adaptation to emerging climate policies could lead to an increase in operational expenditure due to the need to adopt low-carbon technologies and more sustainable solutions.

Resilience analysis and climate scenarios

E1.SBM-3,
18, 19
RA11

As part of the analysis of the resilience of its strategy and business model to climate change, the Trevi Group assessed its exposure to physical and transition risks, adopting an approach based on climate scenario analysis. The analysis considered both acute risks, such as floods and hurricanes that could impact operations at the most exposed sites, and chronic risks such as rising temperatures and changing rainfall regimes, which could affect business operations in the long term.

The resilience analysis included the examination of key assumptions regarding climate and macroeconomic scenarios, considering at least one scenario in line with the 1.5°C global warming limitation and one high emissions scenario (IPCC's SSP5-8.5), in accordance with regulatory requirements. The scenarios were used to assess the Group's ability to adapt to or mitigate these risks, through strategic actions such as diversifying energy supply, implementing more efficient technologies and planning investments in more resilient infrastructure.

The estimated expected financial impacts have been factored into the analysis by assessing the Group's ability to access affordable financing and to adapt its product and service portfolio to the demands of a market in transition to a low-carbon economy. Finally, the analysis identified strategic opportunities related to climate change, including the adoption of advanced technological solutions to reduce emissions and expansion into new markets related to the energy transition.

Material Impacts, Risks and Opportunities

ESRS 2
SBM-3, 46,
47, 48, RA 9

A study of the IROs was carried out by adopting the criteria and approaches outlined in the section entitled “Double Materiality Assessment” in the chapter regarding “General Disclosures”. Below are the IROs deemed significant that emerged from the analysis.

| Sub-topic / sub-subtopic | IRO | Own Operations / Value Chain | Description |
|---------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Adaptation to climate change | Physical risk | Own operations | Physical risk, high level of exposure to the following natural events: -coastal flooding (most exposed site: Trevi Icos Corporation USA) -hurricane, cyclone or tornado (most exposed site: Trevi Found Philippines) With relative impact on value of the assets |
| | Physical risk | Own operations | High level of exposure, with a focus on the following natural events: (i) flooding of a river (ii) hail With related impact on value of the assets and potential interruption of the activity. |
| | Physical risk | Own operations | Physical risks related to climate |
| | Physical risk | Own operations | Risks due to new diseases and potential pandemics |
| | Transition risk | Own operations | Transition risk, loss of market share/competitiveness considering the challenges/delays in developing a portfolio of electrical products |
| Climate change mitigation | Actual negative impact | Own operations | Contribution to climate change through the generation of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in the course of business activities (scopes 1 and 2) |
| | Actual negative impact | Value chain | Contribution to climate change through the generation of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions along the value chain (scope 3) |
| | Transition risk | Own operations | Transition risk related to loss of competitiveness due to stringent decarbonisation targets and high transition costs |
| | Opportunities | Own operations | Opportunities arising from the implementation of green infrastructure |
| Energy | Actual negative impact | Own operations | Energy consumption during the Group's production activities |
| | Opportunities | Own operations | Opportunities arising from energy efficiency |

Policies related to climate change mitigation and adaptation

E1-2
22, 23, 24,
25

The Trevi Group has defined a solid strategic framework to address climate change impacts, risks and opportunities by integrating sustainability into its business model. To support this commitment, it has adopted a number of specific policies, including the ESG Environmental Processes Policy, the Sustainability Policy and the QHSE Policy, in force until 2024, with an update already planned for the three-year period 2025-2027. These initiatives aim to reduce the environmental impact of the Group's activities and encourage a gradual transition to a low-carbon economy, in line with the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) and ESRS standards.

The Group's mitigation strategy focuses on reducing greenhouse gas emissions by adopting more efficient technologies, improving energy efficiency in operational processes and increasing the use of renewable sources. Enhanced energy efficiency practices and the use of clean energy are considered key elements in lowering the carbon footprint and enhancing business resilience. At the same time, the Group regularly monitors and assesses physical risks related to climate change, such as extreme weather events and changes in precipitation patterns, and develops adaptation strategies to ensure business continuity and the safety of its infrastructure.

Climate risk management is addressed through the Climate Change Risk Assessment (CCRA), a tool to assess transition risks and regulatory and economic challenges related to decarbonisation in a structured manner. This approach allows anticipating legislative and market developments, supporting strategic planning and ensuring compliance with emerging regulatory requirements.

The Trevi Group's commitment is not limited to its direct operations, but also extends to the value chain. Through its Supplier Code of Conduct, the Group requires its partners to operate in compliance with applicable environmental regulations and to adopt practices that promote the use of recycled materials or materials of low environmental impact. Furthermore, the organisation invests in internal training on sustainability issues, fostering greater awareness and active involvement of all stakeholders in climate change challenges.

Targets related to climate change mitigation and adaptation

MDR-T
E1-4, 30, 31,
32, 33, 34

The Trevi Group has defined a measurable target to address climate change impacts, risks and opportunities, demonstrating its commitment to sustainability and ecological transition. This target envisages a 5 per cent reduction in greenhouse gas emissions generated by its activities, Scope 1 and Scope 2, over the three-year period 2022-2025, using a baseline value for the year 2022 of 0.0049 tonnes of CO₂ emitted on the total hours worked by the Group.

Through this strategy, the Trevi Group aims to improve its energy efficiency, promoting the adoption of renewable sources and implementing innovative solutions to reduce its carbon footprint, and helping to combat climate change.

| | Objective | Base year 2022 | Current year 2024 | Target year 2025 |
|------------------------|--|-------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| Reducing GHG emissions | Reduce by 5% the index for tonnes of CO ₂ emitted on total hours worked | 0.0049 | 0.0050 | 0.0047 |

It should be noted that the value calculated for the year 2024 takes into account all the companies of the Group without restrictions of scope. This results in a higher value than in previous years

Actions and resources in relation to climate change

MDR-A, 62

The Trevi Group has not yet taken concrete steps to mitigate impacts, manage risks and seize opportunities related to climate change mitigation and adaptation, both in its operations and along the value chain. While recognising the importance of this issue, specific actions to monitor and reduce environmental impact have not yet been implemented. However, the Trevi Group continues to explore possible actions to be integrated into its sustainability strategy, with the aim of developing a more structured and conscious approach to climate change management.

Metrics

Energy consumption and mix

E1-5
37, 38, 39,
RA 34

The activities of the Trevi Group, which specialises in the construction of large underground engineering works and special foundations, have a high environmental impact due to the intensive use of heavy machinery, significant energy consumption and emissions from construction site operations. The high demand for energy and the use of natural resources are therefore major environmental aspects for the Group globally. For this reason, the Trevi Group constantly monitors its consumption, invests in innovative energy efficiency technologies and promotes the adoption of renewable sources, with the aim of reducing its carbon footprint and improving the sustainability of its activities.

The Trevi Group's energy consumption can be broken down into two categories: direct consumption, deriving from the use of natural gas, diesel, LPG and petrol for heating and corporate mobility, and indirect consumption, linked to the electricity used in operating activities. As part of its sustainability strategy, the Group is committed to reducing the environmental impact of its consumption by progressively increasing the procurement of electricity from renewable sources.

Energy consumption and mix

| | 2024 MWh |
|--|-------------------|
| Total energy consumption (megawatt-hours-Mwh) | 232,275.26 |
| Total energy consumption from fossil sources | 230,779.12 |
| Fuel consumption from coal and coal products | - |
| Fuel consumption from crude oil and petroleum products | 221,498.95 |
| Fuel consumption from natural gas | 2,847.99 |
| Fuel consumption from other fossil sources | - |
| Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity, heat, steam and cooling from fossil sources | 6,432.18 |
| Share of fossil sources in total energy consumption | 99.4% |
| Consumption from nuclear sources | - |
| Share of consumption from nuclear sources in total energy consumption | 0.00% |
| Total energy consumption from renewable sources | 1,496.14 |
| Fuel consumption for renewable sources, including biomass | - |
| Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity, heat, steam and cooling from renewable sources | - |
| The consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy | 1,496.14 |
| Share of renewable sources in total energy consumption | 0.6% |

The consumption of natural gas, diesel, LPG and petrol was converted to MWh using conversion factors provided by BEIS.

Energy intensity based on net revenue

E1-5
40, 41, 42,
43

The Trevi Group's energy intensity ratio was calculated on the basis of the net revenue reported in the consolidated financial statements, relating overall energy consumption to the Group's economic performance. All of the Group's legal entities fall within the definition of high climate impact businesses, according to the criteria set forth by the ESRS standard. The ratio calculation takes into account the entire energy consumption of the Trevi Group, thus ensuring a comprehensive and representative measurement of the energy efficiency of its operations.

| | 2024 |
|---|------------|
| Total energy consumption from activities in high climate impact sectors (MWh) | 232,275.26 |
| Net revenue from activities in high climate impact sectors (mln €) | 663.3 |

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Total energy consumption from activities in high climate impact sectors per net revenue from activities in high climate impact sectors | 350.2 |
|---|--------------|

Greenhouse gas emissions

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| E1-6, 47 | The Trevi Group monitors and reports its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in accordance with international standards and current regulations, ensuring transparency and reliability in measuring environmental impact. The reporting boundary encompasses all the Group's legal entities, ensuring complete coverage of emissions generated by corporate activities. Since no comparative data is available, no impact on the comparability of reported emissions is reported. |
| E1-6, RA 39b | Emission factors are selected on the basis of their geographical and sectoral relevance, thus ensuring maximum accuracy in the estimation of greenhouse gas emissions. The methodologies adopted and the emission factors used are described in detail in the footnotes of the emission tables, ensuring transparency and traceability in the reporting process. |
| E1-6, RA 42c | During the reporting period, there were no significant events or changes that had a material impact on the Group's overall emissions. However, continued efforts to achieve more sustainable management of energy consumption and the entire value chain could produce effects in the medium to long term, contributing to a gradual reduction of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. |

Greenhouse gas emissions

| | 2024 tCO₂eq |
|---|-----------------------------------|
| Scope 1 GHG emissions | |
| Gross Scope 1 GHG emissions | 58,490.7 |
| Percentage of Scope 1 GHG emissions from regulated emission trading schemes | - |
| Scope 2 GHG emissions | |
| Gross location-based Scope 2 GHG emissions | 2,392.9 |
| Gross market-based Scope 2 GHG emissions | 2,555.4 |
| Scope 3 GHG emissions | |
| Total gross indirect Scope 3 GHG emissions | 556,518.0 |
| 1. Purchased goods and services | 337,738.7 |
| 2. Capital goods | 5,190.4 |
| 3. Fuel and energy-related activities | 14,459.6 |
| 4. Upstream transportation and distribution | 9,001.6 |
| 5. Waste generated in operations | 13,934.1 |
| 6. Business traveling | 2,468.1 |
| 7. Employee commuting | 589.6 |
| 8. Upstream leased assets | 3,828.5 |
| 9. Downstream transportation | 695.5 |
| 11. Use of sold products | 168,175.5 |
| 12. End-of-life treatment of sold products | 436.4 |
| Total GHG emissions | |
| Total GHG emissions (location-based) | 617,401.6 |
| Total GHG emissions (market-based) | 617,564.1 |

Scope 1 emissions were calculated by applying specific emission factors according to the type of fuel used. The factors adopted are taken from official BEIS sources and have been applied according to the fuel used, including natural gas, LPG, petrol and automotive diesel. Scope 2 emissions were calculated using BEIS emission factors for both market-based and location-based approaches.

Categories of scope 3 GHG emissions

E1-6
RA 45g, RA
46

The calculation of the Trevi Group's Scope 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions was conducted in accordance with the principles and requirements of the Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard (2011) of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol. The analysis involved the evaluation of the 15 Scope 3 emission categories, identifying the most relevant ones based on the estimated magnitude of emissions, materiality criteria and influence of the value chain. For each significant category, emissions were calculated and estimated using recognised methodologies without recourse to primary data, applying specific emission factors to ensure maximum measurement accuracy.

Purchased goods and services

Greenhouse gas emissions from the purchase of goods and services were calculated using two separate methodologies according to the type of purchase. Both the quantity-based approach, which involves using the quantity actually purchased, and the spend-based approach, which is based on the monetary value of purchases, were applied for raw materials. Only the spend-based method was adopted for other purchases, such as semi-finished goods, services and consultancy. The data used to calculate emissions refer to the goods and services actually delivered in the reference year, and were extracted directly from the company's management system. The emission factors used are derived from the Ecoinvent and SimaPro databases. For purchases evaluated using the spend-based method, total expenditure was multiplied by the specific monetary emission factor for each type of good or service, allowing an accurate estimate of emissions. Minor expenditure items (<20%) and, for the Soilmec division, foreign legal entities were excluded from the calculation.

Capital goods

The analysis of issues arising from the acquisition of capital goods was conducted through the analysis of increases in property, plant and equipment, excluding intercompany increases. This approach allows the environmental impact of investments to be assessed by considering the entire life cycle of capital goods, without reference to depreciation. The quantification of emissions is based on a spend-based methodology, applying monetary emission factors derived from internationally recognised databases. Priority was given to emission factors differentiated by product sector to improve the accuracy of the estimation. To avoid the duplication of emissions, the environmental impacts of the capital goods produced by Soilmec and subsequently sold to Trevi were excluded from the calculation. The emission factors used are derived from the Environmentally Extended Multi-Regional Input-Output (EE MRIO) model.

Fuel and energy-related activities

This category includes indirect emissions from the use of purchased fuel and energy. The calculation was based on methane gas, fuel and electricity consumption data extracted from the company's reporting system and order management systems. To calculate the Well-to-Tank (WTT) emissions of fuels, fuel consumption was recorded by category and business division and multiplied by the relevant WTT emission factor. Emissions from upstream production of purchased electricity were calculated by multiplying consumption by the emission factor of the energy mix of the reference country. The databases used for emission factors are Ecoinvent and SimaPro. No exclusions were applied for this category.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Total greenhouse gas emissions from upstream transport were quantified using a two-pronged approach. For building materials, the quantity of material purchased and the distance travelled for delivery was taken into account, while for other incoming transports, the transport expenditure was used. Emissions from the transport of materials from suppliers to construction sites were calculated by multiplying the tonnes of material purchased by the kilometres travelled, then applying the appropriate emission factors for each mode of transport. Assumptions were made based on literature data, such as an average distance of 20 km for concrete and 150 km for steel,

cement and sand.

For other transports, in the absence of detailed information, road transport was taken as a reference. The emission factors come from Ecoinvent and SimaPro. No exclusion was applied.

Waste generated in operations

Emissions from waste management at production sites and construction sites were estimated using data extracted from the company's quality, safety and environment (QHSE) reporting systems. The calculation takes into account the final destination of the waste (landfill, incineration or re-use) and its type (hazardous or non-hazardous). Recycling and recovery in external facilities were considered for waste intended for re-use. The weight of the waste, once assigned to the disposal destination, was multiplied by the appropriate emission factors. Emission factors for recycled waste include transport to the recycling plant. The processing was carried out using Ecoinvent and SimaPro. Waste for which final treatment could not be defined (<1%) was excluded.

Business traveling

This category includes all emissions resulting from the daily travelling of staff, including long-distance travel. The analysis was based on expenditure data for transport (air, train, rental car, taxi) and hospitality, extracted from the company management system and provided by Trenitalia for rail travel. Emissions were calculated by applying emission factors to the different modes of transport, while the spend-based method was used for hotels. Railway emission data were provided by BEIS, while EE MRIO was used for other transports. No exclusion was applied.

Employee commuting

Emissions from employees' home-work journeys were calculated by processing data on the work and home addresses of employees and estimating the distance travelled annually. Standardised assumptions were made, such as exclusive use of a private car and an average number of trips of 440 per year per employee. The emission factors were extracted from the BEIS database. Smart-working, public transport and employees in foreign locations were excluded from the study.

Upstream leased assets

This category includes emissions from the upstream production and management of leased assets, such as site equipment, vehicles and buildings. The calculation was made by applying the spend-based method, multiplying the expenditure by the category-specific emission factors. The emission factors come from the EE MRIO model. No exclusion was applied.

Downstream transportation

Emissions result from the distribution of products after sale. The calculation was based on sales data, with assumptions for road and sea transport for specific percentages of shipments. The emission factors used come from Ecoinvent and SimaPro. No exclusion was applied.

Processing of sold products

This category of emissions was not taken into account in the calculation of the Trevi Group's carbon footprint because the products manufactured do not involve any further processing after sale. The machines and equipment supplied to customers are designed to be used without the need for significant conversion or modification by the purchaser. Consequently, there are no indirect emissions attributable to this phase, making the category inapplicable.

Use of sold products

Greenhouse gas emissions associated with the use of the products sold result from fuel consumption during their lifetime. The calculation was based on sales for the reference year and estimated hourly fuel consumption for each type of machine, using technical data provided by the company's technical department. The average service life of the machines was assumed to be around 10,000 hours. Specific emission factors for the fuel consumed were applied to estimate emissions; these were taken from the BEIS database and multiplied by the expected number of hours of use. This method made it possible to obtain an accurate estimate of the environmental impact generated by the operational use of the machines sold.

End-of-life treatment of sold products

Emissions from end-of-life management were calculated by taking into account the total weight of the machines sold and the materials used in their construction. It was assumed that 80 per cent of the mass consists of metal components, with the remaining 20 per cent made up of plastic, sheaths and other materials. The calculation took disposal and recovery processes into account, assuming that metals are recovered and recycled while mixed materials are landfilled according to a conservative approach. The emission factors were extracted from the Ecoinvent database, which provides specific values for the treatment of different materials. No exclusions were applied for this category.

Downstream leased assets

This category has been excluded as the Trevi Group does not have a business model that involves the lease of its assets to customers. The machines and equipment are sold with definitive transfer of ownership, without operating or finance leasing arrangements. Consequently, there are no indirect emissions attributable to this category.

Franchises

The Trevi Group does not manage franchising activities, so this category was deemed not applicable. The Group's business model does not envisage the licensing of use of the brand or the management of operating units by third parties; indirect emissions associated with this type of activity do not therefore need to be considered.

Investments

Indirect emissions associated with investments were assessed as insignificant and therefore excluded from Scope 3 reporting. The Trevi Group has holdings in associates, but most of them have a very limited volume of business or are dormant. In particular, non-controlling interests in 16 companies, with a total value of about EUR 415,000, represent a negligible share of the Group's total assets. Trevi also does not hold shares or financial instruments for speculative purposes. For these reasons, emissions from investments were excluded from the overall evaluation of Scope 3.

GHG intensity based on revenue

E1-6
53, 55, RA
55

The Trevi Group determines the intensity of its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by relating total emissions, expressed in metric tonnes of CO₂ equivalent, to net revenue for the reference year. This parameter makes it possible to measure the Group's emission efficiency against its economic performance and to monitor progress in reducing its environmental impact.

The calculation is performed using two approaches: location-based, which considers the average energy mix of the electricity grid in the countries where the Group operates, and market-based, which takes into account the energy sources actually purchased. In order to ensure transparency and consistency, the net revenue used to calculate the indicator is aligned with the data in the consolidated financial statements of the Trevi Group.

| | 2024 |
|---|--------------|
| Total GHG emissions (location-based) (tCO ₂ eq) | 617,401.6 |
| Total GHG emissions (market-based) (tCO ₂ eq) | 617,554.1 |
| Net revenue used to calculate GHG intensity (mln €) | 663.3 |
| Total GHG emissions (location-based) per net revenue | 930.8 |
| Total GHG emissions (market-based) per net revenue | 931.0 |

ESRS E2 - POLLUTION

Managing impacts, risks and opportunities

Identification of pollution-related impacts, risks and opportunities

E2.IRO-1, 11

The Trevi Group has carried out an in-depth analysis of the location of its sites and business activities in order to identify pollution-related impacts, risks and opportunities, both actual and potential, in own operations and along the upstream and downstream value chain. This assessment was conducted using various elements of analysis, including the geolocation of the Group's places of activity, which include construction sites and operating sites, and the analysis of the company's production processes with particular attention to the hazardous substances used. The analysis was also based on regulatory references such as EC Regulation No. 166/2006 and the Industrial Emissions Directive (IED) 2010/75/EU, taking into account their transposition at national level. Existing emission authorisations at the various yards and sites were examined, as well as laboratory analyses performed on emissions where required by environmental regulations. Specific environmental management plans for each project or construction site were also considered.

For the quantification of pollutants deriving from pollution-relevant production processes, the Trevi Group has adopted an approach based on periodic measurements, which has made it possible to objectively assess the riskiness of the company's activities and to define appropriate environmental management strategies. The analysis showed that the Group does not generate or use microplastics and that its activities do not fall under those listed in Annex I of EC Regulation No. 166/2006. However, for the Cesena production site alone, located at 201 Via Larga, the Group uses hazardous substances that give rise to controlled emissions of certain substances listed in Annex II of the same regulation. Within this site, which has a Single Environmental Authorisation, there are atmospheric and water emission points downstream of welding, painting, pickling and machine washing plants, for which specific emission limits are established and periodic inspections carried out both by the Group and by third parties are envisaged. The analysis of periodic inspection certificates did not reveal any major situations or exceedances of the prescribed emission limits, and regular maintenance and cleaning activities are carried out.

As far as the Group's remaining operating sites and construction sites are concerned, there were no activities that could result in significant emissions to water and the atmosphere. Concerning consultations with affected communities, no specific processes of direct involvement of affected communities were carried out as part of the environmental impact assessment.

Material Impacts, Risks and Opportunities

ESRS 2 SBM-3, 46, 47, 48

A study of the IROs was carried out by adopting the criteria and approaches outlined in the section entitled "Double Materiality Assessment" in the chapter regarding "General Disclosures". Below are the IROs deemed significant that emerged from the analysis.

| Sub-topic / sub-subtopic | IRO | Own Operations / Value Chain | Description |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|---|
| Pollution of air | Potential negative impact | Own operations | Generation of emissions of pollutants (e.g. NOx, SOx and PM10) above the thresholds set by current legislation in the course of the Group's activities. |
| | Risk | Own operations | Risks from air pollution. |
| Pollution of water | Potential negative impact | Own operations | Discharge of harmful substances into water, with possible negative impacts in terms of pollution of the water resource by Trevi. |
| Pollution of soil | Potential negative impact | Own operations | Generation of soil polluting emissions by the Group, such as chemicals and generation/use of microplastics. |

Policies related to pollution

**MDR-P
E2-1, 12,
23, 24, 15**

The Trevi Group has formalised its commitment by defining a structured approach to managing pollution in all its forms. Through its policies, developed in accordance with ESRS standards and the EU's Zero Pollution Action Plan, the Group aims to minimise the negative impacts of its business activities on air, water and soil by promoting sustainable and innovative solutions.

As part of this policy, the Group is committed to reducing air polluting emissions, optimising the management of water discharges and preventing soil contamination, ensuring compliance with current regulations and the adoption of industry best practices. A central aspect of the commitment is the progressive substitution and reduction of the use of substances of concern, with the aim of phasing out substances of very high concern in line with European directives and international environmental standards.

The approach outlined in the policy is fully aligned with the EU's zero pollution objectives, with a focus on the reduction of air and noise pollution, on responsible waste management, and on the transition to a circular economy. The commitment extends throughout the value chain, involving suppliers and partners in promoting solutions with a lower environmental impact, with the aim of strengthening the Group's resilience and actively contributing to environmental protection.

Targets related to pollution

MDR-T, 81

At present, the Trevi Group has not yet developed measurable objectives, as required by CSRD regulations, to manage pollution-related impacts, risks and opportunities, both in its own operations and along the value chain. Although the relevance of the issue is recognised, specific metrics or targets for monitoring and mitigating environmental effects have not yet been defined, as the Group's core activities do not consist of the emission of pollutants into the air, water and soil. In addition, all external measurements carried out to verify the amount of pollutants emitted always turned out to be well below the thresholds set by the competent authorities.

Actions and resources related to pollution

MDR-A, 62

The Trevi Group has not yet launched structured initiatives to mitigate the impacts related to climate change. However it is aware of the importance of the issue, and carries out a series of actions to assess risks (conduct periodic environmental risk assessments to identify potential threats, implement contingency plans to deal with any environmental incidents, provide ongoing training to employees to raise awareness of environmental risks and management practices) to seize opportunities (invest in research and development to find innovative solutions that improve the sustainability of operations collaborate with government agencies, non-governmental organisations and other companies to promote sustainable practices; maintain open and transparent communication with stakeholders regarding environmental initiatives and progress) and to manage impacts (adopt technologies and practices that reduce emissions of pollutants to air, water and soil; promote recycling and reuse of materials; minimise waste generation; and explore possible actions

to integrate into its sustainability strategy).

The Trevi Group uses the ISO 14001 certified environmental management system as a tool to monitor and manage its actions on pollution and thereby ensure compliance with applicable environmental regulations.

Metrics

Emissions of substances of concern and substances of very high concern to air, water and soil

The Group uses products containing various pollutants mainly for its painting and equipment washing operations. These pollutants include volatile organic compounds (VOCs), derived from solvents used in painting processes, and other chemicals used in the cleaning and maintenance of tools and surfaces. In addition, some metals and chemical compounds may be present in the effluents generated during processing, contributing to the release of substances into the air and water. The company monitors the use of these substances and takes measures to minimise their environmental impact.

| | 2024 |
|---|----------------|
| | kg |
| Emissions of pollutants to air | 2,587.3 |
| of which substances of concern | 40.1 |
| - Carbon monoxide (CO) | 40.1 |
| of which substances of very high concern | 2,509.5 |
| - Volatile organic compounds (VOCs) | 2,509.5 |
| Emissions of pollutants to water | 1,013.2 |
| of which substances of concern | 1,013.2 |
| - Nitrogen | 43.984 |
| - Cyanide | 0.009 |
| - Chlorides | 464.198 |
| - COD | 503.665 |
| - Chrome | 0.024 |
| - Phosphorus | 0.179 |
| - Hydrocarbons | 0.897 |
| - Copper | 0.020 |
| - Zinc | 0.179 |
| of which substances of very high concern | 0.045 |
| - Cadmium | 0.007 |
| - Chrome VI | 0.001 |
| - Mercury | 0.002 |
| - Nickel | 0.024 |
| - Lead | 0.010 |
| Emissions of pollutants to soil | - |
| Total | 3,600.5 |

■ ESRS E3 - WATER AND MARINE RESOURCES

Managing impacts, risks and opportunities

Identification of water-related impacts, risks and opportunities

| | |
|--------------------|---|
| E3.IRO-1, 8 | <p>The Trevi Group has developed a process to identify and assess impacts, risks and opportunities related to water and marine resources, in accordance with ESRS 2 IRO-1. The analysis was conducted on the company's own operations and on the upstream and downstream value chain, in order to identify both direct and indirect effects of the company's activities.</p> <p>For this assessment, several inputs were considered, including the location of the Group's activities, with a focus on construction sites and operating sites, and the respective levels of water consumption. A key aspect of the analysis involved cross-referencing these data with water stress maps provided by the Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas, an internationally recognised tool for assessing the availability and quality of water resources. An in-depth analysis of production processes was also conducted, with particular reference to the use of hazardous substances that could have an impact on water ecosystems.</p> <p>The integration of these data made it possible to objectively determine the areas where company activities could interfere with water and marine resources, providing a solid basis for defining strategies aimed at sustainable water management. The approach taken was developed internally through the processing of company data collected directly, without the need for consultation with external stakeholders.</p> |
|--------------------|---|

Material Impacts, Risks and Opportunities

| | |
|---|---|
| ESRS 2 SBM-3, 46, 47, 48 | <p>A study of the IROs was carried out by adopting the criteria and approaches outlined in the section entitled "Double Materiality Assessment" in the chapter regarding "General Disclosures". Below are the IROs deemed significant that emerged from the analysis.</p> |
|---|---|

| Sub-topic / sub-subtopic | IRO | Own Operations / Value Chain | Description |
|--|---------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| Water consumption Water withdrawals Water discharges | Actual negative impact | Own operations | Impacts of the Group on water resources, particularly in water-stressed areas, due to the withdrawal of water for industrial and/or civil use. |

Policies related to water and marine resources

| | |
|--|--|
| MDR-P E3-1, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 | <p>The Trevi Group has adopted a policy for the responsible management of water and marine resources, recognising the importance of water as an essential resource for its activities and for the ecosystems in which it operates. The Group is committed to reduce the environmental impacts associated with the withdrawal and use of water resources, and to protect water quality.</p> <p>The Group is committed to promoting the sustainable use of water through a structured approach that includes assessing the risks and opportunities associated with water management, identifying improvement targets and implementing strategies aimed at reducing water consumption and protecting water bodies. Particular attention is paid to areas characterised by high water stress, where measures are taken to reduce the withdrawal of water and improve efficiency in the use of the resource, including through the reuse of process water, as in the case of foundation activities involving the use of desanded water.</p> <p>The Trevi Group also integrates water sustainability into the design of its products and services with a view to responsible management, adopting solutions that minimise the impact on water and marine resources throughout the entire life cycle of its projects.</p> |
|--|--|

The Group also promotes the adoption of industrial practices that contribute to the protection of marine ecosystems, reducing the release of pollutants and protecting aquatic habitats.

This policy applies to all company activities, not only in areas of high water stress, but also in any context where water management is a critical element for the sustainability of the Group and the territory in which it operates. The Group's commitment is therefore geared towards the continuous search for innovative solutions for water management, reducing waste and safeguarding water resources for future generations.

Targets related to water and marine resources

MDR-T, 81

As of 2024, the Trevi Group has not yet introduced quantitative targets for the management of impacts, risks and opportunities related to the use of water resources and the protection of marine resources. The Group recognises the strategic importance of these aspects, but has yet to formalise specific metrics to monitor and optimise its management of water. Although it does not have established targets at corporate level, it does reuse water as part of its processes at construction sites. However, this activity is currently unmonitored, which is why no consolidated data on the amount of water reused is available, and this metric is therefore not reported. In parallel, an analysis is underway to identify possible interventions and strategies to be integrated into its sustainability framework, with the aim of adopting a more structured and proactive approach to water protection.

Actions and resources related to water and marine resources

**MDR-A, 62
E3-2 15, 17,
b), c)**

At present, the Trevi Group has not yet implemented structured initiatives to systematically address the impacts, risks and opportunities related to the use of water resources and the protection of marine ecosystems. While recognising the relevance of these issues, the Group has not yet developed a dedicated action plan for sustainable water management within its own operations and along the value chain.

The Group has taken measures to optimise the use of water resources, including implementing water-saving technologies, recycling process water and using water-efficient solutions wherever possible. In areas characterised by high water stress, the Trevi Group carefully monitors the use of water resources to identify inefficiencies and wastage, implementing advanced technologies such as drip irrigation systems and low-flow taps, as well as prioritising the reuse of process water during specific stages of production.

Metrics

Water consumption

**E3-4
26, 27, 28**

The Trevi Group uses water resources mainly for industrial activities at its construction sites and operating bases, with supplies from groundwater and water resources supplied by third parties. Water is used for technical processes, operational needs and other activities related to the work performed. This quantity may fluctuate annually, reflecting the operational variability of the industry. In addition, the Group adopts procedures for water management in areas at water risk, ensuring responsible use of resources in the different contexts in which it operates.

Total water consumption

| | 2024 |
|---|------------------|
| | m ³ |
| Total water consumption | 525,248.5 |
| Water consumption in areas at water risk | 525,248.5 |
| Water consumption in areas of high-water stress | 382,240.2 |

The data on water consumption are collected adopting an approach that combines direct measurements and estimation methodologies, depending on the nature of the activities performed. In particular, estimates are made on the basis of the frequency and volume of withdrawals made to carry out work on sites where it is not possible to obtain a precise figure for actual water consumption.

Water intensity based on net revenue

E3-4, 29

The Trevi Group measures the intensity of its water consumption by relating the total volume of water used, expressed in cubic metres, to the net revenue of the reference year. This indicator allows the efficient use of water resources to be assessed in relation to the Group's economic performance, facilitating the monitoring of progress in reducing environmental impact. In order to ensure transparency and consistency, the net revenue considered to calculate the indicator is aligned with the data in the consolidated financial statements of the Trevi Group.

| | 2024 |
|---|--------------|
| Total water consumption (m ³) | 525,248.5 |
| Net revenue used to calculate water intensity (mln €) | 663.3 |
| Water intensity | 791.9 |

ESRS E4 - BIODIVERSITY AND ECOSYSTEMS

Managing impacts, risks and opportunities

Identification of biodiversity and ecosystem-related impacts, risks and opportunities

E4.SBM-3, 16

E4.IRO-1, 17, 18, 19

The Trevi Group conducted an analysis to identify impacts, risks, dependencies and opportunities related to biodiversity and ecosystems at its operating bases and along the value chain. This analysis was carried out considering the Group's business locations, the environmental requirements of the projects of the Trevi Division, the maps of the Natura 2000 network for the European territory, the nature protection areas defined by UNESCO and the environmental qualification processes of suppliers. This approach has made it possible to objectively identify any interference between the company's activities and areas at risk for biodiversity, ensuring a conscious and responsible management of natural resources.

It emerges from the analysis carried out that the Trevi Group's activities and sites do not interfere with areas classified as sensitive for biodiversity, nor with ecosystems managed to maintain or improve environmental conditions. The Group does not operate in or near areas of particular ecological significance and, therefore, no significant dependencies on natural ecosystems or material opportunities or risks related to biodiversity and its ecosystem services have been identified.

Material Impacts, Risks and Opportunities

**ESRS 2
SBM-3,
46, 47, 48**

A study of the IROs was carried out by adopting the criteria and approaches outlined in the section entitled "Double Materiality Assessment" in the chapter regarding "General Disclosures". Below are the IROs deemed significant that emerged from the analysis.

| Sub-topic / sub-subtopic | IRO | Own operations / Value chain | Description |
|---|------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Soil degradation Desertification Soil sealing | Actual negative impact | Own operations | Impacts on soil status |

Policies related to biodiversity and ecosystems

**MDR-P
E4-2, 20, 21,
22, 23, 24**

The Trevi Group is committed to responsibly managing impacts, risks and opportunities related to biodiversity and ecosystems, and integrating this principle into its environmental policy. This commitment is aimed at protecting and preserving biodiversity, in line with environmental regulations and industry best practices.

Specifically, the Group adopts a targeted approach to assessing and managing biodiversity-related risks, focusing on protecting natural habitats and reducing the impact of its activities, particularly in the case of projects that are carried out near sensitive areas. In this context, the policy includes measures to monitor and mitigate negative impacts, promoting sustainable construction practices and adopting technical solutions to minimise destruction of the natural environment.

The Group is also committed to strengthening transparency and traceability in its supply chain, evaluating suppliers on the basis of environmental management criteria and favouring the use of raw materials from sustainable sources. In this perspective, the Trevi Group has therefore adopted a supplier qualification system that takes into account environmental impacts along the value chain, to ensure that raw materials are sourced responsibly and with less impact on biodiversity.

The Trevi Group has also implemented Environmental Management Systems that focus in particular on the efficient use of natural resources, the reduction of waste and the prevention of soil and water pollution. In this context, the Group refers to international standards and recognised certifications such as ISO 14001 to ensure compliance with environmental regulations and continuous improvement of its biodiversity performance.

Targets related to biodiversity and ecosystems

MDR-T, 81

Currently, the Trevi Group has not defined measurable targets for the mitigation of impacts on biodiversity or for the management of risks and opportunities related to the protection of ecosystems. This is due to the fact that the Group does not operate on sites located in geographical areas at risk to biodiversity.

However, the Group recognises the importance of safeguarding the ecosystems at the sites where it carries out its activities and, therefore, constantly monitors the status of the sites to ensure that there are no critical environmental issues related to this aspect.

Given the dynamic nature of the sector in which it operates, characterised by frequent changes in the location of sites, the Group is committed to maintaining continuous control over its operating areas, and therefore promptly assessing any environmental protection measures to be taken.

Actions and resources related to biodiversity and ecosystems

MDR-A, 62

The Trevi Group has not yet adopted structured policy actions to manage impacts on biodiversity, as the process of defining an integrated strategy for the protection of ecosystems is still under development. Although it has initiated some in-depth studies on environmental issues, the Group has yet to implement an organic plan that includes specific measures for the conservation of biodiversity, the integration of ecological criteria into operational processes, or concrete initiatives for the protection of natural habitats.

In the dynamic context in which it operates, the Group is nonetheless committed to maintaining constant control of the areas in which it operates and promptly assessing actions to protect biodiversity when opening new sites.

■ ESRS E5 - RESOURCE USE AND CIRCULAR ECONOMY

Managing impacts, risks and opportunities

Identification of resource use and circular economy-related material impacts, risks and opportunities

E5.IRO-1, 11

The Trevi Group has identified and assessed the impacts, risks and opportunities related to resource use and the circular economy, in line with the ESRS standards. It focuses on managing resource inflows, optimising outflows and minimising the waste generated, with the aim of improving the overall sustainability of its own operations and value chain.

The analysis involved examination of the main assets and activities of the Group, including the operating sites and temporary construction sites of the Trevi Division. The main raw materials used include steel and iron, respectively for the construction of machines in the engineering division and metal reinforcements for foundation projects, as well as cement, concrete, diesel oil for operating the machines, and water. The focus was on the most relevant phases of the value chain, namely the procurement phase, which involves the purchase of the necessary resources, and the production phase, which affects water and energy consumption, as well as waste management.

The approach adopted follows the principles of the waste hierarchy, prioritising prevention, followed by reuse, recycling, recovery and, as a last resort, disposal. The monitoring of resources and management of the circular economy are handled internally, with the involvement of the Supply Chain and Production functions, supported by the QHSE department, which oversees the qualification and control of suppliers, as well as environmental waste management.

On the risk side, ineffective management of the use of resources could lead to increased operational expenditure, difficulties in sourcing sustainable materials and a potential negative impact on the ESG image of the Group. In addition, compliance with increasingly stringent environmental regulations requires an ongoing commitment to improving circular economy practices. However, there are also significant opportunities, including improved process efficiency, enhanced competitiveness through the adoption of sustainable practices, and increased attractiveness to ESG-conscious investors and customers.

The analysis conducted showed an increasing focus of the Group on the efficiency of resources and circularity of materials. Although it has already implemented measures to improve the sustainability of the supply chain and reduce the environmental impact of its operations, the Group recognises the importance of continuing along this path and further strengthening its resource management strategies and promoting innovative solutions for the circular economy.

Material Impacts, Risks and Opportunities

**ESRS 2
SBM-3,
46, 47, 48**

A study of the IROs was carried out by adopting the criteria and approaches outlined in the section entitled "Double Materiality Assessment" in the chapter regarding "General Disclosures".

Below are the IROs deemed significant that emerged from the analysis.

| Sub-topic / sub-subtopic | IRO | Own Operations / Value Chain | Description |
|---|---------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Material resource inflows, including use of resources | Actual negative impact | Own operations | Large-scale use of natural resources (water, air, wood, soil, etc.) resulting in their depletion. |
| | Risk | Own operations | Risks of continued inflow of resources and increased costs. |
| | Opportunities | Own operations | Opportunities in the adoption of alternative materials and circular economy practices. |
| Waste | Actual positive impact | Own operations | Transition to business models aimed at recovering production waste. |
| | | Own operations | Waste production and improper waste disposal leading to pollution in the soil, air, and sea. |

Policies related to resource use and the circular economy

**MDR-P
E5-1, 12, 13,
14, 15, 16**

Trevi Group is committed to promoting responsible and efficient management of resources through the adoption of policies aimed at reducing environmental impacts, mitigating risks and seizing opportunities related to the use of resources and the circular economy. This commitment is formalised in a structured policy based on the principles of sustainable procurement and responsible material and waste management, in line with ESRS standards and corporate sustainability goals.

The approach adopted by the Group pays particular attention to the waste hierarchy, promoting prevention as the first strategy, followed by reuse, recycling, recovery and, as a last resort, disposal. The aim is to reduce the impact of business operations through more efficient use of resources and advanced management of waste materials, minimising the generation of waste and encouraging its reuse within production processes.

In the area of sustainable procurement, the Group is committed to favouring the use of renewable resources and recycled materials, progressively reducing the use of virgin resources and prioritising the integration of materials with a lower environmental impact in the supply chain. Suppliers and materials are selected according to criteria that take into account sustainability and compliance with environmental standards, with the aim of minimising the ecological footprint of production activities.

The implementation of this policy extends along the entire value chain, involving both internal operations and suppliers and strategic partners. Through constant monitoring and continuous improvement of resource management practices, the Group aims to reduce the consumption of critical materials, improve the efficiency of production processes and contribute to the transition towards a more circular and sustainable economic model.

Targets related to resource use and circular economy

MDR-T, 81

The Trevi Group has not yet defined measurable and structured objectives for the integration of circular economy principles into its own operations and value chain, as the process of developing a dedicated strategy is still ongoing. Although some in-depth studies have been undertaken on opportunities related to the reduction of waste and optimisation of resources, the Group has not yet formalised specific targets related to the reuse of material, the minimisation of waste or the increased use of recycled raw materials; however, it is always mindful of compliance with the current legislation of the countries in which it operates. The absence of defined targets is linked to the need to complete the analysis of available resources and the most effective actions to integrate a circular approach in a structured and strategic manner.

Actions and resources related to resource use and circular economy

MDR-A, 62

The Trevi Group has not yet implemented structured and programmatic actions to integrate circular economy principles into its own operations and value chain, as the process of defining a dedicated strategy is still under development. Although initiatives to reduce waste and optimise the use of resources are currently being assessed, no concrete and systematic measures have yet been taken to reuse materials, reduce waste or increase the use of recycled raw materials. The absence of structured interventions is due to the need to analyse in more depth the opportunities available and the most effective solutions to integrate a circular approach within the business processes in a coherent and strategic manner.

Metrics

Material resource inflows

The Trevi Group sources essential materials for its engineering and construction activities, including concrete, steel, cement and fuel, in compliance with the technical and environmental standards. Due to the very nature of some materials, such as concrete, which for logistical and quality reasons has to be sourced locally, the Group mainly uses suppliers located in the areas where it operates. By so doing it naturally helps to support the local economy, contributing to the development of the areas in which it operates and ensuring the efficient management of resources.

| | 2024 |
|------------------|--------------------|
| | Tonnes |
| Concrete | 1,646,491.3 |
| Steel | 33,876.2 |
| Cement | 72,705.9 |
| S.M. diesel fuel | 10,118.8 |
| Total | 1,763,192.2 |

The data on the quantity of materials purchased cover 51% of the total resources purchased by the Trevi Group in terms of economic value. The total weight of products and materials used during the reporting period consists entirely of technical materials, with the exception of diesel fuel, which, being a fossil fuel, is transformed into energy and pollutants once burnt, with no possibility of recovery.

Waste

The Trevi Group manages the waste produced by its own operations with an approach geared towards reducing environmental impact and improving efficiency of the management of resources. During the reporting period, the waste generated consisted mainly of technical materials, with a clear predominance of non-hazardous waste. A significant portion of non-hazardous waste was derived from excavated soil and rock, consistent with the nature of the Group's activities. This quantity may fluctuate annually, reflecting the operational variability of the industry.

The Group adopts practices aimed at reducing waste production and favouring the recovery and recycling of materials, limiting landfill disposal. Waste is classified into hazardous and non-hazardous and is managed through different channels, including preparation for re-use, recycling and other recovery operations. Hazardous waste, although small in quantity compared to the total, is managed in accordance with current regulations, with specialist operators assigned to handle proper disposal.

The composition of the waste reflects the materials typically used in engineering and construction. The main materials in waste include non-metallic minerals, such as excavated soil and rocks, metals from equipment and components, as well as plastics and other synthetic materials used in site operations.

| | 2024 Tonnes |
|--|------------------|
| Waste generated | 228,210.5 |
| Hazardous waste not disposed of | 75.1 |
| Hazardous waste not disposed of destined for preparation for re-use | - |
| Hazardous waste not disposed destined for recycling | 51.9 |
| Hazardous waste not disposed of destined for other recovery operations | 23.2 |
| Non-hazardous waste not disposed of | 18,514.5 |
| Non-hazardous waste not disposed of destined for preparation for re-use | 957.4 |
| Non-hazardous waste not disposed of destined for recycling | 3,263.1 |
| Non-hazardous waste not disposed of destined for other recovery operations | 14,294.0 |
| Hazardous waste for disposal | 573.9 |
| Hazardous waste for disposal by incineration | 0.3 |
| Hazardous waste for landfilling | 19.8 |
| Hazardous waste for disposal by other means | 553.8 |
| Non-hazardous waste for disposal | 209,052.9 |
| Non-hazardous waste for disposal by incineration | 1.0 |
| Non-hazardous waste for landfilling | 180,256.2 |
| Non-hazardous waste for disposal by other means | 28,795.8 |
| Non-recycled waste | 217,733.1 |
| Percentage of non-recycled waste | 95.41% |

The data on quantities of waste generated are collected adopting an approach that combines direct measurements and estimation methodologies, depending on the nature of the activities performed. In particular, on excavation sites, waste is quantified on the basis of the volumes of material removed and expressed in cubic metres, while on other sites, similar estimation criteria are adopted that are consistent with the nature of the work in hand.

TAXONOMY

Taxonomy and fields of application

The European Union, in line with the contents of the 2015 Paris Climate Agreement and the 17 Sustainable Development Goals of the UN 2030 Agenda, has developed an ambitious strategy towards more sustainable economic models for achieving the 2050 climate neutrality target. To achieve these goals, the EU intends to promote investment in sustainable assets and activities through the use of public and private resources.

To this end, the European Commission adopted an action plan on sustainable finance in 2018, which includes the creation of a 'taxonomy' of sustainable activities. This classification system is outlined in Regulation (EU) 2020/852, in force since 12 July 2020. This system aims to provide investors and the market with a common language based on sustainability metrics in order to ensure comparability between players, reduce the risks of *greenwashing*, and increase the quantity and quality of information on the environmental and social impacts of business, thereby facilitating more responsible investment decisions.

In addition to Regulation 2020/852, the European Commission has published Delegated Regulation 2139/2021 ("Climate Delegated Act"), Delegated Regulation 2486/2023 ("Environmental Delegated Act") and Delegated Regulation 2178/2021, which together provide a set of rules for the identification and reporting of environmentally sustainable economic activities.

The Taxonomy focuses on identifying economic activities that are considered environmentally sustainable, defined as those economic activities that:

- contribute substantially to the achievement of one or more of the six environmental and climate objectives (Art. 9 of EU Regulation 2020/852);
- do not unduly affect any of the other environmental objectives, according to the principle of '*Do No Significant Harm*' (hereinafter DNSH); and
- are carried out in compliance with minimum safeguards.

The environmental objectives set out in the Taxonomy are:

1. climate change mitigation;
2. climate change adaptation;
3. sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources;
4. transition to a circular economy;
5. pollution prevention and control;
6. protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems.

Article 8 of the EU Regulation 2020/852 defines the reporting requirements within the Taxonomy and clarifies that these requirements apply to any company subject to the publication of a Consolidated Sustainability Statement pursuant to Article 19-bis or Article 29-bis of Directive 2013/34/EU.

The taxonomy requires a company to provide information on how and to what extent its activities are aligned with economic activities considered environmentally sustainable.

With regard to non-financial corporations, the disclosure concerns in particular the following metrics (so-called 'key performance indicators' or 'KPIs'):

- the proportion of turnover from products or services associated with economic activities considered environmentally sustainable;
- the proportion of capital expenditure (CapEx) and the proportion of operating expenditure (OpEx) related to assets or processes associated with economic activities that are considered environmentally sustainable.

In July 2021, EU Regulation 2021/2178 was published, supplementing Article 8 of EU Regulation 2020/852 to further specify the content and presentation of the aforementioned KPIs as well as the methodology to be observed for their measurement and the qualitative information that must accompany their reporting. In 2023, this Regulation was amended by Annex V of Regulation 2023/2486, with specific reference to KPI reporting templates.

For KPI reporting in the year 2024, the Group is required to report eligible and aligned economic activities for all six climate and environmental targets.

Non-financial companies are called upon to determine KPIs by ensuring consistency with financial reporting and using the same currency as in the consolidated financial statements, with the additional requirement to include references to the relevant financial statements items for turnover and capital expenditure indicators in their Sustainability Reporting.

In order for a company to understand whether its '*Eligible*' activities can also be considered '*Aligned*', it is required to check whether two types of criteria are met:

- technical screening criteria described in the Delegated Regulations that ascertain whether the activities under consideration make a substantial contribution to adaptation and mitigation of climate change;
- Do No Significant Harm (DNSH) criteria, which ascertain whether the activities considered do not cause significant harm to any of the other environmental objectives.

In addition to these specific technical requirements, the Regulation also requires that an economic activity, in order to be considered as environmentally sustainable (*i.e. Aligned*), must be carried out in compliance with the *Social Minimum Safeguards*. In this context, it is essential that the organisation demonstrates its compliance with the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights through the procedures implemented.

This commitment implies respect for the principles and rights outlined in the eight core conventions identified in the International Labour Organisation's Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and the International Bill of Human Rights.

Article 8 of the EU Regulation 2020/852 defines the reporting obligations under the Taxonomy, which are now applicable to non-financial companies subject to the EU Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive and previously those subject to the Non-Financial Reporting Directive including the additions of the EU Regulation 2021/2178.

As of 1 January 2022, with regard to data for the financial year 2021, companies reported in their non-financial statements the information necessary to meet the requirements of the Regulation.

In particular, the information that the Taxonomy provides for non-financial companies refers to the following indicators:

- a) the proportion of turnover from products or services associated with economic activities considered by the Taxonomy;
- b) the proportion of capital expenditure and the share of operating expenditure related to assets or processes associated with economic activities considered by the Taxonomy.

Following the first application of the Regulation for the financial year 2021, for which non-financial companies were required to report the portion of their turnover, capital expenditure (*CapEx*) and operational expenditure (*OpEx*) (as defined in the EU Delegated Regulation 2021/2178) relating to Eligible Economic Activities under the Taxonomy, as of 1 January 2023, with respect to data for the financial year 2022, non-financial corporations were required to report the above parameters relating not only to their share of *eligible* activities but also to their *aligned* environmentally sustainable activities.

Subsequently, for the financial year 2023, non-financial entities were required to expand their disclosure of key performance indicators (*KPIs*) related to eligible activities, in accordance with the disclosure requirements established for the financial year 2022, to include both environmental objectives, as defined in EU Delegated Regulation 2023/2486, and additional activities identified for climate objectives, as defined in EU Delegated Regulation 2023/2485.

In this context, the Trevi Group, in order to comply with the requirements of the regulations, extended the in-depth analysis of its activities in 2024 in order to better identify the *eligible* activities among those indicated by the EU Delegated Regulations 2023/2485 and EU 2023/2486. Furthermore, as required by the regulations, the reporting was extended to include all 6 environmental objectives, thus adding the remaining 4 objectives.

Methodological Approach

Analysis of the taxonomy of the Trevi Group

The Group has identified, within the scope of its business, the economic activities and main projects carried out in line with the aforementioned regulations.

This disclosure constitutes the second exercise carried out in accordance with the European Taxonomy; the Group therefore initiated a study that mainly involved the two Divisions with their respective subsidiaries in order to map, with a high degree of granularity, all the activities carried out during the reporting year with a view to classify them in accordance with the aforementioned regulations. This process took into account the consolidated data of the three KPIs (*CaPex*, *OpEx*, *Turnover*) with the aim of avoiding double counting.

To date, the Group has not formalised a procedure for data collection for the purposes of the Taxonomy Regulation. In the coming years, the Group will continue to improve and structure the process of identifying and formalising environmentally sustainable activities.

As a result of the analysis described above, the following economic activities were identified as Taxonomy-Eligible in the disclosure of the 2024 Sustainability Statement:

- Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources, 5.1 “Construction, extension and operation of water collection and treatment system”
- Climate change mitigation, 6.13 “Infrastructure for personal mobility, cycle logistics”;
- Climate change mitigation, 6.14 “Infrastructure for rail transport”;
- Climate change mitigation, 6.16 “Infrastructure enabling low-carbon water transport”
- Climate change mitigation, 6.17 “Low carbon airport infrastructure”
- Transition to a circular economy, 7.1 “Construction of new buildings”
- Transition to a circular economy, 7.6 “Installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies”
- Climate change mitigation, 8.2 “Data-driven solutions for GHG emissions reductions”
- Climate change mitigation, 9.1 “Close to market research, development and innovation”.

Eligible activities carried out by the Group addressed the objectives of sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources, mitigation of climate change and transition to a circular economy. Specific technical and DNSH screening criteria were analysed to identify any activities that could potentially be assessed for alignment.

With regard to the Soilmec Division, only activity 8.2 was recognised with reference to KPIs arising from the sale of low-carbon machinery and for data processing and software management services, and activity 9.1 related to the development and marketing of low-carbon technologies.

The Group downstream of the analysis process, taking into account the status of the process of documenting the parameters required by the regulations and the available evidence, concluded that there are no data for aligned activities as not all the steps required by the regulations have been passed. The Group will continue to refine the analysis and classification process.

Minimum safeguards

Article 18.1 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation describes minimum safeguards, or 'social minimum safeguards', as procedures implemented by a group to ensure that its business activities are conducted in accordance with internationally recognised principles set out in the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs). The guidelines identified by the Platform on Sustainable Finance in the 'Final Report on Minimum Safeguards' published in October 2022 were also considered.

Minimum safeguards refer to issues related to human rights, taxation, fair competition and the fight against corruption.

As a result of its analysis, the Group concluded that compliance with the minimum safeguards, based on the OECD Guidelines, and the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs), which the Group refers to, has not yet been fully achieved and/or duly documented. However, a process is being implemented to identify, assess and mitigate risks related to human rights, taxation, fair competition and anti-corruption, as stipulated in Article 3(c) of Regulation 2020/852.

Defining the scope

Trevi performs engineering works in the subsoil, mainly foundation or soil consolidation works, which are not yet fully covered by the legislation as they are detailed subcontracts within a larger and more complex project.

An overview of the activities carried out reveals the prevalence of specialised engineering works, in particular of large infrastructure, new construction or renovation, especially of quays, mooring jetties and dams. Based on the requirements of the Regulation, the calculation of the percentages of Eligible Assets was carried out on the financial year 2024 and includes all the fully consolidated companies of the Trevi Group.

Information on EU taxonomy and KPI calculation criteria

Turnover, operating and capital expenditure figures for Taxonomy-eligible activities and Taxonomy-aligned activities, used for the calculation of Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) and percentages of financial statements values, are represented according to the models provided in Annex V of Delegated Regulation 2023/2486, amending Delegated Regulation 2021/2178.

Calculation of proportion of turnover

The proportion of turnover from products or services associated with Taxonomy-aligned economic activities - 2024

| Financial year | Year | | | Substantial contribution criteria | | | | | | | DNSH Criteria ('does not significantly harm') | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------|--------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|--|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| Economic activities | Code (2) | Turnover (3) | Proportion of turnover, year N (4) | Climate change mitigation (5) | climate change adaptation (6) | Water (7) | Pollution (9) | Circular economy (8) | Biodiversity (10) | Climate change mitigation (5) | Climate change adaptation (6) | Water (7) | Pollution (9) | Circular economy (8) | Biodiversity (10) | Minimum safeguards | Taxonomy-aligned proportion of turnover - Year 2023 - (18) | Category (enabling activity)/(19) | Category (transition activity) (20) | | |
| | | €/mIn | % | Yes/No; Inelig | Yes/No; Inelig | Yes/No; Inelig | Yes/No; Inelig | Yes/No; Inelig | Yes/No; Inelig | Yes/No; Yes/No; | Yes/No; Yes/No; | Yes/No; Yes/No; | Yes/No; Yes/No; | Yes/No; Yes/No; | Yes/No; Yes/No; | Yes/No; | % | E | T | | |
| A. TAXONOMY-ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A.1. Environmentally sustainable activities (Taxonomy-aligned) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Turnover of environmentally sustainable activities (Taxonomy-aligned) (A.1) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0% | | | | |
| of which enabling | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0% | | | | |
| of which transitional | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0% | | | | |
| A.2. Activities that are Taxonomy-eligible but not environmentally sustainable (not Taxonomy-aligned activities) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Construction, extension and operation of water collection, treatment and supply system | WTR 5.1 | 32,466 | 4.89% | Inelig | Inelig | Elig | Inelig | Inelig | Inelig | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | 0% | | | | |
| Infrastructure for personal mobility, cycle logistics | CCM 6.13 | 103,936 | 15.67% | Elig | Inelig | Inelig | Inelig | Inelig | Inelig | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | 0% | | | | |
| Infrastructure for rail transport | CCM 6.14 | 26,587 | 4.01% | Elig | Inelig | Inelig | Inelig | Inelig | Inelig | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | 0% | | | | |
| Infrastructure enabling low carbon water transport | CCM 6.16 | 23,326 | 3.52% | Elig | Inelig | Inelig | Inelig | Inelig | Inelig | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | 0% | | | | |
| Low carbon airport infrastructure | CCM 6.17 | 6,545 | 0.99% | Elig | Inelig | Inelig | Inelig | Inelig | Inelig | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | 0% | | | | |
| Construction of new buildings | CE 7.1 | 159,135 | 23.99% | Inelig | Inelig | Inelig | Inelig | Elig | Inelig | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | 0% | | | | |
| Installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies | CE 7.6 | 2,193 | 0.33% | Inelig | Inelig | Inelig | Inelig | Elig | Inelig | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | 0% | | | | |
| Data-driven solutions for GHG emissions reductions | CCM 8.2 | 42,846 | 6.46% | Elig | Inelig | Inelig | Inelig | Inelig | Inelig | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | 6.18% | | | | |
| Close to market research, development and innovation | CCM 9.1 | 1,271 | 0.19% | Elig | Inelig | Inelig | Inelig | Inelig | Inelig | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | 0% | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---------|---------|-----|--|----|--|------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|-------|--|--|
| Turnover of activities that are taxonomy-eligible but not environmentally sustainable (not Taxonomy-aligned activities) (A.2) | | 398,304 | 60,05 % | 31% | | 5% | | 24% | | | | | | | | 6.18% | | |
| TOTAL (A.1+A.2) | | 398,304 | 60,05 % | 31% | | 5% | | 24 % | | | | | | | | 6.18% | | |
| B. TAXONOMY-NON-ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Turnover of Taxonomy-non-eligible activities (B) | | 264,959 | 39.9% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL (A) + (B) | | 663,263 | 100% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Revenue share / Total revenue | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | Aligned with taxonomy by objective | Eligible for taxonomy by objective |
| CCM | 3% | 30.83% |
| CCA | 0% | 0% |
| WTR | 0% | 5% |
| CE | 0% | 24% |
| PPC | 0% | 0% |
| BIO | 0% | 0% |

The turnover KPIs were determined as follows:

- denominator: revenue from ordinary operations,
- numerator: revenue of projects that are Taxonomy-eligible and/or Taxonomy-aligned.

Compared to the previous year, the Group showed no change in the way turnover was calculated.

The proportion of the Turnover referred to in Art. 8, par. 2(a) of EU Regulation 2020/852 is to be calculated as the part of the net revenue obtained from products or services, including intangible products or services, associated with Taxonomy-aligned economic activities (*numerator*), divided by the net revenue (*denominator*) in accordance with Article 2(5) of EU Directive 2013/34.

For the financial year 2024, the Trevi Group carried out the following activities in the production of goods or services considered *Taxonomy-Eligible*:

- Activity 8.2 “Data-driven solutions for GHG emissions reductions”;
- Activity 3.2 “Renovation of existing buildings”.

As far as the numerator is concerned, the orders for the Trevi Division as General Contractor were taken into account, relating to the renovation of the harbour docks in Ravenna and Venice, while for the Soilmecc Division, sales related to the Blue Tech lines were considered.

In order to find the “*Eligible*” share, the numerator was in turn related to the denominator, represented by turnover at the consolidated level as indicated in the explanatory note.

Calculation of proportion of capital expenditure (*CapEx*)

The proportion of capital expenditure (CapEx) arising from products or services associated with Taxonomy-aligned economic activities aligned - 2024

| Financial year | Year | | Criteria for substantial contribution | | | | | | DNSH Criteria ('do no harm') | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|------|--|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Economic activities | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| A. TAXONOMY-ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------|--------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-------|---|
| A.1. Environmentally sustainable activities (aligned with the Taxonomy) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CapEx of eco-sustainable activities (aligned with the Taxonomy) (A.1) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0% | |
| of which enabling | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0% | A |
| of which transitional | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0% | T |
| A.2. Activities that are taxonomy-eligible but not environmentally sustainable (not aligned with the Taxonomy) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Infrastructure for mobility | CCM 6.13 | 13 | 0.04% | Elig | Inelig | Inelig | Inelig | Inelig | Inelig | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | 0% | |
| Railway infrastructure | CCM 6.14 | 1,097 | 3.24% | Elig | Inelig | Inelig | Inelig | Inelig | Inelig | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | 0% | |
| Waterway transport infrastructure | CCM 6.16 | 1,473 | 4.36% | Elig | Inelig | Inelig | Inelig | Inelig | Inelig | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | 0% | |
| Solutions for greenhouse gas emission reductions | CCM 8.2 | 185 | 0.55% | Elig | Inelig | Inelig | Inelig | Inelig | Inelig | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | 0,6% | |
| Research, development and innovation close to the market | CCM 9.1 | 146 | 0,43% | Elig | Inelig | Inelig | Inelig | Inelig | Inelig | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | 0,89% | |
| CapEx of activities that are taxonomy-eligible but not environmentally sustainable (activities not aligned with the taxonomy) (A.2) | | 2,914 | 8.62% | 8.62% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | | | | | | | | 1,49% | |
| TOTAL (A.1+A.2) | | 2,914 | 8.62% | 8.62% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | | | | | | | | 1,49% | |
| B. TAXONOMY-NON-ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CapEx of taxonomy-non-eligible activities (B) | | 30,906 | 91.4% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL (A) + (B) | | 33,820 | 100% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Capex share / Total Capex | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | Aligned with taxonomy by objective | Eligible for taxonomy by objective |
| CCM | 0% | 8.62% |
| CCA | 0% | 0% |
| WTR | 0% | 0% |
| CE | 0% | 0% |
| PPC | 0% | 0% |
| BIO | 0% | 0% |

The proportion of the operational expenditure referred to in Article 8(2)(b) of EU Regulation 2020/852 is to be calculated as the numerator defined in point 1.1.2.2 of Commission Delegated Regulation EU 2021/2178 of 6 July 2021 divided by the denominator defined in point 1.1.2.1 of the same Delegated Regulation.

For the financial year 2024, the Trevi Group incurred the following capitalised costs considered Taxonomy-Eligible:

- Activity 8.2 “Data-driven solutions for GHG emission reductions”;
- Activity 9.1 “Close to market research, development and innovation”.

In reporting the taxonomy, the Trevi Division has encountered difficulties in quantifying capital expenditure (CapEx) related to environmentally sustainable activities. This is due to the fact that the assets used by the Group are durable and their useful life is significantly longer than the duration of the orders. Therefore, the long-term nature of the assets and their use in multiple activities does not allow the application of an allocation criterion for the precise quantification of capital expenditure for each activity.

Furthermore, assets are usually purchased for general cost centres and not expensed for individual job orders that represent the driver for identification of taxonomic activities.

The CapEx proportion is therefore related to investments in studies of new models and improvements of existing ones, while the denominator is derived from the total of the increases in capital expenditure in 2024.

Calculation of proportion of operational expenditure (OpEx)

The share of operational expenditure (OpEx) arising from products or services associated with Taxonomy-aligned economic activities - 2024

| Financial year | Year | | | Criteria for substantial contribution | | | | | | DNSH Criteria ('do no harm') | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|--|-------------------|--|----------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------|---------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--|--------------------------------------|--|-------------------------|--|--|--|------------------------------------|--|-----|----|--------|-----|----|----|-----|----|-------|----|----|----|-----|----|----|-----|----|----|--|
| Economic activities | | Share of OpEx, year N (4) | Absolute OpEx (3) | Climate change mitigation (5) | Adaptation to climate change (6) | Water (7) | Pollution (9) | Circular economy (8) | Biodiversity (10) | Climate change mitigation (5) | Adaptation to climate change (6) | Water (7) | Pollution (9) | Circular economy (8) | Biodiversity (10) | Minimum safeguards | Share of OpEx aligned with the Taxonomy - Year 2023 - (18) | Category of enabling activities (19) | Category of transition activities (20) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Code (2) | €/ mln | % | Yes/ No; Inelig | Yes/No; Inelig | Yes/ No; Inelig | Yes/ No; Inelig | Yes/ No; Inelig | Yes/ No; Inelig | Yes/No; | Yes/No; | Yes/ No; | Yes/ No; | Yes/ No; | Yes/ No; | Yes/ No; | % | A | T | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A. TAXONOMY-ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A.1. Environmentally sustainable activities (aligned with the Taxonomy) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OpEx of eco-friendly activities (aligned with the Taxonomy) (A.1) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| of which enabling | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0% | A | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| of which transitional | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0% | | T | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A.2. Activities that are taxonomy-eligible but not environmentally sustainable (not aligned with the Taxonomy) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Construction, expansion and operation of water collection and treatment system | WTR 5.1 | 5,893 | 1,14% | Inelig | Inelig | Elig | Inelig | Inelig | Inelig | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | 0% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Infrastructure for mobility | CCM 6.13 | 20,882 | 4.03% | Elig | Inelig | Inelig | Inelig | Inelig | Inelig | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | 0% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Railway infrastructure | CCM 6.14 | 7,112 | 1.37% | Elig | Inelig | Inelig | Inelig | Inelig | Inelig | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | 0% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Waterway transport infrastructure with low emissions | CCM 6.16 | 6,340 | 1.22% | Elig | Inelig | Inelig | Inelig | Inelig | Inelig | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | 0% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Airport infrastructure | CCM 6.17 | 1,882 | 0.36% | Elig | Inelig | Inelig | Inelig | Inelig | Inelig | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | 0% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Construction of new buildings | CE 7.1 | 16,810 | 3.24% | Inelig | Inelig | Inelig | Inelig | Elig | Inelig | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | 0% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Installation, maintenance and repair for renewable energies | CE 7.6 | 629 | 0.12% | Inelig | Inelig | Inelig | Inelig | Elig | Inelig | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | 0% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Data-driven solutions for greenhouse gas emission reductions | CCM 8.2 | 30,282 | 5.84% | Elig | Inelig | Inelig | Inelig | Inelig | Inelig | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | 0% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Market-oriented research, development and innovation | CCM 9.1 | 122 | 0.02% | Elig | Inelig | Inelig | Inelig | Inelig | Inelig | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | 0% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OpEx of activities that are taxonomy-eligible but not environmentally sustainable (not aligned with the taxonomy) (A.2) | | 89,952 | 17.36 % | 12.86% | 0% | 1.14% | 0% | 3.37% | 0% | | | | | | | | 0% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL (A.1+A.2) | | 89,952 | 17.36 % | 12.86% | 0% | 1.14% | 0% | 3.37% | 0% | | | | | | | | 0% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| B. TAXONOMY-NON-ELIGIBLE ACTIVITIES | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OpEx of taxonomy-non-eligible activities (B) | | 428,148 | 82.64 % | <table><tr><th colspan="3">Opex share / Total Opex</th></tr><tr><th></th><th>Aligned with taxonomy by objective</th><th>Not aligned with taxonomy by objective</th></tr><tr><td>CCM</td><td>0%</td><td>12.89%</td></tr><tr><td>CCA</td><td>0%</td><td>0%</td></tr><tr><td>WTR</td><td>0%</td><td>1.14%</td></tr><tr><td>CE</td><td>0%</td><td>3%</td></tr><tr><td>PPC</td><td>0%</td><td>0%</td></tr><tr><td>BIO</td><td>0%</td><td>0%</td></tr></table> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Opex share / Total Opex | | | | Aligned with taxonomy by objective | Not aligned with taxonomy by objective | CCM | 0% | 12.89% | CCA | 0% | 0% | WTR | 0% | 1.14% | CE | 0% | 3% | PPC | 0% | 0% | BIO | 0% | 0% | |
| Opex share / Total Opex | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Aligned with taxonomy by objective | Not aligned with taxonomy by objective | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CCM | 0% | 12.89% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CCA | 0% | 0% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| WTR | 0% | 1.14% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CE | 0% | 3% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PPC | 0% | 0% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BIO | 0% | 0% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL (A) + (B) | | 518,100 | 100% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

The share of the operational expenditure referred to in Article 8(2)(b) of EU Regulation 2020/852

is to be calculated as the numerator defined in point 1.1.3.2 of Commission Delegated Regulation EU 2021/2178 of 6 July 2021 divided by the denominator defined in point 1.1.3.1 of the same Delegated Regulation.

In particular, the total value of costs incurred during the financial year relating to non-capitalised indirect expenditure relating to research and development and any other expenditure for the ordinary maintenance and repair of property, plant and equipment necessary to ensure the continuous and effective operation of the activities assessed as Taxonomy-eligible, must be taken into account for the calculation of the numerator of the OpEx. The denominator, on the other hand, is the total value of the aforementioned costs incurred during the financial year.

The Group has implemented a process to identify these costs in cost and/or management accounting.

Specifically, downstream of the analyses, only maintenance and repair costs of plant and equipment were taken into account with regard to operating expenses, since research and development costs are capitalised in this case.

For the financial year 2024, the Trevi Group incurred the following operational expenditure considered *Taxonomy-Eligible* only:

- Activity 5.1 “Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources”
- Activity 6.13 “Infrastructure for personal mobility, cycle logistics”
- Activity 6.14 “Infrastructure for rail transport”
- Activity 6.16 “Infrastructure enabling low carbon water transport”
- Activity 6.17 “Low carbon airport Infrastructure”
- Activity 7.1 “Construction of new buildings”
- Activity 7.6 “Installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies”
- Activity 8.2 “Data-driven solutions for GHG emissions reductions”
- Activity 9.1 “Close to market research, development and innovation”

Gas and nuclear activities

In accordance with Regulation 2021/2178 and in the light of the Commission's clarifications, Template 1 of Annex XII to Delegated Regulation 2021/2178 concerning the Group's activities is reproduced below.

| NUCLEAR ENERGY-RELATED ACTIVITIES | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|----|
| 1. | The company carries out, funds or has exposures to research, development, demonstration and implementation of innovative power generation plants that produce energy from nuclear processes with a minimum amount of fuel cycle waste. | NO |
| 2. | The company carries out, funds or has exposures to the construction and safe operation of new nuclear installations to produce electricity or process heat, including for the purposes of district heating or industrial processes such as hydrogen production, as well as their safety upgrades, using best available technology. | NO |
| 3. | The company carries out, funds or has exposures to safe operation of existing nuclear installations that produce electricity or process heat, including for the purposes of district heating or industrial processes such as hydrogen production from nuclear energy, as well as their safety upgrades. | NO |
| FOSSIL GAS-RELATED ACTIVITIES | | |
| 4. | The company carries out, funds or has exposures to construction or operation of electricity generation facilities that produce electricity using fossil gaseous fuels. | NO |
| 5. | The company carries out, funds or has exposures to construction, refurbishment, and operation of combined heat/cool and power generation facilities using fossil gaseous fuels. | NO |
| 6. | The company carries out, funds or has exposures to construction, refurbishment and operation of heat generation facilities that produce heat/cool using fossil gaseous fuels. | NO |

■ ESRS S1 - OWN WORKFORCE

Strategy

Interests and views of own workforce

**S1.SBM-2,
12**

As part of its strategy, TREVI Group is committed to respecting human rights and labour rights and guaranteeing the dignity, health and equality of all workers through the adoption of the Group's Code of Ethics and Social Responsibility and Human Rights Policy, which prohibit any form of violence, discrimination, exploitation of child labour, harassment, or physical, sexual, psychological or verbal abuse.

The Social Responsibility and Human Rights policies applies to all employees of the companies of the Group. The involvement of employees is promoted through training, surveys to foster awareness of the issues, dialogue, and tools made available, such as the Whistleblowing tool, to report, even anonymously to protect the Whistleblower's identity, any behaviour or facts that go against the policies.

The policies of the Trevi Group are aligned with international standards, such as the International Labour Organisation (ILO) conventions and the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. The Group's Code of Ethics, Social Responsibility and Human Rights Policy and business practices reflect these commitments.

Identification of impacts, risks and opportunities related to own workforce

**S1.SBM-3,
13, 14, 15,
16**

The Trevi Group has developed a structured approach to identify and manage the impacts, risks and opportunities related to its workforce, integrating them into its corporate strategy. Safety, the development of skills and the creation of an inclusive environment are key priorities. The main impacts concern working conditions, with particular reference to safety on construction sites, mental and physical well-being and the need for professional refresher courses to cope with technological and environmental changes. This is also relevant in terms of risk, as accidents can have possible legal implications.

The evolution of the sector requires new skills, with the risk of obsolescence of some professions, but it also offers growth opportunities for those who develop specialised skills in management. This is the direction taken by the Trevi Group Academy and the Foundation Technology Academy, structures that provide managerial and technical training courses in the classroom and via e-learning platforms.

Moreover, the Trevi Group operates in high-risk operating environments, where worker protection is a crucial aspect, and has long since implemented an occupational health and safety management system that includes risk assessment, prevention measures, continuous training and the 'Safety Always' programme to promote a culture of safety.

The Trevi Group uses the services of different categories of workers, including direct employees, freelancers and personnel provided by third parties. The most significant impacts occur during work on site, where there is high exposure to physical and organisational risks. Transformation of the sector has had an effect on welfare and employment stability, requiring workers to be more flexible and ready to adapt. The shift to a more sustainable and digitised production model entails risks related to the obsolescence of existing skills and the need for retraining staff. However, this transformation opens up opportunities for workers with expertise in innovative technologies and environmental sustainability. The sector increasingly requires people with skills in geotechnics, environmental and construction engineering, data management and environmentally friendly construction, leading to the creation of new job opportunities.

Material Impacts, Risks and Opportunities

ESRS 2
SBM-3,
46, 47, 48

A study of the IROs was carried out by adopting the criteria and approaches outlined in the section entitled “Double Materiality Assessment” in the chapter regarding “General Disclosures”.

Below are the IROs deemed significant that emerged from the analysis.

| Sub-topic / sub-subtopic | IRO | Own Operations / Value Chain | Description |
|---|---------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Working conditions | Actual positive impact | Own operations | Satisfaction of the workforce through secure employment, fair wages, active dialogue, freedom of association, workers' rights to information, consultation and participation, work-life balance and respect for working hours |
| | Potential negative impact | Own operations | Impacts on the health and safety of the organisation's workforce caused by occupational accidents and diseases |
| | Actual positive impact | Own operations | Promotion of workers' health and safety also through the provision of relevant in-house training to provide workers with skills and up-to-date information on the possible dangers arising from the company's operational activities to which they are exposed |
| | Risk | Own operations | Risks of hardening of stance of trade union |
| | Risk | Own operations | Shortage of skilled labour |
| | Opportunities | Own operations | Improving corporate welfare to increase attractiveness |
| | Risk | Own operations | Risk of injury with intervention by the Local Health Authority (ambulance intervention) and potential subsequent initiation of criminal proceedings related to the event. |
| | Risk | Own operations | Risks associated with inadequate occupational health and safety measures |
| Equal treatment and opportunities for all | Actual positive impact | Own operations | Satisfaction of workers with the development of professional skills through training activities provided to employees and collaborators |
| | Actual positive impact | Own operations | Satisfaction of workers through gender and pay equality, employment and inclusion of people with disabilities, valuing diversity and taking measures against violence, discrimination and harassment in the workplace |
| Other work-related rights | Potential negative impact | Own operations | Violation of the human rights of employees and collaborators (forced and child labour) |
| | Potential negative impact | Own operations | Incidents of loss of sensitive data relating to employees |
| | Risk | Own operations | Legal and reputational risk due to data loss (cyber risk) |

Managing impacts, risks and opportunities

Processes for engaging with own workers

S1-2
25, 26, 27,
28

The Corporate HR Function engages workers through various stages and processes, starting with the selection of resources, recruitment, training and professional development. Development includes coaching, mentoring, development plans, team building and regular consultations with workers' representatives. The frequency of engagement is regular, with specific activities planned throughout the year involving feedback and surveys. The results are then analysed to help define the corporate strategy that directly impacts the workforce.

Channels and processes for managing the impacts related to own workers

S1-3
30, 31, 32,
33

The tools for dialogue and processes for managing impacts on the workforce are manifold and duly promoted. There are channels and means in which employees can communicate with the HR Function. These include through various interlocutors according to the Function of reference and/or the hierarchical, functional and project manager, where available. They are, in order:

- On Boarding, induction and 1:1 feedback courses to facilitate a smooth transition for new hires in several stages;
- Performance Management sessions with the immediate superior;
- The Oracle HCM platform, a dedicated human resources management system that allows employees to manage various aspects of their working life and to communicate with the organisation;
- The Ask for Help system for managing problems of various kinds (attendance, technical issues, other);
- Corporate intranet;
- Whistleblowing system for anonymous reports.

The Trevi Group takes a proactive approach to the management of its staff and, through the methods and communication channels described in the previous points, aims to remedy any significant negative impact on the workforce that is caused or contributed to.

The management processes introduced to handle any impacts and repercussions on the internal workforce were:

- Training (for developing the required skills in-house)
- Headhunting and recruitment campaigns
- "Physical" safety (ongoing training to increase awareness in order to preserve one's health and safety)
- Computer security (mandatory training for greater knowledge and awareness of risks and better protection of company data)
- Hub project (specific training for Trevi personnel to be employed on construction sites).

The contact persons of the various HR functions of the Group companies meet periodically to analyse significant events relating to the workforce, and therefore assess the weight of positive, negative, actual and potential impacts. During these meetings, the areas of concern are defined and the actions to be taken to mitigate the risks are decided.

The Trevi Group takes specific measures to understand the views of vulnerable workers, including direct consultations, anonymous questionnaires and dedicated support programmes. The tools are used paying attention to the Group's resources, including the most vulnerable, also through a system of anonymous reporting.

From the point of view of opportunities, specific policies aimed at improving the well-being of resources have been implemented; these include company conventions in the area and sports projects.

Furthermore, within the framework of the national collective bargaining agreements, a feasibility analysis was started for the application of a supplementary health insurance policy.

Policies related to own workforce

MDR-P
S1-1, 17, 18,
19, 20, 21,
22, 23, 24

The Trevi Group conducts its business with respect for human rights, social responsibility and sustainability, recognising people's well-being as a key factor for success. By operating in accordance with the main international standards, the Group guarantees decent working conditions, safety at work and professional development of its employees. Specifically, it has obtained SA8000:2014 certification, attesting to the adoption of a social responsibility management system that conforms to the highest standards.

In order to reinforce these principles, Trevi has adopted a Code of Ethics that applies to the entire Group. The aim of this Code of Ethics is to guide the behaviour of employees and promote transparency, legality and responsibility in company management, thereby guaranteeing equal opportunities, preventing discrimination and harassment, protecting company information and combating conflicts of interest. In line with this objective, the Trevi Group also undertakes to ensure that the Code of Ethics is kept up-to-date, and imposes penalties in the event of violations, in order to align all measures with the corporate values.

In this way it is possible to promote high Quality, Health, Safety and Environment (QHSE) standards, with the primary objective of 'Zero Accidents'. This objective is pursued through the prevention of risks, continuous monitoring of performance and the active involvement of the Group's workforce. Security does not only concern the physical environment, but also the protection of information, which is considered essential to protect corporate know-how and sensitive data. To achieve this objective, the Trevi Group has implemented advanced IT security management and risk control systems.

Basing itself on a model built on the regulations and control procedures of the 231/2001 system, the Group adopts protocols aimed at ensuring transparency and legality, and implements a disciplinary system to regulate corporate behaviour, as well as a Supervisory Board that monitors its effectiveness. In this document, explicit reference is made to the Group's commitment to combating human trafficking. In addition, Trevi has implemented a whistleblowing system to offer employees and stakeholders a secure and confidential channel to report illegal or unethical conduct.

In line with the objective of achieving a fair and inclusive working environment, through its Diversity and Inclusion (D&I) and Gender Equality Policy, the Company actively promotes diversity, inclusion and gender equality, ensuring equal opportunities in access to employment, training and professional development, and preventing any form of discrimination. With this in mind, it supports parenthood and work-life balance by offering family leave to all employees in Italy. In 2024, 13.30% of its workers in Italy benefited from this opportunity, demonstrating the Group's commitment to the well-being of its employees.

To ensure sustainable and responsible growth, the Trevi Group integrates ESG principles into its business model, basing its Sustainability Policy on key documents, such as the Code of Ethics and policies on corruption, information security and social responsibility, in order to ensure that every business process is in line with global sustainability objectives.

The Social Responsibility and Human Rights Policy emphasises the Group's commitment to the protection of human rights, with a focus on the fight against child exploitation and forced labour. It also promotes an inclusive culture in the workplace, fostering recognition and acceptance of diversity, and preventing any form of discrimination.

The objectives of the Sustainability Policy were identified in line with the Paris Agreement and the goals set by the 2030 Agenda, and in particular seven of its SDGs, including health, education, clean energy and climate action. There are no references to international standards outlined by the UN, ILO or OECD in the policies developed by the Group.

Through these initiatives, Trevi reinforces its role as a responsible and innovative Group, capable of creating value for employees, communities and the environment, with an ongoing commitment to improving its practices and promoting a forward-looking corporate culture.

Targets related to own workforce

MDR-T
S1-5, 44,
45, 46, 47

The Trevi Group has set a clear and measurable goal to improve safety at work and reduce lost-time accidents within the organisation. The main objective for the reporting period was the improvement of the Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate (LTIF) indicator, which measures the number of injuries with lost days per million hours worked.

Gruppo Trevi set a target for 2024 of 2.24, with an annual reduction of 10 per cent from the 2021 baseline value. Monitoring the progress of the LTIF has been crucial in order to verify the effectiveness of the actions taken and to allow for targeted interventions in case of deviations from the set targets. The figure was calculated considering the entire own workforce, including both direct employees and contract staff, to ensure a complete view of safety in the workplace.

The target was fully achieved in 2024, with an actual result of 2.14, confirming the validity of the strategies adopted to improve safety. Achievement of the target demonstrates the effectiveness of the initiatives implemented to strengthen prevention, raise the awareness of workers and improve the management of operational safety.

| Objective | Base year | Current year | Target year |
|---|-----------|--------------|-------------|
| LTIF (Lost Time Injury Frequency Rate) | 2021 | 2024 | 2024 |
| The target set for 2024 is a reduction of the LTIF rate by 10% per year | 3.30 | 2.14 | 2.24 |

This figure is calculated by taking into account LTI accidents involving employees of the Trevi Group and external staff of the Trevi Division for which the analysis of correlated causes confirm that the events occurred due to 'violent causes' and 'during work'

Actions taken in relation to own workforce

**MDR-A,
S1-4
35, 36, 37,
38, 39, 40,
41, 42, 43**

In order to achieve the objective of reducing lost-time accidents, the Trevi Group has implemented a set of strategic and operational actions aimed at preventing, mitigating and managing occupational safety risks.

One of the main initiatives was the introduction of the 'Safety Always' programme, which aimed to strengthen the culture of safety and promote conscious leadership in accident prevention. The programme included specific training sessions for managers and workers, workshops with management, and awareness-raising activities on safe behaviour.

In parallel, the Group worked on the extension of ISO 45001 certification, to ensure the adoption of high health and safety standards at the main company sites. The implementation of more structured safety management systems has improved the monitoring of working conditions and made prevention procedures more effective.

Another significant move was to improve the system for monitoring and reporting accidents and near misses. This made it possible to collect more accurate data on potentially risky events and to take targeted preventive measures before serious injuries occurred.

Progress was monitored through the periodic calculation of the LTIF, ensuring a continuous analysis of performance and allowing any areas for improvement to be identified early on. The value was calculated including both direct employees and contracted personnel, to ensure uniform evaluation of the company's safety performance.

Together, these actions contributed to the achievement of the target, demonstrating the effectiveness of an integrated approach to safety management. The Trevi Group will continue to invest in training, the improvement of processes and continuous monitoring to consolidate the results achieved and further reduce the number of accidents at work.

Metrics

Characteristics of the undertaking's employees

S1-6
48, 49, 50,
51, 52

The Trevi Group employs a highly specialised and diversified workforce, with an established presence in several countries around the world. The management of personnel is geared towards enhancing skills, safety at work and promoting an inclusive environment, ensuring respect for workers' rights and adherence to local regulations.

The Company constantly monitors the composition of its workforce, which includes different types of contracts, both temporary and permanent, according to operational needs. Particular attention is paid to development and retention plans for key staff, through training initiatives and professional development paths.

Number of employees by gender and turnover

| | 2024 no. |
|--|--------------|
| Males | 2,845 |
| Females | 211 |
| Not reported | 1 |
| Total workforce | 3,057 |
| Number of employees who left the company | 737 |
| Employee turnover rate | 24.1% |

Employees are counted in headcount and the figure refers to the number of employees in force at the end of the reporting period. The employee turnover rate is calculated as the ratio of the number of employees who left the Group during the reporting period, including terminations due to voluntary resignations, dismissals, retirements and deaths in service, to the total number of employees recorded at the end of the same period.

Employees per country

| | 2024 |
|--------------|------|
| Italy | 851 |
| Austria | 1 |
| France | 10 |
| Malta | 1 |
| Algeria | 125 |
| Argentina | 39 |
| Australia | 73 |
| Chile | 1 |
| China | 4 |
| Colombia | 10 |
| Hong Kong | 33 |
| India | 29 |
| Japan | 8 |
| Kuwait | 60 |
| Nigeria | 392 |
| Oman | 124 |
| Panama | 1 |
| Paraguay | 1 |
| Philippines | 392 |
| Saudi Arabia | 291 |
| Singapore | 1 |

| | |
|----------------------|--------------|
| Tajikistan | 43 |
| Turkey | 26 |
| United Arab Emirates | 432 |
| United Kingdom | 15 |
| United States | 92 |
| Venezuela | 2 |
| Total | 3,057 |

Number of employees by gender and type of contract

| | 2024 | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| | Males | Females | Not reported |
| Permanent employees | 2,604 | 193 | - |
| Temporary employees | 241 | 18 | 1 |
| Non-guaranteed hours employees | - | - | - |
| Full-time employees | 2,842 | 199 | 1 |
| Part-time employees | 3 | 12 | - |
| Total workforce | 2,845 | 211 | 1 |

Number of employees by geographical area and type of contract

| | 2024 | | |
|--------------------------|--------------|------------|--------------|
| | Permanent | Temporary | Total |
| Italy | 773 | 78 | 851 |
| Europe (excluding Italy) | 21 | 6 | 27 |
| Africa | 377 | 139 | 516 |
| Asia | 88 | 10 | 98 |
| Far East | 494 | 17 | 511 |
| Middle East | 903 | 4 | 907 |
| America | 141 | 6 | 147 |
| Total workforce | 2,797 | 260 | 3,057 |

Collective bargaining coverage and social dialogue

S1-8
58, 59, 60,
63

Gruppo Trevi recognises collective bargaining and social dialogue as fundamental tools to protect workers and maintain a fair and collaborative working environment. The Group ensures compliance with local regulations on industrial relations, promoting the involvement of social partners and representation of employees in the countries where it operates. In Italy, the only European Economic Area (EEA) country in which the Trevi Group has a significant level of employment, 100% of employees are covered by national collective bargaining agreements and are represented by worker representation bodies. The Group is committed to fostering a constructive dialogue between workers and management, addressing issues of working conditions, safety and staff welfare.

Diversity

S1-9
64, 65, 66

Trevi Group defines senior management as those executives with strategic responsibilities who guide the organisation towards the achievement of long-term objectives and ensure the integration of sustainability policies and governance practices into the day-to-day operations and strategies identified by the Group. In 2024, the composition of senior management is entirely male, with 6 men in senior roles, representing 100% of the total management.

In addition, the Trevi Group analyses the composition of its workforce by age group, with the aim of monitoring generational diversification and developing personnel management strategies that meet the company's needs and evolutions of the labour market.

Number of senior managers by gender

| | 2024 |
|---------------------------------------|----------|
| Females | - |
| % of total at senior management level | - |
| Males | 6 |
| % of total at senior management level | 100% |
| Not reported | - |
| % of total at senior management level | - |

Number of employees by age group

| | 2024 |
|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| Under 30 years old | 389 |
| % of employees aged under 30 | 12.7% |
| Between 30 and 50 years old | 1,798 |
| % of employees aged between 30 and 50 | 58.8% |
| Over 50 years old | 870 |
| % of employees aged over 50 | 28.5% |
| Total | 3,057 |

Training and skills development

S1-13
81, 82, 83

As part of its commitment to enhancing human capital, the Trevi Group promotes initiatives aimed at supporting the continuous development of its employees' skills, considering it a central element in maintaining employability and professional growth. The training offer is supplemented with periodic performance and career path evaluation sessions, in order to guarantee practical support for the development of individual potential, in line with the corporate objectives and the principles of equity and inclusiveness. The approach adopted reflects a strategic vision aimed at fostering the growth of people and the strengthening of core skills, helping to build a stimulating, safe and innovation-oriented working environment.

| | 2024 | | | |
|--|-------|---------|--------------|--------------|
| | Males | Females | Not reported | Total |
| Percentage of employees who participated in regular performance and career development reviews | 18.5% | 56.9% | 100% | 21.1% |
| Average number of training hours per employee | 6.8 | 18.0 | - | 7.5 |

Remuneration metrics and adequate wages

S1-16
95, 96

The Trevi Group's remuneration metrics are constantly monitored to promote fairness and transparency in the remuneration of staff.

S1-16
95, 96

The pay gap between female and male employees is also assessed, as well as the ratio of the highest to the median pay, with the aim of identifying any inequalities and promoting a fair and inclusive remuneration system. This approach allows internal salary dynamics to be monitored and corrective measures to be taken if necessary to improve the consistency and fairness of remuneration policies.

S1-10
67, 68, 70

Gender pay gap

S1-16
95, 96, 97

The gender pay gap is calculated by considering the gross hourly earnings of all employees, according to the methodology provided by the ESRS standards.

In 2024, the Trevi Group recorded a negative gender pay gap of 22.03%, indicating that the average female wage exceeds the average male wage. This dynamic reflects a greater presence of women in qualified positions with higher levels of remuneration. The Group continues to promote a corporate culture based on gender equality, implementing strategies to balance professional development and salary opportunities for all employees, regardless of gender.

| | 2024 |
|----------------|----------|
| Gender pay gap | - 22.03% |

Total remuneration metric

S1-16, 97

The annual total remuneration metric is calculated by relating the annual salary of the person with the highest salary to the median amount received by employees, excluding the individual with the highest salary from the calculation. This parameter provides a detailed picture of the distribution of wages, making it possible to assess the fairness and proportionality of the remuneration system.

The analysis considers the entire workforce and includes all components of remuneration, including basic salary, allowances, bonuses, commissions, profit sharing and long-term incentives. In 2024, the total remuneration metric stood at 71.60. Gruppo Trevi is committed to a balanced remuneration management system consistent with the company's objectives, aimed at ensuring transparency and alignment between remuneration policies and the needs of staff, contributing to the motivation and involvement of employees.

| | 2024 |
|---------------------------|-------|
| Total remuneration metric | 71.60 |

Adequate wages

The following table shows the data concerning the countries in which the Trevi Group operates in which there are employees who receive remuneration that is below the minimum wage threshold or benchmarks set by the geographical area in which they carry out their work. Below is the percentage of employees per country earning below the minimum wage compared to national benchmarks.

| | 2024 |
|----------------------|------|
| Algeria | 13% |
| Argentina | 23% |
| Australia | 1% |
| Colombia | 10% |
| Kuwait | 40% |
| Nigeria | 67% |
| Oman | 45% |
| Saudi Arabia | 15% |
| United Arab Emirates | 78% |
| United Kingdom | 33% |

In total, the number of employees with this salary status is 25% of the total employees of the Trevi Group.

Health and safety

S1-14
86, 87, 88,
89, 90

The Trevi Group considers the health and safety of its employees to be a top priority, and is committed to ensuring safe working environments that comply with current regulations. In this context, the Group promotes a culture of safety based on the principles of prevention, continuous training and awareness of workers. The Trevi Group is constantly monitoring and improving its safety policies and measures, with the aim of minimising the risks associated with work activities.

| | 2024 | | |
|--|-----------|---------------|---------------|
| | Employees | Non-employees | Own workforce |
| Percentage of own workers who are covered by a health and safety management system based on legal requirements and (or) recognised standards or guidelines | 100% | 100% | 100% |
| Number of fatalities as a result of work-related injuries of own workforce | - | 1 | 1 |
| Number of fatalities as a result of work-related injuries of workers working on company sites | - | - | - |
| Number of recordable work-related accidents | 53 | 6 | 59 |
| Rate of recordable work-related accidents | 6.80 | 1.61 | 4.94 |

Incidents, complaints and severe human rights impacts

S1-17
101, 102

During the reporting period, the Trevi Group did not record any work-related incidents, complaints or serious human rights impacts of its workforce. The Group operates in a regulatory environment that ensures the protection of the human rights of its workers and pays particular attention to the prevention of human rights violations.

| | 2024 |
|---|------|
| Number of incidents of discrimination | - |
| Number of complaints submitted through the worker reporting channels | - |
| Number of complaints submitted to OECD National Contact Points for Multinational Enterprises | - |
| Amount of fines, penalties and material compensation as a result of violations of social factors and human rights | - |

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of serious human rights issues and incidents related to own workforce | - |
| Number of serious human rights issues and incidents related to own workforce that constitute violations of the UN Global Compact Principles and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises | - |
| Amount of fines, penalties and material compensation for serious human rights issues and incidents related to own workforce | - |
| Number of serious cases of human rights violations in which the company acted as a guarantor for the people involved | - |

ESRS S2 - WORKERS IN THE VALUE CHAIN

Strategy

Interests and views of workers in the value chain

ESRS 2 SBM-2

In today's global context, workers in the value chain of the Trevi Group are key stakeholders. Their opinions and rights are decisive in guiding the strategy and business model. For example, consideration of working conditions, respect for equal treatment and opportunities, and ethical practices in general, is an essential factor which affects the choice of partners with whom Trevi shares its work commitment.

Over the last few years, the Trevi Group has implemented mapping and monitoring systems (such as SAP Ariba) of the figures involved in its value chain, giving priority to interlocutors able to guarantee respect for human rights, the rights of individuals and their opinions.

The Trevi Group is aware that enhancing relations with interlocutors who respect the opinions and rights of workers increases trust in the Group and increases its value for the benefit of all stakeholders.

Identification of impacts, risks and opportunities related to workers in the value chain

S2.SBM-2 10, 11, 12, 13

The Trevi Group has developed a structured process to identify and assess the impacts, risks and opportunities related to workers in its value chain, both upstream and downstream. The analysis provided insight into how these impacts are closely linked to the strategy and business model, influencing operational and procurement choices. The most significant impacts focus on the working conditions and rights of workers employed in procurement, processing and distribution. The satisfaction of the workforce in the value chain is determined by factors such as secure employment, fair wages, active dialogue, freedom of association, information and participation rights, work-life balance and adherence to working hours. However, there are also potentially negative impacts on the health and safety of workers in the value chain, mainly related to work-related accidents and diseases.

In parallel, opportunities to improve working conditions along the value chain are emerging. Adopting responsible sourcing practices and applying fair labour standards to trading partners can have a positive impact by improving safeguards for workers and fostering the creation of more skilled jobs. The Trevi Group considers different categories of workers along the value chain in its analysis. Upstream, this includes workers involved in the extraction, refining and processing of raw materials essential for business operations. Downstream, on the other hand, are the workers employed in logistics, transport and distribution of materials and products.

The analysis also includes the employees of joint ventures or vehicle companies in which the Group holds interests or has entered into strategic partnerships.

A further critical aspect concerns equal treatment and equal opportunities for all workers in the value chain. The actual positive impact is a commitment to gender equality, fair pay for work of equal value, inclusion of people with disabilities, valuing diversity and taking action against violence and harassment in the workplace. One potential negative impact relates to the possible violation of human rights by suppliers and business partners, particularly in contexts where the risk of forced and child labour is generally higher. However, the Trevi Group, operating in different geographical areas including Europe, Africa, Asia, Oceania and America, has not encountered cases of child, forced or compulsory labour in its workplaces, both in Italy and abroad.

The Group adopts an approach based on merit, competence and evaluation of individual capabilities, ensuring compliance with local and international regulations. Therefore, constant monitoring of the supply chain remains a strategic priority, with the aim of ensuring fair working conditions and compliance with social responsibility standards.

The analysis identified systemic and specific risks that characterise the context in which the Group operates. In countries with a lower level of regulation of workers' rights, it has been noted that there are situations of greater vulnerability with the risk of precarious working conditions, exploitation and poor job security. In particular, the ecological transition could generate negative impacts related to the restructuring of industrial activities, closure of plants and the increase in mining activities required for the production of materials for renewable energy. The increasing demand for resources for sustainable transition could lead to pressure on working conditions in countries that supply raw materials.

Positive impacts were also identified, related to the introduction of ethical procurement practices and the creation of new job opportunities in emerging sectors. Improved standards in supplier relations and the adoption of ESG principles in purchasing strategies are helping to promote safer, more stable and human rights-friendly working conditions throughout the value chain. The Trevi Group recognises the importance of protecting workers' rights throughout the value chain, ensuring the adoption of criteria for fairness and equal opportunities. The focus is on valuing diversity, respecting equal opportunities and improving working conditions, in line with international standards and the corporate policies adopted to ensure safe and inclusive working environments. The Group's strategy includes the continuous monitoring of working conditions and the adoption of responsible sourcing practices, with the aim of reducing risks and promoting sustainable development throughout the supply chain.

Material Impacts, Risks and Opportunities

ESRS 2
SBM-3,
46, 47, 48

A study of the IROs was carried out by adopting the criteria and approaches outlined in the section entitled "Double Materiality Assessment" in the chapter regarding "General Disclosures".

Below are the IROs deemed significant that emerged from the analysis.

| Sub-topic / sub-subtopic | IRO | Own Operations / Value Chain | Description |
|---|---------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| Working conditions | Actual positive impact | Value chain | Satisfaction of the workforce of the value chain through secure employment, fair wages, active dialogue, freedom of association, workers' rights to information, consultation and participation, work-life balance and respect for working hours |
| | Potential negative impact | Value chain | Impacts on the health and safety of the value chain workforce caused by work-related accidents and diseases |
| Equal treatment and opportunities for all | Actual positive impact | Value chain | Satisfaction of the value chain workforce through gender and pay equality for work of equal value, employment and inclusion of people with disabilities, valuing diversity and taking measures against violence and harassment in the workplace |
| Other work-related rights | Potential negative impact | Value chain | Violation of the human rights of suppliers and business partners (forced and child labour) |

Managing impacts, risks and opportunities

Processes for engaging with value chain workers

S2-2 At present, the Trevi Group has not yet set up a general and structured process for the
24 involvement of workers and their representatives in the value chain.

Channels and processes for managing the impacts related to workers in the value chain

The Company has not yet implemented a process to remedy or mitigate negative impacts on workers in the value chain to which it is connected.

No tool has yet been made available to workers in the value chain to enable them to express their discomfort and concerns.

Policies related to workers in the value chain

MDR-P Trevi Group recognises the importance of social responsibility throughout the value chain and is
S2-1, 14, 15, committed to ensuring safe, fair and respectful working conditions and human rights, in line with
16, 17, 18, 19 applicable national and international regulations. This commitment is formalised in the Supplier Code of Conduct, which establishes clear principles for ethical management of the supply chain and requires all suppliers to adhere to high social, environmental and governance standards.

The company's human rights and labour protection policies are based on the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Conventions, and the SA8000:2014 social responsibility standard. The Group is committed to promoting these principles among all suppliers and business partners, ensuring compliance with basic ethical and social standards.

Trevi actively monitors its value chain through audits and control activities to verify compliance with the requirements of the Supplier Code of Conduct. The Group reserves the right to demand corrective measures from suppliers who fail to meet the established standards and, in the event of serious or repeated non-compliance, to terminate business relations.

To prevent human rights violations, the Group explicitly prohibits all forms of human trafficking, forced or compulsory labour and the exploitation of child labour, in accordance with international conventions. The Suppliers' Code of Conduct also sets out measures to ensure the health and safety of workers, freedom of association and the right to collective bargaining, the prohibition of discrimination and harassment, and the regulation of working hours and fair wages.

In order to strengthen the monitoring of the supply chain, the Group has set up a whistleblowing system, available to both internal employees and suppliers, which allows them to report possible violations in a secure and confidential manner. Reports can be submitted via a dedicated platform or in paper form, ensuring the protection of whistleblowers from any kind of retaliation.

No violations related to workers in the supply chain have been reported to date. However, the Group continues to strengthen its monitoring and control systems to ensure that suppliers operate in accordance with ethical principles and human rights.

Targets related to workers in the value chain

MDR-T, 81

At present, the Trevi Group has not yet set specific quantitative targets for workers in its value chain. While recognising the importance of ensuring fair working conditions and respect for rights throughout the supply chain, the Group is still committed to analysing the most effective strategies for integrating concrete indicators and targets into its sustainability policies. The absence of defined targets is mainly due to the complexity of the supply chain and the need to develop appropriate monitoring tools before formalising measurable commitments. Nevertheless, the Group continues to strengthen its due diligence processes and promote greater transparency in the practices adopted by its partners and suppliers.

Actions taken in relation to workers in the value chain

MDR-A, 62

As of 2024, the Trevi Group has not yet adopted a structured and systematic approach to effectively manage the conditions of workers in its value chain. While recognising the importance of ensuring high standards throughout the supply chain, the initiatives taken so far have been preliminary in nature and do not form part of an organic and defined action plan. The absence of formalised measures is mainly due to the need to develop more advanced monitoring tools and to deepen the analysis of supply chain dynamics. However, the Group continues to strengthen evaluation and awareness-raising activities, promoting responsible practices among suppliers and laying the groundwork for the implementation of more structured actions in the future.

ESRS S3 - AFFECTED COMMUNITIES

Strategy

Interests and views of affected communities

S3.SBM-2

The Group has not yet launched systematic initiatives to gather and monitor the views and interests of the communities concerned. However, through its commercial and social relationships, fostered in some cases by a long-term presence in the area, it is able to obtain fairly consistent feedback, which influences and guides its strategies and business model.

Identification of impacts, risks and opportunities related to affected communities

**S3.SBM-3,
8, 9, 10, 11**

The Trevi Group has an important impact on the communities in which it operates, both through its direct activities and through the value chain. The Group's business model and strategy are increasingly aimed at integrating sustainability in a responsible way, and ensuring that its operations are aligned with the interests of local communities and ESG principles.

These relationships with communities involve several levels of engagement, including an economic and social contribution, promotion of the local workforce, and careful management of the environmental impacts relative to its operations.

One of the key aspects of the Group's strategy is to support the economic development of local communities, which it does by sourcing from local suppliers, thus ensuring that a significant part of the value generated remains within the area. This approach contributes to the growth of local economies and increases the stability of local businesses, creating a more sustainable supply system in line with the Group's social responsibility objectives.

In addition to its financial contribution, the Trevi Group promotes special initiatives such as the "Social Value" project for supporting training schemes and access to the labour market, with a particular focus on students in difficult economic circumstances. Our provision of scholarships and admission of university students and recent graduates into internships and training programmes are real ways to promote professional growth and improve the employability of young people. This engagement helps both to develop local human assets, and also to build a well-trained skills base which meets the needs of the sector.

However, the Group is often involved in an operational process for which the Customer or General Contractor are chiefly responsible, and which might have negative impacts on the communities concerned. The nature of such operations inevitably leads to interaction with the area and its inhabitants, with possible impacts on environmental, logistical and social aspects.

The risk analysis highlights the importance of ensuring a balance between economic development and environmental sustainability, avoiding any side effects of activities that might compromise the well-being of local communities. At the same time, the responsible management of relationships with the area offers chances to have better dialogues with stakeholders, and to develop joint initiatives with value for all concerned.

Material impacts, risks and opportunities

ESRS 2 A study of the IROs was carried out by adopting the criteria and approaches outlined in the section
SBM-3, entitled "Double Materiality Assessment" in the chapter regarding "General Disclosures".
46, 47, 48 Below are the IROs deemed significant that emerged from the analysis.

| Sub-topic / sub-subtopic | IRO | Own Operations / Value Chain | Description |
|---|------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| Communities' economic, social and cultural rights | Actual positive impact | Own operations | Contributing to the sustainable development of the relevant community by procuring a high percentage of goods/services from local suppliers |
| | Actual positive impact | Own operations | Supporting students in difficult economic circumstances through the provision of scholarships and the admission of university students/recent graduates into internships and training programmes, so contributing to their educational development |

Managing impacts, risks and opportunities

Processes for engaging with affected communities

S3-2, 24 The Group has not yet launched systematic initiatives designed to involve the affected communities. However, through its network of commercial and social relationships, fostered in some cases by a long-term presence in the area, it manages to involve local communities and their representatives in a regular manner.

Methods of dialogue and processes for managing impacts on the communities concerned

S3-3
25, 26, 27,
28

Interested parties can use the “institutional” channels of communication, or write to the email address provided on the Group's Social Media pages. However, the preferred channel of communication is still by means of commercial, institutional and social relationships.

As no complaints were recorded in the current reporting year, we are unable to assess the effectiveness of these methods.

Policies related to affected communities

MDR-P
S3-1, 12,
13, 14, 15,
16, 17, 18

The Trevi Group has always valued interaction with the local communities in the province of Forlì-Cesena, where it is based, and also in all the communities and areas where it carries out its activities.

On-going dialogue and collaboration with communities, aimed at producing positive social and economic impacts. The Group is committed to complying with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the Global Compact Principles and the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work. However, the company policy does not specify particular geographical areas of intervention, or explicit provisions with regard to indigenous peoples.

The Group's commitment is embodied in its “Social Value” project, in operation since 2008, which supports initiatives to help and support the weakest groups, in particular children and people in difficulty. The project helps create job opportunities, and educational and training programmes, encouraging the development of particular skills in the areas where the Group operates, as well as making financial contributions to those bodies or organisations that support the weakest sections of the population. To ensure compliance with international standards, the Trevi Group uses a system of monitoring processes, including internal and external audits, impact assessments on local communities, and codes of conduct for suppliers and partners. The Group has also set up special reporting channels, open to the public, for handling any violations, reinforcing its commitment to protecting human rights and promoting sustainability.

No violations of human rights or significant negative impacts on local communities have so far been reported.

To build a relationship of trust with communities, the Group develops strong, lasting connections, and is fully transparent about its ESG activities and commitments. To this end, the Group gives support to cultural, artistic and historical projects, helping to promote the heritage of the local area. It also asks its suppliers to respect the communities in which they operate, minimising any negative impacts and supporting the local economy by employing local workers and suppliers. Finally, the Trevi Group takes part in projects to advance research and technological innovation, and collaborates with institutions and associations at local, national and international levels to help build a more sustainable society.

References to the company policies outlining these formal commitments can be found in the Code of Ethics, the Policy on Ongoing Relations with Local Communities, the Sustainability Policy and the Trevi Group Human Rights Guidelines: documents that are accessible to the public on the Group's official website.

Targets related to affected communities

MDR-T, 81

The Trevi Group has not yet defined specific measurable objectives for the direct involvement of the communities concerned. The responsibility to ensure a positive impact in the areas where the Group operates, and to encourage the involvement of the communities, lies with the Customer and with the General Contractor, to whom the Group provides its services in the role of a subcontractor. As a result, the Trevi Group has not yet outlined an independent strategy or any clear aims for directly managing relationships with local communities, or for adopting set practices for its involvement.

Actions taken in relation to affected communities

MDR-A, 62

There are two main reasons why the Trevi Group has not yet taken systematic action in relation to the involvement of the communities concerned. Firstly, this is the responsibility of the Customer or of the General Contractor to whom the Group is providing its services. Secondly, this work is carried out in person by the Group's representatives in the area, using a system of commercial, institutional and social relationships. So the Group has not yet devised a special, assessable plan for the direct involvement of communities, or a scheme for implementing strategic initiatives that respond to local needs.

ESRS S4 - CONSUMERS AND END-USERS

Strategy

Interests and views of consumers and end-users

**S2.
SBM-2, 8**

The Trevi Division operates in the services sector, and gathers and processes the views and interests of consumers and end-users through an exchange of information, either in person, by digital means or in paper form. This information is assessed when drafting strategies. For the Soilmec Division, which markets products for foundation engineering, views, interests and market trends play a vital role in guiding and establishing commercial strategies. These are gathered by means of business relationships, after-sales feedback and exchanges on digital channels.

Identification of impacts, risks and opportunities related to consumers and end-users

**S2.
SBM-3, 10,
11, 12**

The Trevi Group has developed a process for identifying the impacts on consumers and end-users, based on monitoring interactions between products and customers, and analysing complaints, feedback from customer service channels, and trends in the sector. This approach allows us to identify both positive impacts, such as customer satisfaction linked to product reliability and the efficiency of customer service channels, and also any potential risks, including the risk of unauthorised access to sensitive customer data. A focus on data protection is at the heart of the Group's strategy, and we take every preventive measure to ensure compliance with privacy regulations and to protect personal information. In addition, the Group is committed to providing effective tools for handling reports and complaints, thus helping to strengthen the trust of end-users and also to improve their overall experience.

The analysis included all categories of consumers and end-users that could be significantly impacted by their own operations and value chain. The quality and clarity of information are important factors in ensuring a mindful use of our products and services. Our constant monitoring of customer feedback allows us to improve our management of complaints and to optimise customer service processes, so as to ensure the user's experience works more smoothly and efficiently.

One of the main risks identified concerns unauthorised access to sensitive consumer data, an aspect that requires the adoption of high standards of security to prevent any privacy violations and ensure that personal information is protected. The Group has made secure data management a strategic priority, putting in place constant monitoring systems and controls to offset any vulnerability. Another vital aspect is the need to provide efficient customer service channels, able to resolve any problems regarding products and services in a timely way, and so improve communications between the Group and end-users.

The impact analysis also highlighted the fact that some consumers may be more exposed to particular risks, especially with regard to the handling of reports and the protection of personal information. To address these critical issues, the Group is consolidating its security policies and introducing increasingly high standards of protection. At the same time, we are improving the methods used to communicate with end-users, so as to improve the *customer experience* and reduce the need for complaints. Customer satisfaction remains a central objective, with a focus on product quality and efficient customer assistance services, to ensure a strong and lasting relationship of trust with our consumers.

Material impacts, risks and opportunities

ESRS 2
SBM-3,
46, 47, 48

A study of the IROs was carried out by adopting the criteria and approaches outlined in the section entitled “Double Materiality Assessment” in the chapter regarding “General Disclosures”.

Below are the IROs deemed significant that emerged from the analysis.

| Sub-topic / sub-subtopic | IRO | Own Operations / Value Chain | Description |
|--|---------------------------|---------------------------------|--|
| Impacts related to information provided to consumers and/or end-users | Actual positive impact | Own operations | Customer satisfaction is affected by the efficiency of the complaint channels provided by the Group, and by high product standards that minimise the need to make complaints |
| | Risk | Own operations | The risk of access to sensitive consumer and end-user data |

Managing impacts, risks and opportunities

Processes for engaging with consumers and end-users

s4-2, 20

The Trevi Division uses a special “Management of Commercial Initiatives” procedure, which outlines all the processes involved in planning and managing the commercial phase, including the involvement of consumers and end-users.

However, the Soilmec Division uses different processes, involving the sales force (area managers, local sales branches, dealers), the technical office and after-sales department.

Channels and processes for managing impacts related to consumers and end-users

The Trevi and Soilmec Divisions have different instruments for dialogue and impact management processes in relation to consumers and end-users.

In the case of the Soilmec Division, the sales force interacts with the customer on the telephone, through direct visits to the customer, and by the customer's visits either to the company or to fairs and events. This allows us to maintain a constant relationship with the end-user and to assess any particular needs or requirements of the market in general. For example, General Contractors working in France require Apave Certification (by the French Safety Certification Authority) to authorise taking equipment onto a site. The Apave operators issue a technical report indicating the requisite changes, which are then examined by the Division's technical department. These changes often involve the entire product range.

Working groups assemble during Dealer Meetings (the last of which was in 2024), in order to examine both the critical issues and the strong points, and to accept any suggestions. All this is recorded in the minutes and then sent to the Management and the Technical Department.

The After-sales team receives any requests or problems through the commissioning service or operations on-site. These are then also recorded in the CRM. In addition, the DMS (the remote machine monitoring service) also has a special page for collecting feedback (with notes field to complete at user's discretion), which is sent to the Service, the Software Manager and the Business Specialist.

Policies related to consumers and end-users

MDR-P 65
S4-1, 13, 14,
15, 16, 17

The Trevi Group is committed to ensuring high standards of quality, safety and transparency in relations with its consumers and end-users, adopting a responsible approach in line with ethical principles and regulatory requirements. This commitment is formalised in the Code of Ethics, which sets out certain principles of fairness and reliability in the management of customer relations, ensuring that the products and services provided comply with high standards of safety and compliance.

The Group's focus on consumers translates in different ways within its main fields of activity.

Trevi's customer base consists mainly of public and private clients operating in the construction and infrastructure sector, for whom the Group undertakes engineering work, in full compliance with the relevant technical and environmental standards. The company ensures impact management by complying with international safety standards, and through collaboration with customers to minimise operational risks, adopting many innovative and sustainable solutions.

Meanwhile, Soilmec is involved in the production of drilling equipment, and its customers are mainly construction companies and specialist operators and contractors in the geotechnical sector. To ensure that its equipment is used safely and efficiently, Soilmec provides after-sales technical training programmes, including with the use of a simulator. It also offers direct assistance and technological updates, providing continuous support to help improve the operational efficiency of its products. The Division solicits regular feedback from its customers to help improve the design and functionality of its machines, responding to the needs of the industry and enhancing the performance and safety of its equipment.

Although the Group does not have a specific policy for the direct involvement of consumers or the management of associated impacts and risks, the company policies enshrine a system based on social responsibility and quality, ensuring transparency, reliability, and constant improvements to the range of products and services.

Targets related to consumers and end-users

MDR-T, 81

The Trevi Group has currently not outlined any specific objectives in relation to the end-users of its services, as the Group operates in the field of specialist construction services and underground engineering. Direct interaction with end-users is therefore limited, as the customers and general contractors are chiefly responsible for managing the impact of the work on the final recipients.

Although the Group is committed to high standards of quality, safety and sustainability in all its activities, the lack of a specific framework for assessing impacts on end-users is an area for improvement.

Although existing policies are compliant with international standards of reference, the Trevi Group has not currently set any measurable targets or specific indicators for monitoring impacts on consumers and end-users in a systematic way. This is influenced by the fact that the Group operates in the specialist construction and underground engineering sector and that the process of assessment, current policies and communication channels are designed to suit the operational requirements of the Group. Trevi is, however, open to reviewing this decision in the face of new requirements or opportunities for improvement.

Actions taken in relation to consumers and end-users

MDR-A, 62

As of 2024, the Trevi Group has not set out any specific actions aimed directly at the end-users of its services. This is because it considers that compliance with international regulations, and the measures it has already adopted, constitute a solid basis for managing these issues. In addition, as the Group's main work is providing engineering solutions for large infrastructure projects, its direct relationship with end-users is limited, and the responsibility for managing any impacts and interactions with these users falls mainly on the customers and general contractors.

The Soilmec Division created a "Customer Satisfaction" survey in 2024; information was gathered throughout the year and will be used at the Bauma 2025 trade fair. In addition, particular report systems for customer visits have been established, so that any feedback gathered during

meetings with the end-user and customer can be studied in detail.

Although it applies strict standards of quality, safety and sustainability throughout the entire production cycle, the Group does not yet have a dedicated system for assessing and mitigating any indirect impacts of the work it carries out, both on communities and on end-users.

As part of its policy of continuous improvement, the Group will evaluate the possibility of creating initiatives that enable greater involvement and monitoring of the effects of its activities, to help increase awareness and responsibility towards all the stakeholders involved.

The Group also regularly monitors changes to regulations and movements in the market, in order to assess the need for any future updates or interventions.

ESRS G1 - BUSINESS CONDUCT

Managing impacts, risks and opportunities

Identification of impacts, risks and opportunities related to business conduct

G1.IRO-1.6

The Trevi Group carried out a study of its business activities to identify the material impacts, risks and opportunities in relation to its company culture, with a particular focus on managing supplier relationships, preventing corruption, protecting whistleblowers and promoting ethical values within the organisation. This study looked at both the actual and potential impacts and risks, extending its research to the value chain, both upstream and downstream, albeit to a lesser extent. The research involved the use of both quantitative and qualitative methods, examining the risk of misalignment between stated values and actual practices, as well as the opportunities to improve stakeholder confidence by demonstrating ethical conduct.

The Group conducted an in-depth study of its business activities relative to company culture, in order to identify the associated impacts, risks and opportunities. This study included the management of relationships with suppliers and the prevention of corruption, highlighting the potential negative impacts resulting from anti-competitive behaviour and monopolistic practices, which violate antitrust regulations and could compromise the Group's reputation and competitiveness. However, it was found that ethical governance and the promotion of corporate values had a positive impact, improving stakeholder confidence and consolidating the Group's reputation. A significant risk is the failure to adhere to or successfully implement the Sustainability Plan, with potential negative consequences for compliance with such regulations as the CSRD, and for the Group's ability to meet the expectations of its stakeholders. In addition, the absence of clear ESG objectives could lead to a failure to align with external requirements, reducing the credibility of the business.

To identify the impacts, risks and opportunities, the Group looked at a number of key factors. Firstly, it examined the various locations of its business operations, including production sites, distribution centres and sales markets, assessing the particular risks in relation to each area, such as local regulations, environmental conditions and socio-economic dynamics. The whole range of the Group's operational activities was then examined, from production to distribution, through to sale and after-sales service, with a particular focus on the risks and opportunities linked to each stage in the life cycle of the product, to operational efficiency, product quality and worker safety. A study of the sector of operations was also conducted, looking at market trends, consumer expectations and industry regulations, as well as competitive risks, opportunities for innovation and needs for regulatory compliance. Finally, the structure of the Group's business operations was examined, focusing on relationships with suppliers, distributors and business partners, so as to evaluate risks to the supply chain, the sustainability of business practices, and operational resilience.

Material impacts, risks and opportunities

ESRS 2
SBM-3, 46, 47,
48

A study of the IROs was carried out by adopting the criteria and approaches outlined in the section entitled “Double Materiality Assessment” in the chapter regarding “General Disclosures”.

Below are the IROs deemed significant that emerged from the analysis.

| Sub-topic / sub-subtopic | IRO | Own Operations / Value Chain | Description |
|---|---------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Corporate Culture | Potential negative impact | Own Operations | Anti-competitive behaviour, and anti-trust and monopolistic practices can have a negative impact on consumers, the market, employees and suppliers |
| | Actual positive impact | Own Operations | Governance plays an effective role in spreading company values and ethical principles, and has a positive impact by increasing the trust of both internal and external stakeholders |
| | Risk | Own Operations | Failure or inefficient implementation of the Sustainability Plan |
| | Risk | Own Operations | Risk of Non-Compliance with the CSRD |
| | Risk | Own Operations | The risk of non-compliance with stakeholder requirements and the lack of a clear ESG strategy and objectives. |
| Protection of whistleblowers | Actual positive impact | Own Operations | Promoting awareness and a culture of business ethics among employees, business partners and other stakeholders, also by the shared use of whistleblowing channels |
| Management of relationships with suppliers, including payment practices | Actual positive impact | Own Operations | Increasing supplier satisfaction by practising ethical conduct in relationships with suppliers; for example, by demonstrating a readiness to ensure cash flow by adhering to deadlines |
| | Risk | Own Operations | A lack of oversight with regard to the sustainability performance of the Group's suppliers |
| | Risk | Own Operations | Risks when selecting suppliers |
| | Risk | Own Operations | Problems in selecting suppliers that meet both ESG criteria and technical and economic standards |
| | Risk | Own Operations | Lack of company procedures, or failure to apply them |
| | Risk | Own Operations | Lack of sufficient control over purchasing in (IT) Division. |
| Corruption and bribery | Actual positive impact | Own Operations | Promoting a culture of ethics and integrity, including by providing anti-corruption training and spreading awareness among employees; this has positive impacts in that it reduces risks to the business and increases knowledge of these aspects |

Business conduct policies and corporate culture

G1-1
7, 8, 9, 10,
11

The Trevi Group promotes a corporate culture based on integrity, transparency and responsibility, ensuring a working environment that complies with the highest ethical and regulatory standards. These principles are enshrined in the Code of Ethics, which sets out the basic guidelines for the conduct of employees, collaborators and stakeholders, and in Organisation, Management and Control Model 231 (MOGC 231), which aims to prevent illegal conduct and strengthen the corporate governance system.

The Group has put in place a whistleblowing system for reporting offences, in line with Directive (EU) 2019/1937; this ensures protection and anonymity for whistleblowers, to prevent any risk of retaliation. Reports can be made on a special online platform or in paper format. A body set up for this purpose (the Whistleblowing Team) assesses all these reports independently and starts internal investigations to check their validity.

In relation to preventing corruption, the Group started the process of achieving certification for an Anti-Corruption Management System compliant with standard ISO 37001:2016, aimed at monitoring and mitigating the risks of corruption and bribery. The Trevi Division obtained this certification during the course of 2024. Any form of unauthorised donation or benefit is also prohibited, and special protocols are in place for governing relationships with Public Administration.

The Trevi Group provides regular training sessions about ethics and compliance for all its employees, with a particular focus on the business functions most exposed to the risk of corruption or conflicts of interest. Adherence to the principles of integrity and legality is constantly monitored through internal audits and awareness-raising activities.

The Trevi Group's approach to corporate culture translates into an on-going commitment to transparency and ethics in business, fostering a safe, inclusive working environment that complies with international standards.

Management of relationships with suppliers

G1-2
12,13,15

The Trevi Group views its suppliers as an essential part of its business model, and uses an approach based on responsibility, transparency and sustainability for management of its supply chain. The process of selecting and authorising suppliers is guided by objective criteria, which assess their quality, ethical reliability, safety, protection of the environment and respect for human rights.

To ensure compliance with these principles, the Group uses the *Supplier Code of Conduct*, which sets clear standards on governance, anti-corruption, human rights protection and environmental sustainability. The Code is binding on all suppliers, who must formally undertake to comply with it and also encourage its application within their own supply chains.

The Group constantly monitors the quality of its services and supplies, carrying out audits and tests to ensure maintenance of the requisite standards over time. If critical issues arise, suppliers are asked to take corrective action. In the event of any serious or systematic non-compliance, Trevi reserves the right to restrict or even terminate its collaborative relationship.

G1-2
14

The Trevi Group takes measures to ensure that payments are carried out correctly, with a special emphasis on SMEs. Although there are no specific policies regarding times of payment, the Group is committed to maintaining fair and responsible business relationships with its suppliers, based on principles of transparency and equal terms.

G1-2
15

Trevi includes ESG (environmental, social and governance) criteria in the process it uses for selecting suppliers. As well as factors related to quality and economic aspects, the Group also assesses respect for human rights, safety at work and environmental impact. The Group favours suppliers that adopt sustainable practices, and encourages the use of recycled materials and those with a low environmental impact.

Prevention and detection of corruption and bribery

G1-3
16,17,18,
20,21

The Trevi Group uses a well-organised, systematic method to prevent and combat corruption and bribery, in accordance with its Organisation, Management and Control Model, pursuant to Legislative Decree 231/2001, the Code of Ethics, and the relevant international regulations. The Trevi Division has implemented an Anti-Corruption Management System compliant with ISO 37001:2016, ensuring compliance with the highest standards of integrity and transparency. The Trevi Group also intends to obtain ISO 37001:2016 certification for all companies within its corporate sphere.

The measures taken include the implementation of strict procedures for identifying, preventing and managing any possible risks of corruption, including carrying out a thorough audit of business partners and third parties by means of Due Diligence.

The Group has established its own fully independent Compliance Section for the Prevention of Corruption, which has been given full authority to monitor, and ensure the effectiveness of, the management system. It currently performs this role for the Trevi Division, but will also extend its scope to all the companies in the Group due to achieve ISO 37001:2016 certification.

To spread the culture of business ethics, all the Group's employees and members of the management and controlling bodies take part in special training programmes, designed to raise awareness about the regulations and the risks associated with corruption. The system of training includes some specific modules for those company functions that are most exposed, ensuring that each participant is taught the appropriate skills for his level of responsibility.

The Group has also established a whistleblowing system, which allows employees and stakeholders to report any breaches of anti-corruption policies in a safe, confidential manner, ensuring protection from retaliation.

This well-structured approach helps to reduce reputational risk, improves transparency in business dealings and strengthens stakeholder confidence, ensuring that business is conducted in compliance with the law and with the principles of good governance.

Metrics

Incidents of corruption or bribery

G1-4
24, 25

During the reporting period, the Trevi Group did not discover any cases of corruption or bribery. The Group pursues a zero-tolerance policy towards any form of wrongdoing, reinforced by strict methods of compliance and internal controls. It promotes a company culture based on ethics and integrity, supported by training and awareness programmes for employees and stakeholders. The absence of any legal proceedings or sanctions relative to incidences of corruption testifies to the effectiveness of the model of governance, and of the measures taken to protect business ethics.

2024

| | |
|--|---|
| Number of convictions for infringements of the laws against corruption and bribery | - |
| Sum total of fines levied for infringements of the laws against corruption and bribery | - |

Payment practices

The Trevi Group regularly monitors compliance with terms of payment, to ensure stability within the supply chain and preserve sustainable business relationships. The following table shows the figures relative to payment practices, including the average number of days needed to make the payment after the date the invoice was issued, and the percentage of payments made within the agreed terms. In 2024, the Group was not subject to any legal proceedings arising from late payments to suppliers.

As payment practices can vary significantly between business sectors and geographical areas, data has been provided for the different companies in the Group, to provide a more accurate picture of its management of financial commitments and cash flows.

2024

| Company | Average payment period (in days) | % of payments in line with terms |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Soilmec Spa | 88.3 | 93.2% |
| Trevi Spa | 87.2 | 33.2% |
| Swissboring Dubai | 125.9 | 1.1% |
| Trevi Construction Hong Kong | 14.4 | 97.8% |
| Trevi Icos | 25.5 | 68.8% |
| Pilotes Argentina | 51.0 | 34.4% |
| Trevi Algeria | 106.8 | 2.4% |
| Swissboring Oman | 81.1 | 64.0% |
| Trevi Nigeria | 49.9 | 33.7% |
| Trevi Kuwait | 184.9 | 2.3% |
| Trevi Icos South | 21.3 | 70.0% |
| Trevi Australia | 9.9 | 56.0% |
| Trevi Algeria Branch | 162.1 | 0.8% |
| Soilmec France | 41.1 | 44.8% |
| Soilmec Australia | 46.9 | 36.4% |
| TASC | 118.9 | 15.9% |
| Soilmec UK | 33.7 | 59.5% |
| Tajikistan Branch | 216.4 | 1.3% |

Additional information

Breakdown of the share capital

At 31 December 2024, the share capital of TREVI – Finanziaria Industriale S.p.A. amounted to Euro 123,044,339.55, fully subscribed and paid in, and was composed of 312,172,952 ordinary shares without nominal value.

At the reporting date, the share capital structure was as follows:

- CDPE Investimenti S.p.A., a company controlled by Cassa Depositi e Prestiti S.p.A., holds a 21.276% stake in the share capital;
- Polaris Capital Management LLC holds a 14.961% stake in the share capital, also in its capacity as a *Registered Investment Advisor* under the US Investment Advisers Act of 1940, on behalf of its investors;
- Praude Asset Management holds a 5.104% stake in the share capital

Unidentified shareholders hold ordinary shares representing approximately 48.5% of the share capital with holdings of less than 5%;

Treasury shares and shares of parents

At 31 December 2024 and the date of preparation of this report, the Company held 20 treasury shares, representing 0,00001% of the share capital of the same Company.

Internal Dealing

During 2024 the Company did not receive notices relating to transactions on the investment from the relevant entities.

Related party transactions

On 30 June 2021 the Board of Directors updated, with the favourable opinion of the Related Party Committee, the related party procedure, previously approved by the Board of Directors on 30 May 2018, implementing what envisaged by Art. 2391 *bis* of the Italian Civil Code, the Related Party Transaction Regulation adopted by CONSOB Resolution No. 17221 of March 12, 2010, as subsequently amended and clarified by CONSOB notices.

The Procedure for Related Party Transactions of the Company is available on the Company's website <http://www.trevifin.com>.

In accordance with Consob Regulation 11971 of 14 May 1999, at 31 December 2024 there were no investments held personally by Directors and standing Auditors and alternate Auditors, in the Shareholders, and in the subsidiaries.

Management and coordination activities

In accordance with Article 2497 of the Italian Civil Code, regarding disclosures on any management and coordination activities carried out by parent companies, the Company confirms that at 31 December 2024 and the date of this report, no declaration has been made regarding any such activities, as there is no evidence that any shareholder exercises management and coordination powers or holds a controlling interest.

At the date of preparation of these Separate Financial Statements, TREVI - Finanziaria Industriale S.p.A. is the Parent of the TREVI Group (and therefore it is the reporting entity of the Group's consolidated Financial Statements) and, pursuant to Art. 2497 of the Italian Civil Code, it manages and coordinates the directly controlled companies:

- Trevi S.p.A., 99.78% directly held;
- Soilmec S.p.A., 99.92% directly held.

Significant Events after the reporting period at 31 December 2024

During the first two months of 2025 the Group acquired orders for approximately Euro 110 million, compared to approximately Euro 125 million acquired in the same period of 2024. The Trevi Division acquired orders for approximately Euro 94 million (Euro 106 million in 2024), while the Soilmec Division acquired orders for Euro 22 million (Euro 25 million in the first two months of 2024). The order backlog at 28 February 2025 amounted to Euro 723 million, compared to Euro 791 million at 29 February 2024 (Euro 720 million at 31 December 2023 and Euro 702 million at 31 December 2024).

Major projects acquired between the end of 2024 and early 2025 include:

- Work Order No. 6 related to the Neom – The Line project in Saudi Arabia;
- the Aïn Naâdja–Baraki metro line, an extension of the Algiers metro in Algeria;
- consolidation works for the M6 tunnel in Sydney, Australia;
- foundations for the Volpe Building C3 in Boston, United States and finally;
- consolidation works for the Torre della Garisenda in Bologna, Italy.

Information required by CONSOB Pursuant to Article 114, Paragraph 5, of Legislative Decree No. 58/98

Following an application submitted by the Issuer at the end of July 2024 CONSOB notified the Company that it would replace the supplementary reporting obligations under Article 114, paragraph 5, of Italian Legislative Decree No. 58/98 (**TUF**, namely the “Italian Consolidated Law on Finance”) on a monthly basis, which had been set by order dated 26 October 2017, as subsequently amended on 10 December 2018.

In its communication, the Supervisory Authority requested the Company to integrate its annual and half-yearly financial reports, as well as any interim management statements published voluntarily, beginning with the half-yearly financial report at 30 June 2024, and, where relevant, press releases concerning the approval of the above-mentioned financial documents, with the following information:

- a) the Company and the Group’s net financial position, with separate disclosure of the short-term position and the medium/long-term position;
- b) the overdue amounts of the Company and of the Group headed by it, broken down by nature (financial, trade, tax, social security and to employees) and the relevant initiatives of reaction of creditors (reminders, injunctions, suspensions in the supply, etc.);
- c) the Company and the Group’s main variations in the transactions with related parties compared to the approved last annual or interim financial report under Art.154-*ter* of the Italian Consolidated Law on Finance;
- d) any failure to comply with *covenants*, *negative pledges* or other clauses in the Group's debt agreements, which could limit the use of financial resources, along with the current status of compliance;
- e) the status of implementation of any industrial and financial plans, highlighting the deviations of the actual figures from the planned ones.

The following is provided as requested:

- a) For details regarding the net financial debt of the Company and the Group, with separation of short-term and medium-to-long-term components, please refer to the “Net Financial Debt” section in the notes to the financial statements of the Trevi Group. Below the Net Financial Debt of Trevi Finanziaria Industriale

| Description (in thousands of Euro) | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 | Change |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| A Cash and cash equivalents | 2,280 | 3,940 | (1,660) |
| B Cash equivalent instruments | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| C Other current financial assets | 77,708 | 79,308 | (1,600) |
| D Cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C) | 79,988 | 83,248 | (3,260) |
| E Current financial liabilities (including debt instruments) | 29,342 | 19,929 | 9,413 |
| F Current portion of non-current financial debt | 7,913 | 9,188 | (1,275) |
| G Current financial debt (E+F) | 37,255 | 29,117 | 8,138 |
| H Net current financial debt (G-D) | (42,733) | (54,130) | 11,398 |
| I Non-current financial debt | 96,868 | 86,549 | 10,319 |
| J Debt instruments | 50,000 | 50,000 | 0 |
| K Trade payables and other non-current liabilities | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| L Non-current financial debt (I+ J+ K) | 146,868 | 136,549 | 10,319 |
| M Total financial debt (H+L) (ref. Consob warning notice No. 5/21 of 29 April 2021) | 104,135 | 82,419 | 21,716 |

- b) Concerning the overdue payables of the Company and the Group to which it belongs, broken down by type (financial, trade, tax, social security and to employees) and any related creditor actions (reminders, injunctions, supply suspensions, etc.), the Summary Table is provided below.

| Description (in thousands of Euro) | 31/12/2024 Trevifin | 31/12/2024 Trevi Group |
|------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|
| Financial liabilities | - | - |
| Trade payables | 1,585 | 38,449 |
| Tax liabilities | - | - |
| Social security liabilities | - | - |
| Due to employees | - | - |
| Total overdue liabilities | 1,585 | 38,449 |

At 31 December 2024, no reminders, injunctions or disruptions in supply were recorded regarding overdue payables for either Trevifin or the Trevi Group.

- c) For further details on the Company and the Group’s main variations in the transactions with related parties compared to the approved last annual or interim financial report under Art.154-ter of the Italian Consolidated Law on Finance, reference should be made to the paragraph “Related Party Transactions”. Below the Net Financial Debt of Trevi Finanziaria Industriale.
- d) With regard to any failure to comply with *covenants*, *negative pledges*, or any other clauses of the Group’s financial indebtedness that impose restrictions on the use of financial resources, including an updated statement on the degree of compliance with such clauses, and

- e) to the point requesting the status of implementation of any industrial and financial plans, highlighting any deviations of actual data from those forecast, reference should be made to the section “Main risks and uncertainties to which the Trevi Group is exposed and assessments on going concern”, in particular in the section “Assessments on the achievement of the targets of the 2022-2026 consolidated plan”.

Allocation of the Result for the Year – Trevi – Finanziaria Industriale S.p.A.

The loss incurred by TREVI – Finanziaria Industriale S.p.A. in the 2024 financial year amounted to Euro 15,969 thousand. It is proposed to the Shareholders' Meeting that the loss for the year just ended be carried forward.

Outlook

As of this report's date, and based on information available to the Company, revenues for 2025 are expected to range between Euro 670 million and Euro 690 million, with recurring EBITDA forecast between Euro 80 million and Euro 90 million.

The net financial debt is expected to range between Euro 185 million and Euro 195 million.

Production and sales activities by the Trevi and Soilmec Divisions are expected to continue in the coming months along with the acquisition of new orders and the opening of new construction sites.

However, it should be noted that Group forecasts may be affected by unforeseeable exogenous factors beyond the control of management, which could alter the forecast outcomes.

Cesena, 27 March 2025

On behalf of the Board of Directors

The Chairperson
Paolo Besozzi



KPMG S.p.A.
Revisione e organizzazione contabile
Via Innocenzo Malvasia, 6
40131 BOLOGNA BO
Telefono +39 051 4392511
Email it-fmauditaly@kpmg.it
PEC kpmgspa@pec.kpmg.it

(This independent auditors' report has been translated into English solely for the convenience of international readers. Accordingly, only the original Italian version is authoritative.)

Independent auditors' limited assurance report on the consolidated sustainability statement pursuant to article 14-bis of Legislative decree no. 39 of 27 January 2010

*To the shareholders of
Trevi Finanziaria Industriale S.p.A.*

Conclusion

Pursuant to articles 8 and 18.1 of Legislative decree no. 125 of 6 September 2024 (the "decree"), we have been engaged to perform a limited assurance engagement on the 2024 consolidated sustainability statement of the Trevi Group (the "group") prepared in accordance with article 4 of the decree, presented in the specific section of the management report (the "consolidated sustainability statement").

Based on the procedures performed, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that:

- the group's 2024 consolidated sustainability statement has not been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the reporting standards endorsed by the European Commission pursuant to Directive 2013/34/EU (the European Sustainability Reporting Standards, "ESRS");
- the information presented in the "Taxonomy" section of the consolidated sustainability statement has not been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with article 8 of Regulation (EU) 852 of 18 June 2020 (the "taxonomy regulation").

Basis for conclusion

We have performed the limited assurance engagement in accordance with the Standard on Sustainability Assurance Engagements - SSAE (Italia). The procedures performed in a limited assurance engagement vary in nature and timing from, and are less in extent than for, a reasonable assurance engagement. Consequently, the level of assurance obtained in a limited assurance engagement is substantially lower than the assurance that would have been obtained had a reasonable assurance engagement been performed. Our responsibilities under that standard are further described in the "Auditors' responsibilities for the sustainability assurance engagement" section of our report.

We are independent in accordance with the ethics and independence rules and standards applicable in Italy to sustainability assurance engagements.

Our company applies International Standard on Quality Management 1 (ISQM Italia 1) and, accordingly, is required to design, implement and operate a system of quality management including policies or



Trevi Group

Independent auditors' report

31 December 2024

procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

We believe that the evidence we have acquired is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion.

Other matters

In the "Taxonomy" section, the 2024 consolidated sustainability statement presents the 2023 comparative information required by article 8 of the taxonomy regulation, which has not been subjected to an assurance engagement.

Responsibilities of the directors and board of statutory auditors ("Collegio Sindacale") of Trevi Finanziaria Industriale S.p.A (the "parent") for the consolidated sustainability statement

The directors are responsible for designing and implementing the procedures to identify the information included in the consolidated sustainability statement in accordance with the ESRS (the "materiality assessment process") and for the description of these procedures in the "Double materiality assessment" section of the consolidated sustainability statement.

The directors are also responsible for the preparation of a consolidated sustainability statement in accordance with article 4 of the decree, which contains the information identified through the materiality assessment process, including:

- compliance with the ESRS;
- compliance of the information presented in the "Taxonomy" section with article 8 of the taxonomy regulation.

Moreover, the directors are responsible, within the terms established by the Italian law, for designing, implementing and maintaining such internal controls as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of a consolidated sustainability statement in accordance with article 4 of the decree that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. They are also responsible for selecting and applying appropriate methods to produce disclosures and formulating assumptions and estimates about specific information on sustainability matters that are reasonable in the circumstances.

The *Collegio Sindacale* is responsible for overseeing, within the terms established by the Italian law, compliance with the decree's provisions.

Inherent limitations in preparing the consolidated sustainability statement

For the purpose of disclosing forward-looking information in accordance with the ESRS, the directors are required to prepare such information based on assumptions, described in the consolidated sustainability statement, regarding future events and the group's actions that are not necessarily expected to occur. Actual results are likely to be different from the forecast sustainability information since anticipated events frequently do not occur as expected and the variation could be material.

The disclosures provided by the group about Scope 3 emissions are subject to more inherent limitations than those on Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions, given the lack of availability and relative precision of information used for determining both qualitative and quantitative Scope 3 emissions information from value chain.



Trevi Group

Independent auditors' report

31 December 2024

Auditors' responsibilities for the sustainability assurance engagement

Our objectives are to plan and perform procedures in order to obtain limited assurance about whether the consolidated sustainability statement is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an assurance report that includes our conclusion. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence decisions of intended users taken on the basis of the consolidated sustainability statement.

As part of a limited assurance engagement in accordance with SSAE (Italia), we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the engagement.

Our responsibilities include:

- considering risks to identify disclosures where a material misstatement is likely to occur, whether due to fraud or error;
- designing and performing procedures to address disclosures where a material misstatement is likely to occur. 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;
- directing, supervising and performing the sustainability limited assurance engagement and assuming full responsibility for the conclusion on the consolidated sustainability statement.

Summary of the work performed

A limited assurance engagement involves carrying out procedures to obtain evidence as a basis for our conclusion.

The procedures performed are based on our professional judgement and include inquiries, primarily of the parent's personnel responsible for the preparation of the information presented in the consolidated sustainability statement, documental analyses, recalculations and other evidence gathering procedures, as appropriate.

We have performed the following main procedures:

- we gained an understanding of the group's business model, strategies and operating environment with regard to sustainability matters;
- we gained an understanding of the process adopted by the group to identify and assess material sustainability-related impacts, risks and opportunities (IROs), based on the double materiality principle. Moreover, on the basis of the information acquired, we evaluated any emerging inconsistencies that may indicate the presence of sustainability matters not addressed by the group in its materiality assessment process; Specifically, mostly through inquiries, observations and inspections, we gained an understanding of how the group:
 - considered the interests and opinions of the stakeholders involved;
 - identified its sustainability-related IROs, assessing their consistency with our knowledge of the group and its sector;
 - defined and assessed material IROs by analysing the qualitative and quantitative materiality thresholds it determined, assessing their consistency with the outcomes of the ERM process;
- we gained an understanding of the processes underlying the generation, recording and management of the qualitative and quantitative information disclosed in the consolidated sustainability statement,



Trevi Group

Independent auditors' report

31 December 2024

including of the reporting boundary, through interviews and discussions with the group's personnel and selected procedures on documentation;

- we identified the disclosures associated with a risk of material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.
- we designed and performed procedures, based on our professional judgement, to respond to identified risks of material misstatement, including:
 - for information gathered at group level:
 - with reference to qualitative information and, in particular, the sustainability-related policies, actions and objectives, we held inquiries and performed limited procedures on documentation;
 - with reference to quantitative information, we carried out analytical procedures, inspections, observations and recalculations on a sample basis;
- we gained an understanding of the process adopted by the group to determine taxonomy-eligible exposures and whether they were aligned under the taxonomy regulation and checked the related disclosures presented in the sustainability statement;
- we checked the consistency of the disclosures contained in the consolidated sustainability statement with those included in the group's consolidated financial statements pursuant to the applicable financial reporting framework, the underlying accounting records or management accounts;
- we checked the compliance of the structure and presentation of disclosures included in the consolidated sustainability statement with the ESRS;
- we obtained the representation letter.

Milan, 17 April 2025

KPMG S.p.A.

(signed on the original)

Enrico Bassanelli
Director of Audit

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

Consolidated financial statements

Consolidated statement of financial position (assets)

(in thousands of Euro)

| ASSETS | Notes | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 |
|--|-------|----------------|----------------|
| Non-current assets | | | |
| Property, plant and equipment | | | |
| Land and buildings | | 29,850 | 35,156 |
| Plant and machinery | | 108,159 | 104,301 |
| Industrial and commercial equipment | | 22,806 | 20,735 |
| Other goods | | 6,391 | 5,002 |
| Assets under construction and payments on account | | 7,199 | 4,470 |
| Total property, plant and equipment | (1) | 174,405 | 169,664 |
| Intangible assets and goodwill | | | |
| Development costs | | 8,469 | 9,710 |
| Industrial patent rights and intellectual property | | 23 | 44 |
| Concessions, licences and trademarks | | 5,486 | 7,186 |
| Goodwill | | 0 | 0 |
| Assets under construction and payments on account | | 2,229 | 297 |
| Other intangible fixed assets | | 18 | 20 |
| Total intangible assets and goodwill | (2) | 16,225 | 17,257 |
| Equity investments | (3) | 440 | 425 |
| - <i>Investments in associates and joint ventures measured using the equity method</i> | | 0 | 0 |
| - <i>Other investments</i> | | 440 | 425 |
| Deferred tax assets | (4) | 26,099 | 27,884 |
| Non-current derivative financial instruments | (5) | 0 | 0 |
| Other non-current financial receivables | (6) | 4,329 | 2,224 |
| - <i>of which with related parties</i> | (35) | 0 | 0 |
| Trade receivables and other non-current assets | (7) | 0 | 0 |
| Total non-current assets | | 221,498 | 217,454 |
| Assets held for sale | | 0 | 0 |
| Current assets | | | |
| Inventories | (8) | 122,822 | 114,660 |
| Trade and other current receivables | (9) | 282,449 | 271,921 |
| - <i>of which with related parties</i> | (35) | 7,385 | 3,326 |
| Current tax assets | (10) | 10,742 | 11,241 |
| Current derivatives | | 0 | 0 |
| Current financial assets | (11) | 17,911 | 17,201 |
| - <i>of which with related parties</i> | (35) | 849 | 2,312 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | (12) | 95,018 | 80,838 |
| Total current assets | | 528,942 | 495,861 |
| TOTAL ASSETS | | 750,440 | 713,315 |

The Notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated statement of financial position (equity and liabilities)

(in thousands of Euro)

| EQUITY | Notes | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 |
|---|-------|----------------|----------------|
| Share capital and reserves | | | |
| Share capital | | 122,942 | 122,942 |
| Other reserves | | 43,818 | 32,227 |
| Retained earnings/(losses) | | (6,376) | (25,714) |
| Profit/(Loss) for the year | | 1,527 | 19,107 |
| Equity attributable to the Group | (13) | 161,911 | 148,562 |
| Non-controlling interests – capital and reserves | | (6,065) | (8,483) |
| Non-controlling interests – profit/(loss) for the year | | 3,981 | 6,825 |
| Non-controlling interests | | (2,084) | (1,658) |
| Total Equity | | 159,827 | 146,904 |
| LIABILITIES | | | |
| Non-current liabilities | | | |
| Non-current loans and borrowings | (14) | 102,040 | 80,468 |
| Non-current loans and borrowings from other financial backers | (14) | 133,612 | 141,470 |
| Non-current derivative financial instruments | (14) | 0 | 0 |
| Deferred tax liabilities | (15) | 9,609 | 18,004 |
| Post-employment benefits | (16) | 11,384 | 10,735 |
| Non-current provisions | (17) | 16,403 | 17,470 |
| Other non-current liabilities | (18) | 704 | 1,383 |
| Total non-current liabilities | | 273,752 | 269,530 |
| Current liabilities | | | |
| Trade payables and other current liabilities | (19) | 220,555 | 203,011 |
| - of which with related parties | (35) | 7,184 | 3,690 |
| Current tax liabilities | (20) | 14,256 | 11,654 |
| Current loans and borrowings | (21) | 59,251 | 52,278 |
| Current loans and borrowings from other financial backers | (22) | 16,920 | 25,815 |
| Current derivatives | (23) | 0 | 0 |
| Current provisions | (24) | 5,879 | 4,123 |
| Total current liabilities | | 316,861 | 296,881 |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES | | 590,613 | 566,411 |
| TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES | | 750,440 | 713,315 |

The Notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated statement of profit or loss

(in thousands of Euro)

| | Notes | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 |
|---|------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Revenue from sales and services | (25) | 650,230 | 581,733 |
| - of which with related parties | (35) | 248 | 660 |
| Other operating revenue | (25) | 13,033 | 13,166 |
| - of which with related parties | (35) | 828 | 14 |
| Sub-total of revenue | | 663,263 | 594,899 |
| Change in inventories of finished and in-progress goods | | 4,728 | (6,740) |
| Internal work capitalised | (26) | 12,090 | 19,229 |
| Raw materials and consumables | | (253,047) | (237,145) |
| Change in raw materials, consumables, supplies and goods | | 2,698 | 4,652 |
| Personnel expense | (27) | (129,713) | (130,264) |
| Other operating expenses | (28) | (218,271) | (172,330) |
| - of which with related parties | (35) | (3,760) | (2,370) |
| Depreciation and Amortisation | (1 - 2) | (31,000) | (31,590) |
| Provisions and impairment losses | (17-24-29) | (6,535) | 858 |
| Operating profit/(loss) | | 44,213 | 41,569 |
| Finance income | (30) | 2,741 | 45,640 |
| (Finance costs) | (31) | (33,338) | (46,094) |
| Foreign exchange gains / (losses) | (32) | (919) | (4,163) |
| Subtotal finance income/(expenses) and foreign exchange gains/(losses) | | (31,516) | (4,617) |
| Value adjustments to financial assets | | 561 | (564) |
| Profit/(Loss) before taxes | | 13,258 | 36,388 |
| Income taxes | (33) | (7,750) | (10,455) |
| Profit/(loss) from continuing operations | | 5,508 | 25,933 |
| Net result from discontinued operations | | 0 | 0 |
| Result after tax | | 5,508 | 25,933 |
| Attributable to: | | | |
| Owners of the Parent | (34) | 1,527 | 19,107 |
| Non-controlling interests | | 3,981 | 6,826 |
| Profit/(Loss) for the period (thousands of Euro) | | 0.00 | 0.06 |
| Basic and diluted profit/(losses) per share (in thousands of Euro) | | 0.00 | 0.06 |

The Notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income

(in thousands of Euro)

| Description | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 |
|--|---------------|-----------------|
| Profit/(loss) for the year | 5,508 | 25,933 |
| Other comprehensive income to be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss | | |
| Cash flow hedge reserve | | |
| Income taxes | | |
| Effect of changes in cash flow hedge reserve | | |
| Translation reserve | 14,372 | (16,872) |
| Items that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss for the year net of taxes | 14,372 | (16,872) |
| Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss for the year: | | |
| Actuarial gains/(losses) | 50 | (97) |
| Income taxes | (7) | 27 |
| Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss for the year net of taxes | 43 | (70) |
| Comprehensive income (net of tax) | 19,923 | 8,991 |
| Owners of the Parent | 16,730 | 5,998 |
| Non-controlling interests | 3,193 | 2,993 |

The Notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Consolidated statement of changes in net assets

(in thousands of Euro)

| Description | Share Capital | Other Reserves | Profit/(Losses) carried forward | Group Total | Profit/(loss) attributable to non-controlling interests | Total Equity |
|--|----------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|----------------|---|-----------------|
| 01/01/2023 | 97,374 | 29,031 | (36,787) | 89,618 | 260 | 89,878 |
| Profit/(Loss) for the year | 0 | 0 | 19,107 | 19,107 | 6,826 | 25,933 |
| Actuarial gains/(losses) | 0 | (70) | 0 | (70) | 0 | (70) |
| Other comprehensive income / (loss) | 0 | (13,044) | 0 | (13,044) | (3,828) | (16,872) |
| Total comprehensive income / (loss) | 0 | (13,114) | 19,107 | 5,993 | 2,998 | 8,991 |
| Allocation of profit and distribution of dividends | 0 | (1,506) | 1,506 | 0 | (3,349) | (3,349) |
| Capital Increase | 25,568 | 25,815 | 0 | 51,383 | 0 | 51,383 |
| Additions/disvestments and other movements | 0 | (8,000) | 9,566 | 1,566 | (1,567) | 0 |
| 31/12/2023 | 122,942 | 32,227 | (6,607) | 148,561 | (1,657) | 146,904 |

(in thousands of Euro)

| Description | Share Capital | Other Reserves | Profit/(Losses) carried forward | Group Total | Profit/(loss) attributable to non-controlling interests | Total Equity |
|--|----------------|----------------|---------------------------------|----------------|---|----------------|
| 01/01/2024 | 122,942 | 32,227 | (6,607) | 148,561 | (1,657) | 146,904 |
| Profit/(Loss) for the year | | | 1,527 | 1,527 | 3,981 | 5,508 |
| Actuarial gains/(losses) | | 43 | | 43 | | 43 |
| Other comprehensive income / (loss) | | 15,162 | | 15,162 | (790) | 14,372 |
| Total comprehensive income / (loss) | 0 | 15,205 | 1,527 | 16,732 | 3,191 | 19,923 |
| Allocation of profit and distribution of dividends | | (588) | 583 | (4) | (3,789) | (3,793) |
| Capital Increase | | | | | | |
| Additions/disvestments and other movements | | (3,026) | (352) | (3,378) | 171 | (3,207) |
| 31/12/2024 | 122,942 | 43,818 | (4,849) | 161,911 | (2,084) | 159,827 |

The Notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Statement of cash flows

(in thousands of Euro)

| Description | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| at attributable to the Parent Company and non-controlling interests | 5,508 | 25,933 |
| Income taxes | 7,750 | 10,455 |
| Profit before tax | 13,258 | 36,388 |
| Depreciation and amortisation and impairment losses | 31,565 | 32,657 |
| Net Financial (Income)/Expenses | 30,597 | 454 |
| Provisions for risks and charges | 5,937 | (227) |
| Use of provisions for risks and charges | (5,266) | (5,474) |
| Value adjustments to financial assets and discontinued operations | (561) | 564 |
| (Gains)/losses on divestments or impairment of non-current assets | 4 | (149) |
| Other non-cash adjustments | 3,304 | 920 |
| (A) Cash flows from operating activities before changes in the Working Capital | 78,838 | 65,133 |
| Change in inventories | (8,845) | 914 |
| (Increase)/Decrease in trade receivables | (8,534) | 18,178 |
| (Increase)/Decrease in Trade Payables | 27,787 | (27,501) |
| Change in other assets/liabilities | (13,134) | 15,888 |
| (B) Change in working capital | (2,726) | 7,479 |
| (C) Interest received/paid | (11,469) | (12,922) |
| (D) Taxes paid | (8,655) | (14,694) |
| (E) Net cash flow from operating activities (A+B+C+D) | 55,988 | 44,996 |
| Investing activities | | |
| (Investments)/divestments in financial assets | (33,820) | (46,604) |
| Net variations in financial assets | (468) | (831) |
| (F) Net cash flow from investing activities | (34,287) | (47,435) |
| Financing activities | | |
| Proceeds from share capital increases | 0 | 18,554 |
| Changes in borrowings, derivatives, financial leases and other financing. | (5,916) | (20,310) |
| Dividends received(paid) | (3,291) | (3,170) |
| (G) Cash flows used in financing activities | (9,206) | (4,926) |
| (H) Change in assets/(liabilities) associated with discontinued operations | 0 | 0 |
| Net change in cash and cash equivalents (E+F+G+H) | 12,494 | (7,365) |
| Opening cash and cash equivalents | 80,838 | 94,965 |
| Change in cash flows for assets held for sale | 0 | 0 |
| Effects of exchange fluctuations on cash and cash equivalents | 1,686 | (6,762) |
| Effect of change in scope of consolidation | 0 | 0 |
| Net change in cash and cash equivalents | 12,494 | (7,365) |
| Closing cash and cash equivalents | 95,018 | 80,838 |

The Notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 2024

TREVI – Finanziaria Industriale S.p.A. (hereinafter the “**Company**”) and the companies that it controls (hereinafter “**Trevi Group**” or the “**Group**”) carry out their activities in the segment of foundation engineering services for civil and infrastructural works and construction of equipment for special foundations (hereinafter “**Foundations**”).

These activities are coordinated by the Group's two main operating companies:

- Trevi S.p.A., a leader in the field of underground engineering;
- Soilmec S.p.A., which heads the related Division and manufactures and markets plant and equipment for foundation engineering.

TREVI– Finanziaria Industriale S.p.A. has been listed on the Milan Stock Exchange since 1999. Euronext Milan segment.

General preparation criteria

These draft consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 27 March 2025.

The 2024 consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IASB”) and adopted by the European Union, as well as with the measures issued pursuant to Article 9 of Legislative Decree no. 38/2005. The term IFRS also includes all the revised International Accounting Standards (“IAS”) and the interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (“IFRIC”), formerly known as the Standing Interpretations Committee (“SIC”). The Consolidated Financial Statements were prepared in accordance with the historical cost principle except for derivatives, which were measured at fair value. Unless otherwise indicated, all amounts in the consolidated financial statements are stated in thousands of euros. Comparative information is provided for the previous year.

The Trevi Group's consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. In particular, when approving the 2024 draft financial statements, the Board of Directors carried out all necessary assessments on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, considering all information reasonably available on future events. In assessing whether the going concern assumption was appropriate or not, all the available information about the future was taken into account, relating at least - without limitation - to 12 months following the reference date of the consolidated financial statements at 31 December 2024. Significant risk indicators that may raise doubts about the ability of the Group to continue to operate on a going concern basis were taken into account.

The Board of Directors, based on the factors and considerations set out in the section “Main risks and uncertainties to which the Trevi Group is exposed and assessment of going concern”, therefore considers it appropriate to prepare the separate and consolidated financial statements on a going concern basis.

Main risks and uncertainties to which the Trevi Group is exposed and assessment of the going concern assumption

Introduction

This section is intended to: (i) examine the correct application of the going concern assumption to the 2024 financial statements (separate and consolidated) of the Shareholders' Trevi Finanziaria Industriale S.p.A. and the Trevi Group in the light of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows and other circumstances that may be relevant in this regard; and (ii) identifying current uncertainties, including the assessment of their relevance and the probability that they can be overcome, taking into consideration the measures put in place by Management and additional mitigation factors.

In order to approve the Interim Financial Report at 30 June 2024, Management identified some going concern risk factors on which specific analyses were carried out. Specifically: (a) the risks, if any, associated with the Group's liquidity for a period of at least 12 months from the reporting date of the Interim Financial Report; and (b) the risk arising from any failure to achieve the recovery goals, as set out in the 2022-2026 Consolidated Plan (as therein defined).

In this regard, it should also be noted that, when approving the interim report at 30 June 2024, the Board of Directors, having carefully and thoroughly assessed the risks to which going concern was exposed, as summarised above, considered it appropriate to adopt the going concern assumption, while highlighting the existence of natural uncertainties related to the implementation of the Consolidated Plan 2022–2026 (as updated and confirmed in its original strategic guidelines with the approval of the Consolidated Plan 2023–2027, as defined below), with reference to the relevant management report. For the purposes of this report, the going concern is assessed based on the above-mentioned circumstances and information available about their development after the date of approval of the Interim Financial Report, to be taken into account up to the date of preparation of these financial statements, considering the events that have occurred in the meantime and, in particular, the update of the 2023-2027, Consolidated Plan, with an extension of its duration by one year to 2028, as well as new information available about the performance and its outlook.

Assessments relating to the going concern assumption

In assessing whether the going concern assumption was appropriate or not, all the available information about the future was taken into account, relating at least - without limitation - to 12 months following the reference date of the consolidated financial statements at 31 December 2024. Significant risk indicators that may raise doubts about the ability of the Group to continue to operate on a going concern basis were taken into account.

In particular, the Board of Directors took into consideration the assessments that had been carried out at the time of the approval of the Interim Financial Report at 30 June 2024, paying particular attention to the circumstances that had been identified as possible risk factors at that time, in order to verify their *status*.

Assessments of the achievement of the 2022- 2026 Consolidated Plan goals

With the *aim* of assessing the risks linked to the achievement of the 2022-2026 Consolidated Plan's projected goals, on 23 April 2021, the Board of Directors approved a business plan for the period 2021-2024. This plan was subsequently updated, at first, to incorporate the accounting figures at 30 June 2021 and, subsequently, in order to extend the relevant time frame to the period 2022-2026 as well as in order to take into account certain aspects, including the *performance* recorded in 2021 and certain prudential elements that *Management* deemed appropriate to consider in the subsequent plan years. This final version of the plan, updated to consider the Financial Restructuring (as therein defined), agreed with the Group's Lending banks (the "**Lending Banks**"), was therefore approved by the Board of Directors of the Company on 29 September 2022 (the "**2022-2026 Consolidated Plan**").

On 22 December 2023, the Board of Directors of the Company approved an update of the 2022-2026 Consolidated Plan, extending its duration by one year to 2027 and confirming the original strategic guidelines and the goals envisaged in the recovery plan approved by the Board on 17 November 2022, within the time frame and in the manner required (the "**2023-2027 Consolidated Plan**").

On 27 March 2025, the Board of Directors of the Company approved an update of the 2023-2027 Consolidated Plan, extending its duration by one year to 2028 and confirming the original strategic guidelines and the goals envisaged in the recovery plan approved by the Board on 17 November 2022, within the time frame and in the manner required (the "**2024-2028 Consolidated Plan**").

Consistently with assessments made at the time of the approval of the 2023 interim financial statements, one of the elements taken into account in order to evaluate the uncertainties regarding the going concern is whether the forecasts of the 2022-2026 Consolidated Plan, also in light of the latest results regarding the Group's performance, appear anyhow suitable to allow, within the time frame and manner requested (as confirmed within the 2024-2028 Consolidated Plan), the achievement of a financial rebalancing.

Specifically:

- the Consolidated Plan 2022–2026 — subsequently updated and confirmed in its original strategic guidelines with the approval of the Consolidated Plan 2023–2027 and the Consolidated Plan 2024–2028 — appears to be based on reasonable and prudent criteria. These include actions aimed at increasing volumes and improving profitability. It shows the possibility of achieving a financial, economic and equity position sufficient to allow the refinancing of residual debt on market terms;
- the reasonableness and feasibility of the 2022–2026 Consolidated Plan – which was subsequently updated and confirmed in its original strategic guidelines with the approval of the 2023–2027 Consolidated Plan and, subsequently, the 2024–2028 Consolidated Plan – was confirmed by the *independent business review* conducted by Alvarez & Marsal to verify the reasonable validity of the business and market assumptions underlying the 2022–2026 Consolidated Plan, and was shared with the Lending Banks;
- the Financial Restructuring reflected within the Restructuring Agreement (as *therein* defined), whose content has been subject to comments of both institutional shareholders (*i.e.*, CDPE and Polaris as *therein* defined) and the Lending Banks, allowed, with the capital strengthening transaction, to further strengthen the financial position and performance of the Group, also giving a boost to the *business* as well as to the achievement of the recovery goals in accordance with the 2022-2026, Consolidated Plan, currently confirmed in the 2024-2028 Consolidated Plan;

- the updated 2022-2026 Consolidated Plan shows that the financial covenants set forth in the Restructuring Agreement (*i.e.*, the ratio of consolidated net financial debt to consolidated gross operating profit and the ratio of consolidated net financial debt to consolidated equity) were always met over the relevant plan period.

Furthermore, the reasonableness and feasibility of the 2022-2026 Consolidated Plan were further supported by the fact that, on 28 November 2022 it was certified by the appointed expert, Mario Stefano Luigi Ravaccia, who meets the requirements provided for by the Italian Bankruptcy Law, thus representing an additional form of protection for Directors and the other *stakeholders* involved.

It should also be noted that Mr Gian Luca Lanzotti – a professional approved by the Financing Banks who, pursuant to the requirements of the Restructuring Agreement, was appointed on 26 January 2023 to carry out, *inter alia*, monitoring activities relating to the implementation of the 2022–2026 Consolidated Plan and of the Restructuring Agreement itself (the “*Monitoring Officer*”) – has prepared four reports on the activities he has undertaken (a report dated 3 August 2023 relating to the half-year from his appointment to 25 July 2023; a report dated 2 February 2024 relating to the half-year from 26 July 2023 to 25 January 2024; a report dated 31 July 2024 relating to the half-year from 26 January 2024 to 25 July 2024; and a report dated 28 January 2025 relating to the half-year from 26 July 2024 to 25 January 2025), in which he confirmed the Company’s compliance with the obligations set out in the Restructuring Agreement.

Furthermore, the feasibility of the Consolidated Plan 2022–2026 — subsequently updated and confirmed in its original strategic guidelines with the approval of the Consolidated Plan 2023–2027 and, later, the Consolidated Plan 2024–2028 — is supported by the results for the year ended 31 December 2024, during which both Group revenues and recurring EBITDA exceeded the forecasts of the Consolidated Plan 2022–2026. In addition, orders acquired in 2024 totalled approximately Euro 605.4 million, and the order backlog stood at Euro 701 million.

The Net Financial Debt at 31 December 2024 was Euro 198.9 million, lower than the forecast in the Consolidated Plan 2022–2026. The Group’s performance in the early months of 2025 – as highlighted under “*Significant Events after the reporting period at 31/12/2024*” with regard to order intake, production revenues and backlog – was in line with the forecasts for 2025. The continued implementation of the 2022 - 2026 Consolidated Plan, while depending only in part on internal variables and factors controllable by Management, will allow the financial covenants of the Restructuring Agreement to be met. For potential impacts stemming from the Russia–Ukraine conflict, please refer to the sections “*Impacts of the Russia–Ukraine conflict*” and “*risks linked to raw material price trends*” in this report.

The uncertainties, all traced back to an overall category of “*financial risk*”, reflect the Company’s ability to meet its financial commitments as well as to generate and/or raise sufficient resources to meet its financial requirements to support the business, of the implementation programme to achieve the goals of the 2022-2026 Consolidated Plan. The resolution of these uncertainties, as further outlined below, should be considered in light of the finalisation of the Restructuring Agreement with the Financing Banks, which incorporates the terms of the Financial Restructuring and reflects the projections of the Consolidated Plan 2022–2026.

More specifically, on 17 November 2022, the Company's Board of Directors approved the final version of the financial restructuring (the "**Financial Restructuring**"), which provided for, in a nutshell:

- a) its implementation in accordance with an agreement based on a certified recovery plan pursuant to Art. 56 of the Italian Code of Corporate Crisis and Insolvency ("**CCII**") (corresponding to the previous Art. 67, paragraph III, lett. (d) of the Bankruptcy Law) ("**Restructuring Agreement**");
- b) a capital increase against consideration to be offered with option right to shareholders pursuant to Article 2441 paragraph 1 of the Italian Civil Code, for a total maximum amount of Euro 25,106,155.28, to be paid on an indivisible basis up to Euro 24,999,999.90 – amount fully guaranteed by the subscription commitments undertaken by CDPE Investimenti S.p.A. ("**CDPE**") and Polaris Capital Management LLC ("**Polaris**" and, together with CDPE, the "**Institutional Shareholders**") – and on a divisible basis for the excess amount, inclusive of share premium, through the issuance of a total maximum of 79,199,228 new ordinary shares, without nominal value, having the same characteristics as the outstanding shares (to be issued with regular dividend rights), at an issue price per share of Euro 0.3170, of which Euro 0.1585 to be allocated to share capital and Euro 0.1585 to be allocated to share premium reserve (the "**Capital Increase with Option Right**");
- c) a capital Increase against consideration to be paid on an indivisible basis, for a maximum amount of Euro 26,137,571.21, through the issuance of 82.452.906 ordinary shares, without nominal value, having the same characteristics as the outstanding shares (to be issued with regular dividend rights), at an issue price per share of Euro 0,3170, to be offered with the exclusion of the option right pursuant to Article 2441, paragraph 5, of the Italian Civil Code, to some of the Lending Banks identified in the Restructuring Agreement, to be paid through a debt-to-equity swap of certain, liquid and collectable receivables, in the manner and to the extent provided for in the Restructuring Agreement, in relation to the subscription of the Capital Increase with exclusion of the option right, at a conversion ratio of 1,25 to 1 (the "**Capital Increase by Conversion**" and, together with the Capital Increase with Option Right, "**Capital Increase**");
- d) the subordination and postponement of a portion of the bank debt for Euro 6.5 million;
- e) the extension of the final maturity date of the medium/long-term debt to 31 December 2026, with the introduction of a repayment plan starting from 2023;
- f) the granting and/or confirmation of credit facilities to support the implementation of the plan;
- g) the extension of the maturity date of the Bond Issue to 2026.

Also on 17 November 2022, the Company's Board of Directors approved, *among other things*, the final version of the Recovery Plan under Articles 56 and 284 of the Code of Corporate Crisis and Insolvency, based on the 2022-2026 Consolidated Plan and the Financial Restructuring, relating to the Company and the Trevi Group.

Subsequently, on 29-30 November 2022, the Company signed the contracts relating to the implementation of the Financial Restructuring such as, among other things, the Restructuring Agreement which became effective on 16 December 2022 after the relevant conditions precedent have been met.

On 11 January 2023, the Company informed the market about the successful completion of the Capital Increase, in the context of which 161,317,259 newly issued ordinary shares of the Company were subscribed, for a total amount of Euro 51,137,571.10 (of which Euro 25,568,785.55 to be allocated to share capital and Euro 25,568,785.55 to be allocated to share premium reserve). Upon completion of the Capital Increase, the new share capital of Trevifin amounted to Euro 123,044,339.55, divided into 312,172,952 ordinary shares.

In particular: (i) the Capital Increase with Option Right was subscribed against consideration for Euro 24.999.999,90, of which Euro 17.006.707 paid for the subscription of 53.648.918 shares by the Institutional Shareholders, and the remaining Euro 7.993.292,90 were paid for the subscription of 25.215.435 shares by other shareholders; and (ii) the Capital Increase by Conversion was fully subscribed for Euro 26.137.571,21, through the issuance of 82.452.906 ordinary shares.

Below are the main financial position and financial performance figures upon completion of the transaction for the capital strengthening of the Company and the debt restructuring transaction of the Group – specifying that the related accounting effects have been recognised in 2023 as the Capital Increase was completed in January 2023:

- the Group's equity, which at 31 December 2022 amounted to Euro 89.6 million, totalled Euro 153.7 million at 30 June 2023; the positive change of Euro 64.1 million was impacted by approximately Euro 52 million due to the Financial Restructuring related to the Capital Increase. at 31 December 2023, the Group's equity amounted to Euro 148.6 million, and at 31 December 2024 it amounted to Euro 161.9 million;
- the Group's net financial debt, which at 31 December 2022 amounted to Euro 251.2 million, was affected by the decrease of approximately Euro 52 million recorded in January 2023 as a result of the Financial Restructuring. At 31 December 2023, the net financial debt amounted to Euro 202 million, compared to Euro 198.9 million at 31 December 2024;
- in this regard, the residual debt of the Group was almost entirely rescheduled as part of the Financial Restructuring. Specifically, a substantial portion of the non-current debt towards Lending Banks after the Capital Increase by Conversion, for approximately Euro 185 million, was rescheduled at 31 December 2026, while approximately Euro 6.5 million was subordinated and rescheduled at 30 June 2027.

Furthermore, it should be noted that the final results of the Trevi Group's consolidated financial statements at 31 December 2024 comply with the financial *covenants* set out in the Debt Restructuring Agreement. In particular, the ratio of consolidated net financial debt to the consolidated *recurring* gross operating profit at 31 December 2024 was 2.38x, hence lower than the covenant established in the Restructuring Agreement at the reporting date (equal to 3.25x), while the ratio of the consolidated net financial debt to the consolidated equity was 1.24x, hence lower than the covenant established in the Restructuring Agreement at the reporting date (equal to 2.60x).

Expected liquidity trend over the next 12 months

Consistently with assessments made at the approval of the Interim Financial Report at 30 June 2024, an element that has been assessed with particular attention is the suitability of the cash levels foreseen in the next 12 months to guarantee the ordinary operations of the Group, the financing of the relevant contracts and the regular payment of suppliers. To this end, as will be discussed in more detail below, Management updated the cash flow forecasts that had been made at the time of approval of the interim financial report on the basis of *actual* data and extended these forecasts until 31 March 2026. The reasonable expectation of a positive cash flow position for the Group emerges from that year and until then, assuming, among other things, the use of lines of credit - including the use of unsecured lines of credit, necessary for the job orders in which the Group Companies take part - provided for by the Restructuring Agreement, thus enabling the implementation of the Financial Restructuring (as described below) and the 2022-2026 Consolidated Plan.

With reference to the uncertainty mentioned above, related to the risk that situations of cash flow tension may arise during the 12 months subsequent to the reporting date, the following should be noted:

First of all, the Parent's Management constantly monitors the Group's cash flow, also at the level of the individual Trevi and Soilmec Divisions. In particular, *management* prepares a treasury plan through to the end of the current year, which monitors weekly cash flows for the first three months and monthly thereafter. This document is updated every four weeks using *actual* data from all of the Group's *legal entities*. This tool, the results of which are analysed and discussed with the local *management*, allows the short-term cash flow to be monitored and any *shortfalls* to be known well in advance, so that the necessary actions can be taken. This treasury plan was last updated on 21 March 2025 (with figures updated at that date), analysing the expected liquidity trend up to 31 March 2026. This analysis shows the maintenance of an adequate liquidity margin to guarantee the normal operations of the Group and the repayments provided for by the Restructuring Agreement, throughout the period under analysis.

Furthermore, in accordance with the Restructuring Agreement, the Company continues to provide the Financing Banks with a cash plan and *cash flow* analysis for each Group company for the preceding calendar quarter. This disclosure requirement is validated and verified by the Monitoring Supervisor. The latest updated cash plan and *cash flow* analysis was provided to the Lending Banks on 15 February 2025, based on which no critical issues arose with respect to the cash position of the Group and/or individual divisions in the relevant period.

Additionally, on 27 March 2025, again in accordance with the requirements of the Restructuring Agreement, the Company provided the Lending Banks with a forecast *budget* for the current year and up to 31 December 2025, broken down by calendar quarters.

These analyses confirmed the absence of critical situations from a cash point of view and highlighted a liquidity situation suitable to allow the Group's ordinary operations in the period of reference.

The Board of Directors, for the purposes of approving these draft financial statements, examined the update of this *liquidity analysis* up to 31 March 2026, which corresponds to the time period covered by this analysis. Therefore, based on these projections, it is reasonably foreseeable that during the period in question, the available cash will enable the Group to manage its ordinary business on a going concern basis and meet its financial obligations.

Management's monitoring of the Group's liquidity trend, therefore, appears adequate to the situation and the results of the analysis carried out do not currently show situations of liquidity tensions and/or *shortfalls* until March 2026. Forecasts appear to have been drawn up in a prudent manner.

Finally, given that (i) cash-flow forecasts are prepared with methods consolidated over the years, (ii) these forecasts are subject to verification by third parties (*i.e.*, the Monitoring Supervisor) and are shared on a periodical basis with the Lending Banks, and (iii) at 31 December 2024 the Trevi Division acquired orders equal to approximately 67% of the revenue expected to be generated in 2025, and the Soilmec Division acquired orders equal to approximately 17% of the revenue expected to be generated in 2025, at present, it is believed that the risk related to cash-flow forecasts is adequately monitored and mitigated.

Concluding remarks

In conclusion, in the light of the considerations above and of the analysis of risks and uncertainties to which the Shareholders, and the Group are exposed, although in the presence of normal uncertainties factors associated with the implementation of the 2022-2026 Consolidated Plan (as updated and confirmed in its original strategic guidelines with the approval first of the 2023-2027 Consolidated Plan and then with the approval of the 2024-2028 Consolidated Plan), the Directors deem it appropriate to adopt the going concern basis for preparing the Financial Statements of Trevi Finanziaria Industriale S.p.A. and the Trevi Group at 31 December 2024.

Financial statements and related schedules

The Statement of Consolidated Profit or Loss aggregates costs and revenue by nature, as this classification is deemed more useful for the purpose of understanding the Group's financial performance.

The Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income includes, in addition to the profit/(loss) for the year, other changes in equity not arising from transactions with shareholders.

The Statement of Financial Position is classified based on the operating cycle, with the distinction between current and non-current items. On the basis of this distinction, assets and liabilities are considered current, if they are assumed to be realised or settled within the Group's normal operating cycle and within 12 months after the reporting date.

The consolidated Statement of Cash Flows is prepared using the indirect method for determining the cash flows derived from investing or financing activities.

To prepare these Consolidated Financial Statements, the Company and its Italian and foreign subsidiaries prepared the individual statements of financial position, statements of profit or loss, statements of comprehensive income and statements of cash flows in compliance with IFRS, adjusting their own financial statements prepared in accordance with local regulations. The reporting packages of subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are available at the registered office of Trevi Finanziaria Industriale S.p.A.

Consolidation criteria

The Consolidated Financial Statements include the financial statements of Trevi Finanziaria Industriale S.p.A. and its subsidiaries at 31 December 2024.

Subsidiaries:

Control is obtained when the Group is exposed or has the right to variable returns, derived from its relationship with the investee and, at the same time, has the ability to influence these returns by exercising control over that entity.

Specifically, and in accordance with the provisions of IFRS 10, companies are defined as subsidiaries, if and only if the Company has:

- power over the investee (i.e. holds substantive rights that grant the current ability to direct the investee's relevant activities);
- exposure or rights to variable returns from its involvement with the investee;
- the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of its returns.

When the Group holds less than the majority of voting rights (or similar rights), it must consider all relevant facts and circumstances in order to establish whether it controls the investee.

The Group reconsiders whether or not it has control over an investee if the facts and circumstances indicate that there have been changes to one or more of the three elements that are relevant for the purposes of defining control.

The financial statements of all subsidiaries are prepared using the same reporting date as that of the Company, Trevi Finanziaria Industriale S.p.A.

The Financial Statements of the subsidiaries are consolidated using the line-by-line method from the moment control is acquired until the date of its possible termination. The line-by-line method requires that assets, liabilities, expense and revenue of the consolidated companies are assessed on a line-by-line basis for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements, attributing the share of equity and the profit or loss for the year to the relevant Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Profit or Loss and Statement of Comprehensive Income items.

Pursuant to IFRS 10, the overall loss (including the profit/loss for the year) is attributed to the owners of the Company and to the non-controlling interests, even when the equity attributable to non-controlling interests shows a deficit balance.

Amounts payable/receivable and expense/revenue between the companies included in the scope of consolidation are derecognised, as are the effects of all significant transactions between them. Unrealised gains with third parties deriving from intragroup transactions are eliminated, including those derived from the measurement of inventories at the reporting date.

The carrying amount of investment in each subsidiary is eliminated against the corresponding portion of equity of each subsidiary, including any adjustments to fair value at the date of acquisition of control. On that date, goodwill is determined as follows and is recorded under intangible assets, while any “gain from a purchase at a favourable price (or negative goodwill)” is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Pursuant to IFRS 10, the partial disposal of an investment in a subsidiary while control is retained is accounted for as an equity transaction. Under these circumstances, the carrying amount of controlling and non-controlling interests is adjusted to reflect the changes of the investment in the subsidiary. Any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity and attributed to the owners of the Company. If the Company loses control of a subsidiary, it:

- derecognises the assets (including any goodwill) and the liabilities of the subsidiary, based on their carrying amounts when control is lost
- derecognises the carrying amounts of any previous non-controlling interests in the former subsidiary, when control is lost (including any other component of comprehensive income attributable to it)
- Recognises the fair value of the consideration received as a result of the transaction, event or circumstances that led to the loss of control
- Recognises, if the transaction that led to the loss of control implies a distribution of the shares of the subsidiary to the shareholders in their capacity as owners, said distribution
- recognises any investment previously held in the former subsidiary at the respective fair value, on the date of the loss of control
- reclassifies under profit or loss for the year, or to retained earnings if required under IFRS, amounts previously recognised under other statement of profit or loss items with regard to the subsidiary;
- recognises the gain or the loss associated with the loss of control attributable to the former controlling interest.

Associates:

Associates are those companies over which the Group exercises significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in determining the financial and management policies of the investee, without having control or joint control over it. Influence is presumed when the Group holds a significant share (between 20% - 10% for investments in listed companies - and 50% of voting rights in the Shareholders' Meeting).

Investments in associates are recognised in the Consolidated Financial Statements by applying the equity method in accordance with IAS 28 ("Investments in associates and joint ventures").

The investment is initially recognised at cost and adjusted following the acquisition according to the change in the investor's share of the equity of the investee.

The Group's share of profits or losses following the acquisition of investments in associates is recognised under the profit or loss for the year.

Unrealised gains or losses from transactions with associates are eliminated based on the Group's share in those companies.

Following the application of the equity method, the Group assess whether it is necessary to recognise an impairment loss with respect to its investment in the associate. At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether there is objective evidence that the investment in the associate is impaired. In this case, the Group calculates the impairment as the difference between the recoverable amount of an investment in an associate and its carrying amount and recognises any difference in its consolidated financial statements under "share of profit/loss of associates".

After the loss of significant influence on the associates, the Group evaluates and recognises the residual investment at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the investment at the date of loss of significant influence and the fair value of the residual investment and the amounts received is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Joint Ventures:

IFRS 11 - ("Joint arrangements") defines joint control as the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control. A Joint Venture is a joint arrangement in which the parties that hold joint control have rights over the net assets of the arrangement. Under IFRS 11, a joint venturer recognises its interest in a joint venture as an investment and accounts for that investment using the equity method in accordance with IAS 28 ("Investments in associates and joint ventures").

Translation into Euro of the Financial Statements of foreign companies:

The consolidated Financial Statements are presented in Euro, as the functional and presentation currency adopted by the Company. The translation into Euro of the Financial Statements of the foreign companies subject to consolidation is carried out based on the current exchange rate method, which requires the use of closing rates for the statement of financial position items and the average exchange rates for the year for the statement of profit or loss items. Differences arising from the translation of opening net assets at closing exchange rates, as compared with opening values, and differences resulting from the translation of income and expenses at average exchange rates for the year are recognised in a translation reserve included in Other Comprehensive Income.

Exchange gains and losses resulting from the application of this method are an entry in the Statement of Comprehensive Income up to the termination of the investment, at which time these gains and losses are recorded in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

Here follows the exchange rates used in 2024 (foreign currency equal to 1 Euro, according to Bank of Italy data):

| Currency | | Average exchange rate in 31/12/2024 | Closing rate at 31/12/2024 | Average exchange rate in 31/12/2023 | Closing rate at 31/12/2023 |
|-----------------------------|-----|--|-------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| United Arab Emirates Dirham | AED | 3.98 | 3.82 | 3.97 | 4.06 |
| Argentine Peso | ARS | 989.9 | 1070.8 | 314.1 | 892.9 |
| Australian Dollar | AUD | 1.64 | 1.68 | 1.63 | 1.63 |
| Brazilian Real | BRL | 5.83 | 6.43 | 5.40 | 5.36 |
| Swiss Franc | CHF | 0.95 | 0.94 | 0.97 | 0.93 |
| Chilean Peso | CLP | 1020.7 | 1033.8 | 908.2 | 977.0 |
| Chinese Renminbi | CNY | 7.79 | 7.58 | 7.66 | 7.85 |
| Colombian Peso | COP | 4407.1 | 4577.6 | 4675 | 4267.5 |
| Danish Krone | DKK | 7.46 | 7.46 | 7.45 | 7.45 |
| Algerian dinar | DZD | 145.10 | 140.89 | 146.94 | 148.27 |
| Euro | EUR | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Pound Sterling | GBP | 0.85 | 0.83 | 0.87 | 0.87 |
| Hong Kong Dollar | HKD | 8.45 | 8.07 | 8.46 | 8.63 |
| Indian Rupee | INR | 90.56 | 88.93 | 89.30 | 91.90 |
| Japanese Yen | JPY | 163.85 | 163.06 | 151.99 | 156.33 |
| Kuwait Dinar | KWD | 0.33 | 0.32 | 0.33 | 0.34 |
| Libyan Dinar | LYD | 5.23 | 5.10 | 5.20 | 5.27 |
| Mexican Peso | MXN | 19.83 | 21.55 | 19.18 | 18.72 |
| Mozambican Metical | MZN | 69.10 | 66.17 | 69.14 | 70.59 |
| Nigerian Naira | NGN | 1597.6 | 1598.2 | 695.01 | 974.09 |
| Norwegian Crown | NOK | 11.63 | 11.80 | 11.42 | 11.24 |
| Omani Rial | OMR | 0.42 | 0.40 | 0.42 | 0.42 |
| Philippine Peso | PHP | 62.01 | 60.30 | 60.16 | 61.28 |
| Qatari Riyal | QAR | 3.94 | 3.78 | 3.94 | 4.02 |
| Romanian Leu | RON | 4.97 | 4.97 | 4.95 | 4.98 |
| Russian Ruble | RUB | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Saudi Riyal | SAR | 4.06 | 3.90 | 4.05 | 4.14 |
| Swedish Krona | SEK | 11.43 | 11.46 | 11.48 | 11.10 |
| Singapore Dollar | SGD | 1.45 | 1.42 | 1.45 | 1.46 |
| Thai Baht | THB | 38.18 | 35.68 | 37.63 | 37.97 |
| Turkish Lira | TRY | 35.57 | 36.74 | 25.76 | 32.65 |
| US dollar | USD | 1.08 | 1.04 | 1.08 | 1.10 |
| Uruguayan Peso | UYU | 43.47 | 45.47 | 41.98 | 43.16 |

Scope of consolidation

Compared to 31 December 2023, the following changes occurred in the scope of consolidation of the Trevi Group.

On 1 January 2024 the process of merger through incorporation of PSM S.p.A. in Soilmec S.p.A. was finalised. Therefore, PSM is excluded from the scope of consolidation.

In the second half of the year, the following newly established entities were included in the scope of consolidation using the full consolidation method: Trevi Cementaciones S.L.U., based in Spain and wholly owned by the subsidiary Trevi S.p.A., and the consortium company Mola Rupta Scarl, 72.58% owned by Trevi S.p.A.

During the same period, the following entities were included in the scope of consolidation using the proportionate consolidation method: – The consortium Cementaciones Especiales y Estructuras CIMSA SAU Y Trevi Cementaciones SLU UTE, 50% owned by the newly established Trevi Cementaciones S.L.U.; – The joint venture Treviicos–Nicholson JV, 50% owned by the subsidiary Trevi Icos Corp.

In 2024, following its closure, the company Trevi ITT JV, owned by the subsidiary Trevi Construction Hong Kong Ltd, was removed from the scope of consolidation.

The associates in which the Company directly or indirectly holds a non-controlling interest and the Joint Ventures are measured at equity. Associates in which the Parent directly or indirectly holds a non-controlling interest, and joint ventures, are accounted for using the equity method. The investments measured using the equity method are listed in Annex 1a. The equity accounting is carried out using the last approved financial statements of these companies as a reference.

Non-controlling interests and investments in minor consortia or non-operating companies for which no fair value exists are measured at cost and adjusted for any impairment losses. In particular, limited liability consortium companies and consortia, specifically founded as operating entities for initiatives or work acquired in a temporary grouping of companies, which present financial statements with no profit as they offset the costs directly incurred through corresponding charges to the combined companies, are measured at cost.

For further details concerning investments measured at cost, reference should be made to the Group Organisational Chart (Annex 2). the list of companies and consortia valued using the cost method (Appendix 1c), and refer to paragraph (35) "Other related party transactions" for details on the outstanding situations with these companies."

Accounting policies and basis of preparation

The most significant accounting policies and basis of preparation adopted for preparing the Consolidated Financial Statements at 31 December 2024, in line with those adopted in the previous year, are the following:

Property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost as established by the IAS 16. Under this standard, Property, Plant and Equipment are recognised at their acquisition or production cost, including direct costs incurred and subsequently adjusted for depreciation, impairment losses and reversals of impairment losses.

Depreciation is calculated and recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss on a straight-line basis, over the estimated useful life of the asset, based on the depreciable amount, equal to the cost of the asset at the recognition date less its residual value.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset are recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

The capitalisation of the costs related to the expansion, modernisation or improvement of structural components owned or used by third parties is performed exclusively within the limits in which they meet the requirements to be classified separately as an asset, or as part of an asset.

The depreciable amount of each significant component of an asset, having a different useful life, is allocated on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life.

| Description | Years | % |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|------------|
| Land | Indefinite useful life | - |
| Industrial buildings | 33 | 3% |
| Light constructions | 10 | 10% |
| General equipment and accessories | 20 | 5% |
| Drilling equipment | 13 | 7.5% |
| Miscellaneous and minor equipment | 5 | 20% |
| Motor vehicles | 5-4 | 18.75%-25% |
| Transport vehicles | 10 | 10% |
| Excavators and shovels | 10 | 10% |
| Office furniture and fittings | 8.3 | 12% |
| Office electromechanical machines | 5 | 20% |
| Watercrafts | 20 | 5% |

The depreciation criteria used, the useful life and the residual value are reviewed and redefined at least at the end of each year, in order to take into account any significant changes, and are adjusted prospectively where necessary.

The capitalised costs for leasehold improvements are recognised in the relevant asset category and depreciated over the shorter of either the residual lease term or the residual useful life. Capitalisable costs relating to improvements on third-party assets are allocated to the asset classes to which they relate and depreciated over the shorter of the remaining lease term or the remaining useful life.

The carrying amount of Property, Plant and Equipment is maintained in the Statement of Financial Position as long as that amount can be recovered from their use. The carrying amount of an item of Property, Plant and Equipment is derecognised at the moment of its sale or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or sale. Any associated gains or losses (calculated as the difference between the consideration received and the carrying amount) are included in the Statement of Profit or Loss at the time of elimination.

Ordinary maintenance costs are fully recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss. Those costs that are of an incremental nature, as they prolong the useful life of property, plant and equipment, are capitalised. Right-of-use assets are measured under IFRS 16.

Leases

The Group assesses at the inception of the contract whether it is, or contains, a lease. In other words, it assesses if the contract provides the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The definition of an agreement as a lease (or containing a lease) depends on the substance of the transaction and requires a judgement on whether it depends on the use of one or more specific assets or if the agreement transfers the right to use these assets.

The Group as lessee

The Group adopts a single recognition and measurement model for all leases except for short-term leases and leases of low value. The Group recognises the liabilities relating to lease payments and the right-of-use asset representing the right to use the asset underlying the contract.

i) Right-of-use asset

The Group recognises the right-of-use asset on the inception 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 any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of the right-of-use assets includes the amount of the lease liabilities recognised, the initial direct costs incurred and the lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any incentives received.

If the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the lessee by the end of the lease term or if the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the lessee will exercise a purchase option, the lessee shall depreciate the right-of-use asset from the commencement date to the end of the useful life of the underlying asset.

ii) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date, the Group recognises the lease liability measuring the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. Lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or on a rate, and the amounts expected to be payable under residual value guarantees. Lease payments include also the exercise price of a purchase option if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise that option and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Group exercising an option to terminate the lease.

Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as an expense in the period (unless they were incurred to produce inventories) in which the event or condition giving rise to the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of the payments due, the Group uses the incremental borrowing rate at the commencement date, if the interest rate implicit in the lease cannot be readily determined. After the commencement date, the lease liability is increased to reflect interest accrued and reduced to reflect lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is restated in the event of any changes in the lease or for changes in the contractual terms for the change in payments; it is also restated in the event of changes in the assessment of the option to purchase the underlying asset or for changes in future payments resulting from a change in the index or rate used to determine those payments.

Short-term leases or leases of low-value assets

The Group applies the exemption for the recognition of short-term leases (i.e., leases that have a duration of 12 months or less from the inception date and do not contain a purchase option). The Group also applied the exemption for leases relating to low-value assets with reference to leases of equipment whose value is considered low. Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The Group as lessor

Leases where the lessor is substantially responsible for all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Lease income from operating leases is recognised in income on a straight-line basis over the lease term and is included among other operating revenue in the Statement of Profit or Loss due to its operating nature. Initial negotiation costs are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as the lease income.

Business combinations

Business combinations are recognised using the acquisition method. Under this method, the cost of an acquisition is measured as the sum of the consideration transferred, measured at fair value at the acquisition date (calculated as the sum of the fair values of other assets transferred and liabilities assumed by the Group at the date of acquisition and of any equity instruments issued in exchange for control of the acquired entity and the amount of non-controlling interests in the entity acquired). All other costs directly associated with the transaction are immediately expensed in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed are recognised at their fair values at the acquisition date; the following items are instead measured according to the accounting standard of reference:

- Deferred tax assets and liabilities;
- Assets and liabilities for employee benefits;
- Liabilities or equity instruments relating to share-based payments of the acquired company or share-based payments relating to the Group issued in exchange for contracts of the acquired entity;
- Assets held for sale and discontinued operations.

Goodwill is measured as the difference between the sum of the consideration paid, the equity attributable to non-controlling interests, the fair value of any previously held equity interest in the entity and the fair value of the net assets acquired less the liabilities assumed at the date of acquisition. If the difference between the net assets acquired and the liabilities assumed at the acquisition date exceeds the sum of the consideration paid, the equity attributable to non-controlling interests and the fair value of any previously held equity interest in the entity acquired, the excess sum is immediately recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss as income from the transaction.

Non-controlling interests are measured at the transaction date using either the fair value of the non-controlling interests or the proportionate interest of the net identifiable assets of the entity acquired. The method used is decided on a transaction-by-transaction basis.

Any contingent considerations in the business combination contract are measured at fair value on the acquisition date and included in the consideration paid for the business combination in order to measure goodwill. Any subsequent adjustments to this fair value, which are considered a measurement period adjustment, are included in goodwill retrospectively. Adjustments to fair value that are measurement period adjustments are those arising from additional information that affects the facts and circumstances as they existed at the acquisition date, obtained during the measurement period (which cannot exceed twelve months from the date of the business combination).

When a business acquisition is achieved in stages, any equity interest previously held by the Group is measured at fair value at the date of obtaining control and any resulting profits or losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss. Any amounts deriving from the previously held interest and recognised in other comprehensive income or expense are reclassified to the Statement of Profit or Loss as if the interest had been sold.

If the initial accounting for a business combination can be calculated only provisionally by the end of the first reporting period, the Group uses provisional amounts in the Consolidated Financial Statements for those entries where calculation is impossible. These provisional amounts are adjusted in the measurement period to take into account the new information obtained on facts and circumstances as they existed at the acquisition date that, if known, would have had an effect on the amount of the assets and liabilities recognised at that date.

Business combinations from before 1 January 2010 were recognised under the previous version of IFRS 3.

Goodwill

Goodwill arising on a business combination is recognised at cost on the date of acquisition as described in the preceding section. Goodwill is not amortised but is subject to impairment testing at least annually and more frequently if there is any evidence of impairment (“impairment test”). In order to test for impairment, goodwill acquired in a business combination is allocated at the acquisition date to the Group cash generating units that will benefit from the synergies of the combination irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the entity acquired are assigned to those cash generating units. After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost, net of any accumulated impairment losses.

At the time of sale of a part or of the entire entity previously acquired, from the purchase of which goodwill emerged, the capital gain or loss on the sale takes account of the residual value of the goodwill.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately or produced internally, in the case of development costs, are recognised as assets when it is probable that the use of the asset will generate future economic benefits and when the cost of the asset can be reliably determined. These assets are measured at acquisition or development cost.

Intangible assets having a finite useful life are amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the assets as follows:

- *Development costs:*

Research costs are recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss at the time they are incurred. Development costs that are required by IAS 38 to be classified as an asset (only after the technical and commercial feasibility of the asset for sale or use has been established, this means that the entity must intend and be able to complete the intangible asset and either use it or sell it and be able to demonstrate how the asset will generate future economic benefits) are usually amortised based on their estimated future useful life from the moment such assets are available for economic use. The useful life is revised and modified if there is any estimated change in its future usefulness.

- *Industrial patents, intellectual property rights, concessions, licences and trademarks:*

These are measured at cost net of accumulated amortisation, calculated on a straight-line basis over the expected period of use unless significant impairment losses are detected. The depreciation criteria used, the useful life and the residual value are re-examined and recalculated at least as often at the end of each reporting period in order to take into account any significant changes.

Intangible assets with an indefinite useful life are not amortised but are tested annually for impairment, both individually and at cash generation levels. Assessment of indefinite useful life is revised annually to determine if this evaluation is still justifiable, otherwise the change from indefinite useful life to finite useful life is applied prospectively.

Impairment of assets

The Group tests Intangible assets (including capitalised development costs) for *impairment* at least once a year as defined by IAS 36, in order to determine if there are any indications that an asset has been impaired. The recoverable amount of property plant and equipment (land and buildings, plant and machinery, industrial and commercial equipment, other assets and assets under construction) is tested for impairment any time there is an indication that an asset has been impaired.

If there is evidence of impairment, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to the recoverable amount. The impairment is allocated to non-current assets in a proportion pro-rata to other non-current assets, until the carrying amount is zeroed, or up to the market value of the individual asset documented by a specific appraisal attesting this market value. The recoverable amount is tested at the level of the cash-generating unit.

The recoverable amount of the asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. To determine the value in use of the cash-generating unit, the Group calculates the present value of estimated future cash flows, before tax, by applying a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market valuations of the time value of money and the specific risks of the activity. An impairment loss is recognised if the recoverable amount is lower than the carrying amount.

If an impairment loss – other than for goodwill – is subsequently reversed or reduced, the carrying amount of the asset or the cash-generating unit is increased up to the newly estimated recoverable amount, provided that it does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been recognised had no impairment loss been recorded.

Reversal of an impairment loss is immediately recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

Financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are measured in accordance with IFRS 9:

Depending on the characteristics of the instrument and the business model adopted for its management, financial assets are classified into the following three categories:

- (i) *amortised cost*, for financial assets held with the aim of collecting the contractual cash flows that pass the SPPI (Solely Payment of Principal and Interest) test as the cash flows exclusively represent payments of principal and interest. This category includes trade receivables, other operating receivables included in other current and non-current assets, and financial assets included in other current and non-current financial assets;
- (ii) *Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI)*, for financial assets held both to collect contractual cash flows – consisting solely of principal and interest – and to sell the financial assets (so-called ‘held to collect and sell’ business model). Changes in *fair value* are recognised with a balancing entry in OCI, to then be released to the Statement of Profit or Loss upon *derecognition*;
- (iii) *fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)*, for assets that failed to pass the SPPI test and those held for trading. In this case, changes in *fair value* are recognised through the Statement of Profit or Loss.

Initial recognition takes place at fair value. For trade receivables without a significant financial component, the initial carrying amount is represented by the transaction price. After initial recognition, financial assets that generate contractual cash flows that represent exclusively principal and interest payments are measured at amortised cost, if held for the purpose of collecting the contractual cash flows (the so-called held to collect business model). In accordance with the amortised cost method, the initial recognition amount is subsequently adjusted to take into account principal repayments, any impairment losses and the amortisation of the difference between the repayment amount and the initial carrying amount. Amortisation is based on the effective interest rate which represents the rate that makes the present value of expected cash flows and the initial carrying amount equal at the time of initial recognition. Trade receivables and other financial assets measured at amortised cost are presented in the Statement of Financial Position, net of the corresponding loss allowance. The financial assets representing debt instruments whose business model includes the possibility of collecting contractual cash flows and the possibility of realising capital gains on disposal (the so-called held to collect and sell business model), are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (hereinafter the “FVTOCI”). In this case, changes in the fair value of the instrument are recognised under equity among other comprehensive income. The cumulative amount of changes in fair value, recognised in the equity reserve which includes the other comprehensive income, is reversed to the statement of profit or loss when the instrument is derecognised. Interest income calculated using the effective interest rate, exchange differences and impairment losses are recognised in the profit and loss account.

A financial asset representing a debt instrument held for trading or that, although falling within the HTC or HTC&S business models, failed to pass the SPPI test, is measured at fair value with the effects recognised in the statement of profit or loss (from now on FVTPL). Transferred financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial assets expire, or when they are transferred to third parties. The assessment of the recoverability of the financial assets representing debt instruments not assessed at fair value through the profit and loss account is made on the basis of the so-called “Expected Credit Loss model”.

Loans and borrowings and bonds

Loans and borrowings and bonds are initially recognised at cost, corresponding to the fair value of the consideration received net of the ancillary charges related to obtaining the instrument. After initial recognition, loans and borrowings are measured using the amortised cost method. This method requires amortisation to be determined using the effective interest rate, represented by the rate that makes the amount of the expected cash flows and the initial carrying amount equal at the time of initial recognition. The ancillary charges for financing transactions are classified under liabilities in the balance sheet as a reduction of the loan granted and the amortised cost is calculated by taking into account these charges and any discount or premium included at the time of adjustment. The statement of profit or loss effects of the assessment according to the amortised cost method are recognised in the item “Finance income/(Charges)”.

Financial assets

The fair value of financial assets is measured on the basis of listed offer prices or financial models. The fair value of unlisted financial assets is estimated using measurement techniques appropriate to the characteristics of the issuer. Financial assets for which the present value cannot be reliably determined are accounted for at cost less impairment losses.

At the end of each reporting period, the presence of any indications that assets may be impaired is assessed and any losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss. Previously recognised impairment losses are reversed if the reason for the original recognition of the impairment no longer exists.

Treasury shares

In accordance with IAS 32, when equity instruments are reacquired, these treasury shares are deducted directly from equity under the entry Treasury shares. Gains or losses are not recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss on the purchase, sale or cancellation of treasury shares.

Any consideration paid or received, including any transaction costs directly attributable to the capital transaction, net of any associated tax benefit, is recognised directly as a change in equity.

The voting rights of treasury shares are cancelled, as is their right to dividends. Treasury shares are used to meet the obligations of any options on shares that are exercised.

Equity investments in other companies

Investments in entities other than subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, for which reference is made to the scope of consolidation, are recognised at the acquisition date under the item “Equity investments” and measured at cost when the fair value cannot be measured reliably; in this case the cost is adjusted for any impairment in accordance with IFRS 9.

Grants

Grants are recognised, regardless of the existence of a formal granting, when there is a reasonable assurance that the entity will comply with any conditions attached to the grant and that the grant will be received, in accordance with IAS 20 (“Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance”).

The grant is recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss based on the useful life of the asset for which it is granted, by means of the deferral method in order to deduct the calculated depreciation.

A grant receivable as compensation for costs already incurred or for immediate financial support to the entity with no future related costs shall be recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss of the period in which it is receivable.

Inventories

Inventories are recorded at the lower of purchase cost and net realisable value; any write-down accounted for following impairment is reversed if in future financial periods the causes of the impairment no longer exist.

The cost is calculated using the average weighted cost method for raw materials, ancillary materials, consumables and semi-finished products and the specific cost for the other categories of inventories.

The net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated completion costs and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Trade and other current receivables

Receivables are recorded at amortised cost or, if lower, at their estimated realisable value. If this is expressed in foreign currency, receivables are measured at the closing exchange rate. Receivables due within normal payment terms or which carry interest at market rates are not discounted but are recognised at nominal value net of the loss allowance, with direct deduction of the receivables themselves, so their carrying amount is in line with the estimated realisable value.

This item of the Statement of Financial Position also includes the portions of costs and revenue spread over two or more years on an accruals basis.

Factoring of receivables

The Group factors some of its trade receivables and tax assets. Transfer of receivables may be recourse or non-recourse.

Some non-recourse transactions include deferred payment clauses (e.g., the payment of a minor part of the purchase price by the factor is subject to total recovery of the receivables), require a guarantee on behalf of the seller or imply continued material exposure to in cash flows from the receivables transferred.

This type of transaction does not comply with the requirements of IFRS 9 for the derecognition of assets from the Financial Statements, as the relevant risks and rewards have not been substantially transferred.

Consequently, all the receivables transferred through factoring transactions that do not meet the requirements for derecognition under IFRS 9 are recorded in the Group's Consolidated Financial Statements, although they have been legally transferred. A financial liability of the same amount is recorded in the Consolidated Financial Statements under the item "Loans and borrowings from other financial backers". All receivables transferred through factoring agreements that meet the requirements for derecognition under IFRS 9, when substantially all the risks and rewards are transferred, are derecognised from the Statement of Financial Position.

Any gains and losses resulting from the factoring of receivables are recognised when the assets are derecognised from the Statement of Financial Position of the Group.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash, demand deposits with banks and short-term investments (with an original maturity not exceeding three months), easily convertible into known amounts of money and subject to no relevant change from fair value.

For the purposes of preparing the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash, demand deposits with banks and current account overdrafts. In the Statement of Financial Position, current account overdrafts are included in financial liabilities as part of current liabilities.

Equity

– Issued capital

This item is the Company's subscribed and fully paid-up share capital and is shown at nominal value. The share buy-back, measured at cost and including ancillary charges, is accounted for as a change in equity and treasury shares which are deducted from the share capital by the nominal value and the reserves are reduced by the difference between the cost sustained for the purchase and the nominal value.

– *Share premium:*

The item includes the excess of the issue price of shares compared to their nominal value; this reserve also includes differences that emerge following the conversion of bonds into shares.

– *Other reserves*

The items consist of capital reserves for specific purposes relating to the Company and the adjustments made on the transition to the IFRS.

– *Profit/(losses) carried forward*

This item includes the profit or loss for previous years, for the part not distributed or allocated to a reserve (in case of earnings) or covered (in case of losses) and the transfers from other equity reserves when the constraint to which they were subjected is released. This item also includes the profit or loss for the year.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the underlying obligation is discharged, cancelled or fulfilled. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender with substantially different terms, or where there has been a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability, this change is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability, with any differences taken to profit or loss.

Derivatives

The Trevi Group adopted a Group Risk Policy approved by the Board of Directors on 1 February 2008. Derivatives are initially measured at *fair value* on the date the contract is signed and subsequently remeasured at *fair value*. Derivatives are accounted for as financial assets when the *fair value* is positive and as financial liabilities when the fair value is negative.

The *fair value* of financial instruments traded in an active market is measured at each reporting date using quoted market prices or broker quotes (bid prices for non-current positions and ask prices for current positions), with no deduction of transaction costs.

If there is no active market for a financial instrument, *fair value* is established by using a valuation technique, which can include:

- the use of recent transactions under market conditions;
- reference to the current *fair value* of another instrument that is substantially the same;
- an analysis of discounted cash flows or other valuation models.

The *fair value* analysis of financial instruments and additional information on their measurement are given in the paragraph, “Additional disclosures on financial instruments”, in this document.

Under IFRS 9 the recognition of changes in the *fair value* varies according to the designation of the derivative instrument (speculative or hedging) and the nature of the risk covered (Fair Value Hedge or Cash Flow Hedge).

For contracts designated as held-for-trading, changes in *fair value* are recognised directly in the profit and loss account.

In the case of a *Fair Value Hedge*, changes in the fair value of both the hedging instrument and the hedged item are recognised in profit or loss, regardless of the measurement criteria applied to the latter.

If the *Cash Flow Hedge* is applied, changes in the fair value of the hedging instrument are recognised in other comprehensive income if the hedging instrument is determined to be an effective hedge, whilst the portion determined as ineffective is recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss. Changes recognised in equity are released to the statement of profit or loss in the same financial period or periods in which the hedged asset or liability affects profit or loss.

Purchases and sales of financial assets are accounted for on the trading date.

Payables

Payables are carried at amortised cost. If expressed in foreign currency, the amounts are measured at the closing exchange rate.

Warrant liability

A share capital increase through the exercise of warrants falls within the scope of IAS 32 “Financial Instruments”.

Under paragraph 15 of IAS 32 “the issuer of a financial instrument shall classify the instrument, or its component parts, on initial recognition as a financial liability, a financial asset or an equity instrument in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement and the definitions of a financial liability, a financial asset and an equity instrument”.

Specifically, under paragraph 16 “when an issuer applies the definitions in paragraph 11 (“rights, options or warrants to acquire a fixed number of the entity’s own equity instruments for a fixed amount of any currency are equity instruments if the entity offers the rights, options or warrants pro rata to all of its existing owners of the same class of its own equity instruments”) to determine whether a financial instrument is an equity instrument rather than a financial liability, the instrument is an equity instrument if, and only if, both conditions a) and b) below are met:

a) The instrument includes no contractual obligation:

- i) to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity; or
- ii) to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the issuer.

b) If the instrument will or may be settled in the issuer's own equity instruments, it is:

- i) a non-derivative that includes no contractual obligation for the issuer to deliver a variable number of its own equity instruments; or
- ii) a derivative that will be settled only by the issuer exchanging a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of its own equity instruments.

A contractual obligation, including one arising from a derivative financial instrument, which will or may result in the future receipt or delivery of the issuer's own equity instruments, but does not meet conditions (a) and (b) above, is not an equity instrument" (the so-called fixed for fixed test).

Paragraph 21 further clarifies that the warrant is a financial liability even if the entity must or can settle it by delivering its own equity instruments. It is not an equity instrument because the entity uses a variable number of its own equity instruments as a means to settle the contract.

Therefore, in order to consider a warrant as an equity instrument, it must pass the fixed for fixed test, i.e. the warrant must provide that the number of shares that can be subscribed is fixed in a given quantity (fixed) and that the consideration received if the warrant is exercised is also determined in any currency in a given quantity.

Taking into account the difficulties of interpretation of IAS 32 and after a comparison with the technical bodies of the independent auditors, the fixed for fixed test was not passed due to the presence of bonus shares. Therefore, in accordance with the interpretation given to IAS 32, a non-current liability under IFRS 9 was recognised in the Statement of Financial Position at 31 December 2021. The warrant fair value was measured by using a model based on the market value of Trevi Finanziaria shares and on the volatility of the stock price of shares of a pool of comparables of the Trevi Group. The fair value was updated at 31 December 2024, resulting in a carrying amount of zero, and is remeasured at each reporting date.

This liability was not classified as financial debt in the net financial debt since:

- the Company has no contractual obligation to deliver cash to the holder of Warrants;
- no interest of any kind accrues on this type of liabilities;
- this liability derives from an instrument that will provide the Company with a capital increase at the time of its possible future exercise.

Management constantly monitors the existence of the conditions that led to the recognition of this liability.

In the financial statements at 31 December 2024, this liability has a balancing entry in profit or loss under finance income as shown in note (31).

Employee benefits

– Short-term benefits

Short-term employee benefits are charged to the Statement of Profit or Loss in the period of service rendered by the employee.

– *Defined benefit plans*

The Company grants its employees benefits after the termination of the employment relationship (Post-Employment Benefits). These benefits fall into the category of defined benefits, verifiable as to their existence and quantifiable as regards the amount payable but uncertain as to when payment will be required. Under IAS 19, the liability is assessed using the projected unit credit method and calculated by independent actuaries. This calculation consists in discounting the amount of the benefit that an employee will receive on the estimated date for employment termination by using demographic assumptions (such as mortality rate and personnel turnover rate) and financial assumptions (such as discount rate). The amount of the defined benefit obligation is calculated each year by an independent external actuary. Actuarial gains and losses relating to defined benefit plans arising from changes in actuarial assumptions used or changes in plan conditions are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. For defined contribution plans, the Company pays contributions to public and private pension funds on a mandatory, contractual or voluntary basis. Contributions are recognised as personnel expense.

As of 1 January 2007, the finance act and the related implementing decrees introduced significant changes in the rules governing post-employment benefits, including the employee's choice as to the destination of his or her accruing benefits. In particular, the new post-employment benefits flows can be directed by employees to supplementary pension schemes chosen by them or maintained within the company.

– *Defined contribution plans*

The Group participates in pension plans with a defined contribution and subject to public management. The contributions paid fulfils the Group's obligation to its employees. The contributions are costs recognised in the period in which the benefit is earned.

– *Share-based payments*

Top executives and some managers of the Company may receive part of their remuneration in the form of share-based payments. Under IFRS 2 these are considered equity settled plans. The vesting of the right to payment is related to a vesting period during which the managers must perform their work as employees. Therefore, during the vesting period, the present value of share-based payments at the grant date is recognised in the statement of profit or loss as cost with a balancing entry under a specific equity reserve. Changes in the present value after the grant date have no effect on the initial measurement. In particular, the cost corresponds to the present value of the options at the grant date and is recognised under personnel expense, based on a straight-line method over the period between the grant date and the vesting date, with a balancing entry recognised as equity.

Provisions for risks and charges, contingent assets and liabilities

Provisions for risks and charges represent probable liabilities of uncertain amount and/or maturity derived from past events, whose fulfilment will involve the use of financial resources. Provisions are made exclusively for an existing obligation, either legal or implicit, deriving from past events, provided that a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made at the reporting date. The amount taken as a provision is the best estimate of the necessary cost to meet the obligation at the reporting date. The provisions made are re-assessed on each interim reporting date and adjusted in order to represent the best current estimate.

Where it is envisaged that the financial disbursement related to the obligation will take place beyond the normal payment terms, the amount of the provision is represented by the present value of future payments expected for the settlement of the obligation.

Contingent assets and liabilities are not recognised in the consolidated financial statements. However, information is provided for those of a significant amount.

Income taxes for the year

Current income taxes are determined based on the estimated taxable income for the year according to the enacted legislation and at the tax rates in force at the end of the reporting period.

The tax rates and the tax rules to calculate the tax charge are those enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period in the countries where the Group operates and where it generates taxable income.

Current taxes for transactions or events outside the statement of profit or loss are also recognised outside the statement of profit or loss and, therefore, in other comprehensive income, consistent with the transaction or event to which they refer.

Deferred taxes are calculated for all temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax base (the liability method). Deferred taxes are calculated using the tax rates expected to apply when the temporary differences will be realised or settled.

Current and deferred taxes are shown in the Statement of Profit or Loss except where they refer to items directly taken to the statement of comprehensive income.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and for tax losses and tax credits carried forward, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the tax losses and credits carried forward can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is revised at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow the benefit of part or the entire deferred tax asset to be used. Deferred tax assets not recognised are revised at each reporting period and are recognised to the extent that it is considered probable that there will be sufficient taxable income to allow the recovery of these deferred tax assets.

Guarantees and contingent liabilities

They highlight the commitments undertaken, the guarantees given as well as the assets received on deposit for various reasons in respect of third parties not included within the scope of consolidation. Contingent liabilities are recognised at nominal value. Financial guarantees are recognised at their fair value under liabilities; other guarantees are recognised under provision for risks when they are included in the criteria for recognition.

Revenue and costs

The recognition of revenue from contracts with customers is performed by applying a model based on five steps: (i) identification of the contract with the customer; (ii) identification of the performance obligations provided in the contract; (iii) determination of the transaction price; (iv) allocation of the transaction price to the performance obligation; (v) recognition of revenue when (or as) the individual performance obligation is satisfied.

Revenue from contracts is recognised according to the stage of completion of the contract.

Costs are accounted for on an accruals basis.

The application procedures followed by the Group in applying IFRS 15 are summarised below.

The application methods followed by the Group in implementing IFRS 15 are summarised below.

Identification of the contract with the customer:

A customer contract is identified and assessed under IFRS 15 following the binding signing of the works contract, which establishes mutual obligations between the TREVI Group and the customer.

The following conditions provided for in paragraph 9 of IFRS 15 are taken into consideration when identifying the contract:

- a) the parties to the contract have approved the contract (in writing, orally or in accordance with other customary business practices) and are committed to perform their respective obligations;
- b) the entity can identify each party's rights regarding the goods or services to be transferred;
- c) the entity can identify the payment terms for the goods or services to be transferred;
- d) the contract has commercial substance (i.e., the risk, timing or amount of the entity's future cash flows is expected to change as a result of the contract); and
- e) it is probable that the entity will collect the consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for the goods or services that will be transferred to the customer.

Identifying the performance obligation and allocating the transaction price:

IFRS 15 defines "performance obligation" as a promise with a customer to transfer:

- a) a good or service (or a bundle of goods or services) that is distinct; or
- b) a series of distinct goods or services that are substantially the same and that have the same pattern of transfer to the customer.

In contracts with customers of the TREVI Group, the performance obligation is usually represented by the work as a whole. Although the individual performance obligations provided for in the contract may be distinct in nature, in the context of the contract they are characterised by strong interdependence and integration aimed at transferring the infrastructure as a whole to the customer. In cases where several performance obligations are identified within the same contract, it is necessary to allocate the appropriate portion of the transaction price to the individual performance obligations in accordance with IFRS 15. In the commercial practices of the TREVI Group, contracts with customers usually specify in detail the price components for each contractual item (price observable from the contract).

Determining the timing of satisfaction of performance obligations and recognition of revenue:

Under IFRS 15, revenue is recognised when (or as) an entity satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service to a customer (the asset). An asset is transferred when (or as) the customer obtains control of that asset. The Trevi Group's contracts with customers include obligations to be satisfied over time based on the progress towards completion and transfer of control of the asset to the customer, based on the gradual progress of the activities and the transfer of control of the work to the customer over time.

The reasons why recognition over time is considered to provide a more faithful representation are as follows:

- the customer controls the asset under construction as it is being built;
- the asset under construction has no alternative use, and the Group has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

To recognise revenue, IFRS 15 requires an assessment of progress in satisfying the performance obligation, using the method that best reflects the transfer of control of the infrastructure under construction to the customer. The evaluation of progress must reflect what has been done to transfer control of the work to the customer. In this regard, the appropriate revenue recognition method must be considered in relation to the Group's reference sector and the complexity of the combination of goods and services provided.

IFRS 15 provides for two alternative methods of recognising revenue over time:

- a) Output-based method;
- b) Input-based method.

Under the first method, revenue is recognised based on direct measurements of the value of the goods or services transferred up to the reporting date (e.g. physical progress, contractual milestones, number of units delivered, etc.).

Input methods recognise revenue on the basis of the entity's efforts or inputs to the satisfaction of a performance obligation (for example, resources consumed, labour hours expended, costs incurred, time elapsed or machine hours used) relative to the total expected inputs. The method considered most representative for revenue recognition is the cost-to-cost method, whereby the percentage of completion – calculated as the ratio of costs incurred to total estimated costs – is applied to the total expected contract revenue. The calculation of the ratio of costs incurred to estimated costs only considers costs that contribute to the actual transfer of control of the goods and/or services. In this way, the chosen measurement method enables an objective assessment of the transfer of control to the customer, as it takes into account the quantitative variables of the contract in its entirety. It is specified that, in choosing the appropriate method for measuring the transfer of control to the customer, the "physical measurement" criterion is also applied to determine the percentage of completion of "Foundations Segment" contracts.

Determining the transaction price:

Given the engineering and operating complexities, the size and length of time involved in completing the contracts, in addition to the fixed consideration agreed in the contract, the transaction price also includes additional consideration, whose conditions need to be assessed. Specifically, considerations deriving from claims are additional considerations requested as reimbursement for costs incurred (and/or to be incurred) due to reasons or events that could not be foreseen and are not attributable to the contractor, for more work performed (and/or to be performed) or variations that were not formalised in riders. The determination of additional consideration is inherently subject to a degree of uncertainty—both in terms of the amount likely to be recognised by the customer and in terms of collection timing, which usually depends on the outcome of negotiations between the parties or decisions made by arbitration or judicial bodies. This type of consideration is regulated by IFRS 15 as “contract modifications”. The standard provides that a contract modification exists if it is approved by the parties to the contract. IFRS 15 provides that a contract modification could be approved in writing, by oral agreement or implied by customary business practices. A contract modification may exist even though the parties to the contract have a dispute about the scope or price (or both) of the modification. In this case, it shall be assessed if the rights to the consideration are provided for contractually, generating an enforceable right. Once the enforceable right has been identified, in order to recognise the claims and amount of the additional consideration requested, the Group applies the guidance about the “Variable Consideration” given in IFRS 15. Therefore, in order to adjust the transaction price to include the additional consideration arising from the claims, it is necessary to decide whether it is highly probable that the revenue will not be reversed in the future. All the relevant aspects and circumstances, such as the contract terms, business and negotiating practices of the sector or other supporting evidence are taken into account when taking the above decision.

Penalties:

Contracts with customers may include penalties due to non-compliance with certain contract terms (such as, for example, non-compliance with delivery times). When the entity has sufficient elements to determine that the contractual penalties are “reasonably foreseeable,” they are recognised as a reduction of the contract revenue. To support these assessments, all indicators available at the balance sheet date are reviewed in order to estimate the probability of a contractual breach that could trigger penalties.

Losses to complete:

IFRS 15 does not specifically cover the accounting treatment of loss-making contracts but refers to IAS 37, which regulates the measurement and classification (previously covered by IAS 11) of onerous contracts. IAS 37 provides that an onerous contract is one in which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received under it. The present obligation under the contract shall be recognised and measured as a provision when the loss is probable based on the most recent forecasts prepared by Management. estimates made by management. Unavoidable costs are those that:

- They are directly attributable to the contract and increase the performance obligation contractually transferred to the customer;
- They do not include costs that will be incurred regardless of whether the performance obligation is fulfilled;
- They cannot be avoided through future actions.

The assessment of whether a contract is onerous (onerous test) must be performed at the level of each individual performance obligation. This assessment method better reflects differences in margins across contracts, depending on the nature of the goods and services transferred to the customer.

Incremental costs of obtaining a contract:

IFRS 15 allows the capitalisation of contract acquisition costs, provided that such costs are considered “incremental” and recoverable through the future economic benefits of the contract. Incremental costs are those incurred only because the contract was obtained. Costs incurred independently of whether a contract is obtained do not qualify as incremental and are, therefore, expensed in profit or loss and do not contribute to contract progress. Incremental costs are capitalised and recorded under non-current assets (Contract costs), and amortised systematically in line with the transfer of control of goods or services to the customer.

Costs to fulfil a contract:

IFRS 15 provides for the capitalisation of contract performance costs, that is, those costs that meet all of the following criteria: ▪ they relate directly to the contract; ▪ generate and enhance resources that will be used to fulfil the contractual performance obligation; ▪ are recoverable through the future economic benefits of the contract. In the practice of the sector in which the TREVI Group operates, this type of cost is usually represented by pre-operating expenses, which in some contractual cases are explicitly recognised by the customer through specific items in the contract, while in other cases they are not explicitly recognised and are remunerated through the overall contract margin. Where explicitly recognised, the incurrence of such costs marks the commencement of the transfer of control of the contracted asset. Consequently, these costs must not be capitalised and must be included in the determination of contractual progress. If the contract does not provide for their explicit recognition, in compliance with the three conditions mentioned above, pre-operating expenses are capitalised and amortised systematically, corresponding to the transfer of control of the goods/services to the customer. In addition to the above, the new provisions introduced by IFRS 15 define all those costs which, by their nature, cannot contribute to contract progress since, although they are specifically attributable to the contract and are considered recoverable, they do not generate or enhance the resources that will be used to fulfil the contractual performance obligation, nor do they contribute to the transfer of control of goods and/or services to the customer.

Exposure in the balance sheet:

Contract assets and liabilities are classified under the statement of financial position items “Trade and other current receivables” and “Trade payables and other current liabilities,” respectively under assets and liabilities. According to IFRS 15, classification between contract assets and liabilities depends on the relationship between TREVI Group’s performance and the customer’s payment: these items reflect the net balance of the following components, analysed individually for each contract: (+) Value of progressive works, determined in accordance with the rules set out in IFRS 15, using the Cost-to-Cost method (-) Payments on account received on certified works (SAL) (-) Contractual advances. If the resulting value is positive, the net contract balance is presented under “Trade and other current receivables”; if negative, it is presented under “Trade payables and other current liabilities”. If, according to the contract, the values under consideration express an unconditional right to consideration, they are presented as receivables. The Statement of Profit or Loss of the TREVI Group includes a revenue line titled “Revenue from sales and services,” which is presented and measured in accordance with IFRS 15. The line titled “Other operating income” includes income from transactions not relating to contracts with customers and is measured in accordance with other accounting standards or specific Group “Accounting Policy Elections”. In particular, the latter item includes income related to: capital gains from the sale of fixed assets; income from the recharging of costs; contingent assets; income from the reversal of costs of consortia and consortium companies under Italian law.

Regarding this latter case, it should be noted that the TREVI Group's operations involve participation in numerous project entities which, particularly in the Italian context, make use of a consortium structure that operates on a cost pass-through basis. Under the IFRS 10 and 11, these entities are categorised as subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures. Since this revenue category does not arise from performance obligations under construction contracts or contractual transactions with the customer, such income is classified under "Other operating income".

Finance income and costs

Finance income and costs are recognised in profit or loss on an accrual basis, using the effective interest rate method.

Interest income on all financial instruments measured at amortised cost and interest-bearing financial assets classified as available for sale is calculated using the effective interest method, which discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or, when appropriate, a shorter period to the carrying amount of the financial asset or liability. Interest income is recognised under finance income in the statement of profit or loss.

Dividends

These are recognised when the right of the Shareholders to receive the payment is established, usually the year in which the Shareholders decide on the distribution of dividends.

Dividends distributed to Shareholders are recognised as a liability in the Financial Statements of the year in which the distribution is approved by the Shareholders.

Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the share of the Group's profit or loss attributable to the ordinary shares by the average weighted number of outstanding ordinary shares, excluding any treasury shares.

Diluted earnings per share are calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to the owners of the Company by the average weighted number of outstanding shares, taking into account the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations

A discontinued operation is a component of the Group whose operations and financial flows are clearly distinguishable from the rest of the Group that:

- represents a separate major line of business or geographical segment of operations;
- is part of a single coordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical segment of operations; or
- is a subsidiary acquired exclusively with a view to resale.

An operation is classified as discontinued at the time of sale, or when it meets the conditions for classification in the “held for sale category”, if earlier.

When an operation is classified as discontinued, the comparative statement of comprehensive income is restated as if the operation had been discontinued from the start of the comparative period.

Criteria for translating foreign currency items

Receivables and payables in currencies other than Euro are originally translated into Euro at the historical rates prevailing on the date of the relevant transactions.

Exchange differences realised on the payment of receivables or the settlement of payables in foreign currencies are recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

Assets and liabilities in currencies other than Euro, excluding plant, property and equipment as well as intangible assets and equity investments, are calculated using the exchange rate prevailing at the end of the reporting period and any relevant exchange gains or losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss. Forward currency contracts are used to cover the fluctuation risk of foreign currencies. The foreign subsidiaries of Trevi S.p.A. draw up accounts in the currency of the main economic area in which they operate (the functional currency). At year-end, balances denominated in foreign currencies are translated using the exchange rate at 31 December, as published by the Italian Foreign Exchange Office (Ufficio Italiano Cambi), with resulting exchange differences recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

Use of estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements requires the Directors to apply standards and methods which in certain circumstances are based on difficult and subjective judgements and estimates related to past experience and assumptions that are periodically considered reasonable and realistic, depending on the circumstances. Taking into account the joint document from the Bank of Italy/Consob/Isvap No. 2 of 6 February 2009, it is specified that estimates are based on the most recent information available to Directors at the time these Separate Financial Statements were drawn up without undermining their reliability.

The application of these estimates and assumptions affects the amounts recognised in the Financial Statements, including the statement of financial position, the statement of profit or loss and the statement of cash flows, as well as the disclosure provided. Actual results may differ from these estimates and assumptions given the uncertainty surrounding the assumptions and conditions on which the estimates are based.

The Financial Statements items listed below are those that require more subjectivity than others from the Directors when preparing the estimates and for which a change in the conditions underlying the assumptions used may have a significant impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Group:

- Impairment losses on non-current assets;
- Contract work in progress;
- Development expenditure;
- Deferred tax assets;
- Provisions for credit risks;
- Employee benefits;
- Loans and borrowings and bonds;
- Provisions for risks and charges.

Estimates and assumptions are reviewed periodically and the effects of any changes are recognised in the profit and loss account for the period in which the change occurred.

Impairment losses on financial assets and financial guarantees

Impairment applies to all financial assets measured at Amortised Cost and *Fair Value* through *Other Comprehensive Income* (FVOCI), while those at *Fair Value* through Profit or Loss are excluded. In addition, the following types of instruments also fall within the scope of application:

- *Loan Commitments*;
- *Lease receivables*;
- *Contract assets*;
- Financial guarantees within the scope of IFRS 9.

Financial guarantees not measured at *Fair Value* through Profit or Loss within the scope of the provisions of IFRS 9 regarding *impairment*.

The definition of financial guarantee remains unchanged with respect to what was already provided for in IAS 39:

“A financial guarantee represents a contract in which the Company is required to honour the contractual obligations of a third party when the latter fails to reimburse its creditor”.

The Company recognises financial guarantees in the Financial Statements at *fair value* on the date of initial recognition or on the date on which they become part of the contractual clauses. Financial guarantees are then subject to *impairment*; therefore, at subsequent assessment dates, their carrying amount will be equal to the higher of the initial carrying amount, net of any amortisation of costs, and to the expected credit loss determined in accordance with the new provisions of IFRS 9.

The general rule of *impairment* provided for by IFRS 9 aims at representing the deterioration or improvement in credit quality in the financial assets held by the Company. The way in which the amount of expected loss recognised is calculated depends, therefore, on the change in credit risk from the initial recognition of the asset to the assessment date.

Therefore, at each *reporting date*, the Company will recognise the loss allowance by distinguishing between different placement *stages* that reflect the creditworthiness of the counterparty, in particular:

- **Stage 1** - for assets that have not significantly increased credit risk since initial recognition, an allowance must be recognised to reflect the 12-month ECL, i.e., the probability that *default* events will occur in the following 12 months (IFRS 9 § 5.5.5);
- **Stage 2** - for assets that, on the other hand, have undergone a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, an allowance must be recognised that reflects lifetime ECL, i.e., the probability that default events will occur over the life of the instrument (IFRS 9 §. 5.5.3).
- **Stage 3** - for assets with actual evidence of *impairment*, the allowance must reflect an impairment representative of *lifetime* ECL, with a probability of *default* of 100% (IFRS 9 par. 5.5.3).

In addition, IFRS 9 §par. 5.5.15 allows the use of a simplified approach to calculate expected credit losses solely for the following categories:

- Trade receivables and *Contract Assets* that:
 - do not contain a significant financing component; or
 - contain a significant financing component but the company chooses as its accounting *policy* to measure the expected credit losses on a lifetime basis.
- *Lease* receivables.

The simplified approach starts with the general approach, but does not require the company to monitor changes in counterparty credit risk as the *expected loss* is always calculated on a *lifetime* basis.

The *impairment* model described in this operating instruction was applied to all financial assets as defined by IFRS 9. Below are the main features of the approaches adopted by the Group and envisaged by IFRS 9: *Simplified Approach* and *General Approach*.

Simplified Approach

The simplified approach was adopted by the Group with regard to:

- trade receivables (including invoices to be issued);
- *contract assets* (“*work in progress*” assets net of advances received);
- receivables for advances to suppliers.

For these cases, the rules of the simplified approach set out in IFRS 9 were applied, calculating the loss allowance using the product of the following factors:

- **EAD - Exposure At Default:** exposure at the measurement date;
- **PD - Probability of Default:** the likelihood that the exposure being evaluated will go into *default* and not be repaid. The counterparty-specific probability of default was taken into account as the *driver* for determining the probability of *default* of the exposure. In particular, the PD was determined using external sources (*info-providers*) and where the specific data of the counterparty being assessed was not present, an expressive PD of the market segment to which the counterparty belongs or, in the case of an unrepresentative sample, the average PD representative of the loan portfolio was applied as the last alternative. For exposures to government counterparties, the PD used is that relating to the reference country of the counterparty;

- **LGD - Loss Given Default:** expected percentage of loss in case of creditor *default*. The IFRS 9 *impairment* model provides for the possibility to calculate internally the identified parameter of the expected loss in case of *default*. As an alternative to the latter, given the impossibility of reconstructing a historical database adequate for the calculation of LGD, the Group decided to adopt the *standard* parameter defined for banking regulations and equal to 45%.

For financial assets falling under the simplified approach, the *default* period was identified on the basis of the collection statistics for the assets falling under the scope. Therefore:

- for “performing” positions, i.e., those not past due, with exclusive reference to trade receivables and invoices to be issued, the PD is defined over a reference time horizon of 60 days, consistent with the average payment term horizon agreed by the Group on the basis of:
 - the different geographic areas in which the Group’s various legal entities operate, which have differing but consistent average deferral periods of around two months;
 - the features of the business in which the Company operates and the features of the trade receivables which, for the majority of the receivables issued, require a delay of payment in the short term;
- for positions past due within the *default* period (set at a threshold of 360 days from the due date of the receivable), the PD is expressed with a time horizon of 1 year. The Group adopted a different default threshold from the IFRS 9 standard of 90 days past due, (i.e. 90 days past due), rejecting this presumption (see IFRS 9, para. B5.5.37) on the basis of:
 - the obvious delays in payments by its customers, which very often occur more than 90 days after the expiry of the document;
 - delays linked to the specific characteristics of the *business*, mainly where goods and services are provided on a project basis and settlement typically occurs only once service delivery is complete, rather than on physical delivery of goods. Specifically:
 - temporary payment difficulties of public administrations;
 - a slowdown in sales of goods under construction;
 - objective difficulties in collecting payments from customers in certain countries dictated by contingent situations of a legislative or currency nature;
 - temporary impediments due to the relationship between customer and supplier that develops during a job order;
 - due dates that are difficult to determine, particularly for the payment of retention amounts or sums previously under dispute;

With regard to the individual divisions of the group: for the Soilmecc division, sales are mainly made through *dealers/agents* with whom there is a “line of credit” that is regularly monitored. Expired items are in any case subject to warranty by means of the machines in *stock* at the *dealer’s yard*. On sales, moreover, except for a few cases, payment is made at the same time as the delivery of the equipment or with an agreed extension for particular customers with whom there is a “historical” relationship.

For these reasons, the Group extended the recognition of a *default* by opting for the application of a threshold of 1 year, considering the exceeding of this threshold as an identification of the counterparty’s real difficulty in meeting its debtor commitments, generating a failure to collect the receivable for Group companies.

- for positions past due beyond the *default* period, on the other hand, the PD has been set at 100%.

The model for measuring the *impairment of contract assets* and advances to suppliers, similar to that defined for trade receivables past due but not in *default*, provides for the application of an expressive PD with a time horizon of 1 year.

However, the application of quantitative rules for the calculation of the loss allowance may be followed by the application of a specific allowance percentage for certain positions (i.e., customers) based on *management* experience and/or specific qualitative information available.

General Approach

On the other hand, with regard to the items subject to IFRS 9 impairment that present the conditions for the application of the General Approach, the Company defined an *Expected Credit Loss* method for each credit quality cluster defined for these exposures.

Financial Guarantees

As mentioned above, the general approach provides that the definition of the parameters used to calculate the amount of expected loss recognised depends on the change in the credit risk that the asset has undergone since initial recognition at the measurement date.

In assessing the increase in credit risk, the Group took into account all reasonable and acceptable information that was available or that can be obtained without incurring excessive costs.

The Standard also provides an illustrative list of variables that can be considered as *drivers* for the increase in credit risk and that can be divided into: macroeconomic data (changes in regulations, political instability), counterparty data (deterioration in financial results, credit rating *downgrade*), market data (CDS, credit spread, rating) and contract data (*collateral* impairment, unfavourable contract changes).

As such, the *impairment* calculation for these items follows these rules:

- **Stage Allocation:** the stage allocation of the Company's financial guarantees was driven by qualitative and quantitative drivers, by means of information provided by external sources (*info providers*), the change in the *probability of default* and covenants set in several agreements with the lending banks of the Group.

Based on the parameters used for stage allocation purposes, the financial guarantees provided by Trevi Finanziaria S.p.A. to the companies belonging to the divisions of the Group, were classified within the cluster identifying an increase in credit risk from the initial recognition date such as to recognise an allowance reflecting the lifetime ECL, *i.e.*, the probability that default events will occur over the life of the instrument.

- **Calculation of the expected loss:** as described for the Group's trade receivables, the calculation of the *Expected Credit Loss* for the positions relating to the financial guarantees issued was carried out using the product of the three risk parameters:

- **PD – Probability of Default:** *the division belonging to the company for which the guarantee was issued by the Company was taken into account as the driver for determining the probability of default of the exposure.* In particular, the PD was determined using external sources (info-providers) and where the specific data of the company being assessed was not present, an expressive PD of the market segment to which the division belongs was applied;
- **LGD – Loss Given Default:** the Group decided to adopt the standard parameter defined for banking regulations and equal to 45%, as the identified parameter of the expected loss in case of default.
- **EAD – Exposure at Default:** to the amount of the guarantee issued.

IAS 29 Financial reporting in hyper-inflationary economies

IAS 29 applies where an entity's functional currency is deemed "hyperinflationary". IAS 29 requires the financial statements (including comparative figures) to be presented in the unit of measurement current at the reporting date. This is because currency in a hyperinflationary economy loses significant purchasing power year over year, making historical cost financial statements—even over just a few months—irrelevant for users.

During 2023, the list of hyperinflationary economies continued to evolve rapidly due to deteriorating economic conditions and high inflation in various countries. Jurisdictions that meet these criteria must apply IAS 29 and restate both current and comparative financial statements using the latest inflation data.

In Argentina and Venezuela, following a long period of observation of inflation rates that exceeded 100% over the last three years, a global consensus was reached during 2018 on the occurrence of the conditions for hyperinflation in accordance with IFRS International Financial Reporting Standards. It follows that all Companies operating in Argentina and Venezuela have applied IAS 29 - "Financial reporting in hyperinflationary economies" in preparing their financial reports.

Newly applied accounting standards, amendments and interpretations and future requirements

As required by IAS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors - below are the new standards and new accounting interpretations, as well as amendments to existing standards and interpretations already applicable, not yet in force at the date, which may be applied in the future in the consolidated financial statements of TREVI Group:

- a) New documents issued by the IASB and endorsed by the EU to be mandatorily adopted as of financial statements for financial years beginning on 1 January 2024

| Document title | Issue date | Effective date | Date of approval | EU Regulation and date of publication |
|--|---|----------------|------------------|--|
| Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (Amendments to IFRS 16) | September 2022 | 1 January 2024 | 20 November 2023 | Directive (EU) 2023/2579 21 November 2023 |
| Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (Amendments to IAS 1) + Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (Amendments to IAS 1) | January 2020 July 2020 October 2022 | 1 January 2024 | 19 December 2023 | Directive (EU) 2023/2822 20 December 2023 |
| Disclosure of financing arrangements with suppliers (Amendments to IAS 7 - Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7 - Financial Instruments) | May 2023 | 1 January 2024 | 15 May 2024 | 16 May 2024 |

The accounting standards, amendments and interpretations, effective from 1 January 2024 and endorsed by the European Commission, are set out below:

- **Amendments to IFRS 16 - Lease Liabilities in a Sale and leaseback transaction**

On 22 September 2022 the IASB issued the document *“Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (Amendments to IFRS 16 Lease)”*, which provides guidance on how a seller-lessee should measure lease liabilities after a sale and leaseback transaction.

The amendment to IFRS 16 clarifies that the seller-lessee shall determine lease payments without recognising any gain or loss relating to the right-of-use asset retained by the seller-lessee

- **Amendments to IAS 1 – Classification of current and non-current liabilities and non-current liabilities with covenants**

On 23 January 2020 the IASB issued the document *“Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements)”*, which specifies how an entity shall determine, in the statement of financial position, whether a liability with an uncertain settlement date is current or non-current. Under these amendments, liabilities must be classified as current (with actual or potential settlement within one year) or non-current.

On 31 October 2022 the IASB issued the document “*Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements)*” to clarify how an entity should classify liabilities arising from a loan arrangement with covenants as current or non-current. These amendments also improve disclosure requirements when the entity's right to defer a liability settlement for at least twelve months is subject to covenants.

- **Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7 – Disclosure of supplier finance arrangements**

On 25 May 2023, the IASB issued “*Disclosures: Supplier Finance Arrangements (Amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments)*”. The amendments introduce specific disclosure requirements for supplier finance arrangements and provide guidance on the characteristics of such arrangements. In this regard:

- the objective of the disclosures under IAS 7 is to enable users of the financial statements to assess the effects of *supplier finance* arrangements on an entity's liabilities and cash flows, as well as its exposure to liquidity risk. To achieve this objective, an entity must disclose the following: a) the terms and conditions of the arrangement; b) the carrying amounts of the financial liabilities owed to suppliers and the line items in which these financial liabilities are presented; c) non-cash changes in the carrying amounts of liabilities within the supplier finance arrangement, and the carrying amounts and related line items of the financial liabilities referred to in point (a) for which the suppliers have already received payment from the finance providers; d) the range of payment due dates for the financial liabilities referred to in point (a), as well as for comparable trade payables that are not part of a supplier finance arrangement. If the range of payment due dates is wide, additional explanatory information or stratified ranges must be disclosed.
- The application guidance to IFRS 7 provides examples of factors that entities may consider when preparing disclosures on liquidity risk. The amendments add supplier finance arrangements as a new relevant factor for liquidity risk. The guidance to IFRS 7 has been updated to include supplier finance arrangements as a factor that may lead to a concentration of liquidity risk.

b) New documents issued by the IASB and endorsed by the EU, applicable to financial statements for periods beginning after 1 January 2024 and endorsed by the EU at 31 December 2024:

At the date of approval of these consolidated financial statements, a number of accounting standards, interpretations and amendments had been issued by the IASB, but not yet endorsed by the European Union, some of which were still at the consultation stage:

| Document title | Issue date | Effective date | Date of approval | EU Regulation and date of publication |
|---|-------------|----------------|------------------|---|
| Lack of exchangeability (Amendments to IAS 21) | August 2023 | 1 January 2025 | 12 November 2024 | Directive (EU) 2024/2862 13 November 2024 |

c) New documents issued by the IASB and not yet endorsed by the EU at 31 December 2024, applicable to financial statements for periods beginning after 1 January 2024:

| Document title | Date issued by the IASB | Effective date of the IASB document |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| New IFRS accounting standards | | |
| IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements | April 2024 | 1 January 2027 |
| IFRS 19 Non-Publicly Owned Subsidiaries: Disclosure | May 2024 | 1 January 2027 |
| Amendments to IFRS accounting standards | | |
| Amendments to Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7) | May 2024 | 1 January 2026 |
| Annual improvements - Volume 11 | July 2024 | 1 January 2026 |
| Contracts referencing nature-dependent electricity (Amendments IFRS 9 and IFRS 7) | December 2024 | 1 January 2026 |

For all newly issued standards, as well as revisions and amendments to existing standards, the Trevi Group is currently assessing the potential impacts of future application, which are not reasonably estimable at this time.

ENTERPRISE RISK MANAGEMENT

The risk management process is aimed at ensuring a proper management of the main threats and opportunities with respect to the objectives of the Group Business Plan shown below.

Objectives, risk management policy and identification of financial risks

The Trevi Group is subject to various types of risk and uncertainty that may affect its operating activities, financial structure and economic results.

First, liquidity risk that affects strategic investment and order acquisition choices.

Sudden changes within the political contexts in which the Group operates have an immediate effect on its financial position and performance.

The Group is also exposed to the risk of deterioration of the international macro-economic environment.

The introduction of stricter data protection rules in the European Union and the increasing complexity of IT exposes the Group to *cyber* risks.

To ensure an organic and transparent Management of the main risks and opportunities that may have an impact on the creation of the Group value, Risk Management, in line with the goals set by the Chief Executive Officer, substantially confirms a process integrated approach to manage uncertainty with consistent methodologies and homogeneous tools, while respecting the necessary specificity of the Divisions.

Contract Objectives

This area is intended to support top management and individual risk owners from the business development and commercial negotiation phase onwards, ensuring a bottom-up qualitative and quantitative analysis to identify and manage events that could potentially impact project and Division portfolio performance — including revenue, operating margin and cash flows.

Objectives of the Divisions

This area includes events that may potentially impact the Divisions objectives (not specifically related to individual projects) and the delivery of valuable products and services to Customers. Periodic reporting is aligned with the Consolidated Financial Statements (half-yearly), while monitoring and mitigation actions are carried out on a continuous basis, in line with specific scheduled deadlines and according to a previously defined and agreed risk appetite threshold, shared with the CCRS (Risk and Sustainability Control Committee).

Business Plan Objectives

This area includes the management of events with potential impacts on specific targets set out in the Industrial Plan, with particular reference to revenues, industrial margins, and the creation of an appropriate order backlog for the reference year.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk can manifest itself due to the inability to find, at affordable conditions, the financial resources necessary for the Group's operations. The two main factors that influence the Group's liquidity are, on the one hand, the resources generated or absorbed by operating and investing activities and, on the other, the maturity profile and renewability of debt or the liquidity of financial assets. Liquidity needs are monitored by the Group's central functions with the aim of ensuring the effective procurement of financial resources and/or appropriate investment of available liquidity.

The Group continuously monitors the liquidity situation and draws up the periodic and forecast revolving cash flows prepared by all the Group companies, which are then consolidated and analysed by the Company.

It should be noted that cash and cash equivalents are partially subject to currency restrictions with regard to some countries in which the Group operates as detailed in the following table:

(In millions of Euro)

| Division | Company | Country | Restriction | 31/12/2024 |
|--------------|---|---------|-----------------------------------|------------|
| Trevi | Trevi Foundations Nigeria Ltd | Nigeria | Currency Restrictions | 2.9 |
| Trevi | Foundation Construction Ltd | Nigeria | Currency Restrictions | 0.3 |
| Trevi | Swissboring Overseas Piling Corp. Ltd (Dubai) | Dubai | Cash collateral on mixed facility | 2.5 |
| Total | | | | 5.7 |

To date, a large part of the credit facilities with the Lending Banks are governed by the Restructuring Agreement, which was finalised on November 30 2022 also following the capital increase and conversion of the loans owed by the lenders into capital concluded on January 11 2023 with the execution of the same.

The table below shows the geographical breakdown of the Group's cash and cash equivalents at 31 December 2024:

| Description | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 | Change |
|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Italy | 20,208 | 15,984 | 4,224 |
| Europe (excluding Italy) | 2,358 | 2,928 | (570) |
| United States and Canada | 21,926 | 23,027 | (1,101) |
| South America | 3,393 | 1,724 | 1,669 |
| Africa | 8,086 | 16,676 | (8,590) |
| Middle East and Asia | 31,135 | 14,287 | 16,848 |
| Far East and Rest of the world | 7,912 | 6,213 | 1,699 |
| Total | 95,018 | 80,839 | 14,179 |

Loans and borrowings of the Group at the reporting date are broken down as follows: The Group's bank borrowings at year-end were divided between current and non-current as follows:

| Current loans and borrowings | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 | Change | Non-current loans and borrowings | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 | Change |
|------------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|----------------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| Italy | 45,246 | 38,892 | 6,354 | Italy | 99,701 | 77,781 | 21,920 |
| Europe (excluding Italy) | 5 | 0 | 5 | Europe (excluding Italy) | 1,823 | 1,861 | (38) |
| United States and Canada | 6,767 | 6,370 | 397 | United States and Canada | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| South America | 0 | 0 | 0 | South America | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Africa | 33 | 54 | (21) | Africa | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Middle East and Asia | 0 | 0 | 0 | Middle East and Asia | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Far East | 7,200 | 6,962 | 238 | Far East | 516 | 826 | (310) |
| Rest of World | 0 | 0 | 0 | Rest of World | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 59,251 | 52,278 | 6,973 | Total | 102,040 | 80,468 | 21,572 |

The following table provides a geographical breakdown of total financial liabilities, including bank borrowings, finance leases and payables to other lenders:

| Current loans and borrowings | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 | Change | Non-current financial liabilities | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 | Change |
|------------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| Italy | 56,603 | 54,803 | 1,800 | Italy | 231,964 | 217,296 | 14,668 |
| Europe (excluding Italy) | 120 | 144 | (24) | Europe (excluding Italy) | 2,090 | 2,162 | (72) |
| United States and Canada | 6,784 | 6,412 | 372 | United States and Canada | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| South America | 800 | 1,754 | (954) | South America | 128 | 127 | 0 |
| Africa | 256 | 322 | (66) | Africa | 508 | 697 | (189) |
| Middle East and Asia | 2,661 | 2,825 | (164) | Middle East and Asia | 351 | 0 | 351 |
| Far East | 7,771 | 7,936 | (165) | Far East | 566 | 921 | (354) |
| Rest of World | 1,177 | 3,897 | (2,720) | Rest of World | 46 | 735 | (690) |
| Total | 76,171 | 78,093 | (1,922) | Total | 235,653 | 221,938 | 13,715 |

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate due to changes in market prices. The market price includes four types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk, raw material price risk and other price risks, as well as price risk on equity securities (equity risk). Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits, available-for-sale investments and derivative financial instruments.

Interest rate risk

The exposure to risk of changes in market interest rates is connected to short-term and long-term financing transactions, with a variable interest rate.

At 31 December 2024 following the signing of the Restructuring Agreement on 30 November 2022, a large part of the Group loans were with variable interest rate, except for the Bond Issue and some loans of Italian and foreign subsidiaries, including lease contracts as shown below:

(In thousands of Euro)

| | 31/12/2024 | | 31/12/2024 |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Description | Fixed Rate | Variable Rate | Total |
| Loans and Leases | 69,765 | 189,707 | 259,472 |
| Bond issue | 50,000 | | 50,000 |
| Total Financial Liabilities* | 119,765 | 189,707 | 309,472 |

* Total Financial Liabilities are presented net of accrued liabilities.

Following the signing of the Restructuring Agreement, the Group obtained a moratorium on principal of medium- and long-term cash lines and - contingent on whether or not certain parameters are met - a moratorium on their interests. With the effectiveness of Restructuring Agreement, the interest rates on medium and long-term cash lines were changed from a fixed rate to a variable rate component, updated every six months (6-month Euribor).

Short-term facilities governed by the Restructuring Agreement maintained *pricing* consistent with the nature of the underlying transaction, preserving the original rates set out in the Restructuring Agreement.

For further details regarding financial liabilities, reference should be made to the notes to the financial statements, in particular Notes (15), (22) and (23).

In assessing the risk of adverse interest rate fluctuations that may impact net finance costs and fair value adjustments of interest rate-sensitive financial assets and liabilities—and with a view to covenant compliance—a sensitivity analysis was carried out based on the following criteria:

- Current market expectations for interest rate trends through to 2026 are stable or declining.
- As a matter of prudence, an additional 1% margin was considered on the variable rate calculated on a six-month basis (6-month EURIBOR + 3% margin).

The sensitivity analysis indicates that the interest rate curve does not have a material impact on the year's profit or loss; accordingly, no adverse effects on covenant compliance are expected from interest rate fluctuations.

Currency risk

The Group is exposed to the risk of fluctuations in exchange rates as these affect its financial position and financial performance. Exposure to foreign exchange risk can be of a different nature:

- **Transaction-related:** changes in the exchange rate between the date on which a financial commitment between counterparties becomes highly probable and/or certain or the date of settlement of the commitment, resulting in a variation between expected and actual cash flows;
- **Translational:** changes in exchange rates affecting the value of foreign currency-denominated balance sheet items upon consolidation and translation into the Parent Company's reporting currency (Euro). These changes do not lead to an immediate deviation between expected and actual cash flows, but to an accounting effect on the Group's consolidated equity. The impact on cash flows only arises if equity transactions are carried out by the Group company that prepares its financial statements in a foreign currency.

The exposure to exchange rate risk arises from the Group's operations in multiple countries and in currencies other than the Euro, particularly the US Dollar and currencies pegged to it. Given the Group's significant operations in USD-linked countries, Euro/USD exchange rate fluctuations may materially affect the Group's financial statements.

The Group does not use instruments of an explicitly speculative nature for its hedging against currency risk; however, if the derivative financial instruments do not meet the conditions required for the accounting treatment of the hedging instruments required by IAS 9 their changes in fair value are recognised in the profit and loss account as finance costs/income.

The fair value of a forward contract is determined as the difference between a forward exchange rate of the contract and that of a transaction of the opposite sign of the same amount and with the same maturity, assumed at exchange rates and interest rate differentials at 31 December.

The Group assesses its exposure to the currency risk; instruments used are the correlation of cash flows of the same currency but of the opposite sign, the decrease in commercial and financial advance loans in the same currency with the sales contract.

Credit risk

Group is subject to the risk that the creditworthiness of a financial or commercial counterparty becomes insolvent. Credit risk associated with the normal course of commercial transactions is monitored both by the individual companies and by the Group's Finance Department.

Due to the nature of its activity, divided into several segments, with a marked geographical diversification of the production units and for the plurality of countries in which systems and equipment are sold, the Group has no concentrated customer or country risk. In fact, credit risk is spread over a large number of counterparties and customers.

The objective is to minimise counterparty risk by maintaining exposure within limits consistent with the creditworthiness assigned to each of them by the various Credit Managers of the Group based on historical information on the insolvency rates of the counterparties themselves.

The Group sells mainly abroad and uses financial instruments available on the market, in particular Letters of Credit, to hedge credit risks and uses prepayment and letter of credit instruments for significant projects.

Risks connected to overseas transactions

Economic and geopolitical changes have always influenced the Group's financial and industrial operations.

Revenues generated by international activities confirm the Trevi Group's continued focus on foreign markets, with key operations located in the Middle East, the United States, the Far East and Africa.

Further details on revenue located in segments with medium to high political and commercial risk - where the risk of insolvency of public and private operators is linked to the geographical segment of origin and is beyond their control - and with risk associated to the origin of a specific financial instrument - dependent on political, economic and social variables - are provided below, with specific reference to the countries where Trevi operates, which are more exposed to this type of risk. In particular, there are two segments with high political risk and low commercial risk in which the Trevi Group operates.

Tajikistan

Tajikistan became independent in 1991 following the dissolution of the Soviet Union and experienced a civil war between political, regional and religious factions from 1992 to 1997.

The Uzbek ethnic group forms a significant minority in Tajikistan, while the Tajik ethnic group forms an even larger minority in neighbouring Uzbekistan.

With a population of just over 9.2 million, Tajikistan remains the poorest of the former Soviet republics, with a real GDP per capita of USD 3,900. Tajikistan became a member of the WTO in March 2013. However, its economy continues to face major challenges, including dependence on remittances from Tajikistani migrant labourers working in Russia and Kazakhstan, pervasive corruption, and the opiate trade and other destabilizing violence emanating from neighbouring Afghanistan. Since 2010, Tajikistan has endured several domestic security incidents, including armed conflict between government forces and local strongmen in the Rasht Valley and between government forces and residents and informal leaders in Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast.

Tajikistan suffered its first ISIS-claimed attack in 2018, when assailants attacked a group of Western bicyclists with vehicles and knives, killing four. In 2021, tensions flared between border forces of Tajikistan and the Kyrgyz Republic, culminating in deadly clashes between border troops in April 2021 and again in September 2022.

(Source: <https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/countries/tajikistan/#introduction>)

Argentina

According to a World Bank report, Argentina – consistent with broader trends across Latin America – is expected to achieve economic growth of 2.3% in 2024 and 2.5% in 2025. These forecasts reflect improvements in the economies of the region's trading partners and a loosening of monetary policy. Although declining, commodity prices are expected to remain high enough to support continued growth. Nonetheless, inflation remains a concern for the country, even as it is projected to decline across the region.

In Argentina's specific case, economic growth in 2024 is largely linked to recovery from the recent drought emergency, which severely impacted the country's primary economic sector. The collapse of key export flows led to a loss of nearly three percentage points in GDP.

That said, Argentina continues to experience a fragile economic environment characterised by political uncertainty, high inflation, and severe currency depreciation.

Revenue from the regions mentioned above accounts for less than 6% of the Group's total

Risk Related to raw material procurement.

Matters concerning the procurement of raw materials fall under the following categories of the Trevi Group Risk Model:

- Supply Chain
- Procurement
- Commodities

The revision of the Model, with a focus on Environment, Social & Governance (henceforth ESG) issues, will be applied with the approval of the Sustainability Plan and the related Management Procedure, which are currently being defined.

For the Soilmec Division, price stability in raw material procurement and energy indices (gas/electricity) – already observed in the previous financial year – has continued throughout 2024.

For the Trevi Division, the issue is just as important, but since the business is managed on a “job order” basis, it is possible to contractually and punctually manage the risk of fluctuations in the cost of raw materials through the definition of guarantee conditions or even the exclusion of the supply of raw materials from the scope of work.

Furthermore, on average the period between the tender for the order and the opening of the construction building sites is statistically rather short, and the duration of the orders is between six and nine months and, therefore, updated costs in relation to the projects to be carried out can be taken into account in the offers.

Climate risks

The main environmental aspects associated with the activity of the Trevi Group – unlikely but with potentially high impact – are related to the drilling and foundation activities in the Trevi Division construction sites. In order to reduce the significance of these potential impacts, Trevi applies environmental management principles in line with standard ISO14001, where specific environmental surveys are carried out prior to the start of contracts and periodic checks are performed during activities.

The activities carried out on job sites also have an impact on the climate as they require the use of operating machines with endothermic engines. Trevi is committed to reducing the environmental impact associated with the emissions produced by these machines through more efficient use, which includes the use of IOT devices for the remote control and supervision of equipment, the Soilmec DMS system and raising the awareness of operators towards the correct use of equipment, and through the updating of the fleet of machines, which includes the introduction of a new generation of more efficient or electrically powered machines (see Soilmec’s HighTech and e-Tech lines) and the use of bio-diesel fuels.

Moreover, in the event of weather damage or direct environmental damage, there are *Contractor’s all-risks* (CAR) insurances on each site, which include RCT (third-party liability) insurance with accidental pollution coverage and *all-risks* insurance coverage on the machinery and equipment used.

The Trevi Group has identified five environmental indicators. Those with the greatest impact are: “managing emissions and fighting against climate change” and “managing waste and hazardous substances”. The first one refers to the promotion of strategies to reduce atmospheric emissions and develop the use of renewable energies, with the aim for the Group of gradually reducing its dependence on the fossil fuel sector and lessening its impact on the environment. The second refers to the waste produced by the Group (at legal and operational sites and construction sites), with the aim of continuing to increase the quantity destined for reuse and keeping the percentage of hazardous waste below 0.25% of the total produced.

The other three indicators concern “water, air and soil pollution”, the “efficient management of water resources”, whose performance for the Trevi Division is closely linked to the specific types of processing carried out, and the “protection of biodiversity and natural capital”, which, although it affects a small part of the Group’s activities, is implemented and guaranteed through compliance with precautionary measures suitable for maintaining harmony with nature and safeguarding all living species.

Cyber Risk

In 2024, the Trevi Group continued to implement new initiatives, technologies and procedures to strengthen ICT security further and enhance the effectiveness of its information security processes.

The DIT Corporate Department (Digital Innovation & Technology), which provides IT services for all the companies of the Group, continued, also for all its subsidiaries, the process of adopting infrastructures with Hybrid Cloud technologies that, together with the adoption of Cloud applications and a Disaster Recovery Plan, make it possible to significantly increase the safety position and resilience of the entire Group, in order to safeguard full business operations of companies, even in the event of a hacker attack or malfunction of the systems that ensure that services are delivered.

The Group also keeps providing specific training courses to encourage a conduct suitable to avoid any involvement in “malicious” cyber-crime processes. Furthermore, the Corporate DI&T Department continues to issue periodical “information pills” to report concrete examples of cases of computer fraud that users might come across if they do not follow the correct procedures and instructions and regularly tests the awareness of users by means of dedicated phishing campaigns.

Trevi - Finanziaria Industriale S.p.A., through the Corporate DI&T Department, continues operating in compliance with the process established by the ISO 27001:2022 certification, which defines the international standard that describes best practices for an ISMS (Information Security Management System, also known as SGSI, in Italian). This certification demonstrates that the services provided by the Company comply with best practices in information security.

It is therefore considered that the measures adopted and the existing safeguards represent adequate elements to mitigate this risk, and that, as a result, no significant risk remains for the continuity of the Company’s activities.

Impacts of the Russia-Ukraine conflict

Concerning the war in Ukraine, the Trevi Group confirms that it does not have production operations in Russia or Ukraine, nor has it outsourced software development or data centre use to the conflict areas. Therefore, there has been no need to move personnel out of the conflict zones, and at the moment it is not believed that other countries impacted to any extent by the conflict generate problems for Trevi Group operations.

There are no orders in the backlog for the Russian area, and the updated Consolidated Plan does not include developments in those regions.

No financing difficulties are expected as there are no exposures to Russia and Ukraine.

Finally, the Group does not believe that there may be any new fraud risk factors related to the current conflict, while as regards the risk of cyber attacks, in recent years the Group has implemented a series of initiatives aimed at increasing the level of security of the entire IT infrastructure.

Based on the above considerations and the situation in the Russia–Ukraine region more broadly, these risks are not currently considered to represent significant residual risks in business continuity.

Impacts of customs duties

The commercial strategy of the U.S. administration, which includes the imposition of tariffs on imports, is creating an atmosphere of uncertainty at the economic, political, and social levels. Currently, the group is constantly monitoring the developments of the scenario to evaluate the appropriate actions to take when the situation becomes clearer

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

With regard to derivatives recognised in the Statement of Financial Position at *fair value*, IFRS 7 requires that they are classified according to a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the inputs used in determining the fair value. Specifically, the fair value hierarchy is made up as follows:

- Level 1: corresponds to quoted prices in active markets;
- Level 2: corresponds to prices calculated through elements taken from observable market data;
- Level 3: corresponds to prices calculated through data elements other than observable market data.

The following tables show the assets and liabilities at 31 December 2024 according to the categories provided by IFRS 9.

| Key to IFRS 9 Categories | |
|---|----------------|
| Fair value through profit or loss | FVTPL |
| Fair value through other comprehensive income | FVOCI |
| Amortised cost | CA |
| FV - hedging instruments | FVOCI or FVTPL |

Below are the additional disclosures on financial instruments pursuant to IFRS 9.

| Description | IFRS9 categories | Notes | 31/12/2024 | Fair Value in Equity | Fair value through profit or loss | Effect on the Statement of Profit or Loss |
|--|------------------|-------|----------------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| ASSETS | | | | | | |
| Non-current financial assets | | | | | | |
| Other long-term financial receivables | CA | 6 | 4,329 | | | |
| Total non-current financial assets | | | 4,329 | | | |
| Current financial assets | | | | | | |
| Other current financial receivables | CA | | 11,667 | | | |
| Short-term derivative financial instruments | FVTPL | | - | | | |
| Current financial assets | CA | 11 | 6,243 | | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | CA | 12 | 95,018 | | | |
| Total Current financial assets | | | 112,928 | | | |
| Total Financial Assets | | | 117,257 | | | |
| LIABILITIES | | | | | | |
| Non-current financial liabilities | | | | | | |
| Long-term financing | CA | 14 | 102,040 | | | 12,267 |
| Payables to other long-term lenders | CA | 14 | 133,612 | | | 754 |
| Long-term derivative financial instruments | FV | | - | | | |
| Total non-current financial liabilities | | | 235,652 | | | |
| Current financial liabilities | | | | | | |
| Short-term financing | CA | 20 | 59,251 | | 10,117 | 7,123 |
| Short-term payables to other lenders | CA | 21 | 16,920 | | | 95 |
| Short-term derivative financial instruments | FVTPL | | - | | | |
| Total current financial liabilities | | | 76,171 | | | |
| Total financial liabilities | | | 311,823 | | | |
| Warrant | FVTPL | | 0 | | | 2 |

Following the *fair value* measurement of the Warrant, the value of the finance income recognised is approximately Euro 2 thousand.

IMPAIRMENT TEST

The Group reviewed its impairment indicators at 31 December 2024. In the light of the continuing high volatility of the market environment, an impairment test was carried out for the 2 Cash Generating Units (CGUs) of the Trevi Group (Trevi CGU and Soilmec CGU) and for the Group as a whole.

The impairment test, under IAS 36, was initially performed by comparing the carrying amount of the asset or group of assets comprising the cash-generating unit (CGU) with its recoverable amount, the greater of fair value (net of selling costs, if any) and the present value of the discounted net cash flows expected to be generated by the asset or group of assets comprising the CGU (value in use).

More specifically, the impairment test of the first level on the CGUs Trevi and Soilmec was carried out, in continuity with the test of impairment carried out at 31 December 2023, by first testing the recoverability of the carrying amount of each CGU by the value in use, determined by discounting the plan cash flows of each CGU, or by the financial Discounted Cash Flow method, a method directly referred to in IAS 36.

This method is based on the assumption that the value of a company's economic capital at a certain date (in this case, 31 December 2024) is represented by the algebraic sum of the following elements:

- “operating value”, equal to the present value of the cash flows generated by the company's operating activities over a defined period of time;
- value of non-core non-strategic or instrumental activities on the reference date.

To carry out the impairment test, the actual economic and financial data for 2024 (taken from the final figures at 31 December 2024) were used, along with the economic and financial projections for 2025–2028 derived from the Plans approved by the Parent Company on 27 March 2025.

The planning cash flows considered do not include the effects of future restructuring and efficiency measures not yet initiated, as required by the accounting standard.

Moreover, it is worth noting that the 2025–2028 Plan, considered for the purposes of the impairment test, takes into account the economic impacts of the activities that have been and will be undertaken to achieve the environmental, social, and corporate governance, (so-called ESG) objectives set by the Group. Management has specifically identified the sustainability objectives and defined a forward-looking implementation plan to achieve them, which has been incorporated into the 2025–2028 Industrial Plan and will be implemented over the coming financial years.

That said, the cash flow was constructed based on the operating profit of each period, calculating and subtracting taxes charged directly at the full rate. Subsequently, the negative components of income that do not give rise to monetary outflows, such as amortisation, depreciation and provisions, were added, establishing the cash flow from continuing operations that can be interpreted as a “potential” cash flow. Subsequently, the “cash flow from transactions” was determined by adding to the aforementioned flow the changes in Net Working Capital (in fact, the amount of monetary resources actually released by current transactions is affected by the change undergone during the period by the elements of the assets that arise and are extinguished as a result of the operating cycles: trade receivables, inventories, trade payables, payables to personnel, etc.) and CAPEX (investments net of disinvestments in fixed assets).

For the discounting of the cash flows determined as described above, a weighted average cost of capital “WACC” was calculated using the Capital Asset Pricing Model (CAPM), applying the same methodology as in 2023. Given that the two CGUs, Trevi and Soilmec, operate in different sectors – albeit closely related – it was considered appropriate, in line with the previous financial year, to determine a specific WACC for each, based on their respective operating sectors: «Special Foundation/Heavy Construction» for the Trevi CGU and «Industrial Machinery» for the Soilmec CGU.

The WACC of Trevi S.p.A. was determined at 11.28%, and the individual variables were derived as follows:

- risk-free rate: 4.20%, rate of return on securities of a mature country (United States), equal to the average of 10Y Bonds relating to the twelve months prior to 31 December 2024;
- beta levered: 0.78, calculated as an average of the unlevered beta at 3Y of a sample of comparable companies of the “Special Foundation/Heavy Construction” industry leveraged based on the average D/E ratio of the comparables themselves;
- equity risk premium: a rate of 5.00% was used;
- country risk: 3.33%, this component was added to K_e after weighing the ERP for the beta, and was calculated as an average of the country risk of countries where the Trevi CGU operate, weighted by the percentage of production of operating profit in these countries in 2028;
- inflation differential: 1.71%, this component was added to K_e in order to consider the effect of inflation and determine the real rate;
- alpha coefficient equal to one percentage point, included in the calculation to take into account a small cap premium and/or an execution risk premium;
- cost of the gross debt: equal to 4.27% (post tax: 3.22%) determined by adding to the average actual rates of the Group’s lines of credit;
- financial structure: $D/D+E= 26.28\%$; $E/D+E= 73.72\%$, determined as the average of the comparables of the “Special Foundation/Heavy Construction” industry already considered for the definition of the beta.

For the purposes of determining the Terminal Value, the WACC mentioned above was increased by 1 percentage points.

The WACC of Soilmec S.p.A. was determined at 10.13%, and the individual variables were derived as follows:

- risk-free rate: 4.20%, rate of return on securities of a mature country (United States), equal to the average of 10Y Bonds relating to the twelve months prior to 31 December 2024;
- beta levered: 0.99, calculated as an average of the unlevered beta at 3Y of a sample of comparable companies of the “Industrial Machinery” industry leveraged based on the average D/E ratio of the comparables themselves;
- equity risk premium: a rate of 5.00% was used;
- country risk: 2.23%, this component was added to K_e after weighing the ERP for the beta, and was calculated as an average of the country risk of countries where the Soilmec CGU operate, weighted by the percentage of production of operating profit in these countries in 2028;
- inflation differential: 0.00%, this component was added to K_e in order to consider the effect of inflation and determine the real rate;
- alpha coefficient equal to one percentage point, included in the calculation to take into account a small cap premium and/or an execution risk premium;
- cost of the gross debt: equal to 4.27% (post tax: 3.09%) determined by adding to the average actual rates of the Group’s lines of credit;

- financial structure: $D/D+E = 24.04\%$; $E/D+E = 75.96\%$, determined as the average of the comparables of the “Industrial Machinery” industry already considered for the definition of the beta.

The above WACC was adopted also to determine the Terminal Value.

For the years after 2028, the cash flows of the Companies were calculated based on a Terminal Value determined by projecting in perpetuity the normalised EBIT of the last explicit plan year (2028), net of imputed taxes at full rates. Furthermore, a g growth rate was considered, based on the average expected inflation rate in countries where each CGU operates, weighted by the percentage of operating profit actually produced by these CGUs in those countries in 2028. Specifically, the g growth rate of the Trevi CGU was equal to 3.81% while the g growth rate of the Soilmec CGU was equal to 2.04%.

As a result, the discount rate adopted for the Terminal Value, resulting from the difference between the aforementioned WACC increased by 1 percentage points and the g growth rates were 8.47% for the Trevi CGU and 8.09% for the Soilmec CGU. This is preponderant, considering that the Terminal Value represents on average 70-80.00% of the Enterprise Value of CGUs.

The impairment test carried out on the scenario, and with the basic parameters shown above, did not lead to evidence of an impairment of the assets of the Trevi and Soilmec CGUs, compared to their carrying amount.

The second-level impairment test was performed in the asset side mode, verifying that the recoverable amount of the Group’s assets was higher than their carrying amount. The overall enterprise value was calculated using the sum-of-parts method (SOTP), or through the sum of:

- (+) the Enterprise Value of the Trevi and Soilmec CGUs;
- (+) the present value of cash flows of the Holding Trevi Finanziaria Industriale;
- (+) the value of the assets pertaining to ancillary investments;

The comparative carrying amount is derived (for consistency) on the basis of:

- (+) equity attributable to the owners of the Company at 31 December 2024;
- (+) the net financial debt, recognised at the carrying amount at 31 December 2024.

This comparison shows a positive difference of Euro 125 million.

Management also analysed the variability of the results of the second-level estimates, as the main input assumptions change, assuming alternatively: the increase in the discount rates (WACCs) relevant for determining the Terminal Value and the variation of FCFO flows relevant for determining the Terminal Value.

A sensitivity analysis was first carried out on the discount rate (WACC) adopted for the Terminal Value to identify the rate increase that would bring the recoverable amount of the Group’s assets to be at least equal to the relevant carrying amount (i.e., the zeroing of the headroom found in the second level of the test). In this scenario, an increase of 3.88 percentage points in the terminal value WACC for the Trevi and Soilmec CGUs would result in the recoverable amount coinciding with the carrying amount of the Group’s assets, and in a first-level margin as follows: for the Trevi CGU, Euro 32.70 million compared with Euro 121.31 million in the base case (with a terminal value WACC of 16.16% compared to 12.28% in the base case), and for the Soilmec CGU, Euro 8.85 million compared with Euro 45.37 million in the base case (with a terminal value WACC of 14.01% compared to 10.13% in the base case).

A sensitivity analysis was then carried out on the change in FCFO flows relevant to the determination of Terminal Value, keeping all the other estimation criteria, and assumptions unchanged, to identify the percentage decrease in FCFO flows of Terminal Value that would bring the recoverable amount of the Group's assets to equal the relevant carrying amount.

This percentage of decrease was 31.69%. In this scenario, a positive first-level margin would be obtained for the Trevi CGU of Euro 31.90 million, compared to Euro 121.31 million in the base case (with an FCFO of Euro 24.10 million versus Euro 35.29 million in the base case), and for the Soilmec CGU a first-level margin of Euro 9.65 million, compared to Euro 45.37 million in the base case (with an FCFO of Euro 8.98 million versus Euro 13.15 million in the base case).

In line with the approach already adopted at 31 December 2023, a specific impairment test was carried out on the Research and Development projects undertaken by the Soilmec division in previous years. This specific test was conducted by discounting the flows attributable to each Project at the respective WACC rate equal 10,13%. The test did not result in evidence of any impairment. No impairment test was performed on the Research and Development Projects carried out by the Trevi division because as of 31.12.2024 the book values were fully amortized.

NOTES ON THE MAIN ITEMS OF THE BALANCE SHEET

NON-CURRENT ASSETS

(1) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment totalled Euro 178.9 million at 31 December 2024, marking an increase of Euro 9.2 million compared to 31 December 2023 (Euro 169.7 million).

The balances at 31 December 2024 are as follows:

(in thousands of Euro)

| Description | Original cost at 31/12/2023 | Accumulated Amortisation 31/12/2023 | Net carrying amount at 31/12/2023 | Original cost at 31/12/2024 | Accumulated Amortisation 31/12/2024 | Net carrying amount at 31/12/2024 |
|--|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Land | 18,235 | (5,049) | 13,186 | 15,506 | (6,307) | 9,199 |
| Buildings | 54,170 | (32,200) | 21,970 | 55,251 | (34,600) | 20,651 |
| Plant and machinery | 233,644 | (129,343) | 104,301 | 236,280 | (128,121) | 108,159 |
| Industrial and commercial equipment | 93,502 | (72,767) | 20,735 | 98,308 | (75,502) | 22,806 |
| Other goods | 32,203 | (27,201) | 5,002 | 35,733 | (29,342) | 6,391 |
| Assets under construction and advances | 4,470 | 0 | 4,470 | 7,199 | 0 | 7,199 |
| TOTAL | 436,224 | (266,560) | 169,664 | 448,277 | (273,872) | 174,405 |

Changes relating to 2024 are summarised in the table below:

(in thousands of Euro)

| Description | Carrying amount at 31/12/23 | Incr. | Decr. | Amort. | Use of Provision | Value adjustment | Reclassification of depreciation provision | Riclass chng. original cost | Diff. Historical cost changes | Diff. Exchange difference on depreciation provision | Original cost 31/12/24 | Accumulated Depreciation 31/12/24 | Carrying amount at 31/12/24 |
|--|-----------------------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|--|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|---|------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Land | 13,186 | 1,277 | 0 | (989) | 0 | 0 | 0 | (3,921) | (85) | (269) | 15,506 | (6,307) | 9,199 |
| Buildings | 21,970 | 434 | (382) | (2,205) | 374 | 0 | 516 | (1,049) | 2,078 | (1,085) | 55,251 | (34,600) | 20,651 |
| Plant and machinery | 104,301 | 15,250 | (15,598) | (15,788) | 12,149 | (352) | 12,620 | (5,120) | 8,456 | (7,759) | 236,280 | (128,121) | 108,159 |
| Industrial and commercial equipment | 20,735 | 7,891 | (3,153) | (5,799) | 2,112 | 0 | (1,624) | 2,873 | (2,805) | 2,576 | 98,308 | (75,502) | 22,806 |
| Other goods | 5,002 | 4,334 | (1,890) | (2,364) | 1,363 | 0 | (19) | (110) | 1,196 | (1,121) | 35,733 | (29,342) | 6,391 |
| Assets under construction and advances | 4,470 | 6,634 | (0) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (4,166) | 261 | 0 | 7,199 | 0 | 7,199 |
| TOTAL | 169,664 | 35,820 | (21,023) | (27,145) | 15,998 | (352) | 11,493 | (11,493) | 9,101 | (7,658) | 448,277 | (273,872) | 174,405 |

The gross increases for the period amounted to Euro 35.8 million, while the decreases deriving from the use of provision amounted to Euro 5 million; the changes of the period shown refer to normal plant and equipment replacement activities, the reversal of a revaluation of certain assets as reported in note (13), in the paragraph "other reserves",. And the exchange effect in FY 2024, which was positive for Euro 9.1 million.

The carrying amount of property, plant and equipment held under lease at 31 December 2024 with right-of-use was equal to Euro 17.4 million (Euro 25.8 million at 31 December 2023). The decrease of Euro 8.4 million is mainly attributable to the lapse of the existing finance lease contracts.

Below are the details:

(in thousands of Euro)

| Description | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 | Changes |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| Land and buildings | 8,181 | 8,785 | (604) |
| Plant and machinery | 5,718 | 11,301 | (5,583) |
| Industrial and commercial equipment | 975 | 4,064 | (3,089) |
| Other goods | 2,526 | 1,638 | 888 |
| Total | 17,400 | 25,788 | (8,388) |

(2) Intangible assets and goodwill

Intangible assets at 31 December 2024 amounted to Euro 16.2 million, a decrease of Euro 1 million compared to 31 December 2023 (Euro 17.3 million).

The balances at 31 December 2024 are as follows:

(in thousands of Euro)

| Description | Original cost 31/12/23 | Accumulated Amortisation 31/12/23 | Carrying amount at 31/12/23 | Original cost 31/12/24 | Accumulated Amortisation 31/12/24 | Carrying amount at 31/12/24 |
|--|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Goodwill | 459 | (459) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Development costs | 50,522 | (40,812) | 9,710 | 40,390 | (31,920) | 8,470 |
| Industrial patent rights and intellectual property | 3,635 | (3,591) | 44 | 3,652 | (3,629) | 23 |
| Concessions, licences, trademarks and similar rights | 16,238 | (9,052) | 7,186 | 16,566 | (11,079) | 5,487 |
| Assets under construction and advances | 297 | 0 | 297 | 2,229 | 0 | 2,229 |
| Other non-current assets | 2,028 | (2,008) | 20 | 2,082 | (2,064) | 18 |
| TOTAL | 73,179 | (55,922) | 17,257 | 64,919 | (48,692) | 16,227 |

Changes relating to 2024 are summarised in the table below:

(in thousands of Euro)

| Description | Carrying amount at 31/12/23 | Incr. | Decr. | Accumulated | Use of Provision | Devaluation revaluation | Diff. Historical cost changes | Diff. Exchange differences on accumulated depreciation | Other changes. | Other changes in depreciation provision | Value amount 31/12/24 |
|--|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------------------|--|---|-------------------|--|-----------------------------|
| Goodwill | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (459) | 459 | 0 |
| Development costs | 9,710 | 668 | (54) | (1,642) | 0 | (212) | 14 | (14) | (10,548) | 10,548 | 8,470 |
| Industrial patent rights and intellectual property | 44 | 3 | 0 | (24) | 0 | 0 | 14 | (14) | 0 | 0 | 23 |
| Concessions, licences, trademarks and similar rights | 7,186 | 487 | (167) | (2,186) | 167 | 0 | 8 | (8) | 0 | 0 | 5,487 |
| Assets under construction and advances | 297 | 1,986 | (73) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,229 |
| Other non-current assets | 20 | 0 | 0 | (2) | 0 | 0 | 54 | (54) | 0 | 0 | 18 |
| TOTAL | 17,257 | 3,144 | (294) | (3,854) | 167 | (212) | 109 | (90) | (11,007) | 11,007 | 16,227 |

The carrying amount of development costs at 31 December 2024 amounted to Euro 8.5 million

The item increases, amounting to Euro 3.2 million, mainly refers to capitalised costs for the development of technologies and equipment used by the Company and its subsidiaries - these costs, which meet the requirements of IAS 38, were capitalised and subsequently amortised from the start of production and over the average useful life of the related products.

Industrial patents and intellectual property rights, amounting to Euro 23 thousand at 31 December 2024, were down due to the amortisation effect.

Other intangible assets totalled Euro 18 thousand at 31 December 2024, marking a decrease of Euro 2 thousand due to the amortisation effect

(3) Equity investments

Equity investments totalled Euro 440 thousand, broadly in line with the figure at 31 December 2023 (Euro 425 thousand). The value includes minority shareholdings in companies measured at cost. The value is basically in line with the previous year.

4) Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities

| <i>(in thousands of Euro)</i> | | | |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| Description | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 | Changes |
| Deferred tax assets | 26,099 | 27,884 | (1,785) |
| TOTAL | 26,099 | 27,884 | (1,785) |
| Deferred tax liabilities | (9,609) | (18,004) | 8,395 |
| TOTAL | (10,850) | (18,004) | 8,395 |
| Net deferred tax assets at the reporting date | 16,490 | 9,880 | 6,610 |

Deferred tax assets refer in part to temporary differences and prior tax losses which, in accordance with tax regulations, may be recovered in future years and, for the remaining part, they refer to the deferred tax effects deriving from consolidation entries.

At 31 December 2024, deferred tax assets amounted to Euro 26 million marking a slight decrease of Euro 1.8 million.

Net deferred tax assets at the reporting date amounted to Euro 16.5 million.

Deferred tax assets are considered recoverable in part through the offsetting against deferred tax liabilities that will be concurrently reversed in the future.

Deferred tax liabilities mainly relate to differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities reported in the consolidated financial statements and the corresponding tax values recognised in the countries where the Group operates. At 31 December 2024, deferred tax liabilities amounted to Euro 9.6 million, down by Euro 8.4 million compared to 31 December 2023.

Below the table showing the changes in question:

| <i>(in thousands of Euro)</i> | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------|---------------|-----------------------|
| Description | Balance at 31/12/2023 | Accruals and releases | Decreases | Other changes | Balance at 31/12/2024 |
| Deferred tax assets | 27,884 | (1,050) | 129 | (864) | 26,099 |
| Deferred tax liabilities | (18,004) | 6,887 | 0 | 1,508 | (9,609) |

With reference to the item accruals and releases of deferred tax liabilities, under IAS 12 relating to the accounting for taxes, Trevi Finanziaria Industriale S.p.A., Trevi S.p.A. and Soilmec S.p.A., Following the introduction of Legislative Decree No. 192 of December 13, 2024, which, starting from the 2024 fiscal year, established the tax relevance of unrealized foreign exchange differences arising from the adjustment of foreign currency items to the exchange rate at the end of the fiscal year, they issued deferred liability taxes set aside in the previous year before the introduction of the new standard, for a total value of Euro 5.3 million.

Other changes are mainly attributable to exchange differences arising from the translation of financial statements in foreign currency.

(5) Non-current derivative financial instruments

Sensitivity analyses of the most important assumptions at 31 December 2024 are shown below for the companies subject to actuarial assessment

(6) Other non-current financial receivables

Financial receivables from others at 31 December 2024 amounted to approximately Euro 4.3 million, up from Euro 2.2 million at 31 December 2023. These relate almost entirely to long-term security deposits attributable to the Trevi Division (Euro 4.2 million), particularly in the Middle East region (Euro 3.2 million). The remaining Euro 0.1 million relates to the Soilmec Division.

(7) Trade receivables and other non-current assets

At 31 December 2024, there were no trade receivables and other non-current assets.

(8) Inventories

Total inventories at 31 December 2024 amounted to Euro 122.8 million and were made up as follows:

| <i>(in thousands of Euro)</i> | | | |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Description | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 | Changes |
| Ancillary and consumable raw materials | 83,870 | 83,669 | 201 |
| Work in progress and semi-finished products | 17,904 | 12,286 | 5,618 |
| Finished goods | 20,220 | 18,023 | 2,197 |
| Payments on account | 829 | 682 | 147 |
| TOTAL INVENTORIES | 122,823 | 114,660 | 8,163 |

The Group's closing inventories relate to the production of underground engineering rigs and consist of materials and spare parts used by the Foundations segment; the total amount of inventories was up by Euro 8.2 million. Inventories are shown net of the allowance for inventory write-down of Euro 24.3 million (Euro 24.1 million at 31 December 2023).

(9) Trade and other current receivables

The total amount at 31 December 2024 was Euro 282.5 million. This item includes:

(in thousands of Euro)

| Description | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 | Changes |
|------------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| Receivables from customers | 139,214 | 157,230 | (18,016) |
| Due from customers | 117,249 | 87,751 | 29,498 |
| Subtotal – Customers | 256,463 | 244,981 | 11,482 |
| Due from associates | 7,386 | 3,327 | 4,059 |
| VAT assets | 5,533 | 7,967 | (2,434) |
| Other receivables | 8,212 | 11,380 | (3,168) |
| Accruals and deferrals | 4,855 | 4,266 | 589 |
| Total trade and other | 282,449 | 271,921 | 10,528 |

Below is a breakdown of “Contract assets” and “Contract liabilities”:

(in thousands of Euro)

| Description | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 | Change |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Current assets: | | | |
| Contract assets | 148,039 | 92,107 | 55,932 |
| Total contract assets | 148,039 | 92,107 | 55,932 |
| Payments on account from customers | (30,791) | (4,356) | (26,434) |
| Total contract assets | 117,249 | 87,751 | 29,498 |
| Current liabilities: | | | |
| Contract liabilities | 1,749 | (5,644) | 7,393 |
| Payments on account from customers | (28,328) | (31,308) | 2,980 |
| Total contract liabilities | (26,579) | (36,951) | 10,373 |

Total due from customers is expressed net of the related payments on account received from customers and reclassified under trade receivables or other liabilities respectively depending on whether the progress of the work is higher than the advances received or lower.

The Loss allowance amounted to Euro 63.4 million. Changes relating to this allowance were as follows:

(in thousands of Euro)

| Description | Balance at 31/12/2023 | Accruals | Decreases | Releases | Other changes | Balance at 30/06/2024 |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| Loss allowance for trade receivables | 62,037 | 2,058 | (2,396) | (329) | 2,065 | 63,435 |
| TOTAL | 62,037 | 2,058 | (2,396) | (329) | 2,065 | 63,435 |

Accruals totalled Euro 2 million at 31 December 2024 and refer to individual measurement of receivables, based on a specific analysis of each position where there could be a collection risk.

Decreases refer to the utilisation of risk provisions, while releases relate to the valuation of trade receivables in accordance with IFRS 9. The item “Other changes” is almost entirely attributable to exchange rate effects.

Accrued income and prepaid expenses

This item is mainly composed of prepayments detailed as follows:

(in thousands of Euro)

| Description | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 | Change |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| Accrued income | 85 | 61 | 24 |
| Prepaid expenses | 4,770 | 4,205 | 565 |
| TOTAL | 4,855 | 4,266 | 589 |

The item “accrued income and prepaid expenses” includes costs incurred before the end of the reporting period but pertaining to subsequent periods. These relate to various types of expenses, mainly insurance, rentals and guarantee commissions. The balance at 31 December 2024 of Euro 4.9 million is mainly attributable to the Trevi Division for Euro 3.7 million, to the Soilmec Division for Euro 0.5 million and to Trevi Finanziaria Industriale S.p.A. for Euro 0.9 million. The increase over the previous year of Euro 0.6 million is attributable to the companies of the Trevi division.

The breakdown of Trade and other current receivables by geographical segment at 31 December 2024 is as follows:

(in thousands of Euro)

| 31/12/2024 | Italy | Europe (excluding Italy) | USA and Canada | Latin America | Africa | Middle East and Asia | Far East | Rest of World | Total Receivables |
|----------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|
| Receivables from customers | 67,254 | 9,318 | 40,512 | 15,439 | 7,765 | 82,274 | 22,001 | 11,900 | 256,463 |
| Due from associates | 7,357 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (14) | 0 | 42 | 0 | 7,386 |
| Tax and VAT assets | 4,268 | 6 | 26 | 155 | 1 | 360 | 480 | 237 | 5,533 |
| Other receivables | 2,160 | 1,246 | 177 | 1,329 | 463 | 1,896 | 583 | 359 | 8,212 |
| Accruals and deferrals | 1,910 | (0) | 42 | 22 | 493 | 1,580 | 526 | 283 | 4,855 |
| TOTAL | 82,948 | 10,569 | 40,757 | 16,946 | 8,709 | 86,109 | 23,632 | 12,778 | 282,449 |

| 31/12/2023 | Italy | Europe (excluding Italy) | USA and Canada | Latin America | Africa | Middle East and Asia | Far East | Rest of World | Total Receivables |
|----------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------|
| Receivables from customers | 34,026 | 18,302 | 53,854 | 10,020 | 20,251 | 67,323 | 30,672 | 10,533 | 244,981 |
| Due from associates | 3,094 | 89 | 0 | 0 | (0) | 0 | 144 | 0 | 3,327 |
| Tax and VAT assets | 7,435 | (1,329) | 10 | 232 | 329 | 96 | 334 | 860 | 7,967 |
| Other receivables | 3,808 | 572 | (124) | 2,803 | 352 | 2,372 | 616 | 981 | 11,380 |
| Accruals and deferrals | 1,655 | 19 | 40 | 19 | 583 | 785 | 1,018 | 147 | 4,266 |
| TOTAL | 50,018 | 17,653 | 53,780 | 13,074 | 21,515 | 70,576 | 32,784 | 12,521 | 271,921 |

Amounts due from associates at 31 December 2024 amounted to Euro 7.4 million, the detail of which is provided in Note (34) – *Related party transactions*.

The breakdown of Trade receivables by currency at 31 December 2024 is as follows:

(in thousands of Euro)

| Description | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 | Change |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| EURO | 81,701 | 59,443 | 22,258 |
| USD | 50,064 | 67,785 | (17,721) |
| AED | 33,563 | 25,958 | 7,605 |
| NGN | 2,038 | 7,551 | (5,513) |
| GBP | 1,601 | 1,504 | 97 |
| SAR | 33,359 | 21,090 | 12,269 |
| OTHER | 54,137 | 61,650 | (7,513) |
| Total | 256,463 | 244,981 | (11,482) |

Among other currencies, receivables in Philippine Pesos with a countervalue of Euro 16.1 million and receivables in Australian Dollars with a countervalue of Euro 11.8 million are of particular importance

In accordance with IFRS 7, the following is an analysis of the trend in past due trade receivables, net of the loss allowance for trade receivables, divided into homogeneous risk categories:

(in thousands of Euro)

| Description | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 | Change |
|---------------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| Not past due | 190,516 | 158,898 | 31,618 |
| Past due for 1 to 3 months | 29,998 | 46,272 | (16,274) |
| Past due for 3 to 6 months | 3,937 | 3,481 | 456 |
| Past due for more than 6 months | 32,012 | 36,331 | (4,319) |
| Total | 256,463 | 244,982 | 11,481 |

The increase in receivables not yet due is primarily attributable to the increase in work-in-progress receivables within the Trevi Division, particularly at the Trevi S.p.A. Subdivision and its subsidiary Arabian Soil Contractor.

With a view to a policy of constant credit monitoring by the individual Group companies, standard assessment ranges have been identified, made explicit in the following table:

(in thousands of Euro)

| Description | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 | Change |
|---|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| Standard monitoring | 254,580 | 243,427 | 11,153 |
| Special monitoring | 709 | 1,555 | (846) |
| Monitoring for possible legal proceedings | 1,031 | 0 | 1,031 |
| Out-of-court monitoring in progress | 143 | 0 | 143 |
| Monitoring for ongoing legal proceedings | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 256,463 | 244,982 | 11,481 |

The breakdown of the item Due from others at 31 December 2024 is as follows:

(in thousands of Euro)

| Description | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 | Change |
|----------------------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| Due from employees | 804 | 815 | (11) |
| Payments on account to suppliers | 4,202 | 5,355 | (1,153) |
| Other | 3,206 | 5,210 | (2,004) |
| TOTAL | 8,212 | 11,380 | (3,168) |

(10) Current tax assets

Tax assets, amounting to Euro 10.7 million, are mainly represented by direct taxes and tax advances.

(in thousands of Euro)

| Description | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 | Change |
|------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| Direct tax receivables | 10,742 | 11,241 | (499) |
| TOTAL | 10,742 | 11,241 | (499) |

The most significant amounts are represented by tax assets attributable to the Trevi Division for Euro 9 million, which specifically refer to the Italian companies of the Group and to those in the Far East segment.

This item is also affected by the payments on account paid to the subsidiaries in Italy.

(11) Current financial assets

(in thousands of Euro)

| Description | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 | Change |
|--------------------------|---------------|---------------|------------|
| Current financial assets | 17,911 | 17,201 | 710 |
| TOTAL | 17,911 | 17,201 | 710 |

Current financial assets amounted to Euro 17.9 million, with a decrease of Euro 0.7 million compared to the previous year end. They refer for about Euro 5.2 million to bank deposits and financial assets attributable to the subsidiaries in the Middle East and for about Euro 1 million to a subsidiary based in Argentina, for Euro 0.8 million to financial receivables from non-consolidated associates of Trevi Spa, for Euro 1.3 million to the receivable that the Australian Joint Venture of the Trevi Division has from its shareholder. The remaining amount of Euro 10 million relates to the Loan of the Parent Company Trevifin to MEIL Global Holdings BV; this credit, disbursed on 31 March 2020, with bullet repayment over three years, is arising from the transaction for the sale of the Oil&Gas Division to the MEIL Group (reference, press release issued on the same date, available on the website www.trevifin.com, section "Investor Relations/Press Releases"). As of 1 April 2022, the loan has been classified among current financial assets and remains outstanding at the reporting date.

As a result of multiple payment reminders remained unanswered, the Company started the appropriate legal actions for the enforced recovery of the debt at the competent Court. On 25 July 2024, the Court upheld the claims of the Company condemning MEIL Global Holdings BV and its parent company Megha Engineering and Infrastructures Limited (as the subsidiary's guarantor) - jointly and severally and each for their respective titles - to pay Trevifin Euro 10,600,000.00 (of which Euro 10,000,000.00 for principal and Euro 600,000.00 due as interest payable under the loan agreement), in addition to default interests (at a rate of 4% from 7 April 2023 to the balance, to be calculated on the financed capital of Euro 10,000,000.00, again under the terms of the financing agreement) and legal fees. The counterparties filed an appeal against the first instance judgment with a simultaneous request for suspension of its enforceability. The Company presented its arguments against the counterparty's actions within the legal deadlines and, with regard to the request for suspension, the Court of Appeal rejected the counterparty's request, confirming the enforceability of the first instance ruling. The appeal proceedings are still at the preliminary stage. Considering what above mentioned, there is currently no evidence to suggest that the claim in question is not recoverable.

(12) Cash and cash equivalents

This item includes:

(in thousands of Euro)

| Description | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 | Change |
|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Bank and post office accounts | 94,318 | 80,082 | 14,236 |
| Cash on hand and cash items | 701 | 756 | (55) |
| TOTAL | 95,019 | 80,838 | 14,181 |

Cash and cash equivalents decreased by Euro 14.2 million compared to 31 December 2023; for the analysis of the net financial debt and cash and cash equivalents of the Trevi Group, reference should be made to the Directors' Report and the Statement of Cash Flows.

In addition, there are companies in the Group for which cash and cash equivalents on company current accounts are not immediately transferable due to currency restrictions (mainly in Nigeria for Euro 3.1 million).

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES

(13) Equity attributable to the Group

Group statement of changes in equity:

(in thousands of Euro)

| Description | Share Capital | Share Premium Reserve Shares | Legal Reserve | Other Reserves | Translation Reserve. | Profit/(Losses) carried forward | Profit for the Year Attributable to the Group | Total Group Equity |
|--|----------------|------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------------------|---|--------------------|
| Balance at 01/01/2023 | 97,374 | | 9,235 | 835 | 18,962 | (17,660) | (19,127) | 89,618 |
| Allocation of 2022 loss | | | | | | (19,127) | 19,127 | 0 |
| Capital Increase | 25,568 | 23,095 | | 2,721 | | | | 51,383 |
| Distribution of dividends | | | | | | | | 0 |
| Translation difference | | | | | (13,044) | | | (13,044) |
| Actuarial gains/(losses) and stock grant | | | | | | | | 0 |
| Additions/disvestments and other movements | | | | 754 | (8,757) | 9,571 | | 1,568 |
| Cash Flow Hedge reserve | | | | (70) | | | | (70) |
| Repurchase/(sale) of treasury shares | | | | | | | | 0 |
| Reclassifications | | | | (1,504) | | 1,504 | | 0 |
| Group profit/(loss) for the year | | | | | | | 19,107 | 19,107 |
| Balance at 31/12/2023 | 122,942 | 23,096 | 9,235 | 2,736 | (2,839) | (25,714) | 19,107 | 148,562 |
| Allocation of 2023 loss | | | 73 | | | 19,034 | (19,107) | |
| Capital Increase | | | | | | | | |
| Distribution of dividends | | | | | | | | |
| Translation difference | | | | (18) | 15,180 | | | 15,162 |
| Actuarial gains/(losses) and stock grant | | | | | | | | |
| Additions/disvestments and other movements | | | | (3,174) | 192 | (397) | | (3,379) |
| Cash Flow Hedge reserve | | | | 43 | | | | 43 |
| Repurchase/(sale) of treasury shares | | | | | | | | |
| Reclassifications | | | | (705) | | 701 | | (4) |
| Group profit/(loss) for the year | | | | | | | 1,527 | 1,527 |
| Balance at 31/12/2024 | 122,942 | 23,096 | 9,308 | (1,119) | 12,533 | (6,376) | 1,527 | 161,911 |

– Share Capital

The Company issued 312,172,952 shares, of which 20 are held as treasury shares.

At 31 December 2024, the Company's fully subscribed and paid-up share capital amounted to Euro 122,942 thousand, unchanged compared to 31 December 2023.

The current breakdown of the share capital is shown below, net of treasury shares held, which at 31 December 2023 amounted to Euro 122,942:

(In thousands of Euro)

| | Number of shares | Share Capital | Treasury shares reserve |
|--|--------------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| Balance at 31/12/2022 | 150,855,693 | 97,374 | (736) |
| Repurchase and sale of treasury shares | - | - | - |
| Balance at 31/12/2023 | 312,172,952 | 122,942 | (736) |
| Repurchase and sale of treasury shares | - | - | - |
| Balance at 31/12/2024 | 312,172,952 | 122,942 | (736) |

– Share premium reserve

This reserve, at 31 December 2024, is 23,096, unchanged from 31 December 2023

– Legal Reserve

The legal reserve is the share of the profit that, pursuant to Article 2430 of the Italian Civil Code, cannot be distributed as dividends.

At 31 December 2024, this reserve was Euro 9,308 thousand, with an increase of Euro 73 thousand compared to 31 December 2023. This increase is attributable to the Company's share of the 2023 profit allocation.

– Translation reserve

This reserve, amounting to Euro 12,533 thousand at 31 December 2024, concerns the exchange differences from the translation into Euro of financial statements expressed in currencies other than the Euro; exchange rate fluctuations mainly occurred between the Euro and the US Dollar and between the Euro and the currencies of countries in the Middle East, Africa and South America, marking an increase of Euro 15,372 thousand against negative Euro 2,839 at 31 December 2023.

– Other Reserves, amounted to 1,119 thousands Euro, are composed as follows:

The other reserves are as follows:

- *Treasury shares reserve:*

The Treasury shares reserve was negative for Euro 736 thousand at 31 December 2024, unchanged compared to 31 December 2023.

- *Fair value reserve:*

This reserve amounted to Euro 2,344 thousand and includes the effects of IAS 39 attributable to the share capital increase occurred in 2023.

- *Extraordinary reserve:*

There is no change from the previous financial year.

- Other Reserves:

Other reserves amount to -2,727 thousand Euros. The variation was influenced by a transfer of -3,207 thousand Euros related to the revaluation of certain assets carried out in a previous year. This transfer was necessitated by a technical insight that revealed the presence of a difference in accounting policy, considered not significant. The item also includes the effects of the transition to IAS/IFRS standards by the Group companies, effective from January 1, 2004.

– Retained earnings/(losses)

The item includes the profit or loss of previous years, for the part not distributed as dividends to Shareholders, and shows a loss of Euro 6,376 thousand.

NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES

(14) Loans and borrowings, loans and borrowings from other financial backers and derivatives

(in thousands of Euro)

| Description | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 | Change |
|----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| Payables to banks | 102,040 | 80,468 | 21,572 |
| Lease liabilities | 6,432 | 5,098 | 1,334 |
| Payables to other lenders | 127,181 | 136,372 | (9,191) |
| Derivative financial instruments | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL | 235,653 | 221,938 | 13,715 |

The breakdown of loans and borrowings and loans and borrowings from other financial backers by maturity can be summarised as follows:

(in thousands of Euro)

| Description | From 1 to 5 years | Over 5 years | Total |
|---------------------------|-------------------|--------------|----------------|
| Payables to banks | 102,040 | | 102,040 |
| Lease liabilities | 6,203 | 229 | 6,432 |
| Payables to other lenders | 127,181 | | 127,181 |
| TOTAL | 235,424 | 229 | 235,653 |

The financial debt is affected by the Financial Restructuring, which took effect in January 2023, and in execution of which the Group's residual debt was almost entirely rescheduled. Indeed, a substantial portion of the medium- to long-term residual debt owed to the Lending Banks following the Capital Increase by Conversion – amounting to approximately Euro 185 million – has been rescheduled to 31 December 2026, while a portion of Euro 6.5 million is classified as “subordinated debt” and has been rescheduled to 30 June 2027.

Of the Euro 185 million, a portion that amounted to approximately Euro 34.6 million as of 31/12/23 is considered “priority debt” and subject to semi-annual principal repayments, at maturities of 30/06 and 31/12, according to the plan set forth in the Amending Agreement to the ADR signed by the parties in February 2023.

Furthermore, it should be noted that the final results of the Trevi Group's consolidated financial statements at 31 December 2024 comply with the financial *covenants* set out in the Debt Restructuring Agreement.

In particular, the ratio of consolidated net financial debt to the consolidated *recurring* gross operating profit at 31 December 2024 was 2.38x, hence lower than the covenant established in the Restructuring Agreement at the reporting date (equal to 3.25x), while the ratio of the consolidated net financial debt to the consolidated equity was 1.24x, hence lower than the covenant established in the Restructuring Agreement at the reporting date (equal to 2.60x).

Lease liabilities amounted to Euro 6.4 million, mainly relating to the liability arising from the application of the new IFRS 16.

Loans and borrowings from other financial backers were attributable to the Company for Euro 95.5 million and are mainly represented by amounts due to non-banking institutions deriving from the sale by banks of their financial receivables for approximately Euro 45.5 million and by the bond issue of Euro 50 million. The remaining part of loans and borrowings from other financial backers is attributable to the Trevi Division for Euro 14.2 million and to the Soilmec Division for Euro 17.9 million.

Non-current derivatives were zero.

(15) Deferred tax liabilities and non-current provisions

Deferred tax liabilities totalled Euro 9.6 million, down by Euro 8.4 million compared to 31 December 2023, when they amounted to Euro 18 million.

Changes in deferred tax liabilities are as follows:

(in thousands of Euro)

| Description | Balance at 31/12/2023 | Accruals | Uses | Releases | Other changes | Balance at 31/12/2024 |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|----------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| Deferred tax liabilities | 18,004 | (2,467) | 0 | (4,420) | (1,509) | 9,609 |
| TOTAL | 18,004 | (2,467) | 0 | (4,420) | (1,509) | 9,609 |

Deferred tax liabilities reflect the difference in the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the Consolidated Financial Statements and the corresponding tax bases recognised in the Countries in which the Group operates.

The item “Other changes”, amounting to Euro 1.5 million, refers to reclassifications to deferred tax assets, exchange rate effects and changes in tax rates during the year.

Please refer to note (4) “Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities” for details on the composition of deferred and deferred tax assets.

(16) Post-employment benefits

The post-employment benefits and the provision for pensions are defined benefit plans and amounted to Euro 11.3 million at 31 December 2024 and reflect the indemnity accrued at the end of the year by employees of Italian companies under the law and provisions made by foreign subsidiaries to cover liabilities accrued to employees.

These were determined as the present value of the defined benefit obligation and adjusted to account for actuarial gains and losses. The effect recognised was calculated by an external and independent actuary based on the projected unit credit method.

Changes over the period were as follows:

(in thousands of Euro)

| Description | Balance at 31/12/2023 | Accruals | Benefits and advances paid | Other movements | Balance at 31/12/2024 |
|---|--------------------------|--------------|----------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|
| Post-employment benefits | 3,490 | 176 | (460) | 184 | 3,390 |
| Provisions for pensions and similar obligations | 7,245 | 1,225 | (465) | (11) | 7,994 |
| TOTAL | 10,735 | 1,401 | (925) | 173 | 11,384 |

Other movements in the provision for pensions were due to the exchange effects of foreign subsidiaries, as well as actuarial gains/losses.

(in thousands of Euro)

| Description | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| Opening balance | 3,490 | 3,825 |
| Service costs | 32 | 77 |
| Interest expense | 52 | 131 |
| Benefits paid | (203) | (640) |
| Actuarial gains/(losses) and other movements | 19 | 97 |
| Closing balance | 3,390 | 3,490 |

The main actuarial assumptions were

| Description | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|
| Annual technical discount rate | 3.38%- 3.15%- 2.69% | 3.17%, 3.08%, 3.15% |
| Annual rate of inflation | 2% | 2% |
| Annual rate of increase in total salaries | 3% | 3% |
| Annual rate of increases in post-employment benefits | 3% | 3% |

For the discount rate, the iBoxx Eurozone Corporates AA 7–10, 10+, and 1–3 indices at the valuation date were used, depending on the average remaining duration of each company. The inflation rate was based on the 2024 Economic and Financial Document (DEF) published on 9 April 2024, which reports the consumption deflator for 2025, 2026, and 2027 as 1.9%, 1.9% and 1.8%, respectively. Based on this and current inflation trends, a flat rate of 2.0% was considered appropriate.

A qualitative sensitivity analysis for key assumptions at 31 December 2024 for companies subject to actuarial valuation is provided below:

| Past Service Liability Annual discount rate | | |
|--|--------------|---------------|
| | 0.50% | -0.50% |
| Trevi S.p.A. | 1352 | 1423 |
| Trevi Finanziaria Industriale S.p.A. | 610 | 638 |
| Soilmec S.p.A. | 1092 | 1188 |
| Parccheggi S.p.A. | 122 | 122 |

| Past Service Liability Inflation rate | | |
|--|--------------|---------------|
| | 0.25% | -0.25% |
| Trevi S.p.A. | 1,396 | 1,377 |
| Trevi Finanziaria Industriale S.p.A. | 627 | 621 |
| Soilmec S.p.A. | 1,153 | 1,124 |
| Parccheggi S.p.A. | | |

| Past Service Liability Annual turnover rate | | |
|--|--------------|---------------|
| | 2.00% | -2.00% |
| Trevi S.p.A. | 1,391 | 1,382 |
| Trevi Finanziaria Industriale S.p.A. | 624 | 624 |
| Soilmec S.p.A. | 1,148 | 1,127 |
| Parccheggi S.p.A. | | |

(17) Contingent liabilities

The balance of the item non-current provisions amounted to Euro 16.4 million, a decrease of Euro 1 million compared to 31 December 2023, equal to Euro 17.5 million. This balance was the result of changes in 2024 as shown below:

| <i>(in thousands of Euro)</i> | | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|----------|----------|-------|---------------|--------------------------|
| Description | Balance at 31/12/2023 | Accruals | Releases | Uses | Other changes | Balance at 31/12/2024 |
| Non-current provisions for risks | 17,471 | 1,097 | (2,263) | (933) | 1,032 | 16,404 |

The item 'releases and uses' totaling 3.1 million Euros relates to the Soilmec division for approximately Euro 1 million, attributable to releases of provisions for warranty work, and to the Trevi division for approximately for Euro 2.1 million, mainly attributable to tax claims for Euro 1.2 million, provisions for losses on investments in subsidiaries for Euro 0.5 million, and the remaining part to releases and uses related to provisions for contractual risks.

The item Other changes refers to exchange rate effects and to asset reclassifications from the current provision for risks and charges and amounts due from customers.

The breakdown of the item Non-current provisions for risks and charges was as follows:

| <i>(in thousands of Euro)</i> | | | |
|---|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| Description | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 | Change |
| Contractual risks | 4,061 | 3,467 | 594 |
| Work carried out under warranty | 712 | 991 | (279) |
| Loss allowance for investees | 326 | 1,046 | (720) |
| Dispute risks | 107 | 77 | 30 |
| Other non-current provisions for risks and charges | 11,198 | 11,890 | (692) |
| TOTAL Non-current provisions for risks and charges | 16,404 | 17,471 | (1,067) |

The balance of the contractual risk provision, amounting to approximately Euro 4.1 million, relates to the Trevi Division for Euro 3.9 million, primarily linked to operations in the Far East and Middle East, and the remaining Euro 0.2 million to the Soilmec Division.

The provision for Work carried out under warranty of Euro 0.8 million relates to the provisions for technical guarantees on products that can be serviced by companies in the mechanical engineering segment.

The provision for charges to cover losses of investee companies of Euro 0.3 million refers to the minor "other companies" of Trevi S.p.A., the decrease relates to the utilisation of the provision following the recapitalisation of the shareholding of a company based in Italy.

The provision for dispute risks equal to Euro 107 thousand wattributable the subsidiary Trevi S.p.A.

This provision represents Management's best estimate of the liabilities that must be accounted for with reference to:

- Legal disputes arising during the ordinary course of business;
- Legal disputes involving tax authorities.

The item Other non-current provisions for risks and charges includes bonuses to employees for a total amount

of Euro 1.8 million and tax disputes for Euro 0.7 million.

The item also includes provisions of the Parent Company for future charges related to the potential assumption of positions arising from the disposal of the Oil & Gas Division, totalling Euro 7.5 million, of which approximately Euro 2.8 million relates to possible future charges for the assumption of positions connected with the Water Division.

The nature of the Group business reduces the risks to which it is exposed as sales of equipment and services are spread over hundreds of contracts each year. Expenses relating to existing or future proceedings cannot be estimated with certainty. It is possible that the outcome of such procedures will entail expenses for which provisions have not been made or which are not covered by insurance guarantees and, therefore, may have an impact on the financial position and financial performance of the Group. However, at 31 December 2024, the Group believed it does not have any contingent liabilities exceeding the amount set aside under the item Other Provisions in the category Work carried out under warranty, as it considers that there is no probable outlay of resources.

Contant liabilities relating to tax disputes, based on currently available information and in light of the existing risk provisions, are not expected to have a material adverse impact on the financial statements. It is noted that, following audits by tax authorities, Group companies are subject to open disputes totalling Euro 2.7 million, mainly relating to income taxes, withholding tax and VAT, concerning previous tax periods. In response to these disputes, the Group companies have filed timely appeals, submitting all relevant supporting documentation to facilitate a resolution with the tax authorities. In parallel, specific risk provisions have been established to cover these exposures, totalling approximately Euro 600 thousand. Specifically, on 17 September 2024, following a tax audit to a company of the Group, a provisional notification was received of a formal request for payment of higher taxes, plus penalties and interests, in the amount of approximately Euro 2.5 million, relating to the 2022 tax period. The subsidiary involved has appealed within the prescribed time limits, pointing out that the tax authority, in issuing the assessment, failed to take into account, in breach of current tax law, the supporting documentation and defence statements previously submitted during the audit. In this regard, the subsidiary, after consulting its tax advisors, set aside a provision of Euro 400 thousand to cover disputes deemed potentially founded.

(18) Other non-current liabilities

Other non-current liabilities at 30 December 2024 amounted to approximately Euro 0.7 million, down by Euro 0.7 million compared to the previous year when totalled Euro 1.4 million.

The item is almost entirely attributable to the Company and refers to the compensation granted to some former Directors of the Company, under the agreements reached with the former ultimate parent Trevi Holding SE (THSE).

CURRENT LIABILITIES

Current liabilities amounted to Euro 316.9 million at 31 December 2024, increasing by Euro 19.9 million compared to previous year.

A breakdown of changes of the various items is provided below:

(in thousands of Euro)

| Description | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 | Change |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Current loans (bank loans and borrowings) | 55,601 | 48,463 | 7,138 |
| Bank overdrafts | 3,650 | 3,815 | (165) |
| Sub-total of current loans and borrowings | 59,251 | 52,278 | 6,973 |
| Lease liabilities | 7,014 | 14,577 | (7,563) |
| Payables to other lenders | 9,906 | 11,239 | (1,333) |
| Sub-total of loans and borrowings from other financial backers | 16,920 | 25,816 | (8,896) |
| Payables to suppliers | 153,821 | 114,550 | 39,271 |
| Payments on account | 4,100 | 17,061 | (12,961) |
| Due to customers | 26,579 | 36,951 | (10,372) |
| Due to associates | 7,185 | 3,690 | 3,495 |
| Due to social security institutions | 4,219 | 3,367 | 852 |
| Accrued expenses and deferred income | 2,707 | 3,245 | (538) |
| Other payables | 18,562 | 18,274 | 288 |
| VAT liabilities | 3,384 | 5,871 | (2,487) |
| Short-term provisions | 5,879 | 4,123 | 1,756 |
| Sub-total of other current liabilities | 226,436 | 207,132 | 19,304 |
| Current tax liabilities | 14,256 | 11,654 | 2,602 |
| Sub-total of current tax-liabilities | 14,256 | 11,654 | 2,602 |
| TOTAL | 316,863 | 296,880 | 19,983 |

Concerning past due trade payables, loans and borrowings, tax liabilities and amounts due to employees at 31 December 2023, overdue trade payables were totalling approximately Euro 38.5 million.

There were no overdue amounts due to employees or social security institutions.

At the reporting date, there were no payment orders against the Group companies.

(19) Trade payables and payments on account by geographical segment and currency

Trade payables amounted to Euro 153.8 million marking a decrease compared to Euro 39.3 million at 31 December 2024.

The breakdown by geographical segment of current trade payables and payments on account is the following:

(in thousands of Euro)

| 31/12/2024 | Italy | Europe (excluding Italy) | United States and Canada | Latin America | Africa | Middle East and Asia | Far East | Rest of World | Total |
|---------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|--------------|----------------------------|--------------|------------------|----------------|
| Suppliers | 71,331 | 2,902 | 9,846 | 1,726 | 2,313 | 56,776 | 5,438 | 3,489 | 153,821 |
| Advance payments from customers | 2,042 | 69 | 0 | 1,490 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 487 | 4,100 |
| Due to customers | 19,637 | 0 | 2,267 | 1,068 | 2,165 | 45 | 1,397 | 0 | 26,579 |
| Due to associates | 7,172 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 7,185 |
| TOTAL | 100,181 | 2,971 | 12,113 | 4,285 | 4,477 | 56,847 | 6,836 | 3,975 | 191,685 |

(in thousands of Euro)

| 31/12/2023 | Italy | Europe (excluding Italy) | United States and Canada | Latin America | Africa | Middle East and Asia | Far East | Rest of World | Total |
|---------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|---------------|----------------------------|--------------|------------------|----------------|
| Suppliers | 55,689 | 4,700 | 10,963 | 3,417 | 3,275 | 21,986 | 955 | 13,564 | 114,550 |
| Advance payments from customers | 2,194 | 478 | 106 | 1,030 | 3,474 | 1,992 | 218 | 7,569 | 17,061 |
| Due to customers | 4,722 | 0 | 6,687 | 911 | 4,538 | 18,898 | 0 | 1,196 | 36,951 |
| Due to associates | 3,678 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 3,690 |
| TOTAL | 66,283 | 5,178 | 17,756 | 5,358 | 11,287 | 42,888 | 1,173 | 22,329 | 172,252 |

The breakdown of trade payables by currency was as follows:

(in thousands of Euro)

| Description | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 | Change |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| EURO | 74,402 | 62,502 | 11,900 |
| USD | 9,859 | 12,711 | -2,852 |
| AED | 17,785 | 13,837 | 3,948 |
| NGN | 1,090 | 1,604 | -514 |
| GBP | 65 | 144 | -79 |
| SAR | 36,670 | 3,551 | 33,119 |
| OTHER | 13,949 | 20,201 | -6,252 |
| Total | 153,820 | 114,550 | 39,270 |

Trade payables and other current liabilities:

Due to customers:

This item, for an amount of Euro 26.6 million, shows contract work in progress net of the related payments on account.

Due to associates:

This item, totalling Euro 7.2 million, refers almost entirely to trade payables of the subsidiary Trevi S.p.A. to consortia. See Note (36) – *Related party transactions for details of these amounts.*

VAT liabilities

VAT liabilities decreased amounted to Euro 3.4 million with a decrease of Euro 5.9 million compared to 31 December 2023.

Accruals and deferrals:

Accrued expenses and deferred income amounted to Euro 2.7 million at 31 December 2024. This item is broken down as follows:

(in thousands of Euro)

| Description | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 | Change |
|------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Accrued expenses | 2,117 | 2,833 | (716) |
| Deferred income | 590 | 412 | 178 |
| TOTAL | 2,707 | 3,245 | (538) |

The above-mentioned item includes economic items pertaining to the year, but which will be incurred in the following year.

The effect is attributable to the Trevi Division for approximately Euro 1.9 million and to the Soilmec Division for Euro 0.8 million.

Other payables:

The item Other liabilities mostly includes:

(in thousands of Euro)

| Description | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 | Change |
|------------------|---------------|---------------|------------|
| Due to employees | 12,495 | 12,315 | 180 |
| Other | 6,067 | 5,959 | 108 |
| TOTAL | 18,562 | 18,274 | 288 |

Amounts due to employees relate to wages and salaries for December 2024 and holidays accrued but not used.

(20) Current tax liabilities

Tax liabilities at 31 December 2024 amounted to Euro 14.3 million and are broken down as follows:

(in thousands of Euro)

| Description | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 | Change |
|---|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| IRES taxes | 2,097 | 1,172 | 925 |
| IRAP taxes | 666 | 171 | 495 |
| Income taxes of foreign companies and other tax liabilities | 11,492 | 10,311 | 1,181 |
| TOTAL | 14,255 | 11,654 | 2,601 |

The balance at 31 December 2024 includes liabilities related to estimated taxes pertaining to the year 2024.

(21) Current loans and borrowings

Current loans and borrowings at 31 December 2024 amounted to Euro 59.3 million and are broken down as follows:

(in thousands of Euro)

| Description | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 | Change |
|--|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| Bank overdrafts | 3,650 | 3,816 | (166) |
| Payables to banks | 40,599 | 35,426 | 5,173 |
| Portion of mortgages and loans expiring within twelve months | 15,002 | 13,036 | 1,966 |
| TOTAL Current loans and borrowings | 59,251 | 52,278 | 6,973 |

Current loans and borrowings are made up of bank loans and borrowings and of the residual short-term portions of non-current mortgages.

The item Loans and borrowings includes trade advances whose amount is mainly attributable to Italian companies for Euro 29.9 million, marking an increase of Euro 4.2 million compared to Euro 25.8 million at 31 December 2023. The difference from the prior year reflects the repayment of the portion of senior debt, subject to semi-annual repayments, as defined in the Amending Agreement to the ADR signed in February 2023, for a nominal amount of Euro 1.8 million included in bank debt.

(22) Lease liabilities and current loans and borrowings from other financial backers

Lease liabilities and loans and borrowings from other financial backers at 31 December 2024 amounted to Euro 16.9 million and can be broken down as follows:

(in thousands of Euro)

| Description | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 | Change |
|--|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| Lease liabilities | 7,014 | 14,577 | (7,563) |
| Payables to other lenders | 9,906 | 11,238 | (1,332) |
| TOTAL Loans and borrowings from other financial backers | 16,920 | 25,815 | (8,895) |

Lease liabilities include the principal of instalments due within one year and are governed by IFRS 16.

Loans and borrowings from other financial backers at 31 December 2024 mainly include amounts due to non-banking institutions. During the year, in accordance with the Amending Agreement to the ADR signed in February 2023, the Group repaid instalments of the senior debt included in payables to other lenders, for a nominal amount of approximately Euro 3.2 million.

(23) Current derivatives

At 31 December 2024, there were no current derivatives.

(24) Current provisions

Provisions classified as current at 31 December 2024 amounted to Euro 5.9 million (Euro 4.1 million at 31 December 2023).

Changes during the year are shown below:

(in thousands of Euro)

| Description | Balance at 31/12/2023 | Accruals | Uses | Releases | Other changes | Balance at 31/12/2024 |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|----------|-------|----------|---------------|-----------------------|
| Other current provisions | 4,123 | 3,390 | (276) | (2,947) | 1,589 | 5,879 |

The balance of the “Other short-term provisions” item is mainly composed of employee bonus accruals amounting to approximately Euro 4.7 million and a prudential provision for losses on contracts totalling approximately Euro 1 million, attributable to ongoing activities in the Middle East.

The item Other changes is almost entirely attributable to exchange differences.

Net Financial Debt

Below are financial disclosures prepared in accordance with CONSOB communication No. DEM/6064293 of 28 July 2006, updated with the provisions of ESMA guideline 32-382-1138 of 4 March 2021 as implemented by CONSOB warning notice No. 5/21 of 29 April 2021. This statement shows a representation of the Group, based on the current guidelines and interpretations available.

| <i>(in thousands of Euro)</i> | | | |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Description | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 | Change |
| A Cash and cash equivalents | 95,018 | 80,838 | 14,180 |
| B Cash equivalent instruments | 4,295 | 3,756 | 539 |
| C Other current financial assets | 13,616 | 13,445 | 171 |
| D Cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C) | 112,929 | 98,039 | 14,890 |
| E Current financial debt (including debt instruments, but excluding the current portion of non-current financial debt) | 49,848 | 54,830 | (4,983) |
| F Current portion of non-current financial debt | 26,323 | 23,263 | 3,061 |
| G Current financial debt (E+F) | 76,171 | 78,093 | (1,922) |
| H Net current financial debt (G-D) | (36,758) | (19,946) | (16,812) |
| I Non-current financial debt (excluding current portion and debt instruments) | 185,652 | 171,937 | 13,715 |
| J Debt instruments | 50,000 | 50,000 | 0 |
| K Trade payables and other non-current liabilities | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| L Non-current financial debt (I+ J+ K) | 235,652 | 221,937 | 13,715 |
| M Total financial debt (H+L) (as provided for by Consob warning notice No. 5/21 of 29 April 2021) | 198,894 | 201,991 | (3,097) |

For further details on third parties, reference should be made to paragraph “*Related Party Transactions*” in these Notes.

Financial assets do not include guarantee deposits to calculate the Net Financial Debt.

GUARANTEES AND COMMITMENTS

The main guarantees provided are listed below:

Corporate Sureties/Bank Guarantees for Euro 342,842,613.64, i.e., sureties for bonds issued by Trevi Finanziaria Industriale S.p.A., Trevi S.p.A. and Soilmec S.p.A to guarantee cash and unsecured lines of credit for its subsidiaries or made available for subsidiaries.

This category also includes the Corporate guarantees issued by Trevi - Finanziaria Industriale SpA in favour of US Sureties, namely in favour of leading North American insurance companies for guarantees issued on behalf of North American subsidiaries.

Insurance guarantees

Guarantees given to insurance companies for Euro 76,540,075.77. These refer to the issuance of sureties for VAT reimbursements of Trevi Finanziaria Industriale S.p.A. Trevi S.p.A. and Soilmec S.p.A. and the main Italian subsidiaries; commercial sureties issued mainly to participate in tenders, to cover the proper execution of works and for contractual advances.

This category also includes guarantees taken out with local insurance companies by the subsidiaries Trevi Foundations Philippines Inc. and Trevigalante SA.

Guarantees to third parties: Euro 157.908.384,43 specifically comprising:

Commercial guarantees issued by banks for Euro 157,264,964.52. These mainly refer to bank guarantees required for participation in public tenders, to secure the proper execution of works, and for contractual advances.

Financial Guarantees: Euro 643.419,91 issued to banks for loans granted to Group companies (SBLCs) or Supplier's Bonds (issued in favour of suppliers as payment guarantees).

COMMENT ON THE MAIN ITEMS OF THE STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS

Below are some details and information relating to the consolidated statement of profit or loss for the year ended 31 December 2024. For a more detailed analysis of the performance for the year, reference should be made to the comments in the Directors' Report.

REVENUE

(25) Revenue from sales and services and other operating revenue

This item amounted to Euro 663.3 million compared to Euro 594.9 million in 2023, an increase of Euro 68.4 million.

The Group operates in various business sectors and across different geographical areas. The breakdown of revenues from sales and services and other revenues by geographical area is as follows:

(in thousands of Euro)

| Geographical Area | 2024 | % | 2023 | % | Change | % |
|--------------------------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|-------------|---------------|------------|
| Italy | 115,633 | 17% | 67,561 | 11% | 48,072 | 71% |
| Europe | 29,003 | 4% | 25,046 | 4% | 3,957 | 16% |
| USA and Canada | 89,961 | 14% | 130,298 | 22% | (40,337) | -31% |
| Latin America | 40,704 | 6% | 34,866 | 6% | 5,838 | 17% |
| Africa | 21,002 | 3% | 52,710 | 9% | (31,708) | -60% |
| Middle East and Asia | 270,314 | 41% | 173,010 | 29% | 97,304 | 56% |
| Far East and Rest of the world | 96,646 | 15% | 111,408 | 19% | (14,762) | -13% |
| Total revenue | 663,263 | 100% | 594,899 | 100% | 68,364 | 11% |

The increase in revenue is primarily attributable to specific contracts carried out by the Trevi Division in the Middle East, Italy, and Australia, while sales of the Soilmec Division saw a slight decline compared to the previous year.

The largest decreases in revenue within the Trevi Division occurred in Africa and the Far East due to the completion of major projects and delays in starting new ones. In contrast, the volume of machinery sales by the Soilmec Division remained stable, as growth in the Italian market offset a decline, particularly in North America.

Euro 131 million of total revenue is attributable to the "Neom" project of the subsidiary Arabian Soil Contractors in Saudi Arabia.

The breakdown of revenue between the Foundations segment, made up of the Trevi and Soilmec Divisions, and the Company is shown below:

(in thousands of Euro)

| Assets | 2024 | 2023 | Change |
|---|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| Special foundation works | 537,522 | 468,245 | 69,277 |
| Production of special machinery for foundations | 144,998 | 152,942 | (7,944) |
| Interdivisional eliminations and adjustments | (19,183) | (25,754) | 6,571 |
| Sub-total of Foundations segment (Core business) | 663,337 | 595,433 | 67,904 |
| Parent Company | 18,951 | 16,537 | 2,414 |
| Intradivisional and Company eliminations | (19,025) | (17,071) | (1,954) |
| TREVI GROUP | 663,263 | 594,899 | 68,364 |

Other operating revenue

Other operating revenue amounted to Euro 13 million in 2024, down by Euro 0.1 million compared to previous period. This item includes:

| <i>(in thousands of Euro)</i> | | | |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Description | 2024 | 2023 | Change |
| Operating grants | 225 | 238 | (13) |
| Recovery of expenses and recharges to Consortia | 784 | 519 | 265 |
| Sales of spare parts and raw materials | 643 | 1,125 | (482) |
| Gains on sale of capital goods | 1,366 | 1,635 | (269) |
| Compensation for damage | 523 | 178 | 345 |
| Lease income | 113 | 149 | (36) |
| Prior year income | 2,368 | 3,409 | (1,041) |
| Other | 7,012 | 5,913 | 1,099 |
| Total | 13,034 | 13,166 | (132) |

Grants related to income refer to Trevi S.p.A. for Euro 135 thousand and to Soilmec S.p.A. for Euro 90 thousand.

In the 2024 financial year, there was an increase in the item “Reimbursements of expenses and recharges to Consortia” of Euro 0.3 million, rising from Euro 0.5 million in the previous year to Euro 0.8 million in 2024. The increase was generated by the Trevi division due to relations with new companies, in particular with Consortile Mola Rupta Scarl.

“Sales of spare parts” amounted to Euro 0.6 million, down by Euro 0.5 million compared with the previous year, and relate exclusively to the Trevi division; “Gains on disinvestments of property, plant and equipment to third parties” amounted to Euro 1.4 million, compared with Euro 1.6 million in the previous year. This amount was generated by the Trevi division for Euro 1.3 million and by the Soilmec division for Euro 0.1 million.

“Compensation for damages and insurance reimbursements” totalled Euro 0.5 million, up Euro 0.3 million compared to the previous year, and are equally divided between the two divisions. The amount is evenly split between the two divisions.

Prior year income amounted to Euro 2.4 million, up by Euro 1 million compared to the previous year. This revenue was generated by the Trevi Division for Euro 2.3 million and by the Soilmec Division for Euro 0.1 million.

The item Other amounted to Euro 7 million marking an increase compared to the previous year of Euro 1.1 million and was generated by the Trevi Division for Euro 4.6 million and the Soilmec Division for 2.4 million.

(26) Internal work capitalised

The item “Internal work capitalised” amounted to Euro 12.1 million in 2024, down Euro 7.1 million compared to the previous year. The amount was mainly due to the production of equipment made by the Soilmec Division for use by the Trevi Division.

PRODUCTION COST

Production cost totalled Euro 635.9 million in 2024 compared to Euro 565.8 million in the previous year, marking a decrease of Euro 70.1 million; the main items are analysed below.

(27) Personnel expenses:

This item amounted to Euro 129.7 million in 2024, a decrease of Euro 0.6 million over the year before.

(in thousands of Euro)

| Description | 2024 | 2023 | Change |
|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|
| Wages and salaries | 100,952 | 104,957 | (4,005) |
| Social security charges | 23,259 | 21,230 | 2,029 |
| Employee severance indemnities | 176 | 127 | 49 |
| Pension fund | 1,225 | 780 | 445 |
| Other costs | 4,100 | 3,170 | 930 |
| Total | 129,713 | 130,264 | (551) |

The breakdown of personnel and changes compared to the previous year is as follows:

(figures in units)

| Description | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 | Change | Average |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Executive | 67 | 66 | 1 | 67 |
| - of which Managers | 43 | 41 | 2 | 42 |
| White-collar workers and Middle managers | 1,104 | 1,112 | (8) | 1,108 |
| Blue-collar workers | 1,886 | 2,011 | (125) | 1,949 |
| Total | 3,057 | 3,189 | (132) | 3,123 |

(figures in units)

| Employees by Geographical Area | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 | Change |
|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Italy | 851 | 762 | 89 |
| Europe (excluding Italy) | 27 | 28 | (1) |
| United States and Canada | 93 | 127 | (34) |
| South America | 54 | 245 | (191) |
| Africa | 516 | 470 | 46 |
| Middle East and Asia | 1,005 | 792 | 213 |
| Far East and Rest of the world | 511 | 765 | (254) |
| Total | 3,057 | 3,189 | (132) |

(28) Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses amounted to Euro 218.3 million in 2024, compared to Euro 172.3 million in 2023, an increase of Euro 45.9 million.

(in thousands of Euro)

| Description | 2024 | 2023 | Change |
|---------------------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| Service costs | 163,185 | 130,420 | 32,765 |
| Use of third-party assets | 44,868 | 33,740 | 11,128 |
| Other management expenses | 10,218 | 8,170 | 2,048 |
| Total | 218,271 | 172,330 | 45,941 |

Service costs:

Service costs amounted to Euro 163.2 million in 2024, compared to Euro 130.4 million in 2023, an increase of Euro 32.8 million.

This item mostly includes:

(in thousands of Euro)

| Description | 2024 | 2023 | Change |
|---|----------------|----------------|---------------|
| Sub-contracts | 32,199 | 24,558 | 7,641 |
| Technical, legal, tax consultancy services | 25,607 | 23,284 | 2,322 |
| Other expenses for the provision of services | 33,100 | 31,407 | 1,693 |
| Food, accommodation and travel expenses | 18,345 | 10,215 | 8,130 |
| Insurance companies | 6,177 | 6,398 | (221) |
| Shipping, customs and transport costs | 17,124 | 17,183 | (59) |
| Maintenance and repairs | 3,577 | 3,224 | 353 |
| Bank services | 3,266 | 1,127 | 2,140 |
| Expenses for energy, telephone, gas, water and post | 4,115 | 2,691 | 1,425 |
| Outsourcing | 18,213 | 8,669 | 9,544 |
| Advertising and promotions | 402 | 662 | (260) |
| Administrative services | 89 | 87 | 2 |
| Driving force | 54 | 81 | (27) |
| Commissions and ancillary charges | 630 | 530 | 100 |
| Entertainment expenses | 288 | 304 | (16) |
| Total | 163,185 | 130,420 | 32,766 |

The increase in “Subcontracting” costs of Euro 7,6 million was entirely due to the Trevi Division, particularly on projects in the Middle East carried out by subsidiaries Swissboring Overseas Piling Corp. Ltd (Dubai) and Arabian Soil Contractors Ltd (Saudi Arabia). The geographical breakdown of this item compared to the previous year is as follows:

Italy amounted to Euro 2.4 million compared with Euro 1.2 million in 2023; the Middle East totalled Euro 19.2 million compared with Euro 6.7 million in the previous year; South America reached Euro 5.2 million compared with Euro 4.5 million in 2023; Africa amounted to Euro 1.7 million versus Euro 3.4 million in 2023; the USA accounted for Euro 1.7 million compared with Euro 5.1 million in 2023; and the Far East totalled Euro 2 million compared with Euro 3.4 million in the previous year.

Technical, legal and tax consultancy” increased by Euro 2.3 million compared to the previous year and this increase was due to the increase recorded in the Trevi division for Euro 2.7 million and in the Parent Company for Euro 0.9 million, which were only partially offset by the reduction in the Soilmec division for Euro 1.3 million. The variation is in line with the trend of revenues.

Other expenses for the provision of services increased by approximately Euro 1.7 million compared to the previous year and were generated respectively by the Trevi Division for approximately Euro 23.3 million, the Soilmec Division for approximately Euro 5 million and the Company for Euro 4.8 million.

In the Trevi Division, these costs mainly refer to services received from third companies directly on orders and general services.

The item “Shipping, customs and transport costs” amounted 17,1 amounted to. Compared to 2023, these costs decreased by Euro 0.1 million. Within this total, Euro 11.7 million relates to the Trevi Division and Euro 5.4 million to the Soilmec Division.

The item “Outsourced work and technical assistance” amounted to Euro 18.2 million, an increase of Euro 9.5 million. This item includes personnel outsourcing costs incurred mainly by the Trevi division in the Middle East and Australia.

Use of third-party assets:

This item amounted to Euro 44.9 million in 2024, an increase of Euro 11.1 million over the previous year.

The item mainly refers to:

| <i>(in thousands of Euro)</i> | | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Description | 2024 | 2023 | Change |
| Equipment leases | 40,882 | 30,829 | 10,053 |
| Lease expenses | 3,986 | 2,911 | 1,075 |
| Total | 44,868 | 33,740 | 11,128 |

Equipment leases and Lease expense include operating lease costs relating to contracts that meet the requirements to be excluded from the accounting treatment provided by IFRS 16.

The increase in these items is particularly related to the operating dynamics and the performance of orders in the Trevi Division that require short-term rental contracts. The areas that have been most affected by the positive variation are Italy and the Middle East, particularly for the NEOM site in Saudi Arabia.

Other management expenses:

This item amounted to Euro 10.2 million in 2024, an increase of Euro 2 million over the previous year. Its composition is as follows:

| <i>(in thousands of Euro)</i> | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| Description | 2024 | 2023 | Change |
| Indirect duties and fees | 2,875 | 3,299 | (424) |
| Prior year expense | 500 | 1,325 | (825) |
| Other sundry charges | 5,473 | 2,061 | 3,412 |
| Ordinary losses on the sale of assets | 1,370 | 1,485 | (115) |
| Total | 10,218 | 8,170 | 2,048 |

Indirect taxes and duties' amounted to Euro 2.9 million, down by Euro 0.4 million compared to 2023; the share due to administrative and tax penalties was Euro 0.2 million.

This was generated by the Trevi Division for Euro 2.1 million, the Soilmec Division for Euro 0.5 million and the Parent Company for Euro 0.3 million.

Non-recurring expenses amounted to Euro 0.5 million, down by Euro 0.8 million compared with the previous year.

Other sundry expenses' amounted to Euro 5.5 million and increased by Euro 3.4 million compared to the previous year, mainly due to the Trevi Division.

They were almost entirely attributable to the Trevi Division, which contributed Euro 5.1 million, Euro 3.6 million of which from Trevi S.p.A., with Euro 0.3 million from Soilmec and Euro 0.1 million from the Parent Company.

"Losses on divestments of fixed assets" amounted to Euro 1.4 million, down Euro 0.1 million. These losses were generated by the Trevi Division for Euro 1.2 million and by the Soilmec Division for Euro 0.2 million.

(29) Provisions and impairment losses

(in thousands of Euro)

| Description | 2024 | 2023 | Change |
|---------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Provisions for risks | 4,137 | (1,705) | 5,843 |
| Accruals to loss allowances | 1,833 | (220) | 2,052 |
| Net impairment losses on assets | 565 | 1,067 | (502) |
| Total | 6,535 | (858) | 7,393 |

Provisions for risks:

These totalled Euro 4.1 million, up Euro 5.8 million compared to 2023. This increase is justified by the release of a provision for contractual risks of Euro 7 million in the Trevi Division in 2023.

The amount was generated by the Trevi division for Euro 2.6 million and by the Parent Company for Euro 1.5 million. This item was mainly generated by the provision for employee bonuses in the amount of Euro 3.7 million.

Provisions for receivables included in current assets:

The amount of Euro 1.8 million, an increase of Euro 2.1 million compared with 2023, refers to the net balance of releases and provisions for credit risks on doubtful trade receivables of the individual subsidiaries.

Net impairment losses on assets:

The net effect of asset impairment and reversals amounted to Euro 0.6 million, with Euro 0.4 million from the Trevi Division and Euro 0.2 million from the Soilmec Division.

(30) Finance income

Finance income amounted to Euro 2.7 million in 2024, a decrease of Euro 42.9 million compared to previous period.

This item is broken down as follows:

(in thousands of Euro)

| Description | 2024 | 2023 | Change |
|--|--------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Bank interest income | 956 | 422 | 533 |
| Interest income on trade receivables | 1,586 | 622 | 964 |
| Finance income from fair value measurement (IFRS9) | 0 | 41,247 | (41,247) |
| Finance income from financial restructuring | 0 | 761 | (761) |
| Other finance income | 199 | 2,588 | (2,388) |
| Total | 2,741 | 45,640 | (42,899) |

The significant reduction compared to the previous year is almost entirely attributable to the 2023 effects of the debt restructuring plan, particularly the positive impact of the IFRS 9 remeasurement of rescheduled debt.

(31) Finance costs

Finance costs amounted to Euro 33.3 million in 2024, with a decrease of Euro 12.8 million compared to previous period. This item is broken down as follows:

(in thousands of Euro)

| Description | 2024 | 2023 | Change |
|---|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Interest expense on loans and borrowings | 15,441 | 12,707 | 2,734 |
| Finance costs from fair value measurement | 10,117 | 27,957 | (17,840) |
| Bank fees and commissions | 3,714 | 2,583 | 1,131 |
| Interest expense on loans | 236 | 228 | 7 |
| Interest expense on right-of-use assets | 849 | 848 | 1 |
| Other finance costs | 2,980 | 1,771 | 1,209 |
| Total | 33,338 | 46,094 | (12,757) |

The item Interest expense on loans and borrowings represents the costs associated with raising the financial resources necessary for the functioning of the Group's activities, which are mainly affected by the Company and the heads of the Divisions.

The change in finance costs compared to the same period of the previous year was mainly affected by the cost effects of the IFRS 9 recalculation on the rescheduled debt.

The overall effect of the finance income and expense related to the restructuring of releasing the effect of the amortized cost on the debt that had a positive impact for a total of Euro 10.1 million in 31 December 2024.

(32) Foreign exchange gains / (losses) arising from foreign currency transactions

Net exchange losses amounted to Euro 0.9 million in 2024, mainly due to the fluctuation between the Euro and the following currencies, including the US Dollar, Nigerian Naira, UAE Dirham, and Argentine Peso. US Dollar, Nigerian Naira, Dirham of the UAE and Argentine Peso. Exchange gains/losses mainly derive from intercompany payables and receivables between the Trevi Group companies expressed in currencies other than the reporting currency, and do not give rise to cash effects.

The composition of this item is shown below:

| <i>(in thousands of Euro)</i> | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Description | 2024 | 2023 | Change |
| Realised exchange gains | 14,559 | 38,607 | (24,048) |
| Realised exchange losses | (12,173) | (41,851) | 29,678 |
| Net realised exchange losses | 2,386 | (3,243) | 5,629 |
| Unrealised exchange gains | 16,935 | 15,017 | 1,918 |
| Unrealised exchange losses | (20,240) | (15,936) | (4,304) |
| Net unrealised exchange losses | (3,305) | (920) | (2,386) |
| Net exchange losses | (919) | (4,163) | 3,244 |

(33) Income taxes for the year

Net taxes for the period decreased by Euro 2.7 million and amounted to Euro 7.8 million. The breakdown is as follows:

| <i>(in thousands of Euro)</i> | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------|---------------|----------------|
| Description | 2024 | 2023 | Change |
| Current taxes: | | | |
| - Regional Business Tax (I.R.A.P.) | 0 | 171 | (171) |
| - Income taxes | 13,588 | 15,149 | (1,561) |
| Deferred tax expense | (4,437) | 2,122 | (6,558) |
| Deferred tax income | (1,401) | (6,987) | 5,586 |
| Total income tax expense | 7,750 | 10,455 | (2,705) |

Income taxes for the period refer to the estimate of direct taxes, calculated on the basis of the taxable income of the individual companies included in the scope of consolidation of the Group.

Taxes for foreign companies are calculated according to the rates in force in the respective countries.

(in thousands of Euro)

| Description | 2024 | 2023 | Change |
|--|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Prodit/(Loss) for the year before taxes and non-controlling interests | 13,258 | 36,388 | (23,130) |
| IRES - Italian companies | 345 | 128 | 217 |
| Deferred taxes of Italian companies and consolidation entries | (5,590) | (2,039) | (3,550) |
| Current and deferred income taxes on foreign companies | 10,510 | 12,964 | (2,454) |
| Regional Business Tax (I.R.A.P.) | 666 | 171 | 495 |
| Taxes paid abroad | 64 | 1,376 | (1,312) |
| I.R.E.S. tax differences from previous years | 1,755 | (2,145) | 3,899 |
| Income taxes shown in the statement of profit or loss | 7,750 | 10,455 | (2,705) |
| Tax rate | 58.5% | 28.7% | |

(34) Earnings/(Loss) per share attributable to the Group:

The calculation of basic and diluted losses per share was as follows:

| Description | 2024 Profit/(loss) from continuing operations | 2023 Profit/(loss) from continuing operations |
|--|---|---|
| "A" Profit/(Loss) for the year (thousands of Euro) | 1,527 | 19,107 |
| "B" Weighted average number of ordinary shares for the determination of basic earnings per share | 312,172,952 | 307,311,336 |
| Basic earnings/(losses) per share: (A*1000) / B | 0.00 | 0.06 |
| "D" Profit/(Loss) adjusted for the dilution analysis (thousands of Euro) | 1,527 | 19,107 |
| Weighted average number of ordinary shares for calculating basic earnings per share (B) | 327,887,650 | 322,947,621 |
| Diluted losses per share: (D*1000) / E | 0.0047 | 0.06 |

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Directors' remuneration

For the year 2024, the amount of remuneration due to the Directors of the Company for the performance of these duties also in other companies included in the scope of consolidation is provided below:

| Name | Company | Office | Emoluments for role | Subsidiary emoluments | Other compensation |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|--|---------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Paolo Besozzi | Trevi - Fin. Ind. S.p.A. | Non-executive Board Director and Chairperson of the Board of Directors | 40 | - | 65 |
| Giuseppe Caselli | Trevi - Fin. Ind. S.p.A. | CEO and Director | | | 879.3 |
| | Trevi S.p.A. | Chairman of the Board of Directors; Chief Executive Officer | - | - | - |
| | Soilmec S.p.A. | Chairman of the Board of Directors; Chief Executive Officer | - | - | - |
| Davide Contini | Trevi - Fin. Ind. S.p.A. | Non-executive, Independent Director | 40 | - | - |
| | Trevi - Fin. Ind. S.p.A. | Member of the Related Parties Committee | 9.5 | - | - |
| Bartolomeo Cozzoli | Trevi - Fin. Ind. S.p.A. | Non-executive and independent Board Director | 40 | - | - |
| | Trevi - Fin. Ind. S.p.A. | Member of the Appointments and Remuneration Committee | 17 | - | - |
| Cristina De Benedetti | Trevi - Fin. Ind. S.p.A. | Non-executive, Independent Director | 40 | - | - |
| | Trevi - Fin. Ind. S.p.A. | Chairperson of the Related Party Committee | 12.8 | - | - |
| Manuela Franchi | Trevi - Fin. Ind. S.p.A. | Non-executive, Independent Director | 40 | - | - |
| | Trevi - Fin. Ind. S.p.A. | Chairperson of the Control, Risks and Sustainability Committee | 29.3 | - | - |
| Sara Kraus | Trevi - Fin. Ind. S.p.A. | Non-executive, Independent Director | 40 | - | - |
| | Trevi - Fin. Ind. S.p.A. | Member of the Related Parties Committee | 9.5 | - | - |
| Davide Manunta | Trevi - Fin. Ind. S.p.A. | Non-executive Director | 40 | - | - |
| | Trevi - Fin. Ind. S.p.A. | Member of Audit, Risk and Sustainability Committee | 23.3 | - | - |
| | Trevi S.p.A. | Non-executive Director | - | 22.5 | - |
| | Soilmec S.p.A. | Non-executive Director | - | 12.5 | - |
| Elisabetta Oliveri | Trevi - Fin. Ind. S.p.A. | Non-executive, Independent Director | 40 | - | - |
| | Trevi - Fin. Ind. S.p.A. | Member of Audit, Risk and Sustainability Committee | 23.3 | - | - |
| | Trevi - Fin. Ind. S.p.A. | Member of the Appointments and Remuneration Committee | 17 | - | - |
| Alessandro Piccioni | Trevi - Fin. Ind. S.p.A. | Non-executive, Independent Director | 40 | - | - |
| | Trevi - Fin. Ind. S.p.A. | Chairperson of Appointments and Remuneration Committee | 23 | - | - |
| | Trevi S.p.A. | Non-executive Director | - | 22.5 | - |

(35) Other related party transactions

The Trevi Group's related party transactions mainly consist of the commercial transactions of the subsidiary Trevi S.p.A. with its consortia, regulated at market conditions. The most significant amounts of these non-current financial assets at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023 are shown below:

(in thousands of Euro)

| Financial receivables | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 | Change |
|-------------------------|------------|--------------|----------------|
| Port Messina S.c.a.r.l. | 0 | 716 | (716) |
| Pescara Park S.r.l. | 646 | 632 | 14 |
| Overturning S.c.a.r.l. | 0 | 794 | (794) |
| Bologna Park S.r.l. | 203 | 170 | 33 |
| Total | 849 | 2,312 | (1,463) |

The most significant amounts of short-term trade receivables at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023, included under the item "Trade receivables and other short-term assets", are shown below:

(In thousands of Euro)

| Trade receivables and other short terms assets | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 | Change |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Port Messina S.c.a.r.l. | 517 | 1,007 | (490) |
| Nuova Darsena S.c.a.r.l. | 149 | 149 | (0) |
| Trevi SGF INC S.c.a.r.l. | 1,894 | 1,884 | 10 |
| TCM - Limited Liability Consortium Company | 4,676 | 0 | 4,676 |
| SEP SEFI (France) | 0 | 89 | (89) |
| Filippella S.c.a.r.l. | 0 | 30 | (30) |
| Overturning S.c.a.r.l. | 113 | 29 | 84 |
| Italthai Trevi Ltd | 42 | 144 | (102) |
| Other | (5) | (6) | 1 |
| Total | 7,385 | 3,326 | 4,059 |
| % of consolidated trade receivables | 2.8% | 2.8% | |

The Group revenue generated with these companies is shown in the following table:

(In thousands of Euro)

| Sales revenue, services rendered, and other services | 2024 | 2023 | Change |
|--|--------------|------------|------------|
| Port Messina S.c.a.r.l. | 94 | 0 | 94 |
| Overturning S.c.a.r.l. | 92 | 80 | 12 |
| TCM - Limited Liability Consortium Company | 100 | 0 | 100 |
| Nuova Darsena S.c.a.r.l. | 734 | 0 | 734 |
| Italthai Trevi Ltd | 56 | 590 | (534) |
| Other | 0 | 4 | (4) |
| Total | 1,076 | 674 | 402 |
| % of total revenue | 0.2% | 1% | |

(In thousands of Euro)

| Finance income | 2024 | 2023 | Change |
|---------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| Bologna Park S.r.l. | 36 | 33 | 3 |
| Other | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 36 | 33 | 3 |

The most significant amounts due to related companies at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023 included under the item Trade payables and other current liabilities are shown below:

| <i>(In thousands of Euro)</i> | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Trade payables and other short-term liabilities | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 | Change |
| TCM - Limited Liability Consortium Company | 4,879 | 0 | 4,879 |
| Overturing S.c.a.r.l. | 1,134 | 256 | 878 |
| Filippella S.c.a.r.l. | 0 | 271 | (271) |
| Nuova Darsena S.c.a.r.l. | 0 | 545 | (545) |
| Port Messina S.c.a.r.l. | 808 | 2,283 | (1,475) |
| Trevi SGF INC S.c.a.r.l. | 200 | 171 | 29 |
| Other | 164 | 164 | (0) |
| TCM - Limited Liability Consortium Company | 4,879 | 0 | 4,879 |
| Total | 7,184 | 3,690 | 3,494 |
| % of consolidated trade payables | 4.5% | 1% | |

Expenses incurred by the Group with these companies were as follows:

| <i>(In thousands of Euro)</i> | | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Consumption of raw materials and external services | 2024 | 2023 | Change |
| Port Messina S.c.a.r.l. | 0 | 180 | (180) |
| Trevi SGF INC S.c.a.r.l. | 0 | 82 | (82) |
| Filippella S.c.a.r.l. | 8 | 225 | (217) |
| Nuova Darsena S.c.a.r.l. | 0 | 372 | (372) |
| Overturing S.c.a.r.l. | 2,150 | 1,510 | 640 |
| TCM - Limited Liability Consortium Company | 1,602 | 0 | 1,602 |
| Other | 0 | 1 | (1) |
| Total | 3,760 | 2,370 | 1,390 |
| % of consumption of raw materials and consolidated external services | 0.8% | 0.0% | |

Segment disclosure

The Group identified the breakdown by business of activity as the primary framework for presenting segment data, for the purposes of segment reporting. This representation reflects the organisation of the Group's business and internal reporting structure, based on the consideration that risks and benefits are influenced by the business segments in which the Group operates. Management monitors the operating results of its business units separately in order to make decisions regarding the allocation of resources and assessment of performance. Segment performance is evaluated on operating profit or loss, which, as shown in the tables below, is calculated differently from the operating profit or loss shown in the Consolidated Financial Statements. Segment statement of profit or loss and statement of financial position figures at 31 December 2024 are provided in the following tables and further information on the performance of the two divisions is given in the Directors' Report. Management believes business segments are the primary segment disclosure for understanding the business of the Group whilst geographical segment disclosure is the secondary segment; the Directors' Report includes comments on the summary data shown in this Note on segment reporting.

Trevi Division

Statement of Financial Position

(In thousands of Euro)

| Description | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 | Change |
|---|----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| A) Non-current assets | 157,352 | 139,809 | 17,544 |
| B) Net working capital | | | |
| - Inventories | 191,319 | 130,397 | 60,921 |
| - Trade receivables | 95,350 | 105,697 | (10,346) |
| - Trade payables (-) | (149,407) | (91,299) | (58,107) |
| - Payments on account (-) | (60,115) | (47,470) | (12,645) |
| - Other assets/(liabilities) | (5,074) | (6,905) | 1,831 |
| | 72,074 | 90,420 | (18,346) |
| C) Assets held for sale and liabilities associated with assets held for sale | | | |
| D) Invested capital less liabilities (A + B) | 229,426 | 230,229 | (803) |
| E) Post-employment benefits (-) | (9,131) | (8,439) | (692) |
| F) NET INVESTED CAPITAL (D+E) | 220,295 | 221,790 | (1,495) |

Statement of Profit or Loss summary

(In thousands of Euro)

| Description | 12M 2024 | 12M 2023 | Change |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| TOTAL REVENUE | 537,522 | 468,245 | 69,277 |
| Changes in finished goods and work in progress | (510) | 555 | (1,065) |
| Internal work capitalised | 2,196 | 978 | 1,218 |
| PRODUCTION VALUE | 539,208 | 469,777 | 69,430 |
| Consumption of raw materials and external services | (366,318) | (302,316) | (64,002) |
| VALUE ADDED | 172,890 | 167,461 | 5,428 |
| % of Total Revenue | 32.2% | 35.8% | 7.8% |
| Labour costs | (99,390) | (97,677) | (1,713) |
| RECURRING GROSS OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS) (EBITDA) | 73,499 | 69,785 | 3,715 |
| % of Total Revenue | 13.7% | 14.9% | 5.4% |
| Non-recurring expense | (164) | (233) | 69 |
| GROSS OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS) (EBITDA) | 73,336 | 69,552 | 3,783 |
| % of Total Revenue | 13.6% | 14.9% | 5% |
| Depreciation and Amortisation | (23,975) | (23,995) | 19 |
| Provisions and impairment losses | (4,808) | 2,714 | (7,522) |
| OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS) (EBIT) | 44,552 | 48,271 | (3,719) |
| % of Total Revenue | 8.3% | 10.3% | |

Soilmec Division

Statement of Financial Position

(In thousands of Euro)

| Description | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 | Change |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| A) Non-current assets | 33,283 | 37,675 | (4,391) |
| B) Net working capital | | | |
| - Inventories | 86,245 | 74,558 | 11,687 |
| - Trade receivables | 55,408 | 60,747 | (5,339) |
| - Trade payables (-) | (44,924) | (49,136) | 4,212 |
| - Payments on account (-) | (3,135) | (5,653) | 2,519 |
| - Other assets/(liabilities) | 1,873 | 412 | 1,461 |
| | 95,468 | 80,927 | 14,541 |
| C) Assets held for sale and liabilities associated with assets held for sale | | | |
| D) Invested capital less liabilities (A + B) | 128,751 | 118,602 | 10,150 |
| E) Post-employment benefits (-) | (1,508) | (1,520) | 13 |
| F) NET INVESTED CAPITAL (D+E) | 127,244 | 117,082 | 10,162 |

Statement of Profit or Loss summary

| Description | 12M 2024 | 12M 2023 | Change |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| TOTAL REVENUE | 144,998 | 152,061 | (7,063) |
| Changes in finished goods and work in progress | 5,892 | (4,841) | 10,733 |
| Internal work capitalised | 200 | 5,021 | (4,821) |
| PRODUCTION VALUE | 151,091 | 152,241 | (1,150) |
| Consumption of raw materials and external services | (115,128) | (115,154) | 27 |
| VALUE ADDED | 35,963 | 37,087 | (1,124) |
| % of Total Revenue | 24.8% | 24.4% | 15.9% |
| Labour costs | (22,748) | (24,323) | 1,575 |
| RECURRING GROSS OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS) (EBITDA) | 13,215 | 12,764 | 451 |
| % of Total Revenue | 9.1% | 8.4% | -6.4% |
| Non-recurring expense | (393) | (556) | 163 |
| GROSS OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS) (EBITDA) | 12,822 | 12,208 | 614 |
| % of Total Revenue | 8.8% | 8.0% | -9% |
| Depreciation and Amortisation | (4,465) | (4,912) | 447 |
| Provisions and impairment losses | (133) | (713) | 579 |
| OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS) (EBIT) | 8,224 | 6,583 | 1,641 |
| % of Total Revenue | 5.7% | 4.3% | |

Reconciliation Statement Divisions and Group at 31/12/2024

Statement of Financial Position

(In thousands of Euro)

| Description | Trevi Division | Soilmec Division | Trevi Finanziaria | Adjustments | Trevi Group |
|---|----------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| A) Non-current assets | 157,352 | 33,283 | 228,231 | (227,795) | 191,072 |
| B) Net working capital | | | | | |
| - Inventories | 191,319 | 86,245 | 0 | (4,954) | 272,610 |
| - Trade receivables | 95,350 | 55,408 | 28,369 | (37,241) | 141,886 |
| - Trade payables (-) | (149,407) | (44,924) | (9,029) | 42,428 | (160,931) |
| - Payments on account (-) | (60,115) | (3,135) | 0 | (0) | (63,249) |
| - Other assets/(liabilities) | (5,074) | 1,873 | (14,037) | 5,955 | (11,282) |
| | 72,074 | 95,468 | 5,304 | 6,188 | 179,034 |
| C) Assets held for sale and liabilities associated with assets held for sale | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| D) Invested capital less liabilities (A + B) | 229,426 | 128,751 | 233,535 | (221,607) | 370,106 |
| E) Post-employment benefits (-) | (9,131) | (1,508) | (624) | (122) | (11,384) |
| F) NET INVESTED CAPITAL (D+E) | 220,295 | 127,244 | 232,911 | (221,729) | 358,722 |

The statement of financial position adjustment column includes for non-current assets the elimination of equity investments and the elimination of intragroup non-current financial receivables, for trade receivables and payables the remaining intragroup eliminations.

Statement of Profit or Loss summary

(In thousands of Euro)

| Description | Trevi Division | Soilmec Division | Trevi Finanziaria | Adjustments | Trevi Group |
|---|----------------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| TOTAL REVENUE | 537,522 | 144,998 | 18,950 | (38,208) | 663,263 |
| Changes in finished goods and work in progress | (510) | 5,892 | 0 | (654) | 4,728 |
| Internal work capitalised | 2,196 | 200 | 0 | 9,694 | 12,090 |
| PRODUCTION VALUE | 539,208 | 151,091 | 18,950 | (29,168) | 680,081 |
| Consumption of raw materials and external services | (366,318) | (115,128) | (10,742) | 24,642 | (467,545) |
| VALUE ADDED | 172,890 | 35,963 | 8,209 | (4,526) | 212,536 |
| % of Total Revenue | 32.2% | 24.8% | 43.3% | | 32.0% |
| Labour costs | (99,390) | (22,748) | (6,399) | (364) | (128,901) |
| RECURRING GROSS OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS) (EBITDA) | 73,499 | 13,215 | 1,810 | (4,889) | 83,634 |
| % of Total Revenue | 13.7% | 9.1% | 9.5% | | 12.6% |
| Non-recurring expense | (164) | (393) | (1,330) | 0 | (1,887) |
| GROSS OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS) (EBITDA) | 73,336 | 12,822 | 479 | (4,889) | 81,747 |
| % of Total Revenue | 14% | 9% | 3% | | 12% |
| Depreciation and Amortisation | (23,975) | (4,465) | (3,872) | 1,312 | (31,000) |
| Provisions and impairment losses | (4,808) | (133) | (1,764) | 170 | (6,535) |
| OPERATING PROFIT/(LOSS) (EBIT) | 44,552 | 8,224 | (5,157) | (3,407) | 44,212 |
| % of Total Revenue | 8.3% | 5.7% | -27.2% | | 6.7% |

Significant Events after the reporting period at 31 December 2024

During the first two months of 2025 the Group acquired orders for approximately Euro 110 million, compared to approximately Euro 125 million acquired in the same period of 2024. The Trevi Division acquired orders for approximately Euro 94 million (Euro 106 million in 2024), while the Soilmec Division acquired orders for Euro 22 million (Euro 25 million in the first two months of 2024). The order backlog at 28 February 2025 amounted to Euro 723 million, compared to Euro 791 million at 29 February 2024 (Euro 720 million at 31 December 2023 and Euro 702 million at 31 December 2024).

Major projects acquired between the end of 2024 and early 2025 include:

- Work Order No. 6 related to the Neom – The Line project in Saudi Arabia;
- the Aïn Naâdja–Baraki metro line, an extension of the Algiers metro in Algeria;
- consolidation works for the M6 tunnel in Sydney, Australia;
- foundations for the Volpe Building C3 in Boston, United States and finally;
- consolidation works for the Torre della Garisenda in Bologna, Italy.

Significant non-recurring events and transactions

There were no significant non-recurring events or transactions during 2024.

Positions or transactions deriving from atypical and/or unusual operations

The Trevi Group did not have any positions or transactions arising from atypical and/or unusual operations during 2024.

Statutory auditors' remuneration

For the year 2024, the amount of remuneration due to Statutory Auditors of the Company for the performance of these duties also in other companies included in the scope of consolidation is provided below:

| Name | Office | Term of office (in months) | Company Emoluments | Other compensation | Total |
|--------------|--------|----------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------|
| M. Vicini | PCS | 12 | 50 | 20 | 70 |
| F. Parente | SE | 12 | 40 | | 40 |
| M. Pierini | SE | 12 | 40 | | 40 |
| Total | | | 130 | 20 | 150 |

Audit fees pursuant to Article 160, paragraph 1-bis, no. 303 of Law No. 262 of 28 December 2005, as supplemented by Legislative Decree. 29/12/2006

| (Amounts in Euro) | Revision | Certification services | Other services | Total |
|---|----------------|------------------------|----------------|----------------|
| Trevi Finanziaria Industriale S.p.A. | | | | |
| KPMG S.p.A. | 472,864 | | | 472,864 |
| | 472,864 | - | - | 472,864 |
| Subsidiaries: | | | | |
| KPMG S.p.A. | 67,668 | 4,000 | - | 71,668 |
| KPMG network | 108,573 | - | - | 108,573 |
| | 176,241 | 4,000 | - | 180,241 |
| Total | 649,105 | 4,000 | - | 653,105 |

ANNEXES

The following annexes supplement the information contained in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements of which they form an integral part.

1) Companies consolidated in the Consolidated Financial Statements at 31 December 2024 on a line-by-line basis.

1a) Companies consolidated in the Consolidated Financial Statements at 31 December 2024 using the equity method.

1b) Companies consolidated in the Consolidated Financial Statements at 31 December 2024 using the proportionate consolidation method.

1c) Companies and consortia consolidated in the Consolidated Financial Statements at 31 December 2024 with the cost method.

2) Organisational chart of the Group;

Annex 1

COMPANIES CONSOLIDATED IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 31 December 2024 ON A LINE-BY-LINE BASIS

| COMPANY NAME | COUNTRY | CURRENCY | SHARE CAPITAL | % HELD BY THE GROUP |
|---|----------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------------|
| TREVI – Finanziaria Industriale S.p.A. | Italy | Euro | 123,044,340 | Parent Company |
| Trevi S.p.A. | Italy | Euro | 32,300,000 | 99.78% |
| Trevi Construction Co. Ltd | Hong Kong | US Dollar | 2,051,668 | 99.78% |
| Swissboring Overseas Piling Corp. Ltd (Dubai) | United Arab Emirates | United Arab Emirates Dirham | 107,739,163 | 99.78% |
| Pilotes Trevi Sacims | Argentina | Argentine Peso | 2,650,956,527 | 99.76% |
| Pilotes Trevi Sacims - Paraguay | Paraguay | Guarani | 330,000,000 | 99.76% |
| Treviicos Corporation | USA | US Dollar | 23,500 | 99.78% |
| Trevi Cimentaciones CA | Venezuela | Euro | 46,008,720 | 99.78% |
| Trevi Insaat Ve Muhendislik AS | Turkey | Turkish Lira | 57,698,747 | 99.78% |
| Trevi Foundations Nigeria Ltd | Nigeria | Naira | 500,000,000 | 59.75% |
| Trevi Foundations Philippines Inc. | Philippines | Philippine Peso | 52,500,000 | 99.78% |
| Swissboring & Co. LLC (*) | Oman | Omani Rial | 250,000 | 99.78% |
| Trevi Algerie EURL | Algeria | Algerian dinar | 53,000,000 | 99.78% |
| Trevi Bangladesh Ltd | Bangladesh | Taka | 1,000,000 | 99.78% |
| Idt Fzco | United Arab Emirates | United Arab Emirates Dirham | 1,000,000 | 99.80% |
| Trevi Panamericana Sa | Republic of Panama | US Dollar | 1,221,366 | 99.78% |
| Trevi Geotechnik GmbH | Austria | Euro | 100,000 | 99.78% |
| Trevi Cimentaciones S.L.U. | Spain | Euro | 10,000 | 99.78% |
| Trevi SpezialTiefBau GmbH | Germany | Euro | 50,000 | 99.78% |
| Foundation Construction Ltd | Nigeria | Naira | 28,006,440 | 80.15% |
| Trevi-Trevi Fin.-Sembenelli UTE (Bordesecco) | Venezuela | US Dollar | | 94.89% |
| Swissboring Qatar WLL (*) | Qatar | Qatari Riyal | 250,000 | 99.78% |
| Treviicos South Inc | USA | US Dollar | 5 | 99.78% |
| Trevi Cimentacones y Consolidaciones Sa | Republic of Panama | US Dollar | 9,387,597 | 99.78% |
| Galante Foundations Sa | Republic of Panama | US Dollar | | 99.78% |
| Swissboring Overseas Piling Corporation | Switzerland | Swiss Franc | 100,000 | 99.78% |
| Trevi Galante Sa | Colombia | Colombian Peso | 1,000,000,000 | 99.78% |
| Trevi Foundations Kuwait Co. WLL (*) | Kuwait | Kuwait Dinar | 100,000 | 99.78% |
| Pilotes Uruguay Sa | Uruguay | Uruguayan Peso | 80,000 | 99.76% |
| Trevi Foundations Denmark A/S | Denmark | Danish Krone | 2,000,000 | 99.78% |
| Arabian Soil Contractors Ltd | Saudi Arabia | Saudi Riyal | 1,000,000 | 99.78% |
| TreviGeos Fundacoes Especiais Ltda | Brazil | Brazilian Real | 5,000,000 | 50.89% |
| Trevi Australia Pty Ltd | Australia | Australian Dollar | 10 | 99.78% |
| Trevi Australia Pty & Wagstaff Piling Victoria Pty Ltd JV | Australia | Australian Dollar | | 69.85% |
| Trevi Chile S.p.A. | Chile | Chilean Peso | 10,510,930 | 99.76% |
| Trevi Holding USA Corporation | USA | US Dollar | 1 | 99.78% |
| Trevi Foundations Canada Inc | Canada | US Dollar | 10 | 99.78% |
| Wagner Constructions LLC | USA | US Dollar | 5,200,000 | 99.78% |
| Trevi Fondations Spéciales Sas | France | Euro | 100,000 | 99.78% |
| Profuro Intern. Lda | Mozambique | Metical | 36,000,000 | 99.29% |
| Trevi Arabco JV (*) | Egypt | US Dollar | | 99.78% |
| Parcheggi S.r.l. | Italy | Euro | 307,536 | 98.78% |
| Mola Rupta Scarl | Italy | Euro | 10,000 | 72.42% |
| Soilmec S.p.A. | Italy | Euro | 25,155,000 | 99.92% |
| Soilmec Algeria - company in liquidation | Algeria | Algerian dinar | 1,000,000 | 69.94% |
| Soilmec U.K. Ltd | United Kingdom | British Sterling | 120,000 | 99.92% |
| Soilmec Japan Co. Ltd | Japan | Japanese Yen | 45,000,000 | 92.93% |
| Soilmec H.K. Ltd | Hong Kong | Euro | 44,743 | 99.92% |

| | | | | |
|--|----------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|--------|
| Soilmec Deutschland Gmbh | Germany | Euro | 100,000 | 99.92% |
| Soilmec France Sas | France | Euro | 1,100,000 | 99.92% |
| Soilmec F. Equipments Pvt. Ltd | India | Indian Rupee | 500,000 | 79.94% |
| Soilmec North America Inc. | USA | US Dollar | 10 | 89.93% |
| Soilmec Investment Pty Ltd. | Australia | Australian Dollar | 100 | 99.92% |
| Soilmec Australia Pty Ltd. | Australia | Australian Dollar | 100 | 99.92% |
| Soilmec do Brasil Sa (*) | Brazil | Brazilian Real | 5,500,000 | 83.75% |
| Idt Llc Fzc | United Arab Emirates | United Arab Emirates Dirham | 6,000,000 | 94.82% |
| Soilmec (Suzhou) Machinery Trading Co., Ltd. (*) | China | Renminbi | 58,305,193 | 99.92% |
| Soilmec Colombia Sas | Colombia | Colombian Peso | 371,433,810 | 99.92% |
| Soilmec Singapore Pte Ltd | Singapore | Euro | 100,109 | 99.92% |
| Hyper Servicos de Perfuracao Ltda | Brazil | Brazilian Real | 1,200,000 | 99.78% |

(*) Soilmec do Brasil Sa is 38.25% owned by the Group, however the percentage considered for consolidation purposes is 83.75%;

(*) Soilmec Wujiang Co. Ltd is 51% owned by the Group, however it is fully consolidated;

(*) Swissboring & Co. LLC is 70% owned by the Group, however it is fully consolidated;

(*) Swissboring Qatar WLL is 49% owned by the Group, however it is fully consolidated. Group;

(*) Trevi Arabco JV is 51% owned by the Group, however it is fully consolidated;

(*) Trevi Foundations Kuwait Co. WLL is 49% owned by the Group; however, it is fully included within the scope of consolidation of the Group;

Annex 1a

COMPANIES INCLUDED IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS at 31 DECEMBER 2024 USING THE PROPORTIONATE CONSOLIDATION METHOD

Companies included in the consolidated financial statements at 31 December 2024 using the proportionate consolidation method

| COMPANY NAME | COUNTRY | CURRENCY | TOTAL NET ASSETS Currency Unit (100%) | % HELD OF THE GROUP |
|---|-----------|----------------|---|------------------------|
| Dragados Y Obras Portuarias S.A. - Pilotes Trevi S.A. - Concret Nor S.A. - UT. | Argentina | Argentine Peso | 3,021,289,243 | 35.50% |
| Treviicos-Nicholson JV | USA | US Dollar | 173,072 | 50.00% |
| Cimentaciones Especiales y Estructuraes CIMSA SAU Y Trevi Cimentaciones SLU UTE (Hydrofresa L8 BCN UTE) | Spain | Euro | | 50.00% |

Annex 1b

COMPANIES CONSOLIDATED IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 31 December 2024 USING THE EQUITY METHOD

| COMPANY NAME | COUNTRY | CURRENCY | SHARE CAPITAL | % HELD TOTAL BY THE GROUP | CARRYING AMOUNT (Euro/000) |
|----------------------------------|---------|-----------|---------------|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| J.V. Rodio-Trevi-Arab Contractor | Egypt | US Dollar | 100,000 | 17.46 | 0 |
| TOTAL | | | | | 0 |

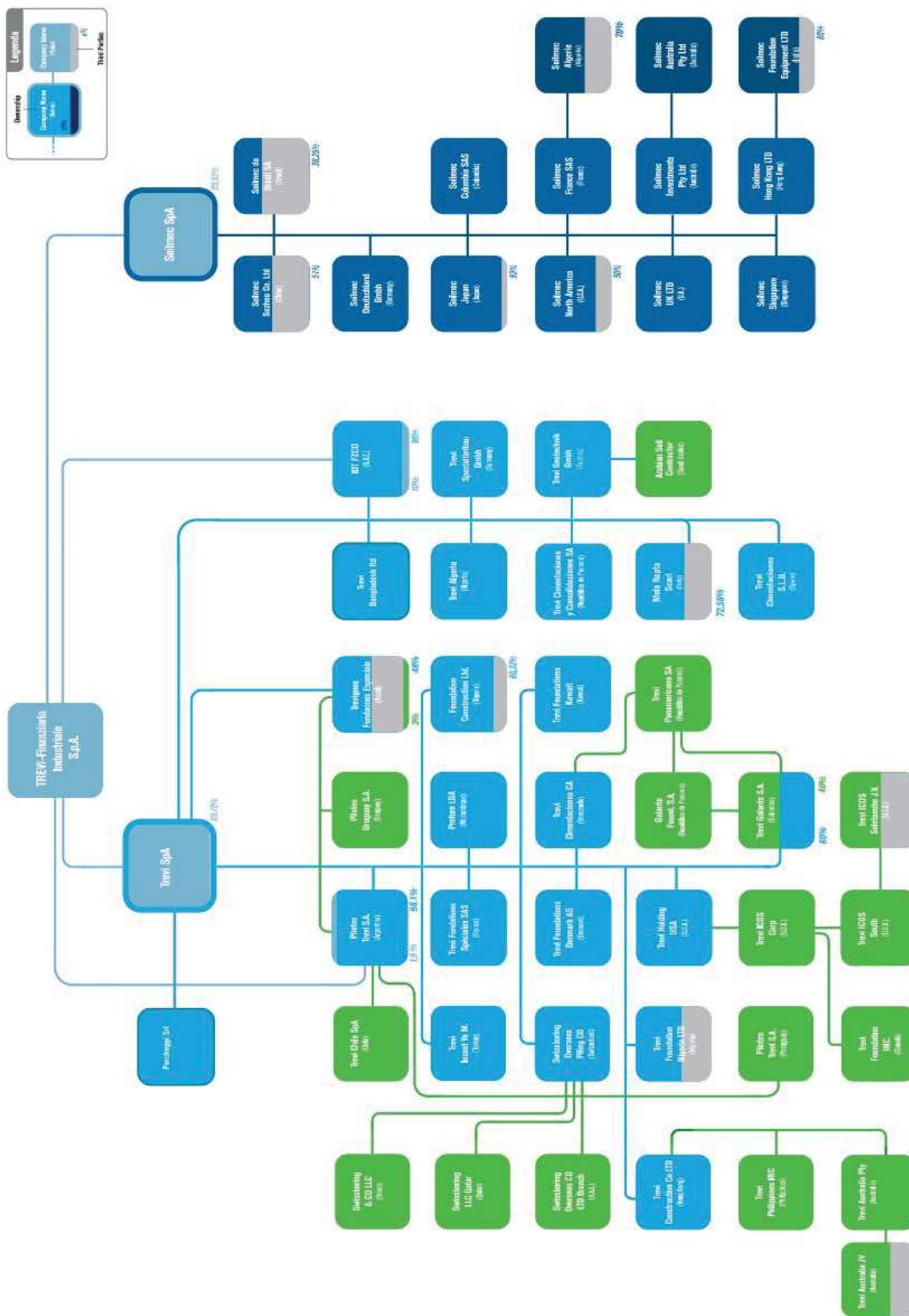
Annex 1c

COMPANIES AND CONSORTIA CONSOLIDATED IN THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024 WITH THE COST METHOD

| COMPANY NAME | COUNTRY | CURRENCY | SHARE/ CAPITAL (Units of Currency) | % HELD TOTAL BY THE GROUP | CARRYING AMOUNT (values in thousands of Euro) |
|--|--------------|---------------|---|---------------------------------|---|
| CONSORTIUM COMPANIES AND CONSORTIA | | | | | |
| Trevi S.G.F. Inc. per Napoli | Italy | Euro | 10,000 | 54.8% | 6 |
| Consorzio Fondav in liquidation | Italy | Euro | 25,823 | 37% | 0 |
| Porto di Messina S.c.a.r.l. | Italy | Euro | 10,200 | 100% | 0 |
| Consorzio Water Alliance in liquidation | Italy | Euro | 60,000 | 100% | 0 |
| Centuria S.c.a.r.l. | Italy | Euro | 308,000 | 1.58% | 5 |
| Soilmec Arabia | Saudi Arabia | Saudi Riyal | 0 | 24.25% | 0 |
| Overturning S.c.a.r.l. | Italy | Euro | 10,000 | 6.69% | 1 |
| Nuova Darsena S.C.A.R.L. | Italy | Euro | 10,000 | 50.8% | 0 |
| TCM - Soc. Cons. a.r.l. | Italy | Euro | 10,000 | 22.02% | 0 |
| SEP SEFI JV | France | Euro | | 50% | 0 |
| Drillmec India | India | Euro | | 19% | 24 |
| I.F.C | Hong Kong | US Dollar | 18,933 | 0.001% | 0 |
| Compagnia del Sacro Cuore S.r.l. | Italy | Euro | | 0 | 0 |
| Comex S.p.A. (in liquidation) | Italy | Euro | 10,000 | 0.69% | 0 |
| Credito Cooperativo Romagnolo – BCC di Cesena e Gatteo | Italy | Euro | 7,474,296 | 0.01% | 1 |
| ItalThai Trevi | Thailand | Baht | 80,000,000 | 2.19% | 134 |
| Hercules Trevi Foundation A.B. | Sweden | Crown | 100,000 | 49.50% | 0 |
| Japan Foundations | Japan | Japanese Yen | 5,907,978,000 | 0.09% | 110 |
| Pescara Park S.r.l. | Italy | | | | 0 |
| Bologna Park S.r.l. | Italy | Euro | 50,000 | 56.13% | 0 |
| OOO Trevi Stroy | Russia | Russian Ruble | 5,000,000 | 100% | 0 |
| Gemac S.r.l. | Romania | New Leu | 50,000 | 24.59% | 0 |
| Sviluppo Imprese Romagna S.p.A. | Italy | Euro | 1,125,000 | 13.33% | 150 |
| TOTAL | | | | | 431 |

Annex 2

ORGANISATIONAL CHART OF THE GROUP



Statement on the Consolidated Financial Statements pursuant to Art. 154-bis of Italian Legislative Decree No. 58/98

1. The undersigned Giuseppe Caselli, Chief Executive Officer, and Vincenzo Auciello, Director of Administration, Finance and Control as Manager in charge of financial reporting of the Trevi Group, hereby state, also taking into account the provisions of Art. 154-bis, paragraphs 3 and 4, of Italian Legislative Decree 24 February 1998, No. 58:

- the adequacy in relation to the characteristics of the group; and
- the effective application

of the administrative and accounting procedures for drafting the consolidated financial statements during the 2024 financial year.

2. It is also stated that:

2.1 The Consolidated Financial Statements at and for the year ended 31 December 2024:

- a) have been drafted in compliance with the applicable International Financial Reporting Standards recognised in the European Community pursuant to Regulation (EC) No. 1606/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 July 2002;
- b) match the results of the ledgers and accounting records;
- c) are suitable for providing a true and fair view of the financial situation, financial performance and cash flows of the issuer and of all companies included in the consolidation.

2.2 The Directors' report contains references to important events that occurred during the year and their impact on the consolidated financial statements, together with a description of the main risks and uncertainties of the year as well as information on significant transactions with related parties.

2.3 The Consolidated Sustainability Reporting, has been prepared in compliance with Italian Legislative Decree 6 September 2024, No. 125 transposed by the EU Directive 2022/2464/EU (Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive, or "CSRD"), and the reporting principles defined by the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS).

Cesena, 27 March 2025



Giuseppe Caselli

Chief Executive Officer



Vincenzo Auciello

Manager in charge of financial reporting



KPMG S.p.A.
Revisione e organizzazione contabile
Via Innocenzo Malvasia, 6
40131 BOLOGNA BO
Telefono +39 051 4392511
Email it-fmauditaly@kpmg.it
PEC kpmgspa@pec.kpmg.it

(The accompanying translated consolidated financial statements of the Trevi Group constitute a non-official version which is not compliant with the provisions of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815. This independent auditors' report has been translated into English solely for the convenience of international readers. Accordingly, only the original Italian version is authoritative.)

Independent auditors' report pursuant to article 14 of Legislative decree no. 39 of 27 January 2010 and article 10 of Regulation (EU) no. 537 of 16 April 2014

*To the shareholders of
Trevi Finanziaria Industriale S.p.A.*

Report on the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of the Trevi Group (the “group”), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024, the statements of profit or loss, comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity for the year then ended and notes thereto, which include material information on the accounting policies.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Trevi Group as at 31 December 2024 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and endorsed by the European Union, as well as the Italian regulations implementing article 9 of Legislative decree no. 38/05 and article 43 of Legislative decree no. 136/15.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISA Italia). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the “*Auditors’ responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements*” section of our report. We are independent of Trevi Finanziaria Industriale S.p.A. (the “parent”) in accordance with the ethics and independence rules and standards applicable in Italy to audits of financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.



Trevi Group

Independent auditors' report

31 December 2024

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Recapitalisation and debt restructuring transaction

Notes to the consolidated financial statements: "Main risks and uncertainties to which the Trevi Group is exposed and assessment of the going concern assumption" section

| Key audit matter | Audit procedures addressing the key audit matter |
|--|---|
| <p>Trevi Finanziaria Industriale S.p.A. and its subsidiaries (the "group") commenced a recapitalisation and debt restructuring process in 2017, which resulted in the restructuring agreement with the lending banks signed in 2019.</p> <p>In 2021, the parent started negotiations with the lending banks aimed at identifying the necessary amendments to the existing arrangements in order for it to be able to achieve the original business plan's objectives.</p> <p>In November 2022, the parent's board of directors approved a new restructuring agreement pursuant to articles 56 and 284 of the Italian Code of Corporate Crisis and Insolvency (the "new agreement"), based on the 2022-2026 consolidated plan approved by the board of directors on 29 September 2022. The new agreement envisaged, inter alia, a capital increase, the subordination and postponement of a portion of the bank debt and the extension of the maturity of the non-current bank debts and bonds to 2026. It took effect on 11 January 2023.</p> <p>On 27 March 2025, the parent's board of directors approved the consolidated plan's update and extension for the 2024-2028 period.</p> <p>The directors assessed the group's ability to continue as a going concern on the basis of its past performance, the new debt structure and capitalisation and the projections included in the 2024-2028 consolidated plan.</p> <p>Assessing the appropriateness of the use of the going concern assumption entails important judgements, which are inherent in any forecast, about the existence of risks to which the parent and the group are exposed and that may, inter alia, affect the materialisation of the assumptions underlying the consolidated plan.</p> <p>For the above reasons, we believe that the use of the going concern assumption is a key audit matter.</p> | <p>Our audit procedures, which also involved our own specialists, included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• analysing the process and models used by the directors to assess the group's ability to continue as a going concern;• understanding and assessing the reasonableness of the main assumptions underlying the consolidated plan;• comparing the above main assumptions to the parent's and group's historical data and external information, where available;• checking the directors' assessments of the consolidated plan's adequacy to enable the parent's and the group's capital and financial rebalancing;• analysing the actions implemented by the directors to comply with the parameters provided for by the covenants;• analysing the correspondence with the competent supervisory authorities;• analysing the minutes of the board of directors' meetings;• analysing the events after the reporting date that provide information useful for an assessment of the group's ability to continue as a going concern;• checking the accuracy and completeness of the disclosures provided in the notes. |



Trevi Group

Independent auditors' report

31 December 2024

Recoverability of the group's net assets

Notes to the consolidated financial statements: "Impairment of assets", "Use of estimates" and "Impairment test" sections

| Key audit matter | Audit procedures addressing the key audit matter |
|--|---|
| <p>As a result of the situation of the market in which the group operates, assisted by an external advisor, the directors tested the net assets allocated to the identified cash-generating units (CGUs, Trevi and Soilmec) for impairment by comparing their recoverable amount to their carrying amount.</p> <p>The directors determined the recoverable amount based on their value in use calculated using the discounted cash flow model. A breakdown of these expected cash flows by group company is set out in the 2024-2028 consolidated plan approved by the board of directors on 27 March 2025 (the "consolidated plan").</p> <p>The directors also carried out a sensitivity analysis, whose results are presented in the notes to the consolidated financial statements, to check the impact of possible variations in the discount rate applied to cash flows and in the growth rate after the explicit period to value in use compared to the forecasts.</p> <p>Impairment testing requires a high level of judgement, especially in relation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the expected cash flows, calculated by taking into account the general economic performance and that of the group's sector and the actual cash flows generated by the CGUs in recent years; the financial parameters to be used to discount the above cash flows. <p>For the above reasons, we believe that the recoverability of the net assets allocated to the CGUs mentioned above is a key audit matter.</p> | <p>Our audit procedures, which also involved our own specialists, included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> understanding the process adopted to prepare the impairment test; understanding the process adopted to prepare the consolidated plan which includes the expected cash flows used for impairment testing; analysing the reasonableness of the assumptions used by the directors to prepare the consolidated plan; comparing the cash flows used for impairment testing to the cash flows forecast in the consolidated plan; assessing the reasonableness of the impairment testing model and related assumptions, including by means of a comparison with external data and information; checking any discrepancies between the most recent actual figures and the consolidated plan forecasts and understanding the underlying reasons; checking the accuracy of the CGUs' scope; assessing the appropriateness of the disclosures provided in the notes about net assets and the related impairment test. |

Responsibilities of the parent's directors and board of statutory auditors ("Collegio Sindacale") for the consolidated financial statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation of consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the IFRS Accounting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and endorsed by the European Union, as well as the Italian regulations implementing article 9 of Legislative decree no. 38/05 and article 43 of Legislative decree no. 136/15 and, within the terms established by the Italian law, for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

The directors are responsible for assessing the group's ability to continue as a going concern and for the appropriate use of the going concern basis in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements



Trevi Group

Independent auditors' report

31 December 2024

and for the adequacy of the related disclosures. The use of this basis of accounting is appropriate unless the directors believe that the conditions for liquidating the parent or ceasing operations exist, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The *Collegio Sindacale* is responsible for overseeing, within the terms established by the Italian law, the group's financial reporting process.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' 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 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 consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISA Italia, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated 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 group'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 the directors' 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 group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the consolidated 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 auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the group to cease to continue as a going concern;
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation;
- obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.



Trevi Group

Independent auditors' report

31 December 2024

We communicate with those charged with governance, identified at the appropriate level 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.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with the ethics and independence rules and standards applicable in Italy and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, the measures taken to eliminate those threats or the safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current year and are, therefore, the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report.

Other information required by article 10 of Regulation (EU) no. 537/14

On 15 May 2017, the parent's shareholders appointed us to perform the statutory audit of its separate and consolidated financial statements as at and for the years ending from 31 December 2017 to 31 December 2025.

We declare that we did not provide the prohibited non-audit services referred to in article 5.1 of Regulation (EU) no. 537/14 and that we remained independent of the parent in conducting the statutory audit.

We confirm that the opinion on the consolidated financial statements expressed herein is consistent with the additional report to the *Collegio Sindacale*, in its capacity as audit committee, prepared in accordance with article 11 of the Regulation mentioned above.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinion on the compliance with the provisions of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815

The parent's directors are responsible for the application of the provisions of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815 with regard to regulatory technical standards on the specification of a single electronic reporting format (ESEF) to the consolidated financial statements at 31 December 2024 to be included in the annual financial report.

We have performed the procedures required by Standard on Auditing (SA Italia) 700B in order to express an opinion on the compliance of the consolidated financial statements with Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements at 31 December 2024 have been prepared in XHTML format and have been marked up, in all material respects, in compliance with the provisions of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815.

Due to certain technical limitations, some information included in the notes to the consolidated financial statements when extracted from the XHTML format to an XBRL instance may not be reproduced in an identical manner with respect to the corresponding information presented in the consolidated financial statements in XHTML format.



Trevi Group

Independent auditors' report

31 December 2024

Opinion and statement pursuant to article 14.2.e)/e-bis)/e-ter) of Legislative decree no. 39/10 and article 123-bis.4 of Legislative decree no. 58/98

The parent's directors are responsible for the preparation of the group's management report and report on corporate governance and ownership structure at 31 December 2024 and for the consistency of such reports with the related consolidated financial statements and their compliance with the applicable law.

We have performed the procedures required by Standard on Auditing (SA Italia) 720B in order to:

- express an opinion on the consistency of the management and certain specific information presented in the report on corporate governance and ownership structure required by article 123-bis.4 of Legislative decree no. 58/98 with the consolidated financial statements;
- express an opinion on the compliance of the management report, excluding the section that includes the consolidated sustainability statement, and certain specific information presented in the report on corporate governance and ownership structure required by article 123-bis.4 of Legislative decree no. 58/98 with the applicable law;
- issue a statement of any material misstatements in the management report and certain specific information presented in the report on corporate governance and ownership structure required by article 123-bis.4 of Legislative decree no. 58/98.

In our opinion, the management report and the specific information presented in the report on corporate governance and ownership structure required by article 123-bis.4 of Legislative decree no. 58/98 are consistent with the group's consolidated financial statements at 31 December 2024.

Moreover, in our opinion, excluding the section which includes the consolidated sustainability statement, the management report and the specific information presented in the report on corporate governance and ownership structure required by article 123-bis.4 of Legislative decree no. 58/98 have been prepared in compliance with the applicable law.

With reference to the above statement required by article 14.2.e-ter) of Legislative decree no. 39/10, based on our knowledge and understanding of the entity and its environment obtained through our audit, we have nothing to report.

Our opinion on compliance with the applicable law does not extend to the management report's section which includes the consolidated sustainability statement. Our conclusion on the compliance of this section with the legislation governing its preparation and with the disclosure requirements of article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 is included in the assurance report prepared in accordance with article 14-bis of Legislative decree no. 39/10.

Bologna, 17 April 2025

KPMG S.p.A.

(signed on the original)

Enrico Bassanelli
Director of Audit



TREVI – Finanziaria Industriale S.p.A.

Separate Financial Statements at 31 December 2024

TREVI – Finanziaria Industriale S.p.A.

Registered office Cesena (FC) – Via Larga 201 – Italy

Share capital of Euro 123,044,339.55 fully paid-up

R.E.A. C.C.I.A.A. (Chamber of Commerce Industry, Crafts and Agriculture) Forlì - Cesena No. 201.271

Tax Code, VAT number and Forlì – Cesena Companies Register No.: 01547370401

Website: www.trevifin.com

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

amounts expressed in Euro

| ASSETS | Notes | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 |
|---|-------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Non-current assets | | | |
| Property, plant and equipment | | | |
| Land and buildings | | 6,037,613 | 6,152,611 |
| Plant, machinery and equipment. industrial and commercial | | 4,268,126 | 5,905,807 |
| Other goods | | 311,677 | 462,463 |
| Total property, plant and equipment | (1) | 10,617,416 | 12,520,881 |
| Intangible Assets | | | |
| Concessions, licenses, trademarks | | 5,448,648 | 7,141,588 |
| Intangible assets in progress and advances | | - | - |
| Total Intangible Assets | (2) | 5,448,648 | 7,141,588 |
| Equity investments in other companies | (3) | 175,594 | 175,594 |
| Equity investments in subsidiaries | (3) | 211,989,567 | 211,989,567 |
| Deferred tax assets | (4) | 21,317 | - |
| Other non-current financial assets | | 15,284 | 20,793 |
| Other non-current financial receivables from subsidiaries and other companies | (5) | - | 0 |
| Total non-current financial assets | | 212,201,762 | 212,185,954 |
| Total non-current assets | | 228,267,826 | 231,848,423 |
| Assets held for sale | | | |
| Current assets | | | |
| Trade and other current receivables | (6) | 4,522,084 | 4,927,069 |
| - of which to related parties | | - | - |
| Trade and other current receivables from subsidiaries | (7) | 39,980,446 | 29,410,313 |
| - of which to related parties | | 39,980,446 | 29,410,313 |
| Current tax assets | (8) | 411,502 | 466,925 |
| Other current financial assets | (9) | 77,708,390 | 79,307,951 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | (10) | 2,279,663 | 3,939,704 |
| Total current assets | | 124,902,085 | 118,051,962 |
| TOTAL ASSETS | | 353,169,911 | 349,900,385 |

| EQUITY | Notes | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 |
|---|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Share capital and reserves | | | |
| Share capital | | 122,942,340 | 122,942,340 |
| Other reserves | | 33,757,972 | 33,669,811 |
| Profit/(Losses) carried forward | | (11,958,151) | (13,340,242) |
| Profit/(Loss) for the year | | (15,968,772) | 1,454,833 |
| Total Equity | (11) | 128,773,390 | 144,726,742 |
| LIABILITIES | | | |
| Non-current liabilities | | | |
| Non-current loans and borrowings | (12) | 51,383,055 | 37,390,145 |
| Non-current loans and borrowings from other financial backers | (13) | 95,484,588 | 99,158,941 |
| Non-current derivative financial instruments | (14) | - | - |
| Deferred tax liabilities | (15) | 2 | 497,885 |
| Post-employment benefits | (16) | 623,700 | 618,852 |
| Non-current provisions | (17) | 9,440,301 | 10,204,903 |
| Other non-current liabilities | (17.1) | 600,000 | 1,202,229 |
| Total non-current liabilities | | 157,531,646 | 149,072,955 |
| Current liabilities | | | |
| Trade payables and other current liabilities | (18) | 6,093,310 | 6,547,703 |
| Trade payables and other current liabilities to subsidiaries | (19) | 20,647,128 | 19,107,994 |
| - of which to related parties | | 20,647,128 | 19,107,994 |
| Current tax liabilities | (20) | 814,126 | 439,189 |
| Current loans and borrowings | (21) | 4,663,441 | 522,059 |
| Current loans and borrowings from other financial backers | (22) | 32,591,963 | 28,595,409 |
| - of which to related parties | | 29,622,349 | 19,374,778 |
| Current provisions | (23) | 2,054,908 | 888,334 |
| Current derivatives | (24) | - | - |
| Total current liabilities | | 66,864,876 | 56,100,688 |
| TOTAL LIABILITIES | | 224,396,522 | 205,173,643 |
| TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES | | 353,169,911 | 349,900,385 |

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS

amounts expressed in Euro

| | <i>Notes</i> | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 |
|--|---------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| Revenue from sales and services | (25) | 18,166,240 | 15,198,340 |
| - of which to related parties | | 18,127,414 | 14,999,711 |
| Other operating revenue | (26) | 784,210 | 1,338,722 |
| Raw materials and consumables | (27) | (95,675) | (96,211) |
| Personnel expense | (28) | (6,817,766) | (6,843,288) |
| Other operating expenses | (29) | (11,557,724) | (11,855,117) |
| - of which to related parties | | (808,552) | (1,970,163) |
| Depreciation and Amortisation | (30) | (3,872,309) | (3,731,458) |
| Provisions and impairment losses | (30.1) | (1,763,692) | (1,144,553) |
| Operating profit/(loss) | | (5,156,716) | (7,133,565) |
| Finance income | (31) | 5,365,663 | 34,957,331 |
| - of which to related parties | | 4,406,164 | 3,862,642 |
| (Finance costs) | (32) | (17,202,587) | (27,648,678) |
| Foreign exchange gains/(losses) | (33) | (1,259,558) | 421,957 |
| Subtotal finance income / (expenses) and foreign exchange gain / (loss) | | (13,096,482) | 7,730,610 |
| Value adjustments to financial assets | (34) | 302,386 | 958,772 |
| - of which to related parties | | 302,386 | 958,772 |
| Profit/(Loss) before taxes | | (17,950,812) | 1,555,817 |
| Income taxes | (35) | 1,982,040 | (100,984) |
| Profit/(loss) for the year | (36) | (15,968,772) | 1,454,833 |

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

| | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 |
|--|---------------------|------------------|
| <i>Profit/(loss) for the year</i> | (15,968,772) | 1,454,833 |
| Other comprehensive income to be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss | | |
| Cash flow hedge reserve | | |
| Income taxes | | |
| Effect of changes in cash flow hedge reserve | | |
| | - | - |
| Items that are or may be reclassified to profit or loss for the year net of taxes | | |
| Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss for the year: | | |
| Actuarial gains/(losses) | 15,420 | 20,094 |
| | 15,420 | 20,094 |
| Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss for the year net of taxes | | |
| Comprehensive income (net of tax) | (15,953,352) | 1,474,927 |

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

amounts expressed in Euro

| DESCRIPTION | Share Capital | Other reserves | Accumulated earnings/(losses) | Profit for the period | Total Equity |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Balance at 31/12/2022 | 97,373,554 | 7,834,105 | - | (13,340,242) | 91,867,416 |
| Loss allocation | | - | (13,340,242) | 13,340,242 | - |
| Distribution of dividends | | | | | - |
| Capital Increase | 25,568,786 | 25,815,612 | | | 51,384,397 |
| Other changes | | | | | - |
| Comprehensive income / (loss) | | 20,094 | | 1,454,833 | 1,474,927 |
| Balance at 31/12/2023 | 122,942,340 | 33,669,811 | (13,340,242) | 1,454,833 | 144,726,742 |
| Loss allocation | | 72,742 | 1,382,091 | (1,454,833) | - |
| Distribution of dividends | | | | | - |
| Capital Increase | - | - | | | - |
| Other changes | | | | | - |
| Comprehensive income / (loss) | | 15,420 | | (15,968,772) | (15,953,352) |
| Balance at 31/12/2024 | 122,942,340 | 33,757,973 | (11,958,151) | (15,968,772) | 128,773,390 |

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

amounts expressed in Euro

| | Notes | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 |
|--|---|---------------------|--------------------|
| Profit/(Loss) for the year | (36) | (15,968,772) | 1,454,833 |
| Income taxes | (35) | (1,982,040) | 100,984 |
| Profit before tax | | (17,950,812) | 1,555,817 |
| Depreciation and Amortisation | (30) | 3,872,309 | 3,731,458 |
| Capital (gains)/losses from disposal of assets | (1) - (2) | (135,752) | 925 |
| Finance income/(expense) | (31) - (32) - (33) | 12,392,534 | (6,303,872) |
| (Dividends) | (31) - (32) - (33) | (555,610) | (1,004,781) |
| Value adjustments to financial assets | (34) | (302,386) | (958,772) |
| Accruals/uses of the provision for risks and post-employment benefits | (16) | 20,269 | 45,065 |
| Provisions for risks and charges and other non-monetary movements | (22) | 2,094,033 | 4,608,970 |
| (A) Cash flows from continuing operations before changes in the Working Capital | | (565,415) | 1,674,810 |
| (Increase)/Decrease in trade receivables | (6) | (10,078,443) | 6,008,162 |
| Increase in other assets | (7) - (8) - (4) | (2,484,508) | (470,897) |
| (Increase)/ Decrease in Trade Payables | (18) | 2,071,241 | (3,030,769) |
| Increase/(Decrease) in other liabilities | (15) - (19) - (20) | 1,321,085 | (2,753,585) |
| (B) Change in working capital | | (9,170,625) | (247,089) |
| (C) Finance costs | (31) - (32) - (33) | (5,896,765) | (4,290,503) |
| (D) Cash flows from (used in) continuing assets (A+B+C) | | (15,632,805) | (2,862,783) |
| (Investments) net of property, plant and equipment | (1) - (29) | 346,369 | 643,428 |
| (Investments) net of intangible assets | (2) - (29) | (486,521) | (991,398) |
| (E) Cash flows from (used in) investing assets | | (140,152) | (347,970) |
| Increase in share capital and reserves | (11) | - | 18,554,180 |
| Decrease in loans and borrowings from other financial backers | (9)-(12) - (13) - (14) - (21) -(22)- (23) | 14,112,916 | (21,122,898) |
| (F) Cash flows from financing activities | | 14,112,916 | (2,568,718) |
| (G) Cash variations for assets scheduled to be sold | | - | - |
| (H) Increase (Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (D+E+F+G) | | (1,660,041) | (5,779,471) |
| Opening cash and cash equivalents | | 3,939,704 | 9,719,175 |
| Closing cash and cash equivalents | | 2,279,663 | 3,939,704 |

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

Company profile and business activities

TREVI – Finanziaria Industriale S.p.A. (hereinafter the “**Company**”) and the companies that it controls (hereinafter “**TREVI Group**” or the “**Group**”) carry out their activities mainly in the segment of foundation engineering services for civil and infrastructural works and construction of equipment for special foundations (hereinafter “**Foundations**”).

These activities are coordinated by the two main operating companies of the Group:

- Trevi S.p.A., which heads the segment of foundation engineering;
- Soilmec S.p.A., which heads the related Division and manufactures and markets plant and equipment for foundation engineering.

The company is also active in the management of automated car parks.

TREVI– Finanziaria Industriale S.p.A. has been listed on the Milan Stock Exchange since 1999.

For further information on the various business segments in which the Group operates, in respect of related party transactions and significant events after the reporting period, reference should be made to the Directors’ Report.

Structure and content of the Separate Financial Statements

The Separate Financial Statements of the Company were prepared in compliance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (“IFRS”) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and endorsed by the European Union and with the provisions of Article 6 of (EC) Regulation No. 1606/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council, of 19 July 2002, as implemented by Italian Legislative Decree No. 38, of 28 February 2005, and subsequent amendments, CONSOB communications and resolutions and the related IFRIC interpretations issued by the International Reporting Interpretation Committee and the previous SICs issued by the *Standing Interpretations Committee*.

The “Basis of preparation” section indicates the IFRSs adopted in the preparation of the Company’s Separate Financial Statements at 31 December 2024.

The Company’s Separate Financial Statements at 31 December 2024 present the balances at and for the year ended 31 December 2023 for comparative purposes.

The following classifications were used:

- the “Statement of Financial Position” by current/non-current items;
- the “Statement of Profit or Loss” by nature;
- The Statement of Comprehensive Income includes the profit or loss for the year and changes in equity other than owner transactions;
- the “Statement of Cash Flows” drawn up using the indirect method.

These classifications are considered to provide information that best responds to representing the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company.

The functional and presentation currency is the Euro.

The statements contained in these Separate Financial Statements and the related notes, unless otherwise indicated, are shown in units of Euro.

Accounting standards

The Separate Financial Statements were prepared in accordance with the general historical cost principle, with the exception of those items that, pursuant to IFRS, are measured at *fair value*, as indicated below under the Basis of preparation section, and on a going concern basis.

Evaluation criteria

The preparation of the Separate Financial Statements requires the Directors to make discretionary assessments, estimates and hypotheses that influence the carrying amounts of income, expense, assets and liabilities, and the indication of potential liabilities at the reporting date. The main items of the Separate Financial Statements that required the use of estimates are:

- measurement of equity investments;
- deferred tax assets, in particular in relation to the probability of future repayment of the same;
- loss allowance and provisions for risks;
- main assumptions applied to the actuarial recalculation of post-employment benefits, such as the future turnover rate and the discount rate.

The Company's Separate Financial Statements at 31 December 2024 were prepared on a going concern basis. For any further information, reference should be made to paragraph "Main risks and uncertainties to which the Trevi Group is exposed and assessment of the going concern".

Main risks and uncertainties to which the Trevi Group is exposed and assessment of the going concern assumption

Introduction

This section is intended to: (i) examine the correct application of the going concern assumption to the 2024 financial statements (separate and consolidated) of the Shareholders' Trevi Finanziaria Industriale S.p.A. and the Trevi Group in the light of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows and other circumstances that may be relevant in this regard; and (ii) identifying current uncertainties, including the assessment of their relevance and the probability that they can be overcome, taking into consideration the measures put in place by Management and additional mitigation factors.

In order to approve the Interim Financial Report at 30 June 2024, Management identified some going concern risk factors on which specific analyses were carried out. Specifically: (a) the risks, if any, associated with the Group's liquidity for a period of at least 12 months from the reporting date of the Interim Financial Report; and (b) the risk arising from any failure to achieve the recovery goals, as set out in the 2022-2026 Consolidated Plan (as therein defined).

In this regard, it should also be noted that, when approving the interim report at 30 June 2024, the Board of Directors, having carefully and thoroughly assessed the risks to which going concern was exposed, as summarised above, considered it appropriate to adopt the going concern assumption, while highlighting the existence of natural uncertainties related to the implementation of the Consolidated Plan 2022–2026 (as updated and confirmed in its original strategic guidelines with the approval of the Consolidated Plan 2023–2027, as defined below), with reference to the relevant management report. For the purposes of this report, the going concern is assessed based on the above-mentioned circumstances and information available about their development after the date of approval of the Interim Financial Report, to be taken into account up to the date of preparation of these financial statements, considering the events that have occurred in the meantime and, in particular, the update of the 2023-2027, Consolidated Plan, with an extension of its duration by one year to 2028, as well as new information available about the performance and its outlook.

Assessments relating to the going concern assumption

In assessing whether the going concern assumption was appropriate or not, all the available information about the future was taken into account, relating at least - without limitation - to 12 months following the reference date of the consolidated financial statements at 31 December 2024. Significant risk indicators that may raise doubts about the ability of the Group to continue to operate on a going concern basis were taken into account.

In particular, the Board of Directors took into consideration the assessments that had been carried out at the time of the approval of the Interim Financial Report at 30 June 2024, paying particular attention to the circumstances that had been identified as possible risk factors at that time, in order to verify their *status*.

Assessments of the achievement of the 2022- 2026 Consolidated Plan goals

With the *aim* of assessing the risks linked to the achievement of the 2022-2026 Consolidated Plan's projected goals, on 23 April 2021, the Board of Directors approved a business plan for the period 2021-2024. This plan was subsequently updated, at first, to incorporate the accounting figures at 30 June 2021 and, subsequently, in order to extend the relevant time frame to the period 2022-2026 as well as in order to take into account certain aspects, including the *performance* recorded in 2021 and certain prudential elements that *Management* deemed appropriate to consider in the subsequent plan years. This final version of the plan, updated to consider the Financial Restructuring (as therein defined), agreed with the Group's Lending banks (the "**Lending Banks**"), was therefore approved by the Board of Directors of the Company on 29 September 2022 (the "**2022-2026 Consolidated Plan**").

On 22 December 2023, the Board of Directors of the Company approved an update of the 2022-2026 Consolidated Plan, extending its duration by one year to 2027 and confirming the original strategic guidelines and the goals envisaged in the recovery plan approved by the Board on 17 November 2022, within the time frame and in the manner required (the "**2023-2027 Consolidated Plan**").

On 27 March 2025, the Board of Directors of the Company approved an update of the 2023-2027 Consolidated Plan, extending its duration by one year to 2028 and confirming the original strategic guidelines and the goals envisaged in the recovery plan approved by the Board on 17 November 2022, within the time frame and in the manner required (the "**2024-2028 Consolidated Plan**").

Consistently with assessments made at the time of the approval of the 2023 interim financial statements, one of the elements taken into account in order to evaluate the uncertainties regarding the going concern is whether the forecasts of the 2022-2026 Consolidated Plan, also in light of the latest results regarding the Group's performance, appear anyhow suitable to allow, within the time frame and manner requested (as confirmed within the 2024-2028 Consolidated Plan), the achievement of a financial rebalancing.

Specifically:

- the Consolidated Plan 2022–2026 — subsequently updated and confirmed in its original strategic guidelines with the approval of the Consolidated Plan 2023–2027 and the Consolidated Plan 2024–2028 — appears to be based on reasonable and prudent criteria. These include actions aimed at increasing volumes and improving profitability. It shows the possibility of achieving a financial, economic and equity position sufficient to allow the refinancing of residual debt on market terms;

- the reasonableness and feasibility of the 2022–2026 Consolidated Plan – which was subsequently updated and confirmed in its original strategic guidelines with the approval of the 2023–2027 Consolidated Plan and, subsequently, the 2024–2028 Consolidated Plan – was confirmed by the *independent business review* conducted by Alvarez & Marsalto to verify the reasonable validity of the business and market assumptions underlying the 2022–2026 Consolidated Plan, and was shared with the Lending Banks;
- the Financial Restructuring reflected within the Restructuring Agreement (as *therein* defined), whose content has been subject to comments of both institutional shareholders (*i.e.*, CDPE and Polaris as *therein* defined) and the Lending Banks, allowed, with the capital strengthening transaction, to further strengthen the financial position and performance of the Group, also giving a boost to the *business* as well as to the achievement of the recovery goals in accordance with the 2022–2026, Consolidated Plan, currently confirmed in the 2024–2028 Consolidated Plan;
- the updated 2022–2026 Consolidated Plan shows that the financial *covenants* set forth in the Restructuring Agreement (*i.e.*, the ratio of consolidated net financial debt to consolidated gross operating profit and the ratio of consolidated net financial debt to consolidated equity) were always met over the relevant plan period.

Furthermore, the reasonableness and feasibility of the 2022–2026 Consolidated Plan were further supported by the fact that, on 28 November 2022 it was certified by the appointed expert, Mario Stefano Luigi Ravaccia, who meets the requirements provided for by the Italian Bankruptcy Law, thus representing an additional form of protection for Directors and the other *stakeholders* involved.

It should also be noted that Mr Gian Luca Lanzotti – a professional approved by the Financing Banks who, pursuant to the requirements of the Restructuring Agreement, was appointed on 26 January 2023 to carry out, *inter alia*, monitoring activities relating to the implementation of the 2022–2026 Consolidated Plan and of the Restructuring Agreement itself (the “**Monitoring Officer**”) – has prepared four reports on the activities he has undertaken (a report dated 3 August 2023 relating to the half-year from his appointment to 25 July 2023; a report dated 2 February 2024 relating to the half-year from 26 July 2023 to 25 January 2024; a report dated 31 July 2024 relating to the half-year from 26 January 2024 to 25 July 2024; and a report dated 28 January 2025 relating to the half-year from 26 July 2024 to 25 January 2025), in which he confirmed the Company’s compliance with the obligations set out in the Restructuring Agreement.

Furthermore, the feasibility of the Consolidated Plan 2022–2026 — subsequently updated and confirmed in its original strategic guidelines with the approval of the Consolidated Plan 2023–2027 and, later, the Consolidated Plan 2024–2028 — is supported by the results for the year ended 31 December 2024, during which both Group revenues and recurring EBITDA exceeded the forecasts of the Consolidated Plan 2022–2026. In addition, orders acquired in 2024 totalled approximately Euro 605.4 million, and the order backlog stood at Euro 701 million.

The Net Financial Debt at 31 December 2024 was Euro 198.9 million, lower than the forecast in the Consolidated Plan 2022–2026. The Group’s performance in the early months of 2025 – as highlighted under “*Significant Events after the reporting period at 31/12/2024*” with regard to order intake, production revenues and backlog – was in line with the forecasts for 2025. The continued implementation of the 2022 - 2026 Consolidated Plan, while depending only in part on internal variables and factors controllable by Management, will allow the financial covenants of the Restructuring Agreement to be met. For potential impacts stemming from the Russia–Ukraine conflict, please refer to the sections “*Impacts of the Russia–Ukraine conflict*” and “*risks linked to raw material price trends*” in this report.

The uncertainties, all traced back to an overall category of “*financial risk*”, reflect the Company’s ability to meet its financial commitments as well as to generate and/or raise sufficient resources to meet its financial requirements to support the business, of the implementation programme to achieve the goals of the 2022-2026 Consolidated Plan. The resolution of these uncertainties, as further outlined below, should be considered in light of the finalisation of the Restructuring Agreement with the Financing Banks, which incorporates the terms of the Financial Restructuring and reflects the projections of the Consolidated Plan 2022–2026.

More specifically, on 17 November 2022, the Company’s Board of Directors approved the final version of the financial restructuring (the “**Financial Restructuring**”), which provided for, in a nutshell:

- a) its implementation in accordance with an agreement based on a certified recovery plan pursuant to Art. 56 of the Italian Code of Corporate Crisis and Insolvency (“**CCII**”) (corresponding to the previous Art. 67, paragraph III, lett. (d) of the Bankruptcy Law) (“**Restructuring Agreement**”);
- b) a capital increase against consideration to be offered with option right to shareholders pursuant to Article 2441 paragraph 1 of the Italian Civil Code, for a total maximum amount of Euro 25,106,155.28, to be paid on an indivisible basis up to Euro 24,999,999.90 – amount fully guaranteed by the subscription commitments undertaken by CDPE Investimenti S.p.A. (“**CDPE**”) and Polaris Capital Management LLC (“**Polaris**” and, together with CDPE, the “**Institutional Shareholders**”) – and on a divisible basis for the excess amount, inclusive of share premium, through the issuance of a total maximum of 79,199,228 new ordinary shares, without nominal value, having the same characteristics as the outstanding shares (to be issued with regular dividend rights), at an issue price per share of Euro 0.3170, of which Euro 0.1585 to be allocated to share capital and Euro 0.1585 to be allocated to share premium reserve (the “**Capital Increase with Option Right**”);

- c) a capital Increase against consideration to be paid on an indivisible basis, for a maximum amount of Euro 26,137,571.21, through the issuance of 82.452.906 ordinary shares, without nominal value, having the same characteristics as the outstanding shares (to be issued with regular dividend rights), at an issue price per share of Euro 0,3170, to be offered with the exclusion of the option right pursuant to Article 2441, paragraph 5, of the Italian Civil Code, to some of the Lending Banks identified in the Restructuring Agreement, to be paid through a debt-to-equity swap of certain, liquid and collectable receivables, in the manner and to the extent provided for in the Restructuring Agreement, in relation to the subscription of the Capital Increase with exclusion of the option right, at a conversion ratio of 1,25 to 1 (the “**Capital Increase by Conversion**” and, together with the Capital Increase with Option Right, “**Capital Increase**”);
- d) the subordination and postponement of a portion of the bank debt for Euro 6.5 million;
- e) the extension of the final maturity date of the medium/long-term debt to 31 December 2026, with the introduction of a repayment plan starting from 2023;
- f) the granting and/or confirmation of credit facilities to support the implementation of the plan;
- g) the extension of the maturity date of the Bond Issue to 2026.

Also on 17 November 2022, the Company’s Board of Directors approved, *among other things*, the final version of the Recovery Plan under Articles 56 and 284 of the Code of Corporate Crisis and Insolvency, based on the 2022-2026 Consolidated Plan and the Financial Restructuring, relating to the Company and the Trevi Group.

Subsequently, on 29-30 November 2022, the Company signed the contracts relating to the implementation of the Financial Restructuring such as, *among other things*, the Restructuring Agreement which became effective on 16 December 2022 after the relevant conditions precedent have been met.

On 11 January 2023, the Company informed the market about the successful completion of the Capital Increase, in the context of which 161,317,259 newly issued ordinary shares of the Company were subscribed, for a total amount of Euro 51,137,571.10 (of which Euro 25,568,785.55 to be allocated to share capital and Euro 25,568,785.55 to be allocated to share premium reserve). Upon completion of the Capital Increase, the new share capital of Trevifin amounted to Euro 123,044,339.55, divided into 312,172,952 ordinary shares. In particular: (i) the Capital Increase with Option Right was subscribed against consideration for Euro 24.999.999,90, of which Euro 17.006.707 paid for the subscription of 53.648.918 shares by the Institutional Shareholders, and the remaining Euro 7.993.292,90 were paid for the subscription of 25.215.435 shares by other shareholders; and (ii) the Capital Increase by Conversion was fully subscribed for Euro 26.137.571,21, through the issuance of 82.452.906 ordinary shares.

Below are the main financial position and financial performance figures upon completion of the transaction for the capital strengthening of the Company and the debt restructuring transaction of the Group – specifying that the related accounting effects have been recognised in 2023 as the Capital Increase was completed in January 2023:

- the Group's equity, which at 31 December 2022 amounted to Euro 89.6 million, totalled Euro 153.7 million at 30 June 2023; the positive change of Euro 64.1 million was impacted by approximately Euro 52 million due to the Financial Restructuring related to the Capital Increase. At 31 December 2023, the Group's equity amounted to Euro 148.6 million, and at 31 December 2024 it amounted to Euro 161.9 million;
- the Group's net financial debt, which at 31 December 2022 amounted to Euro 251.2 million, was affected by the decrease of approximately Euro 52 million recorded in January 2023 as a result of the Financial Restructuring. At 31 December 2023, the net financial debt amounted to Euro 202 million, compared to Euro 198.9 million at 31 December 2024;
- in this regard, the residual debt of the Group was almost entirely rescheduled as part of the Financial Restructuring. Specifically, a substantial portion of the non-current debt towards Lending Banks after the Capital Increase by Conversion, for approximately Euro 185 million, was rescheduled at 31 December 2026, while approximately Euro 6.5 million was subordinated and rescheduled at 30 June 2027.

Furthermore, it should be noted that the final results of the Trevi Group's consolidated financial statements at 31 December 2024 comply with the financial *covenants* set out in the Debt Restructuring Agreement. In particular, the ratio of consolidated net financial debt to the consolidated *recurring* gross operating profit at 31 December 2024 was 2.38x, hence lower than the covenant established in the Restructuring Agreement at the reporting date (equal to 3.25x), while the ratio of the consolidated net financial debt to the consolidated equity was 1.24x, hence lower than the covenant established in the Restructuring Agreement at the reporting date (equal to 2.60x).

Expected liquidity trend over the next 12 months

Consistently with assessments made at the approval of the Interim Financial Report at 30 June 2024, an element that has been assessed with particular attention is the suitability of the cash levels foreseen in the next 12 months to guarantee the ordinary operations of the Group, the financing of the relevant contracts and the regular payment of suppliers. To this end, as will be discussed in more detail below, Management updated the cash flow forecasts that had been made at the time of approval of the interim financial report on the basis of *actual* data and extended these forecasts until 31 March 2026. The reasonable expectation of a positive cash flow position for the Group emerges from that year and until then, assuming, among other things, the use of lines of credit - including the use of unsecured lines of credit, necessary for the job orders in which the Group Companies take part - provided for by the Restructuring Agreement, thus enabling the implementation of the Financial Restructuring (as described below) and the 2022-2026 Consolidated Plan.

With reference to the uncertainty mentioned above, related to the risk that situations of cash flow tension may arise during the 12 months subsequent to the reporting date, the following should be noted:

First of all, the Parent's Management constantly monitors the Group's cash flow, also at the level of the individual Trevi and Soilmec Divisions. In particular, *management* prepares a treasury plan through to the end of the current year, which monitors weekly cash flows for the first three months and monthly thereafter. This document is updated every four weeks using *actual* data from all of the Group's *legal entities*. This tool, the results of which are analysed and discussed with the local *management*, allows the short-term cash flow to be monitored and any *shortfalls* to be known well in advance, so that the necessary actions can be taken. This treasury plan was last updated on 21 March 2025 (with figures updated at that date), analysing the expected liquidity trend up to 31 March 2026. This analysis shows the maintenance of an adequate liquidity margin to guarantee the normal operations of the Group and the repayments provided for by the Restructuring Agreement, throughout the period under analysis.

Furthermore, in accordance with the Restructuring Agreement, the Company continues to provide the Financing Banks with a cash plan and *cash flow* analysis for each Group company for the preceding calendar quarter. This disclosure requirement is validated and verified by the Monitoring Supervisor. The latest updated cash plan and *cash flow* analysis was provided to the Lending Banks on 15 February 2025, based on which no critical issues arose with respect to the cash position of the Group and/or individual divisions in the relevant period.

Additionally, on 27 March 2025, again in accordance with the requirements of the Restructuring Agreement, the Company provided the Lending Banks with a forecast *budget* for the current year and up to 31 December 2025, broken down by calendar quarters.

These analyses confirmed the absence of critical situations from a cash point of view and highlighted a liquidity situation suitable to allow the Group's ordinary operations in the period of reference.

The Board of Directors, for the purposes of approving these draft financial statements, examined the update of this *liquidity analysis* up to 31 March 2026, which corresponds to the time period covered by this analysis. Therefore, based on these projections, it is reasonably foreseeable that during the period in question, the available cash will enable the Group to manage its ordinary business on a going concern basis and meet its financial obligations.

Management's monitoring of the Group's liquidity trend, therefore, appears adequate to the situation and the results of the analysis carried out do not currently show situations of liquidity tensions and/or *shortfalls* until March 2026. Forecasts appear to have been drawn up in a prudent manner.

Finally, given that (i) cash-flow forecasts are prepared with methods consolidated over the years, (ii) these forecasts are subject to verification by third parties (*i.e.*, the Monitoring Supervisor) and are shared on a periodical basis with the Lending Banks, and (iii) at 31 December 2024 the Trevi Division acquired orders equal to approximately 67% of the revenue expected to be generated in 2025, and the Soilmec Division acquired orders equal to approximately 17% of the revenue expected to be generated in 2025, at present, it is believed that the risk related to cash-flow forecasts is adequately monitored and mitigated.

Concluding remarks

In conclusion, in the light of the considerations above and of the analysis of risks and uncertainties to which the Shareholders, and the Group are exposed, although in the presence of normal uncertainties factors associated with the implementation of the 2022-2026 Consolidated Plan (as updated and confirmed in its original strategic guidelines with the approval first of the 2023-2027 Consolidated Plan and then with the approval of the 2024-2028 Consolidated Plan), the Directors deem it appropriate to adopt the going concern basis for preparing the Financial Statements of Trevi Finanziaria Industriale S.p.A. and the Trevi Group at 31 December 2024.

Key financial indicators of the Company

To date, to sum up, the Company's key financial indicators are as follows:

| <i>(in units of Euro)</i> | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 | Change |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Revenue from sales and services | 18,166,240 | 15,198,340 | 2,967,900 |
| Other operating revenue | 784,210 | 1,338,722 | (554,512) |
| Total revenue | 18,950,450 | 16,537,062 | 2,413,388 |
| Value added | 7,297,051 | 4,585,734 | 2,711,317 |
| <i>% of Total Revenue</i> | <i>38.51%</i> | <i>27.73%</i> | <i>10.78%</i> |
| Gross operating profit/(loss) (EBITDA) | 479,285 | (2,257,554) | 2,736,839 |
| <i>% of Total Revenue</i> | <i>2.53%</i> | <i>(13.65)%</i> | <i>N/A</i> |
| Operating Profit/(Loss) (EBIT) | (5,156,716) | (7,133,565) | 1,976,849 |
| <i>% of Total Revenue</i> | <i>(27.21)%</i> | <i>(43.14)%</i> | <i>15.93%</i> |
| Profit/(Loss) from continuing operations | (15,968,772) | 1,454,833 | (17,423,605) |
| <i>% of Total Revenue</i> | <i>(84.27)%</i> | <i>8.80%</i> | <i>(93.06)%</i> |
| Net investments/(disinvestments) | 275,903 | 174,816 | 101,088 |
| Net invested capital | 232,911,403 | 227,147,349 | 5,764,053 |
| Net financial debt | 104,138,013 | 82,420,609 | 21,717,404 |
| Equity | 128,773,390 | 144,726,742 | (15,953,352) |
| Operating result / Net invested capital (ROI) | <i>(2.21)%</i> | <i>(3.14)%</i> | <i>0.93%</i> |
| Profit/(Loss) from continuing operations / Equity (R.O.E.) | <i>(12.40)%</i> | <i>1.01%</i> | <i>N/A</i> |
| Operating result / Total revenue (ROS) | <i>(27.21)%</i> | <i>(43.14)%</i> | <i>15.93%</i> |
| Net financial debt / Equity | <i>80.87%</i> | <i>56.95%</i> | <i>23.92%</i> |

Basis of preparation

Property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets

Property, plant and equipment are recognised at acquisition or production cost. The acquisition or production cost is represented by the *fair value* of the price paid to acquire or build the asset and any other direct cost incurred in preparing the asset for use. The capitalisation of the costs related to the expansion, modernisation or improvement of structural components owned or used by third parties is performed exclusively within the limits in which they meet the requirements to be classified separately as an asset, or as part of an asset.

Property, plant and equipment are recorded at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. The depreciable amount of each significant component of an asset, having a different useful life, is allocated on a straight-line basis over its estimated useful life. The useful lives per category of assets are as follows:

| ASSET CATEGORY | RATE |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| Land | Indefinite useful life |
| Industrial and civil buildings | 5% |
| Furniture and fittings | 12% |
| Office machinery | 20% |
| Drilling and foundation equipment | 7.50% |
| Generic equipment | 10% |
| Motor vehicles | 18.75% |
| Miscellaneous various equipment | 20% |

The depreciation criteria used, the useful life and the residual value are re-examined and recalculated at least as often at the end of each reporting period in order to take into account any significant changes.

The capitalised costs for leasehold improvements are recognised in the relevant asset category and depreciated for the shorter of either the residual lease term or the residual useful life of the asset itself.

The carrying amount of Property, Plant and Equipment is maintained in the Statement of Financial Position as long as that amount can be recovered from their use. If indicators are found that highlight the difficulty of recovering the carrying amount, the *impairment test* is performed. Impairment losses are reversed if the underlying reasons are no longer valid. Right-of-use assets are measured under IFRS 16.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are recognised at acquisition or development cost. The acquisition cost is represented by the *fair value* of the price paid to acquire the asset and any other direct cost incurred in preparing the asset for use.

Industrial patents and intellectual property rights, concessions, licences, trademarks and *software* are measured at cost net of accumulated amortisation, determined on the basis of the straight-line method over the expected useful life of 5 years barring any significant impairment. The amortisation criteria used, the useful life and the residual value are examined and measured at least as often as the end of each financial year in order to take account of any significant changes, as required by IAS 38.

Equity investments in subsidiaries and associates

Subsidiaries are the companies over which TREVI - Finanziaria Industriale S.p.A. has the independent power to determine strategic corporate choices in order to obtain the corresponding benefits. Generally, control is presumed to exist when more than half of the voting rights that may be exercised at the ordinary shareholders' meeting are directly or indirectly held, also taking into consideration the so-called potential votes, i.e., the voting rights derived from convertible instruments.

Associates are the companies over which TREVI - Finanziaria Industriale S.p.A. exercises a significant influence in determining the strategic choices of the company, even though it does not have control over them, also taking into consideration the so-called potential votes, i.e., the voting rights derived from convertible instruments; significant influence is presumed when Trevi – Finanziaria Industriale S.p.A. directly or indirectly holds more than 20% of the voting rights that can be exercised at the ordinary shareholders' meeting.

Equity investments in subsidiaries and associates are measured at acquisition cost and reduced, if necessary, in case of distribution of capital or capital reserves, or in the presence of impairment losses determined by applying the so-called "*impairment test*". The cost is reinstated in subsequent years if the reasons that gave rise to the impairment losses no longer exist.

The carrying amounts of these investments is tested to detect any impairment losses when events or changes indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

Equity investments in other companies

Equity investments in other companies for which a market quotation is not available are recognised at cost, net of any impairment losses.

Impairment of assets

An impairment loss arises each time the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. At each reporting date, the presence of indicators suggesting the existence of impairment is ascertained. In the presence of these indicators, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated (*impairment test*) and the possible impairment loss is accounted for. For assets not yet available for use and assets recognised in the current year, the *impairment test* is carried out at least once every year, irrespective of the presence of these indicators.

Financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities are measured in accordance with IFRS 9.

Depending on the characteristics of the instrument and the *business* model adopted for its management, financial assets, which represent debt instruments, are classified into the following three categories:

- (i) amortised cost, for financial assets held with the aim of collecting the contractual cash flows that pass the *SPPI test* as the cash flows exclusively represent payments of principal and interest. This category includes trade receivables, other operating receivables included in other current and non-current assets, and financial assets included in other current and non-current financial assets;
- (ii) *fair value* through other comprehensive income (*FVOCI*), for financial assets held in order to collect contractual cash flows, represented exclusively by the payment of principal and interest, and to realise their value through transfer (so-called *hold to collect and sell business model*). Changes in *fair value* are recognised with a balancing entry in *OCI (Other Comprehensive Income)*, to then be released to the Statement of Profit or Loss at the time of the *derecognition*;
- (iii) *fair value* through profit or loss (*FVTPL*), as a residual category, for assets that are not held in one of the above-mentioned *business models*. In this case, changes in *fair value* are recognised through the Statement of Profit or Loss.

Initial recognition takes place at *fair value*. For trade receivables without a significant financial component, the initial carrying amount is represented by the transaction price. After initial recognition, financial assets that generate contractual cash flows that represent exclusively principal and interest payments are measured at amortised cost, if held for the purpose of collecting the contractual cash flows (the so-called *hold to collect business model*). In accordance with the amortised cost method, the initial recognition amount is subsequently adjusted to take into account principal repayments, any impairment losses and the amortisation of the difference between the repayment amount and the initial carrying amount. Amortisation is based on the effective interest rate which represents the rate that makes the present value of expected cash flows and the initial carrying amount equal at the time of initial recognition. Trade receivables and other financial assets measured at amortised cost are presented in the Statement of Financial Position, net of the corresponding loss allowance. The financial assets representing debt instruments whose *business model* includes the possibility of collecting contractual cash flows and the possibility of realising capital gains on disposal (*the so-called hold to collect and sell business model*), are measured at *fair value* through other comprehensive income (hereinafter the “*FVTOCI*”). In this case, changes in the *fair value* of the instrument are recognised under equity among other comprehensive income. The cumulative amount of changes in *fair value*, recognised in the equity reserve which includes the other comprehensive income, is reversed to the statement of profit or loss when the instrument is derecognised. Interest income calculated using the effective interest rate, exchange differences and impairment losses are recognised in the profit and loss account. A financial asset representing a debt instrument that is not measured at amortised cost or at *FVTOCI* is measured at *fair value* through profit or loss (hereinafter the “*FVTPL*”). Transferred financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial assets expire, or when they are transferred to third parties. The assessment of the recoverability of the financial assets representing debt instruments not assessed at *fair value* through the profit and loss account is made on the basis of the so-called “*Expected Credit Loss model*”. For further details, reference should be made to the table included in paragraph IFRS 9.

Loans and borrowings and bonds

Loans and borrowings and bonds are initially recognised at cost, corresponding to the fair value of the consideration received net of the ancillary charges related to obtaining the instrument. After initial recognition, loans and borrowings are measured using the amortised cost method. This method requires amortisation to be determined using the effective interest rate, represented by the rate that makes the amount of the expected cash flows and the initial carrying amount equal at the time of initial recognition. The ancillary charges for financing transactions are classified under liabilities in the balance sheet as a reduction of the loan granted and the amortised cost is calculated by taking into account these charges and any discount or premium included at the time of adjustment. The statement of profit or loss effects of the assessment according to the amortised cost method are recognised in the item “Finance income/(Charges)”.

Trade receivables and other non-current financial assets

Trade receivables and other non-current financial assets are initially recognised at *fair value* and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Measurements are regularly carried out in order to check if there is objective evidence that financial assets, taken individually or as part of a group of assets, have been impaired. Any impairment loss is recognised as an expense in profit or loss for the year. For further details, see paragraph “*IFRS 9*”.

Trade and other current receivables

Receivables due within normal credit terms or which carry interest at market rates are not discounted but are recognised at nominal value net of the loss allowance, with direct deduction of the receivables themselves, so their carrying amount is in line with the estimated realisable value. If expressed in foreign currency, the receivables are measured at the closing exchange rate.

This item of the Statement of Financial Position also includes the portions of costs and revenue spread over two or more years on an accruals basis.

Recourse and non-recourse factoring that does not comply with the requirements of *IFRS 9* for the derecognition of the assets from the Statement of Financial Position, as the related risks and rewards have not been substantially transferred, remain recorded in the Company’s Separate Financial Statements, although they have been legally transferred to third parties.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash, demand deposits with banks and short-term investments (with an original maturity not exceeding 3 months), which can easily be converted into known amounts of money and are not subject to a significant risk of value changes.

Cash and cash equivalents are recognised at *fair value*.

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise cash, demand deposits with banks, other current high-liquidity financial assets, with original maturity not exceeding 3 months.

Equity

- *Share capital*

This item is the subscribed and fully paid-up share capital and is shown at nominal value. The share buy-back, measured at cost and including ancillary charges, is accounted for as a change in equity and treasury shares which are deducted from the share capital by the nominal value and the reserves are reduced by the difference between the cost and the nominal value.

- *Treasury shares reserve*

Treasury shares are recognised as a deduction from equity. In particular, the nominal value of treasury shares is recognised as a reduction of the issued share capital, while the excess of the purchase amount over the nominal value is recorded in a specific equity reserve. No profit/(loss) is recognised in the statement of profit or loss for the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of treasury shares.

- *Fair value reserve*

This item includes changes in *fair value*, net of the tax effect, of the items accounted for at *fair value* with a balancing entry in equity.

- *Other reserves*

The items consist of capital reserves for specific purposes, the legal reserve, the extraordinary reserve and the reserve for bond conversion.

- *Retained earnings/(losses carried forward) including profit/(loss) for the year*

This item includes the profit or loss for previous financial years, for the part not distributed or allocated to a reserve and the transfers from other equity reserves when the constraint to which they were subjected is released. This item also includes the profit or loss for the year.

Short/long-term loans

These are initially recognised at cost which, at the time of activation, is equal to the *fair value* of the payment received, net of transaction costs. Subsequently, the loans are measured using the amortised cost method and the effective interest rate method.

Employee benefits

Defined benefit plans

The Company grants its employees benefits after the termination of the employment relationship (Post-Employment Benefits). These benefits fall into the category of defined benefits, verifiable as to their existence and quantifiable as regards the amount payable but uncertain as to when payment will be required. Under IAS 19, the liability is assessed using the projected unit credit method and calculated by independent actuaries. This calculation consists in discounting the amount of the benefit that an employee will receive on the estimated date for employment termination by using demographic assumptions (such as mortality rate and personnel turnover rate) and financial assumptions (such as discount rate).

The amount of the defined benefit obligation is calculated each year by an independent external actuary. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised in full in profit or loss in the year in which they are realised. The Company did not use the so-called “corridor” approach for recognising actuarial gains and losses.

As of 1 January 2007, the finance act and the related implementing decrees introduced significant changes in the rules governing post-employment benefits, including the employee’s choice as to the destination of his or her accruing benefits. In particular, the new post-employment benefits flows can be directed by employees to supplementary pension schemes chosen by them or maintained within the company.

Provisions for risks and charges, contingent assets and liabilities

Provisions for risks and charges represent probable liabilities of uncertain amount and/or maturity derived from past events, whose fulfilment will involve the use of financial resources. Provisions are made exclusively for an existing obligation, either legal or implicit, which makes it necessary to use financial resources, provided that a reliable estimate of the obligation can be given. The amount taken as a provision is the best estimate of the necessary cost to meet the obligation at the reporting date. The provisions made are re-assessed on each reporting date and adjusted in order to represent the best current estimate.

Where it is envisaged that the financial disbursement related to the obligation will take place beyond the normal payment terms and the effect of discounting is material, the amount of the provision is represented by the present value of future payments expected for the settlement of the obligation.

Contingent assets and liabilities are not recognised in the separate financial statements. However, information is provided for those of a significant amount (if contingent assets are probable and contingent liabilities are possible).

Derivatives

The Company adopted a Group *Risk Policy*. The measurement of changes in the *fair value* varies according to the designation of the derivative instrument (trading or hedging) and the nature of the risk covered (*Fair Value Hedge* or *Cash Flow Hedge*).

For contracts designated as held-for-trading, changes in *fair value* are recognised directly in the profit and loss account.

If the hedging instrument is designated as a *Fair Value Hedge*, both the *fair value* changes of the hedging instrument and the hedged item are accounted for in the Statement of Profit or Loss, regardless of the measurement method adopted for the latter.

If the hedging instrument is designated as *Cash Flow Hedge*, changes in *fair value* are recognised directly in Equity if the hedging instrument is held to be an effective hedge whilst the portion held to be ineffective is recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss. Changes recognised directly in Equity are released to the Statement of Profit or Loss in the same year, or in the years in which the hedged asset or liability affects profit or loss.

Purchases and sales of financial assets are accounted for on the trading date.

Warrant liability

Amounting to zero at 31 December 2024, a capital increase through the exercise of *warrants* falls within the scope of application of international accounting standard IAS 32 “Financial Instruments: Presentation”.

Under paragraph 15 of IAS 32 “the issuer of a financial instrument shall classify the instrument, or its component parts, on initial recognition as a financial liability, a financial asset or an equity instrument in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement and the definitions of a financial liability, a financial asset and an equity instrument”.

Specifically, under paragraph 16 “when an issuer applies the definitions in paragraph 11 (“rights, options or *warrants* to acquire a fixed number of the entity’s own equity instruments for a fixed amount of any currency are equity instruments if the entity offers the rights, options or *warrants* pro rata to all of its existing owners of the same class of its own equity instruments”) to determine whether a financial instrument is an equity instrument rather than a financial liability, the instrument is an equity instrument if, and only if, both conditions

a) and b) below are met:

a) The instrument includes no contractual obligation:

i) to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity; or

ii) to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the issuer.

b) If the instrument will or may be settled in the issuer’s own equity instruments, it is:

i) a non-derivative that includes no contractual obligation for the issuer to deliver a variable number of its own equity instruments; or

ii) a derivative that will be settled only by the issuer exchanging a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of its own equity instruments.

A contractual obligation, including one arising from a derivative financial instrument, which will or may result in the future receipt or delivery of the issuer’s own equity instruments, but does not meet conditions (a) and (b) above, is not an equity instrument” (the so-called *fixed for fixed test*).

Paragraph 21 further clarifies that the *warrant* is a financial liability even if the entity must or can settle it by delivering its own equity instruments. It is not an equity instrument because the entity uses a variable number of its own equity instruments as a means to settle the contract.

Therefore, in order to consider a *warrant* as an equity instrument, it must pass the *fixed for fixed* test, i.e. the *warrant* must provide that the number of shares that can be subscribed is fixed in a given quantity (*fixed*) and that the consideration received if the *warrant* is exercised is also determined in any currency in a given quantity. Taking into account the difficulties of interpretation of IAS 32 and after a comparison with the technical bodies of the independent auditors, the *fixed for fixed test* was not passed due to the presence of *bonus* shares. Therefore, in accordance with the interpretation given to IAS 32, a non-current liability under IFRS 9 was recognised in the Statement of Financial Position at 31 December 2021. The *warrant fair value* was measured by using a model based on the market value of Trevi Finanziaria shares and on the volatility of the stock price of shares of a pool of *comparables* of the Trevi Group. The *fair value* was updated at 31 December 2024, thus determining a carrying amount of zero and is remeasured at each *reporting date*.

This liability was not classified as financial debt in the net financial debt since:

- the Company has no contractual obligation to deliver cash to the holder of *Warrants*;
- no interest of any kind accrues on this type of liabilities;
- this liability derives from an instrument that will provide the Company with a capital increase at the time of its possible future exercise.

Management constantly monitors the existence of the conditions that led to the recognition of this liability.

In the financial statements closed at 31 December 2024, this liability has a balancing entry in profit or loss under finance income.

Revenue and costs

The recognition of revenue from contracts with customers is performed by applying a model based on five *steps*: (i) identification of the contract with the customer; (ii) identification of the *performance obligations* provided for by the contract; (iii) determination of the consideration for the transaction; (iv) allocation of the consideration for the transaction to the *performance obligation*; (v) recognition of revenue when (or as) the individual *performance obligation* is satisfied. In application of these criteria, this means for the Company that the revenue derived from the sale of the assets is normally recognised at the time of satisfaction of the *performance obligation* that usually occurs with the consignment, while the revenue derived from the provision of services is determined with reference to the stage of completion, which is defined on the basis of the work performed.

Costs are allocated using criteria similar to those of revenue recognition and on an accruals basis.

Interest income and expense are recognised on an accruals basis, taking into account the applicable effective rate.

Dividends are recognised in the year in which the shareholders' right to receive payment arises.

Taxes

Taxes for the year are determined based on the presumable charges that will be paid in accordance with current tax legislation.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are also recognised in the temporary differences between the amounts recognised in the separate financial statements and the corresponding amounts that are recognised for tax purposes, the carryforward of tax losses or unused tax credits, provided that it is probable that the recovery (settlement) could reduce (increase) future tax payments compared to those that would have arisen if such recovery (settlement) had no tax effects. The tax effects of transactions or other events are recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss, or directly in equity, with the same procedures as the transactions or events that give rise to taxation. Other taxes not related to income are included under "Other operating expenses".

Starting from the 2006 financial year and to date, for three-year renewals, Trevi - Finanziaria Industriale S.p.A. and almost all of its direct and indirect Italian subsidiaries have decided to adhere to the national tax consolidation pursuant to articles 117/129 of the Italian Consolidated Tax Act (T.U.I.R.).

Trevi – Finanziaria Industriale S.p.A. acts as the consolidating company and determines a single taxable base for the Group of companies participating in the national tax consolidation scheme, thereby enabling the offsetting of taxable income against tax losses in a single tax return. Trevi – Finanziaria Industriale S.p.A. recognises a receivable from the companies that provide taxable income, equal to the IRES to be paid. On the other hand, Trevi - Finanziaria Industriale S.p.A. recognises a payable equal to the IRES tax on the part of the loss effectively offset at Group level with respect to companies that provide tax losses. Conversely, with regard to companies contributing tax losses, Trevi – Finanziaria Industriale S.p.A. recognises a liability equal to the IRES on the portion of the loss actually offset at Group level.

Currencies

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate on the transaction date. Foreign exchange gains and losses derived from the settlement of these transactions and from translation on the reporting date of monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency are recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

Use of estimates

The preparation of Financial Statements requires the Directors to apply accounting standards and methods which, in certain circumstances, are based on difficult and subjective assessments and estimates related to historical experience and assumptions that are periodically considered reasonable and realistic, depending on the circumstances. Taking into account the joint document from the Bank of Italy/Consob/Isvap No. 2 of 6 February 2009, it is specified that estimates are based on the most recent information available to Directors at the time these Separate Financial Statements were drawn up without undermining their reliability.

The application of these estimates and assumptions affects the figures in the Separate Financial Statements - the Statement of Financial Position, the Statement of Profit or Loss and the Statement of Cash Flows, as well as those given as additional information. Actual results may differ from these estimates and assumptions given the uncertainty surrounding the assumptions and conditions on which the estimates are based.

The Separate Financial Statements items listed below are those that require more subjectivity than others from the Directors when preparing the estimates and for which a change in the conditions underlying the assumptions used may have a significant impact on the Separate Financial Statements:

- Impairment losses on non-current assets;
- Measurement of equity investments;
- Measurement of the recoverability of receivables;
- Deferred tax assets;
- Provisions for credit risks;
- Employee benefits;
- Measurement of complex financial instruments;
- Loans and borrowings and bonds;
- Provisions for risks and charges, contingent assets and liabilities.

Estimates and assumptions are reviewed periodically and the effects of any changes are recognised in the profit and loss account for the period in which the change occurred.

Financial Statements

Copies of these Separate Financial Statements, the Consolidated Financial Statements, the Directors' Report, the Report on Corporate Governance and the Ownership Structure, the Report on Remuneration and the Report of the Supervisory Bodies will be deposited at the registered office, on the website www.trevifin.com, at Borsa Italiana S.p.A. and at the Register of Companies, under the terms set out by current regulations.

IFRS 9

In the past, the IASB considered that the provisions of IAS 39 on *impairment* were no longer sufficient for a rapid, objective and predictive measurement of losses. Therefore, this critical aspect led to the need to have new rules for the recognition and accounting of losses that would give greater importance to a *forward-looking* view in the estimate, as well as an anticipation of their effects in a company's financial statements.

The *board*, therefore, changed the impairment approach from an “*Incurred Loss*” model provided by IAS 39 to an “*Expected Credit Loss*” model. The first one provided for the recognition of the loss only when the *default* event occurred; the second, on the contrary, anticipates the recognition of the loss by estimating, through the use of *forward-looking* variables, the probability that the *default* event will occur.

In accordance with IFRS 9 § 5.5.1 and 5.5.2 *impairment* applies to all financial assets measured at Amortised Cost and *Fair Value* through *Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)*, while those at *Fair Value* through Profit or Loss are excluded. In addition, the following types of instruments also fall within the scope of application:

- *Loan Commitments*;
- *Lease* receivables;
- *Contract assets*;
- Financial guarantees within the scope of IFRS 9.

Among the elements of discontinuity with respect to the past, there is also the inclusion of financial guarantees not measured at *Fair Value* through profit or loss within the scope of the provisions of IFRS 9 regarding *impairment*.

The definition of financial guarantee remains unchanged with respect to what was already provided for in IAS 39: “*A financial guarantee represents a contract in which the Company is required to honour the contractual obligations of a third party when the latter fails to reimburse its creditor*”.

The Company recognises financial guarantees in the Financial Statements at *fair value* on the date of initial recognition or on the date on which they become part of the contractual clauses. Financial guarantees are then subject to *impairment*; therefore, at subsequent assessment dates, their carrying amount will be equal to the higher of the initial carrying amount, net of any amortisation of costs, and to the *expected credit loss* determined in accordance with the new provisions of IFRS 9.

The general rule of *impairment* provided for by IFRS 9 aims at representing the deterioration or improvement in credit quality in the financial assets held by the Company. The way in which the amount of expected loss recognised is calculated depends, therefore, on the change in credit risk from the initial recognition of the asset to the assessment date.

Therefore, at each *reporting date*, the Company will recognise the loss allowance by distinguishing between different placement *stages* that reflect the creditworthiness of the counterparty, in particular:

- **Stage 1** - for assets that have not significantly increased credit risk compared to what was recorded at the time of initial recognition, an allowance must be recognised to reflect the *12-months ECL*, i.e., the probability that *default* events will occur in the following 12 months (IFRS 9 § 5.5.5);
- **Stage 2** - for assets that, on the other hand, have undergone a significant increase in credit risk compared to what was recorded at the time of initial recognition, an allowance must be recognised that reflects the *lifetime ECL*, i.e. the probability that *default* events will occur over the life of the instrument (IFRS 9 § 5.5.3).
- **Stage 3** - for assets with actual evidence of *impairment*, the allowance must reflect an impairment representative of an *ECL* on a *lifetime* basis, with a probability of *default* of 100% (IFRS 9 § 5.5.3).

In addition, IFRS 9 § 5.5.15 also provides for the possibility of adopting a simplified approach to the calculation of expected losses exclusively for the following categories:

- Trade receivables and *Contract Assets* that:
 - do not contain a significant financing component; or
 - contain a significant financing component but the company chooses as its accounting *policy* to measure the expected credit losses on a *lifetime* basis.
- *Lease* receivables.

The simplified approach starts with the general approach, but does not require the company to monitor changes in counterparty credit risk as the *expected loss* is always calculated on a *lifetime* basis.

The *impairment* model described in this operating instruction was applied to all financial assets as defined by IFRS 9. Below are the main features of the approaches adopted by the Group and envisaged by IFRS 9: *Simplified Approach* and *General Approach*.

Simplified Approach

The simplified approach was adopted by the Group with regard to:

- trade receivables (including invoices to be issued);
- *contract assets* (“*work in progress*” assets net of advances received);
- receivables for advances to suppliers.

For these cases, the rules of the simplified approach set out in IFRS 9 were applied, calculating the loss allowance using the product of the following factors:

- **EAD - Exposure At Default**: exposure at the measurement date;

- **PD - Probability of Default:** the likelihood that the exposure being evaluated will go into *default* and not be repaid. The counterparty-specific probability of *default* was taken into account as the *driver* for determining the probability of default of the exposure. In particular, the PD was determined using external sources (*info-providers*) and where the specific data of the counterparty being assessed was not present, an expressive PD of the market segment to which the counterparty belongs or, in the case of an unrepresentative sample, the average PD representative of the loan portfolio was applied as the last alternative. For exposures to government counterparties, the PD used is that relating to the reference country of the counterparty;
- **LGD - Loss Given Default:** expected percentage of loss in case of creditor *default*. The IFRS 9 *impairment* model provides for the possibility to calculate internally the identified parameter of the expected loss in case of *default*. As an alternative to the latter, given the impossibility of reconstructing a historical database adequate for the calculation of LGD, the Company decided to adopt the *standard* parameter defined for banking regulations and equal to 45%.

For financial assets falling under the simplified approach, the *default* period was identified on the basis of the collection statistics for the assets falling under the scope. Therefore:

- for “*performing*” positions, i.e., those not past due, with exclusive reference to trade receivables and invoices to be issued, the PD is defined over a reference time horizon of 60 days, consistent with the average payment term horizon agreed by the Group on the basis of:
 - the different geographic areas in which the Group’s various *legal entities* operate, which have differing but consistent average deferral periods of around two months;
 - the features of the *business* in which the Company operates and the features of the trade receivables which, for the majority of the receivables issued, require a delay of payment in the short term;
- for positions past due within the *default* period (set at a threshold of 360 days from the due date of the receivable), the PD is expressed with a time horizon of 1 year. The Company has agreed to apply a *default* threshold different from that defined under IFRS 9 (i.e. 90 days past due), rejecting this presumption (see IFRS 9, para. B5.5.37) on the basis of:
 - the obvious delays in payments by its customers, which very often occur more than 90 days after the expiry of the document;
 - any delays in payments due to the features of the *business* in which the Company operates and, more specifically, from potential delays in the supply of goods and services that the Company offers its customers, generating a balance from customers only at the conclusion of a service, rather than the physical delivery of an asset. Specifically:

- temporary payment difficulties of public administrations;
- a slowdown in sales of goods under construction;
- objective difficulties in collecting payments from customers in certain countries dictated by contingent situations of a legislative or currency nature;
- temporary impediments due to the relationship between customer and supplier that develops during a job order;
- *due dates* that are difficult to determine, particularly for the payment of retention amounts or sums previously under dispute;

With regard to the individual divisions of the group: for the Soilmec division, sales are mainly made through *dealers/agents* with whom there is a “line of credit” that is regularly monitored. Expired items are in any case subject to warranty by means of the machines in *stock* at the *dealer’s yard*. On sales, moreover, except for a few cases, payment is made at the same time as the delivery of the equipment or with an agreed extension for particular customers with whom there is a “historical” relationship.

For these reasons, the Company extended the recognition of a *default* by opting for the application of a threshold of 1 year, considering the exceeding of this threshold as an identification of the counterparty’s real difficulty in meeting its debtor commitments, generating a failure to collect the receivable.

- for positions past due beyond the *default* period, on the other hand, the PD has been set at 100%.

The model for measuring the *impairment* of *contract assets* and advances to suppliers, similar to that defined for trade receivables past due but not in *default*, provides for the application of an expressive PD with a time horizon of 1 year.

However, the application of quantitative rules for the calculation of the loss allowance may be followed by the application of a specific allowance percentage for certain positions (*i.e.*, customers) based on *management* experience and/or specific qualitative information available.

General Approach

On the other hand, with regard to the items subject to IFRS 9 *impairment* that present the conditions for the application of the *General Approach*, the Company defined an *Expected Credit Loss* method for each credit quality *cluster* defined for these exposures.

Financial Guarantees

As mentioned above, the general approach provides that the definition of the parameters used to calculate the amount of expected loss recognised depends on the change in the credit risk that the asset has undergone since initial recognition at the measurement date.

In assessing the increase in credit risk, the Company took into account all reasonable and acceptable information that was available or that can be obtained without incurring excessive costs.

The Standard also provides an illustrative list of variables that can be considered as *drivers* for the increase in credit risk and that can be divided into: macroeconomic data (changes in regulations, political instability), counterparty data (deterioration in financial results, credit rating *downgrade*), market data (CDS, *credit spread*, *rating*) and contract data (*collateral* impairment, unfavourable contract changes).

As such, the *impairment* calculation for these items follows these rules:

- ***Stage allocation:*** the stage allocation of the Company's financial guarantees was driven by qualitative and quantitative *drivers*, by means of information provided by external sources (*info providers*), the change in the *probability of default* and covenants set in several agreements with the Lending Banks of the Company.

Based on the parameters used for *stage allocation* purposes, the financial guarantees provided by Trevi Finanziaria S.p.A. to the companies belonging to the divisions of the Group, were classified within the *cluster* identifying an increase in credit risk from the initial recognition date such as to recognise an allowance reflecting the *lifetime ECL*., i.e., the probability that default events will occur over the life of the instrument.

- **Calculation of the expected loss:** as described for of the Company's trade receivables, the calculation of the *Expected Credit Loss* for the positions relating to the financial guarantees issued was carried out using the product of the three risk parameters:
 - ***PD – Probability of Default:*** the division belonging to the company for which the guarantee was issued by the Company was taken into account as the *driver* for determining the probability of *default* of the exposure. In particular, the PD was determined using external sources (*info-providers*) and where the specific data of the company being assessed was not present, an expressive PD of the market segment to which the division belongs was applied;
 - ***LGD – Loss Given Default:*** the Company decided to adopt the *standard* parameter defined for banking regulations and equal to 45%., as the identified parameter of the expected loss in case of *default*.
 - ***EAD – Exposure at Default:*** to the amount of the guarantee issued.

IFRS 15

The new IFRS 15 was issued in May 2014 by the FASB, with the aim of replacing the following standards:

- IAS 11 “*Construction contracts*”,
- IAS 18 “*Revenue*”,
- IFRIC 13, IFRIC 15, IFRIC 18, SIC 31.

The objective of the introduction of IFRS 15 “*Revenue from Contracts with Customers*” is to create a complete and uniform framework for the recognition of revenue, applicable to all commercial contracts (with the exception of *leases*, insurance contracts and financial instruments).

This creates a concentration of revenue rules in a single principle, called the “*Five step model framework*”:

1) Identification of the contract with the customer, to identify the set of contractual rights and obligations to which the model applies. In this context, the *Board* defined the criteria that must be met to include contracts with customers in the scope of the *standard*.

2) Identification of *performance obligations* (PO) under the contract, identifying goods and services promised within the contract to determine whether or not they may be separate and distinct “*performance obligations*” in the contract. The assessment must be made at the “*inception date*” in order to identify the *POs* and, in this context, separate *POs* must be determined.

(3) Determination of the transaction consideration: the amount of consideration that the entity expects to receive in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer, which includes any type of *variable consideration*.

(4) Allocation of the transaction consideration to *performance obligations*;

(5) Recognition of revenue when (or as) the individual *performance obligation* is satisfied: the Company must recognise revenue at the time when the *POs* are satisfied through the transfer of goods or services to the customer, and, in this context, the *assets* are transferred at the time when the customer obtains control of the asset.

The standard states that this assessment should be carried out for each *PO*. This introduces a model based on the concept of transfer of control.

IFRS 15.23 also requires an entity to provide information about judgements made, and their changes, in the application of the *standard* that significantly affect the determination of the amount and timing of recognition of revenue from contracts with customers.

As part of the disclosure of the accounting standards applied, the Company provided a description of the judgements that significantly affect the determination of the amount and timing of recognition of revenue from contracts with customers. Entities shall exercise a professional judgement in ensuring that the information provided is sufficient to meet the disclosure objectives in the *standard*.

Applying the standard, therefore, entities must recognise revenue to faithfully represent the transfer of the goods and services provided to the customer in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods and services.

1.1 Variable consideration

At the same time, specific rules are also introduced for the accounting of “variable” or “potential” considerations.

If the consideration promised in a contract includes a variable amount, the Company shall estimate the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods to the customer.

The variable consideration is estimated at the inception of the contract and it cannot be recognised until it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of the cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the uncertainty associated with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved.

1.2 Non-cash consideration

IFRS 15.48 requires that, when determining the transaction price, an entity shall take into account the effects of variable consideration, the constraining estimates of variable consideration, the existence of a significant financing component in the contract, non-cash consideration and the consideration payable to the customer. Consideration payable to a customer is accounted for as a reduction of the transaction price unless the payment to the customer is in exchange for a distinct good or service that the customer transfers to the entity (IFRS 15.70). The entity shall include this in the disclosure of the standards applied, if material.

1.3 Warranties

The Company typically provides warranties for the repair of defects existing at the time of sale, as required by law. These *standard* quality warranties are recognised as provisions for risks and charges.

If the customer has the option to purchase the warranty separately or if the warranty provides a separate service to the customer, in addition to correcting defects existing at the time of sale, IFRS 15.B29 requires the entity to provide a service that is a separate performance obligation. Otherwise, it is a *standard* quality warranty, which provides the customer with the assurance that the product complies with the agreed-upon specifications. In 2018, the Company decided to apply the new *standard* from the mandatory effective date, using the modified retrospective application method, permitted by IFRS 15.C3 b.

Using this transition method, the Company has chosen to recognise the cumulative effect of the initial application of this standard as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings (or, depending on the case, of another component of equity) for the financial year that includes the date of the initial application. Additionally, under this transitional method, the Company chose to apply this Standard retroactively, but only to contracts that are not completed on the date of the initial application.

IFRS 15 also introduced a prohibition on offsetting asset positions with liability positions for work in progress and related payments on account, if not related to the same contract. As a result of this change, and following the introduction in 2018 of two new statement of financial position items for the separate presentation of assets for work in progress and related payments on account, no general offsets were made between work in progress and the corresponding payments on account at 31 December 2021.

The Company applied the IFRS 15 model to each of the *revenue streams* identified at Group level, which share the same economic factors, including nature, *timing* and execution risks, as well as contractual *terms and conditions* that are consistent by revenue category (IFRS 15 paragraph 114), respectively:

- a) *Foundation & Construction contract*;
- b) *Full Package*;
- c) *Machine & Equipment*;
- d) *Spare Parts*;
- e) *Technical Assistance*;
- f) *Other Services (Rental)*;
- g) Services provided by Trevi Finanziaria Industriale S.p.A.

For the purposes of IFRS 15, only in the event that the contract does not provide for explicit recognition of these costs, they must be capitalised and subsequently amortised in line with the transfer of control of the *asset*, provided that they are (i) inherent to the contract, (ii) recoverable and regularly subjected to an *impairment* process to verify their recoverability.

IFRS 16

Leases

The Company assesses at the inception of the contract whether it is, or contains, a *lease*. In other words, it assesses if the contract provides the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The definition of an agreement as a lease (or containing a *lease*) depends on the substance of the transaction and requires a judgement on whether it depends on the use of one or more specific assets or if the agreement transfers the right to use these assets.

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. The Company recognises the liabilities relating to *lease* payments and the right-of-use asset representing the right to use the asset underlying the contract.

i) Right-of-use asset:

The Company recognises the right-of-use asset on the inception 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 any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of *lease* liabilities. The cost of the right-of-use assets includes the amount of the *lease* liabilities recognised, the initial direct costs incurred and the *lease* payments made at or before the commencement date, less any incentives received.

If the *lease* transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the lessee by the end of the *lease* term or if the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the lessee will exercise a purchase option, the lessee shall depreciate the right-of-use asset from the commencement date to the end of the useful life of the underlying asset.

Right-of-use assets are subject to *impairment*. Reference should be made to section Impairment of non-financial assets.

ii) Lease liabilities:

At the commencement date, the Company recognises the *lease* liability measuring the present value of the *lease* payments that are not paid at that date. *Lease* payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any *lease* incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or on a rate, and the amounts expected to be payable under residual value guarantees. *Lease* payments include also the exercise price of a purchase option if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option and payments of penalties for terminating the *lease*, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising an option to terminate the *lease*.

Variable *lease* payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as an expense in the period (unless they were incurred to produce inventories) in which the event or condition giving rise to the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of the payments due, the Company uses the incremental borrowing rate at the commencement date, if the interest rate implicit in the lease cannot be readily determined. After the commencement date, the *lease* liability is increased to reflect interest accrued and reduced to reflect *lease* payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of *lease* liabilities is restated in the event of any changes in the *lease* or for changes in the contractual terms for the change in payments; it is also restated in the event of changes in the assessment of the option to purchase the underlying asset or for changes in future payments resulting from a change in the index or rate used to determine those payments.

Lease liabilities of the Company are included in the item Loans and borrowings from other financial backers (short/long-term).

Short-term leases or leases of low-value assets

The Company applies the exemption for the recognition of short-term *leases* (i.e., *leases* that have a duration of 12 months or less from the inception date and do not contain a purchase option). The Company also applied the exemption for *leases* relating to low-value assets with reference to *leases* of equipment whose value is considered low. Short-term *leases* and *leases* of low-value assets are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the contract term.

The Company as lessor

Leases where the Company is substantially responsible for all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset are classified as operating leases. Lease income from operating leases is recognised in income on a straight-line basis over the lease term and is included among other operating revenue in the Statement of Profit or Loss due to its operating nature. Initial negotiation costs are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as the lease income.

New principles and changes for 2024 and future requirements

As required by IAS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors - new accounting standards and interpretations, as well as amendments to existing standards and interpretations already applicable, not yet in force at the date, which may be applied in the future in the Company's financial statements, are indicated below:

- d)** New documents issued by the IASB and endorsed by the EU to be mandatorily adopted as of financial statements for financial years beginning on 1 January 2024

| Document title | Issue date | Effective date | Date of approval | EU Regulation and date of publication |
|--|---|----------------|------------------|--|
| Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (Amendments to IFRS 16) | September 2022 | 1 January 2024 | 20 November 2023 | Directive (EU) 2023/2579 21 November 2023 |
| Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (Amendments to IAS 1) + Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (Amendments to IAS 1) | January 2020 July 2020 October 2022 | 1 January 2024 | 19 December 2023 | Directive (EU) 2023/2822 20 December 2023 |
| Disclosure of financing arrangements with suppliers (Amendments to IAS 7 - Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7 - Financial Instruments) | May 2023 | 1 January 2024 | 15 May 2024 | 16 May 2024 |

The accounting standards, amendments and interpretations, effective from 1 January 2024 and endorsed by the European Commission, are set out below:

- **Amendments to IFRS 16 - Lease Liabilities in a Sale and leaseback transaction**

On 22 September 2022 the IASB issued the document “*Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback (Amendments to IFRS 16 Lease)*”, which provides guidance on how a seller-lessee should measure lease liabilities after a sale and leaseback transaction.

The amendment to IFRS 16 clarifies that the seller-lessee shall determine lease payments without recognising any gain or loss relating to the right-of-use asset retained by the seller-lessee

- **Amendments to IAS 1 – Classification of current and non-current liabilities and non-current liabilities with covenants**

On 23 January 2020 the IASB issued the document “*Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current (Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements)*”, which specifies how an entity shall determine, in the statement of financial position, whether a liability with an uncertain settlement date is current or non-current. Under these amendments, liabilities must be classified as current (with actual or potential settlement within one year) or non-current.

On 31 October 2022 the IASB issued the document “*Non-current Liabilities with Covenants (Amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements)*” to clarify how an entity should classify liabilities arising from a loan arrangement with covenants as current or non-current. These amendments also improve disclosure requirements when the entity's right to defer a liability settlement for at least twelve months is subject to covenants.

- **Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7 – Disclosure of supplier finance arrangements**

On 25 May 2023, the IASB issued “*Disclosures: Supplier Finance Arrangements (Amendments to IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows and IFRS 7 Financial Instruments)*”. The amendments introduce specific disclosure requirements for supplier finance arrangements and provide guidance on the characteristics of such arrangements. In this regard:

- the objective of the disclosures under IAS 7 is to enable users of the financial statements to assess the effects of *supplier finance* arrangements on an entity's liabilities and cash flows, as well as its exposure to liquidity risk. To achieve this objective, an entity must disclose the following: a) the terms and conditions of the arrangement; b) the carrying amounts of the financial liabilities owed to suppliers and the line items in which these financial liabilities are presented; c) non-cash changes in the carrying amounts of liabilities within the supplier finance arrangement, and the carrying amounts and related line items of the financial liabilities referred to in point (a) for which the suppliers have already received payment from the finance providers; d) the range of payment due dates for the financial liabilities referred to in point (a), as well as for comparable trade payables that are not part of a supplier finance arrangement. If the range of payment due dates is wide, additional explanatory information or stratified ranges must be disclosed.
- The application guidance to IFRS 7 provides examples of factors that entities may consider when preparing disclosures on liquidity risk. The amendments add supplier finance arrangements as a new relevant factor for liquidity risk. The guidance to IFRS 7 has been updated to include supplier finance arrangements as a factor that may lead to a concentration of liquidity risk.

e) New documents issued by the IASB and endorsed by the EU, applicable to financial statements for periods beginning after 1 January 2024 and endorsed by the EU at 31 December 2024:

As of the date of approval of these financial statements, a number of accounting standards, interpretations and amendments had been issued by the IASB, but not yet endorsed by the European Union, some of which are still at the consultation stage:

| Document title | Issue date | Effective date | Date of approval | EU Regulation and date of publication |
|---|-------------|----------------|------------------|---|
| Lack of exchangeability (Amendments to IAS 21) | August 2023 | 1 January 2025 | 12 November 2024 | Directive (EU) 2024/2862 13 November 2024 |

f) New documents issued by the IASB and not yet endorsed by the EU at 31 December 2024, applicable to financial statements for periods beginning after 1 January 2024:

| Document title | Date issued by the IASB | Effective date of the IASB document |
|---|-------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| New IFRS accounting standards | | |
| IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements | April 2024 | 1 January 2027 |
| IFRS 19 Non-Publicly Owned Subsidiaries: Disclosure | May 2024 | 1 January 2027 |

| Amendments to IFRS accounting standards | | |
|---|---------------|----------------|
| Amendments to Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7) | May 2024 | 1 January 2026 |
| Annual improvements - Volume 11 | July 2024 | 1 January 2026 |
| Contracts referencing nature-dependent electricity (Amendments IFRS 9 and IFRS 7) | December 2024 | 1 January 2026 |

For all newly issued standards and revisions and amendments to existing standards, the Company is currently assessing the potential impacts arising from their future application, which are not yet reasonably estimable.

Management and coordination of the Company

At the date of preparation of these financial statements, the Company is the parent of the TREVI Group (and as such prepares the Group's consolidated financial statements), and, pursuant to Article 2497 of the Italian Civil Code, exercises management and coordination activities over the following companies:

- Trevi S.p.A., 99.78% directly held;
- Soilmec S.p.A., 99.92% directly held;
- Parcheggi S.p.A., 99.78% indirectly held (100% owned by TREVI S.p.A.);

Organisation, Management and Control Model

The Company has adopted an organisational, management and control model (so-called Model 231), which seeks to:

- Prevent the commission of offences pursuant to Italian Legislative Decree 231/01;
- Define and embed a corporate culture based on respect and transparency;
- increasing awareness among employees and *stakeholders*.

The Model operates through the monitoring of transactions subject to risks of administrative liability of legal entities, introducing specific controls that are referred to and made operational within the corporate procedures/*policies*.

The Model contains measures designed to detect and reduce potential risks of non-compliance with the provisions of Italian Legislative Decree 231/01. With regard to corruption risks, the controls envisaged by the Model are coordinated and consistent with the Anti-Corruption *Compliance* System.

An independent control body, the Supervisory Body, monitors the effective implementation and compliance with the Model. The Company has provided employees with a *software* application for sending reports of offences or irregularities committed within the organisation, which they have become aware of because of their employment relationship.

The system adopted complies with the provisions of Law 179/2017. (so-called *Whistleblowing*).

Privacy and protection of personal data

General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)

The Company has approved and disseminated the following documental *set* of procedures/*policies*, which meet the legal requirements: (i) “*Data Breach Management*” *Policy*, to provide strategic guidelines for the effective and efficient management of security incidents involving the violation of personal data. A register of personal data incidents has also been defined: (ii) “*Data Subject Rights*” *Policy*, which aims to manage any requests to exercise the rights of data subjects (*e.g.*, Right of Withdrawal, Rectification, Erasure, etc.) established by the GDPR; (iii) “*Privacy Inspection*” *Policy*, which aims to manage the stages of inspections by the Data Protection Authority. In addition, all executives, middle managers and employees have been appointed in the Company as ‘designated’. The documents were disseminated to all *Management* and explained through classroom training sessions to all function managers.

Risk management

Objectives, risk management policy and identification of financial risks

The Company’s Finance Department and the Finance Managers of the individual subsidiaries manage the financial risks to which the Company is exposed, in accordance with the directives contained in the Group’s *Treasury Risks Policy*.

The Company’s financial assets are mainly represented by cash and short-term deposits, directly derived from operating activities.

Financial liabilities, on the other hand, include bank loans and finance *leases*, the main function of which is to finance operating and development activities.

The risks generated by these financial instruments are represented by interest rate risk, the currency risk, the liquidity risk and the credit risk.

Until 16 December 2022, effective date of the New Agreement, the Company only carried out a systematic monitoring of the financial risks described above, since, pursuant to the previous Restructuring Agreement no longer applicable, it was not authorised to use derivative financial instruments in order to reduce these risks to a minimum. In this regard, the New Agreement currently applicable provides for the possibility of requesting and establishing dedicated lines of credit to reduce both exchange rate risk and interest rate risk.

The definition of the optimal composition of debt structure between the fixed rate component and the variable rate component is identified by the Company at a consolidated level.

Liquidity risk

This is the risk that the company will be unable to meet the expected payments, due to its inability to find new funds or to liquidate assets on the market, thus causing an impact on profit or loss if it is forced to incur additional costs in order to meet its commitments or, as an extreme consequence, leading to a situation of insolvency that exposes the company's business to a high risk.

Following the signing of the New Agreement, effective as of 16 December 2022, the liquidity management will be guaranteed and regulated by the said Agreement.

Preparatory activities of the *Steering Committee* are now well established to evaluate the performance of cash and cash equivalents, giving a permanent boost to financial planning tasks.

The bank loans and borrowings of Trevi – Finanziaria Industriale S.p.A. at the reporting date are broken down in current and non-current as follows:

| Current loans and borrowings | | | |
|------------------------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 | Changes |
| Total | 4,663,441 | 522,059 | 4,141,382 |

| Non-current loans and borrowings | | | |
|----------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 | Changes |
| Total | 51,383,055 | 37,390,145 | 13,992,910 |

The carrying amount of non-current bank loans in the Statement of Financial Position corresponds to their *fair value*.

The table below reports the total financial liabilities, including, in addition to the bank loans mentioned above, *leases* and amounts due to other lenders:

| Current financial liabilities | | | |
|-------------------------------|------------|------------|-----------|
| | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 | Changes |
| Total | 37,255,404 | 29,117,468 | 8,137,936 |

| Non-current financial liabilities | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|------------|
| | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 | Changes |
| Total | 146,867,643 | 136,549,086 | 10,318,557 |

Interest rate risk

On 1 July 2014, the Board of Directors of Trevi - Finanziaria Industriale S.p.A. authorised the structuring and execution of a bond issue called “*Trevi – Finanziaria Industriale 2014-2024*”, for Euro 50 million. The instrument was placed on the Italian Stock Exchange EXTRA MOT PRO market from 28 July 2014.

This bond issue and its regulations have been amended over time, most recently by resolution of the Bondholders' Meeting of 24 October 2022, in order to adapt it to the Company's current situation and the New Consolidated Plan, and it currently provides for a maturity date of 31 December 2026 and a fixed rate of 2%.

| 31/12/2024 | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| | Fixed Rate | Variable Rate | Total |
| Loans and Leases | 12,240 | 98,192 | 110,432 |
| Bond issue | 50,000 | 0 | 50,000 |
| Total financial liabilities | 62,240 | 98,192 | 160,432 |
| % | 39% | 61% | 100% |

Following the effectiveness of the Restructuring Agreement and in accordance with its application, interests were recalculated retroactively starting from 30 September 2022 at a variable rate of EURIBOR 6 months plus 2% of margin (previously a fixed rate of 2%).

Currency risk

The Company is exposed to the risk of fluctuations in exchange rates which can affect its financial position and financial performance. The Company's exposure to currency risk is of a transactional nature, or is derived from changes in the exchange rate between the date on which a financial commitment between counterparties becomes highly probable and/or certain, and the date of settlement of the commitment, changes that determine a variance between expected cash flows and actual cash flows.

The Company regularly assesses its exposure to currency risk; the instruments used are the correlation of cash flows in foreign currency but with a contrasting positive or negative sign, financing contracts in foreign currencies, and forward sales of currency and derivative instruments.

The Company does not use instruments of an explicitly speculative nature for its hedging against currency risk. However, if the derivative financial instruments do not meet the conditions required for the accounting treatment of the hedging instruments required by IFRS 39, their changes in *fair value* are recognised in the statement of profit or loss as finance costs/income.

Specifically, the Company manages the transaction risk described above. Exposure to the risk of changes in exchange rates mostly arises from intragroup relationships that the Company has. In particular, the greatest risk is determined by the presence of relationships in US dollars and in currencies linked to them.

The *fair value* of a forward contract is determined as the difference between a forward exchange rate of the contract and that of a transaction of the opposite sign of the same amount and with the same maturity, assumed at exchange rates and interest rate differentials at 31 December.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the possibility that the debtor is unable to fulfil its obligation to pay interest and repay the principal.

Almost all of the Company's trade receivables are represented by receivables from Subsidiaries.

Additional information on financial instruments

With regard to derivatives recognised in the Statement of Financial Position at *fair value*, IFRS 7 requires that they are classified according to a fair value hierarchy that reflects the significance of the *inputs* used in determining the *fair value*. Specifically, the *fair value* hierarchy is made up as follows:

- Level 1: corresponds to quoted prices in active markets;
- Level 2: corresponds to prices calculated through elements taken from observable market data;
- Level 3: corresponds to prices calculated through data elements other than observable market data.

The following tables for assets and liabilities at 31 December 2024 show, based on the categories provided for by IFRS 9, additional information on financial instruments in accordance with IFRS 7 and the statements of profit or loss. Discontinued operations/non-current assets held for sale and Liabilities directly associated with Discontinued operations/non-current assets held for sale are excluded.

| Key to IFRS 9 Categories | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| Amortised cost | CA |
| Held-to-maturity assets | HtM |
| FV - hedging instruments | FVOCI or FVTPL |

| Items recognised in compliance with IFRS 9 | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------|-------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------|---|
| | IFRS 9 categories | Notes | 31/12/2024 | Amortised cost | Cost | Effect on the Statement of Profit or Loss |
| Equity investments | HtM | 3 | 175,594 | | 175,594 | - |
| Other long-term financial receivables | CA | 5 | 15,284 | 15,284 | | 4,406,164 |
| Total non-current financial assets | | | 190,878 | 15,284 | 175,594 | 4,406,164 |
| Current financial assets | CA | 9 | 77,708,390 | 77,708,390 | | |
| Cash and cash equivalents | CA | 10 | 2,279,663 | 2,279,663 | | - |
| Total current financial assets | | | 79,988,053 | 79,988,053 | - | - |
| TOTAL FINANCIAL ASSETS | | | 80,178,931 | 80,003,337 | 175,594 | 4,406,164 |
| Non-current loans and borrowings | CA | 12 | 51,383,055 | 51,383,055 | | 5,555,947 |
| Non-current loans and borrowings from other financial backers | CA | 13 | 95,484,588 | 95,484,588 | | 26,232 |
| Non-current derivative financial instruments | FV | 14 | - | | | - |
| Total non-current financial liabilities | | | 146,867,643 | 146,867,643 | - | 5,582,179 |
| Current loans and borrowings | CA | 21 | 4,663,441 | 4,663,441 | | 504,249 |
| Current loans and borrowings from other financial backers | CA | 22 | 32,591,963 | 32,591,963 | | 8,954 |

| | | | | | | |
|--|----|----|--------------------|--------------------|---|--------------------|
| Current derivatives | FV | 23 | - | | | |
| Total current financial liabilities | | | 37,255,404 | 37,255,404 | - | 513,202 |
| TOTAL FINANCIAL LIABILITIES | | | 184,123,047 | 184,123,047 | - | 6,095,382 |
| Warrant | FV | | - | | | 2,229 |
| TOTAL | | | 184,123,047 | 184,123,047 | - | (1,686,988) |

Impairment test on controlling interests in Trevi S.p.A. (99.78%) and in Soilmec S.p.A. (99.92%)

With reference to the Financial Statements of Trevi Finanziaria Industriale S.p.A. at 31 December 2024, in line with 31 December 2023, the *Management* proceeded to assess the carrying amounts of the equity investments held in Trevi S.p.A. (equal to 99.78%) and in Soilmec S.p.A. (equal to 99.92%).

In this regard, it is necessary to first observe how there is a substantial alignment between the *Cash Generating Units* of the Group and the respective *Legal Entities*. That said, the *impairment test* on the controlling interests recognised in the separate financial statements of Trevi – Finanziaria Industriale S.p.A. was carried out based on the recoverable amount in the sense of *value in use*, using the financial method of *Discounted Cash Flow*, a methodology explicitly referred to in IAS 36, and estimating the *Equity Value* of the individual *Legal Entities* taking into account the identified *Surplus Assets* and Net Financial Debt. Subsequently, the *Equity Value* determined in this way was compared with the carrying amount of each equity investment.

For the purposes of performing the *impairment test*, the 2024 *Actual* economic and financial data (based on the final figures at 31 December 2024) were used, along with the economic and financial data for 2025–2028 drawn from the 2025–2028 Plans prepared by *Management* and approved by the Parent Company on 27 March 2025.

It should be noted that the aforementioned Plans include the economic impacts related to the activities that have been and will be undertaken to achieve the objectives of *Environmental, Social, and Corporate Governance* (so-called ESG) objectives set by the Group. In this regard, the Company has punctually identified its sustainability objectives and begun to define a prospective implementation plan for their achievement, incorporated in the 2025 - 2028 Business Plan.

The planning flows considered are not affected by the effects of future restructuring and efficiency improvements not yet initiated, which the accounting standard requires to be excluded.

The expected cash flow was constructed from the operating income (EBIT) of each period, calculating and subtracting from it the imputed direct taxes at full rates, adding the negative income components that do not give rise to cash outflows, such as depreciation and provisions, and thus determining the “*cash flow from current operations*”, which can be interpreted as a “*potential*” cash flow. Subsequently, the “*operating cash flow*” was determined by adding to the above-mentioned flow the changes in Net Working Capital (since the amount of cash actually generated by current core operations is affected by changes during the period in balance sheet items arising from and extinguished through the operating cycle: trade receivables, inventories,

trade payables, payables to personnel, etc.), CAPEX (capital expenditure net of divestments), and changes in operating provisions.

A weighted average cost of capital “WACC” was calculated for the discounting of cash flows, determined, in line with 2023, in accordance with the CAPM economic model (*Capital Asset Pricing Model*). Given that the two *Legal Entities*, Trevi S.p.A. and Soilmec S.p.A., operate in different, albeit closely related, sectors, a specific WACC was determined – in line with the previous financial year – based on the sector in which each operates: «*Special Foundation/Heavy Construction*» for Trevi S.p.A. and «*Industrial Machinery*» for Soilmec S.p.A.

The WACC of Trevi S.p.A. was determined at 11.28%, and the individual variables were derived as follows:

- *risk-free rate*: 4.20%, rate of return on securities of a mature country (United States), equal to the average of 10Y *Bonds* relating to the twelve months prior to 31 December 2024;
- *beta levered*: 0.78, calculated as an average of the *unlevered* beta at 3Y of a sample of comparable companies of the “*Special Foundation/Heavy Construction*” industry leveraged based on the average D/E ratio of the *comparables* themselves;
- *equity risk premium*: a rate of 5.00% was used;
- *country risk*: 3.33%, this component was added to K_e after weighing the ERP for the beta, and was calculated as an average of the country risk of countries where the Trevi CGU operate, weighted by the percentage of production of operating profit in these countries in 2028;
- *inflation differential*: 1.71%, this component was added to K_e in order to consider the effect of inflation and determine the real rate;
- *alpha* coefficient equal to one percentage point, included in the calculation to take into account a *small cap* premium and/or an *execution risk* premium;
- *cost of the gross debt*: equal to 4.27% (*post tax*: 3.22%) determined by adding to the average *actual* rates of the Group’s lines of credit;
- *financial structure*: $D/D+E= 26.28\%$; $E/D+E= 73.72\%$, determined as the average of the *comparables* of the “*Special Foundation/Heavy Construction*” industry already considered for the definition of the *beta*.

For the purposes of determining the *Terminal Value*, the WACC mentioned above was increased by 1 percentage points.

The WACC of Soilmec S.p.A. was determined at 10.13%, and the individual variables were derived as follows:

- *risk-free rate*: 4.20%, rate of return on securities of a mature country (United States), equal to the average of 10Y *Bonds* relating to the twelve months prior to 31 December 2024;
- *beta levered*: 0.99, calculated as an average of the *unlevered* beta at 3Y of a sample of comparable companies of the “*Industrial Machinery*” industry leveraged based on the average D/E ratio of the *comparables* themselves;
- *equity risk premium*: a rate of 5.00% was used;

- country risk: 2.23%, this component was added to K_e after weighing the ERP for the beta, and was calculated as an average of the country risk of countries where the Soilmec CGU operate, weighted by the percentage of production of operating profit in these countries in 2028;
- inflation differential: 0.00%, this component was added to K_e in order to consider the effect of inflation and determine the real rate;
- *alpha* coefficient equal to one percentage point, included in the calculation to take into account a *small cap* premium and/or an *execution risk* premium;
- cost of the gross debt: equal to 4.27% (*post tax*: 3.09%) determined by adding to the average *actual* rates of the Group's lines of credit;
- financial structure: $D/D+E= 24.04\%$; $E/D+E= 75.96\%$, determined as the average of the *comparables* of the "Industrial Machinery" industry already considered for the definition of the *beta*.

The above WACC was adopted also to determine the *Terminal Value*.

For the years after 2028, the cash flows of the *Legal Entities* have been calculated based on a *Terminal Value* determined by projecting in *perpetuity* the normalised operating profit of the last explicit plan year (2028), net of imputed tax at the full rate. Furthermore, a *g* growth rate was considered, based on the average expected inflation rate in countries where each *Legal Entity* operates, weighted by the percentage of operating profit actually produced by these CGUs in those countries in 2028. Specifically, the *g* growth rate of the *Legal Entity* Trevi S.p.A. was equal to 3.81% while the *g* growth rate of the *Legal Entity* Soilmec S.p.A. was equal to 2.04%.

As a result, the discount rate adopted for the *Terminal Value*, resulting from the difference between the aforementioned WACC and the *g* growth rates was 8.47% for Trevi S.p.A. and 8.09% for Soilmec S.p.A. This is preponderant, considering that the *Terminal Value* represents on average 70-80.00% of the *Enterprise Value* of CGUs.

Subsequently, the *Equity Value* of Trevi S.p.A. and Soilmec S.p.A. was determined by adding to the *Enterprise Value*, calculated as above, the identified *Surplus Assets* and subtracting the non-controlling interests and the Net financial debt at 31 December 2024.

Finally, the *Equity Value* thus determined was compared with the carrying amount of each investment.

The *test* carried out in this way did not reveal any impairment losses of the equity investments held by Trevi Finanziaria Industriale in Trevi S.p.A. and Soilmec S.p.A.

Receivables

In accordance with IFRS 7, the following is an analysis of the trend in past due trade receivables, divided into homogeneous risk categories:

| Description | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 | Changes |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Not past due | 7,493,571 | 5,323,358 | 2,170,213 |
| Past due for 1 to 3 months | 3,622,407 | 2,347,361 | 1,275,046 |
| Past due for 3 to 6 months | 3,214,169 | 2,430,206 | 783,962 |
| Past due for more than 6 months | 18,158,637 | 12,858,384 | 5,300,253 |
| Total | 32,488,784 | 22,959,309 | 9,529,474 |

These mainly refer to trade receivables from subsidiaries for commercial activities and services performed under normal market conditions for approximately Euro 26,704 thousand and for the remaining part to receivables from third parties.

The above-mentioned total does not include tax consolidation assets of Euro 14,322 thousand and prepayments of Euro 883 thousand, and is shown gross of the loss allowance.

Furthermore, the analysis relating to the *ageing* of trade receivables was conducted on the gross amounts thereof. For further details, see paragraph *IFRS 9 - Impairment*.

To classify trade receivables as past due, the conditions in the terms of payment were used and amended for any subsequent agreements between the parties. For the above-mentioned trade receivables, no special monitoring bands were identified, since they all fall within the standard category.

| Description | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 | Changes |
|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Standard monitoring | 32,488,784 | 22,959,309 | 9,529,474 |
| Total | 32,488,784 | 22,959,309 | 9,529,474 |

NOTES ON THE MAIN ITEMS OF THE BALANCE SHEET

NON-CURRENT ASSETS

(1) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment totalled Euro 10,617 thousand at 31 December 2024, marking a decrease of Euro 1,903 thousand compared to the previous financial year end.

Changes relating to 2024 are summarised in the table below:

| Description | Original cost at 31/12/2023 | Accumulated depreciation 31/12/2023 | Net carrying amount at 31/12/2023 | Incr. | Decr. | Accumulated | Use of Provision Amortisation | Original cost at 31/12/2024 | Accumulated depreciation 31/12/2024 | Net carrying amount at 31/12/2024 |
|--|--------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| Land and buildings | 7,575,353 | (1,422,743) | 6,152,611 | 21,830 | | (136,828) | | 7,597,183 | (1,559,570) | 6,037,613 |
| Plant and machinery | 15,530,936 | (10,568,496) | 4,962,440 | 46,419 | (2,797,067) | (1,003,719) | 2,462,819 | 12,780,288 | (9,109,396) | 3,670,891 |
| Industrial and commercial equipment | 3,453,335 | (2,509,968) | 943,367 | | | (346,132) | | 3,453,335 | (2,856,100) | 597,235 |
| Other goods | 2,151,611 | (1,689,147) | 462,463 | 84,708 | (29,326) | (206,169) | | 2,206,993 | (1,895,316) | 311,677 |
| Assets under construction and advances | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL | 28,711,235 | (16,190,354) | 12,520,881 | 152,957 | (2,826,394) | (1,692,847) | 2,462,819 | 26,037,798 | (15,420,382) | 10,617,416 |

The item Land and Buildings refers to the land and buildings in Via Larga in the locality of Pievesestina (Forlì-Cesena), adjacent to the manufacturing facility of Soilmecc S.p.A. The item recorded increases of approximately Euro 153 thousand and depreciation of Euro 2,826 thousand; decreases, net of the related provisions, totalling Euro 363 thousand, relate to the sale of equipment primarily to subsidiaries. No capitalisation of financial charges was carried out in the reporting year or in the previous year.

(2) Intangible assets

Intangible assets at 31 December 2024 amounted to Euro 5,449 thousand, down by Euro 1,692 thousand compared to 31 December 2023. This decrease is mainly attributable to amortisation for the year. The movements for 2024 are summarised in the table below:

| Description | Cost cost at 31/12/2023 | Provision amortisation at 31/12/2023 | Value net 31/12/2023 | Increases | Depreciation and Amortisation | Cost cost at 31/12/2024 | Provision amortisation at 31/12/2024 | Value net 31/12/2024 |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| Concessions, licences and trademarks | 12,273,081 | (5,131,492) | 7,141,599 | 486,521 | (2,179,461) | 12,759,602 | (7,310,954) | 5,448,648 |
| TOTAL | 12,273,081 | (5,131,492) | 7,141,589 | 486,521 | (2,179,461) | 12,759,602 | (7,310,953) | 5,448,648 |

The increases, amounting to Euro 487 thousand, mainly relate to the acquisition of IT licences, application software, and consultancy services received as part of the implementation of the Group's ERP system.

(3) Equity investments

Equity investments amounted to Euro 212,165 thousand at 31 December 2024, no change from the same period of the previous financial year.

The following table shows the breakdown of equity investments between subsidiaries and other companies:

| DESCRIPTION | Balance at 31/12/23 | Increases/(Decreases) | Impairment losses | Balance at 31/12/24 |
|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Subsidiaries | 211,989,567 | | | 211,989,567 |
| Other companies | 175,594 | | | 175,594 |
| TOTAL | 212,165,161 | | - | 212,165,161 |

The breakdown of equity investments in subsidiaries and their changes is shown below:

| SUBSIDIARIES | Balance at 31/12/23 | Increases/(Decreases) | Impairment losses | Balance at 31/12/24 |
|--|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| TREVI S.p.A. | 158,145,817 | | | 158,145,817 |
| SOILMEC S.p.A. | 53,821,872 | | | 53,821,872 |
| INTERNATIONAL DRILLING TECHNOLOGIES FZCO | 21,877 | | | 21,877 |
| TOTAL SUBSIDIARIES | 211,989,567 | | | 211,989,567 |

The *impairment test* carried out did not reveal any impairment loss, for further details in this regard reference should be made to the dedicated paragraph “Impairment test on controlling equity investments and measurement of financial receivables”.

The balance of other equity investments is Euro 176 thousand, as detailed below, unchanged compared to the previous year end:

| OTHER COMPANIES | Balance at 31/12/23 | Increases | Decreases | Balance at 31/12/24 |
|---------------------------------|---------------------|-----------|-----------|---------------------|
| COMEX SPA | 69 | - | - | 69 |
| BANCA DI CESENA S.P.A. | 1,136 | - | - | 1,136 |
| DRILLMEC INDIA PRIVATE LTD | 24,390 | - | - | 24,390 |
| SVILUPPO IMPRESE ROMAGNA S.P.A. | 150,000 | - | - | 150,000 |
| OTHER COMPANIES | 175,594 | - | - | 175,594 |

The list and the main figures of the equity investments in subsidiaries at 31 December 2024 are shown below:

| SUBSIDIARIES | Registered office | Share capital (1) | Total Equity (1) 2024 | Profit/(Loss) for the year 2024 (1) | % | Our portion of equity (2) | Our share of equity (2) |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------------|--------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| TREVI S.p.A. | Italy | 32,300,000 | 92,591,024 | 17,829,873 | 99.78% | 158,145,817 | 92,387,324 |
| SOILMEC S.p.A. | Italy | 25,155,000 | 19,641,515 | 1,823,306 | 99.92% | 53,821,872 | 19,625,802 |
| PILOTES TREVI S.a.c.i.m.s. | Argentina | 2,650,956,527 | 3,256,858,414 | 819,417,212 | 1.88% | 0 | 57,180 |
| INTERNATIONAL DRILLING TECHNOLOGIES FZCO | UAE | 1,000,000 | 10,143,406 | -4,722,430 | 10.00% | 21,877 | 265,854 |
| TOTAL SUBSIDIARIES | | | | | | 211,989,567 | |

(1) For Trevi S.p.A. and Soilmec S.p.A., figures are expressed in Euro; for Pilotes Trevi S.A.C.I.S.M., in Argentine peso; for International Drilling Technologies FZCO, in AED; and for Trevi Drilling Services Saudi Arabia Co., in SAR.

(2) Figures in EUR

The figures shown for 2024 regarding the companies listed in the table have not yet been approved by the respective Shareholders' Meetings at the date of these Separate Financial Statements.

The equivalent amount in Euro was obtained by applying the exchange rate at the end of the year for equity or deficit and the average exchange rate of the year for the profit or loss for the year, as shown in the following table. (source Banca d'Italia):

| Average exchange rate for the year | | |
|------------------------------------|------|----------|
| Euro | Euro | 1.0000 |
| US Dollar | US\$ | 1.0824 |
| Saudi Riyal | SAR | 4.0589 |
| Argentine Peso | ARS | 989.9196 |
| United Arab Emirates Dirham | AED | 3.9750 |

| Exchange rate at the reporting date | | |
|-------------------------------------|------|------------|
| Euro | Euro | 1.0000 |
| US Dollar | US\$ | 1.0389 |
| Saudi Riyal | SAR | 3.8959 |
| Argentine Peso | ARS | 1,070.8061 |
| United Arab Emirates Dirham | AED | 3.8154 |

For the details of the investees and direct and indirect subsidiaries and associates, reference should be made to the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

(4) Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax receivables amounted to approximately Euro 21,000, they had been zero in the previous year.

(5) Other non-current financial receivables from subsidiaries and other companies

At 31 December 2024, non-current financial assets from subsidiaries and other companies amounted to approximately Euro 15 thousand, in line with the previous year.

| DESCRIPTION | Balance at 31/12/2024 | Balance at 31/12/2023 | Changes |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| Other financial receivables | | | |
| Guarantee deposits and other | 15,284 | 20,793 | (5,509) |
| Total financial receivables | 15,284 | 20,793 | (5,509) |

CURRENT ASSETS

(6) Trade and other current receivables

Trade and other current receivables were Euro 4,522 thousand at 31 December 2024, marking a decrease of Euro 405 thousand compared to Euro 4,927 thousand at the previous year end. The decrease is mainly attributable to the item VAT payable, totalling Euro 575,000.

The table below shows the details relating to this item:

| DESCRIPTION | Balance at 31/12/2024 | Balance at 31/12/2023 | Changes |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| Receivables from customers | 2,711,621 | 2,369,532 | 342,089 |
| Prepaid expenses | 882,829 | 976,829 | (94,000) |
| VAT assets | 925,990 | 1,501,387 | (575,397) |
| Sundry current assets | 1,645 | 79,320 | (77,675) |
| TOTAL | 4,522,085 | 4,927,069 | (404,984) |

(7) Trade and other current receivables from subsidiaries

Trade and other current receivables from subsidiaries amounted to Euro 39,980 thousand at 31 December 2024, representing an increase of approximately Euro 10,570 thousand compared to the previous year. This increase is mainly attributable to recharges made during the year to directly or indirectly controlled subsidiaries.

Below are the details relating to this item:

| DESCRIPTION | Balance at 31/12/2024 | Balance at 31/12/2023 | Changes |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Trade receivables | 25,657,469 | 18,357,258 | 7,300,211 |
| Group tax consolidation assets | 14,322,978 | 11,053,055 | 3,269,922 |
| TOTAL | 39,980,446 | 29,410,313 | 10,570,133 |

Trade receivables due from companies belonging to the Trevi Group mainly derived from the operating leases of property, plant and equipment and services provided to companies using these services.

The tax consolidation assets relate to amounts due from some Italian companies of the Group because of their adherence to the tax consolidation agreements.

The amounts of trade receivables due from subsidiaries and third parties, which are detailed under paragraph “Additional information - Related Parties”, are net of the corresponding loss allowance, amounting to approximately Euro 3,703 thousand at 31 December 2024 (Euro 3,535 thousand in the previous year).

| Description | Balance at 31/12/2023 | Accruals | Releases | Balance at 31/12/2024 |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|----------|--------------------------|
| Provision for bad debts | 3,534,660 | 168,022 | | 3,702,682 |
| TOTAL | 3,534,660 | 168,022 | - | 3,702,682 |

(8) Current tax assets

Current tax assets amounted to Euro 412 thousand, showing an overall decrease of approximately Euro 55 thousand compared to the previous year. This reduction is mainly due to a decrease in tax credits, combined with an increase in the item “tax authorities – taxes claimed for reimbursement”. The breakdown is shown in the following table:

| DESCRIPTION | Balance at 31/12/2024 | Balance at 31/12/2023 | Changes |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Tax credits | - | 89,934 | (89,934) |
| IRAP advance payment | 200,000 | 200,000 | - |
| Tax requested for reimbursement | 209,862 | 139,389 | 70,473 |
| Consolidated IRES assets | - | 33,029 | (33,029) |
| Other assets | 1,640 | 4,573 | (2,932) |
| TOTAL | 411,502 | 466,925 | (55,423) |

(9) Other current financial assets

Other current financial assets amounted to Euro 77,708 thousand at 31 December 2024. The decrease of approximately Euro 1,600 thousand compared to the previous year mainly refers to repayments received on loans granted to Group companies, as shown in the table below:

| DESCRIPTION | Balance at 31/12/2024 | Balance at 31/12/2023 | Changes |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Trevi S.p.A. | 28,332,449 | 29,951,771 | (1,619,322) |
| Soilmec S.p.A. | 39,214,512 | 39,219,020 | (4,507) |
| Other financial receivables | 9,576,550 | 9,576,550 | |
| Trevi Cimentaciones y Consolidaciones SA | 153,216 | 153,216 | |
| Trevi Cimentaciones CA (Venezuela) | 431,663 | 407,395 | 24,268 |
| TOTAL | 77,708,390 | 79,307,951 | (1,599,561) |

It should be noted that, following further disbursements made from the escrow account in connection with *pending litigation*, the related balance has now been fully depleted.

(10) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents amounted to Euro 2,280 thousand at 31 December 2024, marking a decrease of Euro 1,660 thousand compared to the previous year end, exclusively attributable to the usual operational dynamics of the Company.

The table below shows the details relating to this item:

| DESCRIPTION | Balance at 31/12/2024 | Balance at 31/12/2023 | Changes |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| Bank deposits | 2,209,795 | 3,860,885 | (1,651,090) |
| Cash on hand and cash items | 69,867 | 78,818 | (8,951) |
| TOTAL | 2,279,663 | 3,939,704 | (1,660,041) |

With reference to cash and cash equivalents, there were no *pledges* nor restricted cash.

(11) EQUITY

Changes in the Company's equity are shown in the relevant statement and in the following table:

| DESCRIPTION | Share Capital (net of treasury share reduction) | Share premium reserve | Legal Reserve | Treasury shares reserve | IAS reserve | Fair value reserve | IAS 19 reserve | IFRS 9 reserve | Accumulated earnings/(losses) | Profit/(Loss) for the year | Total Equity |
|-----------------------------------|--|--------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| Balance at 01/01/2023 | 97,373,554 | - | 9,234,293 | (736,078) | 693,901 | 1,697,767 | (4,622) | (3,051,157) | (0) | (13,340,242) | 91,867,416 |
| Allocation of Profit and Reserves | | - | | | | | | | (13,340,242) | 13,340,242 | - |
| Capital increase | 25,568,786 | 23,094,666 | | | | 2,720,947 | | | | | 51,384,399 |
| Other changes | | | | | | - | | | | | - |
| Comprehensive income / (loss) | | | | | | | 20,094 | | - | 1,454,833 | 1,474,927 |
| Balance at 31/12/2023 | 122,942,340 | 23,094,666 | 9,234,293 | (736,078) | 693,901 | 4,418,714 | 15,472 | (3,051,157) | (13,340,242) | 1,454,833 | 144,726,742 |
| Balance at 01/01/2024 | 122,942,340 | 23,094,666 | 9,234,293 | (736,078) | 693,901 | 4,418,714 | 15,472 | (3,051,157) | (13,340,242) | 1,454,833 | 144,726,742 |
| Allocation of Profit and Reserves | | | 72,742 | | | | | | 1,382,091 | (1,454,833) | - |
| Capital increase | - | - | | | | - | | | | | - |
| Other changes | | | | | | - | | | | | - |
| Comprehensive income / (loss) | | | | | | | 15,420 | | - | (15,968,772) | (15,953,352) |
| Balance at 31/12/2024 | 122,942,340 | 23,094,666 | 9,307,035 | (736,078) | 693,901 | 4,418,714 | 30,892 | (3,051,157) | (11,958,151) | (15,968,772) | 128,773,390 |

- Share capital:

Compared to the previous year, the Company's share capital – fully subscribed and paid-in – remained unchanged and amounts to Euro 122,942 thousand.

The Company issued 312,172,952 shares of which 20 are held as treasury shares.

- Share premium reserve:

The share premium reserve was unchanged from the previous year and amounted to Euro 23,095,000.

- Legal reserve:

The legal reserve is the share of the profit that, pursuant to Article 2430 of the Italian Civil Code, cannot be distributed as dividends; as of 31 December 2024, this reserve amounted to Euro 9,307 thousand.

- Treasury shares reserve:

The Treasury shares reserve was negative for Euro 736 thousand at 31 December 2024, unchanged compared to 31 December 2024.

- Extraordinary reserve:

This reserve is substantially reduced to zero and there were no changes with respect to the previous year.

- IFRS transition reserve:

The reserve amounted to Euro 694 thousand at 31 December 2024 and did not change during the year.

- Fair value reserve:

The reserve amounted to Euro 4,419 thousand at 31 December 2024 and did not change during the year.

- IAS 19 reserve:

The reserve at 31 December 2024 was positive and amounted to approximately Euro 31 thousand (Euro 15 thousand in the previous year).

- IFRS 9 reserve:

The reserve was negative for Euro 3,051 thousand at 31 December 2024 and did not change with respect to the previous year end.

- Accumulated earnings/(losses):

The item at 31 December 2024 takes into account the result of the previous year and is negative by Euro 11,958,000.

- Profit/(Loss) for the year

The result for the 2024 financial year shows a loss of Euro 15,968 thousand, compared to a positive result of Euro 1,455 thousand in the previous year. Reference should be made to the specific section “Performance of the Parent Company” in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

In accordance with Art. 2427, paragraph 1 No. 7-bis, the equity items are detailed below by origin, possibility of distribution and use:

| Share Capital | Balance at 31/12/2024 | Possibility of use | Distribution | Use |
|--|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------|------------|
| Share Capital | 122,942,340 | | | |
| Share premium reserve | 23,094,666 | B | | 23,094,666 |
| Legal Reserve | 9,307,035 | B | | 9,307,035 |
| Other Reserves | 2,092,351 | D | | |
| Retained earnings/(Losses carried forward) | (11,958,151) | B | | |
| Treasury shares reserve | (736,078) | | | |
| Profit/(Loss) for the year | (15,968,772) | | | |
| TOTAL | 128,773,390 | | | |

Possibility of use

A) For share capital increase B) For covering losses C) For distribution to shareholders D) N/A

LIABILITIES

NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES

(12) Non-current loans and borrowings

Non-current loans amounted to Euro 51,383 thousand at 31 December 2024, representing an increase of approximately Euro 13,993 thousand compared to 31 December 2023:

| DESCRIPTION | Balance at 31/12/2024 | Balance at 31/12/2023 | Changes |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Non-current loans and borrowings | 51,383,055 | 37,390,145 | 13,992,910 |
| TOTAL | 51,383,055 | 37,390,145 | 13,992,910 |

Reference should the breakdown shown in the table below:

| DESCRIPTION | Balance at 31/12/2024 | Balance at 31/12/2023 | Changes |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | | | - |
| Due to UBAE | 1,757,770 | 1,757,770 | - |
| Due to Banca IFIS | 1,149,651 | 1,149,651 | - |
| Due to BNL | 2,323,907 | 2,323,907 | - |
| Due to Deutsche Bank | 1,620,255 | 1,620,255 | - |
| Due to Unicredit | 7,371,610 | 7,371,610 | - |
| Due to Illimity | 30,049,805 | 17,750,879 | 12,298,926 |
| Due to Industrial and Commercial Bank of China | - | 4,660,235 | (4,660,235) |
| Accrued expenses | 9,130,218 | 5,378,118 | 3,752,099 |
| IFRS 9 debt discount | (2,020,161) | (4,622,281) | 2,602,119 |
| TOTAL | 51,383,055 | 37,390,145 | 13,992,910 |

The increase in the amount of non-current loans is essentially due to the transfer of the receivable held by SC-Lowy to Illimity. Of the amount reported above, it should be noted that approximately Euro 37 million is due to mature on 31 December 2026, while a further tranche of approximately Euro 6.5 million is due to mature on 30 June 2027.

(13) Non-current loans and borrowings from other financial backers

Non-current payables to other lenders amounted to Euro 95,485 thousand at 31 December 2024, representing a decrease of Euro 3,674 thousand compared to the same date of the previous year, when they stood at Euro 99,159 thousand. The relevant details are listed in the following table:

| DESCRIPTION | Balance at 31/12/2024 | Balance at 31/12/2023 | Changes |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| Due to Caterpillar Financial S.A. | 4,506,350 | | 4,506,350 |
| Due to SC Lowy Financial | 6,335,810 | 18,634,736 | (12,298,926) |
| Bond issue | 50,000,000 | 50,000,000 | - |
| Due to Kerdos | 23,159,818 | 23,159,818 | |

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Due to Amco Asset Mgmt. Co. S.p.A. | 8,930,032 | 8,987,823 | (57,791) |
| Due to Sace S.p.A. | 15,493,680 | 15,493,680 | - |
| Lease liabilities | 355,728 | 275,172 | 80,556 |
| IFRS 9 debt discount | (13,296,830) | (17,392,288) | 4,095,458 |
| TOTAL | 95,484,588 | 99,158,941 | (3,674,353) |

At 31 December 2024, the financial covenants provided for in the “Trevi Finanziaria Industriale 2023-2027” Bond Issue regulations were met.

The terms and conditions of bank loans and borrowings were as follows:

| in thousands of Euro | Currency | Spread | Indexing | Year due | 31/12/2024 | |
|---|----------|--------|----------|----------|----------------|----------------|
| | | | | | Value amount | Value amount |
| Unsecured bond | Euro | 2.00% | - | 2026 | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| Unsecured bank loan | Euro | 5.93% | - | 2026 | 37,390 | 37,390 |
| Unsecured bank loans from other financial backers | Euro | 5.93% | - | 2026 | 99,158 | 99,158 |
| Non-current unsecured bank loan | Euro | 2.00% | - | 2025 | 4,660 | 4,660 |
| Non-current unsecured bank loan | Euro | 0.00% | - | 2025 | 289 | 289 |
| Subtotal Euro – Interest-Bearing Liabilities | | | | | 191,497 | 191,497 |

(14) Non-current derivatives

At 31 December 2024, in line with the previous year, the Company did not have non-current derivatives.

(15) Deferred tax liabilities

Deferred tax liabilities were approximately zero at 31 December 2024 (Euro 498,000 in the previous year).

The following is the detail of the items making up the balance:

| DESCRIPTION | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 | Changes |
|---|------------|----------------|------------------|
| Unrealised foreign exchange differences | | 487,624 | (487,624) |
| Other | 2 | 10,261 | (10,259) |
| TOTAL | 2 | 497,885 | (497,883) |

(16) Post-employment benefits

The item includes the estimate of the liability, determined based on actuarial techniques, relating to the benefits to be paid to employees upon termination of the employment relationship.

At 31 December 2024, post-employment benefits amounted to Euro 624 thousand, with an increase of approximately Euro 5 thousand compared to the previous year end.

The following table details the changes in this item in 2024:

| DESCRIPTION | Balance at 31/12/2023 | Portion accrued and allocated in the statement of profit or loss | Portion transferred to other companies and advances paid | Changes in favour of supplementary pension funds and other changes | Actuarial gains/(losses) | Balance at 31/12/2024 |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|--|--|--|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| Post-employment benefits | 618,852 | 20,221 | -58,430 | 58,478 | (15,420) | 623,700 |

The main assumptions used to determine the obligation relating to the post-employment benefits, as previously described under the section covering the accounting policies used, are illustrated below:

| | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|
| Annual technical discount rate | 3.38%- 3.15%- 2.69% | 3.17%- 3.08%- 3.15% |
| Inflation rate | 2.00% | 2.00% |
| Annual rate of increases in post-employment benefits | 3.00% | 3.00% |
| Turnover | 15.00% | 15.00% |

(17) Provisions for risks and charges

The provision amounted to Euro 9,440 thousand, decreasing by Euro 764 thousand compared to the previous year end.

| DESCRIPTION | Balance at 31/12/2024 | Balance at 31/12/2023 | Changes |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| Provisions for risks and charges | 9,440,301 | 10,204,903 | (764,602) |
| TOTAL | 9,440,301 | 10,204,903 | (764,602) |

The balance mainly consisted of a provision for risks equal to Euro 4,737 thousand related to contractual risks, from future charges linked to the assumption of positions attributable to the *Water Division* arising from the sale of the Oil & Gas Division occurred in 2020 for Euro 2,823 thousand, from accruals to provisions for guarantees granted to group companies made in accordance with IFRS 9 for Euro 715 thousand and from bonuses and charges related to the long-term incentive plan for Euro 1,164 thousand; reference should be made to note (34) Adjustment to financial assets.

(17.1) Other non-current liabilities

This item includes the indemnities granted on a settlement basis to certain former directors of the Company, as part of the agreements reached with the former parent company Trevi Holding SE (THSE), as well as the *fair value* measurement at 31 December 2024 of the *loyalty warrant*. A decrease compared to the previous year was recorded, totalling Euro 602 thousand at 31 December 2024.

| DESCRIPTION | Balance at 31/12/2024 | Balance at 31/12/2023 | Changes |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| Warrant | - | 2,229 | (2,229) |
| THSE agreement non-current share | 600,000 | 1,200,000 | (600,000) |
| | 600,000 | 1,202,229 | -602,229 |

CURRENT LIABILITIES

(18) Trade payables and other current liabilities

Trade payables and other current liabilities amounted to Euro 6,093 thousand at 31 December 2024, representing a decrease of Euro 454 thousand compared to the previous year, mainly due to payments made during the year to suppliers.

Details of this item are given in the following table:

| DESCRIPTION | Balance at 31/12/2024 | Balance at 31/12/2023 | Changes |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| Trade payables | 4,213,106 | 4,391,626 | (178,520) |
| Due to social security institutions | 345,971 | 476,013 | (130,042) |
| Other payables | 1,534,233 | 1,680,064 | (145,831) |
| TOTAL | 6,093,310 | 6,547,703 | (454,393) |

The breakdown of trade payables by maturity is shown in the following table:

| Description | Balance at 31/12/2024 | Balance at 31/12/2023 | Changes |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| Not past due | 2,627,146 | 2,835,868 | (208,722) |
| Past due for 1 to 3 months | 498,748 | 337,024 | 161,725 |
| Past due for 3 to 6 months | - | 49,015 | (49,016) |
| Past due for more than 6 months | 1,087,212 | 1,169,719 | (82,507) |
| Total | 4,213,106 | 4,391,626 | (178,520) |

Details of Other amounts due are shown below:

| DESCRIPTION | Balance at 31/12/2024 | Balance at 31/12/2023 | Changes |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| Due to employees for holidays accrued and not used | 777,209 | 824,446 | (47,237) |
| Other | 757,024 | 855,617 | (98,593) |
| TOTAL | 1,534,233 | 1,680,064 | (145,831) |

The item includes Euro 600 thousand linked to the compensation granted to some former Directors of the Company, under the agreements reached with the former ultimate parent THSE.

At the reporting date, no payment orders were received.

(19) Trade payables and other current liabilities to subsidiaries

At 31 December 2024, trade payables and other current liabilities to subsidiaries amounted to Euro 20,647 thousand, increasing by approximately Euro 1,539 thousand compared to the previous year end mainly attributable to trade payables to subsidiaries.

Details of this item are given in the following table:

| DESCRIPTION | Balance at 31/12/2024 | Balance at 31/12/2023 | Changes |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| Trade payables to subsidiaries and payments on account | 2,417,173 | 2,357,137 | 60,036 |
| Liabilities attributable to the share of the profit/loss of UTE TREVI S.p.A. TREVI – Finanziaria Industriale S.p.A. Sembenelli S.r.l. for the “Borde Seco” contract | 2,398,450 | 2,343,039 | 55,411 |
| Other liabilities to related parties | 75,000 | 75,000 | |
| Group tax consolidation liabilities | 15,756,504 | 14,332,818 | 1,423,686 |
| TOTAL | 20,647,127 | 19,107,995 | 1,539,133 |

Trade payables to subsidiaries refer mainly to current payables to Trevi S.p.A. and Soilmec S.p.A., in addition to tax consolidation liabilities. The analytical list is available under paragraph “Additional information - Related Parties”.

(20) Current tax liabilities

Current tax liabilities totalled Euro 814 thousand at 31 December 2024 (Euro 439 thousand at the end of the previous year).

(21) Current loans and borrowings

At 31 December 2024, current loans and borrowings amounted to Euro 4,663 thousand, with a decrease of Euro 4,141 thousand compared to the previous year end when they amounted to Euro 522 thousand.

| DESCRIPTION | Balance at 31/12/2024 | Balance at 31/12/2023 | Changes |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| Medium/long-term borrowings – current portion | 4,663,441 | 522,059 | 4,141,382 |
| TOTAL | 4,663,441 | 522,059 | 4,141,382 |

As for change, reference should be made to note (12) concerning the Restructuring Agreement.

(22) Current loans and borrowings from other financial backers

Current loans and borrowings from other financial backers amounted to Euro 32,592 thousand at 31 December 2024, with an increase of approximately Euro 3,997 thousand compared to the previous financial year.

| DESCRIPTION | Balance at 31/12/2024 | Balance at 31/12/2023 | Changes |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| Current loans and borrowings from other financial backers | 32,591,963 | 28,595,409 | 3,996,554 |
| TOTAL | 32,591,963 | 28,595,409 | 3,996,554 |

Below are the details of this item with the related changes:

| DESCRIPTION | Balance at 31/12/2024 | Balance at 31/12/2023 | Changes |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| Due to Trevi Icos | 4,620,271 | 4,343,891 | 276,380 |
| Due to Trevi Construction Hong Kong Co Ltd | 550,000 | 300,000 | 250,000 |
| Due to Trevi Arabian Soil Contractor | 24,524,197 | 14,776,816 | 9,747,381 |
| Due to Caterpillar Financial S.A. | 2,857,111 | 7,694,241 | (4,837,130) |
| Lease liabilities | (17,408) | 1,249,297 | (1,266,705) |
| Due to Amco Asset Mgmt. Co. S.p.A. | 57,791 | 231,163 | (173,372) |
| TOTAL | 32,591,963 | 28,595,409 | 3,996,554 |

(23) Current provisions

Current provisions amounted to approximately Euro 2,055 thousand (Euro 888 at 31 December 2023) and refer to the current portion of bonuses and charges related to the long-term incentive plan.

(24) Current derivatives

There were no liabilities linked to current derivatives.

The following is a breakdown of net financial debt :

(Amounts expressed in thousands of Euro)

| Description | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 | Changes |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| A Cash and cash equivalents | 2,279,663 | 3,939,704 | (1,660,041) |
| B Cash equivalent instruments | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| C Other current financial assets | 77,708,390 | 79,307,951 | (1,599,561) |
| D Cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C) | 79,988,053 | 83,247,655 | (3,259,602) |
| E Current financial liabilities (including debt instruments) | 29,342,404 | 19,929,368 | 9,413,036 |
| F Current portion of non-current financial debt | 7,913,000 | 9,188,100 | (1,275,100) |
| G Net financial debt (E+F) | 37,255,404 | 29,117,468 | 8,137,936 |
| H Net current financial debt (G-D) | (42,732,649) | (54,130,187) | 11,397,538 |
| I Non-current financial debt | 96,867,643 | 86,549,086 | 10,318,557 |
| J Debt instruments | 50,000,000 | 50,000,000 | 0 |
| K Trade payables and other non-current liabilities | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| L Non-current financial debt (I+ J+ K) | 146,867,643 | 136,549,086 | 10,318,557 |
| M Total financial debt (H+L) (as provided for by Consob warning notice No. 5/21 of 29 April 2021) | 104,134,994 | 82,418,899 | 21,716,095 |

Below is the reconciliation with the debt table shown in the Directors' Report:

| | | | | |
|----------|--|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| M | Total financial debt (H+L) (as provided for by Consob warning notice No. 5/21 of 29 April 2021) | 104,134,994 | 82,418,899 | 21,716,095 |
| N | Other non-current financial assets | (3,019) | (1,710) | (1,309) |
| O | Total net financial debt (M-N) | 104,138,013 | 82,420,609 | 21,717,404 |

The *warrant* was not classified as financial debt in the net financial debt since:

- the Company has no contractual obligation to deliver cash to the holder of *Warrants*;
- no interest of any kind accrues on this type of liabilities;
- this liability derives from an instrument that will provide the Company with a capital increase at the time of its possible future exercise.

GUARANTEES AND COMMITMENTS

In accordance with the provisions of Article 2427, paragraph 1, No. 9) of Italian Civil Code, there are no commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities not shown in the statement of financial position other than those commented on below.

Corporate Guarantees/Credit Mandates for Euro 342,703,747. They refer in particular to:

- Corporate sureties totalling Euro 75,992,265 issued by Trevi – Finanziaria Industriale S.p.A. to secure the performance obligations of its subsidiaries following the signing of works/supply contracts;
- Corporate guarantees on cash and/or signature facilities totalling Euro 31,923,003, issued by Trevi-Finanziaria Industriale S.p.A. and made available for its subsidiaries;
- Credit mandates for cash and/or guarantee facilities totalling Euro 52,444,577, issued by Trevi-Finanziaria Industriale S.p.A. and made available for its subsidiaries
- Corporate guarantees in favour of US surety companies for Euro 182,343,902, i.e. guarantees issued by Trevi – Finanziaria Industriale S.p.A. in favour of leading US insurance companies for the issuance of commercial bonds on behalf of its North American subsidiaries.

- Insurance guarantees

Guarantees given to insurance companies for Euro 11,646,091.18. These refer to the issuance of sureties for VAT reimbursements of the Company and the main Italian subsidiaries and to commercial sureties issued mainly to participate in tenders, to cover the proper execution of works and for contractual advances.

This category also includes guarantees taken out with local insurance companies by the subsidiaries Trevi Foundations Philippines Inc. and Trevi Galante SA.

- Commercial guarantees issued by banks for Euro 84,484,308. These mainly refer to bank guarantees required for participation in public tenders, to secure the proper execution of works, and for contractual advances.

ANALYSIS OF THE PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT ITEMS

Below are some details and information relating to the statement of profit or loss for the year ended 31 December 2024.

(25) Revenue from sales and services

Revenue from sales and services amounted to Euro 18,166 thousand compared to Euro 15,198 thousand in 2023, with an increase of Euro 2,968 thousand; the increase is mainly attributable to higher recharges for services rendered to subsidiaries and, to a lesser extent, to revenue from equipment hire and commission on guarantees; the breakdown of revenue by nature is as follows:

| DESCRIPTION | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 | Changes |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Revenue from equipment hire | 2,248,303 | 2,166,403 | 81,900 |
| Revenue from commission on guarantees | 3,516,645 | 2,641,893 | 874,752 |
| Revenue for services provided to subsidiaries | 12,401,291 | 10,390,044 | 2,011,247 |
| TOTAL | 18,166,240 | 15,198,340 | 2,967,899 |

The following is a breakdown by geographical segment of revenue from sales and services:

| GEOGRAPHICAL SEGMENT | 31/12/2024 | % | 31/12/2023 | % |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|
| Italy | 8,728,890 | 48.05% | 6,916,075 | 45.51% |
| Europe (excluding Italy) | 257,109 | 1.42% | 288,439 | 1.90% |
| USA and Canada | 1,013,756 | 5.58% | 916,617 | 6.03% |
| Latin America | 397,879 | 2.19% | 464,323 | 3.06% |
| Africa | 633,572 | 3.49% | 351,356 | 2.31% |
| Middle East and Asia | 5,995,738 | 33.00% | 3,517,064 | 23.14% |
| Far East and Rest of the world | 1,139,295 | 6.27% | 2,744,466 | 18.06% |
| TOTAL | 18,166,240 | 100% | 15,198,340 | 100% |

Revenue was almost exclusively generated with group companies and, as shown in the table above, concerned equipment hire, management and administrative and management support, HR and staff management service, IT management service and integrated corporate management software and management of the Group's communications service.

(26) Other operating revenue

The item Other operating revenue amounted to Euro 784 thousand compared to Euro 1,339 thousand in 2023, with a decrease of Euro 555 thousand, as shown in the table below:

| DESCRIPTION | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 | Changes |
|---|----------------|------------------|------------------|
| Lease income | 21,270 | 17,798 | 3,472 |
| Recovery of expenses | 406,000 | 1,019,991 | (613,991) |
| Gains on disposal of non-current assets | 150,771 | 207,283 | (56,512) |
| Prior year income | 102,960 | 82,760 | 20,200 |
| Other | 103,210 | 10,891 | 92,319 |
| TOTAL | 784,210 | 1,338,722 | (554,511) |

The decrease was mainly due to the item “Recovery of our expenses”, which mainly refers to the recovery of costs incurred for various reasons by the Company in favour of its direct and indirect subsidiaries, and to the item “Capital gains from asset divestments” amounting to Euro 151,000 (Euro 207,000 in the previous year).

(27) Raw materials and consumables

Costs for raw materials and consumables amounted to about Euro 96,000, practically unchanged from the same period last year.

(28) Personnel expense

Personnel expense amounted to Euro 6,818 thousand compared to Euro 6,843 thousand in 2023, with an increase of approximately Euro 26 thousand:

| DESCRIPTION | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 | Changes |
|--------------------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Wages and salaries | 5,483,925 | 5,442,944 | 40,981 |
| Social security charges | 1,313,620 | 1,389,636 | (76,016) |
| Employee severance indemnities | 20,221 | 10,708 | 9,513 |
| | | | - |
| TOTAL | 6,817,766 | 6,843,288 | (25,522) |

The changes recorded during the year are shown below:

| DESCRIPTION | 31/12/2024 | Increases | Decreases | 31/12/2023 |
|--------------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Executives | 16 | | | 16 |
| Middle management/White-collar | 38 | | 7 | 45 |
| TOTAL | 54 | 0 | 7 | 61 |

(29) Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses amounted to Euro 11,558 thousand compared to Euro 11,855 thousand in 2023, decreasing by Euro 297 thousand.

This item includes:

| DESCRIPTION | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 | Changes |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| Costs for third party services | 9,514,805 | 9,843,416 | (328,611) |
| Use of third-party assets | 1,527,055 | 1,116,680 | 410,376 |
| Other management expenses | 515,864 | 895,021 | (379,157) |
| TOTAL | 11,557,724 | 11,855,117 | (297,393) |

The costs for third-party services are as follows:

| DESCRIPTION | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 | Changes |
|---|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Directors' remuneration | 623,159 | 598,816 | 24,343 |
| Statutory auditors' remuneration | 135,086 | 135,086 | - |
| Utilities, post and telecommunications | 303,993 | 223,515 | 80,478 |
| Third-party services, legal, administrative and technical consultancy | 4,297,937 | 4,913,475 | (615,538) |
| Fees and maintenance | 3,020,607 | 2,770,490 | 250,117 |
| Food, accommodation and travel | 107,535 | 167,384 | (59,850) |
| Insurance companies | 651,615 | 714,934 | (63,319) |
| Advertising insertions and communications | 28,655 | 21,821 | 6,834 |
| Membership contributions | 100,556 | 133,589 | (33,032) |
| Bank services | 68,813 | 63,349 | 5,463 |
| Other | 176,849 | 100,956 | 75,893 |
| TOTAL | 9,514,805 | 9,843,416 | (328,611) |

Costs for services amount to approximately Euro 9,515 thousand (Euro 9,843 thousand in the previous financial year) with a decrease of approximately Euro 329 thousand, mainly linked to the item third-party services and consultancy. The item Directors' remuneration also includes remunerations paid to Directors as members of the Appointment and Remuneration Committee, the Risk Control Committee and the Related Party Committee. For more details, see the paragraph "Additional information" on the remuneration paid to Directors and Statutory Auditors.

The expense for Fees and maintenance relates to the work performed by suppliers with regard to the maintenance and development of the Group's IT Service that is centralised at TREVI - Finanziaria Industriale S.p.A. and that is one of the services that the Company provides and charges to its subsidiaries.

The Costs for use of third-party assets are broken down as follows:

| DESCRIPTION | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 | Changes |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Equipment leases | 194,418 | 60,158 | 134,260 |
| License fees | 1,151,880 | 1,026,945 | 124,935 |
| Lease expenses | 180,757 | 29,577 | 151,180 |
| TOTAL | 1,527,055 | 1,116,680 | 410,376 |

The items Equipment leases, License fees and Lease expense are attributable to short-term fees that can be excluded from the accounting provided for by IFRS 16.

Details of other management expenses are shown in the following table:

| DESCRIPTION | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 | Changes |
|---|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| Non-income taxes | 341,246 | 585,553 | (244,307) |
| Other sundry charges | 8,395 | 9,965 | (1,569) |
| Non-deductible miscellaneous prior year expense | 166,222 | 299,503 | (133,281) |
| TOTAL | 515,864 | 895,021 | (379,157) |

(30) Depreciation and amortisation

Depreciation and amortisation amounted to Euro 3,872 thousand compared to Euro 3,731 thousand in 2023 with an increase of Euro 141 thousand, as detailed below:

| DESCRIPTION | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 | Changes |
|---|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Amortisation of intangible assets | 2,179,461 | 1,989,285 | 190,177 |
| Amortisation of intangible fixed assets | 1,692,847 | 1,742,173 | (49,326) |
| TOTAL | 3,872,309 | 3,731,458 | 140,851 |

This item relates both to the amortisation of capitalised costs for the acquisition of IT licences, application *software* and consultancy services received as part of the implementation of the Group's *ERP* system – recognised under intangible assets – and to the depreciation of property, plant and equipment.

(30.1) Provisions, impairment losses and uses

at 31 December 2024, net provisions amounting to approximately Euro 1,764 thousand were recognised, mainly relating to the long-term incentive plan and staff bonuses. The change compared to the previous year is shown in the table below:

| DESCRIPTION | Balance at 31/12/2024 | Balance at 31/12/2023 | Changes |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| Provisions/(release) for risks | (330,340) | (47,765) | (282,575) |
| Provisions/(release) for credit | 168,022 | 28,749 | 139,272 |
| Other provisions | 1,926,011 | 1,163,569 | 762,442 |
| TOTAL | 1,763,692 | 1,144,553 | 619,139 |

The total change amounted to Euro 619 thousand and is mainly attributable to long-term incentive plans and staff bonuses. The remaining portion relates to provisions for credit risk and the release of the tax risk provision previously recognised, following the successful conclusion of a settlement agreement with the Italian Revenue Agency.

(31) Finance income

Finance income amounted to Euro 5,366 thousand compared to Euro 34,957 thousand in 2023, with an increase of Euro 29,592 thousand.

The details of this item are shown below:

| DESCRIPTION | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 | Changes |
|--|------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Finance income from receivables included in fixed assets | 4,406,164 | 3,862,642 | 543,522 |
| Dividends | 555,610 | 1,004,781 | (449,171) |
| Capital gains from equity investments | - | 654,805 | (654,805) |
| Finance income from financial restructuring | - | 28,561,459 | (28,561,459) |
| Other finance income | 403,888 | 873,644 | (469,756) |
| TOTAL | 5,365,663 | 34,957,331 | (29,591,668) |

The decrease compared to the previous year is mainly due to the reduction in income arising from the effects of the restructuring plan, and in particular to the absence of the positive impacts from the application of IFRS 9 recorded in the previous year.

(32) Finance costs

Finance costs amounted to Euro 17,203 thousand compared to Euro 27,649 thousand in 2023, details of which are shown in the following table:

| DESCRIPTION | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 | Changes |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Interest expense with banks | 6,060,195 | 5,581,621 | 478,574 |
| Finance costs from fair value measurement | 4,095,458 | 17,907,462 | (13,812,005) |
| Fees and commissions on securities | 2,179,255 | 1,756,126 | 423,129 |
| Interest expense with lease companies | 35,186 | 81,628 | (46,442) |
| Interest expense to subsidiaries | 1,221,771 | 14,777 | 1,206,994 |
| Other finance costs | 3,610,722 | 2,307,064 | 1,303,658 |
| TOTAL | 17,202,587 | 27,648,678 | (11,749,749) |

Interest on bank borrowings represents the costs associated with securing the financial resources required for the operations of the Company and the Group. The variance in finance costs compared to the same period of the previous year is mainly influenced by the cost-side effects of IFRS 9 accounting on the restructured debt, which were recognised in the previous year.

(33) Foreign exchange gains/(losses)

Transactions in foreign currency for the 2024 year resulted in a net loss of Euro 1,260 thousand, mainly unrealised, compared to the net loss of Euro 422 thousand in 2023, with an improvement of approximately Euro 1,682 thousand.

| Description | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 | Changes |
|-----------------------------|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| Net exchange gains/(losses) | (1,259,558) | 421,957 | (1,681,515) |
| TOTAL | (1,259,558) | 421,957 | (1,681,515) |

(34) Value adjustments to financial assets

During the year, the Company recorded positive adjustments to the value of financial assets totalling Euro 302 thousand, mainly attributable to the release of the financial guarantee provision due to the performance of both *Credit Default Swaps (CDS)* and the *Probability of Default (PD)* applied to the counterparties to which the receivables relate.

| DESCRIPTION | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 | Changes |
|--|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| Impairment losses on financial assets which are not equity investments | 2,978 | (701) | 3,680 |
| Value adjustment | 299,407 | 959,473 | (660,066) |
| TOTAL | 302,386 | 958,772 | (656,386) |

(35) Income taxes

The income taxes of the year were calculated taking into account the expected taxable income. Income tax expense amounted to Euro 1,982 thousand compared to a benefit of Euro 101 thousand in 2023, with a decrease of approximately Euro 2,083 thousand; details of this item are summarised in the following table:

| DESCRIPTION | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 | Changes |
|------------------------------|--------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| Regional Business Tax (IRES) | (1,511,898) | | (1,511,898) |
| Taxes for previous years | 49,059 | 14,784 | 34,275 |
| Deferred tax income | (21,317) | | (21,317) |
| Deferred tax expense | (497,883) | 86,200 | (584,083) |
| TOTAL | (1,982,040) | 100,984 | (2,083,024) |

Current taxes were calculated using the tax rates of 24% for IRES and 4.82% for IRAP; the table below reconciles the actual tax expense with the theoretical one:

| Reconciliation Theoretical / Actual Tax Liability | | | | |
|---|--------------|----------|------------|----------|
| | 31/12/2024 | % | 31/12/2023 | % |
| Profit/(Loss) before taxes | (17,950,812) | | 1,555,817 | |
| Taxes calculated at the current tax rate | (4,308,195) | 24.00% | 373,396 | 24.00% |
| Permanent differences | 2,845,355 | (15.85%) | (359,312) | (23.09%) |
| -Temporary differences | (519,200) | 2.89% | 86,900 | 5.59% |
| Total effective income taxes in the Statement of Profit or Loss | 1,982,040 | (11.04%) | (100,984) | (6.49%) |

(36) Profit/(Loss) for the year

at 31 December 2024, the net profit was negative by Euro 15,969 thousand (at 31 December 2023, it had been negative by Euro 1,455 thousand), the Equity at 31 December 2024 was positive and amounted to Euro 128,773 thousand (Euro 144,727 million at 31 December 2023). In the financial year 2024, there was an operating loss of Euro 5,157 thousand, an improvement of almost Euro 2 million compared to the previous year; the net profit from continuing operations was a loss of Euro 15,969 thousand (in the previous year it was a profit of Euro 1,454 thousand), it should be noted that in the previous year the positive effect related to the restructuring manoeuvre and in particular the positive effects of IFRS 9 accounting had been recognised.

The Company chose to provide information on earnings per share only in the Group's Consolidated Financial Statements in accordance with IAS 33.

Related party transactions

The following table shows the total amounts of the transactions that took place during the year with related parties:

| Current financial assets from subsidiaries | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 | Changes |
|--|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| Trevi S.p.A. | 28,332 | 29,952 | (1,619) |
| Soilmec S.p.A. | 39,215 | 39,219 | (5) |
| Other | 10,161 | 10,137 | 24 |
| TOTAL | 77,708 | 79,308 | (1,600) |

| Trade and other short-term assets from subsidiaries | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 | Changes |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Trevi S.p.A. | 14,956 | 11,224 | 3,732 |
| Soilmec S.p.A. | 6,174 | 5,944 | 231 |
| Other | 18,851 | 12,243 | 6,608 |
| TOTAL | 39,980 | 29,410 | 10,570 |

| Financial liabilities and other current liabilities to subsidiaries | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 | Changes |
|---|------------|------------|---------|
|---|------------|------------|---------|

| | | | |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Trevi Icos Corporation | 4,620 | 4,344 | 276 |
| Trevi Construction Co. Ltd (Hong Kong) | 550 | 300 | 250 |
| Trevi Arabian Soil Contractor | 24,524 | 14,777 | 9,747 |
| Other | (72) | (46) | (26) |
| TOTAL | 29,622 | 19,375 | 10,248 |

| Trade and other current payables to subsidiaries | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 | Changes |
|--|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| Trevi S.p.A. | 11,526 | 9,770 | 1,756 |
| Soilmec S.p.A. | 5,172 | 5,849 | (678) |
| Other | 3,949 | 3,488 | 461 |
| TOTAL | 20,647 | 19,108 | 1,539 |

| Revenues from sales and services | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 | Changes |
|----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| Trevi S.p.A. | 5,462 | 4,663 | 799 |
| Soilmec S.p.A. | 3,210 | 1,903 | 1,306 |
| Other | 9,456 | 8,433 | 1,022 |
| TOTAL | 18,127 | 15,000 | 3,128 |

| Consumption of raw materials and external services | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 | Changes |
|--|------------|--------------|----------------|
| Trevi S.p.A. | 364 | 533 | (169) |
| Soilmec S.p.A. | 415 | 1,374 | (959) |
| Other | 30 | 63 | (34) |
| TOTAL | 809 | 1,970 | (1,162) |

| Finance income | 31/12/2024 | 31/12/2023 | Changes |
|----------------|--------------|--------------|------------|
| Trevi S.p.A. | 1,716 | 1,275 | 441 |
| Soilmec S.p.A. | 2,556 | 2,487 | 69 |
| Other | 134 | 100 | 34 |
| TOTAL | 4,406 | 3,863 | 544 |

Transactions with related parties are carried out at normal market conditions.

Remuneration of Directors and Statutory Auditors

The Board of Directors of TREVI – Finanziaria Industriale S.p.A. in office at the date of approval of the 2024 Financial Statements was appointed by the Shareholders' Meeting held on 11 August 2022 for the three-year

period 2022–2024. In accordance with Consob regulations, the emoluments paid and/or accrued to the Company’s Directors and Statutory Auditors are detailed below:

(amounts expressed in Euro)

| Name | Office | Emoluments for the office | Other remuneration |
|------------------------------|--|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Paolo Besozzi | Non-executive Board Director and Chairperson of the Board of Directors | 40,000 | 65,000 |
| Giuseppe Caselli | CEO and Director | - | 879,300 |
| Davide Contini | Non-executive, Independent Director | 40,000 | |
| | Member of the Related Parties Committee | 9,500 | |
| Bartolomeo Cozzoli | Non-executive and independent Board Director | 40,000 | |
| | Member of the Appointments and Remuneration Committee | 17,000 | |
| Cristina De Benedetti | Non-executive, Independent Director | 40,000 | |
| | Chairperson of the Related Party Committee | 12,800 | |
| Manuela Franchi | Non-executive, Independent Director | 40,000 | |
| | Chairperson of the Control, Risks and Sustainability Committee | 29,300 | |
| Sara Kraus | Non-executive, Independent Director | 40,000 | |
| | Member of the Related Parties Committee | 9,500 | |
| Davide Manunta | Non-executive Director | 40,000 | |
| | Member of Audit, Risk and Sustainability Committee | 23,300 | |
| Elisabetta Oliveri | Non-executive, Independent Director | 40,000 | |
| | Member of Audit, Risk and Sustainability Committee | 23,300 | |
| | Member of the Appointments and Remuneration Committee | 17,000 | |
| Alessandro Piccioni | Non-executive, Independent Director | 40,000 | |
| | Chairperson of Appointments and Remuneration Committee | 23,000 | |

Other remuneration refers, for Directors, to the amounts of salaries paid as employees of the Company.

A total cost of Euro 150 thousand was recorded for the Statutory Auditors, divided as follows.

| Name | Office | Term of office (in months) | Company Emoluments | Other compensation | Total |
|-------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------|
| Marco Vicini | Chairperson | 12 | 50,000 | 20,000 | 70,000 |
| Francesca Parente | Standing Auditor | 12 | 40,000 | - | 40,000 |
| Mara Pierini | Standing Auditor | 12 | 40,000 | - | 40,000 |
| Total | | | 130,000 | 20,000 | 150,000 |

The following table sets out the total fees paid by the Company to the audit firm and its network, pursuant to Article 160, paragraph 1-bis, no. 303 of Law No. 262 of 28 December 2005, as supplemented by Legislative Decree. 29/12/2006.

| <i>(In Euro)</i> | Service Provider | Consideration for 2024 | Total |
|------------------|------------------|------------------------|----------|
| Audit KPMG | KPMG | €472.864 | €472.864 |
| Total | | | |

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD AT 31 DECEMBER 2024

During the first two months of 2025 the Group acquired orders for approximately Euro 110 million, compared to approximately Euro 125 million acquired in the same period of 2024. The Trevi Division, in particular, acquired orders for approximately Euro 94 million (Euro 106 million in 2024), while the Soilmec Division acquired orders for Euro 22 million (Euro 25 million in the first two months of 2024). The order backlog at 28 February 2025 amounted to Euro 723 million, compared to Euro 791 million at 29 February 2024 (Euro 720 million at 31 December 2023 and Euro 702 million at 31 December 2024).

PROPOSAL FOR THE ALLOCATION OF THE PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE YEAR

The loss incurred by TREVI – Finanziaria Industriale S.p.A. in the 2024 financial year amounted to Euro 15,969 thousand. It is proposed to the Shareholders' Meeting that the loss for the year just ended be carried forward.

OUTLOOK

As at the date of this report, and based on the information currently available to the Company, the Group expects revenues for the year 2025 to range between Euro 670 million and Euro 690 million, and recurring EBITDA to range between Euro 80 million and Euro 90 million.

The net financial debt is expected to range between Euro 185 million and Euro 195 million.

Production and sales activities by the Trevi and Soilmec Divisions are expected to continue in the coming months along with the acquisition of new orders and the opening of new construction sites.

However, it should be noted that Group forecasts may be affected by unforeseeable exogenous factors beyond the control of management, which could alter the forecast outcomes.

Cesena, 27 March 2025

The Chairperson of the Board of Directors

Paolo Besozzi

Statement on the Separate Financial Statements pursuant to Art. 154-bis of Italian Legislative Decree No. 58/98

1. The undersigned Giuseppe Caselli, Chief Executive Officer, and Vincenzo Auciello, Director of Administration, Finance and Control as Manager in charge of financial reporting of Trevi Finanziaria Industriale S.p.A., hereby state, also taking into account the provisions of Art. 154-bis, paragraphs 3 and 4, of Italian Legislative Decree 24 February 1998, No. 58;

- the adequacy in relation to the characteristics of the group; and
- the effective application

of the administrative and accounting procedures for drafting the separate financial statements during the 2024 financial year.

2. It is also stated that:

2.1 The Separate Financial Statements at and for the year ended 31 December 2024:

- a) have been drafted in compliance with the applicable International Financial Reporting Standards recognised in the European Community pursuant to Regulation (EC) No. 1606/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 July 2002;
- b) match the results of the ledgers and accounting records;
- c) are suitable for providing a true and fair view of the financial situation, financial performance and cash flows of TREVI - Finanziaria Industriale S.p.A.

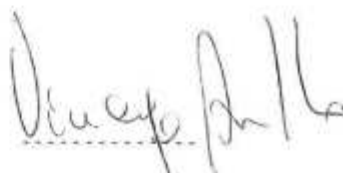
2.2 The Directors' report contains references to important events that occurred during the year and their impact on the consolidated financial statements, together with a description of the main risks and uncertainties of the year as well as information on significant transactions with related parties.

Cesena, 27 March 2025



Giuseppe Caselli

Chief Executive Officer



Vincenzo Auciello

Manager in charge of financial reporting



KPMG S.p.A.
Revisione e organizzazione contabile
Via Innocenzo Malvasia, 6
40131 BOLOGNA BO
Telefono +39 051 4392511
Email it-fmauditaly@kpmg.it
PEC kpmgspa@pec.kpmg.it

(The accompanying translated separate financial statements of Trevi Finanziaria Industriale S.p.A. constitute a non-official version which is not compliant with the provisions of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815. This independent auditors' report has been translated into English solely for the convenience of international readers. Accordingly, only the original Italian version is authoritative.)

Independent auditors' report pursuant to article 14 of Legislative decree no. 39 of 27 January 2010 and article 10 of Regulation (EU) no. 537 of 16 April 2014

*To the shareholders of
Trevi Finanziaria Industriale S.p.A.*

Report on the audit of the separate financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the separate financial statements of Trevi Finanziaria Industriale S.p.A. (the "company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024, the statements of profit or loss, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended and notes thereto, which include material information on the accounting policies.

In our opinion, the separate financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Trevi Finanziaria Industriale S.p.A. as at 31 December 2024 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with the IFRS Accounting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and endorsed by the European Union, as well as the Italian regulations implementing article 9 of Legislative decree no. 38/05 and article 43 of Legislative decree no. 136/15.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the International Standards on Auditing (ISA Italia). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the separate financial statements" section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethics and independence rules and standards applicable in Italy to audits of financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.



Trevi Finanziaria Industriale S.p.A.

Independent auditors' report

31 December 2024

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in the audit of the separate financial statements of the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the separate financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Recapitalisation and debt restructuring transaction

Notes to the separate financial statements: "Main risks and uncertainties to which the Trevi Group is exposed and assessment of the going concern assumption" section

| Key audit matter | Audit procedures addressing the key audit matter |
|--|---|
| <p>Trevi Finanziaria Industriale S.p.A. and its subsidiaries (the "group") commenced a recapitalisation and debt restructuring process in 2017, which resulted in the restructuring agreement with the lending banks signed in 2019.</p> <p>In 2021, the company started negotiations with the lending banks aimed at identifying the necessary amendments to the existing arrangements in order for it to be able to achieve the original business plan's objectives.</p> <p>In November 2022, the company's board of directors approved a new restructuring agreement pursuant to articles 56 and 284 of the Italian Code of Corporate Crisis and Insolvency (the "new agreement"), based on the 2022-2026 consolidated plan approved by the board of directors on 29 September 2022. The new agreement envisaged, inter alia, a capital increase, the subordination and postponement of a portion of the bank debt and the extension of the maturity of the non-current bank debts and bonds to 2026. It took effect on 11 January 2023.</p> <p>On 27 March 2025, the company's board of directors approved the consolidated plan's update and extension for the 2024-2028 period.</p> <p>The directors assessed the company's ability to continue as a going concern on the basis of its past performance, the new debt structure and capitalisation and the projections included in the 2024-2028 consolidated plan.</p> <p>Assessing the appropriateness of the use of the going concern assumption entails important judgements, which are inherent in any forecast, about the existence of risks to which the company and the group are exposed and that may, inter alia, affect the materialisation of the assumptions underlying the consolidated plan.</p> <p>For the above reasons, we believe that the use of the going concern assumption is a key audit matter.</p> | <p>Our audit procedures, which also involved our own specialists, included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • analysing the process and models used by the directors to assess the company's ability to continue as a going concern; • understanding and assessing the reasonableness of the main assumptions underlying the consolidated plan; • comparing the above main assumptions to the company's and group's historical data and external information, where available; • checking the directors' assessments of the consolidated plan's adequacy to enable the company's and the group's capital and financial rebalancing; • analysing the actions implemented by the directors to comply with the parameters provided for by the covenants; • analysing the correspondence with the competent supervisory authorities; • analysing the minutes of the board of directors' meetings; • analysing the events after the reporting date that provide information useful for an assessment of the company's ability to continue as a going concern; • checking the accuracy and completeness of the disclosures provided in the notes. |



Trevi Finanziaria Industriale S.p.A.

Independent auditors' report

31 December 2024

Recoverability of investments in subsidiaries and loans to subsidiaries

Notes to the separate financial statements: "Impairment of assets", "Use of estimates" and "Impairment test on controlling equity investments and measurement of financial assets" sections

| Key audit matter | Audit procedures addressing the key audit matter |
|---|---|
| <p>Given the situation of the market in which the company operates, assisted by an external advisor, the directors tested investments in subsidiaries for impairment. They also assessed the recoverability of the loans granted to subsidiaries.</p> <p>The directors determined the recoverable amount of the company's investments in the subsidiaries heading the cash-generating units (CGUs) identified at group level (Trevi and Soilmec) based on their value in use calculated by subsidiary using the discounted cash flow model. These expected cash flows are set out in the 2024-2028 consolidated plan approved by the board of directors on 27 March 2025 (the "consolidated plan").</p> <p>Moreover, the directors determined the recoverable amount of the loans with those subsidiaries based on the expected cash flows set out in the consolidated plan.</p> <p>Impairment testing and assessing the recoverability of loans require a high level of judgement, especially in relation to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the expected cash flows, calculated by taking into account the general economic performance and that of the company's sector and the actual cash flows generated by the subsidiaries' businesses in recent years; the financial parameters to be used to discount the above cash flows. <p>For the above reasons, we believe that the recoverability of the carrying amount of investments in subsidiaries and loans granted thereto is a key audit matter.</p> | <p>Our audit procedures, which also involved our own specialists, included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> understanding the process adopted to prepare the impairment tests of the investments in subsidiaries and to assess the recoverability of loans granted to subsidiaries; understanding the process adopted for preparing the consolidated plan from which the expected cash flows used for impairment testing have been derived; analysing the reasonableness of the assumptions used by the directors to prepare the consolidated plan; comparing the cash flows used for impairment testing to the cash flows forecast in the consolidated plan; assessing the reasonableness of the impairment testing model and related assumptions, including by means of a comparison with external data and information; checking any discrepancies between the most recent actual figures and the consolidated plan forecasts and understanding the underlying reasons; assessing the appropriateness of the disclosures provided in the notes about investments in subsidiaries, loans to subsidiaries and the related impairment test. |

Responsibilities of the company's directors and board of statutory auditors ("Collegio Sindacale") for the separate financial statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation of separate financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the IFRS Accounting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and endorsed by the European Union, as well as the Italian regulations implementing article 9 of Legislative decree no. 38/05 and article 43 of Legislative decree no. 136/15 and, within the terms established by the Italian law, for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

The directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern and for the appropriate use of the going concern basis in the preparation of the separate financial statements



Trevi Finanziaria Industriale S.p.A.

Independent auditors' report

31 December 2024

and for the adequacy of the related disclosures. The use of this basis of accounting is appropriate unless the directors believe that the conditions for liquidating the company or ceasing operations exist, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The *Collegio Sindacale* is responsible for overseeing, within the terms established by the Italian law, the company's financial reporting process.

Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the separate financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the separate financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' 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 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 separate financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISA Italia, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the separate 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 the directors' 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 auditors' report to the related disclosures in the separate 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 auditors' 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 separate financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the separate financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance, identified at the appropriate level 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.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with the ethics and independence rules and standards applicable in Italy and communicate with them all relationships



Trevi Finanziaria Industriale S.p.A.

Independent auditors' report

31 December 2024

and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, the measures taken to eliminate those threats or the safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the separate financial statements of the current year and are, therefore, the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report.

Other information required by article 10 of Regulation (EU) no. 537/14

On 15 May 2017, the company's shareholders appointed us to perform the statutory audit of its separate and consolidated financial statements as at and for the years ending from 31 December 2017 to 31 December 2025.

We declare that we did not provide the prohibited non-audit services referred to in article 5.1 of Regulation (EU) no. 537/14 and that we remained independent of the company in conducting the statutory audit.

We confirm that the opinion on the separate financial statements expressed herein is consistent with the additional report to the *Collegio Sindacale*, in its capacity as audit committee, prepared in accordance with article 11 of the Regulation mentioned above.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinion on the compliance with the provisions of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815

The company's directors are responsible for the application of the provisions of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815 with regard to regulatory technical standards on the specification of a single electronic reporting format (ESEF) to the separate financial statements at 31 December 2024 to be included in the annual financial report.

We have performed the procedures required by Standard on Auditing (SA Italia) 700B in order to express an opinion on the compliance of the separate financial statements with Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815.

In our opinion, the separate financial statements at 31 December 2024 have been prepared in XHTML format in compliance with the provisions of Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815.

Opinion and statement pursuant to article 14.2.e)/e-bis)/e-ter) of Legislative decree no. 39/10 and article 123-bis.4 of Legislative decree no. 58/98

The company's directors are responsible for the preparation of a management report and a report on corporate governance and ownership structure at 31 December 2024 and for the consistency of such reports with the related separate financial statements and their compliance with the applicable law.

We have performed the procedures required by Standard on Auditing (SA Italia) 720B in order to:

- express an opinion on the consistency of the management report and certain specific information presented in the report on corporate governance and ownership structure required by article 123-bis.4 of Legislative decree no. 58/98 with the separate financial statements;
- express an opinion on the compliance of the management report, excluding the section that includes the consolidated sustainability statement, and certain specific information presented in the report on



Trevi Finanziaria Industriale S.p.A.

Independent auditors' report

31 December 2024

corporate governance and ownership structure required by article 123-bis.4 of Legislative decree no. 58/98 with the applicable law;

- issue a statement of any material misstatements in the management report and certain specific information presented in the report on corporate governance and ownership structure required by article 123-bis.4 of Legislative decree no. 58/98.

In our opinion, the management report and the specific information presented in the report on corporate governance and ownership structure required by article 123-bis.4 of Legislative decree no. 58/98 are consistent with the company's separate financial statements at 31 December 2024.

Moreover, in our opinion, excluding the section which includes the consolidated sustainability statement, the management report and the specific information presented in the report on corporate governance and ownership structure required by article 123-bis.4 of Legislative decree no. 58/98 have been prepared in compliance with the applicable law.

With reference to the above statement required by article 14.2.e-ter) of Legislative decree no. 39/10, based on our knowledge and understanding of the entity and its environment obtained through our audit, we have nothing to report.

Our opinion on compliance with the applicable law does not extend to the management report's section which includes the consolidated sustainability statement. Our conclusion on the compliance of this section with the legislation governing its preparation and with the disclosure requirements of article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 is included in the assurance report prepared in accordance with article 14-bis of Legislative decree no. 39/10.

Bologna, 17 April 2025

KPMG S.p.A.

(signed on the original)

Enrico Bassanelli
Director of Audit