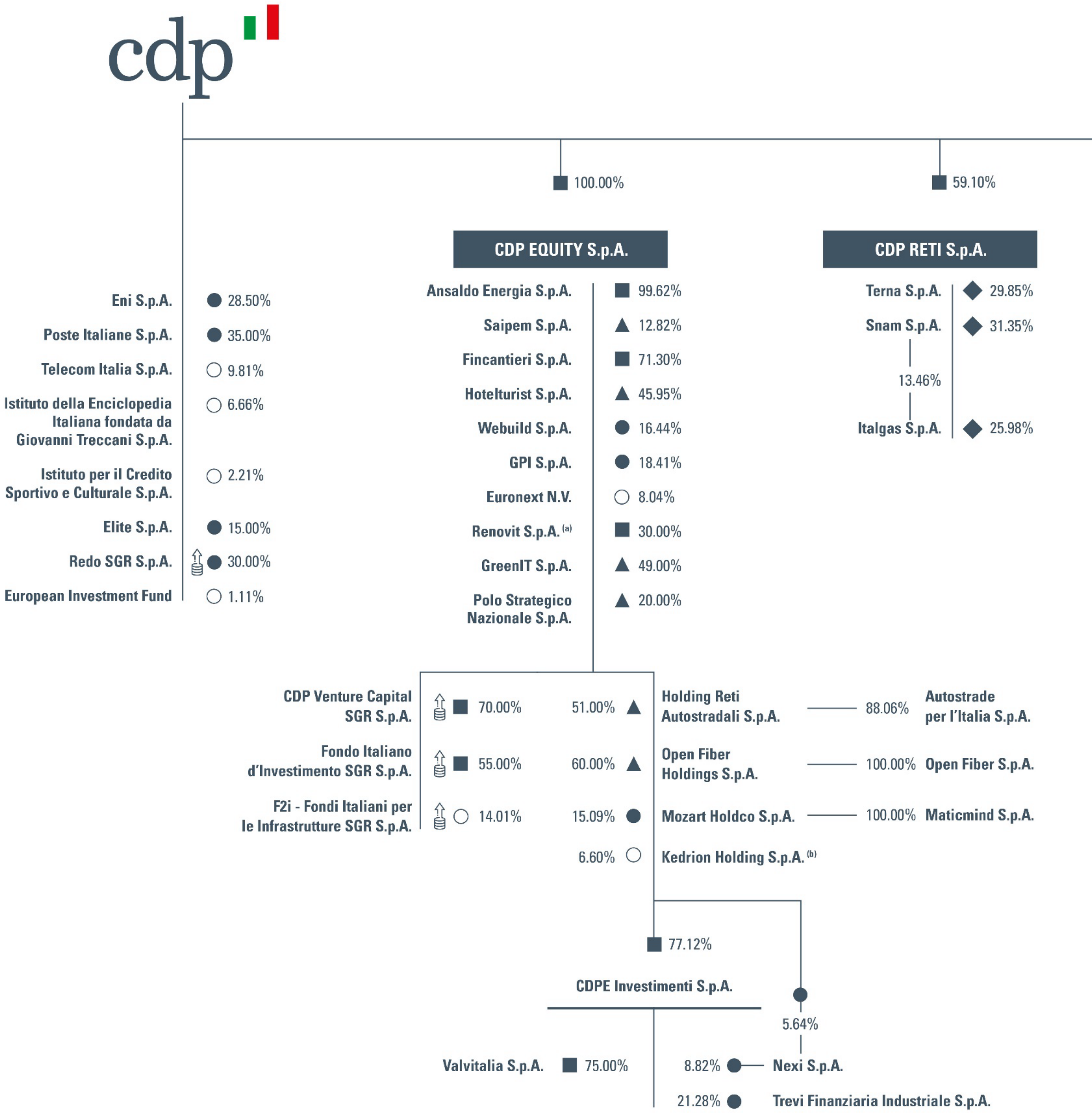
ANNUAL REPORT 2024
The results of Cassa Depositi e Prestiti

GROUP STRUCTURE
at 31 December 2024



TYPE OF CONTROL / INFLUENCE

- Control
- De facto control
- Significant influence
- Joint control
- Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

FUND MANAGEMENT RELATIONSHIP

(a) Snam holds 60.05% of the company.
(b) Kedrion Holding S.p.A. holds 100% of the share capital of Kedrion S.p.A., which is the parent company of the paneuropean group created in 2022 after the acquisition of Bio Products Laboratory Limited.

100.00%

FINTECNA S.p.A.

70.00%

CDP REAL ASSET SGR S.p.A.

76.005%

SIMEST S.p.A.

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION:

Companies held by CDP S.p.A.

- **EPF - Europrogetti & Finanza S.r.l. in liquidazione** 31.80%
- **ITsART S.p.A. in liquidazione** 51.00%

Companies held by Fintecna S.p.A.

- **CDP Immobiliare S.r.l. in liquidazione** 100.00%

Companies held by CDP Immobiliare S.r.l. in liquidazione

- **Cinque Cerchi S.p.A. in liquidazione** 100.00%
- **Quadrifoglio Brescia S.p.A. in liquidazione** 50.00%
- **Pentagramma Romagna S.p.A. in liquidazione** 100.00%
- **Pentagramma Piemonte S.p.A. in liquidazione** 100.00%

GROUP STRUCTURE
at 31 December 2024

INVESTMENT FUNDS

CDP Venture Capital SGR S.p.A. — 70.00% — Control

82.19%	FoF VenturItaly (a)
21.05%	FoF VenturItaly II (a)
67.93%	Fondo Acceleratori (a)
33.33%	Fondo Boost Innovation (a)
33.33%	Fondo Corporate Partners I - Comparto EnergyTech (a)
66.67%	Fondo Corporate Partners I - Comparto IndustryTech (a)
50.00%	Fondo Corporate Partners I - Comparto InfraTech (a)
66.67%	Fondo Corporate Partners I - Comparto ServiceTech (a)
50.00%	Fondo di Fondi Internazionale (a)
66.67%	Fondo Evoluzione (a)
48.78%	Fondo Large Ventures (a)
51.33%	Fondo Technology Transfer - Comparto diretto (a)
76.96%	Fondo Technology Transfer - Comparto indiretto (a)

Fondo Italiano d'Investimento SGR S.p.A. — 55.00% — Control

20.83%	FoF Fondo Italiano di Investimento
59.70%	FoF Impact Investing (a)
62.50%	FoF Private Debt
73.35%	FoF Private Debt Italia (a)
quote A 60.42% quote C 50.13%	FoF Private Equity Italia
76.69%	FoF Venture Capital
25.99%	Fondo Italiano Agri & Food - FIAF (a)
quote A 66.28% quote B 38.24%	Fondo Italiano Consolidamento e Crescita
37.69%	Fondo Italiano Consolidamento e Crescita II - FICC II (a)
20.83%	Fondo Italiano di Investimento FII Venture
44.44%	Fondo Italiano Private Equity Co-investimenti - FIPEC (a)
quote A 65.15% quote B 39.47%	Fondo Italiano Tecnologia e Crescita
46.15%	Fondo Italiano Tecnologia e Crescita II - FITEC II (a)
24.39%	Fondo Basket Eque (a)

Redo SGR S.p.A. — 30.00% — Significant Influence

3.62%	Fondo Immobiliare di Lombardia - Comparto Uno (formerly Abitare Sociale 1)

F2i - Fondi Italiani per le Infrastrutture SGR S.p.A. — 14.01%

6.40%	F2i - Fondo per le Infrastrutture Sostenibili (a)
quote A 8.05% quote C 0.02%	F2i - Secondo Fondo Italiano per le Infrastrutture
quote A 4.17% quote C 0.004%	F2i - Terzo Fondo per le Infrastrutture

CDP Real Asset SGR S.p.A. — 70.00% — Control

Classe A1 100.00% Classe A2 100.00%	Fondo Nazionale dell'Abitare - FNA
100.00%	FNAS - Fondo Nazionale dell'Abitare Sociale
95.99%	Fondo di Fondi Infrastrutture (a)
49.32%	Fondo Investimento per l'Abitare - FIA
100.00%	Fondo Investimento per la Valorizzazione Extra
100.00%	Fondo Investimento per la Valorizzazione Plus (b)
76.96%	Fondo Nazionale del Turismo - Comparto A
100.00%	Fondo Sviluppo (c)

Other funds

36.90%	360 PoliMI TT Fund (d)
20.35%	Anima Alternative 2
16.16%	Anthilia BIT III
16.68%	Arcano Private Debt II S.C.A. SICAV-RAIF ELTIF
25.71%	ECRA Private Debt Fund
18.41%	Endeka Credito Italia I
15.96%	Eureka Fund! I - Technology Transfer (d)
8.45%	Fondo Africinvest IV
19.65%	Fondo AREF II
11.77%	Fondo Atlante
18.56%	Fondo Azimut Diversified Corporate Credit ESG-8 SCSp RAIF
4.39%	Fondo EGO
26.76%	Fondo ENEF II
33.33%	Fondo Magellano
9.35%	Fondo MCIV
33.33%	Fondo PMI Italia III
9.08%	Fondo October SME IV
13.13%	Fondo October SME V
21.36%	Fondo Opes (e)
quote A 41.96% quote B 0.21%	Fondo QuattroR
9.40%	Fondo Regio
11.69%	Fondo SEED
quote A 17.86% quote B 0.25%	FSI I
21.87%	HI CrescItalia PMI
12.90%	Italian Recovery Fund
13.24%	Linfa Ventures (e)
25.14%	Muzinich Diversified Enterprises (f)
15.84%	Muzinich Diversified Enterprises Credit II SCSp
17.55%	Oltre II SICAF EuVeca S.p.A. (e)
12.82%	Oltre III Italia (e)
48.01%	Progress Tech Transfer SLP-RAIF (d)
18.49%	Sofinnova Telethon SCA (d)
22.52%	Tenax Sustainable Credit Fund
33.33%	Ver Capital Credit Partners SMEs Private Debt
9.75%	Ver Capital Credit Partners SMEs VII
49.50%	Vertis Venture 3 Technology Transfer (d)

INVESTMENT VEHICLES

14.08%	2020 European Fund for Energy, Climate change and Infrastructure SICAV - FIS S.A. (Fondo Marguerite)
9.01%	Connecting Europe Broadband Fund SICAV RAIF
50.00%	EAF S.C.A. SICAR - Caravella (Fondo Caravella)
9.60%	Marguerite II SCSp (Fondo Marguerite II)
14.26%	Fondo Marguerite III SCSp (a)
quote A 38.92% quote B 1.20%	Inframed Infrastructure S.A.S. à capital variable (Fondo Inframed)

NOTES

(a) Underwritten by CDP Equity S.p.A.
(b) Of which 95.43% underwritten by CDP and 4.57% by CDP Immobiliare S.r.l. in liquidazione.
(c) Of which 90.20% underwritten by CDP and 9.80% by CDP Immobiliare S.r.l. in liquidazione.
(d) Fund launched under the ITAtech investment platform; managed and co-investment agreement signed by CDP and EIF, focused on technology transfer funds.
(e) Fund launched under the Social Impact Italia investment platform; managed and co-investment agreement signed by CDP and EIF, focused on social impact investments.
(f) Previously Springrowth - Fondo di credito diversificato.

Company with fund relationship management.

Contents

(Translation from the Italian original which remains the definitive version)

This document, PDF format, does not fulfill the obligations deriving from Directive 2004/109/EC (the "Transparency Directive") and Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815 (the "ESEF Regulation" - European Single Electronic Format) for which a dedicated XHTML format has been prepared.

LETTER TO SHAREHOLDERS AND STAKEHOLDERS

In 2024, the Cassa Depositi e Prestiti Group reinforced its commitment to the country's development amidst a landscape marked by uncertainties, including ongoing conflicts in Ukraine and the Middle East, volatile energy prices, and a slowdown in international trade. Factors that have contributed to economic fragmentation at a global level and a multipolar configuration of geopolitical balances.

Italy has shown good resilience, with GDP growth in line with the European average, a reduction in the inflation rate, and an increase in employment. To enhance development prospects in the medium and long term, it is essential to keep investing in the innovation strategies of both the industrial and public sector.

In this context, the CDP Group has invested 24.6 billion euro in support of 6,300 businesses and 1,300 public administrations, leading to the creation or preservation of 407,000 jobs and generating a GDP volume of 1.4%. Through the mobilisation of additional funds from third parties, these resources enabled investments totalling 68.8 billion euro, with a leverage effect of 2.8 times. The income performance reached an all-time high, with a net profit of 3.3 billion euro.

These results mark the end of a three-year period in which the 2022-2024 Strategic Plan's objectives were exceeded, with 75 billion euro in terms of committed resources, alongside a significant growth in profitability, a strong replenishment of capital that will enable a higher dividend payout, and a comprehensive operational transformation guided by a 'risk-return-impact' approach.

Under the new business model, financial solutions were introduced with incentives linked to environmental and social targets, instruments dedicated to transport, energy, and social housing infrastructures, as well as advisory services to support the implementation of the National Recovery and Resilience Plan and, more broadly, public administration interventions.

Expanding international activities has been another key priority. Through cooperation with European Union institutions, large amounts of funding were allocated to Italian companies and public organisations, and the opening of our first non-EU offices enhanced relations in areas key to our economy.

Through its development cooperation efforts, CDP has promoted initiatives for climate change adaptation and mitigation in

The Chairman Giovanni Gorno Tempini and the Chief Executive Officer and General Manager Dario Scannapieco emerging countries, playing a key role in the implementation of the Mattei Plan for Africa.

At the same time, the management of investments has shifted to an approach, aimed at attracting third-party funds and rotating capital to invest in priority sectors and support the recovery of strategic companies in the portfolio. The commitment to private equity and venture capital markets has been further strengthened with the launch of new national technology transfer hubs and acceleration programmes, designed to connect startups and innovative SMEs with large companies, universities, research centres, and institutions.

Our attention to economic, environmental, and social impact, supported by the adoption of responsible financing and investment policies, has been acknowledged by ESG rating agencies like Morningstar Sustainalytics and Moody’s Analytics, which have placed us at the top globally among development banks and credit institutions.

The path taken moves forward with the 2025-2027 Strategic Plan, focusing on four main priorities: competitiveness, social and territorial cohesion, economic security, and a just transition.

We plan to increase our support for the country by committing 81 billion euro, which is expected to drive investments of 170 billion euro across five pillars: business, advisory, equity, real assets, and international operations, whilst continuing to refine our operational model to be more connected with local communities.

Fully integrated into the new strategy is the ESG Plan, which outlines the areas of intervention and sustainability objectives needed to combine competitiveness with ecological transition over the next three years.

At the core of Cassa Depositi e Prestiti’s mission lies the dedication and expertise of the Group’s employees, who bring passion and professionalism to their work every day, ensuring that our institution stands out nationally and, together with the contribution of the CDP Foundation, delivers impactful initiatives with a high social impact.

A commitment to sustainable development that is fully supported by the shareholders: the Italian Ministry of Economy and Finance and the banking foundations.

As it approaches its 175th anniversary, CDP reaffirms its mission to promote innovation, growth, and employment, while responsibly managing the savings of citizens.

Today, for the Italy of tomorrow.

Giovanni Gorno Tempini
Chairman

Dario Scannapieco
Chief Executive Officer and General Manager

2024 MAIN INDICATORS

CDP S.p.A.

TOTAL ASSETS	POSTAL FUNDING[1]
391.4 bn euro	**289.8** bn euro

RESOURCES DEPLOYED	SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
24.0 bn euro	**29.8** bn euro

LOANS[1]	DEBT SECURITIES[1]
126 bn euro	**74** bn euro

NET INCOME	EMPLOYEES
3.3 bn euro	**1,569**

CREDIT RATINGS

Standard & Poor's	BBB/A-2 (Stable)
Fitch Ratings	BBB/F-2 (Positive)
Scope Ratings	BBB+/S-2 (Stable)

ESG RATINGS

Moody's Analytics	70/100 (Advanced)[2]
ISS ESG	C (Prime Status)[3]
Morningstar Sustainalytics [4]	4.5[5]

(1) Reclassified figures. Re. § 3.2.1.
(2) It refers to an "ESG Score".
(3) "Prime Status" is awarded by ISS ESG to the best-in-class companies in each sector.
(4) Copyright ©2024 Morningstar Sustainalytics. All rights reserved. This section contains information developed by Sustainalytics (www.sustainalytics.com). Such information and data are proprietary of Sustainalytics and/or its third-party suppliers (Third Party Data) and are provided for informational purposes only. They do not constitute an endorsement of any product or project, nor an investment advice and are not warranted to be complete, timely, accurate or suitable for a particular purpose. Their use is subject to conditions available at www.sustainalytics.com/legal-disclaimers.
(5) CDP ranks first globally in Morningstar Sustainalytics' "ESG Risk Rating" in the benchmark sectors "Banks" and "Development Banks."

CDP Group

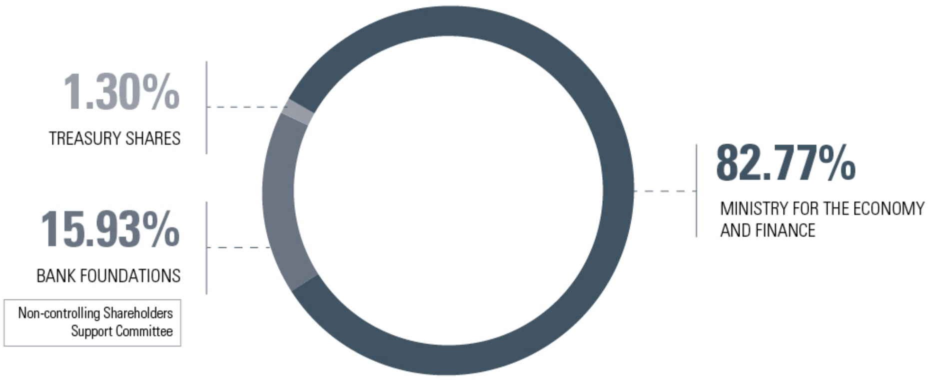
TOTAL ASSETS	FUNDING
478.0 bn euro	**398.4** bn euro

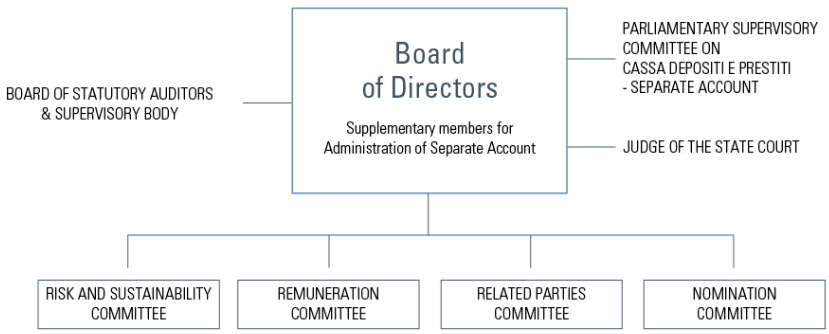
RESOURCES DEPLOYED	CONSOLIDATED NET EQUITY
24.6 bn euro	**47.8** bn euro

EQUITY INVESTMENTS	GROUP EQUITY
27.8 bn euro	**29.2** bn euro

CONSOLIDATED NET INCOME	EMPLOYEES
6.0 bn euro	oltre **40,000**

COMPANY BODIES, OFFICERS AND GOVERNANCE





COMPANY BODIES AT 31 DECEMBER 2024

BOARD OF DIRECTORS[1]

Chairman
Giovanni Gorno Tempini

CEO and General Manager
Dario Scannapieco

Directors
Matilde Bini
Maria Cannata
Stefano Cuzzilla
Luisa D'Arcano
Francesco Di Ciommo
Luigi Guiso
Giorgio Lamanna
Flavia Mazzarella
Valentina Milani

BOARD OF STATUTORY AUDITORS[2]

Chairman
Carlo Corradini

Auditors
Franca Brusco
Mauro D'Amico
Patrizia Graziani
Davide Maggi

Alternate Auditors
Anna Maria Ustino
Giuseppe Zottoli

PARLIAMENTARY SUPERVISORY COMMITTEE ON CASSA DEPOSITI E PRESTITI - SEPARATE ACCOUNT

Chairman
Carlo Maccari

Deputy Chairman
Nicola Irto

Members
Carmelina Addesso (Council of State)
Stefano Borghesi
Dario Damiani
Gianmauro Dell'Olio
Nicola Fenicia (Administrative Court)
Domenico Furgiuele
Lucio Malan
Mauro Orefice (Italian Court of Audit)
Antimo Prosperi (Council of State)
Francesco Saverio Romano

NON-CONTROLLING SHAREHOLDERS SUPPORT COMMITTEE[3]

Chairman
Marco Gilli

Members
Orazio Abbamonte
Cristina Colaiacovo
Roberto Giordana
Leonello Guidetti
Gilberto Muraro
Anna Maria Poggi
Maria Oliva Scaramuzzi
Carlo Schönsberg
Maria Teresa Cucco (Secretary)

SUPPLEMENTARY MEMBERS FOR ADMINISTRATION OF SEPARATE ACCOUNT

(Art. 5 par.10, Decree Law 269/2003 and art. 7, par. 1, letters c), d) and f) of Law 13 May 1983, no. 197)

Director General of the Treasury[4]
State Accountant General[5]
Piero Antonelli[6]
Alessia Grillo[7]
Veronica Nicotra[8]

JUDGE OF THE ITALIAN COURT OF AUDIT[9]

(Art. 5, par. 17, Decree Law 269/2003)

Holder
Luigi Caso

Substitute
Laura d'Ambrosio

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

Deloitte & Touche S.p.A.

MANAGER IN CHARGE WITH PREPARING THE COMPANY'S FINANCIAL REPORTS[10]

Fabio Massoli

(1) Appointed by the Shareholder's Meeting on 15 July 2024.
(2) On 25 January 2017, the Board of Directors assigned to the Board of Statutory Auditors the duties of the Supervisory Body (pursuant to Legislative Decree No. 231 of 8 June 2001) starting from 27 February 2017.
(3) Appointed by the Minority Shareholder's Meeting on 23 July 2024.
(4) Riccardo Barbieri Hermitte.
(5) Pier Paolo Italia, delegate of the State Accountant General.
(6) With Decree of 16 July 2024, sent to CDP on the same date, the Ministry of Economy and Finance appointed Piero Antonelli as manager for the Separate Account of CDP representing the Union of Italian Provinces.
(7) With Decree of 16 July 2024, sent to CDP on the same date, the Ministry of Economy and Finance appointed Alessia Grillo as manager for the Separate Account of CDP representing the Conference of the Italian Regions and Autonomous Provinces.
(8) With Decree of 16 July 2024, sent to CDP on the same date, the Ministry of Economy and Finance appointed Veronica Nicotra as manager for the Separate Account of CDP representing the National Association of Italian Municipalities.
(9) Attends meetings of the Board of Directors and the Board of Statutory Auditors.
(10) Manager also responsible for certification of Sustainability Reporting.

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ALWAYS CLOSE TO LOCAL COMMUNITIES

Founded in 1850 to collect deposits from Italian savers and to finance the country’s infrastructure, the history of CDP is deeply rooted in Italy’s development during its various stages of economic and social growth.

Since 2003, CDP has been a joint-stock company under public control. The public-private nature of its shareholders enables CDP to be a patient investor and act according to market logics, without ever losing sight of its long-term objectives. Currently, in addition to financing the infrastructures and investments of local authorities, it offers technical consulting services for the construction of works. It partners with companies in their innovation and growth processes on the domestic and international markets, and contributes to the development of production chains and the venture capital and private equity markets. It promotes the development of new forms of housing and the enhancement of public real estate assets.

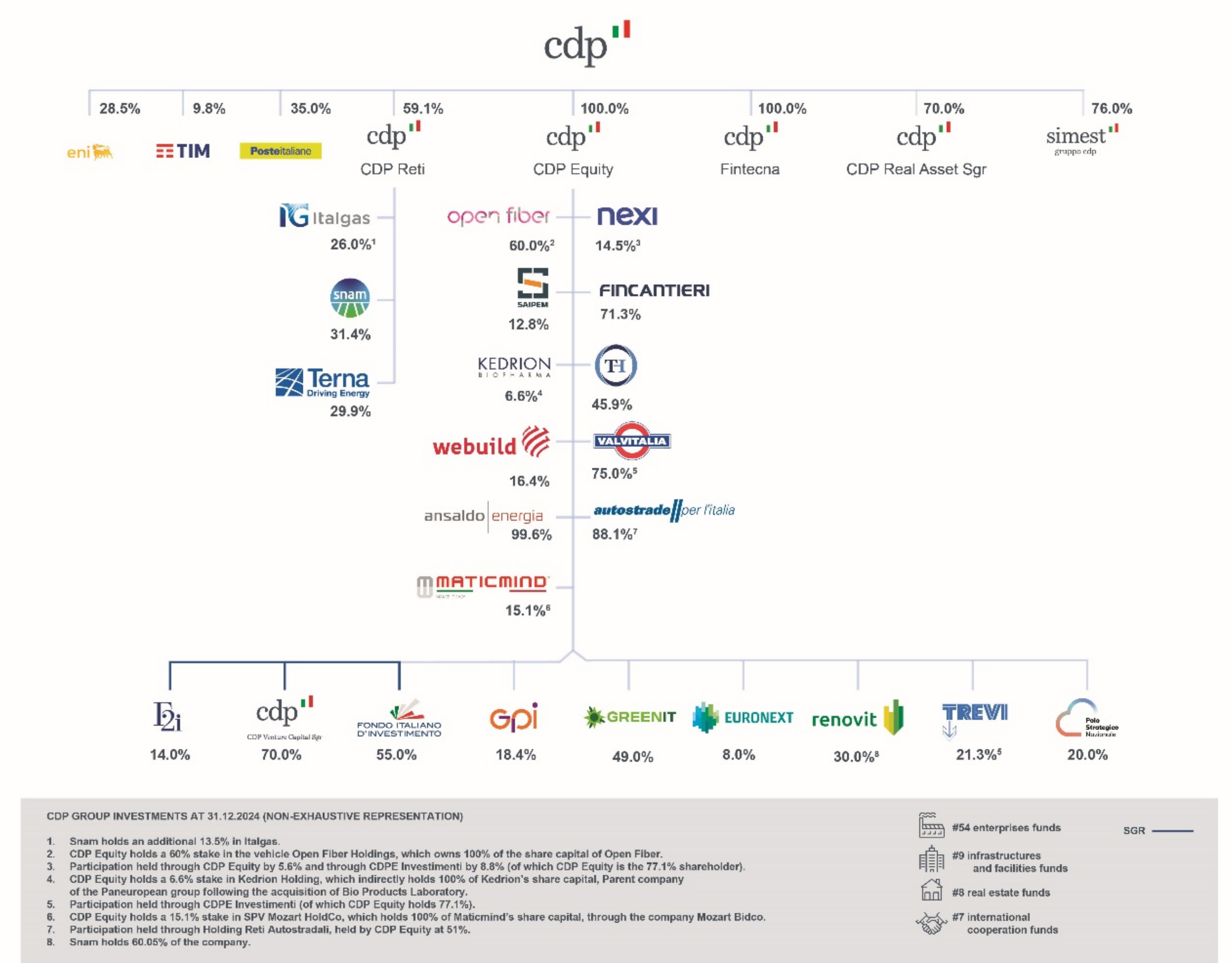
In 2015, CDP was recognised as the National Promotional Institution under the "Juncker Plan", with the role of ensuring the effective and rational use of public funds, removing obstacles to investments, and promoting the implementation of projects of collective interest, acting as a catalyst for private resources.

To support the implementation of the National Recovery and Resilience Plan, in addition to directly managing part of the funds related to strategic initiatives to boost the Italian economy, it provides central and local administrations with technical and economic-financial advisory services.

In its role as the Italian Financial Institution for Development Cooperation, it is active with the partner countries of Italian cooperation. It plays a leading role in the implementation of the Mattei Plan, including managing the Italian Climate Fund and supporting projects focused on climate change mitigation and adaptation.

1 REPORT ON OPERATIONS

1. CDP GROUP[1]



1.1 CDP S.P.A.

Established in Turin in 1850 as an institution purposed to receive deposits as a “place of public trust”, Cassa Depositi e Prestiti (“CDP”) is seeing its role change over the years. During the past decade, it has assumed a key role in promoting Italy’s development.

From being an institution created to support the public sector through the management of Postal Savings, commitment to public works and financing of the State and public bodies, CDP is gradually expanding its scope of action towards the private sector, while always operating in view of medium-long term development, in a fully complementary role with the market.

More specifically:

- since 2009, CDP has extended its operations to include financing for SMEs’ access to credit, export support, and the enhancement of public real estate assets and social housing;
- Fondo Strategico Italiano (FSI) (now CDP Equity), wholly owned by CDP, was established in 2011 in order to acquire equity investments in enterprises of major national interest under a long-term perspective;
- in 2012, following the acquisition of SACE (sold to the Italian Ministry of Economy and Finance in 2022), SIMEST, and Fintecna, the CDP Group was created, with the aim of strengthening the international expansion of Italian enterprises;

1 This representation, not exhaustive, includes financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (equity securities).

- in 2015, CDP became the Italian Financial Institution for Development Cooperation. In this role, it supports public international cooperation projects and funds investments by businesses in emerging and developing markets;
- starting from 2020, with the crisis triggered by the Covid-19 pandemic, CDP implemented extraordinary measures to effectively support the manufacturing sector and public administrations during a critical time on both national and international levels. CDP also plays a key role in the implementation of the National Recovery and Resilience Plan, to support the country's long-term recovery;
- in the 2022-24 three-year period, CDP further expanded its operations. First and foremost, the Italian Climate Fund was launched, with CDP being appointed as its manager. The Fund finances projects for climate change mitigation and adaptation, primarily in Africa, in line with the Mattei Plan, which promotes initiatives to improve the living conditions of local communities. The commitment to international expansion activities has resulted in the opening of offices outside the European Union. CDP receives national and international recognition for its commitment to promoting sustainability, diversity, and inclusion;
- in December 2024, the Strategic Plan for the 2025-2027 three-year period is approved, outlining four priorities: promoting the competitiveness of the national system, enhancing economic security and strategic autonomy, strengthening social and territorial cohesion, and supporting the path towards a 'Just Transition'.

All CDP's operations are carried out by ensuring the separation of the organisational and accounting activities between Separate Account and Ordinary Account assets, thereby ensuring the Company's long-term economic and financial equilibrium whilst also ensuring returns for shareholders.

In terms of supervision, in accordance with article 5, paragraph 6, of Italian Decree Law 269/2003, the provisions of Title 5 of the Italian Consolidated Law on Banking concerning the supervision of non-banking financial intermediaries apply to CDP, taking into account the characteristics of the supervised entity and the special regulations applicable to the Separate Account. CDP is also subject to oversight by a Parliamentary Supervisory Committee and the Court of Auditors.

At the date of this report, CDP is structured as follows.

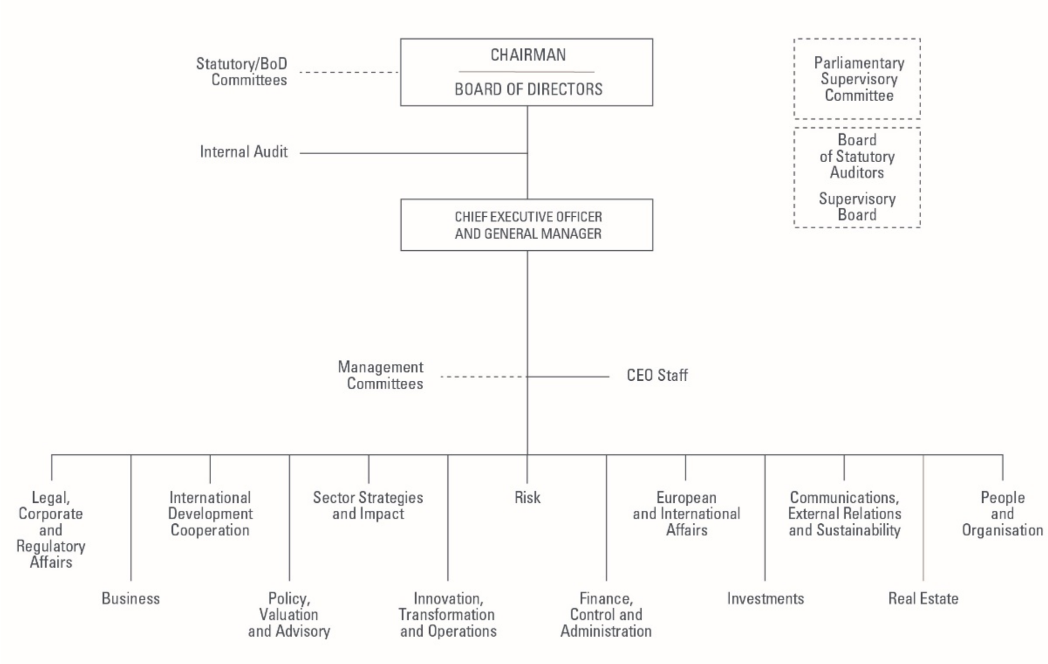
The following structures report to the Board of Directors:

- Chief Executive Officer and General Manager;
- Internal Audit.

The following organisational structures report to the Chief Executive Officer and General Manager:

- Legal, Corporate and Regulatory Affairs;
- Business;
- International Cooperation & Development Finance
- Advisory and Technical Competence Centres Department;
- Sector Strategy and Impact;
- Innovation, Transformation and Operations;
- Risk;
- Administration, Finance, Control and Sustainability Department;
- European and International Affairs;
- Investments;
- Communication, External Relations, Art and Culture Department;
- Real Estate;
- People and Organisation;
- CEO Staff.

The CDP organisational chart, as at 31 December 2024, is as follows:



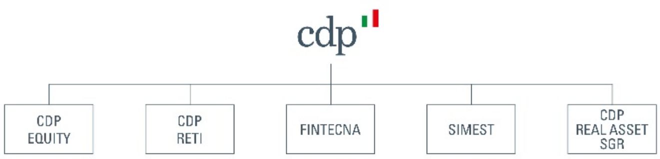
As at 31 December 2024, CDP employed 1,569 people, including 137 senior managers, 915 middle managers and 517 office workers.

In 2024, CDP employees grew both in terms of number and quality, with 173 new hires against 73 people leaving the organisation.

Compared to last year, the average age of employees remained essentially unchanged at around 41 years, while the percentage of employees with higher education (Bachelor's or Master's degree, Doctorate or other Post-Graduate qualification) has increased to 89%.

The companies subject to management and coordination together with the Parent Company employed 2,142 people at 31 December 2024, with an increase of 7%, i.e. 147 people, compared to the figure as at 31 December 2023[2].

1.2. GROUP COMPANIES[3]



CDP EQUITY S.P.A.

CDP Equity is the company name adopted as of 31 March 2016 by Fondo Strategico Italiano S.p.A. (FSI), an investment fund established on 2 August 2011 under paragraph 8-*bis* of Article 5 of Italian Decree-Law 269 of 2003, converted by Italian Law 326 of 24 November 2003, and wholly-owned by CDP.

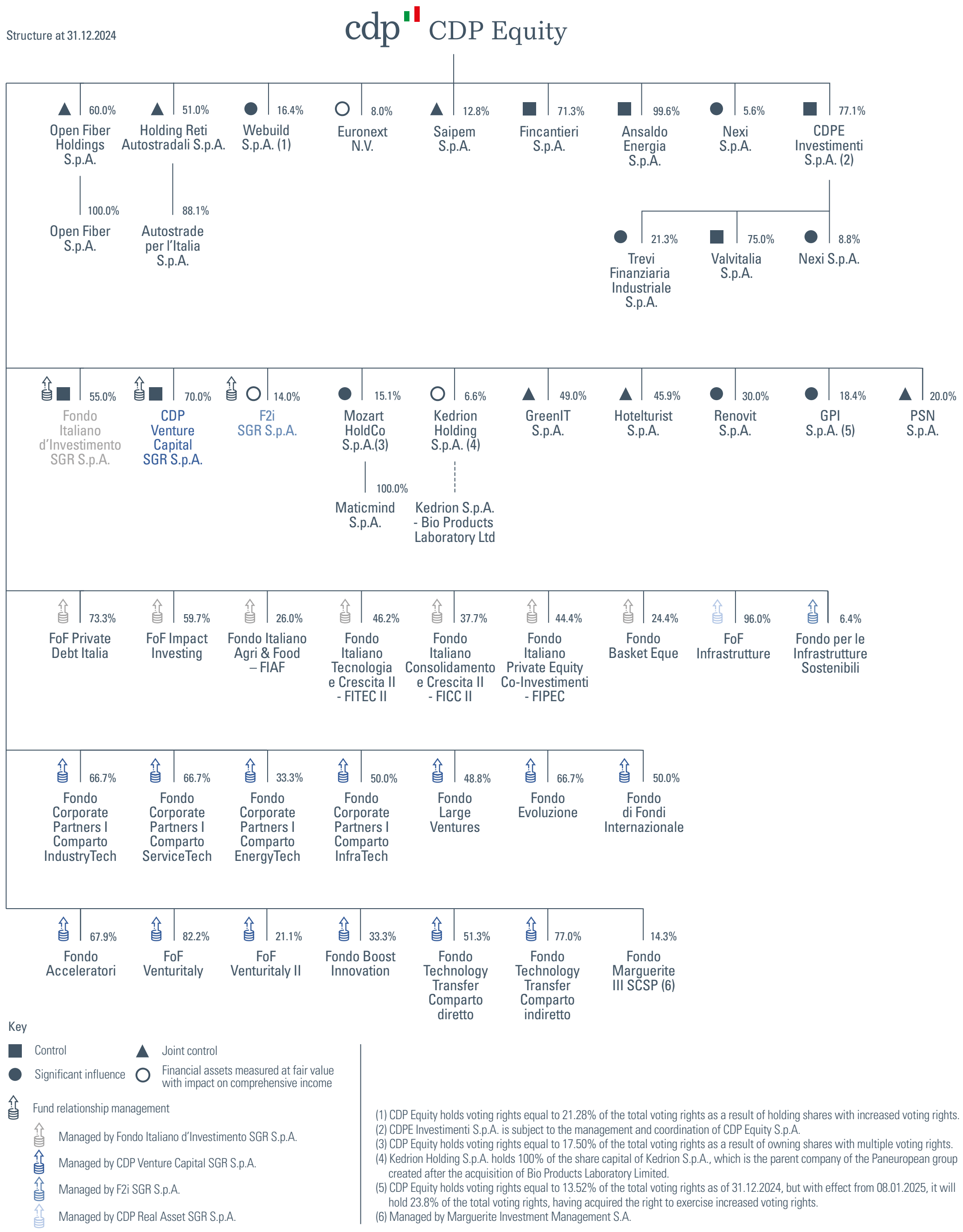
2 The resources were calculated for the entire Group using the following payroll logic: all resources, both active and absent, listed on the payroll are counted, irrespective of their allocation percentage; resources on IN secondment, interns, collaborators, temporary workers, and corporate bodies are excluded from the count.

3 In this section, the Group's subsidiaries are those subject to CDP's management and coordination activities.

CDP Equity is engaged in the acquisition of equity investments in “companies of major national interest”, characterised by a stable financial position and sound performance, with adequate profit-generating prospects and significant growth prospects, able to generate value for investors, in accordance with the market economy investor principle.

In 2019, CDP Equity’s operations were further strengthened, by expanding the scope of the investment portfolio also to asset management companies and investment funds. As such, CDP Equity today invests both directly in companies and indirectly through the subscription of funds.

The following chart shows the corporate structure of CDP Equity and its portfolio of investments as at 31 December 2024:



As at 31 December 2024, CDP Equity’s workforce consists of 110 employees, 28 more than at 31 December 2023.

FINTECNA S.P.A.

Fintecna was established in 1993 for the specific purpose of restructuring recoverable businesses and performing transitional management activities linked to the liquidation of Iritecna to pave the way for its privatisation. In 2002, IRI (in liquidation) was incorporated into Fintecna together with its residual assets. In 2012, CDP acquired the entire share capital of Fintecna from MEF.

In 2023, as part of the Group's Real Estate Reorganisation Plan, Fintecna acquired the "Real Estate Services" business unit from CDP Immobiliare S.r.l., which, following its liquidation, was transferred to Fintecna by CDP.

Currently Fintecna's activities are geared towards: (i) the management of liquidation procedures, (ii) the management of litigation, mainly arising from the incorporated companies, (iii) as a result of the implementation of the Real Estate Reorganisation Plan, the provision of real estate services to Group Companies, and (iv) other operations, including support initiatives for the communities affected by the earthquakes in central Italy in 2016.

As of 31 December 2024, Fintecna's workforce consists of 151 employees, a decrease of 1 resource compared to 31 December 2023.

CDP REAL ASSET SGR S.P.A.

CDP Real Asset SGR, 70% owned by CDP, was established in 2009 by CDP, Associazione delle Fondazioni Bancarie e Casse di Risparmio (ACRI) and Associazione Bancaria Italiana (ABI).

CDP Real Asset SGR ("CDP RA SGR") operates in the real estate and securities investment sector, specifically in the promotion, establishment and management of closed-end funds reserved to qualified investors in specific real estate and infrastructure market segments. As at 31 December 2024, CDP Real Asset SGR managed the following funds:

- Fondo Investimenti per l'Abitare ("FIA"), focused on the realisation of private social housing initiatives, through investments in a network of local real estate funds;
- Fondo Investimenti per la Valorizzazione ("FIV"), a real estate umbrella sub-fund dedicated to the acquisition of real estate with unexpressed potential value that can be leveraged through change in use, upgrading or rental;
- Fondo Nazionale del Turismo - Sub-Fund A ("FNT - Sub-Fund A"), an umbrella sub-fund focused on real estate investments in the tourism, hotel, hospitality and recreational sectors through (i) Fondo Turismo 1 ("FT1") and (ii) Fondo Turismo 2 ("FT2"), both managed by CDP RA SGR and specialised in aggregating a diversified portfolio by acquiring real estate assets (with specific characteristics depending on the fund) and renting these out to hotel operators;
- Fondo Nazionale del Turismo – Sub-Fund B ("FNT – Sub-Fund B"), an umbrella sub-fund focused on the investment of NRRP resources received from the Italian Ministry of Tourism for tourist sector initiatives of high impact for the local area, through Fondo Turismo 3 ("FT3") also managed by CDP RA SGR;
- Fondo Nazionale dell'Abitare Sociale ("FNAS"), dedicated to real estate investments to support housing and community services, with particular reference to social, student and senior housing initiatives, urban regeneration and redevelopment projects, and spaces to support innovation and education;
- Fondo Sviluppo, an umbrella sub-fund dedicated to the purchase – also through ownership rights –, holding and development of properties, also for the purpose of renting them out and enhancing their value through renovation, restoration and ordinary or extraordinary maintenance operations or through transformation and redevelopment operations;
- Fondo Nazionale dell'Abitare ("FNA"), established in the second half of the year, dedicated to real estate investments in "affordable social housing" projects;
- FoF Infrastrutture ("FoF IS"), with the aim to bolster the growth of the Italian infrastructure sector by selectively investing in specialised funds focusing on greenfield/revamping projects and characterised by their adherence to ESG principles and sustainability criteria, thus attracting institutional investments.

The FIA, FNAS, FNA, FoF IS, and FT3 Funds are classified as Article 8 according to the SFDR, as they promote investments with environmental or social sustainability characteristics.

As at 31 December 2024, the Company employed 88 people, an increase of 11 resources compared to 31 December 2023, as a result of new hires during the year.

CDP RETI S.P.A.

CDP RETI was set up as an investment vehicle in 2012 to support the development of the infrastructure of natural gas transportation, dispatching, regasification, storage and distribution as well as electricity transmission. It achieves this purpose by acquiring equity investments of systemic importance.

Its shareholders, following the capital opening operation to third-party investors in November 2014, are as of 31 December 2024: CDP with 59.1%, State Grid Europe Limited with 35.0%, and other Italian institutional investors holding the remaining 5.9%.

As of 31 December 2024, the company owned equity investments in Snam (31.35%), Terna (29.85%) and Italgas (25.98%).

As of 31 December 2024, CDP RETI has 4 employees. Moreover, in pursuing its business, the company relies on the operational support of the parent company CDP S.p.A. and of CDP Equity S.p.A. based on service agreements that provide the company with all the skills and services that are necessary for its operations.

SIMEST S.P.A.

SIMEST is a joint-stock company established in 1991 to promote investments abroad by Italian businesses and provide them with technical and financial support.

On 21 March 2022, as a result of the corporate reorganisation involving the SACE group, CDP acquired from SACE a 76.005% equity interest in SIMEST, with the remaining share capital distributed across a number of minority shareholders, consisting mainly of banking institutions and investors from the Confindustria system.

The main activities of the company concern:

- Equity Loans (transactions pursuant to Italian Law 100/1990): SIMEST acquires, on market terms and conditions and drawing on its own funding, temporary minority equity investments in companies promoted or invested in by Italian companies, also with the possibility of providing shareholder loans. The contracts related to Equity Loans may include pricing conditions linked to ESG targets and KPIs designed to encourage the pursuit of sustainability goals;
- Public Funds[4]: SIMEST manages the following public funds under the specific provisions of laws and agreements signed with the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MAECI):
  - Fund 295/73 to support export finance initiatives and the international expansion of Italian business;
  - Fund 394/81 to provide subsidised loans for the international expansion of Italian companies[5], also within the scope of the National Recovery and Resilience Plan (NRRP). These subsidised loans are aimed, among other things, at supporting investments by beneficiary companies in sustainability, digitalisation, growth in foreign markets, and the strengthening of supply chains, with specific incentives also for innovative, female-led, youth-led, and southern-based SMEs, as well as for companies holding environmental certifications;
  - Venture Capital Fund (i) to promote international expansion initiatives by Italian companies through co-investments with SIMEST for the acquisition of equity investments and the provision of shareholder loans, and (ii) to support the international expansion of innovative start-ups and SMEs, in partnership with CDP Venture Capital SGR.

As of 31 December 2024, the company employed 220 people, 9 more than at 31 December 2023.

* * *

The value creation process of CDP and the companies subject to its management and coordination, relies on the interconnection between processes, business functions, and the following forms of capital that underpin the business model: i) **financial capital**, understood as the responsible management of financial resources from savers and investors, aimed at fostering growth, employment, innovation, business competitiveness, and the development of resilient infrastructures; ii) **human capital**, which refers to the development of skills, the inclusion of diverse perspectives, and the active involvement of employees to achieve the company's strategic objectives, while promoting their well-being and motivation; iii) **physical-productive capital**, aimed at contributing to the development of socially impactful infrastructures and supporting the competitiveness of the production sector; iv) **social-relational capital**, to build lasting, open, and transparent relationships with the Group's stakeholders, engage more closely with the community, foster sustainable and inclusive growth within the national system, and generate shared value; v) **intellectual capital,** to build digital and technological systems, organisational structures, and innovation processes that reflect a strong, adaptable, and secure company, capable of advancing and boosting the innovation capabilities of the national system.

The information contained in the Sustainability statement and in the Report on Operations, included in the following paragraph 7, outlines performance by considering the interconnections between different forms of capital, processes, and business functions, demonstrating how CDP, together with the companies subject to its control and coordination, manages to generate economic, social, and environmental results, producing benefits for the Group, stakeholders, and the national system, while considering the impact of its activities.

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4 For all intents and purposes, the funds are recognised by the Italian State as off-balance sheet assets and are treated as segregated assets, distinct from the assets of SIMEST.

5 SIMEST also manages (i) a share of the Fondo per la Promozione Integrata, which provides grants as part of the financing package arranged by Fund 394/81 through its subsidised loans and (ii) a share of resources from the Sustainable Growth Fund.

2. MARKET CONTEXT

2.1 MACROECONOMIC SCENARIO

In 2024, the global landscape continued to be shaped by serious geopolitical tensions, primarily due to the ongoing conflicts in Ukraine and the Middle East, alongside a surge of cyber threats and attacks on critical infrastructure. Energy markets continued to experience pronounced volatility. A total of 76 countries held elections, most notably the United States, where the victory of the Republican candidate Trump has already marked a decisive policy shift from the Biden Administration on several key issues. On the other hand, continuity prevailed in the EU, with the 27 Member States electing a new European Parliament and Ursula Von der Leyen securing a second term as President of the European Commission. Against this backdrop, the EU unveiled its "Competitiveness Compass", outlining key policies in support of the continent's security, strategic autonomy and the digital and green transitions.

Although high uncertainty persisted, the global economy continued on its path of normalisation that began in 2023, gradually moving past the economic effects of the pandemic and inflationary shock. Global GDP growth stood at 3.2%[6], in line with the previous year but below the pre-Covid twenty-year average (3.7%). The United States recorded a strong performance in 2024 (2.8%)[7], while other advanced countries showed weaker growth, particularly the Eurozone (0.7%), weighed down by Germany's second consecutive year of recession (-0.2%). Among the emerging economies, China experienced stable growth, despite a minor slowdown (5.0%), whereas the ASEAN-5[8] nations experienced strong and accelerating growth (4.5%). In terms of prices, which remain significantly above 2021 levels, the disinflationary process has consolidated, particularly across advanced economies, albeit with cases of greater persistence, notably the United States, while idiosyncratic factors kept price pressures elevated in some emerging countries.

In this context, in 2024 Italy's GDP growth remained modest (0.5%), slightly below the previous year (0.7%), with the second half of the year characterized by stagnating economic activity. Private consumption strengthened over the year, supported by the continued recovery of households' purchasing power, while investments remained broadly stable, reflecting an increase in construction and a decline in capital goods. The depletion of inventories counteracted the positive contribution of domestic demand, leaving GDP growth only due to the drop in imports from 2023 amid exports remained stable due to the growth in non-EU markets and a decrease towards European partners. On the supply side, industry struggled, impacted by economic weakness in Germany and France and the still high cost of credit, while services experienced a positive trend, albeit slowing and even contracting in the final quarter of the year, and the construction sector further shaped economic performance, as a result of an acceleration of non-residential projects driven by the PNRR and a decline in residential construction projects due to the phasing-out of bonuses.

In 2024, in Italy inflation averaged 1.0%, down from 5.7% in 2023[9], primarily due to weak demand and a drop in energy prices. The prices of goods contracted compared to 2023 (-0.5%), largely reflecting a decrease of around 10% in energy prices, while services prices rose at a more moderate pace than the previous year (2.8% compared to 4.2%)[10]. Against this backdrop of weak price dynamics, contractual wages showed a significant growth in 2024 (+3.1% compared to 2023), partially offsetting the real wage erosion experienced in the previous two years. In aggregate, household purchasing power was further bolstered by continued strength in the labour market, with an increase of 274,000 jobs compared to the end of 2023 and a significant shift from temporary to permanent contracts.

Finally, on the public finance side, April 2024 marked the approval and the entry into force of the new framework for European economic governance, which revised procedures and fiscal rules for national budget planning. In September, Italy submitted its Structural Budget Plan (PSB), outlining a trajectory for net primary spending[11] aimed at reducing the deficit and debt-to-GDP ratio in compliance with the new European rules. The PSB projected a fiscal deficit of 3.8% of GDP for 2024, down from 7.2% in 2023 and lower than the 4.3% forecasted in the April Economic and Finance Document (DEF), due to upward revisions to GDP levels and a stronger-than-expected revenue performance. The debt-to-GDP ratio is expected to reach 135.8%, approximately two percentage points lower than the DEF forecast but exceeding the 134.8%

6 International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook (January 2025).
7 The GDP growth figures for 2024 in the U.S., the Euro Area, and China refer to preliminary estimates released by their respective statistical agencies.
8 Indonesia, Malesia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand.
9 The inflation data refer to the NIC index. ISTAT, Consumer Prices (December 2024).
10 Among goods, prices declined in the durable goods category (-0.9%), which was more affected by tight financial conditions. Conversely, prices for recreational, cultural, and personal care services increased more significantly (3.8%) compared to the sector average, driven by stronger demand.
11 Net primary expenditure - defined as nominal public spending net of interest payments, EU-funded programs, cyclical unemployment spending, and discretionary revenue measures - serves as the key indicator for monitoring each Member State's compliance with the Structural Budget Plan.

recorded in 2023. Additionally, in June, the European Commission launched an excessive deficit procedure against Italy due to the 2023 fiscal deficit, mandating an annual adjustment of the structural budget balance by 0.5 percentage points of GDP[12] until the deficit-to-GDP ratio falls below the 3% threshold (projected to be met by 2026 according to the PSB).

2.2 BANKING SECTOR AND FINANCIAL MARKETS

After a cautious first half, the disinflationary process gained traction in the second half of 2024, prompting significant monetary easing by central banks. By the end of the year, the monetary authorities overseeing the ten major global[13] currencies had implemented a cumulative 825 basis points (bps) in rate-cuts - the most substantial easing cycle since 2009 - including 175 bps in December alone. Both the ECB and the Fed lowered interest rates by 100 bps over the year, with Frankfurt executing four cuts from June onward and Washington enhanced three, including an initial 50 bps reduction in September. Simultaneously, both institutions continued reducing their balance sheets, with the ECB fully stopping the reinvestment of maturing securities purchased under the pandemic programme (PEPP) by the end of 2024, following a semester of partial reinvestments. Despite these measures, monetary policy remained broadly restrictive, with central banks indicating the possibility for further rate cuts, particularly in economies where inflation has eased. However, central bank communications maintained a very cautious approach amid persistent macroeconomic uncertainty.

Equity markets delivered another strong performance in 2024, following the extraordinary gains of the previous year, though heightened volatility and regional disparities. In the United States, the Nasdaq index grew by 28.6% compared to the end of 2023, outperforming the S&P500 (+23.3%), with the latter benefiting from the continued outperformance of the Magnificent 7 tech stocks (+78% collectively, comprising Apple, Alphabet, Amazon, Meta, Microsoft, Tesla, and Nvidia). In the EU, because of slower economic growth and a lower presence of tech companies, stock indices saw positive annual growth but underperformed those in the U.S (the German DAX rose by 18.8%, the Spanish IBEX by 14.8%, and the Italian FTSE MIB by 12.6%), while France CAC40 declined by 2.0%, weighed down by political deadlock following the July elections and a subsequent no-confidence vote against the new government during the winter budget cycle.

The bond market recorded mixed results in 2024. Corporate bonds and some government securities posted gains, while other sovereign bonds underperformed relative to the initial expectations of more aggressive central bank rate cuts. In the United States, France, and Germany, ten-year government bond yields ended the year higher than at the end of 2023, rising by +71bps, +66bps, and +36bps respectively, reflecting country-specific economic challenges and lingering uncertainty. In contrast, Italian BTP performed well, supported by domestic political stability and the positive assessment of the PSB by both the EU institutions and financial markets. As a result, the ten-year yield closed the year at 3.42%, down 11 bps from the end of 2023, while the spread against the Bund narrowed to 106 bps from over 150 bps.

Lastly, throughout 2024, the ECB's persistently restrictive monetary stance and the expectations of further interest rate cuts hindered a recovery in bank lending in Italy. By the end of December 2024, private sector loans stock has contracted by 0.3% compared to the end of 2023, driven by a 2.3% decrease in non-financial corporation loans, which remained subdued for most of the year before stabilising in the final months. Conversely, in the second half of the year, loans to households recovered 2023 end-of-year levels after the downturn in the first half. Credit quality remained robust, despite concerns over the lagged impact of higher interest rate: as of September, net non-performing loans[14] stood approximately 54 billion euro, accounting for 3% of outstanding loans, only marginally above the historical lows recorded at the end of 2023. On the liability side, in 2024, total bank funding continued to decline, albeit at a slower pace (-2.6% y/y in December), as monetary policy normalization, combined with strong wage growth and rising employment, gradually supported deposit accumulation while putting pressure on bond issuance.

12 As an exceptional provision for the 2025-2027 period, the required adjustment under the infringement procedure would apply to the structural primary balance, net of interest expenditure.
13 Eurozone, Australia, Canada, Japan, Great Britain, Norway, New Zealand, Sweden, Switzerland, USA.
14 This includes all non-performing loans, expected defaults, and exposures that are past-due or overdue, calculated after accounting for the write-downs and provisions already set aside by the banks.

3. CDP GROUP'S ACTIVITIES

3.1 BUSINESS PERFORMANCE

During 2024, in line with the 2022-2024 Strategic Plan, CDP Group's[15] activities were structured along three transformational pillars: (i) Sector analysis and impact assessment, (ii) Advisory and management of public funds, and (iii) Financial instruments available to businesses and Public Administrations as a Promotion and Development Institute.

3.1.1 Sectoral analysis and impact assessment

In 2024, the CDP Group continued its strategic analysis activities, which, alongside sustainability and impact assessment and monitoring, enable it to direct its interventions towards the areas with the greatest impact for the country.

Sectoral strategies

In 2024, the consolidation of the risk-return-impact model within business processes continued, through strategic analysis, *ex-ante* sustainability and impact assessment of business initiatives, and *ex-post* monitoring and impact assessment of completed interventions.

Specifically, the integration of *ex-ante* evaluation functions within the operational scope of the Sector Strategy and Impact Department has been finalised. This has enabled greater synergy between strategic coherence analysis activities, *ex-ante* sustainability and impact assessment activities, and *ex-post* monitoring and evaluation of operations.

In particular, regarding the evaluation processes within the CDP operating model, it is important to highlight:

- the strategic evaluation and analysis of operations with respect to the Sectoral Strategic Guidelines, within the approval process across the entire relevant operational scope, including the Public Administration, as well as the initiation of analysis and evaluation activities in the field of investments (direct and indirect);
- the *ex-ante* sustainability and impact assessment of operations within the scope of CDP's direct activities and as part of the preliminary approval process;
- to support the aforementioned *ex-ante* evaluation analyses, the completion of the update of the evaluation model (the so-called Sustainable Development Assessment) for operations in favour of corporate counterparties, with the aim of integrating taxonomic analyses and strengthening the connection between the *ex-ante* evaluation, strategic evaluation analyses, and the tools used for *ex-post* monitoring and impact assessment. It should also be noted that the application of the *ex-ante* sustainability and impact assessment model has been extended to the most significant transactions in Simest's shareholding portfolio, with the aim of strengthening the Group's commitment to sustainability and impact, as well as ensuring consistency in its assessment activities;
- consolidation of the activity of collecting the expected values of the key performance indicators for direct loans to corporations and public administrations[16];
- the monitoring of the key performance indicators related to progress in 2024 for all corporate and public administration operations for which monitoring had started in 2023.

In addition, with regard to the Climate Fund operations, the activities performed in the areas of eligibility assessment, impact evaluation, and country-risk analysis are reported. These activities are crucial and required to assess whether and to what degree the operations can be supported financially by the Fund. In the same context, the relevant administrations were supported in technical investigations, and a review of the *ex-ante* impact assessment model for operations was initiated, with the goal of integrating methodological and regulatory updates (including the establishment of the Mattei Plan).

From the perspective of monitoring and impact analysis, the operational tools defined in 2023 were implemented and expanded: (i) a survey was administered to the beneficiaries of indirect operations to monitor the use of loans and assess their additionality; (ii) non-financial monitoring of investments in Group companies (CDP Equity, Fondo Italiano d'Investimento, CDP Venture Capital) was initiated; (iii) the set of tools for macroeconomic impact assessments (including

15 Group means CDP S.p.A. together with CDP Equity, Fintecna and CDP Real Asset SGR.
16 In relation to Public Administration, projects with a value over 500,000 euro that align with one or more strategic priorities set out in the Sectoral Strategic Guidelines must include a Key Performance Indicator ("KPI").

macro-regional input/output tables and Social Accounting Matrices, as well as general economic balance models) was strengthened; and (iv) an environmental impact assessment was introduced for a large portion of the portfolio of operations entered into by CDP in the previous year.

CDP has introduced two complementary reward schemes: (i) the "impact reward", which is a pricing system that provides incentives for projects achieving significant positive externalities, and (ii) the "sustainability reward", a pricing system which aims to promote green investments by companies.

During 2024, a series of additional activities were also carried out, including:

- at the European and international levels, activities included: (i) providing analytical support for various thematic strands in the D7 field, (ii) guiding the conceptual scope and organisation of the "European Leaders Programme", (iii) contributing to the Chief Economists Working Group within the European Long Term Investors (ELTI) Association, (iv) supporting the recognition of CDP's NRRP activities in certain regional areas, and (v) conducting geo-economic analyses, leading to the first two editions of Global, focusing on Serbia and Albania;
- estimating the overall impact of CDP's actions for 2023;
- supporting the Italian Ministry of Enterprises and Made in Italy (MIMIT) in the context of activities related to IPCEI, both for mapping industrial potential in advanced materials and for evaluating project proposals submitted by Italian companies in the field of health technologies;
- supporting analyses to determine the eligibility of operations for CDP's ESG emissions;
- by conducting analyses on CDP's commitment in various regional areas;
- through a report monitoring and evaluating the international cooperation activities conducted by CDP;
- strengthening relationships with client and prospect companies through activities related to the Officina Italia programme, including the annual survey, business roundtable, and focus groups.

During a meeting with CDP's key stakeholders, CDP presented the 2023 Impact Monitoring Report and outlined the forthcoming steps regarding the anticipated advancements in impact monitoring and evaluation activities.

Using the CDP-SAM macroeconomic model, based on the Social Accounting Matrix (SAM) for Italy, CDP assessed the economic and social impacts generated within Italy. Considering the additional resources available to the market alone, which are capable of stimulating demand in Italy (17.5 billion euro in 2024), the quantifiable impacts are estimated at 57 billion euro in production value, including direct, indirect, and induced effects. The increased production volume results in a significant impact on the Gross Domestic Product, amounting to 29 billion euro, which represents 1.4% of the national GDP[17]. In turn, the stimulated production has effects on the demand for workers needed to meet this level of production, estimated at around 407,000 jobs.

Lending and investment policies

The 2022-2024 Strategic Plan identifies the policy instrument as an *ex-ante* guide to the CDP Group's activities. The objective is to channel CDP Group funds towards worthy areas, strengthening the capacity to evaluate transactions and ensuring the Group's positioning in terms of sustainability in line with international best practices.

In this context, during 2024 CDP continued to focus on the Group's sustainability activities through (i) sustainability strategy monitoring activities, (ii) the definition of sustainability policies, and (iii) the strengthening of activities to assess investments in terms of their expected *ex-ante* impact.

Among the main activities carried out during the year were:

- performance monitoring related to commitments under the 2022-2024 ESG Plan, which confirmed the achievement of the targets set out in the Plan and alignment with the trajectory towards achieving the long-term objectives defined. In addition, the activities required for defining the new ESG Plan, which outlines the commitments and targets of the CDP Group for the 2025-2027 three-year period, in line with its Strategic Plan, are worth noting. This plan was developed considering the material issues identified through the dual materiality analysis conducted in 2024[18], the standards set by regulators and best market practices, and was approved by the Board of Directors in January 2025;
- the approval of two additional guidance policies, bringing the total number of Sustainability Policies approved since the beginning of the Plan to 13, which is three more than the target set for the 2022-2024 ESG Plan:
    - the General Policy "Internal Footprint", adopted in the first half of 2024, outlines the overarching principles and practices implemented by CDP to promote best practices in environmental sustainability and reduce the environmental impacts linked to its operations, including workplace management, ICT components, and travel. Consistent with standard practice, the Policy was formulated with contributions from all relevant internal stakeholders on each theme and was discussed with sustainability experts and civil society representatives to promote transparency and maintain continuous dialogue with stakeholders through formal discussions.

17 2023 Data.
18 Material issues considered during the formulation of the ESG Plan.

- in the second half of the year, the General Policy "Well-being" was adopted, outlining CDP's commitment to fostering a positive, fair, and stimulating work environment. This policy implements principles and initiatives designed to support its employees, promoting their work-life balance and overall psycho-physical well-being.

Additionally, in line with the objective of fostering activities aimed at creating an ecosystem for the exchange of best practices on sustainability within the Group and promoting their value at the corporate level, CDP has participated in numerous ESG initiatives at the international, European, and national levels. Among the most notable initiatives are (i) the "Platform on Sustainable Finance" of the Directorate-General for Financial Stability, Financial Services and the Capital Markets Union (DG FISMA) of the European Commission, where CDP participates as an "Observer" and the only National Promotional Institution; (ii) the Joint Initiative on Circular Economy (JICE), which, in addition to the "5+1" members (the five main European National Promotional Institutions and the EIB), also includes Bpifrance and Dutch InvestNL, and aims to mobilise resources to support the transition to a circular development model; and, finally, (iii) the Open-es Alliance, a systemic initiative promoted by ENI involving more than 29,000 companies, aimed at guiding them through a shared path to improve and grow their sustainability performance, using a digital platform that enables the sharing of data and information to represent the sustainability of industrial supply chains and contribute to the development of the entire ecosystem.

Additionally, in line with the Strategic Plan and with the aim of strengthening the technical-specialist capacity to assess operations, CDP has established specialised technical Competence Centres in recent years for key thematic areas (Innovation and Digitisation, Urban Regeneration and Infrastructure and Natural Resources, Energy, and Circular Economy), which contribute to the *ex-ante* evaluation process and monitoring of operations through analysis of the technical quality and impacts of the financed projects. These activities are carried out in line with market practices' deadlines as well as in line with deadlines set by the financed initiative/counterparty. In particular, during 2024, the technical Competence Centres conducted 36 techno-economic evaluations on financing operations primarily related to innovation and digitisation initiatives, infrastructure and transport initiatives, and projects in the energy and environmental sectors.

The activities of the Competence Centres included, among other things: (i) ensuring operations' compliance with sectoral policies, (ii) providing technical and specialist advice on Advisory activities, (iii) monitoring environmental covenants, (iv) conducting Sustainability Proofing and assessing the Economic & Growth Impact of projects eligible for CDP financing under the InvestEU programme, (v) verifying the technical and operational capacity of applicants for operations eligible for CDP financing under the CEF programme, (vi) assisting with the calculation of $CO2$ emission intensity for operations with specific projects, and (vii) offering technical-specialist support to other Company Functions and Group Companies on relevant projects.

Finally, CDP plays a key role in the origination and development of strategic projects in the country's priority sectors for the advancement of national infrastructures and public utility services. This includes involvement and/or partnerships with other market operators, as well as collaboration with various corporate and Group functions.

3.1.2 ADVISORY ACTIVITIES AND MANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC FUNDS

During 2024, the CDP Group continued its consulting activities with the Public Administration to support the implementation of various investments and management of mandates on public funds.

Advisory activities

During 2024, the CDP Group provided support to the Public Administration by contributing to the implementation of strategically important programs and projects, offering advisory services to central and local administrations in the planning, design, and execution of public investments.

In line with the guidelines of the 2022-2024 Strategic Plan and the regulatory framework established in the CDP-MEF Framework Agreement signed on 27 December 2021, CDP continued its support to General Government in 2024, assisting with the planning, definition, implementation, and monitoring of NRRP interventions. The support covered both centralised activities for the General Government and direct activities for the implementing entities, providing technical-operational assistance. This was made possible through the involvement of CDP's technical Competence Centres, which specialise in key thematic areas: Innovation and Digitisation, Urban Regeneration and Infrastructure and Natural Resources, Energy, and Circular Economy.

In 2024, CDP provided support to 17 central administrations holding investments under the NRRP, contributing to the implementation of over 80 NRRP investment measures in line with the 2021 CDP-MEF Framework Agreement.

Throughout the year, in order to align CDP's support with the evolving implementation status of the NRRP and the specific characteristics of the current phase of intervention management, CDP's offices collaborated with the MEF to draft a new Framework Agreement, which was signed in July 2024. This new Agreement will provide ongoing support for the implementation of the NRRP until 2026, replacing the previous one from 2021. In this context, as of 31 December 2024, CDP signed a new Action Plan with the MEF to provide support to 20 Central Administrations holding NRRP investments in 2025 and 2026, assisting in the implementation of over 100 NRRP measures and consultancy activities.

Also within the framework of the NRRP, activities were initiated related to two direct agreements signed, one with the Department for Regional Affairs and Autonomies and the other with the Italian Ministry of Enterprises and Made in Italy, pursuant to Article 10, paragraph. 7-*quinquies* of Italian Decree Law 121/2021. In addition, an agreement was signed with the Extraordinary Commissioner for Reconstruction in the Emilia-Romagna, Tuscany, and Marche regions to support the implementation of NRRP interventions aimed at the areas affected by the flood events of 2023.

In 2024, the consultancy activities continued to support public administrations in the implementation of projects of public interest and strategic relevance, aimed at assisting in the execution of investments in public and social infrastructure eligible under the European InvestEU programme.

The scope of these activities is part of the Contribution Agreement signed in July 2022 between CDP (the first national promotional institution in Europe to become a Partner in the Advisory Hub of the InvestEU Programme) and the European Commission, which regulates the disbursement of an economic contribution by the Commission regarding the costs incurred by CDP for consulting activities. Additionally, the following amendments to the Contribution Agreement were signed with the EC in 2024:

- on 10 July 2024, an amendment was signed to extend the duration of the Agreement from 31 December 2024 to 31 December 2027;
- following participation in response to the second Call for Expression of Interest ("CEoI") for advisory activities in the 2025-2027 three-year period under the InvestEU Programme and the positive outcome received from the EC on 19 June 2024, negotiation activities with the EC were initiated. This led to the signing of the amendment on 17 December 2024, aimed at defining a single initiative for advisory services, covering both the areas of Sustainable Infrastructures and Social Infrastructures (already managed by CDP in the 2022-2024 period) and the new area of Research, Innovation, and Digitisation for the 2025-2027 three-year period. The amendment, therefore, outlines a new unified budget proposal for the 2022-2027 period, which adds the European contribution requested for the 2025-2027 three-year period (5 million euro) to the amount already approved for the 2022-2024 three-year period (5 million euro).

In this context, throughout 2024 CDP supported the Public Administration with activities including (i) project advisory, providing technical, economic, financial, and administrative support across all phases of the project lifecycle, (ii) capacity building, aimed at strengthening the internal skills of the Public Administration, through activities such as the preparation of manuals, guidelines, workshops, and sharing best practices, with the objective of supporting the ability to develop investment projects and technology transfer, and (iii) market development for preparatory activities in the form of studies, analyses, and market assessments. In 2024, more than 60 InvestEU projects were supported, primarily in the sectors of Energy and Environment, Public/Health/School Construction, and Urban Development and Regeneration.

Finally, within the framework of the direct agreement, in accordance with Article 10, paragraph 7-*novies* of Italian Decree Law 121/2021, signed by CDP in 2023 with the Emilia-Romagna Region and the Regional Agency for Disbursements in Agriculture (AGREA) for support to the 2023-2027 Rural Development Program, the activities of the Project Management Office and the technical-regulatory focus for managing the resources of the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) were initiated in 2024, in collaboration with CDP's Public Administration Area.

Management of public funds

In line with the Strategic Plan 2022-2024, with a view to strengthening its partnership with the public administration, during 2024 the CDP Group continued its activity of managing public mandates from public funds.

In particular, CDP has supported the Public Administration in the management of the following mandates:

- for the Italian Ministry of University and Research: (i) the Student Housing Notice - NRRP[19], and (ii) the University Residence Fund[20], aimed at the construction of student housing facilities, for which resources amounting to a total of 210 million euro have been deployed;
- for the Italian Ministry of the Environment and Energy Security, the Kyoto Fund mandate to finance energy efficiency interventions in school and health care buildings, as well as sports facilities, in relation to which approximately 3 million euro have been deployed;
- for the Italian Ministry of Infrastructure, the mandate relating to the Local Authorities Design Fund[21], for which approximately 6 million euro have been deployed;
- for the Italian Ministry of Culture, the mandate under the NRRP framework concerning the Rural Architecture Enhancement Notice[22], aimed at the protection and enhancement of rural architecture and landscapes, through the

19 Mission 4 - Component 1 - Reform 1.7 "Reform of the legislation on student housing and investment in student housing". A portion of the fund, which was initially intended to be financed through NRRP resources, has subsequently been funded with state resources pursuant to Italian Law 338/2000.
20 Italian Law 338/2000 (Call I-V).
21 Article 1, paragraph 1079, of Law No. 205 of 27 December 2017.
22 Mission 1 – Component 3 – Investment 2.2 "Protection and enhancement of architecture and the rural landscape".

safeguarding of tangible and intangible cultural heritage and the promotion of initiatives linked to sustainable tourism and cultural use, with approximately 24 million euro deployed;
- for the Sicilian Region, the mandate concerning the 2021-2027 Development and Cohesion Fund;
- for the Emilia-Romagna Region and the Regional Agency for Disbursements in Agriculture (AGREA), the mandate concerning the European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) within the 2021-2027 European Structural Funds, aimed at enhancing the competitiveness of the agricultural and forestry sectors, ensuring the sustainable management of natural resources, and promoting balanced territorial development of rural economies and communities.

In the context of managing third-party resources for International Cooperation & Development Finance, in 2024, activities continued related to the management of public resources: (i) the Italian Climate Fund and (ii) the Revolving Fund for Development Cooperation (FRCS).

With reference to the Italian Climate Fund, managed by CDP and established at the Italian Ministry of the Environment and Energy Security, with a total allocation of 4.4 billion euro[23], aimed at contributing to Italy's international climate commitments through supporting climate mitigation and adaptation initiatives in partner countries, it is noteworthy that the operational phase has now been fully established. During the year, the fund's governance committees approved seven initiatives in favour of companies, sovereign counterparties, investment funds, and development banks, amounting to a total of 483 million euro. Additionally, the first five financing interventions were concluded, targeting Africa and the Middle East in the sectors of energy, sustainable infrastructure, and agribusiness, supporting the objectives of the Mattei Plan for Africa, with a total of 419 million euro.

Among the interventions undertaken, particular mention should be made of the allocation of resources to: (i) the Government of Kenya, to promote investments aimed at combating climate change, (ii) the multilateral institution Banque Ouest Africaine de Développement (BOAD), to support projects in the renewable energy sector, and (iii) Eni Kenya, to support the biofuel production chain and the agricultural sector in the country.

Finally, the resource management activity of the Revolving Fund for Development Cooperation (FRCS) continued, including the granting of loans totalling 290 million euro to: (i) Ethiopia, to support both the country's energy sector and vocational training; (ii) Tunisia, to promote the development of local small and medium-sized enterprises and the energy transition; (iii) Egypt, to support initiatives aimed at developing the private sector; and (iv) Mozambique, for the recovery, improvement, and modernisation of the agri-food sector and the socio-community infrastructure in the territory.

3.1.3 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AVAILABLE TO BUSINESSES AND PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

During 2024, CDP Group continued its action in support of the country as the Promotional and Development Institution.

3.1.3.1 Lending

The lending activity of the CDP Group, in line with the 2022–2024 Strategic Plan, is arranged into six operational lines:

- **Lending to enterprises and support for international expansion**: through the Enterprises and Financial Institutions Area, the CDP Group pursues the mission of ensuring financial support to the national productive fabric, in a complementary role to the banking system;
- **Public Administration**: through the Public Administration Area, the CDP Group supports public investing activities across the country;
- **Infrastructure**: through the Infrastructures Area, the CDP Group works to support the development of the country's infrastructure;
- **International Cooperation and Development Finance**: through the International Cooperation & Development Finance Department, the CDP Group promotes initiatives capable of generating positive impacts in the Cooperation Partner Countries;
- **Equity**: through the Investment Department, together with the companies CDP Equity and CDP Reti, the CDP Group plays a key role in the country's strategic sectors, through direct and indirect initiatives;
- **Real Estate**: through the Real Estate Department, together with the company CDP Real Asset SGR, the CDP Group supports the real estate sector with the aim of promoting social cohesion through sustainable and inclusive urban regeneration initiatives, supporting the tourism-hotel sector and creating value from its assets.

The CDP Group has deployed 24.6 billion euro in 2024, an increase of 23% compared to 2023. In the same period, CDP S.p.A. deployed 24.0 billion euro.

23 Due to the refinancing of the Fund for 200 million euro for the year 2024 provided by art. 13 of Italian Decree-Law no. 181/2023, the overall endowment of the Fund is equal to 4.4 billion euro, of which: (i) 4.2 billion euro allocated to Interventions and (ii) 200 million euro allocated to the provision of non-repayable grants as well as for the Fund's operating costs and expenses.

Resources deployed broken down by business line - CDP Group[24]

(millions of euro; %)	31/12/2024	31/12/2022	Change (+ / -)	(%) change
Lending to enterprises and support for int. expansion	14,495	11,561	2,934	25.4%
Public Administration	3,568	2,902	666	23.0%
Infrastructures	4,049	3,625	425	11.7%
International Cooperation and Development Finance	1,216	785	431	55.0%
Equity	1,067	1,005	62	6.2%
Real Estate	234	225	9	3.9%
Total	**24,629**	**20,102**	**4,527**	**22.5%**

Taking into account the channelling of third-party funding, in 2024 the CDP Group unlocked 68.8 billion euro of investments in the economy.

Lending to enterprises and support for international expansion

Through the Enterprises and Financial Institutions Area, the CDP Group seeks to ensure financial support for the national economic framework, promoting the development, innovation, and growth of companies, both domestically and internationally, in a way that adds value to and complements the market.

In line with the 2022–2024 Strategic Plan, in 2024 operations continued through (i) direct support to medium and large enterprises for the domestic market, (ii) support for exports and international expansion, (iii) indirect support in synergy with the banking channel with a focus on SMEs, (iv) development of alternative finance instruments and (v) non-financial support, with a focus on SMEs and Mid-Cap, to develop human capital and promote growth in markets.

With reference to direct support to medium and large enterprises, lending activities continued mainly in support of growth initiatives, as well as investments in research, development, innovation and the green economy, also with a view to generating a positive social and environmental impact through the offer of financial solutions tied to ESG values and providing, in specific cases, special reward mechanisms. The main initiatives taken include:

- the signing of a loan amounting to 150 million euro in favour of a leading global player in the automotive sector, aimed at supporting the development of innovative technologies and architectures in the field of electric propulsion, as well as autonomous driving solutions, digitalisation, and vehicle connectivity aimed at increasing efficiency, safety, driving comfort, and productivity;
- the granting of a loan amounting to 10 million euro, with funding from the European Investment Bank, to a company in southern Italy, one of the leaders in the construction of irrigation systems. The resources will be used to support the development of technologies for smart agricultural management and circular economy models. In addition, the production lines will be improved, photovoltaic systems will be installed, and new products will be developed;
- the execution of operations with the “Garanzia Green Light”, to assist companies working on green investment projects, the “Garanzia Futuro Light”, and the “Garanzia Archimede”, aimed at businesses with initiatives for growth in global markets, technological innovation, and sustainable transition; additionally, the first operations were signed with the “InvestEU Guarantee”, supporting companies involved in long-term research and development projects and the green economy;
- granting Italian companies over 20 medium-to-long-term operations aimed at supporting initiatives for growth through external strategies (mergers and acquisitions), primarily focused on sector consolidation, strengthening development paths, and improving the competitiveness of the Italian industrial system[25].

In relation to supporting exports and the international expansion of Italian companies, key initiatives for 2024 include:

- the granting of loans to foreign counterparts, to support the export of goods and services from Italian companies to international markets, and to sustain the related supply chains, which play a strategic role in the Italian economy and are recognised as an excellence of Made in Italy worldwide, with a constant focus on sustainability;
- the granting, within a pool, of a 100-million-euro loan to one of the major Italian entities in the agri-food sector, primarily to support the launch of a production facility in the United States of America. The loan features an incentive scheme that reduces the loan cost when specific ESG KPIs are met;
- the granting, in a pool, of a total loan amounting to 100 million euro to one of the leading international players in the fashion and luxury sector, aimed at supporting the Group’s international growth through the opening of new stores and investments in technological developments across 18 different countries.

24 Resources deployed include the management of third-party funds. In addition, in line with CDP Group’s Strategic Plan for 2022-2024, the figure does not include the resources deployed by SIMEST amounting to 8 billion euro.

25 Includes 6 international financing transactions.

Overall, in 2024, a total of around 2.6 billion euro were deployed for direct financing focused on domestic and international growth, involving 140 transactions.

With reference to indirect support through banks and other financial intermediaries, with a focus on SMEs, the main initiatives in 2024 include:

- the consolidation of bond underwriting, with a focus on ESG operations, and granting secured loans to leading bank groups to support Italian SMEs and Mid-Caps, for 1,973 million euro;
- the signing of the agreement with the SME Guarantee Fund, whereby CDP commits to providing guarantees to the Fund for 2.8 billion euro, making available 4.3 billion euro in new financing from the banking system to support 50,000 small and medium-sized enterprises. In exchange, CDP will be eligible for a counter-guarantee from the European Investment Fund (EIF), drawn from the InvestEU programme resources;
- ongoing operations of liquidity ceilings for financial intermediaries, aimed at SMEs and Mid-Caps, with the transfer of credit guarantees, amounting to 1,159 million euro, mainly due to the funding granted to the banking system via the Business Platform;
- operations supporting private reconstruction in the areas affected by the 2016 earthquakes, through the Plafond Sisma Centro Italia, amounting to 1,625 million euro;
- expansion of operations in structured finance with 11 “Covered Bond” transactions worth 647 million euro and the subscription of two SME ABS securities totalling 220 million euro;
- ongoing fundraising operations for the SME Guarantee Fund, with the activation of dedicated subsections for specific “Confidi” (credit consortia) and Professional Funds;
- ongoing activities of the “Revolving Fund supporting enterprises and investment in research” (FRI), with the signing of 218 financing contracts for 140 million euro, along with continued decision-making activities in support of over 570 companies, primarily related to the measure supporting the tourism sector, implemented in collaboration with the Italian Ministry of Tourism, and the Supply Chain Contracts, implemented in collaboration with the Italian Ministry of Agriculture and Food Sovereignty.

With reference to the development of alternative finance instruments, the main initiatives in 2024 include:

- the finalisation of 6 closings related to different unsecured Basket Bond programs, totalling 65 million euro, benefiting 9 SMEs and MidCaps;
- the finalisation of 5 closings related to different secured Basket Bond programs, totalling 48 million euro, benefiting 20 SMEs and MidCaps, specifically: (i) programs supported by public guarantees from the Special Section of the SME Fund, covering up to 80% of first losses on each minibond, and (ii) regional Basket Bond programs designed to support business growth plans in specific areas, with public guarantees provided by the respective regions;
- the direct subscription, in co-financing with leading Italian banks, of 4 minibonds through private placement for a total of 34 million euro, including one minibond backed by a SACE guarantee;
- the subscription of commitments in 5 Debt Funds aimed at supporting SMEs, Small Mid-Caps, and Mid-Caps through the provision of medium-to-long-term financing, totalling 123 million euro.

In terms of non-financial support, some of the key initiatives in 2024 include:

- the launch of the second edition of the CDP-SIMEST-ELITE Lounge, a programme designed to support the growth of small and medium-sized Italian enterprises in national and international markets, developed in collaboration with ELITE – a company of the Euronext Group, and since 2024 enhanced by the partnership with SIMEST, the CDP Group company that supports companies throughout their international expansion. This 24-month programme includes 20 companies from the manufacturing and services sectors, representing 11 regions, with 70% of the participants from central and southern Italy;
- the conclusion of the second edition of the French-Italian Accelerator, a training and business matching programme developed in partnership with Bpifrance, ELITE, and Team France Export, aimed at promoting export and internationalisation processes between Italian and French SMEs and Mid-Caps;
- the consolidation of the new structured assistance service to companies to support them in the historical and forecast analysis of the sectoral ecosystem in which they operate as well as of their business, with the aim of gaining insights into: i) their competitive positioning and the dynamics underlying the definition of their economic, financial and capital planning and ii) their needs, in terms of strategic actions to be implemented, to grow in the domestic and international market, suggesting the most suitable financial instruments to finance growth;
- Officina Italia, a series of meetings with local companies designed to engage with their needs and provide information about market challenges and the support solutions offered by the CDP Group;
- events for discussion, held as part of regional collaborations that may involve diverse stakeholders (e.g., Confindustria, ANFIR), intended to develop a cohesive system and identify useful partnerships or interventions for creating tools to facilitate access to credit for businesses.

Shown below is the stock of loans of the Enterprises and Financial Institutions Area at 31 December 2024. The stock of outstanding debt amounted to 43.8 billion euro, increasing by 9% on the figure recorded at the end of 2023, mainly as a result of the disbursements made during the year. The total stock of outstanding debt and commitments amounted to 56.9 billion euro, marking an increase by 8.4% on the figure recorded at the end of 2023.

Enterprises and Financial Institutions - Stock of loans

(millions of euro; %)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	Change (+ / -)	(%) change
Enterprises	**6,060**	**5,853**	**207**	**3.5%**
Loans	4,982	4,899	83	1.7%
Securities	1,078	954	124	13.0%
Alternative financing	**650**	**727**	**(77)**	**-10.6%**
Basket bond and minibond	416	434	(18)	-4.2%
Tax credit	234	293	(59)	-20.0%
Financial Institutions	**23,453**	**20,968**	**2,485**	**11.9%**
Plafond to enterprises	3,087	3,345	(258)	-7.7%
Residential Real Estate	424	473	(50)	-10.5%
Natural disasters	10,127	8,906	1,221	13.7%
Financial institutions loans/securities	9,178	7,613	1,565	20.6%
Other products	637	631	6	1.0%
Export & International financing	**13,619**	**12,636**	**983**	**7.8%**
Loans	13,433	12,523	910	7.3%
Securities	186	113	72	64.0%
Total loans	**43,782**	**40,184**	**3,598**	**9.0%**
Commitments	13,096	12,276	820	6.7%
Total	**56,877**	**52,460**	**4,418**	**8.4%**

Public Administration

Through the Public Administration Area, the CDP Group backs the public investments through financial support, in accordance with the principles of accessibility, equality of treatment, pre-specification of terms and non-discrimination.

In line with the Strategic Plan 2022-2024, financial support activities for public entities and management of public mandates on behalf of the Public Administration continued throughout 2024.

With regard to its financial support activities, CDP has continued its lending operations to Local Authorities, regions and autonomous provinces and other public entities and public-law bodies through a series of initiatives.

In particular, for local authorities, in addition to direct financing to support investments amounting to approximately 1.4 billion euro, also thanks to the reactivation of the "Large Projects Flexible Loan"[26] product, which is more tailored for large infrastructure projects than standard products, the following is highlighted:

- the support to local authorities affected by the seismic events that occurred in central Italy in 2016-2017, by postponing the repayment of the amortisation instalments of the loans maturing in 2024, without incurring additional interest[27];
- the expansion of the treasury service, conducted in partnership with Poste Italiane, to include municipalities with up to 100,000 residents and Provinces/Metropolitan Cities with up to 1,000,000 residents[28].

To support other public entities and organisations, financing has been provided primarily for (i) expanding and developing port infrastructures, (ii) maintaining and improving healthcare facilities, (iii) strengthening cybersecurity measures in the national digital space, and (iv) optimizing water resource management systems.

To support the Regions, it is noted that (i) CDP has reactivated operations in favour of the Regions and autonomous provinces for the granting of loans aimed at converting mortgages or refinancing financial leasing contracts provided by banks and financial intermediaries other than CDP or authorised entities, with loans amounting to around 450 million euro[29],

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26 Update of CDP Circular no. 1280/2013 titled "General conditions for access to credit for the separate account of Cassa Depositi e Prestiti S.p.A., pursuant to Article 5 paragraph 7 letter a), first sentence, of Italian Legislative Decree no. 269 of 30/9/2003, converted into Italian Law no. 326 of 24 November 2003, by the local authorities referred to in Italian Legislative Decree no. 267 of 18/8/2000".

27 The operation follows a similar initiative by the Italian Ministry of Economy and Finance, pursuant to Article 1, paragraph 418, of Italian Law no. 213 of 30 December 2023.

28 In particular, CDP Circular no. 1298/2018 titled "General conditions for access, by municipalities with a resident population of up to 100,000 inhabitants and by provinces and metropolitan cities with a resident population of up to 1,000,000 inhabitants, to cash advances referred to in Article 222 of Italian Legislative Decree no. 267 of 18 August 2000, pursuant to Article 1, paragraph 878, letter a), of Italian Law no. 205 of 27 December 2017" was amended.

29 CDP Circular no. 1307/2024 "*General conditions for access to credit for the separate account of Cassa Depositi e Prestiti S.p.A., pursuant to art. 5 paragraph 7 letter a), first period, of Italian Decree Law no. 269 of 30 September 2003, converted into Italian Law no. 326 of 24 November 2003, through loans in favour of the regions and autonomous provinces of Trento and Bolzano, intended for the conversion of mortgages or for the*

and (ii) loans exceeding 140 million euro have been granted, primarily for interventions in the healthcare and transport sectors, as well as to support investments by local authorities.

Furthermore, throughout 2024, the partnership with the European Investment Bank (EIB) continued, with a new guarantee agreement for 0.5 billion euro signed, covering loans provided by CDP to Italian Regions, allowing CDP to offer new financing to public entities up to 1 billion euro. These resources will also be used to promote the economic development of the Central-Southern regions, including those affected by the 2016 Central Italy earthquake, and to support initiatives aimed at mitigating the effects of climate change.

In terms of managing public mandates, CDP has continued to assist Central and Regional Governments in handling the different stages of tenders for the allocation of public funds, including in the context of the NRRP, committing more than 1 billion euro, as outlined in section 3.1.2.

Shown below is the stock of loans of the Public Administration Area at 31 December 2024. Outstanding debt amounted to 72 billion euro, a reduction of 2.2% compared to the same figure at the end of 2023. The total outstanding debt and commitments amount to 76.9 billion euro, a decrease of 1.8% compared to the end of 2023.

Public Administration - Stock of loans

(millions of euro; %)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	Change (+ / -)	(%) change
Local authorities	24,758	24,777	(19)	-0.1%
Regions and autonomous provinces	24,949	25,274	(325)	-1.3%
Other public entities and public - law bodies	1,637	1,573	64	4.1%
Government	20,633	21,962	(1,329)	-6.1%
Total loans	**71,978**	**73,586**	**(1,608)**	**-2.2%**
Commitments	4,952	4,773	179	3.8%
Total	**76,930**	**78,359**	**(1,429)**	**-1.8%**

Infrastructures

Through the Infrastructures Area, the CDP Group supports the country's infrastructure development by granting financial resources to operators in the sector.

In accordance with the 2022-2024 Strategic Plan, during the year, CDP continued to support infrastructure, particularly in the motorway, railway, airport, energy, and social infrastructure sectors, through operations including (i) project finance & structured loan, (ii) corporate loan, (iii) subscription to bond issues, and (iv) issuance of contractual guarantees, adhering to the principles of additionality and complementarity to the market. With regard to the project finance & structured loan operations carried out during the year, the following is highlighted:

- the granting, in collaboration with the EIB and SACE, of two loans one of which is partially guaranteed by InvestEU, for a total amount of 1 billion euro, to a motorway concessionaire company, to support the modernisation and upgrading of the motorway sections under management;
- CDP's contribution of 120 million euro, partially backed by an InvestEU guarantee, in a project financing deal amounting to 215 million euro to support the construction of a new university campus located in northern Italy;
- the granting of 35 million euro as part of a total financing of 75 million euro, to support the design, implementation, and management of a data network platform for healthcare applications;
- contribution of 30 million euro, partially backed by an InvestEU guarantee, in a pool operation with four other financial institutions, totalling 222 million euro, aimed at upgrading a cloud infrastructure to host applications and data of Italian public administrations;
- contribution of 74 million euro in a total financing of over 900 million euro to support a project for the acquisition and development of a portfolio of battery energy storage systems and open-cycle gas plants;
- the granting of a 35-million-euro loan as part of a 104-million-euro operation to support the modernisation and expansion of an important hospital facility in Northern Italy, through the construction of a new pavilion and the refurbishment of existing ones.

With reference to financing operations through corporate loans, CDP has provided loans to support the investment plans of companies in sectors including railway as well as electricity and gas production, distribution, and transport. In particular, the following should be noted:

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refinancing of financial leasing agreements granted to these institutions by banking and financial intermediaries other than Cassa Depositi e Prestiti S.p.A. or by authorised subjects, pursuant to article 41, paragraph 2, of Italian Law no. 448 of 28 December 2001 and art. 3, paragraph 17, of Italian Law no. 350 of 24 December 2003" was issued.

- CDP's involvement, in partnership with other lenders, in a 3.5-billion-euro credit facility, with CDP's portion being 800 million euro, to support a leading railway operator;
- the granting of an ESG-linked loan of 200 million euro to a leading operator in the gas transport and storage sector for the reconstruction of a gas pipeline in Central Italy;
- the granting of three loans under the European Connecting Europe Facility Transport - Alternative Fuels Infrastructure Facility programme, totalling 25 million euro, aimed at developing electric vehicle charging infrastructure and electrifying the ground infrastructure of a major airport in Central Italy;
- the participation in a financing operation, amounting to a total of 250 million euro, with CDP's share of 50 million euro, to support investments for the expansion of one of the main container ports in Southern Italy;
- the granting, in collaboration with the EIB, of a 120-million-euro loan to strengthen and extend the electricity distribution network managed by a leading multi-utility mainly operating in Central Italy.

With regard to operations carried out through the subscription of bond issuances, the following is highlighted:

- the participation, for a total of 501 million euro, in five public bond issues aimed at supporting the investment plans of leading operators in the transport infrastructure, renewable energy, multiutilities, and gas transmission and distribution networks sectors;
- a 35-million-euro participation in the issuance of Asset Backed Securities (ABS) by eight Integrated Water Service operators in the Veneto Region, with the proceeds directed towards funding infrastructure investments in their local areas.

Finally, with reference to operations involving the issuance of contractual guarantees, CDP issued 0.3 billion euro in advance guarantees in favour of a major railway operator, in relation to construction contracts for railway lines, some of which are part of the National Recovery and Resilience Plan. The guarantees, issued for the benefit of leading Italian contractors, also through construction consortia, were partially backed by counter-guarantees from SACE or the European Commission, drawing on funds from the InvestEU Fund (where CDP acts as Implementing Partner).

Shown below is the stock of loans of the Infrastructures Area at 31 December 2024. The outstanding debt stock amounts to 9.7 billion euro, an increase of 0.7% compared to the end of 2023. Overall, the stock of outstanding debt and commitments totalled 15.1 billion euro, an increase of 1% compared to the end of 2023.

Infrastructures - Stock of loans

(millions of euro; %)	31/12/2023	31/12/2022	Change (+ / -)	(%) change
Loans	5,587	5,681	(94)	-1.7%
Securities	4,071	3,912	159	4.1%
Total outstanding debt	**9,657**	**9,593**	**65**	**0.7%**
Commitments	5,491	5,401	90	1.7%
Total	**15,149**	**14,994**	**155**	**1.0%**

International Cooperation and Development Finance

Through its International Cooperation & Development Finance Department, the CDP Group supports initiatives with a positive impact in partner countries, aiming at promoting their long-term sustainable economic and social growth, through a variety of financial instruments in favour of public and private counterparties and through the use of its own and third-party resources.

Throughout 2024, CDP continued to provide increasingly impactful and widespread support in the field of cooperation, in line with the objectives of the 2022-2024 Strategic Plan, through a range of initiatives. Specifically, there has been an increase in operational volumes, with deployed resources amounting to 1.2 billion euro, an increase of 55% compared to the previous year, through both direct operations (e.g. financing for businesses) and indirect operations (e.g. financing to private banks, multilateral institutions, and development banks), supporting key sectors such as agribusiness, food security, energy, sustainable infrastructure, and financial inclusion for SMEs.

Furthermore, during the year, CDP expanded its presence in partner countries, in line with the foreign policy objectives of the Italian Cooperation System, for example through (i) the opening of new offices outside the EU (i.e. Belgrade, Cairo, and Rabat), (ii) the granting of financing to support projects in five partner countries served for the first time (i.e. Kazakhstan, Rwanda, Ivory Coast, Mongolia, and Georgia), and (iii) a stronger focus on Africa and the European neighbourhood. In particular, regarding its commitment to the African continent, CDP's engagement in the steering committee of the Mattei Plan is noted, with contributions to be made through its own resources and the public funds under its management. In this context, during 2024, the first projects were financed for an amount of approximately 550 million euro, and the development of new dedicated financial instruments was initiated (i.e. "Plafond Africa" and "GRAf", the latter in partnership with the African Development Bank).

In detail, in line with the objectives of the 2022-2024 Strategic Plan, throughout the year CDP has provided support by: (i) promoting initiatives using its own resources; (ii) enhancing partnerships and agreements with leading national, European, and international bodies, and (iii) broadening and strengthening the management of third-party resources, in line with the international agreements to which Italy has subscribed.

The promotion of initiatives drawing on own resources included:

- the support provided to the public Development Bank of Kazakhstan (DBK), aimed at assisting the expansion of its loan portfolio for sustainable development projects in Kazakhstan and facilitating the commercial promotion of Italian companies looking to expand their business in the country;
- the financing provided to the Serbian electricity utility, Joint Stock Company Elektroprivreda Srbije Beograd ("EPS"), supported by a sovereign guarantee and aimed at accelerating the country's energy transition;
- the financing to the multilateral financial institution Fonplata, which operates in Latin America, for key projects aimed at sustainable development in urban areas, with a particular focus on water resource management and sanitation infrastructure;
- providing support for the financial inclusion of SMEs by offering financing to private financial institutions in the Ivory Coast, Mongolia, Serbia, Albania, and Georgia, while also taking advantage of resources from European programs like the Western Balkans Investment Framework (WBIF) and InclusiFI;
- providing financial backing to the investment plans of Italian companies that focus on expansion in emerging markets and generate positive effects for local communities, particularly in employment, environmental, and social terms, through the granting of direct financing.

As part of strengthening agreements and partnerships with major national, European, and international institutions, the following is highlighted:

- the signing of the first Parallel Financing Agreement under the Joint European Financiers for International Cooperation ("JEFIC") network, which includes CDP along with European bilateral development institutions (AECID, AFD, BGK, CDP, and KfW), aimed at enhancing commitment and collaboration in development cooperation. In particular, within the CFA JEFIC framework, CDP signed its first agreement with AFD, aimed at co-financing the Turkish development bank, TSKB, to support a green and sustainable recovery following the 2023 earthquake;
- the signing of a grant agreement in favour of CDP within the TERRA programme (in partnership with FAO), one of the three initiatives[30] approved within the European Fund for Sustainable Development Plus program (EFSD+);
- the signing of five new memoranda of understanding during the "Italy-Africa B2B Dialogue" event, aimed at enhancing collaboration between CDP and key African multilateral development banks (AFC, DBSA, BOAD, TDB, Afreximbank) in the areas of match-making, co-financing, and financing opportunities;
- the signing of a memorandum of understanding with the Albanian National Economic Council during a CDP and SIMEST mission to Albania, aimed at promoting sustainable growth in the country, as part of a broader strategy to strengthen the Group's activities;
- the signing of a memorandum of understanding between CDP and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), aimed at renewing collaboration with the UN agency focused on achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), promoting joint investments and initiatives in projects aligned with the commitments made in the Paris Agreement;
- the agreement between CDP and ALEXBANK to support the agri-food sector in Egypt, with the goal of promoting high-impact projects and developing tools that facilitate access to financing for Egyptian SMEs in the agricultural sector, particularly in the field of microcredit;
- the agreement between CDP, Banco do Brasil and SACE aimed at mobilising new financing for development, promoting high-impact initiatives in Brazil, and strengthening collaboration between businesses in both countries.

Additionally, during the G7 Summit held in June, which was attended by the Heads of State and Government of the member countries, the President of the European Council, and the President of the European Commission, CDP took the lead in promoting targeted initiatives, created through strong coordination with other DFIs and public banks from the G7 nations.

Finally, also in line with the objectives set forth in the international agreements to which Italy is a party, during the year CDP strengthened its role as an Italian institution for development cooperation through the expansion and strengthening of its activities in the management of third-party resources. In this context, the Italian Climate Fund's complete operational launch, established at the Italian Ministry of the Environment and Energy Security (MASE) and managed by CDP, is marked by (i) the execution of the first financing operations worth 419 million euro, and (ii) the approval of new initiatives by the Fund's governance committees, amounting to approximately 483 million euro (approx. +140% compared to 2023). For more details on the management of third-party funds, see the description provided in paragraph 3.1.2.

Below are the asset figures as of 31 December 2024 for the International Cooperation & Development Finance Department. The stock of outstanding debt amounted to 1,269 million euro, increasing by 48.9% on the figure recorded at the end of

30 Renewable Infrastructure & Sustainable Energy partnership Africa-EU (RISE), Global Green Bonds Initiative (GGBI) and Transforming and Empowering Resilient and Responsible Agribusiness (TERRA).

2023, mainly as a result of the disbursements made during the year. Overall, the stock of outstanding debt and commitments totalled 1,552 million euro, an increase of 42.8% compared to the end of 2023.

International Cooperation and Development Finance - Stock of loans

(millions of euro; %)	31/12/2023	31/12/2022	Change (+ / -)	(%) change
Loans	1,269	852	417	48.9%
Total outstanding debt	**1,269**	**852**	**417**	**48.9%**
Commitments	283	235	48	20.5%
Total	**1,552**	**1,087**	**465**	**42.8%**

Equity

In the area of equity investments, CDP Group acts as an investor in all phases of the life cycle of enterprises and infrastructure, by using both own capital and third-party capital (crowding-in). In this context, the CDP Group adopts an active approach in managing and monitoring its investments, as well as systematically applying the principle of capital rotation by divesting upon meeting set targets, and using the released capital to fund new initiatives.

Specifically, the operations of the CDP Group, through the Investment Department and the Group Companies operating in the sector, include:

- direct investments aimed at (i) strengthening the national and international competitiveness of industrial players with high growth potential and (ii) supporting portfolio companies to maximise their industrial potential;
- indirect investments aimed at supporting the Private Capital markets, to enhance the financial and industrial ecosystem of the country.

As of 31 December 2024, the CDP Group's equity portfolio consisted of:

- Group companies, responsible for acquiring and managing equity investments (CDP Equity, and CDP Reti) and carrying out additional activities as the "National Promotional Institution" (Simest and Fintecna);
- Listed and unlisted companies managing key infrastructure or assets, or operating in strategic sectors for the country (e.g. ENI S.p.A., Poste Italiane S.p.A., Open Fiber S.p.A.[31], Saipem S.p.A., Snam S.p.A., Terna S.p.A., Italgas S.p.A., Nexi S.p.A., Euronext N.V., Autostrade per l'Italia S.p.A.[32]);
- Investment funds and investment vehicles operating:
    - to support businesses throughout their lifecycle, from venture capital (mainly managed by CDP Venture Capital SGR), to private equity and private debt (mainly managed by Fondo Italiano d'Investimento SGR), as well as in the field of alternative finance;
    - in the infrastructure sector, to support the creation of new projects or the management of existing ones (including through European initiatives in partnership with the EIF and other National Promotional Institutions);
    - in support of International Cooperation & Development Finance;
    - to support the NPL credit market.

Equity investments and funds - portfolio breakdown

(millions of euro; %)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	Change (+ / -)	(%) change
A. Group companies	**15,138**	**14,846**	**292**	**2.0%**
B. Other equity investments	**18,660**	**18,730**	**(69)**	**-0.4%**
Listed companies	*18,583*	*18,654*	*(72)*	*-0.4%*
Unlisted companies	*77*	*75*	*2*	*2.8%*
C. Investment funds and investment vehicles	**2,019**	**2,175**	**(155)**	**-7.1%**
Total	**35,818**	**35,751**	**67**	**0.2%**

Throughout 2024, CDP kept working on managing and improving the performance of its equity investment portfolio, along with exploring and assessing new investment opportunities with significant growth potential. In this context, the following should be noted:

31 Interest held through Open Fiber Holdings S.p.A., an investment vehicle controlled by CDP Equity (60% interest), jointly with Fibre Networks Holdings S.a.r.l. (40%), a company associated with the international investor Macquarie.

32 Investment made through Holding Reti Autostradali S.p.A., an investment vehicle controlled by CDP Equity (51%) alongside international investors Blackstone Infrastructure Partners (24.5%) and Macquarie Asset Management (24.5%).

- financing the existing equity investment portfolio through further investments in Ansaldo Energia S.p.A. (completing the final tranches of the capital increase as part of the financial and capital strengthening manoeuvre launched in 2023, and providing a new shareholder loan), in Open Fiber Holdings S.p.A. (supporting the investment plan for developing ultra-broadband network infrastructure, aligned with the objectives of the National Recovery and Resilience Plan, the Digital Agenda for Europe and the Italian Strategy for Ultra-broadband), in GreenIT S.p.A. (supporting the company's development plan, to facilitate the country's energy transition as outlined in the 2030 Integrated National Energy and Climate Plan), and in Polo Strategico Nazionale S.p.A. (supporting the broader plan to accelerate the country's digital transformation, ensuring the security and reliability of data, and delivering innovative services to citizens and businesses);
- the pro-rata participation in the rights issue of Fincantieri S.p.A., aimed at funding the purchase of Leonardo's "Underwater Armament Systems" division, with the goal of accelerating and solidifying the Group's position as a leader in the underwater and naval defence sector;
- the increase in the equity investment in Euronext N.V. following the acquisition by Euroclear of an additional 0.5% stake, in the context of a broader transaction in which the Belgian shareholder Federal Holding and Investment Company (SFPIM) and the French shareholder Caisse des Dépôts (CDC) have also increased their equity investments in the company, highlighting the importance of a stable base of European investors[33];
- the full disposal of the equity investment held through CDPE Investimenti in Rocco Forte Hotels Limited, in the context of the broader transaction involving the entry into the company's capital of the Saudi Arabian sovereign wealth fund Public Investment Fund;
- the subscription of commitments in the FoF Venturitaly II Fund, as part of venture capital activities, to strengthen the national venture capital ecosystem by focusing on funds dedicated to investing in companies with high innovation rates across all technological sectors;
- the subscription, within the private equity sector, of commitments to the Fondo Italiano Agri & Food (in addition to those already subscribed), the Fondo Basket Eque, and the Fondo Italiano Private Equity Co-investimenti (FIPEC), aimed at supporting the growth of small and medium-sized Italian companies through co-investment with leading national and international market operators;
- the support to funds in the alternative financing and International Cooperation & Development Finance fields, for which reference is made to the relevant paragraph (i.e. Lending to enterprises and support for international expansion).

Moreover, the investment activity of the equity funds in which the CDP Group has invested over time also continued in 2024, mainly in support of the private equity, private debt, venture capital and infrastructure markets as well as in International Cooperation & Development Finance.

Real Estate

Through the Real Estate Department and the Group Companies, in line with its role of National Promotional Institution, CDP operates in support of the real estate sector. Its objectives include supporting social cohesion, primarily through urban regeneration and "social, student, and senior housing" initiatives, supporting the growth of the tourism and hospitality sector, and enhancing its real estate assets.

The real estate portfolio of the CDP Group at 31 December 2024 is broken down as follows:

- direct equity investments in companies either functional to the Group's mission (mainly CDP Real Asset SGR) or in entities that manage real estate assets in line with the objectives of the CDP Group;
- indirect investments, through investment funds, in support of projects for urban redevelopment, social housing and renovation of tourist facilities (mainly managed by CDP Real Asset SGR), thus facilitating the involvement of third-party institutional investors, with the aim of increasing support for the economy through the so-called "multiplier effect".

Equity investments and funds - Real Estate portfolio breakdown

(millions of euro; %)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	Change (+ / -)	(%) change
A. Group companies	**1**	**1**		**0.0%**
B. Other equity investments	**6**	**4**	**2**	**52.0%**
C. Investment funds and investment vehicles	**2,134**	**1,980**	**155**	**7.8%**
Total	**2,142**	**1,985**	**157**	**7.9%**

During 2024, the main initiatives of the CDP Group in the real estate sector included:

33 In particular, SFPIM and CDC acquired additional shares from Euroclear, amounting to 2% and 0.5% respectively, thereby increasing their equity investment in Euronext to 5.2% and 7.8% respectively.

- the subscription by the Fondo Nazionale dell'Abitare Sociale [National Social Housing Fund] of over 135 million euro in 5 real estate funds with the aim of carrying out student and senior housing initiatives
- the subscription of the Fondo Nazionale dell'Abitare [National Housing Fund], dedicated to real estate investments in "affordable social housing" projects. CDP's investment in the fund is 50% guaranteed by the European guarantee under the InvestEU programme.

Investing activities continued over the year, with around 234 million euro of investments, alongside the marketing and sale of assets. Among the others we report:

- the investment activity focused on larger assets with complex urban planning processes, as well as high social interest, including the former Poligrafico dello Stato, the Torri dell'Eur, and the former Manifattura Tabacchi in Florence, for which the respective redevelopment works have been continuing;
- the investment activity, in collaboration with other institutional investors, in real estate funds targeting senior and student housing initiatives, generating a multiplier effect on the resources invested by CDP;
- the activity supporting the tourism and hospitality sector through interventions and operations carried out by FT1, FT2, and FT3, aimed at the growth and consolidation of operators, including the acquisition of three new properties in Lombardy, Sardinia, and Trentino-Alto Adige, as well as the continuation of investments in the existing portfolio;
- the enanchement of the assets in the FIVs' fund portofolio, also through the sale of properties following complex urban planning processes, including the sale of the former Ospedale al Mare of the Lido of Venice, which will undergo a major urban regeneration project by the new owner;
- the consolidation in the field of social housing through the continuation of the FIA fund's activities and the creation of over 900 social housing units and sleeping accomodations.

3.1.3.2 Finance and funding activities

With regard to Finance activities, the following table shows the aggregates for cash and cash equivalents and other treasury investments and debt securities.

Stock of finance investment instruments

(millions of euro; %)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	Change (+/ -)	(%) change
Cash and other treasury investments	147,713	154,109	(6,396)	-4.2%
Debt securities	73,720	71,980	1,740	2.4%
Total	**221,433**	**226,089**	**(4,656)**	**-2.1%**

The aggregate of cash and cash equivalents and other treasury investments amounted to 148 billion euro at 31 December 2024, down (-4.2%) on the year-end figure for 2023. The decrease is mainly due to the reduction in the balance on the current account held with the Central State Treasury, which CDP uses to deposit funding in excess of investments made in the Separate Account, which stood at 133.6 billion euro at the end of 2024, decreasing on the figure of 145.4 billion recorded at the end of 2023. The decrease compared to the previous year is mainly attributable to (i) the financing of CDP's business operations and (ii) the continued reduction of short-term lending and funding stocks as part of asset-liability management, given the current interest rate environment.

The securities portfolio at 31 December 2024 amounted to 74 billion euro, marking an increase (+2.4%) compared to the figure at the end of 2023, due to the growth in the HTC portfolio, attributable to the purchases made in the year. With regard to securities classified under the Held to Collect and Sell ("HTCS") portfolio, activities on positions in European government securities and corporate securities also continued, with a focus on portfolio diversification and optimisation. Overall, the portfolio continued to be mainly composed of Italian government securities and is held for investment purposes and to stabilise CDP's gross income.

Postal funding

Postal savings constitute a major component of household savings, representing approximately 6% of the total financial assets of Italian households at the end of the third quarter of 2024.

At 31 December 2024, CDP postal funding totalled 289,816 million euro, up on the figure at the end of 2023 (+1.8%). Specifically, the stock of postal savings bonds, measured at amortised cost, was 195,632 million euro (+1.4% compared to the end of 2023), while the stock of passbook savings accounts was 94,184 million euro (+2.6% compared to the end of 2023).

CDP stock of postal savings

(millions of euro; %)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	Change (+ / -)	(%) change
Postal savings bonds	195,632	192,867	2,765	1.4%
Passbook accounts	94,184	91,757	2,427	2.6%
Total	**289,816**	**284,624**	**5,192**	**1.8%**

Postal savings bonds and passbook savings accounts - changes in CDP stock

(millions of euro)	31/12/2023	Net funding	Interest	Withholding tax	Transaction costs	Premiums accrued on postal bonds	31/12/2024
Postal savings bonds	192,867	(294)	4,521	(1,194)	(250)	(18)	195,632
Passbook accounts	91,757	1,992	514	(79)			94,184
Total	**284,624**	**1,697**	**5,035**	**(1,272)**	**(250)**	**(18)**	**289,816**

Note: the item "transaction costs" includes the distribution fee on the subscriptions of Buoni Ordinari, Buoni 3x4, Buoni 3x2, Buoni a 4 Anni Risparmio Semplice, Buoni Rinnova, Buoni Rinnova 4 anni, Buoni Soluzione Eredità, Buoni Risparmio Sostenibile, Buoni indicizzati all'inflazione italiana, Buoni 4 Anni Plus, Buono Premium, Buono Rinnova Prima, Buono Prenota e Rinnova and the prepayment of the fee for the years 2007-2010. The item "Premiums accrued on postal bonds" includes the separate value of embedded options in bonds indexed to equity indices (Buono Risparmio Sostenibile).

During 2024, several initiatives were launched on Postal Savings products aimed at increasing the attractiveness of postal savings bonds and passbook savings accounts.

The passbook savings accounts segment, within which the rebranding of Supersmart Offers to Supersmart Deposits was introduced in July, saw considerable product-related developments. In particular, the following deposits were introduced: (i) the Supersmart Young Deposit (DSS Young) with a 180-day term, dedicated to young individuals aged between 18 to 35, offering a 3.00% return in its first edition; (ii) the Supersmart Pension Deposit (DSS Pensione) with a 364-day term, offering a 3.00% return in its first edition; (iii) the Supersmart Open Deposit (DSS Open) with a 360-day term, offering a 2.50% interest rate in its first edition. Additionally, starting from July, four editions of the Supersmart Premium Deposit (DSS Premium) were launched, aimed at raising new liquidity. These offers have raised a total of around 4.3 billion euro.

In the postal savings bonds segment, special focus was placed on attracting new liquidity through the launch of 1-year Postal Savings Bonds (Buono Premium), which were offered in various editions throughout the year. In particular, the first edition of the Premium Bond at 3.50%, launched in May, was a great success, attracting 2.8 billion euro in subscriptions in under two months.

Furthermore, in March, the Italian inflation-indexed Bond was reintroduced to protect the invested capital from the decline in purchasing power.

To manage the numerous maturities occurred over the last quarter of 2024, the Buono Rinnova Prima was introduced in October, offering a higher return compared to the Buono Rinnova 4 anni. This product is reserved for holders of dematerialised bonds nearing their natural maturity, who reserve its subscription at post offices from 30 days before the maturity date of these bonds. Starting from December, the Buono Rinnova Prima was replaced by the Buono Prenota e Rinnova, which is also dedicated to holders of dematerialised bonds nearing their natural maturity, who reserve its subscriptions from 30 days before the maturity of these bonds. In total, the Buono Rinnova Prima and the Buono Prenota e Rinnova raised approximately 1.2 billion euro in 2024.

During 2024, ten rate revisions were implemented on both the postal savings bonds and passbook savings accounts to reflect market trends, with the primary objectives of ensuring competitive interest rates for clients, supporting Poste Italiane's commercial efforts, and ensuring a cost of funding sustainable for CDP.

Over the year, the process to simplify and improve both the post office experience and the commercial engagement of the digital channel continued, resulting in online subscriptions accounting for 16% of the total for passbook savings accounts dedicated to minors and more than 40% for Supersmart Deposits. Specifically, in 2024, Poste Italiane launched a new app that allows savers to manage their Smart passbook savings accounts (Libretto Smart) and postal savings bonds within a single platform, integrating all Poste Italiane services. Additionally, the online subscription process for Libretto Smart has been significantly simplified on the digital platform, leading to a substantial increase in digital subscriptions.

During 2024, numerous Postal Savings communication campaigns were launched, ensuring continuous product visibility across major media channels (e.g., TV, digital, print, radio) and inside post offices. In particular, a fresh creative strategy was introduced to communicate the distinctive qualities of each product more effectively, featuring the campaign tagline "Se li conosci, li scegli". This approach was then applied to all product campaigns and to the rebranding from Supersmart Offer to Supersmart Deposit, aiming to strengthen the positioning of the Libretto Smart compared to deposit accounts available on the market and to increase its visibility. Finally, a new edition of "Il Risparmio Che Fa Scuola" was launched in collaboration with Poste Italiane to educate students, teachers and families on economic citizenship themes by promoting a culture of saving from both a financial and environmental perspective. The 5-year educational programme offers the opportunity to learn the basic principles of saving management in an engaging and accessible manner, aiming to reach 1 million students in 30,000 schools.

Also thanks to the above actions, in 2024 CDP's net funding amounted to +1,697 million euro, showing an increase from the previous year (+1,217 million euro).

Specifically, net funding from CDP postal savings bonds amounted to -294 million euro, showing a slight decrease (-62 million euro) compared to 2023: the lower subscription volume, which was 39,058 million euro (compared to 46,190 million euro in 2023), was matched by a similar decline in redemptions, which totalled 39,352 million euro (compared to 46,422 million euro in the previous year). Subscriptions were mainly concentrated on the Buono 4 Anni Plus (8,756 million euro), the Buono 4 Anni Rinnova (6,118 million euro), the previously mentioned Buono Premium (5,101 million euro), the Buono 3x2 (4,820 million euro) and the Buono Ordinario (3,154 million euro).

Net funding from passbook savings accounts amounted to +1,992 million euro, marking a significant increase (+1,279 million euro) compared to 2023. The strong performance of the year, as mentioned above, is primarily attributed to the availability of multiple editions of Supersmart Premium Deposits and other offers for savers.

Postal savings bonds and passbook savings accounts - CDP net funding

(millions of euro)	Subscriptions/Deposits	Redemptions/Withdrawals	Net funding in 2024	Net funding in 2023	Change (+ / -)
Postal savings bonds	39,058	(39,352)	(294)	(232)	(62)
Passbook accounts	113,198	(111,206)	1,992	712	1,279
Total	**152,255**	**(150,558)**	**1,697**	**480**	**1,217**

Note: the deposits and withdrawals not include transfers between passbook accounts.

With reference to postal savings bonds pertaining to the MEF, redemptions in 2024 amounted to 8,129 million euro, up from 7,700 million euro in 2023, driven by the higher maturities over the year. The total net funding (CDP + MEF) from postal savings bonds and passbook savings accounts in 2024 amounted to -6,432 million euro, an improvement of 787 million euro compared to 2023.

Total net Postal Savings funding (CDP + MEF)

(millions of euro)	Net funding in 2024	Net funding in 2023	Change (+ / -)
Postal savings bonds	(8,424)	(7,932)	*(492)*
of which:			
- pertaining to CDP	*(294)*	*(232)*	*(62)*
- pertaining to the MEF	*(8,129)*	*(7,700)*	*(430)*
Passbook accounts	**1,992**	**712**	**1,279**
CDP net funding	1,697	480	1,217
MEF net funding	(8,129)	(7,700)	(430)
Total	**(6,432)**	**(7,220)**	**787**

Non-postal funding

In 2024, CDP continued its activity on capital markets and other institutional funding channels, with the aim of ensuring the diversification of funding sources and supporting business lending.

Stock of funding from banks

(millions of euro; %)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	Change (+/ -)	(%) change
ECB refinancing	800	2,242	(1,442)	-64.3%
Repurchase agreements and deposits	34,670	44,702	(10,033)	-22.4%
EIB/CEB credit facilities	5,263	5,137	126	2.4%
Total	**40,732**	**52,081**	**(11,349)**	**-21.8%**

During 2024, CDP repaid two TLTRO-III transactions at maturity for a total amount of 2,242 million euro. Additionally, in December, CDP participated in the LTRO and MRO refinancing operations, amounting to a total of 800 million euro. As a result, the total of ECB refinancing operations decreased from 2.2 billion euro at the end of 2023 to 0.8 billion euro at 31 December 2024.

Money market funding, composed of deposits and repo liabilities, amounted to 34.7 billion euro as of 31 December 2024, down by 10 billion euro from the end of 2023, in line with the strategy to reduce short-term lending and funding stock. In this context, CDP continued to consolidate funding through medium-to-long-term Repo operations, totalling 2 billion euro in 2024.

Over the year, CDP also used subsidised funding lines, through the signing of four new financing agreements with the European Investment Bank (EIB) for a total amount exceeding one billion euro. Specifically, during the first half of the year, CDP signed a 400-million-euro contract to support the new investment plan of Autostrade per l'Italia S.p.A., along with a 23-million-euro contract for the financing of the Polo Strategico Nazionale, a cloud infrastructure intended for public administration. In the second half of the year, two additional funding lines were signed with the EIB: one for 500 million euro to finance the Plafond Sisma Centro Italia and the other one for 120 million euro to support ACEA S.p.A.'s investment plan aimed at strengthening and extending the electricity distribution network in the municipalities of Rome and Formello.

In 2024, CDP drew down a total of approximately 1 billion euro from funding facilities provided by the EIB and the Council of Europe Development Bank ("CEB"); the funds were mainly used for reconstruction interventions in the earthquake-hit regions of Abruzzo, Lazio, Marche, and Umbria (through the Plafond Sisma Centro Italia), for infrastructure and school construction projects and for SMEs and Midcaps financing.

At 31 December 2024, the stock of credit facilities granted by the EIB and the CEB amounted to 5.3 billion euro, of which 4.6 billion euro relating to the EIB funding and approximately 0.7 billion euro relating to the CEB funding.

Stock of funding from customers (excluding postal funding)

(millions of euro; %)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	Change (+/ -)	(%) change
Money Market deposit with Treasury (ex OPTES) and FATIS deposits (liabilities)	208	2,246	(2,038)	-90.7%
Deposits of Group companies	1,367	1,320	47	3.6%
Amounts to be disbursed	3,809	3,808	1	0.0%
Total	**5,385**	**7,374**	**(1,989)**	**-27.0%**

Regarding customer deposits, the balance of Money Market deposits with the Treasury (treasury management operations on behalf of the MEF, formerly OPTES) and FATIS amounted to 0.2 billion euro as at 31 December 2024, down by 2 billion euro from 31 December 2023, resulting from the maturity of Money Market deposit transactions.

In 2024, as part of the management and coordination activities, the centralisation of the controlled companies' liquidity at the Parent Company's treasury continued, facilitated by the use of irregular deposit instruments. At 31 December 2024, the centralised liquidity stock amounted to 1.4 billion euro, reflecting a modest rise from the end of 2023 (+47 million euro).

Finally, with regard to the amounts to be disbursed, these represent the part of loans granted by CDP that have not yet been taken up by the beneficiaries, whose disbursement is subject to progress in the investments financed. Total amounts at 31 December 2024 were 3.8 billion euro, in line with the figure at the end of 2023.

Stock of bond funding

(millions of euro; %)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	Change (+/ -)	(%) change
EMTN/DIP programme	9,853	10,050	(197)	-2.0%
Retail bonds	3,434	3,434		0.0%
"Stand-alone" issues guaranteed by the State	3,000	3,000		0.0%
Yankee Bond	2,385	900	1,485	165.0%
Commercial paper	1,467	848	619	73.0%
Total	**20,139**	**18,232**	**1,907**	**10.5%**

With reference to medium/long-term funding, in 2024 new bond issues were completed under the "Debt Issuance Programme" (DIP), totalling 1,600 million euro. Among these, it is worth highlighting the public issuance of CDP's seventh Social Bond, with a nominal value of 750 million euro, aimed at supporting initiatives with positive social impacts, including investments in public education to enhance educational infrastructure nationwide, financing for the healthcare sector and support for SMEs, with the goal of fostering their growth, competitiveness, and employment levels.

In 2024, following the first issuance in the previous year, CDP issued its second bond in US dollars, targeting institutional investors in both the United States and other regions ("Yankee Bond"), amounting to a total nominal value of 1.5 billion dollars. The issue allowed CDP to continue with its strategy of diversifying its funding sources.

Furthermore, during 2024, CDP successfully completed its first issuance of a digital bond (the "Digital Bond") on Blockchain. The Digital Bond, with a nominal value of 25 million euro, matured on 18 November 2024, having a duration of 4 months. The issuance, made using Distributed Ledger Technology (DLT), is the first in Italy under Italian Decree Law No. 25 of 17 March 2023 (the "FinTech" Decree Law), which outlines the rules for issuing and circulating specific financial instruments in digital form.

Regarding short-term funding, the balance as of 31 December 2024 for the commercial paper programme (Multi-Currency Commercial Paper Programme) amounts to 1,467 million euro, reflecting a rise from the end of 2023 (+619 million euro).

3.2 INCOME STATEMENT AND BALANCE SHEET RESULTS

3.2.1 CDP S.P.A.

Despite a challenging macroeconomic scenario in 2024, characterised by persistent geopolitical and economic uncertainty, CDP delivered strong financial and economic results, demonstrating the success of its strategies and its ability to adjust to the new context while adequately supporting the Italian economy.

3.2.1.1 Reclassified income statement

The economic performance of CDP set out below refers to the income statement layout reclassified on the basis of management criteria.

A statement of reconciliation between management and accounting schedules (Annex 2.2 to the report on operations) has also been appended in the interest of completeness of information and forms an integral part of the report on operations.

Reclassified income statement

(millions of euro; %)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	Change (+ / -)	(%) change
Net interest income	**2,899**	**2,798**	**101**	**3.6%**
Dividends	1,702	1,960	(258)	-13.2%
Other net revenues (costs)	(33)	74	(107)	-144.0%
Gross income	**4,569**	**4,832**	**(263)**	**-5.4%**
Write-downs	(7)	(523)	516	-98.6%
Staff costs and other administrative expenses	(330)	(254)	(76)	30.1%
Amortisation and other operating expenses and income	(31)	(20)	(11)	54.7%
Operating income	**4,200**	**4,035**	**165**	**4.1%**
Provisions for risks and charges	(15)	12	(27)	n/s
Income taxes	(909)	(973)	63	-6.5%
Net income	**3,276**	**3,074**	**201**	**6.5%**

Net interest income reached 2,899 million euro, an increase compared to 2023 (+101 million euro), primarily due to the alignment of return on assets with the current market conditions, the ongoing asset-liability management strategies to mitigate the impact of rising rates on the cost of funds and the reduction in short-term funding through self-financing, carried out in accordance with the Plan guidelines.

Dividends amounted to 1,702 million euro, a decrease compared to 2023 (-258 million euro) mainly due to the lower contribution from the Group's companies, whose distributions in 2023 were impacted by non-recurring factors.

The aggregate "Other net revenues", amounting to -33 million euro, has decreased compared to 2023 (-107 million euro), largely due to the interest rate risk management strategies implemented on the securities portfolio.

The risk cost amounts to -7 million euro, showing an improvement from 2023 (+516 million euro), primarily thanks to the absence of the impairment losses on equity investments recorded in 2023, mainly related to the impairment of the investment held in CDP Equity. The 2024 figure is almost entirely attributable to the equity portfolio, which recorded impairments of -7 million euro due to negative fair value changes in investment funds.

Personnel and administrative expenses amount to 330 million euro, up from 254 million euro recorded in 2023. This increase is primarily due to the allocation to the Credit Solidarity Fund[34] in relation to the launch of a voluntary early retirement plan, and, to a lesser extent, the planned growth in the company's workforce, the impact of the renewal of the National Collective Labour Agreement (CCNL), and the expenses aimed at supporting the digitalisation of activities and processes, as well as the resilience and cybersecurity of IT systems.

Lastly, income tax for the period amounted to 909 million euro and mainly referred to (i) current taxes for the year and (ii) the movement of deferred and prepaid taxes.

3.2.1.2 Reclassified balance sheet

The reclassified balance sheet of CDP at 31 December 2024 is presented below.

Balance sheet assets

Assets in CDP's reclassified balance sheet at 31 December 2024 included the following items:

Reclassified balance sheet - Assets

(millions of euro; %)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	Change (+ / -)	(%) change
Cash and cash equivalents	147,713	154,109	(6,396)	-4.2%
Loans	126,394	123,957	2,437	2.0%
Debt securities	73,720	71,980	1,740	2.4%
Equity investments and funds	37,959	37,735	224	0.6%
Assets held for trading and hedging derivatives	1,249	2,443	(1,194)	-48.9%
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	433	435	(2)	-0.4%
Accrued income, prepaid expenses and other non-interest-bearing assets	3,192	4,692	(1,500)	-32.0%
Other assets	690	930	(240)	-25.8%
Total assets	**391,351**	**396,282**	**(4,931)**	**-1.2%**

Total assets amounted to 391 billion euro, down by 1% compared to the end of 2023.

Cash and cash equivalents amount to 148 billion euro, down 4% compared to the end of the previous year, due to the investment of funds (mainly in loans and securities) and asset-liability management actions taken during the period in response to the interest rate scenario, resulting in a reduction in both short-term funding and investments.

Loans, amounting to 126 billion euro, show a 2% increase compared to the year-end 2023 balance primarily thanks to increased lending to the private sector.

Debt securities amount to 74 billion euro, reflecting a 2% increase compared to year-end of 2023 due to the growth in the government bond portfolio.

Equity investments and funds stand at 38 billion euro, up by 0.6% compared to 2023 mainly due to the contributions to CDP Equity.

The item "Assets held for trading and hedging derivatives" includes the fair value (where positive) of hedging derivative instruments, including operational hedges that do not qualify as hedges for accounting purposes. The amount at 31 December 2024, stands at 1.2 billion euro, down on the value at the end of 2023 (-1.2 billion euro), due to the trend in interest rates and asset-liability management strategies adopted.

The balance of "Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets" amounts to 433 million euro, of which 353 million euro relating to property, plant and equipment and the remainder to intangible assets, showing a slight decrease of 0.4% compared to 2023.

The balance of "Accrued income, prepaid expenses and other non-interest bearing assets" amounts to 3.2 billion euro, a decrease from the 4.7 billion euro recorded at the end of 2023.

Finally, the aggregate "Other assets", which includes current and deferred tax assets and other residual assets, amounts to 0.7 billion euro, a decrease from the 0.9 billion euro recorded at the end of 2023.

34 Specifically, the Solidarity Fund for professional retraining and qualification, aimed at supporting employment and income for credit sector personnel, in accordance with Article 3 of Italian Law No. 92 of 28 June 2012.

Balance sheet liabilities

At 31 December 2024, the liabilities in CDP's reclassified balance sheet were as follows:

Reclassified balance sheet - Liabilities and equity

(millions of euro; %)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	Change (+ / -)	(%) change
Funding	356,072	362,311	(6,239)	-1.7%
- of which :				
- postal funding	*289,816*	*284,624*	*5,192*	*1.8%*
- funding from banks	*40,732*	*52,081*	*(11,349)*	*-21.8%*
- funding from customers	*5,385*	*7,374*	*(1,989)*	*-27.0%*
- bond funding	*20,139*	*18,232*	*1,907*	*10.5%*
Liabilities held for trading and hedging derivatives	1,950	1,980	(30)	*-1.5%*
Accrued expenses, deferred income and other non-interest-bearing liabilities	968	1,499	(531)	-35.4%
Other liabilities	1,623	1,343	280	20.9%
Provisions for contingencies, taxes and staff severance pay	901	1,260	(359)	-28.5%
Equity	29,838	27,889	1,949	7.0%
Total liabilities and equity	**391,351**	**396,282**	**(4,931)**	**-1.2%**

Total funding at 31 December 2024 amounts to 356 billion euro, down 2% from the figure recorded at the end of 2023.

Postal funding amounts to 290 billion euro, an increase of 2% compared to 2023, mainly due to the positive net funding recorded during the year and the interest accrued during the period for savers.

Funding from banks, amounting to 41 billion euro, decreased compared to the end of the previous year (-22%), mainly due to the decline in short-term market funding resulting from the aforementioned asset-liability management strategy given the interest rate scenario.

Customer deposits amount to 5 billion euro, a decrease of 27% from 2023, largely due to a reduction in Money Market deposits with the Treasury (formerly OPTES).

Bond funding amounts to 20 billion euro, up by 10% from 2023, due to the increase in commercial paper and new issuances during the year, including CDP's second Yankee Bond, which raised 1.5 billion dollar, and CDP's seventh Social Bond, which raised 750 million euro.

The item "Liabilities held for trading and hedging derivatives" includes the fair value (where negative) of hedging derivative instruments, including operational hedges that do not qualify as hedges for accounting purposes. The 2024 figure amounts to 2 billion euro, remaining essentially unchanged compared to the end of 2023.

The balance of "Accrued liabilities, deferred income and other non-interest bearing liabilities" total 1 billion euro, reflecting a reduction from 1.5 billion euro at the end of 2023.

In terms of other aggregates, (i) the "Other liabilities" item increased to 1.6 billion euro as of 31 December 2024 (+0.3 billion euro from the end of 2023), while (ii) the "Provisions for risks, taxes, and severance pay" item decreased to 0.9 billion euro (-0.4 billion euro from the year-end of 2023).

Lastly, equity amounts to 30 billion euro, reflecting a 7% increase compared to the end of 2023, primarily due to the net profit for the year, partially offset by the dividends distributed during the year.

3.2.1.3 Alternative performance measures[35]

Main ratios (reclassified figures)

(%)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
STRUCTURE RATIOS (%)		
Funding/Total liabilities	91%	91%
Equity/Total liabilities	8%	7%
Postal Savings/Total funding	81%	79%
PERFORMANCE RATIOS (%)		
Spread on interest-bearing assets and liabilities	0.9%	0.9%
Cost/income ratio[1]	8%	6%
Net income/Opening equity (ROE)	12%	12%
RISK RATIOS (%)		
Coverage of bad loans[2]	48%	45%
Net non-performing loans/Net loans to customers and banks[3,4]	0.06%	0.05%
Net adjustments to loans/Net exposure[3,4]	n.a.	n.a.

1) Ratio of operating costs (staff expenses, other administrative expenses, other operating expenses and income and depreciation and amortization) and financial operating surplus (gross income and cost of risk). Other operating income and expenses do not include payments to the CDP Foundation.
2) Provision bad loans / Gross exposure to bad loans
3) Exposure includes Loans to banks and customers, Disbursement commitments, cash & cash equivalents & bonds
4) Net exposure is calculated net of the provision for non-performing loans

With reference to financial structure ratios, on the liabilities side, the proportion of equity to total liabilities and the proportion of postal funding to total funding have both increased compared to 2023, reaching 8% and 81%, respectively, by the end of 2024.

Regarding profitability ratios, it is noted that (i) the margin between interest-earning assets and interest-bearing liabilities stands at 0.9%, consistent with 2023, (ii) the cost/income ratio remains at a very low level (8%), despite the aforementioned allocation to the Credit Solidarity Fund[36], and (iii) the return on equity (ROE) is 12%, in line with 2023.

The creditworthiness of the CDP loan portfolio remained very high, with a moderate risk profile, as highlighted by its excellent risk indicators.

3.2.2 GROUP COMPANIES

The accounting situation of the companies of the CDP Group as at 31 December 2024 is presented below from a management accounting standpoint. For detailed information concerning balance sheet and income statement performance, refer to the financial statements of the Group's companies, which contain full accounting information and analyses of the companies' operating performances.

When examining other assets and liabilities, it should be noted that the comparative figures for the previous year have been restated to enhance comparative presentation, without changing the equity values as of 31 December 2023. For further details, please refer to Section 5 – "Other issues" of the consolidated financial statements.

A statement of reconciliation between management and accounting schedules (Annex 2.1 to the consolidated financial statements) has also been appended in the interest of completeness of information.

For details of the changes in the scope of consolidation in 2024, see the detailed description provided in Section 3 – Scope of Consolidation and Methods – of the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

35 For further details on how the indicators are calculated, see Annex 2.2.
36 Specifically, the Solidarity Fund for professional retraining and qualification, aimed at supporting employment and income for credit sector personnel, in accordance with Article 3 of Italian Law No. 92 of 28 June 2012.

3.2.2.1 Reclassified consolidated income statement

The Group's reclassified consolidated income statement, with a comparison to the previous year, is presented below.

Reclassified income statement

(millions of euro; %)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	Change (+/-)	(%) change
Net interest income	**2,224**	**2,267**	**(43)**	**-1.9%**
Gains (losses) on equity investments	2,135	1,616	519	32.1%
Net commission income (expense)	213	191	22	11.5%
Other net revenues (costs)	(257)	(57)	(200)	n/s
Gross income	**4,315**	**4,017**	**298**	**7.4%**
Net recoveries (impairment)	(23)	32	(55)	n/s
Administrative expenses	(12,682)	(13,443)	761	-5.7%
Other net operating income (costs)	19,401	19,326	75	0.4%
Operating income	**11,011**	**9,932**	**1,079**	**10.9%**
Net provisions for risks and charges	(91)	(229)	138	-60.3%
Net adjustments to PPE and intangible assets	(3,144)	(3,154)	10	-0.3%
Goodwill impairment	(11)	(46)	35	-76.1%
Other	49	136	(87)	-64.0%
Income taxes	(1,858)	(1,612)	(246)	15.3%
Net income (loss) for the year	**5,956**	**5,027**	**929**	**18.5%**
Net income (loss) for the year pertaining to non-controlling interests	2,151	1,720	431	25.1%
Net income (loss) for the year pertaining to the Parent Company	**3,805**	**3,307**	**498**	**15.1%**

Net income pertaining to the Parent Company as of 31 December 2024 amounted to 3,805 million euro, an increase compared to 2023, primarily due to the higher contribution from the "Gains (losses) on equity investments" and the results of the Group's industrial companies.

(millions of euro; %)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	Change (+/-)	(%) change
Interest and commission expense on payables to customers	(7,021)	(6,484)	(537)	8.3%
Interest expense on payables to banks	(1,623)	(1,611)	(12)	0.7%
Interest expense on securities issued	(1,098)	(833)	(265)	31.8%
Interest income on debt securities	2,281	2,146	135	6.3%
Interest income on financing	9,338	8,578	760	8.9%
Interest on hedging derivatives	564	614	(50)	-8.1%
Other net interest	(217)	(143)	(74)	51.7%
Net interest income	**2,224**	**2,267**	**(43)**	**-1.9%**

Interest income amounted to 2,224 million euro, showing a slight decrease compared to the previous year.

The positive contribution from the Parent Company, due to aligning liquidity returns with the current market scenario and ongoing asset-liability management initiatives, was offset by the increase in interest expenses on securities issued by the industrial companies.

The result of the measurement according to the equity method of investee companies over which the Group has significant influence or which are subject to joint control, included under "Gains (losses) on equity investments", generated a positive net contribution of 2,135 million euro, compared to 1,616 million euro in 2023. This value mainly reflects the result of the measurement with the equity method of the following investee companies:

- ENI +797 million euro (+1,269 million euro in 2023);
- Poste Italiane +671 million euro (+587 million euro in 2023);
- SAIPEM +74 million euro (+23 million euro in 2023);
- Webuild +21 million euro (+7 million euro in 2023);

- Nexi -15 million euro (-723 million euro; this result included a charge of 712 million euro from the impairment test carried out on the investment in 2023);
- Holding Reti Autostradali, which controls Autostrade per l'Italia, +150 million euro (+95 million euro in 2023);
- Open Fiber Holdings, which controls Open Fiber, -215 million euro (-164 million euro in 2023);
- the investments held by Snam +270 million euro (+420 million euro in 2023).

The item also includes income of approximately 260 million euro from the sale by CDPE Investimenti of its equity investment in Rocco Forte Hotels.

Net commission income amounted to 213 million euro, up by 22 million euro on the previous year.

Other net revenues/costs decreased by approximately 200 million euro, primarily due to the lower contribution from the Parent Company, and are attributable to:

- the impact of interest rate risk management strategies implemented on the securities portfolio;
- the lower impact from the valuation of financial assets at fair value.

(millions of euro; %)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	Change (+/-)	(%) change
Net gain (loss) on trading activities	(56)	(121)	65	-53.7%
Net gain (loss) on hedging activities	(39)	(29)	(10)	34.5%
Gains (losses) on disposal or repurchase of financial assets and liabilities	(139)	25	(164)	n/s
Net gain (loss) on financial assets and liabilities carried at fair value	(23)	68	(91)	n/s
Other net revenues (costs)	**(257)**	**(57)**	**(200)**	**n/s**

The sum of the various components making up gross income shows a positive figure of 4,315 million euro, compared to 4,017 million euro in 2023.

(millions of euro; %)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	Change (+/-)	(%) change
Gross Income	**4,315**	**4,017**	**298**	**7.4%**
Net recoveries (impairment)	(23)	32	(55)	n/s
Administrative expenses	(12,682)	(13,443)	761	-5.7%
Other net operating income (costs)	19,401	19,326	75	0.4%
Operating income before adjustments to PPE and intangible assets	**11,011**	**9,932**	**1,079**	**10.9%**
Net adjustments to PPE, intangible assets	(3,144)	(3,154)	10	-0.3%
Operating income after adjustments to PPE and intangible assets	**7,867**	**6,778**	**1,089**	**16.1%**

The decrease in administrative expenses, which amounted to 12,682 million euro, is primarily due to the combined effect of the following changes:

- decrease in costs related to the Snam group (-958 million euro), mainly due to the reduction in energy efficiency projects, the decrease in the Italgas group (-190 million euro), and the Ansaldo Group (-116 million euro);
- increase recorded by the Fincantieri Group (+501 million euro).

"Other net operating income (costs)" of 19,401 million euro mainly include the revenues from the core business of the Snam, Italgas, Terna, Fincantieri and Ansaldo Energia groups and from other industrial companies. The increase is primarily due to the higher net revenue generated by the Fincantieri Group (+511 million euro) and Terna (+487 million euro). On the other hand, the contribution from Snam (-646 million euro) and Italgas (-113 million euro) has decreased.

Impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets is in line with the comparison period and mainly refers to the Snam, Terna, Fincantieri, Italgas and Ansaldo Energia groups.

Impairment of goodwill mainly refers to the write-down of goodwill recorded by Melt 1.

The "Other" item is positive, with a balance of 49 million euro, primarily including the profit from the sale of the subsidiary Stark Two (in 2023, this item mainly reflected the capital gain from the sale of the subsidiary Florence One).

3.2.2.2 Reclassified consolidated balance sheet

Consolidated balance sheet assets

Below is the consolidated balance sheet, reclassified as of December 31, 2024, compared with the restated figures for the end of 2023:

Reclassified consolidated balance sheet – Assets

(millions of euro; %)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	Change (+/-)	(%) change
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents and other treasury investments	152,397	156,691	(4,294)	-2.7%
Loans	121,396	122,386	(990)	-0.8%
Debt securities, equity securities and units in collective investment undertakings	91,852	88,566	3,286	3.7%
Equity investments	27,804	26,617	1,187	4.5%
Trading and hedging derivatives	1,339	2,609	(1,270)	-48.7%
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	62,301	58,886	3,415	5.8%
Other assets	20,936	19,173	1,763	9.2%
Total assets	**478,025**	**474,928**	**3,097**	**0.7%**

Group assets, amounting to 478 billion euro, have increased by approximately 0.7% (around 3.1 billion euro) compared to the end of the previous financial year.

The dynamics in financial assets represented by Cash and cash equivalents, Loans and Securities were primarily attributable to the performance of the Parent Company's portfolios and connected new rates scenario.

The item "Debt and equity securities and units in collective investment undertakings" (the latter purchased as an investment) increased in value mainly due to changes in financial assets classified in the HTC portfolio (purchase of government bonds by the Parent Company).

The item "Equity investments", amounting to 27.8 billion euro, recorded an increase of 1.2 billion euro, mainly attributed to the following investments:

- ENI recorded an increase deriving from net income for the year pertaining to the Group, equal to +797 million euro, and the change in valuation reserves, mainly from the valuation, for +692 million euro. Added to these effects is the impact of the reversal of the dividend for -908 million euro;
- Poste Italiane recorded an increase (including consolidation entries) of +671 million euro, driven by the net income for the period, offset by the overall negative impacts of the change in reserves from valuations, the reversal of the dividend, and other variations totalling -257 million euro;
- Saipem recorded an increase deriving from net income for the year pertaining to the Group equal to +74 million euro, as well as the effects of the change in valuation reserves and other changes totalling -16 million euro;
- Holding Reti Autostradali, the parent company of Autostrade per l'Italia, reported a decrease mainly due to the overall negative impacts of changes in valuation reserves, the reversal of the dividend, and other adjustments amounting to -162 million euro, partially offset by the positive net result for the period of +150 million euro;
- Open Fiber Holdings, the parent of Open Fiber, recorded a decrease driven by the Group's net result for the period (including consolidation entries) of -215 million euro, offset by the overall positive impacts of changes in valuation reserves, other adjustments, and the capital increase, amounting to +87 million euro;
- Nexi reported a decrease due to the Group's net result for the period (including consolidation entries) of -15 million euro. This effect is further compounded by the impact of changes in valuation reserves and other adjustments, totalling +29 million euro.

Assets held for trading and hedging derivatives decreased by 1,270 million euro compared to the previous year. This item includes the positive fair value of hedging derivatives, including operational hedges that do not qualify as hedges for accounting purposes.

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets totalled 62 billion euro, an increase of 3.4 billion euro over the previous year. The item mainly includes investments made by the Snam group (25.4 billion euro), Terna group (21.3 billion euro), and Italgas group (9.9 billion euro) in their businesses, regulated or otherwise.

The "Other assets" item, amounting to 20.9 billion euro, has increased by 1.8 billion euro compared to the previous year. The item mainly includes the contribution of Fincantieri (5.7 billion euro), Snam (8.0 billion euro), CDP (-1.0 billion euro, of which -1.7 billion euro referring to the fair value change of financial assets in hedged portfolios), Terna (3.8 billion euro), Italgas (2.1 billion euro) and Ansaldo Energia (1.3 billion euro).

Consolidated balance sheet liabilities

The liability side of the reclassified consolidated balance sheet at 31 December 2024 is presented below, alongside the restated figures from the end of 2023:

Reclassified consolidated balance sheet – Liabilities

(millions of euro; %)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	Change (+/-)	(%) change
Liabilities and equity				
Funding	398,447	402,720	(4,273)	-1.1%
- of which :				
- postal funding	*289,816*	*284,624*	*5,192*	*1.8%*
- funding from banks	*56,183*	*68,228*	*(12,045)*	*-17.7%*
- funding from customers	*6,776*	*9,823*	*(3,047)*	*-31.0%*
- bond funding	*45,672*	*40,045*	*5,627*	*14.1%*
Liabilities held for trading and hedging derivatives	2,227	2,260	(33)	-1.5%
Other liabilities	23,926	22,227	1,699	7.6%
Provisions for contingencies, taxes and staff severance pay	5,671	5,934	(263)	-4.4%
Total equity	47,754	41,787	5,967	14.3%
Total liabilities and equity	**478,025**	**474,928**	**3,097**	**0.7%**

The CDP Group's total funding stood at 398.4 billion euro at 31 December 2024, a drop of 4.3 billion euro compared to 2023.

Postal funding refers exclusively to the Parent Company and therefore reference is made to the relevant section for comments.

(millions of euro; %)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	Change (+/-)	(%) change
Due to central banks	**801**	**2,470**	**(1,669)**	**-67.6%**
Due to banks	**55,382**	**65,758**	**(10,376)**	**-15.8%**
Current accounts and demand deposits	42	12	30	n/s
Fixed-term deposits	42	266	(224)	-84.2%
Repurchase agreements	34,309	42,718	(8,409)	-19.7%
Other loans	18,910	19,384	(474)	-2.4%
Other payables	2,079	3,378	(1,299)	-38.5%
Funding from banks	**56,183**	**68,228**	**(12,045)**	**-17.7%**

The following components contributed to funding levels:

- bank funding, down by 12 billion euro compared to 31 December 2023, mainly due to the reduction in short-term funding on the money market by the Parent Company, adopted for ALM purposes, in view of the new rates scenario;
- customer deposits, which saw a decrease primarily of 1.6 billion euro owing to a reduction in Money Market deposits with the Treasury (formerly OPTES) by the Parent Company, and 1.1 billion euro due to Snam's reduced reliance on this funding source;
- bond funding increased by 5.6 billion euro, including:
  - +1,989 million euro attributed to CDP, due to the rise in commercial paper and the new bond issues made during the year, such as the second Yankee Bond issued by CDP in dollars, which raised 1.5 billion dollars, and the seventh Social Bond issued by CDP for 750 million euro;
  - +2,585 million euro attributed to the Snam group, resulting from the issuance of: (i) a dual-tranche bond under the Sustainable Finance Framework, totalling 1,500 million euro, including Snam's first Green Bond of 500 million euro due in 2028, and a 1,000-million-euro Sustainability-Linked Bond (SLB) due in 2034; (ii) a floating-rate bond due in 2026, amounting to 750 million euro; and (iii) a Sustainability-Linked dual-tranche bond totalling approximately 1,500 million euro. These changes were partially offset by the repayment of three bonds that reached their maturity, with a total nominal value of 1,171 million euro.

"Other liabilities", with a total balance of approximately 23.9 billion euro, includes the Parent Company's other liabilities, trade payables (8.8 billion euro), and advances received for work in progress (2.9 billion euro), primarily related to the Group's industrial companies.

"Provision for risks and charges, taxes, and severance pay" stood at approximately 5.7 billion euro at 31 December 2024, showing little change compared to the previous year, with a decrease of around 0.3 billion euro.

Equity at 31 December 2024 came to about 47.8 billion euro, up by 6 billion euro on the previous year, and reflects:

- the uptrends deriving from the net income for the year and other components recognised in equity;
- the decrease resulting from the distribution of dividends.

(millions of euro; %)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	Change (+/-)	(%) change
Group's Equity	29,206	25,693	3,513	13.7%
Non-controlling interests	18,548	16,094	2,454	15.2%
Total equity	**47,754**	**41,787**	**5,967**	**14.3%**

3.2.2.3 Contribution of the business segments to the Group's results

The contribution of the business segments to the Group's financial performance at the level of the reclassified income statement and main items of the reclassified balance sheet is presented below:

Reclassified income statement by business segment

		Companies subject to management and coordination				
(millions of euro)	Support for the economy	International expansion	Other segments	Total(*)	Companies not subject to management and coordination	Total
Net interest income	**2,930**	**19**	**(27)**	**2,922**	**(698)**	**2,224**
Dividends	1,702		1,013	69	6	75
Gains (losses) on equity investments			(4)	(4)	2,064	2,060
Net commission income (expense)	150	57	10	217	(4)	213
Other net revenues (costs)	(204)	4	(30)	(230)	(27)	(257)
Gross income	**4,578**	**80**	**962**	**2,974**	**1,341**	**4,315**
Net recoveries (impairment)	(6)	(13)		(19)	(4)	(23)
Administrative expenses	(355)	(53)	(106)	(514)	(12,168)	(12,682)
Other net operating income (costs)	28		58	86	19,315	19,401
Operating income	**4,245**	**14**	**914**	**2,527**	**8,484**	**11,011**
Net provisions for risks and charges	(15)	1	27	13	(104)	(91)
Net adjustment to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(44)	(4)	(14)	(62)	(3,082)	(3,144)
Goodwill impairment					(11)	(11)
Other			2	2	47	49
Income (loss) for the year before tax	**4,186**	**11**	**929**	**2,480**	**5,334**	**7,814**
Income taxes						(1,858)
Income (loss) for the year						**5,956**

(*) Total of the segments "Support for the economy" and "Companies subject to management and coordination ", net of elimination of dividends

Key reclassified balance sheet figures by segment

		Companies subject to management and coordination				
(millions of euro)	Support for the economy	International expansion	Other segments	Total	Companies not subject to management and coordination	Total
Loans and cash and cash equivalents	264,978	475	665	266,118	7,675	273,793
Equity investments			22	22	27,782	27,804
Debt and equity securities and units in collective investment undertakings	89,448	5	1,786	91,239	613	91,852
Property, plant and equipment/technical investments	336	10	1,715	2,061	46,272	48,333
Other assets (including Inventories)	356	30	112	498	19,522	20,020
Funding	354,886	174	1,906	356,966	41,481	398,447
- of which bonds	*19,730*		*876*	*20,606*	*25,066*	*45,672*

The financial data above were prepared considering the contribution of the four segments already net of the effects of consolidation entries, but without the elimination of dividends, which has instead been performed in the column aggregating the segments Support for the economy, International expansion and Other segments. The contribution of the three combined segments, which presents a profit before tax of 2.5 billion euro, is collectively represented by the Parent

Company and the Subsidiaries subject to management and coordination, net of their investments, included in “Companies not subject to management and coordination”. The latter had a profit before tax of 5.3 billion euro.

3.2.2.4 Consolidated statement of reconciliation

Finally, the statement of reconciliation between equity and net income for the year at the level of the Parent Company and at the consolidated level is provided below.

Reconciliation between equity and net income of the Parent Company and consolidated equity and net income

(millions of euro)	Net income for the year	Share capital and reserves	Total
Parent Company's financial data	**3,276**	**26,562**	**29,838**
Balance from financial statements of fully consolidated companies	4,279	37,295	41,574
Consolidation adjustments:			
- Carrying amount of directly consolidated equity investments		(27,048)	(27,048)
- Differences of purchase price allocation	(278)	5,193	4,915
- Dividends from fully consolidated companies	(1,158)	1,158	
- Measurement of equity investments accounted for with the equity method	1,479	13,932	15,411
- Dividends of companies measured with the equity method	(1,488)	(15,968)	(17,456)
- Elimination of intercompany transactions	7	(208)	(201)
- Reversal of measurements in the separate financial statements	24	4,000	4,024
- Value adjustements	23	(949)	(926)
- Deferred tax assets and liabilities	31	(1,575)	(1,544)
- Other adjustments	(239)	(592)	(833)
- Non-controlling interests	(2,151)	(16,397)	(18,548)
Group's financial data	**3,805**	**25,403**	**29,206**

4. THE 2025-2027 STRATEGIC PLAN

During the meeting of 19 December 2024, the CDP Board of Directors approved the new CDP Group's Strategic Plan for the 2025-2027 period. Based on the context and challenges of the new scenario, and taking into account CDP's results, the Plan sets out the strategic guidelines for the next three years.

The new Strategic Plan is structured into five sections: (i) reference context and challenges of the new scenario; (ii) CDP's starting point and results achieved in the 2022-2024 period; (iii) guidelines for the next three years and medium-term vision; (iv) strategic objectives and initiatives of the 2025-2027 Strategic Plan; (v) economic-financial targets and impact.

Based on these premises, the Plan outlines four main priorities which apply across all areas of the Group's operations.

(a) Competitiveness: The goal is to strengthen the ecosystem of Italian companies, infrastructures, and Public Administrations, promoting access to finance, supporting growth, and encouraging innovation processes;

(b) Social and local cohesion: Fostering local development and social infrastructures has always been a priority for CDP, which will continue to support the provision of essential services to communities, with a particular focus on the most deprived areas;

(c) Economic security and strategic autonomy: To enhance the economic security and resilience of the entire system, it is crucial to address the over-reliance on foreign actors, promoting the development of companies and new technologies;

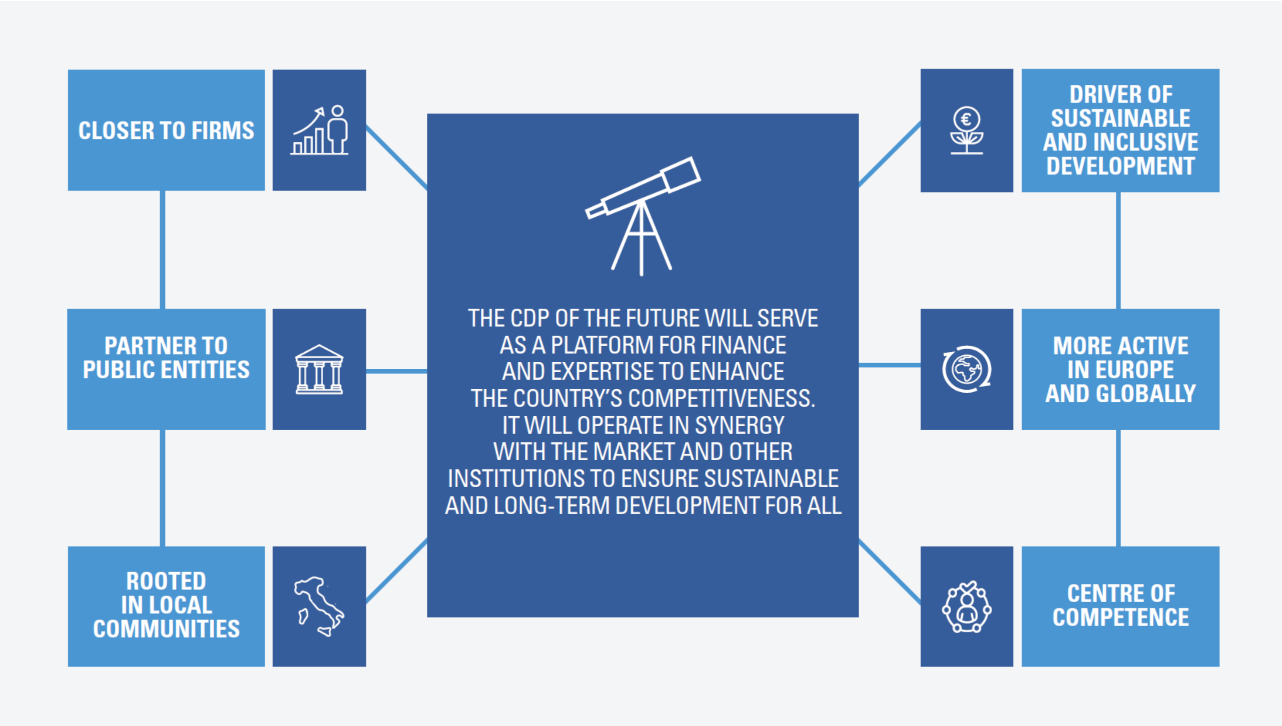
(d) Just Transition: Promoting climate change adaptation and mitigation measures, as well as developing infrastructure for the energy transition and circular economy, remains central to CDP. This will be carried out with a just process, ensuring that no one is left behind.

THE FOUR PRIORITIES IDENTIFIED BY THE 2025-2027 STRATEGIC PLAN

COMPETITIVENESS	COHESION	STRATEGIC AUTONOMY	JUST TRANSITION
Boost access to finance, growth and innovation for enterprises. Support infrastructure development and execution of Public Administrations investment programs	Foster local development and secure essential services for communities across Italy, with particular attention to Southern Italy	Promote projects to reduce over-reliance on foreign actors, alleviate the economic dependence and strengthen the resilience of Italy's economy	Develop infrastructures to support the energy transition and circular economy and promote climate change adaptation and mitigation measures

These broad-ranging priorities also align with the areas of intervention identified by CDP for the 2022-2024 Plan, with an added emphasis on security and defence issues, in response to the events shaping the current context.

Furthermore, as part of the Strategic Plan, CDP has outlined a medium-term vision: it will act as a finance and skills platform designed to support the country's competitiveness, operating in synergy with the market and other institutions to ensure sustainable and long-term development for all.



In detail, guided by the four broad-ranging priorities identified, CDP's actions for the 2025-2027 period will be focused on five strategic pillars, which define the lines of evolution for the CDP Group's operations.

1) Business: enhancing lending activities for Companies, Infrastructures, and Public Administration, as well as mandate management, through tailored solutions, driven by a logic of additionality and a gradual increase in risk-taking on priority issues. In particular:

(i) for Companies: gradually increase direct and indirect support to companies, expanding the number of counterparties served while maintaining an additional and complementary approach to the market, with a focus on high-quality projects and investments;

(ii) for Infrastructures: adopting a more proactive role in supporting the country's infrastructure development, also maintaining a stable position of support for key market players, including through risk-sharing mechanisms;

(iii) for the Public Administrations: strengthen its position alongside public entities, further developing the management of public funds and expanding lending activities to benefit a greater number of entities;

2) Advisory: broadening advisory activities for the Public Administration, with an offering focused on maximising spending capacity and resource effectiveness, promoting the development and implementation of high-quality projects;

3) Equity: launching a new sectoral investment programme to enhance the national and international competitiveness of industrial players with high growth potential, consolidating support for portfolio companies to maximise their industrial potential, and continuing indirect investments to support Private Capital markets, reaffirming the principles of capital turnover and crowding-in;

4) Real Asset: expanding the range of investments in social housing, launching the service housing segment for workers in the private sector and essential public services, supporting urban regeneration, upgrading properties of public origins, as well as investing in tourism and sustainable infrastructures;

5) International: consolidating CDP's positioning and operational capacity in International Development Cooperation, while enhancing international relations, also to improve access to the EU budget.

For each pillar, the strategic objectives and initiatives to be pursued over the 2025-2027 period have been defined, maintaining the principles of additionality and complementarity with respect to the market that is typical of CDP's actions.

THE FIVE PILLARS THAT WILL GUIDE CDP'S ACTION

BUSINESS	ADVISORY	EQUITY	REAL ASSET	INTERNATIONAL
Strengthening of lending for enterprises, infrastructures and Public Administrations and management of public funds, with an additionality approach and a progressive increase in risk appetite on priority topics	Enhancement of advisory services for the Public Administration, with a service offering aimed at improving the effective and efficient use of resources	Launch of a new sectorial investment program to strengthen the national and international competitiveness of industrial players with high growth potential	Expansion of investments in social housing, urban renewal and tourism, also leveraging third-party resources	Improvement of the operational capabilities in International Development Cooperation and enhancement of international relations also to improve access to the EU budget

OPERATING MODEL
Evolution of the operating model with initiatives aimed at increasing proximity to local communities, achieving efficiencies by introducing AI and reviewing processes and systems, and strengthening internal competencies and culture

Additionally, the implementation of the Strategic Plan's initiatives will be supported by an enhancement of the Group's operating model, aimed at: (i) increasing territorial proximity to companies and Public Administration, (ii) strengthening funding activities, (iii) improving risk measurement tools and evolving the risk framework, while maintaining a prudent approach to capital management and ensuring profitability, (iv) consolidating impact and sustainability principles, and (v) enhancing skills, processes, and technological systems, including the gradual integration of AI.

Over the next three years, CDP will deploy resources for more than 80 billion euros, supporting investments for approximately 170 billion euros, through the attraction of third-party resources. The CDP Group's commitment will be focused on generating a significant economic and social impact, delivering real and tangible positive outcomes for companies, Public Administrations, and local communities.

PLAN OBJECTIVES : DETAIL OF DEPLOYED RESOURCES AND SUPPORTED INVESTMENTS

CDP Group volumes in the 2025-2027 period (Euro/Bn)

	RESOURCES DEPLOYED	INVESTMENTS SUPPORTED
Enterprises and Financial Institutions[1]	52	80
Public Administration[2]	11	37
Infrastructures	9	34
International Development Cooperation	5	7
Equity	4	9
Real Asset	1	2
Total	**81**	**169**

Note: the resources deployed and the investments sustained by the CDP Group for each line of action are represented net of intra-group eliminations | 1. Includes SIMEST; 2. Includes the Advisory activity to support the PA.

5. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

COMMUNICATION, EXTERNAL RELATIONS, ART AND CULTURE

In 2024, the Group achieved the objectives of consolidating its identity, promoting its commercial offering, reinforcing relationships with both internal and external stakeholders, and positioning CDP as a leader in the country's sustainable development, as defined in the Strategic Plan.

Communication activities targeting journalists from national, local, and industry-specific publications, including online media and television channels, have been strengthened, covering all areas of the Group's operations. This has expanded awareness of CDP's role in the media through in-depth articles and specific highlights, with particular emphasis on the launch of the new three-year Strategic Plan in December, international activities, and the testing of new business tools.

In line with positioning efforts, multimedia products, publications, and content for the website cdp.it were produced, which, with five million views, has reaffirmed its role as the Group's key information channel. The social media strategy, which exceeded 270,000 followers, placing us first among European peers, has enhanced the visibility of the company's offerings, studies, and projects.

Marketing and promotional activities have followed a multi-channel approach increasingly focused on greater accessibility and the generation of useful contacts for the commercial network. For this purpose, digital campaigns were promoted to raise awareness of the tools and resources available to businesses and public administrations.

In order to strengthen engagement with stakeholders, more than seventy events were organised, including meetings with national and local institutional representatives, business leaders, roadshows abroad, and the inauguration of the Group's offices in Belgrade and Cairo.

CDP has promoted cultural initiatives capable of generating value for the community. Thanks to collaborations with institutions and leading partners, projects focused on social inclusion and bringing young people closer to art, music, and science were implemented, benefiting around 300 schools and universities and 2,700 young people. Furthermore, to promote financial education among the younger generations, training programmes were supported, involving 6,500 students across Italy, and the new edition of "Il Risparmio che fa Scuola" was launched in collaboration with Poste Italiane.

Internal communication and engagement activities have been strengthened to increase the sense of belonging and promote CDP's cultural values. The multi-channel strategy has been enhanced with new tools and formats, and a variety of internal events and engagement initiatives were organised.

Through the "Protagonisti d'impatto" corporate volunteer programme, employees donated more than 3,500 hours to support young people in their studies, assist the most vulnerable, support scientific research, and care for the environment. The project was implemented in partnership with leading companies in the third sector.

In 2024, the coordinated development and management of relationships with national and local institutions and key stakeholders, including civil society representatives, were ensured.

As part of activities at the national and local levels, support was given to the business for organising meetings and events involving CDP representatives and key institutional and association stakeholders, with the aim of promoting initiatives and projects.

Discussions with civil society and institutional stakeholders on key issues for CDP were encouraged through consultation meetings on newly issued policies and presentations of the Sectoral Strategic Guidelines. Furthermore, the dialogue with national and international civil society was managed by coordinating stakeholder engagement processes addressing specific issues and concerns raised during the Group's activities.

The dialogue with key stakeholders also focused on sustainable development issues. The mapping and prioritisation of stakeholders was updated with the aim of directing engagement more effectively, an essential step for the double materiality analysis that included more than 3,000 participants. The ESG Community meetings continued, a network consisting of CDP and 27 key economic organisations in the country, with the goal of tackling sustainability challenges systematically by sharing best practices and fostering synergies.

The commitment to training continued with the update of the sustainability course for all employees and the launch of a new edition of the ESG advanced training course, promoted in collaboration with Bologna Business School (BBS), which introduced new features such as the participation of Group colleagues and classes held at the participating companies.

The organisation of the third Multistakeholder Forum began in the last quarter, and it was held in January 2025 The Group CDP's annual event welcomed over 850 participants, including representatives from institutions, academia, civil society, and national and international key opinion leaders. The event addressed topics related to young people, innovation, and sustainable finance, with a key moment being the presentation of the BVA DOXA survey on how Italian citizens, particularly the younger generations, engage with sustainability, finance, and artificial intelligence.

In 2024, the commitment to enhancing the artistic and archival heritage was strengthened. Software was developed for digital access to CDP's artworks and archival documents, while traditional visits for colleagues and students continued, along with new projects such as meetings with contemporary artists and "collective art" initiatives designed to engage employees in the creation of the artworks.

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS, PARLIAMENTARY SUPERVISION AND FOUNDATIONS

In 2024, legislative and institutional initiatives of interest to CDP Group - like bills, parliamentary questions, parliamentary consultations, round tables, hearings, and regulatory promotional initiatives - have been systematically monitored, with over 500 alerts in the areas of interest.

Support was provided to top management and the business structures during parliamentary hearings and requests for information and memoranda involving the CDP Group, in particular:

- CDP participated in a hearing regarding the President of the Council of Ministers' Decree on the adoption of the Italy-Africa Strategic Plan - Mattei Plan (Foreign Affairs Committee, Chamber of Deputies) and submitted written memoranda on the Report regarding the implementation of the Mattei Plan (Foreign Affairs Committee, Chamber of Deputies) and the Space economy Bill (Industry Committee, Chamber of Deputies);
- CDP Venture Capital participated in a hearing as part of the Parliamentary Inquiry on the use of digital technologies and artificial intelligence in relation to infrastructures (Environment and Public Works Committee, Senate) and the Parliamentary Inquiry on the financial investments and asset composition of pension funds and social security institutions (Parliamentary Committee on the Activities of Social Security Institutions, Chamber of Deputies/Senate), and submitted a written memorandum for the Parliamentary Inquiry on artificial intelligence: opportunities and risks for the Italian production system (Industry Committee, Chamber of Deputies);
- Simest participated in a hearing as part of the Parliamentary Inquiry on international trade and national interest (Foreign Affairs Committee, Chamber of Deputies).

The role of Secretariat of the Parliamentary Supervisory Committee on the separate account system of CDP continued, after it took office on 15 May 2024. The Committee held five meetings in 2024.

With regard to relations with Banking and Non-Banking Foundations, the following activities in 2024 are reported, in particular:

- renewal of the expiring territorial cooperation agreements known as "Spazio CDP";
- support to the relevant internal and external structures (for instance, the assistance provided to the Italian Investment Fund) in defining the right strategies to engage with Banking Foundations, coordinating and managing business origination meetings;
- attending the meetings of the Minority Shareholders' Support Committee and the participation of CDP's senior management in key industry events, such as the ninth edition of the Foundations Forum in Venice and the 100th World Savings Day;
- synergy with ACRI to support various fundraising initiatives between CDP and the Banking Foundations.

HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

CDP, in line with its 2023 approach, reaffirms its commitment to fostering a work environment that allows employees to balance their personal and family lives with professional responsibilities. Therefore, in cases of recognised exceptional need, the organisation permits flexibility beyond the standard 10-day monthly Working from Home limit. Furthermore, given the current transportation challenges in the Metropolitan Area of Rome, CDP, in agreement with the Trade Union Representatives, has introduced the option for employees based in the Rome office to request two additional days of Working from Home until 31 May 2025.

Throughout 2024, the operational model focused on continuous dialogue between HR Business Partners and employees has been strengthened to develop management strategies that integrate business objectives with employees' career development.

As part of efforts to highlight and promote employee experience initiatives, a dedicated Intranet section called "Employee Space" was launched in 2024, this section serves as a central hub for all the information employees need from their first day onward, guiding them through their career within the company and helping them take full advantage of available opportunities.

In 2024, the "new non-EU offices" project continued, offering assistance to the Heads of Representative Offices in settling into their respective locations, and assignment agreements and local employment contracts for newly hired staff were handled according to the regulations of the respective countries (Serbia, Egypt, and Morocco). After the recruitment, Human Resources managed the onboarding process, providing in-depth guidance on the operational and administrative aspects of the employment relationship.

Building 5rs, the resources to be put forward for the "National Experts in Vocational Training (ENFP)" programme were selected and managed in collaboration with the Directors; the programme provides an opportunity to gain an understanding of the European Commission’s policies and operational methods through a 3 to 5-month practical work experience, which can be leveraged upon returning to the company.

As the Specialist Compliance Unit in the areas of labour law, trade union matters, and social security, informational flows have been set up to facilitate the preparation of periodic reports, supported by a monitoring process on a set of indicators (referred to as "Key Risk Indicators," developed in 2023), to identify potential risk factors within the relevant regulatory framework. Furthermore, the monitoring of sector-specific regulations continued, providing support to the Group's companies in updating their secondment-related contracts in light of the new tax regulations.

Throughout the year, the alignment of skills to support the key areas of the Strategic Plan continued, with a significant investment in new hires aimed at overall organisational growth, including for the new overseas offices.

With respect to the recruiting and selection process, the principles of transparency, publicity, fairness, diversity, inclusion, and equal opportunity were enhanced by the increased use of digital tools during both the screening and technical-aptitude assessment phases, ensuring gender representation in the "Panels" – evaluation committees made up of external interviewers of both genders not affiliated with the hiring department.

As part of the Employer Branding activities, CDP participated in more than 30 carefully selected events, held in collaboration with prominent Italian universities and secondary schools, aimed at enhancing CDP Group's visibility nationwide and help address the skills mismatch. Several initiatives were organised to meet the needs of different target groups, such as career fairs, testimonials, career orientation sessions, and financial literacy programmes.

Throughout 2024, the relationship with universities was further strengthened through the launch of dedicated working groups focused on reviewing and updating study programmes to better match academic paths with the ever-evolving needs of the labour market.

In 2024, CDP's Diversity, Fairness, and Inclusion (DE&I) programme achieved new milestones, generating a significant impact both internally and externally within the organisation.

In order to steer people, processes, and the organisation towards a more equitable work environment driven by a "progressive maturity" model, CDP has developed a DE&I framework based on four key intervention areas: Governance, Access to Opportunities, Awareness, and Ecosystem. The areas are interconnected and work in a systematic manner, integrating rules and processes with the cultural and value-based models of the individual, the organisation, and, more broadly, civil society.

In particular, CDP's commitment was recognised with the ISO 30415 "Human Resources Management – Diversity & Inclusion" certification in April 2024, which assesses the maturity level of the DE&I action plan and the integration of inclusive principles and behaviours within the corporate culture. Upon completion of the verification activities, the Certifying Body awarded CDP an excellence rating, acknowledging the organisation's efforts, especially in the areas of Governance and Stakeholder Engagement.

Additionally, the actions and initiatives introduced during the year contributed to successfully passing the first maintenance audit for the 'Gender Equality Certification' (UNI 125:2022), achieving a higher score compared to 2023. This practice encourages companies to adopt appropriate policies to reduce the gender gap in relation to six assessment areas: culture and strategy; governance; HR processes; opportunities for women’s growth and inclusion within the company; gender pay equity; protection of parenthood and work-life balance.

During 2024, CDP SPA delivered over 78,000 hours of training, achieving an average of approximately 50 hours per employee per year. This achievement highlights the value CDP places on skills and ongoing engagement of each employee as critical factors for achieving corporate objectives.

The training and development programmes of the CDP Academy continued successfully, with active participation from the main investee companies. Notable training programmes include Higher Education, the CDP Corporate MBA, and the newly introduced ESG Master’s.

Many of the cross-cutting initiatives were designed with the involvement of all the Group companies, aiming to strengthen a unified culture and standardise the systems and practices adopted.

The Skill Development Framework project, originally designed to enhance professional and managerial development initiatives, was extended during 2024 across all companies in the Group. This initiative aims to boost professional recognition, both inside and outside the organisation, by updating the different roles within the CDP Group and their corresponding skills.

As a result of updating job titles, CDP Proactivity was launched — a Web App that allows individuals to participate in targeted experiences with different teams, aimed at strengthening skills and exploring new growth possibilities. The Web App also allows to collect feedback on the CDP Proactivity initiative.

As regards the people caring initiatives that are structurally available to CDP employees (e.g. health care, supplementary pension schemes, meal vouchers, financial contributions, etc.), during 2024 the welfare plan was further enriched and adapted to better respond to the needs of people, in order to increase the well-being of employees and their families.

For further information on the activities carried out by CDP for the benefit of its employees, please refer to the Sustainability statement.

Industrial relations

Given the national regulations and CDP's strategic importance for the country, work continues, in partnership with ABI and sector unions, to develop and agree on specific, independent protocols at the national level, with the goal of fostering effective communication at the company level and within the Companies subject to management and coordination.

The relationships with trade unions, founded on open discussion and the shared goal of continuous development, are managed by the designated representatives (Human Resources Management, Trade Union Relations, and Human Resources Administration), in order to ensure communication, negotiation, and the finalisation of agreements. The process involves periodic meetings for updates and dialogue, either initiated by the company or the unions, or in accordance with regulatory requirements (such as the annual report under Article 13 of the National Collective Labour Agreement, which mandates the company to share key corporate data with trade unions).

It is worth noting that in 2024, discussions with the Trade Union Representatives and Workers' Safety Representatives continued in anticipation of the office move to the new Piazza Verdi location, to provide regular updates and answers regarding the progress of the work.

In 2024, the periodic agreements were signed to access the sector-specific funded training and to define and convert the Company Bonus for the year 2024, as per Article 19 of the CIA. In June 2024, CDP, Simest, CDP Real Asset Sgr, and Fintecna signed an agreement that incorporates the provisions outlined in the latest renewal of the National Collective Agreement regarding working hours.

Finally, in December 2024, building on the actions taken between January 2019 and December 2022, a union agreement was signed to activate a pre-retirement pension plan – to be implemented over the three years 2025-2027 – using the credit sector tool called the "Solidarity Fund for Conversion and Professional Requalification, for the Support of Employment and Income for Credit Personnel, pursuant to Article 3 of Law 28 June 2012, No. 92" (the so-called Credit Solidarity Fund).

Following the presentation of the platform for the renewal of the Company's Collective Agreement, which expires on December 31, 2024, preliminary meetings were held in December 2024 with the Trade Union Representatives aimed at reaching a renewal agreement during 2025.

Assessment of remuneration of directors with specific responsibilities

Below is a description of the compensation structure for the Chairman of the Board of Directors and the Chief Executive Officer, as defined by the Shareholders' Meeting (compensation under paragraph 1, Article 2389 of the Civil Code) and by the Board of Directors (compensation under paragraph 3, Article 2389 of the Civil Code, fixed and variable remuneration, where applicable):

Chairman of the Board of Directors

(euro)	Annual remuneration
Fixed remuneration: remuneration for the office - Article 2389, paragraph 1	70,000
Fixed remuneration: remuneration for specific responsibilities - Article 2389, paragraph 3	225,000

Chief Executive Officer

(euro)	Annual remuneration
Fixed remuneration: remuneration for the office - Article 2389, paragraph 1	45,000
Fixed remuneration: remuneration for specific responsibilities - Article 2389, paragraph 3	171,000
Annual variable component	50,000
Three-year incentive component (annual share)	30,000

Annual variable component: according to the powers assigned, the annual variable component, set with reference to the target incentive level (100%), is paid to the extent of 70% on achieving the gross operating income stated in the budget for the year in question, CDP's lending and managed resources and CDP Group's lending and managed resources (qualitative objectives); the remaining 30% is decided by the Board of Directors, on the proposal of the Remuneration Committee, based on achieving qualitative objectives of particular importance for the Company and for the Group, set by the Remuneration Committee. The variable remuneration is paid annually upon verification by the Board of Directors of the achievement of the assigned objectives.

Three-year incentive component: an additional three-year component (L.T.I. - Long Term Incentive) is calculated based on the target incentive level (100%) and is paid upon achieving the gross operating result, the resources deployed and managed by CDP, and the resources deployed and managed by the CDP Group, on a cumulative basis over three years (2025-2027). The variable remuneration will be paid at the end of the three-year period, upon verification by the Board of Directors of the achievement of the assigned objectives.

Severance indemnity: in keeping with the best practices of reference markets and in continuity with the previous term, a severance indemnity is envisaged for the Chief Executive Officer, also paid in advance upon request or initiative of the Company (except for situations of just cause or voluntary resignation), equal to the algebraic sum of the fixed and variable remuneration, to the fullest extent provided for (including the pro rata amount of the LTI), due for one year of office.

Benefits: in line with the previous term, the Chief Executive Officer receives benefits in the form of insurance cover.

IT SYSTEMS AND INTERNAL PROJECTS

During 2024, CDP continued to build on the foundations set by the Digital, Technological, and Security Transformation Plan, in accordance with the strategic objectives and corporate priorities of the CDP Strategic Plan 2022-24, reinforcing business processes, innovation, and technological frameworks while ensuring maximum operational efficiency and resilience at the highest market standards. Presented below is a (partial) list of the major accomplishments for 2024, grouped according to the five-pillar structure of the Digital and Technological Transformation Plan: Digital Transformation, Security and Resilience, Smart Office and Service Models, Operational Excellence, Innovation.

Digital Transformation

The introduction of the Data & Intelligence Company programme is and will remain a key initiative for CDP, in line with the impact of artificial intelligence across all economic sectors. The objective of the programme is to establish a new Hub & Spoke work model, driven by data and assisted by AI, to fully leverage the company's data resources. From an operational perspective, many employees have been given access to Microsoft Copilot, and pilot AI projects have been launched. Examples of projects include the use of AI for the automated acquisition of counterparties' financial data, the first AI-assisted optimisations of the credit assessment process for Public Administration, the intranet ChatBot based on Generative AI (MIA), financial statement analysis for anti-money laundering purposes, and the onboarding of companies onto the Sinergia Italia and Business Matching platforms.

The Galileo project was successfully completed, completing the full transition of private financing portfolios from the former mainframe technology system (GEF) to the new platform.

A historic milestone was achieved with the issuance of the first cited Digital Bond on the primary market.

Portals and solutions have also been developed for Public Administration and businesses, aiming to improve the efficiency and transparency of processes. As an example, the EPNT Portal for handling and processing funding applications for non-territorial public entities, and the MUR Portal, created to manage PNRR funds for financing housing and student accommodation, integrated with the MEF system (ReGiS) to provide complete and automated management of applications and funding.

Technological and operational resilience has been further strengthened with the commissioning of a third data centre, also Tier 4. The third data centre further enhances CDP Group's security stance, offering protection against the risk of attacks or large-scale disasters.

From a regulatory perspective, in 2024, the decision was made to start implementing a simplified framework for adhering to Regulation (EU) 2022/2554, known as “DORA” (Digital Operational Resilience Act). The applications associated with essential or critical functions have been identified, and ICT risk measures have been strengthened, including the formalisation of testing strategies and contractual exit strategies. This approach's implementation will enhance operational resilience and ensure business practices comply with regulatory standards.

As part of the 5+1 programme, a Digital Benchmark was conducted with European NPIs, involving their IT teams to assess digital maturity and identify improvement opportunities. The survey findings revealed a convergence in the institutions' programmes, paving the way for the start of joint discussions to address topics of mutual interest.

Finally, alongside the project delivery activities, a CO2 offsetting project for the Digital & Technology carbon footprint has been completed. This project, which spanned across multiple business areas, involved defining a model for measuring the carbon footprint of ICT activities and offsetting the remaining emissions through environmental initiatives.

Security and Resilience

In 2024, numerous initiatives were implemented to enhance security controls, successfully meeting all the objectives outlined in the 2022-2024 Security Plan. To name a few, the Zero Trust cybersecurity protection strategy was adopted, the supply chain security management model was strengthened, and monitoring and threat detection tools were both integrated and improved.

At the same time, compliance with applicable cybersecurity regulations was maintained, while efforts continued in the international exchange of information with other European and national NPIs through the CDP ISAC (Information Sharing & Analysis Center), which includes the Group's subsidiaries (e.g., ENI, Terna, TIM, Fincantieri, Poste Italiane).

Finally, particularly noteworthy are all the initiatives aimed at reinforcing the corporate security culture, alongside courses and seminars, including simulation campaigns (e.g., ethical phishing) and gamification initiatives (e.g., the Cyber Olympics initiative).

Smart Office and Service Models

As part of the Smart Office and Service Models pillar, digital projects advanced, including the ongoing development of the predictive maintenance application for buildings and the application supporting Health, Safety, and Environment processes, gradually being rolled out to other Group companies. Preliminary evaluations have been launched for the introduction of a dedicated application to manage the company's real estate assets. Lastly, a dashboard has been created to monitor building occupancy, with the purpose of optimising space usage and improving the management of company facilities.

During 2024, the project for the new headquarters at Piazza Verdi saw the approval and review of design modifications to implement improvements and customisations to the systems and workspaces. The procurement plan for the office fittings has been finalised, and a mobility study has been carried out to evaluate employees' commute patterns between home and work. Additionally, work has begun to secure sustainability certifications, including the LEED Design Review and the WELL Pre-Certification process.

Operational excellence

Throughout 2024, several initiatives focused on digitising and streamlining Business Operations processes were completed, with a focus on both internal and external customers, such as the customer data management tool and securities reconciliation. The use of AI has been tested to reduce low-value-added activities and increase compliance, for example, in anti-money laundering checks and in the management of certified emails (PEC). Sustainability principles have been promoted in supplier management, both during the selection phase, with evaluation and certification criteria, and during the execution phase, by verifying compliance with these criteria, including through participation in external alliances such as Open-Es. Additionally, support was provided to the Group companies in their transformation processes within Procurement and Business Operations. Finally, the scope of processes subject to Data Governance has been expanded, and the data quality control points have been increased.

Innovation

Open Innovation initiatives have been promoted, such as the launch of Artificial Intelligence projects, Design Thinking workshops, and the engagement of Innovation Evangelists to promote a culture of innovation and capture internal needs. Furthermore, the external network has been strengthened by setting up the Innovation Community, which includes innovation leads from CDP's investees companies, contributing to key industry events, fostering collaborations with startups, universities, and research centres to build strong communities and stimulate the exchange of ideas and expertise.

At the same time, the adoption of emerging technologies has been expedited, including AI, Blockchain, Big Data, Quantum Computing, Metaverse, and Extended Reality. Additionally, training and awareness initiatives have been launched, including Tech Watch, Demo Displays in the Fablab, and activities focused on Data & AI, contributing to a digital transformation aligned with corporate objectives.

REPORT ON CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND OWNERSHIP STRUCTURES OF CDP PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 123-BIS, PARAGRAPH 2, LETTER B) OF THE CONSOLIDATED LAW ON FINANCE (T.U.F.)

Internal Control System

The Parent Company CDP has developed an internal control system consisting of a set of controls, rules, functions, structures, resources, processes and procedures aimed at identifying, measuring or assessing, monitoring, preventing or mitigating, and communicating in a timely manner to the appropriate levels all the risks taken or that may be taken by the various operating segments within which it conducts its business, as well as ensuring compliance with the relevant regulations, compliance with corporate strategies (including sustainability strategies) and the achievement of the objectives set by Management.

Therefore, the internal control system aims to ensure, in compliance with a sound and prudent management approach, the achievement of the following goals:

- to verify the implementation of corporate strategies and policies;
- to monitor that all risks are within the acceptable limits indicated in the reference framework for determining the company's risk appetite;
- to safeguard the value of assets and to protect against losses;
- to guarantee the effectiveness and efficiency of corporate processes;
- to ensure the reliability and security of corporate information and of its IT procedures;
- to prevent the risk that the company is involved, even involuntarily, in unlawful activities;
- to ensure the compliance of operations with law and regulations, as well as with internal policies, regulations and procedures.

The internal control system has been devised on three levels of control and is based on current industry laws and regulations and applicable best practices, including the guidelines issued by the reference international organisation for the internal auditing profession such as the Institute of Internal Auditors (IIA).

First level controls (or line controls) are conducted by operational, administrative and business structures (so-called "First-level control functions"). These controls are built into organisational procedures and are designed to ensure that operations are carried out correctly, within the assigned risk limits and objectives.

Second level controls (risk management controls) are carried out by separate organisational units and are designed to contribute to the definition of the risk measurement methodologies, verify that the operational limits set for the various departments are respected, verify that operational activities and results achieved by production units comply with their allocated risk objectives and performance targets, and to ensure that the risk governance polices are properly implemented and that the activities and internal rules comply with applicable laws and regulations. The functions responsible for these controls (so-called "Second-level control functions") include the risk management function, within which the operational and ICT risk control function is included, together with the compliance function and the anti-money laundering function. There are also specific functions with control tasks, as dictated by law and self-regulatory sources, such as the Supervisory Body[37] and the Manager in charge[38] with preparing the company's financial reports (the latter two benefiting from the assistance of specific internal support structures).

Third-level controls are performed by Internal Audit (so-called "Third-level control function"). Internal Audit is an independent and objective function that pursues the continuous improvement of the effectiveness and efficiency of the governance, risk management and control processes of the Parent Company CDP and the subsidiaries subject to management and coordination, by means of professional and systematic supervision. It also contributes to strengthening CDP and the Group’s ability to create, protect, and increase value over time by providing assurance, consulting, insights, and forecasts according to a risk-based approach. Through the performance of its activities, the Internal Audit function evaluates the regular functioning of company processes, the safeguarding of corporate assets, the reliability and integrity of accounting and management information, as well as compliance with applicable internal and external regulations in force (including the Code of Ethics) and management guidelines. Additionally, the function brings to the attention of the Management, the Risk and Sustainability Committee, the Board of Statutory Auditors, the Supervisory Body, and the Board of Directors the results of the audits and possible improvements applicable to the internal control system, with particular

37 Pursuant to Legislative Decree no. 231/2001.
38 Pursuant to Legislative Decree No. 262/2005.

reference to risk management policies, risk measurement tools and various company procedures. It also promotes a risk and control culture at the Parent Company CDP.

The Internal Audit function, which reports to the Internal Audit Department, hierarchically reports to the Board of Directors, which supervises and coordinates it through the Chairman, approving the Internal Audit Charter, the latter which includes the Internal Audit Mandate that defines the purpose, authority, role and responsibilities, independence requirements and organisational positioning, scope of the engagement, types of services provided, and relationships with other corporate organisational units and external stakeholders of the Internal Audit function. Furthermore, the necessary link between Internal Audit, the body responsible for the management function and management is guaranteed.

In order to carry out its activities, Internal Audit prepares an annual audit plan that defines the engagements to be performed and the objectives to be pursued, according to a risk-based logic aimed at determining the priorities of intervention based on the level of risk identified for each corporate process and also on the basis of discussions with other corporate control functions. The plan also takes into account any information from the Chairman of the Board of Directors, Chief Executive Officer and from the other Corporate Bodies, and is subject to a resolution for approval by the Board of Directors.

Issues identified during each audit are immediately reported to the relevant organisational units so that they can implement the necessary corrective actions and are subject to ongoing monitoring by Internal Audit.

In addition, on a quarterly basis, the Internal Audit function reports to the Board of Directors, after examination of the Risk and Sustainability Committee, the Board of Statutory Auditors and the Supervisory Body on the progress and outcomes of the activities included in the plan, on the main deficiencies identified, and on the progress made on the corrective actions identified by CDP and the subsidiaries subject to management and coordination, highlighting any risks that have not been adequately mitigated in relation to the failed or ineffective removal of the anomalies found in its audit activities.

On an annual basis, the Internal Audit function provides an independent and objective assessment of the completeness, adequacy, functionality (in terms of effectiveness and efficiency) and reliability of the overall internal control system of CDP and the subsidiaries subject to management and coordination, based on the international reference model “Internal Controls - Integrated Framework” issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organisations of the Treadway Commission (the CoSO Report 2013), and also taking into account environmental, social and governance (ESG) risks in accordance with the CoSO ERM ESG-related risk and the CoSO Internal Control over Sustainability statement.

The Internal Audit function of CDP carries out the activities for the Parent Company and for the subsidiaries subject to management and coordination, according to the service level agreements set out with the respective subsidiaries. Furthermore, it can offer its services to subsidiaries that seek to outsource the activity to the Parent Company.

Internal Audit also provides the necessary technical support to the activities of the Supervisory Body (the latter established pursuant to Article 6, paragraph 1, letter b) of Legislative Decree No. 231/2001) of the Parent Company CDP and, where stipulated by specific service agreements, of the subsidiaries under management and coordination.

In addition to assurance services, Internal Audit can also provide consulting, insights, and forecasts at the request of the Corporate Bodies and Management with the aim of improving risk management and controls, adding value, and enhancing the organisation’s operations, without assuming managerial responsibilities to avoid any potential compromise of its independence and objectivity.

Internal Audit and Second-level control functions cooperate to share the different perspectives on risks and controls in order to provide the Corporate Bodies with a representation as accurate as possible of the overall level of risk, coordinate annual activity plans and exchange information on critical issues, inefficiencies, weaknesses or irregularities identified in their respective control activities. Cooperation between these functions is intended to develop synergies and avoid overlaps, while ensuring adequate coverage of control objectives.

Financial and operational risk management systems

In 2024, CDP continued the process of strengthening and updating the risk management methods and systems.

To measure credit risk, CDP uses a proprietary portfolio model, which takes into account, among others, exposures to public entities in the Separate Account. It is a “default-only” model, namely it considers credit risk based on the losses associated with the possible default of borrowers rather than the possible deterioration in credit quality like an increase in spreads or rating changes. Since the model adopts a default-only approach, it is a multi-period model and simulates the distribution of losses that would arise from the defaults of borrowers over the entire life of outstanding transactions. This allows for the capturing of the effect of migrations between credit ratings, not limited to default. This credit model allows for the calculation of a variety of risk metrics (VaR, TCE[39]) both for the entire portfolio and for single borrowers or business lines. It is used for assessing risk-adjusted return of loans to private borrowers.

CDP has access to a series of rating models developed in-house or by specialised external providers. Specifically, CDP uses rating models for the following asset classes:

- public local authorities (shadow rating quantitative model);
- banks (shadow rating quantitative model);
- small and medium enterprises (internal quantitative model based on historical default data);
- large corporate (shadow rating quantitative model);
- project finance (qualitative/quantitative scorecards calibrated on a shadow rating basis).

These models act as a benchmark for the internal rating assigned by the analyst; specific rules have been set up to reconcile and explain any discrepancies between the results obtained through the instrument used and the final internal rating. Specifically, CDP has developed internal scoring models for specific asset classes, that allow an ordering in terms of relative creditworthiness, by using specific indicators drawn from their financial statements. These models, duly calibrated with other relevant variables, represent the quantitative part of the internal rating models developed. Furthermore, the E-Rating Workflow (PER - Pratica Elettronica di Rating) system makes it possible to retrace and audit the process that led to the assignment of a certain value for each counterparty also accessing the archived documentation used in the assessment, based on the nature of the counterparty (Public Entities, Bank Counterparties, Corporate and Project Finance). The E-Monitoring Workflow (PEM – Pratica Elettronica Monitoraggio) system timely identifies, also with the support of an early warning engine, potential credit issues on the basis of which an exposure can be assigned to a Watchlist class for a stricter monitoring and management of the relationship.
The two systems, PER and PEM are integrated with CDP's information and document systems.

Internal ratings play a crucial role in the approval and monitoring process, as well as in defining the decision-making process; in particular, the concentration thresholds identified within CDP's internal limits system are tailored according to the rating and may lead to an enhanced process (potentially including the submission of the proposal to the Board of Directors to require a specific exemption) and, in certain instances, to the inadmissibility of the transaction. An internal rating is normally updated on a yearly basis, unless events or information cause the need for a prompt change to the assigned rating.

The process of assigning a Loss Given Default value to any single transaction, which is needed to compute the expected loss, follows a standardised procedure, also tracked in the IT systems. The Loss Given Default is assigned on the basis of an internal evaluation which takes into account the probable recovery time, the characteristics of the counterparty, the nature of the transaction and the relevant guarantees/security package.

Interest rate and inflation risk are measured using the SS&C's Algorithmics suite, mainly adopted to analyse the possible changes in financial statement items as a result of interest rate movements. The system can carry out sensitivity analyses and stress tests, in addition to calculating the VaR in the banking book. For Postal Funding products, CDP uses investor behavioural scenarios in its models.

To monitor liquidity risk, the Risk Management Area regularly analyses the volume of liquid assets in comparison with the volume of demand liabilities and liabilities exposed to the risk of early repayment, verifying compliance with the limits established under the Risk Policy. The Algorithmics suite is used to support this analysis, together with several proprietary tools that incorporate and process the inputs of the various front, middle and back office systems.

Counterparty risks related to transactions in derivatives and Securities Financing Transactions are continuously monitored through tools that show the current (taking into account the net mark-to-market and collateral guarantees) and potential credit exposure.

Regarding the various risk elements associated with derivatives, positions in securities and securities financing transactions, the Risk Management Area uses the Murex front office application. This system allows for the specific monitoring and the mark-to-market evaluation of positions (also for the exchange of collateral margins). Furthermore, the system provides several sensitivity and scenario analyses, which can be applied to interest rate risk, counterparty risk, the analysis of securities portfolios and hedge accounting.

With reference to operational risks, CDP has developed a proprietary Loss Data Collection (LDC) application for the collection of internal data relating to both operational losses already occurred and recorded in the income statement, as well as operational risk events that did not generate an actual loss (near miss events). This application enables the centralised and secure management of the following activities:

- collection of internal operational loss data;
- accounting reconciliation of collected data;

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39 Value at Risk at a given confidence level (e.g., 99%) represents an estimate of the level of loss that is exceeded only with a probability equal to the complement (to 100%) of the confidence level (e.g., 1%). The Tail Conditional Expectation (TCE) at a given confidence level represents the expected value of the losses ("extreme") that exceed the VaR.

- data validation;
- preparation of record layout to be sent to the Database Italiano Perdite Operative (DIPO).

Apart from reducing the cost and the risk related to manual data management, this tool also guarantees the (i) integrity, confidentiality and availability of the information collected, as well as (ii) the traceability of the entire process, thanks to the user identification system, and (iii) a high level of control, thanks to a customisable system of automated messages and alerts.

For carrying out Risk Self-Assessment activities and follow-up on the mitigation actions implemented in response to identified operational risks, CDP uses an application called "OpRA." For the analysis of ICT risk, information security, and the monitoring of cyber risk, including follow-up on any risk treatment actions that exceed the risk appetite threshold, a specially developed application called "ITRisk" is used.

In terms of managing money laundering and terrorist financing risks, during the year, in compliance with Bank of Italy's provisions on organisation, procedures, and internal controls for anti-money laundering, a designated corporate officer was appointed for anti-money laundering, and the anti-money laundering oversight was further strengthened at the Group level with the establishment of a coordination unit.

The Anti-Money Laundering function has also continued to drive digitalisation through: i) extending automation to ongoing control processes and inter-group information exchange, and ii) implementing additional digital tools to support remote due diligence (e.g., Video-Selfie), in accordance with the EBA Guidelines.

ORGANISATION, MANAGEMENT AND CONTROL MODEL PURSUANT TO LEGISLATIVE DECREE NO. 231/01

CDP has adopted an "Organisation, Management and Control Model" (hereinafter also referred to as the "231 Model" or "Model") drawn up pursuant to Legislative Decree 231/2001 (hereinafter also referred to as the "231 Decree" or "Decree"), which identifies the areas and business activities that are most exposed to the risk of criminal activities as defined in the 231 Decree as well as the principles, rules and regulations for the Internal Control System introduced to supervise significant operating activities. This document is the result of the assessment of the corporate structure and operations of CDP, and has the primary purpose of providing the Company with a Model that constitutes a valid and effective organisational tool for preventing criminal activities pursuant to the 231 Decree and, consequently, constitutes an exemption from administrative liability in the event of predicate offences being committed by senior management, subordinates or persons acting on behalf of CDP and in its name.

The CDP's Model consists of:

- General Section in which, after a reference to the principles of 231 Decree, the essential components of the Model are illustrated with particular reference to: i) CDP's Governance Model and Organisational Structure; ii) Supervisory Body (hereinafter also referred to as the "SB" for brevity); iii) Whistleblowing; iv) Disciplinary System defined as the set of measures to be adopted in the event of non-compliance with the provisions of the Model; v) training, dissemination of the Model and contractual clauses; vi) updating and amending the Model. The Model also consists of the following Annexes to this General Section:
  - List and description of the administrative crimes and offences set forth in Italian Legislative Decree no. 231/2001, which provides a brief description of the administrative crimes and offences whose commission determines, on the basis of the conditions laid down by the Decree, the onset of the administrative liability of the Entity pursuant to and for the purposes of the aforementioned regulations;
  - Information flows to the Supervisory Body pursuant to Italian Legislative Decree no. 231/2001, which provides, for each relevant activity of the CDP 231 Model, the information that must be transmitted to the Supervisory Body, along with the respective frequency. In particular, the information flows that are required from the corporate structures have been defined, based on a separation of general flows and specific flows, as well as indicating a flow structure for "exceptions". With reference to the last flow category, as part of the relevant activities pursuant to the Decree 231, the company's organisational units are also required to communicate to the Supervisory Body the following: (i) exceptions to the prescribed manner of performing the activities in question; (ii) the activities performed and not formally established; (iii) any other exceptions noted by the Key Officer;
  - 231 Contractual clauses, which outlines the safeguards and standard 231 contractual clauses adopted by CDP in contracts with third parties, whether they relate to business relationships, employment relationships, or assignments for members of statutory bodies.
- Special Section, which: (i) identifies the relevant and operating activities, for the different types of crimes, during whose performance there is a theoretically potential risk of the commission of crimes; (ii) describes, merely for educational purposes and by way of example and without limitation the methods of commission of the offences deemed relevant for CDP; and (iii) indicates the Safeguards and Principles of the Internal Control System aimed at preventing the commission of offences.

On 28 June 2023, CDP's Board of Directors approved the latest update of the Model, which incorporates the regulatory changes on Whistleblowing introduced by Legislative Decree 24/2023; further minor amendments were approved in the meeting held on 23 September of last year to incorporate organisational changes.

Regulatory changes related to Legislative Decree No. 231/01, as well as jurisprudential and doctrinal trends and the main best practices in the area of administrative liability of entities, are constantly monitored to assess their applicability to CDP and their possible incorporation into 231 Model during future updates.

The Supervisory Body ("OdV") is entrusted with the task of supervising the operation of and compliance with the Model, as well as directing proposals for updating it to the competent bodies/functions, thus supervising the functional activities for this very purpose. The functioning of the SB is established in the specific Regulation that it adopts.

For its secretarial and operational activities, the SB relies on the "Supervisory Body Support" structure, which reports to the Internal Audit Director.

In addition, CDP has adopted a Group Code of Ethics (the "Code of Ethics of Cassa Depositi e Prestiti and the companies subject to management and coordination", hereinafter also referred to as "the Code of Ethics"), which defines principles, inspiring values, models and standards of conduct that are recognised, accepted and shared, at all levels of the CDP's organisational structure, in the performance of CDP's business activities. For further details, please refer to the Sustainability statement, specifically the section "ESRS G1 Company Conduct."

Key characteristics of the risk and internal control management systems with regard to the financial reporting process

The CDP Group is aware that financial reporting plays a central role in establishing and maintaining positive relationships between the Company and its stakeholders. The internal control system, which oversees the company's reporting processes, is set up - including at Group level - in such a way as to ensure that reporting is reliable[40], accurate[41], dependable[42] and timely regarding Financial Reporting and the ability of relevant company processes on this point to produce this information in compliance with the applicable accounting standards.

The information in question consists of sets of data and information contained in the periodic accounting documents required by law - annual financial report and half-yearly financial report, also consolidated - as well as any other document or external communication having an accounting content, such as press releases and prospectuses prepared for specific transactions, which constitute the subject of the certification required by article 154 bis of the Consolidated Law on Finance (TUF).

The company's control system is structured to comply with the model adopted in the CoSO Report[43], an international reference model for the establishment, update, analysis and assessment of the internal control system. This model requires the achievement of the business objectives as a result of the integrated presence and correct operation of the following elements that, based on their characteristics, operate at organisational unit level and/or operating/administrative process level:

- a suitable control environment, meaning the set of standards of conduct, processes and structures underlying the execution of the organisation's internal control process;
- appropriate risk assessment, requiring that risks be suitably identified, documented and classified based on relevance;
- the planning and performance of suitable control activities, such as policies and procedures adopted to mitigate (i.e. reduce to an acceptable level) the identified risks which may compromise the achievement of the business objectives;
- the presence of a suitable information system and adequate communication flows that guarantee the exchange of relevant information between senior executives and the operational functions (and vice versa);
- the planning of suitable monitoring activities to verify the effectiveness and correct operation of the internal control system.

In line with the adopted model, the controls are monitored on a periodic basis in order to assess their operational effectiveness and efficiency over time.

The internal control system for financial reporting has been structured and applied according to a risk-based approach, selecting the administrative and accounting procedures considered relevant for financial reporting purposes. In the CDP Group, in addition to administrative and accounting procedures in the strict sense, business, management, control and support processes with a significant impact on the accounts are also taken into consideration.

40 Reliability (of reporting): correct reporting drafted in compliance with generally accepted accounting standards, which meets the requirements of applicable laws and regulations.
41 Accuracy (of reporting): reporting with no errors.
42 Dependability (of reporting): correct and complete reporting based on which investors may make informed investment decisions.
43 Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

At Group level, a Policy is in force that defines the methodological framework and operational instruments that the Parent Company, CDP, and the CDP Group companies are required to comply with for the application of Law 262/05, for the purposes of both individual and consolidated company reporting. The control model is based on an initial company-wide analysis of the control system in order to verify that the environment is, generally speaking, organised to reduce the risk of error or improper conduct with regard to the disclosure of accounting and financial information.

This analysis is undertaken by verifying the presence of elements, ranging from adequate governance systems to ethical and integrity-based standards of conduct, effective organisational structures, clear assignment of powers and responsibilities, an appropriate risk management policy, disciplinary systems for personnel, and effective codes of conduct.

At the process level, the approach consists of an assessment phase to identify specific potential risks which, if the risk event were to occur, could prevent the rapid and accurate identification, measurement, processing and representation of corporate events in the accounts. This process involves the development of risk and control association matrices that are used to analyse processes on the basis of their risk profiles and the associated control activities.

The process level analysis is structured as follows:

- an initial phase for the identification of the potential risks and the definition of the control objectives in order to mitigate those risks;
- the second phase involving the identification and assessment of the controls designed to mitigate potential risks (Test of Design – ToD);
- a third phase consisting of the identification of areas of improvement identified for the control.

Monitoring the effective operation of the control system is another key component of the **CoSO Report** framework. This activity is carried out on a regular basis, addressing the periods covered by the reporting.

The monitoring phase in CDP is structured as follows:

- sampling of the items to be tested;
- test execution (Test of Effectiveness – ToE);
- weighting of any anomalies detected and related assessment.

Based on the potential risk identified and taking into account the results of the overall assessment of the control (ToD+ToE), the “residual risk” is obtained, which represents the qualitative measurement of the risk that the company is exposed to in relation to the actual implementation of the controls identified.

The residual risk is measured based on the following formula: **RI – OA = RR**

where:	*RI* = potential risk index derived from the combination of risk weight and frequency;
	OA = overall assessment of controls;
	RR = residual risk index.

The assessment of the controls reduces the value of the potential risk index, based on predefined percentages.

If anomalies are found in the ToDs and ToEs, a plan of corrective actions is produced and the anomalies are reported to the process owners, providing:

- a detailed description of the anomaly detected;
- the corrective action proposals identified, specifying: the deadline for implementation, the priority and the offices responsible.

After the phase of consultation and agreement with the controls and process owners, the actual implementation of the measures established to resolve the anomaly is monitored.

Since the Internal Control System defined by Cassa Depositi e Prestiti to comply with L. 262/05 also places particular attention on managing information systems used to support the administrative-accounting processes, the Parent Company CDP maps and tests the IT General Controls by preparing a matrix of the ITGC controls based on the **COBIT 5** framework. The control system envisaged by the matrix considers three levels of check: Entity, Application and Infrastructure.

Within the CDP Group, the Board of Directors and Board of Statutory Auditors are periodically informed of assessments of the internal control system and on the results of controls carried out, in addition to any shortfalls emerging and the initiatives taken for their resolution.

To enable the Manager in charge with preparing the company's financial reports and the management bodies delegated by the Parent Company to issue the certification pursuant to Article 154-bis of the Consolidated Law on Finance, specific information flows to the Manager in charge with preparing the financial reports of the Parent Company have been established, which, in addition to the operational flows for Law 262/2005 cycle, also envisage the sending of (i) the final report on the internal control system for financial reporting from the managers in charge with preparing the Group companies’ financial reports to their respective boards of directors; and (ii) the intercompany “chain” certification system, regarding the data and information provided for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements of the Parent Company.

Independent Auditors

The 2024 financial statements of CDP are audited by the Independent Auditors Deloitte & Touche S.p.A., which are responsible for verifying, during the year, that the company accounts have been properly kept and that the accounting events have been recorded correctly in the accounting entries, and ascertaining that the financial statements for the year and the consolidated financial statements match the accounting books and the verifications made, and that said documents comply with supervisory provisions. The Independent Auditors issue an opinion on the parent company and consolidated financial statements, and on the half-yearly condensed consolidated financial statements.

The independent auditors are appointed by the Shareholders' Meeting in ordinary session, acting on a reasoned proposal put forward by the control body.

Pursuant to the resolution of the Shareholders' Meeting dated 19 March 2019, the Independent auditors Deloitte & Touche S.p.A. were entrusted the auditing mandate for the 2020-2028 period.

Manager in charge with preparing the company's financial reports

Cassa Depositi e Prestiti S.p.A. is obliged to envisage the appointment of a Manager in charge with preparing the company's financial reports in accordance with the law as it is a listed issuer having Italy as its Member State of origin. The Manager in charge with preparing the Company's financial reports was introduced by the legislator with law no. 262 of 28 December 2005. This key role, in CDP, is performed by the *Head of Administration, Finance, Control and Sustainability*.

With reference to the experience requirements and methods for appointing and substituting the Manager in charge with preparing the company's financial reports, the provisions of Article 24 of CDP's Articles of Association are reported below.

Article 24 CDP's Articles of Association

1.- Subject to the prior opinion of the Board of Statutory Auditors, the Board of Directors appoints the Manager in charge with preparing the company's financial reports for a period of time not shorter than the term of office of the Board of Directors and not longer than six financial years, to perform the duties assigned to such manager under Article 154-bis of Legislative Decree no. 58 of 24 February 1998.

2.- The Manager in charge with preparing the company's financial reports must meet the integrity requirements established for the directors and cannot hold the offices indicated in Article 15, paragraph 4 quater, of the Articles of Association.

3.- The Manager in charge with preparing the company's financial reports shall be chosen in accordance with criteria of professional experience and competence from among the managers who have global experience of at least three years in the administrative area at consulting firms or companies or professional firms.

4.- The Manager in charge with preparing the company's financial reports can be replaced by the Board of Directors only for due cause, having obtained the prior opinion of the Board of Statutory Auditors.

5.- The appointment of the Manager in charge with preparing the company's financial reports shall lapse if that manager does not continue to meet the requirements for the office. The Board of Directors shall declare this disqualification within thirty days from the date on which the Board becomes aware of the failure to meet the requirements.

In order to ensure that the Manager in charge with preparing the Company's financial reports has resources and powers commensurate with the nature and complexity of the activities to be performed and with the size of the Company, and to ensure that such manager is able to perform the duties of the position, including in relations with other bodies and functions of the Company, the Board of Directors has approved the "Internal Rules for the Function of the Manager in charge with preparing the Company's financial reports".

In short, the Manager in charge with preparing the company's financial reports is required to certify, jointly with the Chief Executive Officer and through a specific report attached to the financial statements for the year, the consolidated financial statements and the half-yearly report:

- the adequacy and effective application of administrative and accounting procedures for the preparation of the condensed half-yearly financial statements, the annual financial statements, and the consolidated financial statements;
- the compliance of the documents with IAS/IFRS;
- the matching of the documents with the accounting books and records;
- that the documents are suitable to provide a true and fair view of the financial position, performance and cash flows of the issuer and the companies included in the scope of consolidation;
- the reliability of the content of the report on operations and the half-yearly report on operations;

- that the Sustainability statement is prepared in accordance with the reporting standards applied under Directive 2013/34/EU of the European Parliament and Council, of June 26, 2013, and Legislative Decree No. 125 of September 6, 2024, and with the specifications adopted under Article 8, paragraph 4, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and Council, of June 18, 2020.

In addition to holding a senior management position reporting directly to top management, the Manager in charge with preparing the company's financial reports may also:

- access without restriction all company information considered relevant to the performance of his duties;
- interact on a regular basis with the Company's administrative and control Bodies;
- audit any company process that impacts the reporting process;
- undertake, in the case of companies included in the scope of consolidation and subject to management and coordination by the Parent Company, specific initiatives necessary or useful to the performance of activities associated with the performance of the Manager's duties at the Parent Company;
- make use of other company units to design and amend processes (Organisation and Processes);
- have at his/her disposal dedicated personnel and independent powers of expenditure within an approved budget.

In order to guarantee an effective, systematic and prompt flow of information, the Manager in charge with preparing the company's financial reports periodically reports to the Board of Directors with regard to: (i) any critical issues arisen while performing his/her tasks; (ii) any plans and actions defined to overcome any issues found; (iii) the appropriateness of the means and methods for using the resources made available to the Manager in charge with preparing the Company's financial reports; (iv) the use of the assigned budget, and (v) the suitability of the administration and accounting internal control system.

The Manager in charge with preparing the company's financial reports informs without delay the Board of Statutory Auditors about possible anomalies, deficiencies and critical issues regarding the administrative/accounting system, when deemed to be particularly relevant. Moreover, upon request of the Board of Statutory Auditors, he/she provides information[44] and assistance by taking part in the meeting of the Board when invited.

Always upon request, he reports on the activity performed and on the relevant results to the Supervisory Body pursuant to Legislative Decree 231/01, in order to establish a fruitful exchange of information with said body and improve the control actions in the areas deemed to be under greater potential risk. The Financial Reporting Manager liaises with the Independent Auditors in order to establish constant communication and exchange the information regarding the assessment and effectiveness of the controls regarding the administrative and accounting processes.

INSIDER REGISTER

Cassa Depositi e Prestiti S.p.A. (CDP) has adopted the "Register of persons with access to CDP inside information" (hereinafter the "Register") in compliance with the requirements of European Regulation no. 596/2014 (and the related implementing regulations), which includes the reference regulatory framework concerning market abuse.

The Register - which has been established by CDP since 2009 as an issuer of debt securities traded on regulated markets - is divided into separate sections, one for each piece of inside information. A new section is added to the Register every time a new piece of inside information is identified. Each section of the Register only reports the details of the people with access to the inside information contemplated in the section. There is also an additional section in the Register which contains the details of people who always have access to all inside information ("Permanent Access Holders").

The Register is computerised and password protected, and the notes pertaining to each section are in chronological order. Each note is tracked and cannot be changed.

Management of the Register is governed by internal CDP rules also establishing the regulations and procedures for keeping and updating the Register.

The Register is kept by the Compliance function and the Keeper of the Register is the Head of the Compliance function, who may engage one or more substitutes.

CODE OF ETHICS

The CDP Group's Code of Ethics is a key document outlining the principles, values, and behavioural standards that all members of the organisation must adhere to. The values of the Code of Ethics are mandatory for directors, all employees

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44 This information can be summarised as follows:

- main changes, occurred in the reference period, to the methods adopted to carry out the activity of management and control of the process of preparation of the accounting documents;
- any critical issues found and the results of the testing activity.

with subordinate work relationships with CDP, and anyone working for the company, regardless of the type of relationship – even if temporary – that connects them to it.

In May 2024, the Code of Ethics was revised, with significant changes emphasising a zero-tolerance approach to all forms of violence, bullying, and harassment, including psychological, to safeguard the dignity of every individual. Furthermore, the document has been updated to incorporate more inclusive language and to formalise the CDP Group's commitment to upholding and promoting the values of diversity and inclusion among both internal and external stakeholders, promoting the protection of human rights for all individuals working within its value chain.

This code forms the basis of business activities and guides internal and external relations, promoting integrity, inclusion, environmental responsibility, and expertise.

GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE

To ensure an efficient information and consultation system and to better assess the matters under its responsibility, the Board of Directors relies on 5 Statutory/Board Committees, or provided for by the Articles of Association, composed of one or more board directors.

The company structure also includes seven CDP Managerial Committees, of which two made up of members of the Group (Risk Governance Committee and Risk Assessment Committee), with the task of advising on management issues, to support the management of the company and/or CDP Group companies subject to management and coordination, and one additional advisory collegial body.

1. Statutory/Board Committees of CDP

CDP's Statutory / Board Committees are advisory bodies to the Board of Directors.

The Committees provided for in the Articles of Association are the Support Committee for non-controlling shareholders and the Risk and Sustainability Committee, while the Committees established by resolution of the Board of Directors are the Related Parties Committee, the Remuneration Committee and the Nomination Committee.

For the composition and responsibilities of the Statutory/Board Committees, as well as for the number of sessions held during 2024, please refer to what is reported in the " The role of the Administrative, Management and Supervisory Bodies" section of the Sustainability statement.

2. Managerial Committees of CDP and the Group

The Managerial Committees of CDP and the Managerial Committees of the Group are collective consulting bodies composed of the management of Cassa Depositi e Prestiti S.p.A. and, where applicable, of managerial staff of the CDP Group companies subject to management and coordination.

There are seven Managerial Committees, two of which are made up by Group members (Risk Governance Committee and Risk Assessment Committee). They are called upon to discuss and investigate corporate and/or Group management issues based on their specific competence areas (e.g. risk, finance).

3. Other Committees

Another advisory collegial body is the CDP Conflicts and Transactions Committee, composed of the Chairman, designated by the Ministry of Economy and Finance, and by five members, three of whom are designated by the Ministry of Economy and Finance from among its officials, or from outsiders, and two designated by CDP from among its employees.

The CDP Conflicts and Transactions Committee supports the Board of Directors and the Chief Executive Officer in the decision-making process related to the Patrimonio Rilancio funds' operations, expressing a mandatory but non-binding prior opinion.

The Committee held 1 meeting in 2024.

6. RELATIONS OF THE PARENT COMPANY WITH THE MEF

RELATIONS WITH THE CENTRAL STATE TREASURY

A large portion of the liquid assets of CDP's Separate Account are held in the interest-bearing current account no. 29814, denominated "Cassa CDP SPA - Gestione Separata", opened at the Central State Treasury.

According to the Decree issued by the Minister of Economy and Finance on 26 June 2023, it is mandated that starting from the first half of 2023, paragraph 2 of Article 6 of the Decree issued by the Minister of Economy and Finance on 5 December 2003, outlining the procedures for remunerating the Account, shall be amended as follows: «Regarding the Account's stock, the Ministry of the Economy and Finance shall remit to Cassa Depositi e Prestiti S.p.A. an interest calculated on the basis of the day-count convention "Actual Method - Actual/Actual", using a rate that is the lower of (i) the average reference cost of BOT and BTP government bonds; (ii) the indexation rate observed over the preceding six-month period; provided that the average reference cost of government BOTs and BTPs does not fall below the cost of postal savings. Should the average reference cost of government BOTs and BTPs be less than the cost of postal savings over the six-month reference period, the interest rate shall be set at the cost of postal savings.». Furthermore, the Decree clarifies the definitions of both the "average reference cost of government BOTs and BTPs" and the "indexation rate".

The operating aspects relating to the methods of managing and reporting the cash flows concerning the Treasury current account no. 29814 are governed by a specific memorandum of understanding between the Italian Ministry of the Economy and Finance – State General Accounting Department and Cassa Depositi e Prestiti S.p.A.

AGREEMENTS WITH THE MEF

In accordance with the Ministerial Decree of 5 December 2003, CDP continued to manage the administrative and accounting aspects of the relationships transferred to the MEF at the end of 2003. These activities are governed by two agreements with the MEF that set out the guidelines for the exercise of the functions performed by CDP and the fees due for such services.

The first agreement, renewed on 12 December 2024, with a two-year duration from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2026, governs the procedures through which CDP manages the ongoing relationships as of the transformation date, resulting from the BFP transferred to the MEF (Article 3, paragraph 4, letter c) of the mentioned Ministerial Decree). Based on this agreement, in addition to settling cash flows and managing relations with Poste Italiane, CDP provides the following services to the MEF:

- financial reporting;
- periodic provision of information, both actual information and forecasts, on bond redemptions and stocks;
- monitoring and management of the Treasury accounts established for the purpose.

The second agreement, most recently renewed on 14 December 2020 until 31 December 2024, and currently under renewal, pertains to the management of mortgages and agreements transferred to the MEF in accordance with Article 3, paragraph 4, letters a), b), e), g), h), and i) of the cited Ministerial Decree. Similarly, management directions have been provided through the review of the corresponding activities. In line with Article 4.2 of the aforementioned Ministerial Decree, CDP's role as defined by this agreement includes carrying out disbursement, payment, and credit collection transactions, representing the MEF in legal and other matters, also in court, fulfilling obligations, and exercising powers and rights in the management of relations connected with the transferred activities. CDP also provides the MEF with the following services:

- drafting of a detailed report on the activities performed;
- periodic provision of information on developments in the transferred loans and relationships, both actual and forecast;
- the administrative and accounting aspects of the Treasury current accounts created for managing the operations.

The MEF paid CDP 2.3 million euro in 2024 for the performance of these services.

On 12 April 2013, an addendum to the above second agreement was signed in order to ensure the immediate implementation of the provisions of Decree Law no. 35 of 8 April 2013, regarding the release of payments for Public Administration trade payables. Due to the legal requirements in Article 13, paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 of Italian Decree Law No. 102 of 31 August 2013, it became necessary to sign a Supplementary Act on 11 September 2013 to the Addendum between CDP and the MEF, aimed at establishing the criteria and procedures for accessing the final liquidity advances for

2014, along with four additional acts related to the provisions of Article 13, paragraphs 8 and 9 of Italian Decree Law No. 102 of 31 August 2013, Articles 31 and 32 of Italian Decree Law No. 66 of 24 April 2014, and Article 8, paragraphs 6, 7, and 8 of Italian Decree Law No. 78 of 19 June 2015. On 24 January 2022, a fifth addendum was signed in relation to the provisions of Article 1, paragraphs 597 to 602, of Law no. 234 of 30 December 2021, which envisaged the possibility of renegotiating the repayment plans of cash advances provided in accordance with Articles 1, 2 and 3 of Decree-Law no. 35 of 8 April 2013 and Article 13 of Decree Law no. 102 of 31 August 2013.

On 28 May 2020, CDP and the MEF signed the agreement provided for in Article 115, paragraph 2, of Decree Law no. 34 of 19 May 2020 and, on 10 September 2020, signed the related addendum pursuant to Article 55, paragraph 3, of Decree Law no. 104 of 14 August 2020, governing the management of the "*Fund to ensure the liquidity needed to pay certain, liquid and collectable debts*", set up to tackle the COVID-19 emergency with a total provision of state resources of 12 billion euro for 2020, to be used to grant cash advances to local entities, with a maximum duration of 30 years, specifically for the payment of the entities' debts outstanding at 31 December 2019. This was followed by the signing of two other addenda, on 20 January 2021 and 11 June 2021, which were provided for, respectively, by Article 1, paragraph 834, of Law No. 178 of 30 December 2020 (healthcare debts) and by Article 21, paragraph 2, of Decree Law No. 73 of 25 May 2021, converted, with amendments, by Law No. 106 of 23 July 2021 (trade debts).

On 20 September 2022, the publication of eligible counterparties marked the introduction by the MEF of the new transaction methods for cash held in the "Available Account for the Treasury Service" and connected accounts (Money Market Transactions with the Treasury), as contemplated by Decree no. 1416 of 10 January 2022 of the Ministry of the Economy and Finance, published in the Official Gazette on 3 February 2022. The new programme marked the discontinuation of OPTES transactions. CDP duly applied for eligibility status and was recognised by the MEF as an eligible counterparty for Money Market Transactions with the Treasury from the start of the programme. As such, CDP can engage in unsecured bilateral trading with the MEF of cash deposits and investments, carried out over-the-counter on the multilateral trading facility for euro-denominated deposits through the MTS Depo platform.

CDP continued its management activity in 2024 for the Government Securities Amortisation Fund, whose transfer from the Bank of Italy to CDP is governed by Article 1, paragraph 387, of law no. 190 of 23 December 2014 (Stability Law 2015 – Provisions for the annual and multi-annual state budget). The management procedures of the Fund are regulated by the "Agreement for the Management of the Government Securities Sinking Fund", signed on 31 December 2019, effective from 1 January 2020, and expiring on 31 December 2024. The Agreement was made effective by Decree no. 3897 of the Director General of the Treasury of 20 January 2020.

On 23 December 2015, CDP and MEF signed an Agreement for the management of the Revolving Fund for Development Cooperation under Article 26 of Law 227/1977 ("Revolving Fund"). The Agreement, originally lasting five years from 1 January 2016 (the Revolving Fund Agreement), was subsequently extended until 30 June 2021 and renewed for another five years. Under the Revolving Fund Agreement, CDP is tasked with preliminary assessments and the financial, administrative and accounting management of the off-balance sheet Revolving Fund for Development Cooperation established under Article 26 of Law no. 227 of 24 May 1977, in relation to the provisions of Article 8 and 27 of Law no. 125 of 11 August 2014, of the Guarantee Fund pursuant to paragraph 3, point c) of Article 27 and of the Guarantee Fund pursuant to paragraph 1-bis of Article 8 of Law no. 125 of 11 August 2014. Pending the completion of the implementing regulations for the provisions pursuant to Article 27, paragraph 3, for the Guarantee Fund pursuant to paragraph 3, point c) of Article 27 and for the Guarantee Fund pursuant to paragraph 1-bis of Article 8, the agreement governs the provision of the service in relation to the concessional loans contemplated by Article 8, given the requirement that the service in relation to the forms of action envisaged by the aforementioned provisions is to be governed by specific addenda to the agreement, following the introduction of implementing regulations. Regarding this matter, subsequent to the finalisation of the implementing regulations pertaining to the intervention framework detailed in Article 27, paragraph 3, subparagraph a) (through the adoption of the Interministerial Decree dated 3 March 2022, and Joint Committee Resolution No. 77 dated 29 September 2022), a supplementary agreement to the Revolving Fund Agreement, governing the disbursement of loans referenced in the aforementioned Article 27, paragraph 3 (a), was executed by the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) and Cassa Depositi e Prestiti S.p.A. on 29 September 2023, for the same duration as the principal Agreement it supplements.

For the performance of the service in relation to concessional loans under Article 8, an annual fee totalling 0.95 million euro was set. The annual fee for the management of intervention measures under Article 27, paragraph 3, of the Guarantee Fund pursuant to Article 27, paragraph 3, letter c), and the Guarantee Fund pursuant to Article 8, paragraph 1-bis will be determined once the related services are defined, taking into account the enactment of the applicable implementing legislation, and will be detailed in the relevant addenda.

On 2 July 2024, a new Framework Agreement was signed between CDP and the MEF for CDP to provide technical and operational support to General Government in the effective implementation of the National Recovery and Resilience Plan (NRRP).

The new Framework Agreement was formally registered with the Court of Auditors on 20 September 2024 and came into effect on 21 September 2024, in accordance with Article 20 of the agreement. Unless extended by agreement in writing between the Parties, the agreement is valid until 30 September 2026, exceeding the NRRP reference period by one quarter to accommodate any additional final administrative requirements assigned to public administrations.

The Agreement, which replaces the previous 2021 Framework Agreement, allocates an additional 19.5 million euro to support ongoing activities and, in line with the previous Agreement, confirms that CDP is entitled to reimbursement from the MEF for the costs incurred in providing consultancy services, following the calculation methods outlined in a dedicated annex.

In accordance with paragraphs 14–20 of Article 47 of Decree-Law no. 50 of 17 May 2022 ("Aiuti" Decree-Law), a fund of 200 million euro was set up for the year 2022 and earmarked for the provision of one or more loans to the Ukrainian Government to provide general budget support to the country. The measure allowed for the MEF to task CDP with the provision and management of the loans and for the loans to be provided to the Ukrainian Government under co-financing arrangements, in parallel with initiatives promoted by international or European multilateral financial institutions.

Accordingly, as part of the flagship project in support of Ukraine entitled "Public Expenditure for Administrative Capacity Endurance" (PEACE) promoted by the World Bank and announced on 7 June 2022, a loan agreement was entered into, with the support of CDP, between the MEF and the Ukrainian Government on 5 August 2022, as a form of financing in parallel with the World Bank, providing 200 million euro to support the payment of wages and salaries in the education system. The loan was fully disbursed by CDP on 12 August 2022. Specifically, the Italian loan enabled the payment of almost an entire month's wages/salary to around 511,000 education workers, bearing an impact of fundamental importance for the female population of the country, given that more than 80% of education workers in Ukraine are women.

MANAGEMENT ON BEHALF OF MEF

The main assets managed are the loans granted by CDP and transferred to the MEF, the residual debt of which came to 1,293 million euro at 31 December 2024, compared with 1,433 million euro at the end of 2023.

Assets managed on behalf of the MEF also include:

- the cash advances granted for the payment of Public Administration trade payables (Decree Law no. 35 of 8 April 2013, Decree Law no. 66 of 24 April 2014, and Decree Law no. 78 of 19 June 2015), the residual debt of which came to approximately 4,732 million euro as at 31 December 2024, compared with approximately 4,934 million euro at the end of 2023;
- the cash advances granted to local authorities under:
  i) the "Section to ensure the liquidity needed to pay certain, liquid and collectable debts of local authorities and regions and autonomous provinces, for debts other than financial and healthcare debts" of the "Fund to ensure the liquidity needed to pay certain, liquid and collectable debts", which was set up pursuant to Article 115, paragraph 1, of Decree Law no. 34 of 19 May 2020, converted with amendments by Law no. 77 of 17 July 2020 ("Decree Law 34/2020"), the residual debt of which came to approximately 1,811 million euro as at 31 December 2024, compared to 1,875 million euro at the end of 2023;
  ii) the "Section to ensure the liquidity needed by local authorities and regions and autonomous provinces to pay certain, liquid and collectable debts of National Health Service Entities" of the aforementioned Fund, the residual debt of which amounted to approximately 74 million euro at 31 December 2024.

The liabilities include the management of the Postal Savings Bonds transferred to the MEF following the transformation of CDP into a joint-stock company (S.p.A.), which at 31 December 2024 totalled 32,305 million euro, compared with 39,141 million euro at 31 December 2023.

In accordance with the above-mentioned Ministerial Decree, CDP continues to manage a number of programmes established under specific legislative provisions, financed primarily with state funds. The funds allocated to these programmes are deposited in non-interest-bearing Treasury accounts held in the name of the MEF, and CDP is authorised to use them for the purposes envisaged in the laws establishing the programmes.

Major programmes include the following: residential building, which had available funds amounting to 2,150 million euro at 31 December 2024 on the dedicated current accounts; and the territorial agreements and area contracts, which had available funds amounting to 364 million euro.

Lastly, reference is made to the management of the Patrimonio Rilancio, introduced by Article 27 of Italian Decree Law No. 34 of 19 May 2020, which sets forth "Urgent measures in relation to health and work and economic support, as well as social policies related to the COVID-19 emergency". This decree was subsequently modified and converted by Italian Law No. 77 of 17 July 2020 ("Relaunch Decree"). For further details, please refer to the corresponding reports included in this 2024 Annual Financial Statements.

7. SUSTAINABILITY STATEMENT

The CDP Group's[45] Sustainability statement as of 31 December 2024 is the first to be prepared in accordance with the European Sustainability Reporting Standards[46] (hereinafter "ESRS"), replacing the previous Integrated Report, which was drafted according to the Global Reporting Initiative ("GRI") standards.

Starting from the financial years beginning on 1 January 2024, the CDP Group is required to apply the ESRS as set out by the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive[47] (hereinafter "CSRD"), including Sustainability statement within the consolidated Report on Operations.

Italian Legislative Decree 125/2024 (the "Decree"), which transposed the CSRD into Italian law, has established that the scope of consolidated Sustainability statement for CDP includes the subsidiaries over which CDP exercises, directly and indirectly, management and coordination activities. Specifically, Article 2, paragraph 5 of the Decree states that: "*Pursuant to Article 1, paragraph 3, clause 2, of Directive 2013/34/EU, for the preparation of the consolidated Sustainability statement referred to in Article 4 of this Decree, Cassa depositi e prestiti S.p.A. must exclusively refer to the information relating to the companies over which it exercises management and coordination activities, and the companies over which these companies exercise such activities, in accordance with and for the purposes of Articles 2497 and following of the Italian Civil Code, excluding companies controlled by collective investment schemes. The same criteria apply to the companies subject to management and coordination activities referred to in the first sentence, for the purposes of their own consolidated Sustainability statement".*

Given the above, the consolidated Sustainability statement of CDP S.p.A. will include the following subsidiaries: CDP Equity S.p.A., CDP Equity Investimenti S.p.A., CDP Real Asset SGR S.p.A., CDP Reti S.p.A., SIMEST S.p.A., Fintecna S.p.A., the CDP Immobiliare Group (CDP Immobiliare S.r.l. in liquidazione, Cinque Cerchi S.p.A. in liquidazione, Pentagramma Piemonte S.p.A. in liquidazione, Pentagramma Romagna S.p.A. in liquidazione).

The scope of consolidation adopted for consolidated Sustainability statement ("CSRD Scope"), therefore, differs from the scope of consolidation of the consolidated financial statements ("Accounting Consolidation Scope") as it does not include legal entities consolidated within the consolidated financial statements on which no management and coordination activities are exercised.

However, this reporting scope of consolidation, or the CSRD Scope, does not align with the disclosure to be prepared in accordance with the requirements of Article 8 of Regulation 2020/852 ("Taxonomy Regulation") and Delegated Regulation 2021/2178 ("Delegated Act"), which, from financial years starting on 1 January 2024, will be included within the Sustainability statement, as required by ESRS.

In fact, according to the Delegated Act and the interpretations provided by the European Commission: i) for financial groups not subject to prudential consolidation, the reporting required by the Taxonomy Regulation must be carried out based on the financial consolidation[48] and ii) in the specific case of Mixed Groups (i.e., groups in which the parent company controls both financial and non-financial entities), for KPI disclosure, it is necessary to prepare both the reporting templates related to credit institutions and the reporting templates related to non-financial companies[49].

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45 CDP Group, consisting of the Parent Company Cassa Depositi e Prestiti S.p.A. and the entities directly or indirectly subject to its management and coordination activities.

46 Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/2772 of 31 July 2023 which supplements Directive 2013/34/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council regarding sustainability reporting principles.

47 Directive (EU) 2022/2464 of the European Parliament and the Council of 14 December 2022 amending Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014, Directive 2004/109/EC, Directive 2006/43/EC, and Directive 2013/34/EU regarding corporate sustainability reporting.

48 European Commission Notice C/2024/6691 of 8 November 2024, Question 2B: "In accordance with Annex V DDA, point 1.1.1 concerning the consolidation of the relevant KPIs for credit institutions, those institutions 'shall disclose relevant KPIs on the basis of the scope of their prudential consolidation determined in accordance with Regulation (EU) No.575/2013, Title II, Chapter 2, Section 2'. Similarly, where parent undertakings and their subsidiaries are both financial undertakings other than credit institutions and that are subject to prudential regulation, they should make their disclosures based on the prudential consolidation. Where parent undertakings and their subsidiaries are both financial undertakings, but are not subject to prudential regulation, they should make their disclosures based on the accounting consolidation in accordance with Chapter 6 of the Accounting Directive".

49 European Commission Notice C/2024/6691 of 8 November 2024, question 9D: "A parent reporting undertaking which has financial and non-financial subsidiaries should: i) consolidate the activities of its financial subsidiaries and report the corresponding KPIs pertaining to financial undertakings as clarified in responses to questions 2, 7 and 9 of this Notice; and ii) separately, consolidate the activities of its non-financial subsidiaries and report corresponding KPIs pertaining to non-financial undertakings as clarified in responses to questions 9 to 12 of the second Commission Notice".

Consequently, in defining the taxonomy indicators for the CDP Group, which qualifies as a Mixed Group (composed of both financial and non-financial entities), the disclosure required by the templates set out in Annex VI (for the financial part) and Annex II (for the non-financial part) of Delegated Regulation 2021/2178 has been prepared, in order to include all the companies within the accounting consolidation scope under the IFRS accounting standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and adopted by the European Union.

Additionally, CDP has prepared, as voluntary reporting, a disclosure regarding entities subject to management and coordination, in line with the CSRD Scope, in the format provided in Annex VI of Delegated Regulation 2021/2178.

CDP has adopted the “Transitional provision related to section 7.1 Presenting comparative information”, as stated in paragraph 10.3 of ESRS 1, which states that the undertaking is not required to disclose comparative information in the first year of Sustainability statement.

Furthermore, based on the transitional provision set out in ESRS 1, paragraph 10.4, of Appendix C “List of phased-in Disclosure Requirements”[50], CDP has not included, in this reporting, the information required by ESRS E1-9 on “Anticipated financial effects from material physical and transition risks and potential climate-related opportunities”.

50 ESRS 1, paragraph 10.4 “Appendix C List of phased-in Disclosure Requirements in this Standard sets phase-in provisions for the Disclosure Requirements or datapoints of Disclosure Requirements in ESRS that may be omitted or that are not applicable in the first year(s) of preparation of the sustainability statement under the ESRS”.

Contents of Sustainability statement

7.1 ESRS 2 GENERAL DISCLOSURES

BASIS FOR PREPARATION

BP-1 – General basis for preparation of THE sustainability statement

In compliance with the relevant regulatory obligations, the CDP Group (hereinafter the "Group") prepares the annual sustainability statement ("statement").

The aim of statement is to provide stakeholders with a concise overview that demonstrates how the Group's sustainability strategy, governance, risk management, performance, and outlook allow for value creation in both the short, medium, and long term.

In compliance with Legislative Decree 125/2024, the statement consolidate the data of the Parent Company (CDP S.p.A., hereinafter "CDP"), the companies under its management and coordination, and the companies over which they exercise such activity[51].

As of 31 December 2024, the Parent Company carries out management and coordination activities over the following companies it directly controls (hereinafter "Group companies"): CDP Equity S.p.A. (hereinafter "CDP Equity"), CDP Real Asset SGR S.p.A. (hereinafter "CDP Real Asset SGR"), CDP Reti S.p.A. (hereinafter "CDP Reti"), Fintecna S.p.A. (hereinafter "Fintecna"), CDPE Investimenti S.p.A.[52] (hereinafter "CDPE Investimenti"), SIMEST S.p.A. (hereinafter "SIMEST"), and the CDP Immobiliare Group in liquidation[53].

For the first year, the CDP Group adopts the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) in line with the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), in replacement of the previous Integrated Report prepared according to the GRI standards, and reporting information on the relevant impacts and risks related to its operations and value chain (both upstream and downstream). Details on how policies, actions, objectives, and metrics address value chain data are outlined in the thematic chapters. The final section of the document provides details on the indicators reported in line with the adopted standards[54]. Specifically, the value chain information as of 31 December 2024 includes quantitative metrics on Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions and qualitative data on material impacts, risks and opportunities, policies, and actions.

The Group has not exercised the option to omit a specific piece of information related to intellectual property, know-how, or the results of innovation, nor has it exercised the option to withhold information regarding upcoming developments or ongoing negotiations, as provided by Article 19a(3) and Article 29a(3) of Directive 2013/34/EU.

BP-2 – Disclosures in relation to specific circumstances

To define short, medium, and long-term periods for the reporting requirements under the ESRS of the European Financial Reporting Advisory Group[55] (EFRAG), the Group uses the following time frames:

- short-term: <1 year, corresponding to the period used as the reference period for its financial statements;
- medium-term: 1-3 years, in line with the time horizons of its Strategic Plan;
- long-term: >3 years.

The reporting contains some qualitative and quantitative information based on estimates. Estimates are based on the most reliable information available. Information regarding the use of estimates and any uncertainties related to current and future data are clearly outlined in the relevant sections of the statement, with the metrics being subject to specific controls to ensure their accuracy.

With reference to the value chain, the associated metrics, particularly those related to the downstream part, rely on estimation processes that incorporate multiple variables and assumptions. The discretionary component inherent in the estimation process, particularly with regard to information on Scope 3 emissions, leads to intrinsic uncertainty in the measurement. The uncertainty in the estimation of financed emissions is due to the limited availability of reliable data on counterparties and the need to use external providers. Where data is provided by counterparties, this may be of lesser

51 Paragraph 5, article 2 "scope", of Legislative Decree 125/2024 specifies that, in line with article 1, paragraph 3, subparagraph 2, of Directive 2013/34/EU, for the purposes of preparing consolidated Sustainability statement as mentioned in article 4 of the Decree, Cassa Depositi e Prestiti S.p.A. is required to refer exclusively on information related to the companies over which it exercises management and coordination activities, as well as those on which they exercise such activities, pursuant to articles 2497 and following of the Italian Civil Code, excluding companies controlled by collective investment undertakings. The same criteria are applicable to companies under the management and coordination activities referred to in the first paragraph, for the purpose of their consolidated Sustainability statement. As a result, the scope of Sustainability statement differs from the scope of the Consolidated Financial Statements.
52 Through CDP Equity.
53 As of 10 November 2023, CDP Immobiliare is a 100% subsidiary of Fintecna.
54 ESRS IRO-2, 56.
55 See ESRS 1 section 6.4.

quality, especially with regards to their Scope 3 emissions. This is due to developments in calculation practices entailing a change in categories considered and changes in the estimation approaches adopted. Finally, when counterparties' data are not available or considered unreliable, the uncertainty is linked to the use of estimates based on turnover, company value, economic activity and average sectoral emission factors. For more information on the calculation of Scope 3 emissions please refer to paragraph "E1-6 - Gross Scope 1, 2, 3 and Total GHG emissions”.

Furthermore, where appropriately specified in the text, the value of the result indicators reported in paragraph S3-4 within the "Interested Communities" chapter and in the paragraphs relating to the actions of the "Entity Specific" chapters is relative to the expected results of the interventions financed through resources committed by CDP in 2024.

The Group is committed to improving the accuracy of value chain metrics by refining its estimation processes over time. In fact, the CDP Group consistently reviews and updates its methodologies, in accordance with the latest standards and market developments, to provide a more accurate representation of the impact throughout the value chain, further supporting its commitment to transparent and responsible reporting.

Finally, when reporting forward-looking information – including targets and future objectives – uncertainties are inherent and, therefore, such information may be subject to change.

2024 marks the first year of applying the ESRS. Therefore, this year’s statement does not include changes in the preparation or presentation of sustainability information, the consequent comparisons with previous periods, and disclosures of material errors and corrections from prior periods.

The consolidated sustainability statement includes the relevant information required by Regulation (EU) 2020/852 – the EU Taxonomy Regulation and its Delegated Acts. This sustainability statement does not contain any additional information required by other regulations or provisions.

The information requirements listed below are satisfied by referencing other sections of the CDP Group Report on Operations:

- "ESRS 2 SBM-1 Strategy, business model and value chain": with reference to the individual companies, the main products and services offered by the CDP Group, please refer to paragraphs "1.2 Group Companies" and "3.1.2. Advisory activities and management of public funds” and “3.1.3. Financial instruments available to businesses and Public Administration”. For details on the markets and customers served, please refer to paragraph "3.1. Business performance" of the Report on Operations. For details on the main stakeholders in the Group's value chain, distribution channels, and the activities conducted by Group companies, see the "CDP Group’s Activities" chapter of the Report on Operations;
- "GOV-1 The role of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies": for details on the role of management in governance processes, controls, and procedures used to monitor, manage, and control impacts, risks, and opportunities, please refer to the organisational chart provided in the Report on Operations, in paragraph "1.1 CDP SpA";
- "GOV-5 Risk management and internal controls over sustainability reporting": for the methodological approach to the control system for sustainability reporting, please refer to paragraph "5. Corporate Governance”;
- "E1-3 Actions and resources in relation to climate change policies": regarding the 2024 initiatives linked to the decarbonisation lever of "green" financing, please see the "Management of public funds" section of the Report on Operations;
- "S1-6 – Characteristics of the undertaking’s employees": in this statement, employee data is accurately reflected at the end of the reporting period, following the "serial book" approach or by accounting for the total workforce, including both active and absent employees, as recorded in the payroll. This aligns with the methodology applied in section "1.2 Group Companies";
- "S3-4 – Taking action on material impacts on affected communities, and approaches to managing material risks and pursuing material opportunities related to affected communities, and effectiveness of those actions": for detailed analyses on urban regeneration and social housing development, please refer to Chapter 3, "CDP Group’s Activities," of the Report on Operations;
- To learn more about entity-specific "Sustainable and Inclusive Finance," refer to paragraph 3.1, "Management Performance," in the Report on Operations, which provides insights into the initiatives and their contributions.

GOVERNANCE

Organisation, Responsibilities, and Skills of the Administrative, Management and Supervisory bodies

GOV–1 The role of the Administrative, Management and Supervisory Bodies

The CDP Group, through its governance system, as outlined in the Articles of Association, seeks to "[...] promote long-term economic, social, and environmental sustainability for the benefit of shareholders and taking into account the interests of other stakeholders relevant to company".

The governance model adopted by CDP and the Group companies follows the traditional structure, which, while respecting the powers of the Shareholders' Meeting, includes an administrative body responsible for corporate management and strategy (i.e. the Board of Directors), and a supervisory body represented by the Board of Statutory Auditors.

The Articles of Association of CDP govern the mechanism for appointing the members of the Board of Directors. These members, elected by the Shareholders' Meeting[56], remain in office for the period of time indicated at the act of their appointment – in any case no longer than three financial years – and may be re-elected. There is no obligation for the Board of Directors to have formally recognised independent members. Furthermore, as stipulated by current legislation and the Articles of Association, Directors must, among other things, meet the requirements of integrity and professionalism for their appointment and tenure. Pursuant to art. 23, paragraph 1, of the Articles of Association, the only Executive Director is the Chief Executive Officer.

Given the unique structure of CDP, the composition of the Board of Directors changes depending on whether it is making decisions related to "Ordinary Account" or its "Separate Account". The Ordinary Account includes transactions in which CDP uses capital market or bank funds, not backed by a State guarantees. In these cases, the Board of Directors consists of 11 Directors appointed by the shareholders, of whom 4 are appointed by minority shareholders.

In the administration of the Separate Account, where CDP uses resources from postal savings that may be backed by a State guarantee, the Board of Directors comprises 5 additional Directors, that are ex officio members: the Director General of the Treasury (or delegate), the State Accountant General (or delegate), and 3 representatives from Regions, Provinces, and Municipalities, appointed by Decree of the Italian Minister of Economy and Finance.

As per current legislation, the Group's Administrative, Management, and Control Bodies do not include any workers' representatives.

The appointment process outlined in the Articles of Association is designed to ensure that the composition of the Board of Directors and the Board of Statutory Auditors complies with gender balance requirements set by legislation. Therefore, the Directors appointed by the Shareholder's Meeting consist of six men and five women, representing 44% women and 56% men, with a ratio of 1.2 between the male and female components. As for the Board of Statutory Auditors, the supervisory body consists of 2 women and 3 men, representing 40% women and 60% men.

With regard to the regulations applicable to CDP concerning the competencies of the members of the Administrative, Management, and Control Bodies, although there are no specific sustainability requirements for the members, the Board of Directors ensures a mix of diverse competencies, including professionals who have gained knowledge in this area through their previous experiences. The main competencies of the members of the Board of Directors are listed below:

56 To be elected, Directors must meet the requirements established for corporate representatives of financial intermediaries under the Italian Civil Code, Legislative Decree 385/1993 (Consolidated law on banking), and the related implementing provisions (Ministerial Decree 169/2020). The causes of ineligibility, incompatibility, suspension, and forfeiture set forth by the aforementioned legislation, as well as any other applicable regulations, shall apply to the Directors.

Competences and experience of the Board of Directors members

Members of the Board of Directors	Competencies					
	Economic/ financial/ statistical	Legal	Administrative-management	Banking	Sustainability (ESG)	International
Giovanni Gorno Tempini (Chairman)	X		X	X	X	X
Dario Scannapieco (Chief Executive Officer)	X		X	X	X	X
Matilde Bini	X					
Maria Cannata	X				X	
Stefano Cuzzilla	X		X		X	
Luisa D'Arcano	X		X			
Francesco Di Ciommo	X	X	X		X	
Luigi Giuseppe Cesare Guiso	X			X		X
Giorgio Lamanna	X	X			X	
Flavia Mazzarella	X			X	X	
Valentina Milani	X	X			X	
Riccardo Barbieri Hermitte	X		X		X	X
Pierpaolo Italia	X		X			
Alessia Grillo		X	X		X	
Piero Antonelli		X	X		X	
Veronica Nicotra		X	X		X	

Regarding the competencies of the Board of Statutory Auditors, the supervisory body consists of professionals with proven experience in economic-financial, legal, accounting, internal control systems, organisational and governance structures, as well as sustainability matters. These individuals have held positions in corporate bodies, including those of companies operating in sectors similar to those in which CDP operates.

In 2024, in consideration of the diversity of the sectors in which CDP operates and with a view to further enhancing the development of competencies, particularly in the field of sustainability, several induction sessions were organised for the corporate bodies. These sessions covered topics such as: CDP's Digital Evolution, Security and Innovation Plan; the new sustainability statement (under the CSRD) and the evolution of the funding strategy also from an ESG perspective; the criteria for selecting and evaluating financing operations made by CDP, using ex ante and ex post sustainability and impact assessment models; the Guidelines of the new strategic plan and the new Strategic Plan 2025-2027 of CDP; and the progress of CDP's ESG Plan 2022-2024 and the ESG Plan 2025-2027 of the CDP Group[57].

The Board of Directors of CDP is supported in its decision-making by four internal Committees, which have advisory and proactive roles[58].

The skills and competencies of the Directors in relation to risks and sustainability issues are taken into account when assessing the composition of the Risk and Sustainability Committee, which serves as the technical body responsible for supporting the Board of Directors on ESG impacts, risks, and opportunities. These competencies and skills are vital for encouraging meaningful discussions and ensuring informed decision-making by the administrative and control bodies. With regard to Group companies, the skills and competencies of the administrative and control bodies in sustainability enable the assessment of material impacts, risks, and opportunities, as well as the definition of ESG objectives and the evaluation of their achievement. This is done in alignment with the risk appetite set by the Board of Directors, with the support of the relevant company structures.

As a supervisory body, the Board of Statutory Auditors oversees compliance with laws, regulations, and bylaws, as well as adherence to the principles of proper administration. This includes particular attention to the adequacy of the organisational, administrative, and accounting structure adopted by the company, with a focus on its processes, and to its

57 For further details regarding the 2025–2027 Strategic Plan, please refer to section “4.4 The 2025–2027 Strategic Plan” of the Management Report. For the 2025–2027 ESG Plan, the section “ESRS 2 SBM-1 – Strategy, business model and value chain” is referenced. With regard to the progress of CDP’s 2022–2024 ESG Plan and the Group’s 2025–2027 ESG Plan, it is noted that the induction sessions were held in January 2025.

58 For further details, please refer to the section " Company bodies, officers and governance".

de facto operation. The Board of Statutory Auditors also serves as the Supervisory Body in accordance with Legislative Decree no. 231/2001, and in this capacity, it oversees the effective and practical application of company regulations by verifying the appropriateness of conduct within the company. This includes conducting specific in-depth studies and audits, particularly in the area of sustainability.

ESRS G1 GOV-1 – The role of the Administrative, Management and Supervisory Bodies

As previously mentioned, the Board of Directors is supported by four board committees with advisory and propositional roles, alongside a committee that promotes a collaborative relationship between CDP and its non-controlling shareholders.

Related Parties Committee

The Related Parties Committee is a board committee that is responsible, as and where required, for providing a preliminary reasoned opinion on CDP's interest in carrying out transactions with Related Parties, as well as on the convenience and on the substantive and procedural correctness of the relevant conditions.

Composition and responsibilities

The Related Parties Committee is composed of three directors.

The preliminary, non-binding opinion of the Related Parties Committee must be provided in good time to the body in charge of approving the transaction.

The significant transactions, for which the Related Parties Committee expressed a conditional or negative opinion or an opinion with reservations, are specifically reported by the Board of Directors at the next Shareholders' Meeting.

The Committee held 9 meetings in 2024.

Remuneration Committee

The Remuneration Committee is a board committee responsible for drawing up proposals on remuneration.

Composition and responsibilities

The Remuneration Committee is composed of three directors.

The Remuneration Committee prepares proposals on the determination of remuneration of corporate officers, based on the specific positions held, and - where certain conditions are met - on the remuneration of other bodies prescribed by law or by the Articles of Association or established by the Board (Committees).

The Committee’s proposals are submitted to the Board of Directors for approval after obtaining the opinion of the Board of Statutory Auditors.

The Committee held 6 meetings in 2024.

Support Committee for Non-controlling Shareholders

The Support Committee for non-controlling shareholders is a statutory committee established to provide support to the non-controlling shareholders.

Composition and responsibilities

The Support Committee for the non-controlling shareholders has 9 members, appointed by the non-controlling shareholders. The Committee is appointed with the quorum and voting majorities required by the regulations applicable to the ordinary Shareholders' Meeting and its term ends on the date of the Shareholders' Meeting convened to appoint the Board of Directors.

The following information is provided to the Committee:

- detailed analysis on the Company's liquidity level, financing, equity investments, planned investments and disinvestments and most significant corporate transactions;
- updates on the forecast and actual accounting data, the independent auditors' reports and the internal auditing reports relating to the organisation and functioning of the Company;
- the minutes of the Board of Statutory Auditors’ meetings.

The Committee held 12 meetings in 2024.

Nomination Committee

The Nomination Committee is a board committee responsible for supporting the Board in the process of appointing members of the Board of Directors and the Board of Statutory Auditors of companies in which CDP has a direct or indirect interest.

Composition and responsibilities

The Nomination Committee is composed of the Chairman of the Board of Directors, the Chief Executive Officer and the Director General of the Treasury.

The Nomination Committee verifies the need for re-election of the members of the corporate bodies, as well as compliance with the principles and criteria of the process for their recruitment and selection, providing opinions on the nomination proposals made by the Chief Executive Officer.

The Committee held 17 meetings in 2024.

Risk and Sustainability Committee

The Risk and Sustainability Committee is a statutory and board committee set up to control and to provide guidance in relation to risk management, capital adequacy assessment and assessment of the adoption of new products as well as to provide support regarding sustainability strategy, policies and reporting.

The Risk and Sustainability Committee supports the Board of Directors, among other things, in the following activities:

- the review of the processes for identifying and assessing risks, along with any risk mitigation strategies;
- periodic evaluation of the effectiveness of the control systems, with recommendations for any corrective actions;
- the definition and approval of strategic guidelines and governance policies for all the risks to which CDP is exposed;
- the definition of the Risk Appetite Framework;
- review of the accurate implementation of strategies and risk governance policies, and the Risk Appetite Framework;
- the evaluation of sustainability policies;
- the analysis of sustainability impact assessments;
- verification of the conditions of transactions submitted for approval by the Board of Directors, to assess their alignment with the company's risk strategies, particularly in terms of creditworthiness, and, more broadly, to evaluate initiatives that may impact the overall risk profile;
- the formulation of proposals regarding the sustainability strategy (ESG Plan) in line with the Strategic Plan;
- the periodic definition and/or review of the list of material matters;
- the Sectoral Strategic Guidelines (LGSS);
- Sustainability statement.

Composition and responsibilities

The Risk and Sustainability Committee is composed of 4 members of the Board of Directors, in addition to the Risk Director, who participates as secretary, and the Internal Audit Director. The Chairman of the Board of Directors and the Chief Executive Officer of CDP are invited to attend the meetings when the Committee examines matters to be brought to the Board of Directors' attention. The Board of Statutory Auditors is invited to attend the Committee meetings.

The members of the Risk and Sustainability Committee, in accordance with the provisions of internal regulations, have knowledge and expertise in sustainability, and those necessary to evaluate and monitor the company's risk strategies, guidelines, and internal control framework.

The Committee held 16 meetings in 2024.

The Board of Directors, the Risk and Sustainability Committee, and the Board of Statutory Auditors, each within their respective areas of competence, review the double materiality analysis, Sustainability statement, the Strategic Plan, the ESG Plan, the sustainability policies, and the Sectoral Strategic Guidelines, with the final approval being given by the Board of Directors. As part of the monitoring and supervision process, the Board of Directors receives regular updates on the impact of CDP's actions in its areas of intervention, in alignment with the defined strategies and objectives. Additionally, the processes related to these issues are overseen by the Board of Statutory Auditors, which attends the meetings of the Board of Directors and the Risk and Sustainability Committee.

The Management Team is composed of the top management of CDP [59] and the Chief Executive Officers of the various CDP Group companies subject to management and coordination. Its role is to define and implement operational plans, ensuring the successful execution of long-term projects and strategies. The Team is assisted by Managerial Committees

59 Managers reporting directly to the Chief Executive Officer of CDP

that have advisory functions and are called upon to discuss and examine company and/or Group operational matters for their specific areas of responsibility:

- Sector Strategies and Products Committee;
- Management Committee;
- Risk Governance Committee;
- Risk Assessment Committee;
- Commercial Progress and Screening Committee;
- Finance Committee;
- Diversity, Equity and Inclusion Committee.

Since 2023, the system for controlling and formulating proposals on sustainability has been further reinforced with the creation of the ESG Council[60], chaired by the Chief Executive Officer and consisting of the Directors from the following areas: Administration, Finance, Control and Sustainability; Advisory and Technical Competence Centers; Communication, External Relations, Art and Culture; Business; Innovation, Transformation and Operations; People and Organisation. The ESG Council meets monthly to coordinate ESG strategic decisions and manage the interdependencies between ESG projects. In line with the ESG 2025 – 2027 Plan, its scope will be expanded to include companies subject to management and coordination.

The Board of Directors defines the company's general organisational structure[61], while the Chief Executive Officer is responsible for its implementation and the coordination of company functions. In this context, an important role in the issues under consideration is played by the company departments indicated below, which directly report to the Chief Executive Officer. Based on the function chart, they are responsible for the following tasks, among others:

- **Administration, Finance, Control and Sustainability**: ensures the achievement of corporate and Group strategies through the effective oversight of management planning and control activities, administration and financial reporting, investor relations and engagement with rating agencies, including those focused on ESG. This department is also in charge of the definition of sustainability governance, ESG strategy, and Sustainability Policies, including those related to business activities;
- **Sector Strategy and Impact:** supports management in defining strategies functional to furthering the creation of positive impact, ensuring the measurement of ex-ante sustainability and ex-post impact created by the CDP Group's actions, whilst verifying their alignment with the Strategic Plan and the related ESG Plan;
- **People and Organisation**: ensure the effective and efficient management of human resources - promoting the development and growth of skills and of the human and intellectual capital also through a structured approach to change and inclusion - and manage the organisational structure, and the designand re-engineering of business processes;
- **Risks:** ensure level II oversight and implementation of policies in operational and business processes. Additionally, oversee the definition, selection, and implementation of models, methodologies, and tools for assessing emerging types of risks, with particular emphasis on ESG risks;
- **Communication, External Relations, Art and Culture**: oversee internal and external communication activities, manage national institutional relations, and promote CDP. Develop, manage, and promote initiatives to enhance the Group's sustainability profile, while managing relationships with internal and external stakeholders, including civil society, with regards to sustainability topics.

The Group companies are also organised into different areas and a hierarchical structure that, even for sustainability-related issues, ensures adequate oversight. This structure enables effective and coordinated management of initiatives, ensuring that issues brought before the corporate bodies are adequately prepared for subsequent monitoring.

With regard to the management and control of impacts, risks, and opportunities, each department is responsible, within its scope of competence, for their proper management and for providing proper reporting to the corporate bodies. The corporate bodies receive periodic updates on the risk framework, the adequacy of the capital profile, and the activities conducted by the control functions.

GOV-2: Information provided to and sustainability matters addressed by the undertaking's Administrative, Management and Supervisory Bodies

CDP has implemented general policies that define the guiding principles and govern the key macro-aspects of company operations, as well as the strategic guidelines, including the sectors of intervention for CDP's employment activities. As part of this process, the documentation provided to the Risk and Sustainability Committee and the Board of Directors features specific sections focused on sustainability risks and impacts, among other areas.

60 The ESG Council's perimeter will be progressively adapted to align with the evolving organisational structure being defined.
61 In line with the new Plan, organisational changes are being implemented to ensure its successful execution. In this context, the current structure may undergo further adjustments based on the strategic and operational needs of the Group.

In particular, in the documentation supporting financing operations, notwithstanding the exclusions by type of operation (e.g., those involving public bodies) or by amount (loans for less than 80 million euro, with the threshold lowered to 50 million euro at the end of 2024) the section on risks includes ESG risks. Additionally, the said documentation has a section dedicated to the evaluation of the ex ante sustainability and impact (the so-called SDA – Sustainable Development Assessment). This section outlines evaluations on, among other things: (i) the alignment of the operation with CDP's strategy for the relevant sector, considering economic-financial sustainability profiles, (ii) the sustainability assessment of the counterparty, (iii) the project's impacts and the technical aspects of the operation (including eligibility under the Responsible Lending Policy and other applicable sectoral Sustainability Policies of CDP). At each meeting of the Board of Directors, the Sector Strategy and Impact department usually presents a report functional to the monitoring of the impact of CDP's actions from an economic, social, and environmental perspective.

In addition, these Bodies are periodically updated about the risk framework, the adequacy of the capital profile, sustainability issues (including sectoral policies, strategic guidelines, progress of the ESG Plan, the materiality process in the form of double materiality in the first year of application of the ESRS, including the identification of relevant Impacts, Risks, and Opportunities – IRO), and the activities carried out by the control functions. This is also facilitated through participation in Board induction sessions, which are designed, among other things, to incorporate any observations from directors and statutory auditors on the content of sectoral strategic guidelines before they are approved by the Board of Directors.

CDP adopts a sophisticated governance system to ensure that the Administrative, Management, and Control Bodies consider ESG impacts, risks, and opportunities when defining the company strategy, monitoring its progress, making decisions on significant operations, and structuring risk management processes. This approach is built on a comprehensive structure that integrates sustainability into every decision-making and operational steps.

In 2023, a new group policy on "ESG Risk Assessment and Management" was introduced, which outlines principles, metrics, and tools to integrate sustainability into decision-making processes, from the origination phase to risk assessment. In addition to the ESG risk assessment, CDP also conducts an ex-ante evaluation using the Sustainable Development Assessment (SDA) model, which estimates the ESG impact of financed operations[62], considering both quantitative data and qualitative analyses. The SDA model complements traditional risk, financial, and legal assessments, providing guidance for making sustainable decisions.

This assessment, introduced in 2020 and periodically updated for methodological refinements, supports the evaluation of risk profiles, financial conditions, and legal and compliance aspects, while also enabling the assessment of ESG maturity and the estimation of potential impacts of individual financed operations. This model is integrated into the internal decision-making process from the origination phase to the resolution, highlighting the correlation between the sustainability of counterparties and projects, the impacts the Group aims to generate through its operations (along with the associated risks and opportunities), and its corporate model in accordance with its strategic directions.

The Board of Directors plays a pivotal role in defining and promoting corporate values, particularly through the establishment of strategic guidelines and the approval of related plans, such as the ESG Plan, which is aligned with the Strategic Plan. Moreover, the Board actively monitors sustainability progress, as detailed in the annual ESG performance statement, in accordance with the Regulation on Activities for defining and monitoring the ESG Plan.

Finally, the CDP Group adopts an inclusive model for stakeholder engagement, in line with the General Stakeholder Engagement Policy published on CDP's institutional website[63], which plays a crucial role in understanding stakeholder expectations and translating them into tangible actions. Regular stakeholder consultations are a key part of this process, ensuring that company policies effectively address the needs of all stakeholders. This approach enhances the transparency and legitimacy of Sustainability Policies, reinforcing the Group's position in terms of sustainable governance. The consultations not only enhance strategic decisions but also enable continuous adaptation and improvement of business practices in line with external expectations and changes, thereby strengthening the connection between the CDP Group and its stakeholders.

In this context, the double materiality assessment enables the identification of ESG risks, opportunities, and impacts, evaluating both the effects of the CDP Group's activities on the environment and society (inside-out perspective) and the impact that external factors, such as climate change and social dynamics, may have on the Group's financial performance (outside-in perspective)[64]. During their meetings, the corporate bodies are updated on the progress of this assessment, as well as the alignment of company strategies with it.

Specifically, in 2024, the administrative, management, and control bodies reviewed various sustainability issues concerning material impacts and risks. The Board of Directors considered the material issues related to impacts, risks, and

62 Direct loans from CDP excluding: bank ceilings, public market guarantees, third-party funds, equity funds, other third-party funds, shareholdings, mandate management, treasury advances, Revolving Fund Companies, and advances from the Revolving Fund for Design and Demolition of Abusive Works.

63 https://www.cdp.it/internet/public/cms/documents/CDP_Politica_Generale_Stakeholder_Engagement_ENG_122024.pdf.

64 For further details, please refer to "ESRS 2 IRO-1 – Description of the processes to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities".

opportunities as part of the double materiality assessment process preceding the preparation of the ESG Plan 2025-2027, and during the approval of this document.

The material sustainability matters mostly concern the impact of the Group's activities and its value chain, in light of its role as National Promotional Institution in support of sustainable development. Every ESG initiative is guided by the impact it creates and can create for the national system, employing an integrated approach that combines strategic analysis, risk management, impact assessment, and reporting.

For further details on material impacts, risks and opportunities, please refer to the section "ESRS 2 SBM-3 - Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model".

GOV-3 – Integration of sustainability-related performance in incentive schemes

The Board of Directors, based on the recommendation of the Remuneration Committee and after consulting the Board of Statutory Auditors, sets the objectives for the short-term and long-term variable remuneration of the Chief Executive Officer and General Manager.

Defined annually in the "MBO sheet", the objectives are split, with 70% based on economic/financial indicators of the company and Group, and the remaining 30% focused on qualitative targets that are critical for the company's and Group's success. The latter targets include ESG components[65] , that in 2024, for the Chief Executive Officer , focused on executing the ESG Plan 2022-2024 and meeting objectives that included integrating sustainability into business processes, enhancing diversity, equity, and inclusion within HR policies, and progressing with the digital transformation.

The Board of Directors, following the proposal of the Remuneration Committee and after consulting with the Board of Statutory Auditors, finalises the objectives linked to the short-term variable remuneration of the Chief Executive Officer and General Manager.

The process is carried out each year, coinciding with the Board of Directors' approval of the separate financial statements to which the short-term variable remuneration objectives are linked. The total percentage of the payable target bonus is based on the sum of the achievement levels of each objective (i.e., corporate/Group and individual), weighted according to their relative importance, as outlined during the assignment phase. 30% of the variable remuneration for the Chief Executive Officer of CDP is contingent upon sustainability-related objectives and/or impacts.

Moreover, the variable remuneration of the members of the Administrative, Management, and Control bodies of the Group companies is also linked to ESG objectives, reflecting the unique nature of each company's business and operations.

Finally, the variable remuneration of top management is structured through an MBO incentive system, where both company-wide economic and financial objectives, as well as individual goals specific to each resource's role and responsibilities, are defined. The sustainability objectives within the MBO incentive system are directly linked to the commitments outlined in the ESG Plan, where relevant to each individual role, and/or to other ESG aspects related to external stakeholder requests. In 2024, these objectives, which accounted for 35% of the total (compared to the 30% target set by the previous ESG Plan 2022-2024), were both qualitative and quantitative in nature and included, for example:

- objectives focused on strengthening the ESG elements in business activities, including the decarbonisation of the portfolio;
- objectives related to direct environmental impacts;
- objectives focused on promoting the principles of Diversity, Equity & Inclusion, with particular reference to the gender gap;
- objectives focused on training individuals in sustainability matters[66].

65 While climate considerations are not yet incorporated into specific indicators for the Administrative, Management, and Control Bodies, they are addressed within the 2022-2024 ESG Plan.

66 This paragraph also refers to the mandatory disclosure related to E1 GOV-3.

GOV-4 – Statement on due diligence

Mapping of the information provided in the sustainability statement about the due diligence process

Core elements of due diligence		Sustainability Statement sections
a)	**Embedding due diligence in governance, strategy and business model**	• GOV-1 – The role of the Administrative, Management and Supervisory Bodies • GOV-2 – Information provided to and sustainability matters addressed by the undertaking's Administrative, Management and Supervisory Bodies • GOV-3 – Integration of sustainability-related performance in incentive schemes • ESRS SBM-3 – Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model
b)	**Engaging with affected stakeholders in all key steps of the due diligence**	• GOV-2 – Information provided to and sustainability matters addressed by the undertaking's Administrative, Management and Supervisory Bodies • ESRS 2 SBM-2: Interests and views of stakeholders • ESRS 2 IRO-1 Description of the processes to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities • S1 - ESRS 2 SBM-2 - Interests and views of stakeholders • S1-2 – Processes for engaging with own workforce and workers' representatives about impacts • S1-3 – Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for own workers to raise concerns
c)	**Identifying and assessing adverse impacts**	• ESRS 2 IRO-1 Description of the processes to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities • ESRS E1 IRO-1 – Managing climate change impacts, risks and opportunities • ESRS 2 SBM-3 – Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model
d)	**Taking actions to address those adverse impacts**	• E1-3 – Actions and resources in relation to climate change policies • S1-3 – Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for own workers to raise concerns • S1-4 – Taking action on material impacts on own workforce, and approaches to mitigating material risks and pursuing material opportunities related to own workforce, and effectiveness of those actions
e)	**Monitor the effectiveness of interventions and ensure communication**	• E1-4 – Targets related to climate change mitigation and adaptation • S1-5 – Targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts, and managing material risks and opportunities

GOV-5 – Risk management and internal controls over sustainability reporting

In the 2024 financial year, Cassa Depositi e Prestiti, with the support of a specialised external partner, initiated a project aimed at defining and gradually implementing the internal control system for sustainability reporting ("SCIIS"). This initiative seeks to ensure the integrity, completeness, reliability, and accuracy of sustainability data and information disclosed externally, while also ensuring compliance with legal obligations. In accordance with Legislative Decree no. 125 of 6 September 2024 and Article 154-bis, paragraph 5-ter, of Legislative Decree no. 58 of 24 February 1998 ("TUF"), the Manager in charge with preparing the financial reports of Cassa Depositi e Prestiti S.p.A. is accountable for implementing and maintaining an adequate SCIIS, including for Sustainability statement.

The SCIIS is developed in accordance with the "Internal Controls – Integrated Framework" model established by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (the "CoSO Report"). In March 2023, the Committee issued a supplementary guide entitled "Achieving Effective Internal Control of Sustainability Reporting (ICSR)" focused on sustainability reporting.

The SCIIS is established, maintained, and evaluated through a structured process that involves several phases: defining the scope of application, creating the control model, monitoring the controls, and assessing the control and reporting model.

The framework applied has thus outlined the following for the period under consideration:

- the scope of application of SCIIS was defined through an analysis based on the potential risk of error (following a risk-based approach), while considering the connection between sustainability data and financial information, and factoring in characteristics such as complexity, relevance, ownership distribution (concentrated or widespread), and the potential impact of any misstatements;
- the identification of Entity Level Controls ("ELCs") and the formulation of an initial set of Process Level Controls ("PLCs");
- the definition of the "Risk & Control Matrix" for the identified risks and controls, which summarises the information related to the design of the controls to assess their effectiveness and potential integration into existing company

processes. In particular, the control activities focused on verifying the presence and effective application of key principles such as: (i) traceability of information within the identified platforms to ensure the integrity of the data and information being reported, (ii) segregation of duties, and (iii) the presence of control and oversight steps, alongside an appropriate level of automation in the process, to mitigate operational risks in the preparation of Sustainability statement;
- independent monitoring, regarding the risks and controls identified, of the SCIIS, following the same methodology applied to financial reporting, with the aim of assessing the adequacy and proper functioning of these controls;
- assessing the outcomes and determining the necessary corrective actions.

On the basis of the identified potential risk and in consideration of the outcome of the overall control assessment, the "residual risk" is derived.

Beginning in 2025, the project will extend the framework to include Information Technology General Controls ("ITGCs"), broaden the scope of PLCs to encompass all aspects of Sustainability statement, along with the updating of internal regulations.

To ensure an effective, systematic, and timely flow of information, the outcomes of the control activities on the annual sustainability statement are communicated to the Risk and Sustainability Committee, the Board of Directors, and the Board of Statutory Auditors, following the same communication processes as for the Annual Financial Statements.

In this information flow to the bodies, any deficiencies identified during the control activities are also highlighted, along with the corrective actions that have been proposed.

STRATEGY

ESRS 2 SBM-1 – Strategy, business model and value chain

Business model[67] and value chain

In alignment with its role of National Promotional Institution, the CDP Group pursues its mission mainly through debt and equity financing, advisory services, and the management of public funds. For more details on the main products and services offered by the CDP Group, please refer to paragraphs "1.2 Group Companies", “3.1.2 Advisory and management of public funds” and "3.1.3. Financial instruments available to businesses and Public Administration" in the Report on Operations.

The CDP Group's current activities are primarily focused on the domestic market in which it operates, with the main goal of promoting the growth of the productive system and the country's infrastructural and real estate development. At the global level, the CDP Group not only supports the export and internationalisation of companies 68but also engages in international cooperation initiatives.

On 31 December 2024, the CDP Group had 2,142 employees, with 2,126 based in Italy, 13 in Europe, and 3 in other regions of the world.

In fulfilling its mission, the CDP Group's activities are directed towards both public and private entities:

- with regard to public entities, the CDP Group, in line with its role as a historic partner of the Public Administration, engages with central administrations, local public entities (e.g. regions, local entities), and non-territorial entities (e.g. universities); additionally, it provides support to foreign public entities being the Italian Financial Institute for Development Cooperation;
- in terms of private entities, the CDP Group primarily focuses on companies (including Large Corporates, Mid Corporates, and SMEs, particularly in the infrastructure sector) and financial institutions (as part of its on-lending activities toward businesses and individuals).

For more details on markets and served customers, please refer to paragraph "3.1. Business performance" of the Report on Operations.

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67 The business model data has been collected and processed by the Group’s functions and companies, utilising software and hardware applications that ensure their protection

68 The main financial instruments used in 2024 by the Financing for Internationalisation and export structure are: (i) cash loans (bilateral/pool), which are loans in any technical form provided to Italian companies and/or their foreign subsidiaries or associates for international development activities (e.g. investments, acquisitions); (ii) bond loans, involving the subscription of a portion of bond loans for Italian companies’ international development activities; and (iii) export loans, which are pool loans provided to foreign counterparties for the purchase of goods and services from Italian companies and/or their foreign subsidiaries or associates to support exports. None of these products and services are restricted in any specific markets where they are made available

With respect to its business model, since 1850, the CDP Group has supported the public sector through managing postal savings, investing in public utility projects, and financing the Public Administration at both the central and local levels, gradually broadening its scope, over time, to include the private sector as well.

The Group primarily finances its activities through postal savings from individual savers, as well as through other funding methods (bond issues targeted at institutional investors or various forms of funding from counterparties like the European Central Bank, the European Investment Bank, subsidiaries, etc.). and it uses these resources for financing, equity, and real estate activities, engaging a wide range of counterparts, from Public Administration (regions, provinces, municipalities, hospitals, etc.) to companies of various sizes and developing countries in the context of the International Cooperation and development finance initiatives. In summary within the CDP Group:

- **the Parent Company CDP** has the mission to drive the social and economic growth of the country, offering both debt and equity financial instruments;
- **CDP Equity** invests in the capital of both listed and unlisted companies of major national interest, as well as in indirect investments via investee AMCs and AMCs managed by third parties, ensuring the rotation of invested capital once the defined objectives are fulfilled;
- **CDP Reti** holds and manages participatory investments, both directly and indirectly, aimed at the development of transport infrastructure, regasification, natural gas storage and distribution, as well as electricity transmission;
- **SIMEST** helps Italian companies international grow through subsidised financing for internationalisation, equity investments, and export support;
- **CDP Real Asset SGR** manages both direct and indirect investment funds (fund of funds) within the real estate and infrastructure sectors;
- **Fintecna** is responsible for managing the liquidation processes and legal disputes of companies formerly owned by the Industrial Reconstruction Institute (IRI);
- **CDP Immobiliare** is committed to the development and urban redevelopment of properties that are publicly owned;
- **CDPE Investimenti** dedicated to managing and increasing the value of its investment portfolio.

For more information on individual companies, please refer to paragraph "1.2 Group Companies" in Report on Operations.

With respect to the sectors listed within the "ESRS 2 SBM-1 – Strategy, business model and value chain" (fossil fuels, chemical productions, controversial weapons, tobacco cultivation and production), in compliance with the provisions of FAQ 482 Breakdown of total revenue – financial institutions[69], the CDP Group, through some of its companies, is active in the fossil fuel sector for which as of 31 December 2024, it generated revenues of 908.09 million euro from the oil sector (dividends received from ENI S.p.A.) and 374.90 million euro from the gas sector (dividends received from Snam S.p.A. and Italgas S.p.A.).To support its operations, the CDP Group sources not only financial resources but also a range of services, supplies, and work (e.g. including ICT services, consultancy, maintenance, training, communication services, and material supplies etc.).

The Group's value chain analysis takes into account:

- an analysis of strategic and internal/external needs, which involves examining the market and internal requirements, to effectively align the organisation's needs with those of the external environment;
- an activity focused on raising financial resources, which involves gathering funds for investments, financing, and/or real estate management, along with acquiring know-how, assets, and activating consulting services and partnerships;
- an operational/execution activity, involving the management of processes aimed at overseeing, developing, and distributing products and/or services, along with asset management;
- a monitoring activity, which includes managing relationships with counterparties, collecting their feedback, and analysing the outcomes of funded projects.

To learn more about the primary stakeholders in the Group's value chain, distribution channels, and the activities executed by the Group's companies, please refer to the "CDP Group's Activities" chapter of the Report on Operations.

The Group's offerings are designed to create value, extending beyond economic benefits, for all stakeholders involved. In this context, the Group's operations focus on providing a return on investment for investors, employees, and the broader community, while also striving to create a positive social and environmental impact for all stakeholders.

CDP's Strategic Plan for 2022-2024 set in motion a transformation of the Group's operations, introducing a new business approach based on a 'risk-return-impact' framework. As part of financing activities, the Group takes into account ESG risks in addition to economic-financial criteria and conducts an ex ante sustainability and impact evaluation, referred to as the Sustainable Development Assessment. Furthermore, the support provided to companies, infrastructures, and territories has been expanded, and the advisory activity for the Public Administration has been further strengthened.

69 FAQ 482 "Breakdown of total revenue – financial institutions" specifies that credit institutions should only include sectors in which they directly operate when identifying revenue by sector, excluding sectors related to their financed portfolio, i.e., the sectors of their customers' activities. Therefore, for the CDP Group, revenues by sector are confined to item 70 in the income statement, which refers to dividends.

The 2025-2027 Strategic Plan builds on and strengthens the CDP Group’s role as a driving force for Italy's development, with a focus on generating positive economic, social, and environmental impacts. The new 2025-2027 Strategic Plan outlines the Group's key objectives, including:

- to enhance the ecosystem of Italian companies, infrastructures, and administrations by promoting their access to finance, supporting growth in scale, and fostering innovation processes
- to address the financial needs of communities, with a particular emphasis on less privileged areas
- to enhance the economic stability and resilience of the entire system by reducing factors that contribute to foreign reliance, promoting the development of companies and innovative technologies;
- to foster measures for climate change adaptation and mitigation, as well as the development of infrastructure supporting the energy transition and circular economy.

For further details on the 2025-2027 Strategic Plan, please refer to section "4.4 The 2025-2027 Strategic Plan" in the Report on Operations.

In addition to the Strategic Plan, the CDP Group has adopted an ESG Plan 2025-2027 to reinforce its commitment to sustainability, further embedding impact and sustainability into its business and general operations, building on the foundation laid by the previous plan.

The ESG Plan

In 2022, CDP launched its first ESG Plan to establish the strategic objectives and key initiatives aimed at embedding sustainability into the company’s operations. The three-year ESG Plan 2022-2024 was completed in 2024, with results exceeding expectations. In particular, as detailed in the table "The 2022-2024 ESG Plan: 2024 main commitments and performance" below, all commitments scheduled for completion by 2024 have been achieved or exceeded.

The ESG Plan 2022-2024: main commitments and 2024 performance

Strategic framework	CDP's commitments	Baseline/pre-Plan performance	2024 Target	2024 Performance;	Status
Climate change and ecosystem protection	Scope 1, 2, and 3 Group[70] GHG emission reduction	3,612 tonnes of CO2eq (2019 baseline)	-50%	-53%	●
	Reduction of the portfolio emission intensity (-30% by 2030)[71]	821 tCO2/€ M (2022 baseline)	N/A	-15%	●
	Reduction of Group per capita printed paper consumption [72]	2,294 pages per capita (2019 baseline)	-30%	-68%	●
	Reduction of Group per capita toner consumption [73]	0.48 kg per capita (2019 baseline)	-30%	-93%	●
Inclusive and sustainable growth	% of women in top management positions (first and second lines)	23% (2021 performance)	30%	31%	●
	% of sustainability objectives in MBOs	31% (2022 performance[74])	30%	35%	●
	% of employees annually trained on sustainability	88% (2021 performance)	90%	93%	●
	% of employees benefiting from flexible work arrangements[75]	100% (2021 performance)	100%	100%	●
	Employee Engagement [76]	87% (2022 performance)	85%	88%	●
Digitisation and Innovation	% of annually investments for transformation	46,4% (2021 performance)	45%	45%	●
	% of cloud--based applications	23% (2021 performance)	42%	66%	●
	% of employees involved in the digital community fo innovation	75% (2021 performance)	90%	95%	●
Rethinkinglue chains	% of purchases from suppliers with social/environmental certifications[77]	42%	>70%	74%	●

Legend: Reached Target ● In Target ●

With the aim of maintaining its current position and driving further development, the CDP Board of Directors approved the Group ESG Plan for 2025-2027 in January 2025, aligned with the four key transversal macro-areas outlined in the Strategic Plan 2025-2027. The Plan's commitments have been shaped through continuous discussions with the Group's stakeholders, reflecting regulatory changes and market development. The new ESG Plan is characterised by the ability to support both companies and Public Administrations on sustainability and innovation issues, offering a comprehensive set of tools and expertise to assist the country in its journey towards a just transition.

Based on the material issues of the CDP Group, identified through the double materiality analysis conducted in 2024, and considering the standards set by regulatory bodies, as well as the demands of ESG ratings and market best practices, the ESG Plan outlines the guidelines, objectives and targets for sustainability during the 2025-2027 period, as shown in the table below.

70 Target related to CDP and the companies subject to management and coordination, excluding SIMEST. The total emissions are related to Scope 1, Scope 2 (calculated using the market-based method), and Scope 3, which relates to business travel.
71 Emissions intensity reduction target of the direct loan portfolio of the business units Lending to Enterprises, Alternative Finance, Infrastructures, and International Cooperation & Development Finance, specifically targeting the financing of private companies. The scope does not include activities involving loans to the Public Administration, Financial Intermediaries, Equity Investments, and Public Debt Securities.
72 Target related to CDP and the companies subject to management and coordination, excluding SIMEST.
73 Target related to CDP and the companies subject to management and coordination, excluding SIMEST.
74 In 2021, the share of sustainability targets in the total MBO targets was negligible.
75 CDP offers all employees, except those whose roles require physical presence, the option to sign individual agreements for accessing the institution's services.
76 Data collected through surveys to assess engagement, motivation, and alignment with CDP's mission and values. 2021 performance not available.
77 Expenditure items do not include tax, legal and strategic advice.

Group ESG Plan 2025-2027

Material issues	Guidelines	2025-2027 Plan commitments (targets set for 2027)
Affected communities	Support for SMEs and the transition of production chains	• €9 billion dedicated[78] • A least 2 operations per year for ESG projects through the banking channel • Support for the transition of production chains to stimulate ESG maturity and their internationalisation[79]
	Increased support for Southern Italy	• Over €1.5 billion dedicated to Public Administration in Southern Italy • Support for enterprises in high-growth potential strategic industrial sectors
	Enhancement of social housing	• €1 billion dedicated to social housing • 1,500 housing units for the 4S (student, senior, social, and service housing) in social housing • 4,400 beds for the 4S in social housing • Supporting Public Administration residences/university housing, school and health infrastructure
Climate change	Climate and emissions reduction actions	• €4 billion of resources deployed • 30% reduction of CDP's portfolio emission intensity)[80] by 2030 (2022 baseline) -80% reduction by 2027 and 100% by 2030 of GHG emissions for the CDP Group scope 1 and 2 (2019 baseline)
	Further contributions to the country's green transition	• Over 500,000 square metres undergoing redevelopment • Interventions focused on hydrogeological risks, urban green spaces, water networks, and the circular economy[81]
Inclusive and sustainable finance with a focus on innovation, research, and digitalisation	Financing in support of activities with an ESG connotation	Enterprises • At least 70% of CDP's direct operation volumes[82] subjected to ex-ante sustainability and impact assessment • At least 50% of CDP's direct operations with KPI targets of impact for project purposes Public Administration • More than 40 dedicated FTEs contributing to more than 9,000 average person-days per year for advisory services, mainly for social and sustainable infrastructure and digital transition support Developing countries • Approximately €4.5 billion dedicated to promotig sustainable and inclusive growth, and climate and environmental protection in Cooperation partner countries
	Investments for the sustainable development of companies	• 100% of new direct investments [83] with requirement to implement ESG action plan, ESG representative, 231 Model and H&S

78 The metric for dedicated resources includes loans, guarantees, equity, and mandates managed by CDP Group.
79 The transition of the production chains is also related to the target of 80% of suppliers with environmental and/or social/governance certifications.
80 Target related to the emission intensity reduction of the portfolio of direct loans to private companies of the business units Enterprise Loans, Alternative Finance, Infrastructure and International Cooperation & Development Finance Loans.
81 While not deemed material according to the double materiality assessment, the issue was included in the ESG Plan, reflecting CDP's role in enhancing territorial resilience and long-term sustainability.
82 Volumes net of: bank ceilings, public market guarantees, third-party funds, equity funds, other third-party funds, equity investments, mandate management, treasury advances, Revolving Fund Companies (FRI), and advances from the Revolving Fund for Design and Demolition of Abusive Works. The revised target incorporates the milestones reached as well as the broader scope of operations focused on SMEs.
83 Target related to CDP Equity and involving SIMEST to support the ESG transition of structured counterparties in Italy as part of internationalisation operations. The timing will be set according to the counterparty, in line with its maturity.

Material issues	Guidelines	2025-2027 Plan commitments (targets set for 2027)
		• At least 80% of newly subscribed funds as per Article 8 or 9 of the SFDR[84]
Own workforce	Fostering inclusion and attention to motivation	Gender inclusion in CDP • 33% of women in top management positions (first and second lines) • 37% of women in leadership roles • 50% of women among new hires Raising awareness of other diversities • Ongoing promotion of an inclusive environment Motivated people in CDP • Over 80% of the annual engagement level
	Focus on training to support the new Plan	Cross-functional training • Over 90% of CDP employees annually trained (excluding mandatory training)[85] Focus on ESG topics • Over 90% of CDP employees trained on sustainability during the Plan period • At least one advanced training course on ESG topics during the Plan period, open also to investee companies • Over 20% of CDP employees annually trained on environmental topics
Business conduct	Strengthening the governance model	• Formalisation of unique representatives in each department of CDP • Identification of Sustainability and D&I representatives within the companies subject to management and coordination[86] • Establishment of an ESG Council expanded to companies subject to management and coordination meeting on a quarterly basis • Structural involvement of stakeholders for strategic discussions on ESG orientation • 35% of sustainability objectives in MBOs in CDP
	Evolution of the risk control model	• At least 75% of CDP's new annual credit operations[87] assessed for ESG risks • Integration of ESG risks into CDP's creditworthiness assessment by the end of 2026 for project finance and by the end of 2027 for large corporate • Incorporation of ESG risk assessment integrated into periodic risk reporting and alignment with the Group's policy on ESG risk evaluation across all companies subject to management and coordination
	Advancing the policy-driven approach	Update of 100% of ESG policies post stakeholder consultation
	Digital evolution of the operating methods	Smart working

84 Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation. The Group target related to funds that promote environmental or social characteristics, or that aim for sustainable investments as per Articles 8 or 9 of the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR), does not include International Cooperation and venture capital, given the stage of maturity of start-ups.

85 The revised target, while preserving its ambitious goals, considers certain exclusions in the calculation, such as employees hired within the reporting year, those seconded out, and staff absent for part of the year.

86 Depending on the size of the company.

87 In terms of approved amounts, excluding bank funds (so called "plafond") and operations towards public entities.

Material issues	Guidelines	2025-2027 Plan commitments (targets set for 2027)
		• A new, single Group headquarter certified LEED, WELL, and Health & Safety • 100% barrier-free offices and 100% certified offices every year (ISO 45001, ISO 14001)[88] • Integration of sustainability in front office, d back office and governance systems The importance of cybersecurity • Over 90% of CDP employees annually trained on cybersecurity The innovation lever • Over 30% of CDP's total ICT budget annually allocated to investments in digital transition[89] • 5 annual CDP pilot projects on the use of emerging technologies The choices of datacentres and laptops • Over 45% of CDP's annual datacentres energy consumption from green resources • 100% of CDP's laptops with energy certification
	intensification of stakeholder engagement	• High social and environmental impact projects recognised with the Impact Award powered by CDP • Over 3 initiatives annually focused on stakeholder engagement • 70% of stakeholders at CDP satisfied with the engagement • Monitoring European forums and working with other NPBIs to streamline and apply the regulatory framework • Renewal of membership to "Alleanza per l'economia circolare" and of the commitment to the Joint Initiatives for Circular Economy • Strengthening the ESG Community for CDP Group's investe companies, focused on ESG topics

The CDP Group's range of products and services (primarily financing, investments, and technical assistance) aligns with the sustainability goals set out in the ESG Plan 2025-2027, focusing on supporting SMEs and productive supply chains, increasing support to the South, enhancing social housing, reducing emissions, promoting the green transition, and financing and supporting the ESG transition of businesses, Public Administration, and developing nations.

ESRS 2 SBM-2: Interests and views of stakeholders

Mission and approach to stakeholder engagement

By responsibly managing citizens' savings, the CDP Group contributes to the sustainable development of the country, promoting growth, employment, innovation, and the competitiveness of companies, infrastructure, and the broader territory. To achieve this, the Group incorporates economic, social, and environmental sustainability dimensions into its activities, taking into consideration the legitimate expectations of its stakeholders. Their collaboration is seen as essential to successfully guiding the company's strategy.

The CDP Group acknowledges the significance of stakeholder engagement, both as a means of inclusion and dialogue, and as a tool for effectively shaping strategies and initiatives for sustainable development. As a result, the organisation pledges to uphold an ongoing dialogue with all key stakeholder groups, ensuring a tailored response to their legitimate expectations and enhancing this dialogue, as set out in the new ESG Plan 2025-2027.

88 All offices with more than 20 employees.
89 The revised target incorporates the increase in the budget set aside for running costs.

To guarantee structured and impactful engagement, in 2023 CDP adopted its General Stakeholder Engagement Policy[90], setting clear guidelines and communication channels for establishing an ongoing dialogue aimed at creating shared value.

The Group gathers feedback on its strategy and commitments, including sustainability efforts, by engaging stakeholders during discussion and consultation sessions, such as those focused on Sustainability Policies and impact assessments, which are key to the double materiality assessment and the identification of material ESG matters. Specifically, the CDP Group has strengthened active dialogue and the overseeing of its stakeholders by sharing information on ESG matters (e.g., mandatory reporting and voluntary disclosure) and by developing and broadening partnerships with them. For further details on the key stakeholder engagement initiatives, please refer to the sections that follow.

Stakeholder mapping and prioritisation

With a view to mapping its stakeholders in depth in order to improve the monitoring and effectiveness of communications, CDP has conducted a thorough activity based on methodologies aligned with established and recognised standards in stakeholder management, with a particular focus on the AA1000 Stakeholder Engagement Standard. This standard offers a methodological guide for identifying, analysing, and engaging stakeholders, helping to understand their expectations, needs, and concerns. Supported by the teams that manage relationships with each stakeholder group, the Group evaluated the parameters related to the degree of dependence on its activities, the influence these stakeholders have on the organisation, the urgency of their concerns, as well as the time dimension of the relationship. As a result of the prioritisation process, 12 categories of stakeholders were identified (shareholders, the financial community, business counterparts, people and corporate bodies, suppliers, media, institutions, future generations, partners and networks, peers, civil society, and academia), with a detailed breakdown at the most granular level.

Moreover, this activity has facilitated the creation of a matrix of optimal-relationships, placing stakeholders into four distinct categories, each corresponding to specific modes of engagement: (i) CDP protection, (ii) Collaboration, (iii) Stakeholder protection, and (iv) Information.

The stakeholder mapping process also laid the groundwork for the engagement activities related to the double materiality assessment, which this year involved over 3,000 stakeholders with a response rate of 27%. The engagement methods were also revised to include one-to-one meetings with directors of CDP and of the companies subject to management and coordination, alongside the usual survey and workshops with a selected group of external experts.

Engagement strategy and key initiatives

As outlined in the General Stakeholder Engagement Policy, the Group engages with its primary stakeholders through proactive processes that promote continuous trust and collaboration, as well as reactive processes, where stakeholders identify and report any critical issues in the activities of the Group or its investee companies. In addition, specific channels and engagement methods have been developed to address the needs of various stakeholder groups. The channels used include, but are not limited to, policy consultations, public and one-to-one meetings, focus groups, working groups, dedicated events, workshops, partnerships, and community activities, as well as traditional channels such as whistle-blowing, complaint management, and grievance mechanisms (for more details, see the section "ESRS S3 - Affected communities").

Among the main stakeholder engagement initiatives of 2024 are:

- the **ESG Community**, a network established by CDP and 27 [91] prominent economic stakeholders in the country, to tackle sustainability challenges systematically by sharing best practices and creating synergies. Founded in 2023, the ESG Community held 4 meetings in 2024, where members discussed and collaborated on pressing sustainability challenges, both current and future. Topics included materiality assessment, regulatory updates, Just Transition, CSRD implementation challenges, ESG communication under new EU regulations, financing opportunities for SMEs and start-ups in the sustainability era, and transition planning with a focus on CSRD and investor engagement. Since May 2024, the community has also been "on the ground," holding a series of meetings at various companies to gain firsthand insight into their sustainability projects. In 2024, a newsletter was launched to enhance communication and facilitate more frequent sharing of initiatives within the community, beyond the regular meetings;
- the **ESG Sustainability Transition Management and ESG Analysis Advanced Training Program** launched its second edition at the end of 2024, with notable updates, including the participation of colleagues from the ESG Community member companies and the incorporation of mobile classroom sessions held at some of these companies' offices;

90 For further details, please refer to Chapter ESRS S3 Affected Communities.
91 The ESG Community includes Ansaldo Energia, Autostrade per l'Italia, CDP, CDP Equity, CDP Real Asset SGR, CDP Reti, CDP Venture Capital, Eni, Eni Plenitude, Euronext, Fincantieri, Fintecna, Fondo Italiano di Investimento SGR, GreenIT, Italgas, Nexi, Open Fiber, Polo Strategico Nazionale, Poste Italiane, Renovit, Saipem, SIMEST, Snam, Terna, Hotelturist (TH Resorts), Gruppo Trevi, Valvitalia, and Webuild.

- the **Multistakeholder Forum** is the CDP Group's annual event focused on fostering dialogue and listening to stakeholders on crucial topics for the country's sustainable development, featuring participation from institutions, academia, and national and international key opinion leaders. The third edition of the Forum, held at Borsa Italiana, also featured the presentation of a survey conducted by BVA DOXA on the relationship between Italian citizens, particularly younger generations, and sustainability as well as new technologies.

The key objectives of the *stakeholder engagement* activities carried out by the CDP Group in this context are:

- gather input and feedback on the strategy and commitments made, including those related to ESG; an example of this is the stakeholder engagement activity conducted as part of the double materiality assessment, which helped to incorporate stakeholders' expectations and needs into the identification of key issues;
- guarantee transparency and the timely, accurate sharing of information, showing a commitment to operating openly and responsibly, and providing stakeholders with a clear understanding of the goals, policies implemented, and actions undertaken;
- identify potential opportunities, including through collaborative efforts and open innovation, which involve the development of innovative ideas;
- foresee potential issues related to the policies, initiatives, and projects developed, under development or planned by the CDP Group, while identifying possible risks, including reputational ones;
- build and maintain trust while cultivating lasting, stable relationships that drive shared value, aligned with the Group's mission.

The Board of Directors receives periodic reports on the key stakeholder engagement initiatives and their outcomes, enabling the formulation of strategies and plans aligned with the insights gathered through these channels.

Stakeholder engagement and double materiality

As part of the 2024 double materiality assessment, stakeholder engagement activities were undertaken to gather insights from the organisation's stakeholders, particularly on the "impact materiality" aspect of sustainability issues (for further details on the methodology used for engagement in the context of impact materiality assessment, please refer to the section "ESRS 2 IRO-1 – Description of the processes to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities"). In this context, the CDP Group gained insight into how the stakeholders perceive its ability to create impacts on the external environment (society, people, environment, and economy), enabling the Group to identify key areas for focusing its strategy in order to enhance its environmental and social impacts. These areas served as the foundation for developing the sustainability strategy for the next 3 years, as outlined in the CDP Group's ESG Plan 2025-2027.

The CDP Group takes an integrated approach to stakeholder engagement, ensuring that these activities are effective and consistent with its business strategy, with the scope of engagement defined for each case and stakeholders included according to the value they can bring. Through the new Strategic Plan 2025-2027, and particularly with the new ESG Plan, the CDP Group aims to enhance stakeholder engagement by promoting greater dialogue and transparency. This initiative will be carried out by enhancing collaborations and partnerships (such as the aforementioned ESG Community), undertaking targeted engagement efforts to dialogue on directions concerning ESG matters, and identifying shared opportunities, including through potential idea-generation sessions.

Over the next 3 years, the CDP Group will integrate further considerations arising from comparisons and their inclusion in the strategy and/or business model, as part of the implementation of the new ESG Plan.

The initiatives driving the Group's strategy and planning are inherently linked to interactions with the organisation's stakeholders, with the ESG Plan specifically relying on engagement to both identify material issues and address them as part of its core objectives.

Following the completion of each activity or engagement process, the results and progress are always shared with the ESG Council, the First Lines Committee, the Risk and Sustainability Committee, and the Board of Directors, ensuring that stakeholders' views are incorporated into the group's actions. Additionally, the Administrative, Management, and Control bodies play a key role in the engagement processes. For instance, the Board of Directors oversees the stakeholder engagement process, while the Risk and Sustainability Committee assists in the regular assessment of its effectiveness.

To further assess and understand the quality and transparency of stakeholder engagement, a dedicated survey was once again conducted in 2024 during the third edition of the Multistakeholder Forum, the CDP Group's annual event focused on listening and dialogue with stakeholders about sustainable development challenges. The survey revealed that over 70% of respondents were increasingly satisfied with the frequency and methods of engagement employed.

S1 - ESRS 2 SBM-2 - Interests and views of stakeholders

Involvement of own workforce

At the core of its strategy, the CDP Group places its people, recognising that their participation, views, and rights are vital in steering the business model and creating a safe, fair, and inspiring workplace. The importance of people, as outlined in the Group's Code of Ethics (for further details, see section "G1-1 – Business conduct policies and corporate culture"), is acknowledged in the Strategic Plan and the subsequent ESG Plan 2022-2024, and is carried forward in the new ESG Plan 2025-2027 (see sections "ESRS 2 SBM-1 – Strategy, business model, and value chain"). This commitment is manifested through the complete protection of employee rights. Special focus is also given to industrial relations, ensuring job security, and enhancing a progressively modern and adaptable corporate welfare system. The CDP Group acknowledges that its people are its greatest asset, and their protection, alongside the promotion of diversity and equity, through ongoing investment in innovative development and training initiatives, is crucial for creating an environment where everyone can freely showcase their value. In 2024, the Group strengthened this approach by implementing various initiatives, specifically focused on guaranteeing equal opportunities in training programmes and development paths, while actively working to prevent any form of workplace discrimination. These processes have been centred on the professional development of all individuals, providing opportunities based exclusively on their competencies, experience, and potential.

The empowerment of people is also achieved through listening and dialogue policies which focus on continuously improving interactions with all employees. One of the key initiatives for employee engagement is the annual People Survey, now in its fourth edition, allowing the company to listen closely to employees' demands and keep their engagement levels consistently high. For more information regarding own workforce, please refer to the appropriate chapter.

S3 - ESRS 2 SBM-2 - Interests and views of stakeholders

Engagement of affected communities

CDP's mission focuses on fostering the sustainable development of territories and communities, aimed at driving growth, and employment, supporting innovation, and competitiveness of companies, infrastructure, and territories. Engaging communities is crucial for the successful implementation of socially beneficial projects and initiatives, ultimately generating value for individuals, regions, and the country. Housing, schooling, and healthcare projects, alongside those focused on culture and education, play a pivotal role in the sustainable development of local communities, providing long-term value, essential services, and enhanced well-being.

The CDP Group follows an integrated approach to engaging with affected communities, in line with the General Stakeholder Engagement Policy. Ongoing interaction with territories and communities is essential to the business model’s success, which focuses on collecting resources from these areas and returning them as economic, social, and environmental value. This value is created through interventions that assist the Public Administration, infrastructure, and businesses ensuring essential services nationwide, as outlined in the chart in the section "ESRS 2 SBM-1 – Strategy, business model and value chain".

In response to the results of engagement and in line with the Group’s ambitions, to address the needs of communities on housing, CDP Real Asset SGR has a sustainable investment strategy centred on the support to social housing. This approach underpins the structuring of Investment Funds for Housing (Fondo Investimenti per l’Abitare - FIA), promoting environmental and social characteristics in line with the ESG investments framework defined by the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR). CDP Real Asset SGR pursues this strategy, confident that it allows to combine the creation of positive impacts while also creating value for investors.

ESRS 2 SBM-3: Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model

The purpose of this section is to explain the potential relevant impacts, risks, and opportunities that emerged from the double materiality assessment and to clarify how they interact with the Group's strategy, business model, and value chain.

Material topics and related impacts, risks and opportunities

Material topics	Sub-topic	Sub-sub-topic	IRO description	Type	Time horizons	Scope
Climate change	Climate change mitigation Energy		GHG emissions generated, particularly focusing on emissions from the portfolio.	Current Negative Impact	• Short Term • Medium Term • Long Term	Value chain (both upstream and downstream) and Internal Operations
Climate change	Climate change adaptation		Reduction in revenues / increase in costs due to physical or transition risks related to the counterparty	Risk	• Medium Term • Long Term	Value chain (downstream)
Affected communities	Communities' economic, social and cultural rights	Adequate housing	Promoting housing inclusion by funding social infrastructure	Current Positive Impact	• Medium Term	Value chain (downstream)
Affected communities	Communities' economic, social and cultural rights	Water and sanitation	Improving the quality of life for local communities through initiatives aimed at improving healthcare facilities	Current Positive Impact	• Long Term	Value chain (downstream)
Affected communities	Communities' economic, social and cultural rights	Land-related impacts	Improving of local communities' quality of life by acquiring and redeveloping neglected real estate	Current Positive Impact	• Medium Term	Value chain (downstream)
Affected communities	Communities' economic, social and cultural rights	Security-related impacts	Improving of local communities' quality of life by ensuring the safety of people living in areas where infrastructure or funded activities are carried out	Current Positive Impact	• Short Term • Medium Term	Value chain (downstream)
Affected communities	Communities' economic, social and cultural rights	Land-related impacts	Supporting the growth of SMEs by offering effective financial instruments	Current Positive Impact	• Long Term	Value chain (downstream)
Business conduct	Corporate culture		Improvement of corporate culture through the development of policies on business conduct and ethics	Current Positive Impact	• Medium Term	Internal Operations
Business conduct	Protection of whistle-blowers		Safeguarding of stakeholders by creating secure and efficient whistleblowing systems	Current Positive Impact	• Short Term	Internal Operations
Business conduct	Corruption and bribery	Prevention and detection including training incidents	Reduction in corruption-related incidents due to the effective implementation of tailored policies and procedures for financed activities	Current Positive Impact	• Medium Term	Value chain (upstream and downstream) and Internal Operations
Entity-specific - Sustainable and inclusive finance			Increased financial inclusion through initiatives that enhance access to credit for microenterprises and SMEs.	Current Positive Impact	• Medium Term	Value chain (downstream) and Internal Operations

Material topics	Sub-topic	Sub-sub-topic	IRO description	Type	Time horizons	Scope
Entity-specific - Sustainable and inclusive finance			Promoting financial education through the development of tailored programs for new generations	Current Positive Impact	• Long Term	Value chain (downstream)
Entity-specific - Sustainable and inclusive finance			Contribution to European and international initiatives by promoting ESG investments	Current Positive Impact	• Short Term	Value chains (downstream) and Internal Operations
Entity-specific - Innovation, research, and digital transformation			Strengthened competitiveness of SMEs driven by the success of research and innovation programmes	Current Positive Impact	• Medium Term	Value chains (downstream) and Internal Operations
Entity-specific - Innovation, research, and digital transformation			Improved efficiency in Public Administration processes and the production system through support for the digital transition	Current Positive Impact	• Medium Term	Value chains (downstream)
Entity-specific - Innovation, research, and digital transformation			Operational losses resulting from the loss of data and information, including those due to possible Cyber attacks	Risk	• Short Term • Medium Term • Long Term	Internal Operations
Entity-specific - Innovation, research, and digital transformation			Operational losses caused by the inadequacy of computer systems, also with reference to the measures adopted for the prevention of Cyber risk	Risk	• Short Term • Medium Term • Long Term	Internal Operations
Own workforce	Working conditions	Secure employment Adequate wages	Employee financial security	Current Positive Impact	• Long Term	Internal Operations
Own workforce	Working conditions	Working time Work-life balance	Well-being and work-life balance of employees	Current Positive Impact	• Short Term	Internal Operations
Own workforce	Working conditions	Social dialogue Freedom of association, the existence of works councils and the information, consultation and participation rights of workers Collective bargaining, including rate of workers covered by collective agreements	Representation of workers	Current Positive Impact	• Medium Term	Internal Operations
Own workforce	Working conditions	Health and safety	Employee health and safety	Current Positive Impact	• Short Term	Internal Operations

Material topics	Sub-topic	Sub-sub-topic	IRO description	Type	Time horizons	Scope
Own workforce	Equal treatment and opportunities for all	Training and skills development	Employee training	Current Positive Impact	• Medium Term	Internal Operations
Own workforce	Equal treatment and opportunities for all	Gender equality and equal pay for work of equal value. The employment and inclusion of people with disabilities. Measures against violence and harassment in the workplace. Diversity	Non-discriminatory, fair, and inclusive working environment	Current Positive Impact	• Long Term	Internal Operations
Own workforce	Other work-related rights	Privacy	Lack of data protection and inadequate IT security	Potential Negative Impact	• Medium Term	Internal Operations
Own workforce	Other work-related rights	Privacy	Operational losses resulting from inadequate protection of personal and sensitive data subject to processing activities	Risk	• Short Term • Medium Term • Long Term	Internal Operations

In general, the impacts generated by the Group are closely aligned with its strategy and everyday activities. An ex ante sustainability and impact assessment, called Sustainable Development Assessment, is routinely performed for financing operations, such as those with public, private, and international cooperation counterparties, to name a few.

The following section provides an explanation of the identified IROs and the related rationale:

- **Generated GHG emissions, with a particular focus on portfolio emissions (E1)** ***(negative impact)***

In general, greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions contribute to global warming, leading to extreme weather events, higher temperatures, and the loss of biodiversity, which directly affects communities.

The GHG emissions' negative impact arises mainly from the CDP Group's financed and invested activities. The portfolio includes projects in carbon-intensive sectors, such as energy, infrastructure, construction, and manufacturing, which contribute to global warming.

On the other hand, the direct environmental impact is minimal, both with reference to the operations of the CDP Group's administrative offices, given the type of business it conducts, and with reference to upstream activities, since the Group's supply chain and the materials it uses are no cause of criticality in terms of emissions generated. Regarding financed emissions, CDP is gradually incorporating climate criteria into project selection, supporting the reduction of emissions in high-emission sectors, while increasing support for low-impact activities. This commitment is outlined in both general and sector-specific policies, publicly available on CDP's institutional website, shaping the portfolio's sustainable transition and in the portfolio decarbonisation target[92] (for more information, consult the related sections in "ESRS E1 Climate Change") part of the ESG Plan 2022-2024 and the new ESG Plan 2025-2027. Additionally, the new Strategic Plan 2025-2027 incorporates the green transition as a cross-cutting guiding principle, shaping initiatives that support infrastructures for energy transition and, circular economy, and the promotion of climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts.

Despite having a lower impact, the CDP Group has set targets to cut its own GHG emissions within both the ESG Plan 2022-2024 and the new ESG Plan 2025-2027.

- **Decrease in revenues/rise in costs due to physical or transition risks affecting the counterparty (E1) – (Risk)**

The CDP Group's equity investment portfolio includes listed and unlisted companies of major national interest, which are also pivotal in the promotional activity of supporting the growth and international expansion of businesses and the development of infrastructure. In its capacity as a National Promotional Institution, CDP invests in companies' share capital, mainly over a long-term horizon.

92 Target related to the portfolio of direct loans of the business units Enterprise Loans, Alternative Finance, Infrastructure and International Cooperation & Development Finance Loans - solely for the component of loans to private companies.

The CDP Group's shareholding portfolio includes companies that mainly operate in the Oil & Gas sector or rely heavily on this sector as a primary market for their products. The Oil & Gas sector faces possible future changes related to transition risks, impacting revenue and cost patterns, largely influenced by policies aimed at mitigating climate change through reduced fossil fuel usage, as well as the consumption and investment decisions of individuals, companies, and institutional bodies.

For equity investments in the Oil & Gas sector, there is a medium- to long-term potential risk of reduced revenues or increased costs due to the effects of climate change, particularly the transition to a low-emission economy. Despite the strategies implemented by individual companies to capitalise on the opportunities presented by the fight against climate change, this risk could result in the CDP Group facing high costs due to impairment linked to the transition risks of the companies in which it invests.

- **Improving the quality of life for local communities by investing in projects that improve healthcare services (S3) (positive impact)**

Improving the quality and accessibility of healthcare services for local communities is especially crucial in the current period, as Italy and Europe face emerging socio-health challenges caused by demographic decline and an ageing population. The CDP Group operates in this sector through the activities of CDP and CDP Real Asset SGR. Specifically, CDP, through a dedicated business division, supports the Public Administration with financing and advisory services, aiding in the construction, renovation, and modernisation of healthcare infrastructure, particularly in disadvantaged areas. This impact is primarily evident in the downstream value chain, where the Public Administration and local authorities utilise CDP's resources to enhance and expand healthcare infrastructure. This generates benefits for communities by enhancing the accessibility and adequacy of hospital and social health infrastructures.

Through its initiatives, CDP improves fairness in access to medical services, by reinforcing facility capacities and enhancing the system's ability to withstand emergencies. Although the generated impacts extend to the entire community, bring benefits to the most disadvantaged groups who face challenges in obtaining proper medical care. Furthermore, this initiative also generates a positive environmental impact by encouraging the adoption of sustainability criteria and improving energy efficiency in healthcare infrastructures, reducing both consumption and emissions linked to facility management. This approach is consistent with the identification of social infrastructure as a key area of intervention in the previous Strategic Plan 2022-2024, reaffirmed in the new Strategic Plan 2025-2027 and the ESG Plan 2025-2027, where social and local cohesion is reflected in initiatives supporting healthcare infrastructures necessary to develop territories and ensure essential services nationwide, with a special focus on the Southern Italy.

- **Supporting the growth of SMEs by offering effective financial instruments (S3) (positive impact)**

Improving the competitiveness and growth of SMEs, thanks to financial instruments that facilitate access to credit (such as guarantees, investment funds, and subsidised loans) is undeniably a positive and significant impact for a country that views SMEs as the backbone of its economy. Access to capital enables SMEs to boost their competitiveness, maintain their market position (with a broader positive effect on employment), and seize new opportunities by integrating innovation and sustainability into their business models. In a broader sense, strengthening the economic fabric plays a key role in generating positive effects within the social context.

The CDP Group operates in this area mainly through CDP and SIMEST. CDP currently does not issue loans directly but focuses on creating financial instruments to bolster the banking system's support for SMEs. The impacts are visible upstream, through partnerships with financial institutions and funds, and downstream, benefiting the SMEs that receive support. However, in alignment with the Strategic Plan 2025-2027, CDP aims to gradually extend direct financing to SMEs, expanding its role from credit facilitator to provider of resources, to provide more effective support to companies in crucial sectors and encourage access to competitive capital. As part of the CDP Group, SIMEST is instrumental in assisting Italian companies with their internationalisation efforts by offering subsidised financing, facilitating SME access to credit for investments in digitalisation, sustainability, and expanding into foreign markets. Additionally, the CDP Group actively participates in training and business matching programmes, providing supported companies with the best resources to improve their competitiveness.

- **Enhancing the quality of life for local communities by acquiring and redeveloping undervalued real estate (S3) (positive impact)**
- **Enhancing the quality of life for local communities by ensuring the safety of people living in areas where financed infrastructure or activities are developed (S3) (positive impact)**
- **Promoting housing inclusion by funding social infrastructure (S3) (positive impact)**

The CDP Group can maximise positive impacts such as the improvement of urban life quality, territorial security, and housing inclusion through the following activities:

- urban redevelopment managed by CDP Real Asset SGR, which invests in and manages real estate funds focused on enhancing both public and private assets;
- the improvement of territorial security, by offering liquidity ceilings, which CDP allocates not only for post-earthquake reconstruction (e.g. Central Italy Earthquake Fund) but also for measures to prevent hydrogeological risks;

- housing inclusion thanks to direct funding to the public administration and the management of public funds by CDP, as well as through CDP Real Asset SGR, which oversees funds investing in social housing, student housing, and residential homes for the elderly.

Regenerated spaces, improved security, and increased access to affordable housing solutions provide significant benefits to communities. Associated environmental impacts include reduced land consumption and enhanced energy efficiency.

- **Reduction in corruption-related incidents due to the effective implementation of tailored policies and procedures for financed activities (G1) (positive impact)**

The effective implementation of tailored policies and procedures leads to a significant reduction in corruption-related incidents, fostering greater transparency, integrity, and positive social impacts; these effects are directly linked to the CDP Group's business and operating model.

Integrity is, in fact, a core value underpinning the CDP Group's operations, with its actions marked by transparency and responsibility in line with current regulations and best practices. The Code of Ethics (for further details, please refer to section "G1-1 – Business conduct policies and corporate culture") sets out the principles and rules of conduct that are recognised, accepted, and adhered to in everyday work at every level of CDP and the Group companies subject to management and coordination.

The CDP Group's actions have a positive impact on society by fostering an ethical and anti-corruption culture in the country (for further details, please refer to section "G1-1 – Business conduct policies and corporate culture"). In fact, the CDP Group has the opportunity and capability to influence and guide other companies, encouraging the adoption of good practices throughout the national economy.

- **Improvement of corporate culture through the development of policies on business conduct and ethics (G1) (positive impact)**
- **Safeguarding of stakeholders by creating secure and efficient whistleblowing systems (G1) (positive impact)**

In terms of improving company culture, the positive impact results in the strengthening of a corporate culture rooted in integrity, responsibility, and transparency. Even in this context, the CDP Group's Code of Ethics (for more details, please refer to section "G1-1 – Business conduct policies and corporate culture") outlines the principles, guiding values, models, and conduct rules that are recognised, accepted, and shared across all levels of the organisation. This document applies to all those working in the CDP Group, regardless of the activity they carry out, and is a core element of the Organisation, Management, and Control Models implemented in compliance with Legislative Decree no. 231/2001.

At the value chain level, the CDP Group applies these principles to the entities it partners with. Upstream, the institution mandates that suppliers and partners adhere to ethical and sustainability criteria, incorporating these aspects into the selection and monitoring processes (for more details, please refer to the General Responsible Procurement Policy in section "G1-1 – Business conduct policies and corporate culture"). Downstream, the institution ensures transparency and stakeholder protection through a secure and effective whistleblowing system, enabling the reporting of misconduct or violations while safeguarding whistleblowers from retaliation and ensuring their anonymity.

The CDP Group guarantees that all staff adhere to principles of fairness, responsibility, and legal compliance, while supporting training and awareness-raising initiatives to strengthen awareness of these topics.

The impacts of ethical policies and whistleblowing systems primarily affect people, enhancing the corporate climate, fostering trust in the organisation, and improving internal compliance management. The impact on people mainly centres around enhanced transparency and accountability, achieved through a fairer working environment and respect for ethical rules; a reduction in the risk of illegal behaviour; and a strengthening of stakeholder and investor trust in the CDP Group. Additionally, employees and collaborators are protected from discrimination, abuse, and retaliation through secure and effective reporting mechanisms. Finally, indirectly, a corporate culture rooted in integrity and responsibility can promote more sustainable practices in both the CDP Group's business processes and investments.

- **Lack of data protection and lack of IT security (negative impact) (S1)**
- **Operational losses resulting from inadequate protection of personal and sensitive data subject to processing activities (risk) (S1)**

The lack of data protection and IT security has a negative impact on the protection of both personal and professional information of the Group's employees. The main risk is the breach of privacy, unauthorized access, and the potential exploitation of sensitive data concerning workers, such as personal, salary, health, and contractual details. Inadequate protection of employee information could lead to consequences such as identity theft, loss of personal data confidentiality, illicit use of information by third parties, or targeted attacks on staff. Furthermore, poor IT security management can expose employees to risks such as phishing, cyber scams, or data manipulation related to their work activities.

As an institution managing a significant amount of confidential information, the CDP Group must ensure high protection standards for its personnel, mitigating risks through advanced cybersecurity measures, data protection policies, and tailored employee training. Insufficient protection of employee data could, in fact, lead to negative consequences for the

Group. Operational losses may arise from sanctions by the relevant authorities as well as the need to restore and fortify computer systems impacted by attacks and data leaks.

Impacts and risks manifest internally, being directly linked to the operating model and the management policies surrounding IT security. Inadequate IT infrastructure increases the likelihood of sensitive employee data being exposed, changed, or deleted, causing reputational harm and potential financial repercussions for employees. Additionally, insufficient IT security management may cause losses in productivity and contribute to higher job-related stress.

Across the value chain, the impact also affects external suppliers and partners who manage or process personnel data, such as companies providing IT services, payroll, human resource management, or corporate benefits. Any flaws in these areas could undermine the protection of CDP Group employee information.

In terms of its organisational model, the CDP Group acknowledges IT security as a key component of its corporate governance, incorporating it into the Organisation, Management, and Control Model in accordance with Legislative Decree 231/2001. The adoption of an Information Security Management System compliant with ISO 27001:2017 provides a structured framework to prevent and reduce negative impacts on the protection of personnel data. The company has also set up a Security Operation Center (SOC) for ongoing monitoring of cyber threats and initiated digital security training programmes to raise employee awareness of the appropriate behaviours to minimise exposure to cyber risks.

Finally, the CDP Group addresses the negative impact of inadequate data protection through its general information security policies, available on the CDP institutional website, as well as through ongoing monitoring of the issue. Measures such as data encryption, multi-factor authentication, and value chain control reduce the risk of unauthorised access.

- **Employee representation (S1) (positive impact)**

Employee representation undoubtedly has a positive impact on safeguarding the rights of CDP Group staff, fostering structured dialogue between employees and management while promoting active involvement in company decisions. Trade union representatives and participation bodies allow workers to raise issues related to working conditions, pay, safety, and organisational well-being, helping to enhance overall working conditions or at least prevent them from worsening.

Specifically, the positive impact results in enhanced protections for workers, promoting fairer working conditions, appropriate wages, and policies that support work-life balance. Trade union representation also provides a platform for reporting critical issues, fostering a safer working environment that addresses the needs of employees.

The positive impacts of workers' representation are embedded in the company model, which encourages constructive dialogue with trade unions and employee representatives. At the operational level, worker representation impacts human resource management, shaping policies on working conditions, remuneration, safety, and organisational well-being.

Beyond its business model, the promotion of employee representation is deeply embedded in the Group's overall strategy. The Sustainability Framework Group Policy (for more details, please refer to the section "Business conduct policies and corporate culture") emphasises the importance of structured and transparent dialogue with stakeholders, including employees, to foster sustainable and inclusive development. Furthermore, CDP's Organisation, Management and Control Model pursuant to Legislative Decree no. 231/2001 acknowledges the role of workers' representatives in fostering an ethical work environment that adheres to current regulations. Beginning with its regulatory framework, the CDP Group shows a strong commitment to strengthening employee representation, viewing it as a crucial factor for the organisation's success and the achievement of strategic goals through trade union agreements, regular consultations, and structured dialogue mechanisms.

- **Employee training (S1) (positive impact)**

Investing in employee training has a positive impact promoting the workers' professional and personal development, leading to greater operational efficiency and increased innovation within the company. The CDP Group's commitment to training helps cultivate an engaging work atmosphere while boosting employee motivation. Furthermore, training enhances the CDP Group's adaptability to respond effectively to market changes and new challenges through a well-equipped and regularly updated team.

Training also has a positive impact on people's motivation, as enhancing technical and managerial skills boosts both career opportunities and job satisfaction. A well-trained workforce can work more efficiently and creatively, contributing to the overall success of the company. While the direct environmental impact is minimal, sustainability-related training can encourage eco-friendly behaviour both at work and in daily life.

The Sustainability Framework Group Policy underscores the importance of skills development in fostering sustainable and inclusive growth (see section "G1-1 – Business conduct policies and corporate culture" for more details), alongside the commitments outlined in the ESG Plan 2022-2024 and the new ESG Plan 2025-2027 (refer to sections "ESRS 2 SBM-1 – Strategy, business model and value chain" for further information). In relation to impact, the CDP Group actively contributes by providing training programmes, offering continuous learning opportunities, and supporting personalised development paths. The CDP Group fosters a learning culture by encouraging participation in courses, workshops, and mentoring programmes, while partnering with academic institutions and external organisations to deliver high-quality training, including the corporate MBA and the Higher Education Program.

- **Non-discriminatory, fair, and inclusive work environment (S1) (positive impact)**
- **Employee well-being and work-life balance (S1) (positive impact)**

A fair and inclusive, non-discriminatory work environment that supports the physical, psychological, and economic well-being of employees and their families undoubtedly has a positive impact, reflected both in greater well-being, motivation, and a sense of belonging among staff, as well as reduced stress and improved quality of life. For the organisation, this leads to increased productivity, better talent attraction and retention, and a decrease in internal inequalities.

By promoting a fair and inclusive workplace that values well-being, the CDP Group recognises diversity and work-life balance as essential factors for driving business success. The General Policy on "Diversity, Equity and Inclusion" and the General Policy on Well-being formalise this commitment (for more information, refer to sections "S1-1 – Policies related to own workforce" and "G1-1 – Business conduct policies and corporate culture"), setting out principles and concrete measures to ensure equal opportunities, work-life balance, and employee well-being.

At the operational level, inclusion and well-being measures are implemented through the development of specific initiatives, ensuring work flexibility and a corporate welfare programme.

CDP's commitment to a fair and inclusive work environment is formalised in the ESG Plan 2022-2024, which sets specific objectives for diversity, equity and inclusion. This commitment is reaffirmed in the Group's ESG Plan 2025-2027, extending to the companies under management and coordination, with the Parent Company pledging to support them in fostering a consistent approach tailored to the size and maturity of each entity.

- **Employee financial security (S1) (positive impact)**

Employee financial security is crucial for organisational well-being, directly influencing the work environment, motivation, and sense of belonging, while also enhancing quality of life and alleviating economic uncertainties for the Group’s workforce. This, in turn, brings advantages to the organisation, leading to increased productivity, better talent attraction and retention, and a reduction in internal inequalities.

The CDP Group implements a financial well-being system designed to ensure the financial security of its employees. By adopting this approach, overall salaries are benchmarked with the changing socio-economic landscape and the relevant labour market, ensuring fairness and competitiveness in wages. In line with the General Policy on "Diversity, Equity and Inclusion" (see section "G1-1 – Business conduct policies and corporate culture" for more information), the CDP Group pledges to address pay inequality, promoting a culture of transparency, equity, and the enhancement of human capital.

In this regard, the Group is dedicated to ensuring the financial security of its employees by implementing the National Collective Labour Agreement (CCNL) and the Supplementary Corporate Contract (CIA). The process of determining remuneration within the CDP Group is also guided by the principles of internal and external equity.

Employees are engaged through trade union dialogue, centred on constructive discussions and regular negotiations on collective matters, as well as through direct feedback mechanisms like the annual climate survey offered by the organisation.

- **Employee health and safety (S1) (positive impact)**

Workplace health and safety are essential for the quality of life of employees, who have the right to work in an environment that safeguards their health.

Committed to protecting health and safety in its workplace, the CDP Group fosters respect for employees' physical, moral, and cultural integrity, while continually working to improve working conditions and safeguard the psycho-physical well-being of its staff, underscoring the strategic value the Group places on human capital. This applies to the Group's own operations, namely the adequacy of the work environments it provides and the measures in place to reduce the risk of incidents that could harm the safety of its employees.

Considering the organizational context and although the nature of the CDP Group’s business does not pose significant health and safety risks to employees, the organisation remains fully attentive to this matter. The Integrated Environmental and Occupational Health and Safety Policy (see section "S1-1 – Policies related to own workforce" for more information) outlines the principles and commitments made by the company’s Senior Management for the constant improvement of management systems and is disseminated across the organization.

Therefore, in compliance with the legislation (Legislative Decree 81/2008 and subsequent amendments and additions), each Group company, in collaboration with the Occupational Health and Safety Manager and the Company Doctor, prepares and regularly updates the Risk Assessment Document (DVR), which includes risk mapping and preventive measures. Moreover, health surveillance is a crucial component of safety management, offering preventive and regular medical check-ups for all employees to safeguard their health and prevent occupational diseases. All staff receive training and specific courses on safety and emergency management, with particular attention given to the training of the workers’ safety representative (RLS). Finally, CDP has developed a Safety Management System, certified in line with the UNI ISO 45001:2018 and UNI EN ISO 14001:2018 standards, which encompasses all company activities and services to ensure continuous improvement in safety and the work environment.

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The double materiality assessment identified 2 entity-specific themes as material:

- Sustainable and inclusive finance as a key element in ensuring a fair transition to more sustainable models;
- Innovation, research, and digitisation, as crucial areas for the country and Europe, considering the technological gap resulting from insufficient investment in high-tech fields and delays in cybersecurity advancements, with identified impacts and associated risks.

Below is a description of the 3 positive impacts related to **Sustainable and Inclusive Finance**:

- **Greater financial inclusion through initiatives that promote the access to credit by microenterprises and SMEs (positive impact)**

The promotion of initiatives that facilitate credit access for micro-enterprises and SMEs helps increase financial inclusion, reduce financial obstacles, and promote growth and competitiveness. The positive impact primarily consists in strengthening the productive sector through the promotion of innovation and the support of employment levels which in turn has favourable effects on communities and their members.

Through CDP and SIMEST, the CDP Group aids micro-enterprises and SMEs by providing alternative financing options that complement the banking system (like basket bonds and diversified credit funds), as well as liquidity instruments for financial intermediaries with specific purposes (the so-called *plafond*), to support SME investments and subsidised financing aimed at promoting internationalisation. These tools provide quicker and more extensive access to credit, leading to a positive impact on the downstream value chain.

Support for SMEs is an element of the CDP Group strategy, in line with the 2022-2024 Strategic Plan and the Sectoral Strategic Guidelines for assisting Strategic Value Chains (see section "S3-1 – Policies related to affected communities"), which focus on strengthening Italian companies in global markets. This commitment is reaffirmed and consolidated in the 2025-2027 Strategic Plan and the 2025-2027 ESG Plan, given the ongoing challenges SMEs face in accessing credit, particularly in southern Italy.

- **Contribution to European and international initiatives through the promotion of ESG investments (positive impact)**

The Group contributes to European and international initiatives by promoting ESG investments, thus driving sustainable economic growth. This impact is manifest in the support of projects that align with environmental, social, and governance criteria, while enhancing cooperation among companies, institutions, and international communities.

Impacts are mainly concentrated in the downstream segment of the value chain. It is in fact through its operations, carried out in compliance with the Responsible Investment and Responsible Lending Policies - consistently updated to meet regulatory requirements and the latest standards - that the CDP Group contributes to achieving shared European and international objectives.

Responsible investments and loans create positive impacts on both the environment and society.

In its 2022-2024 Strategic Plan, the CDP Group embedded sustainability into its intervention model and adopted a business approach based on a risk-return-impact framework. Building on the previous plan, the new Strategic Plan 2025-2027 includes the Just Transition as one of its four key priorities. The CDP Group acknowledges the importance of developing infrastructures for the energy transition and advancing measures in favour of the mitigation and adaptation to climate change, in line with the goals set by the European Commission and the international community. To implement the new Plan, the CDP Group intends to strengthen the focus on impact and sustainability within both the business and operational models to guarantee the effectiveness of its interventions.

The CDP Group plays an active role in driving sustainable and inclusive development.

- **Promoting financial education through the development of tailored programs for new generations (positive impact)**

Financial education, via the creation of tailored programs for businesses and new generations, helps enhance economic competences and awareness in the management of financial resources, resulting in positive spillover effects on communities and individuals.

The CDP Group generates this impact by focusing on both educational promotion and opening new lines of communication with stakeholders, aiming to position itself alongside companies and, through them, with individuals and communities.

Indeed, the engagement of territories and the social mission are intrinsic to the business model, which, through its business activities and beyond, upholds the values that form the foundation of the company culture, including inclusion.

In partnership with third parties, the CDP Group participates in initiatives focused on organising financial literacy programmes.

Below is a summary of the **positive impacts and risks related to innovation, research and digitalisation.**

- **Enhanced competitiveness of SMEs through effective research and innovation programmes (positive impact)**
- **Improved efficiency of Public Administration processes and the production system through support for the digital transition (positive impact)**

The competitiveness of SMEs is enhanced through the implementation of effective research and innovation programmes that promote the development of new technologies, processes, and business models. These programs positively impact companies by enabling them to enhance efficiency, differentiate themselves in the market, and maintain the country's competitiveness at a high level. Investing in innovation and digitalisation enhances business resilience, fostering a more robust entrepreneurial ecosystem.

The efficiency of Public Administration processes and the production system is, on the other hand, enhanced by supporting the digital transition, encouraging the adoption of innovative technologies and advanced digital solutions. This impact results in enhanced automation, simplified processes, shorter bureaucratic timelines, and improved service accessibility for citizens. For the production system, digitalisation enables a more efficient resource management, boosts productivity, and enhances competitiveness in the market. Overall, the digital transformation enhances the responsiveness, sustainability, and innovation orientation of both the public and private sectors.

Positive impact occurs in the downstream segment of the value chain.

Innovation and digitalization positively impact society overall, creating widespread spillovers on the economy and acting as enablers of the transition to a green and sustainable economy. Digital technologies are essential for the development and implementation of green tech and clean energy solutions.

The CDP Group's 2022-2024 Strategic Plan highlighted its approach in light of four global macro-trends, including digitisation and innovation, in line with the SDGs set out in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The CDP Group has acted and continues to act, guided by principles of additionality and complementarity, addressing the investment gaps typical of sectors and territories in which market players cannot mobilise sufficient resources, while also supporting public administrations in projects and processes of digital transformation.

With the new 2025-2027 Strategic Plan and the corresponding ESG Plan for the same period, "competitiveness" has emerged as a central challenge, highlighted as one of the four priorities that will drive the CDP Group’s efforts over the next three years. This recognition comes amid the widespread growth of generative AI technologies and the current gap in investment in high-tech sectors, as well as the delayed pace of innovation at the European and Italian levels.

The CDP Group is directly engaged in promoting research and innovation programmes, fostering new forms of collaboration between large companies, universities, research centres, and local institutions.

- **Operational losses due to the loss of data and information, including those resulting from potential cyberattacks (risk)**
- **Operational losses resulting from inadequate computer systems, also in relation to the measures adopted for preventing cyber risks (risk)**

Two key material risks identified concern the potential inadequacy of computer systems to effectively support operations, either because of technological obsolescence or design and maintenance deficiencies. A breach in the Confidentiality, Integrity, and Availability of Company Information could lead to severe impacts for the CDP Group, including operational delays, the loss of competitive edge, service disruptions, privacy breaches, reputational damage, up to potential catastrophic events jeopardising business continuity. These risks are directly associated with the CDP Group's operating model, which is responsible for handling an increasing amount of digital data and information. The frequent use of digital technologies necessitates ongoing focus on the security and suitability of systems to ensure they can effectively support business operations while minimising the risk of disruptions or potential violations of IT security.

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In terms of opportunities, the process of evaluating financial materiality has identified and assessed two main categories: the creation of new jobs and the evolution of the operating model. In particular:

- with respect to the evolution of the operating model, considering CDP's historically low operating costs, internal evaluations have confirmed that opportunities in this area are not material in any of the time frames considered;
- compared to new ESG loans, a simulation was conducted using historical data to assess the financial materiality in terms of impact on turnover, arising from increased resource allocation to the ESG field. Specifically, due to the high diversification of CDP's activities and balance sheet compared to banks, and despite the importance of green and

social issues on the CDP agenda, the analysis reveals that opportunities related to new ESG loans are not financially material.

The process involved two levels of analysis, both internal and external, comparing the main opportunities for the banking sector and the key sectors in which CDP operates, with the assistance of specialised consultants.

In conclusion, while CDP's involvement in the ESG field is significant in absolute terms and focused on creating an impact on the country's economic and social fabric, the size and diverse nature of CDP's balance sheet (which includes loans, diversified equity, securities, and liquidity) means that the impacts of new ESG opportunities are not substantial enough to materially affect financial performance within the considered time frames.

The CDP Group has begun a structured process of integrating sustainability into its strategic and operational activities, aiming to effectively manage the material impacts and risks that affect the business model, the value chain, and decision-making processes.

This approach is primarily reflected in the Group's governance structure[93].

To reduce negative impacts, mitigate risks, and enhance relevant positive impacts, the CDP Group has implemented a sustainability governance model designed to progressively integrate ESG factors into decision-making and governance processes. To achieve this, specific safeguards have been put in place:

- the **Board of Directors**, responsible for approving sustainability strategies, guidelines, policies, and reporting, as well as overseeing the ESG Plan, developed in alignment with the Strategic Plan;
- the **Risk and Sustainability Committee**, the central body of ESG governance, with specific competences in managing sustainability risks;
- the **ESG Council**, chaired by the Chief Executive Officer, responsible for ensuring the strategic alignment and coordination of the Group's ESG decisions;
- a **dedicated "Sustainability" function** within the Administration, Finance, Control, and Sustainability Department, responsible for governance proposals, responsible policies in the business and operation fields, preparing the ESG Plan and its monitoring, and Sustainability statement.

Through this governance structure, sustainability is naturally incorporated into the Group's planning and strategic choices. Specifically, based on the initial results of the double materiality assessment conducted in 2024, CDP has developed the ESG Plan 2025-2027, which includes specific operational objectives that the Group aims to achieve over the next 3 years to address key sustainability issues (for more information, see the section "ESRS 2 SBM-1 – Strategy, business model and value chain").

From a business conduct perspective, the Group is also leading in ensuring full compliance with the current internal and international regulatory frameworks, while being mindful of the potential impact that actions contrary to proper organisational management may have on its reputation.

To address environmental impacts and therefore the effects of current and expected greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, both direct and indirect, the CDP Group is systematically implementing a range of targeted actions to reduce its environmental footprint and promote a sustainable transition. These actions include increasing ESG financing for sustainable investments by Italian SMEs and Mid-caps; strengthening its role in promoting the integration of ESG issues into counterparties' business models supporting the issuance of green bonds, as well as social, sustainability-linked loans/bonds; pursuing its target to reduce GHG emissions intensity in the financing portfolio by 30% by 2030, also reducing financing to the Oil & Gas sector, and increasing the use of green financing; adopting measures to reduce emissions and mitigate direct environmental impacts.

From a social perspective, the double materiality assessment identified impacts related to working conditions and ensuring equal treatment for employees. The CDP Group acknowledges that a positive work environment, founded on a sense of belonging and active participation, brings significant benefits to the entire organisation. For this reason, the CDP Group is dedicated to promoting principles of inclusivity, pay equity, well-being, and financial security for its employees, with a special focus on skills development and ongoing training.

As a catalyst of financial resources, the CDP Group contributes to generating positive impacts for local communities and territories where it operates, not only by supporting SMEs and disadvantaged areas, such as those in the South, but also through projects focused on the acquisition and redevelopment of real estate and the enhancement of social and health infrastructures. The aim is to promote inclusive housing solutions while prioritising safety.

Further details can be found in the Disclosure Requirement, where the actions and objectives within each thematic chapter are explained.

In 2024, no significant financial impacts on the financial position, performance, or cash flows concerning the following material risks were recognized: (i) revenue reduction / cost increases due to physical or transition risks affecting

93 More details can be found in the dedicated sections of this Statement, particularly in GOV-1 and GOV-2.

counterparties; (ii) operational losses stemming from inadequate protection of processed personal and sensitive data; (iii) operational losses arising from data and information loss, including those caused by potential cyber attacks; and (iv) operational losses due to deficiencies in IT systems, including the effectiveness of cyber risk prevention measures.

The Group did not carry out a resilience analysis of its strategy and business model for the risks mentioned above but instead employed scenario analysis in defining its portfolio decarbonisation target. For further details, please refer to section "E1-1 – Transition plan for climate change mitigation" of this Sustainability Statement.

However, since this is the first year of reporting under ESRS standards, no comparative information is available regarding impacts, risks, and opportunities.

IMPACT, RISK AND OPPORTUNITY MANAGEMENT

ESRS 2 IRO-1 Description of the processes to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities

The CDP Group carried out the double materiality analysis in compliance with the ESRS standards and the IG 1: Materiality Assessment Implementation Guidance published by the European Financial Reporting Advisory Group (EFRAG). In particular, the process specifically accounted for the companies included in the reporting scope, which includes the Parent Company and the companies subject to its management and coordination activities, as well as those on which it performs these activities. The companies included in the analysis are listed below:

- CDP Equity;
- CDP Real Asset SGR;
- CDP Reti;
- Fintecna;
- SIMEST;
- CDPE Investimenti[94].

In addition to examining the company's own activities, the analysis also considered its key upstream and downstream business relationships, providing a comprehensive assessment of the Group's value chain, as mandated by the ESRS.

In compliance with EFRAG's provisions, the double materiality analysis process has been structured in the following phases:

- **Understanding** both external and internal **context**:
  - external – analysis of the regulations and sustainability statements of peers and other key players;
  - internal – mapping and prioritisation of the CDP Group's stakeholders, aimed at identifying each category of stakeholders, their relevance, and the most effective engagement approach; preparatory analysis for identifying the topics, sub-topics, and sub-sub-topics relevant to the CDP Group and the potential identification of additional specific issues; analysis of the Group's value chain, its constituent activities, and the key players involved;
- **Definition of a *long list*** of sustainability matters that may be relevant to the CDP Group;
- **Identification of Impacts, Risks and Opportunities** (IROs) related to sustainability matters detected in the prior phase, also incorporating insights from internal experts;
- ***Assessment* of the materiality** of IROs, with input from internal and external stakeholders and the definition of materiality thresholds.

The identified impacts were classified by type (i.e., related to own transactions or the value chain), by primary time horizon - short, medium, or long term (as defined in the section "BP-2 – Disclosure in relation to specific circumstances"), and by prevailing nature (positive or negative, based on the primary effects the Group can generate).

In terms of risk identification, in line with the Materiality Assessment Implementation Guidance document issued by EFRAG, which advises companies to leverage their existing Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) processes, the list of risks has been developed using assessments performed by the internal risk management departments. Opportunities were identified through input from internal experts and supplemented by analyses from an external provider specialising in the banking sector: the process began by identifying the areas of CDP's balance sheet relevant to potential macro-opportunities linked to ESRS topics, followed by the identification of potential opportunities for the Group in these areas, considering job creation, revenue generation, and the evolution of the operating model.

The identification of current and potential impacts was instead based on analysing the effects that the Group can have on the external context, including people, the environment, and society. Based on a combined approach integrating qualitative expert judgement assessments (conducted by both specialised internal teams and external experts) and quantitative assessments using Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) of impact[95], each potentially material theme (topic, sub-topic of

94 Represented in the discussions by CDP Equity.
95 KPIs corresponding to the data reported in the 2023 Integrated Financial Statements.

ESRS, and entity-specific themes) was linked to one or more impacts, considering both the Group's own operations and its value chain, with a particular emphasis on the downstream component.

Therefore, the double materiality analysis process considered the Group's value chain, which encompasses all activities, resources, and relationships linked to the company's business model and the external environment in which it operates. The value chain encompasses the activities, resources, and relationships that the business uses and depends on to create its products or services, along with the impacts those products and services can have once they are delivered.

The impact materiality analysis involved both internal and external stakeholders of the CDP Group who are, or may be, impacted. To determine which stakeholders were most relevant to the Group and the most suitable ways to engage them, a mapping and prioritisation exercise was undertaken.

During the impact assessment phase, the following stakeholder engagement activities took place:

- In-depth interviews with the directors of CDP's corporate departments and the Managing Directors of the Group companies subject to management and coordination were carried out to evaluate the impacts related to their respective areas of responsibility;
- A workshop involving multiple stakeholders, with a selected group of external experts from different categories, was designed to support the prioritisation of sustainability issues for the CDP Group;
- A survey involving multiple stakeholders for evaluating the impacts close, applicable, or within the scope of each stakeholder category. In particular, this activity involved engaging with stakeholder categories to understand the specific impacts they could experience or be affected by. For this purpose, customised questionnaires were given to each group of stakeholders.

In accordance with EFRAG legislation and guidelines, impact materiality was assessed based on the dimensions of severity (or significance) and likelihood (probability). The severity parameter consists of the following sub-parameters:

- Scale: this measures how severe the negative impacts are or how beneficial the positive impacts are for people or the environment;
- Scope: the extent of the impact, considering aspects like the number of individuals affected or the geographic area affected by environmental damage;
- Irremediable character: the extent to which it is difficult to remedy the damage caused by a negative impact.

These parameters were assessed using qualitative-quantitative scales (ranging from 1 to 5), combined to create a severity score, and then multiplied by the likelihood score to calculate the final impact score[96].

The final impact materiality score was then scaled on a range from 1 to 16. The functional threshold for identifying material impacts was set at 9, based on the distribution of scores, average and median values, and to maintain consistency with the approach used in financial materiality.

In accordance with the legislation's guidelines, the assessment of the financial materiality of risks and opportunities was based on determining the potential magnitude (potential entity) and the likelihood (probability) of these effects materialising in the short, medium, and long term (as defined in the section "BP-2 – Disclosures in relation to specific circumstances"). It is clarified that the assessment of all risks and opportunities was conducted for each time horizon.

In particular, the risk assessment engages the relevant internal departments of the Parent Company and the subsidiaries under management and coordination, in order to provide a complete evaluation of all the Group's activities and relationships. The relevant internal teams of the Parent Company were involved in the analysis of the opportunities.

Lastly, dependence on natural and social resources has not been identified or considered in the financial materiality analysis.

Financial materiality is thus determined through assessments over the short, medium, and long term, as outlined in the section "BP-2 – Disclosures in relation to specific circumstances," with the understanding that companies may adopt time horizons different from those specified by EFRAG, if they better reflect the specific characteristics of their sector and business strategy.

With regard to risks, the materiality of each risk is determined by multiplying the two dimensions, likelihood and potential magnitude, both assessed on a qualitative-quantitative scale from 1 to 4. The individual assessment of the two dimensions, likelihood and potential magnitude, the use of a qualitative-quantitative scale from 1 to 4, and the methods for combining these dimensions reflect the underlying principles of the ERM framework implemented by CDP.

The materiality threshold, set prudently at 6 within a range of 1 to 16, reflects the specific context (risk assessment) and the initial information gathered regarding the guidelines being developed by financial institutions for this type of reporting. The threshold results in classifying as material, among other risks, those that predict a "probable-medium-low potential entity" and an "unlikely-medium-high potential entity".

96 In assessing the impacts related to human rights, severity was prioritised over likelihood.

The potential entity and probability classes are determined through an expert-based evaluation, which considers both historical and forward-looking qualitative-quantitative evidence, in line with the approach used in the CDP ERM framework for such evaluations. The probability assessment takes into account an *expert-based* review of the *mitigating* factors currently in place or expected to be adopted with high certainty or probability, based on the available information.

Specifically, it is clarified that the scope of the financial impact on risks has been determined based on Equity. This decision, which aligns with the key role of Equity in the CDP ERM framework, is driven by the fact that it serves as an appropriate stock aggregate to measure capital strength and the capacity to absorb potential losses, which is especially important for an institution prioritising financial stability over profit. Consequently, the risks were evaluated through an assessment by the relevant internal teams at the individual company level, and were subjected to a sanity check using a tool that provides an expert perspective on the financial sector, ensuring consistency in the assessments across the sectors where the CDP Group has the greatest exposure.

For opportunities, the same *framework* for assessment was applied asy for risks, ensuring consistency in both the assessment scale and the materiality threshold.

In accordance with the legislative guidelines, the assessment considered three time horizons such as short, medium, and long term (as defined in the section "BP-2 – Disclosures in relation to specific circumstances"); for each of which financial materiality was determined as the product of a scoring related to the potential entity of the opportunity and the probability of the scenario occurring.

Specifically, magnitude and probability were assessed on a scale from 1 to 4, with the resulting overall materiality score (derived from the two parameters) ranging from a minimum of 1 to a maximum of 16.

The materiality threshold was set prudentially at 6, with all opportunities considered material if they involve a combination of magnitude and probability equal to or greater than "probable-medium-low entity" or "unlikely-medium-high entity".

Opportunities were evaluated by taking into account their impacts on turnover (for opportunities related to new jobs) or operating costs (for opportunities associated with the evolution of the operating model), using benchmarks from external sources, historical data trends, and projections for the short, medium, and long term.

Lastly, dependence on natural and social resources has not been identified or considered in the financial materiality analysis.

In line with standard definitions in the banking and financial sector, the CDP Group identifies and defines emerging risk factors related to the transition to a sustainable economy, which are not directly associated with more traditional financial risks. While these risks, including climate and environmental risks, are well-defined and independent, their materialisation impacts traditional prudential risks such as credit risk, equity risk, operational risk, and liquidity risk. Specifically, ESG risks can influence the value and/or creditworthiness of a counterparty in various ways, affecting, for example, the supply chain, production activities, business model, the value of financial and non-financial assets, liquidity, access to the capital or reference market, and, ultimately, the externalities that the intervention may generate. As a result, and in line with the recommendations of the European Banking Authority (EBA), they are regarded as additional risk drivers managed by the Risk Management Department within the overall risk management framework.

In 2023, the CDP Group implemented the Group Policy and the "ESG Risk Assessment and Management" Regulation to enhance the framework for managing climate, environmental, social, and governance risks. The Group Policy "ESG Risk Assessment and Management," applicable to all Group companies, outlines the general guidelines for assessing ESG risks within the context of second-level controls and checks. Meanwhile, the Regulation "ESG Risk Assessment and Management," specific to CDP, details – in accordance with the requirements set out by the Group Policy – the methodological criteria adopted by the Parent Company for the assessment and management of ESG risks.

Given its strategic role in supporting the economy and the financial nature of most loans, the CDP Group faces exposure to ESG risk factors, both directly and indirectly. The risk management process, applicable to all control functions, is structured to ensure their protection, in accordance with reference best practices during the phases of identification, measurement, monitoring, and reporting.

The results of the materiality analysis are first presented to the ESG Council (outlined in the section "GOV-1 – The role of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies"), the Board of Statutory Auditors, and the Board of Directors as informational material, before being approved alongside the Annual Financial Statements, which include both the Separate Financial Statements of CDP and the Consolidated Group Financial Statements.

As part of its risk governance system, the CDP Group has developed specific frameworks for assessing ESG risks. Specifically, within the category of climate-environmental risk, the assessment of these risks has been integrated into the regular evaluation processes of operations and business strategies, guided by a principle of continuous improvement of tools and their implementation. This approach also addresses the evolution of operating practices and the banking sector, as well as the prudential regulations applicable to banks. During the mapping process, the ESG risk category is not treated as distinct from the other risks covered by the aforementioned taxonomies, but rather as a cross-cutting category that can impact various types of risk, including: equity risk, credit risk, operational risk, and reputational risk.

Specifically, in relation to the risk identification and assessment exercise aligned in accordance with EFRAG guidelines, the process has strengthened the internal Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) framework and supplemented the assessment with ad hoc expert-based elements: as mentioned in previous paragraphs, the list of risks related to sustainability issues was compiled based on analyses conducted by the relevant internal structures.

The process of identifying and prioritising opportunities is closely linked to the Group's strategic planning, because:

- on one hand, the Group identifies and prioritises sustainability-related opportunities based on the organisation's strategic documents;
- on the other hand, this process, for opportunities (and generally for impacts and risks), provides a vital input into strategic planning, and therefore into the management of the organisation.

This approach is reinforced by the fact that the CDP Group's ESG actions will consider, and have already considered, the results of the materiality analysis and the issues identified as significant.

For the purpose of guiding the mappings and evaluations within the materiality process, the parameters and sources outlined in this section were utilised for the two dimensions of the materiality analysis.

In the previous reporting period, as outlined in the 2023 Integrated Report, the analysis was conducted in accordance with the GRI Universal Standards 2021 for impact materiality and aligned with the ESRS issued by EFRAG for the assessment of financial materiality, preparing the Group for the approach anticipated by the CSRD.

During the previous financial year, the process for identifying and assessing IROs was updated to ensure full compliance with the provisions outlined in the ESRS. In order to assess impact materiality, a stakeholder engagement process was followed, with the assistance of an external consultant, involving both internal and external stakeholders. Meanwhile, the assessment of financial materiality was performed by internal experts (a working group led by the Risk Management structure), with the help of a tool provided by an external provider[97].

The assessments were conducted based on criteria and parameters specified in the European standards.

In relation to the process for identifying impacts, risks, and opportunities associated with environmental *topics*, non-material outcomes from the double materiality analysis, such as E2 – Pollution, E3 – Waters and marine resources, E4 – Biodiversity and ecosystems, and E5 – Use of resources and circular economy, were taken into account, covering both directly and indirectly financed and invested activities. In the context of financial relevance analysis, the identification of risks and opportunities involved comparing the Group's internal analyses with the information provided by a tool from a market expert. No impacts, risks, or opportunities were found to exceed the materiality thresholds identified in the analysis. At the value chain level, this is primarily due to the unique characteristics of CDP's operations and balance sheet, coupled with the historically low occurrence of significant events. In terms of its own operations, the non-materiality is related to the location, volume, and characteristics of the company's assets, as well as CDP's increasing focus on environmental matters, as reflected in the policies and safeguards implemented.

ESRS E1 IRO-1 Description of the processes to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities

In identifying the potential climate change impacts, the Group's GHG emissions were taken into account. In particular, emissions arising directly from the organisation's own operations were taken into account (with scope 1 and 2 emissions being analysed for their significance), along with those indirectly produced via the portfolio of financed and invested activities (considered with reference to scope 3). For details on the screening of activities and identification of sources of emissions, please refer to the chapter "ESRS E1 Climate change".

The assessment conducted determined that the impact of GHG emissions was significant, especially concerning portfolio emissions. The CDP Group is primarily exposed to climate change risks indirectly, as they arise from the impact of this phenomenon on its counterparties. The evaluation of the materiality of direct and indirect emissions for the CDP Group was conducted using the following inputs:

- **Internal expert assessment,** based on factors such as reported scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions for 2023, along with sector and activity insights related to investment and financing (this combination of inputs has enabled the estimation of both direct and indirect impacts across all stages of the considered value chain);
- **External stakeholder assessment,** (with its input weighted lower than the evaluation conducted by internal experts)
- **Interviews with senior management** regarding subsidiaries under management and coordination, which facilitated the evaluation of both direct and indirect impacts associated with the relevant organisational unit.

The Group has been internally developing a methodology since 2021, which is updated periodically, to assess climate and environmental risks, including physical risk, transition risk, and environmental risks, with a particular focus on climate

97 Analysis tool that assesses ESG opportunities and risks across different sectors, identified using the ATECO code. This tool enables institutions to identify sector-specific exposures and estimate the related ESG risks and opportunities, including climate and social aspects.

change-related aspects. The methodology used within the risk control structures for assessing climate-related and environmental risks places significant emphasis on climate change aspects and is based on a numerical score which combines both quantitative and qualitative information.

The approach to ESG risk assessment is typically analytical, incorporating both quantitative data and qualitative analysis, with weighting based on expert judgment.

In accordance with Community-level definitions and the directives from banking regulator, the assessment includes both acute and chronic physical risk events, using public risk maps like those from the Istituto Superiore per la Protezione e la Ricerca Ambientale (ISPRA).

To identify climate risks in the short, medium, and long term, relevant guidelines are taken into account, such as the recommendations from the regulator regarding risk management and assessment. It is clarified that, to identify physical climate risks, the organisation conducted a screening of company assets and activities to assess their exposure, following the methods and methodologies outlined in this section, and considering the likelihood, potential impact, and duration of these risks. It is noted that the analysis did not use any climate scenarios, however, the assessment still considers the location and characteristics of the company's key assets.

In relation to transition risks, and in alignment with Community-level definitions and banking regulator guidelines, various transition risk events are considered on a geo-sector basis, including regulatory and policy developments, geopolitical events, technological advancements, and market trends.

It is clarified that the organisation has identified events for the short, medium, and long term and has examined company assets and activities to assess their potential exposure. This assessment also evaluated the exposure of company assets and activities to these events, considering the probability, extent, and duration, in line with the methodology outlined above. It should be noted that the analysis of climate risks was based on quantitative and qualitative information, without using specific high-emission or high-risk climate scenarios outlined in international frameworks. Additionally, the assessment of the extent to which the company's assets and activities might be exposed to climate risks does not consider the specific geospatial coordinates of the subsidiaries' locations and supply chains.

New transactions are assessed using the internal evaluation methodology[98], based on the materiality thresholds defined in the Rules of Procedure, which are reviewed annually by the Risk Governance Committee. As outlined in the ESG 2025-2027 plan, the thresholds have been updated to progressively extend the methodology’s scope of application. Finally, regarding climate change risks, their impact on CDP’s activities, strategy and financial planning may be reflected mainly through changes in the performance of the equity investments, as well as the loans granted and the bonds held. CDP’s portfolio of investments and loans includes various enterprises operating in various sectors and regions, many of which face exposure to physical and/or transition risks. Furthermore, the impact of climate change-related risks could directly affect CDP's operations, which are predominantly based in Italy and within the financial sector.

In terms of opportunities, the potential new revenue arising from increased resource allocation towards financing aimed at mitigating and combating climate change was evaluated. Specifically, the assessment was conducted by preparing quantitative analyses that, using historical data and growth projections for the reference market, evaluated the impacts on turnover over the short, medium, and long term.

The identification of climate-related transition events was not carried out by taking into account specific climate scenarios, but rather based on the methodology defined internally for ESG risks, including transition risk, which specifies the dimensions subject to analysis and is predominantly qualitative in nature. Given CDP's business model, transition risks concern financial assets, essentially equity holdings or loans that present varying degrees of exposure to transition risk, not absolute incompatibility with the transition itself. Therefore, no assets and/or business activities incompatible with the transition to a climate-neutral economy or requiring significant efforts to be compatible were identified.

Based on the assessment and the methodology outlined above, the company's assets and activities were identified as being exposed to transition events. Specifically, they are exposed to material risk, both physical and transitional, under E1 – "Reduction of revenues/increase of costs due to physical or transition risks affecting the counterparty".

For details on the methodology used to assess risks and opportunities, please refer to the section outlining the approach adopted by the Group for financial materiality within the "ESRS 2 IRO-1 – Description of the process to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities".

98 For information on how climate risks might affect the recoverable amount of assets, please consult Section 4 - Other Aspects and Section 7 - Equity investments, item 70 of the explanatory notes.

ESRS G1 IRO-1 Description of the processes to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities related to business conduct

With regard to the topic "G1_Business conduct", it is noted that the theme's materiality results from its significance as determined by the impact materiality analysis.

The assessment incorporated factors such as the geographical and socio-economic context of operations and investments, with a particular focus on Europe and certain developing countries. The activity and business model of the companies within the reporting scope, as well as the financed counterparties, were analysed, along with the sectors of both the company's own operations and those in the portfolio.

During the mapping and evaluation phase, various impacts, both current and potential, were assessed regarding the sub-topics and sub-sub-topics related to this theme, which are detailed in the section dedicated to the SMB-3 disclosure obligation concerning the relevant impacts, risks, and opportunities, as well as their interaction with the strategy and business model.

The subsidiaries under management and coordination contributed to the impact and risk assessment phase by involving senior leaders with expertise in managing the issues discussed.

DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS IN ESRS COVERED BY THE UNDERTAKING'S SUSTAINABILITY STATEMENT

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	Additional details regarding nuclear energy and fossil gas-related activities
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ESRS 2 SBM-1 Involvement in activities related to controversial weapons para. 40 (d) iii	Indicator no.14 Table #1 of Annex I		Article 12, para. 1, of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818(7) and Annex II of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816		ESRS 2 SBM-1 – Strategy, business model and value chain
ESRS 2 SBM-1 Involvement in activities related to cultivation and production of tobacco para. 40 (d) iv			Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Article 12(1) Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		ESRS 2 SBM-1 – Strategy, business model and value chain
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ESRS E1-6 Gross Scope 1, 2, 3 and Total GHG emissions para. 44	Indicators no.1 and 2 Table #1 of Annex 1	Article 449 bis Regulation (EU) No.575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453 Template 1: Banking book – Climate change transition risk: Credit quality of exposures by sector, emissions and residual maturity	Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Article 5(1), 6 and 8(1)		E1-6 – Gross GHG emissions of scope 1,2,3 and total GHG emissions
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ESRS E1-9 Exposure of the benchmark portfolio to climate-related physical risks para. 66			Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Annex II Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		Subject to phase-in

Disclosure Requirement and related datapoint	SFDR reference	Pillar 3 reference	Benchmark Regulation reference	EU climate Regulation reference	Section in the sustainability statement
ESRS E1-9 Disaggregation of monetary amounts by acute and chronic physical risk para. 66 (a) ESRS E1-9 Location of significant assets at material physical risk para. 66 (c).		Article 449 bis Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453 para.s 46 and 47; Template 5: Banking book - Climate change physical risk: Exposures subject to physical risk			Subject to phase-in
ESRS E1-9 Breakdown of the carrying value of its real estate assets by energy-efficiency classes para. 67 (c)		Article 449 bis Regulation (EU) No. 575/2013; Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2022/2453 para. 34; Template 2: Banking book - Climate change transition risk: Loans collateralised by immovable property - Energy efficiency of the collateral			Subject to phase-in
ESRS E1-9 Degree of exposure of the portfolio to climate-related opportunities para. 69			Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818, Annex II		Subject to phase-in
ESRS E2-4 Amount of each pollutant listed in Annex II of the E-PRTR Regulation (European Pollutant Release and Transfer Register) emitted to air, water and soil, para. 28	Indicator no.8 Table #1 of Annex 1 Indicator no.2 Table #2 of Annex I Indicator no.1 Table #2 of Annex I Indicator no.3 Table #2 of Annex I				Insignificant
ESRS E3-1 Water and marine resources para. 9	Indicator no.7 Table #2 of Annex I				Insignificant
ESRS E3-1 Dedicated policy para. 13	Indicator no.8 Table #2 of Annex I				Insignificant
ESRS E3-1 Sustainable oceans and seas para. 14	Indicator no.12 Table #2 of Annex I				Insignificant
ESRS E3-4 Total water recycled and reused para. 28 (c)	Indicator no.6.2 Table #2 of Annex I				Insignificant
ESRS E3-4 Total water consumption in m3 per net revenue on own operations para. 29	Indicator no.6.1 Table #2 of Annex I				Insignificant
ESRS 2- IRO 1 - E4 para. 16 (a) i	Indicator no.7 Table #1 of Annex I				ESRS 2 IRO-1 Description of the process to identify and

Disclosure Requirement and related datapoint	SFDR reference	Pillar 3 reference	Benchmark Regulation reference	EU climate Regulation reference	Section in the sustainability statement
					assess material impacts, risks and opportunities
ESRS 2- IRO 1 - E4 para. 16 (b)	Indicator no.10 Table #2 of Annex I				ESRS 2 IRO-1 Description of the process to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities
ESRS 2- IRO 1 - E4 para. 16 (c)	Indicator no.14 Table #2 of Annex I				ESRS 2 IRO-1 Description of the process to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities
ESRS E4-2 Sustainable land / agriculture practices or policies para. 24 (b)	Indicator no.11 Table #2 of Annex I				Insignificant
ESRS E4-2 Sustainable oceans / seas practices or policies para. 24 (c)	Indicator no.12 Table #2 of Annex I				Insignificant
ESRS E4-2 Policies to address deforestation para. 24 (d)	Indicator no.15 Table #2 of Annex I				Insignificant
ESRS E5-5 Non-recycled waste para. 37 (d)	Indicator no.13 Table #2 of Annex I				Insignificant
ESRS E5-5 Hazardous waste and radioactive waste para. 39	Indicator no.9 Table #1 of Annex I				Insignificant
ESRS 2- SBM3 - S1 Risk of incidents of forced labour para. 14 (f)	Indicator no.13 Table #3 of Annex I				S1 ESRS 2 SBM-3 - Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model
ESRS 2- SBM3 - S1 Risk of incidents of child labour para. 14 (g)	Indicator no.12 Table #3 of Annex I				S1 ESRS 2 SBM-3 - Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model
ESRS S1-1 Human rights policy commitments para. 20	Indicator no.9 Table #3 and Indicator n. 11 Table #1 of Annex I				Protection of human rights
ESRS S1-1 Due diligence policies on issues addressed by the fundamental International Labour Organisation Conventions 1 to 8, para. 21			Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		Protection of human rights
ESRS S1-1 Processes and measures for preventing trafficking in human beings para. 22	Indicator no. 11 Table #3 of Annex I				Protection of human rights

Disclosure Requirement and related datapoint	SFDR reference	Pillar 3 reference	Benchmark Regulation reference	EU climate Regulation reference	Section in the sustainability statement
ESRS S1-1 Workplace accident prevention policy or management system para. 23	Indicator no. 1 Table #3 of Annex I				CDP Group's workforce health and safety
ESRS S1-3 Grievance/complaints handling mechanisms para. 32 (c)	Indicator no. 5 Table #3 of Annex I				S1-3 – Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for own workers to raise concerns
ESRS S1-14 No. of fatalities and no. and rate of work-related accidents para. 88 (b) and (c)	Indicator no. 2 Table #3 of Annex I		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		S1-14 – Health and safety metrics
ESRS S1-14 No. of days lost to injuries, accidents, fatalities or illness para. 88 (e)	Indicator no. 3 Table #3 of Annex I				S1-14 – Health and safety metrics
ESRS S1-16 Unadjusted gender pay gap para. 97 (a)	Indicator no. 12 Table #1 of Annex I		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		S1-16 – Remuneration metrics (pay gap and total remuneration)
ESRS S1-16 Excessive CEO pay ratio para. 97 (b)	Indicator no. 8 Table #3 of Annex I				S1-16 – Remuneration metrics (pay gap and total remuneration)
ESRS S1-17 Incidents of discrimination para. 103 (a)	Indicator no. 7 Table #3 of Annex I				S1-17 – Incidents, complaints and severe human rights impacts
ESRS S1-17 Non-respect of UNGPs on Business and Human Rights and OECD para. 104 (a)	Indicator no. 10 Table #1 and Indicator no. 14 Table #3 of Annex I		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818 Art 12 (1)		S1-17 – Incidents, complaints and severe human rights impacts
ESRS 2- SBM3 – S2 Significant risk of child labour or forced labour in the value chain para. 11 (b)	Indicators no. 12 and 13 Table #3 of Annex 1				Insignificant
ESRS S2-1 Human rights policy commitments para. 17	Indicator no. 9 Table #3 and Indicator no. 11 Table #1 of Annex I				Insignificant
ESRS S2-1 Policies related to value chain workers para. 18	Indicators no. 11 and 4 Table #3 of Annex I				Insignificant
ESRS S2-1 Non-respect of UNGPs on Business and Human Rights principles and OECD guidelines para. 19	Indicator no. 10 Table #1 of Annex I		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818 Art 12 (1)		Insignificant
ESRS S2-1 Due diligence policies on issues addressed by the fundamental International Labour Organisation			Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		Insignificant

Disclosure Requirement and related datapoint	SFDR reference	Pillar 3 reference	Benchmark Regulation reference	EU climate Regulation reference	Section in the sustainability statement
Conventions 1 to 8, para. 19					
ESRS S2-4 Human rights issues and incidents connected to its upstream and downstream value chain para. 36	Indicator no. 14 Table #3 of Annex I				Insignificant
ESRS S3-1 Human rights policy commitments para. 16	Indicator no. 9 Table #3 and Indicator n. 11 Table #1 of Annex I				Human rights policy commitments
ESRS S3-1 Non-respect of UNGPs on Business and Human Rights, ILO principles or OECD guidelines para. 17	Indicator no. 10 Table #1 of Annex I		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818 Art 12 (1)		Human rights policy commitments
ESRS S3-4 Human rights issues and incidents para. 36	Indicator no. 14 Table #3 of Annex I				S3-4 – Taking action on material impacts on affected communities, and approaches to managing material risks and pursuing material opportunities related to affected communities, and effectiveness of those actions
ESRS S4-1 Policies related to consumers and end-users para. 16	Indicator no. 9 Table #3 and Indicator n. 11 Table #1 of Annex I				Insignificant
ESRS S4-1 Non-respect of UNGPs on Business and Human Rights and OECD guidelines para. 17	Indicator no. 10 Table #1 of Annex I		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1818 Art 12 (1)		Insignificant
ESRS S4-4 Human rights issues and incidents para. 35	Indicator no. 14 Table #3 of Annex I				Insignificant
ESRS G1-1 United Nations Convention against Corruption para. 10 (b)	Indicator no. 15 Table #3 of Annex I				Main policies related to business conduct
ESRS G1-1 Protection of whistle-blowers para. 10 (d)	Indicator no. 6 Table #3 of Annex I				Main policies related to business conduct
ESRS G1-4 Fines for violation of anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws para. 24 (a)	Indicator no. 17 Table #3 of Annex I		Delegated Regulation (EU) 2020/1816, Annex II		G1-4 – Confirmed incidents of corruption or bribery
ESRS G1-4 Standards of anti-corruption and anti-bribery para. 24 (b)	Indicator no. 16 Table #3 of Annex I				G1-4 – Confirmed incidents of corruption or bribery

The Group has selected the relevant information for the report, starting with the findings from the double materiality analysis, and focusing on the significant Opportunity Risk Impacts (IRO). To this end, it has followed the methodological guidelines set out in ESRS 1 (see Appendix E "Flowchart for determining the disclosures to be included" of ESRS 1) and considered the tools published by EFRAG[99] as additional support for companies required to report under ESRS. As a result, the reporting includes the reporting obligations and corresponding information that enable the recipients of the consolidated sustainability statement to understand the impacts, risks, and opportunities relevant to the CDP Group, offering a description of the policies, actions, metrics, and objectives related to each material issue, including entity-specific sustainability issues, in accordance with the guidelines of the ESRS.

7.2 ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

EUROPEAN TAXONOMY FOR ECO-SUSTAINABLE ACTIVITIES

Introduction

As a financial institution required to prepare a consolidated Non-Financial Statement under Legislative Decree 125/2024, CDP must adhere to the reporting obligations established by the EU Taxonomy Regulation and the subsequent delegated acts. This paragraph provides the information required by Article 8 of EU Regulation 2020/852 and the related EU Regulation 2021/2178 on the Taxonomy, in accordance with the transparency obligations set for financial institutions. Article 8 of the Regulation stipulates that companies must disclose how and to what extent their activities align with the EU Taxonomy criteria, thereby contributing to the environmental objectives set by the European Union. A key indicator in this reporting is the Green Asset Ratio (GAR), which shows the proportion of exposures that align with the Taxonomy relative to the institution's total assets.

The GAR for the "Mixed Group" accounting perimeter based on turnover in the current year is 16.67%, reflecting total Group revenues of 33 billion euro. For more details, please refer to the Mixed Group template.

Scope and reporting methodology

For the identification of the reporting scope of the 2024 Taxonomy, CDP considered the details provided in the European Commission Communication of November 2024[100], particularly the answers to FAQ 2 and FAQ 9[101], opting to provide double disclosure:

- The first, in accordance with the legislation that includes fully consolidated companies within the scope of the consolidated financial statements for a "Mixed Group"102, is presented in the section "Mandatory information - Accounting consolidation scope". The models prepared include companies directly obliged to report on the EU Taxonomy for non-financial companies, as per the provisions of the Regulation (Snam S.p.A., Terna S.p.A., Fincantieri S.p.A., and Italgas S.p.A.). For specific details regarding the methodology used to construct the information and the data sources for eco-sustainable activity shares, please consult the consolidated sustainability statements issued by these companies, available on their respective websites;
- The second voluntary disclosure, consistent with the CSRD reporting scope of this sustainability statement, consolidates the Parent Company along with the companies subject to its management and coordination103. The main findings are summarised in the section "Voluntary disclosure – Consolidation perimeter of companies subject to management and coordination." For further details, please refer to the "Voluntary disclosure - Annex VI: Model for the KPIs of credit institutions" section in the Annexes.

In order to streamline the KPI calculation process and ensure its accuracy and quality, the CDP Group relied on an IT platform that integrates certified granular data provided by the Parent Company as part of the preparation of the Financial

99 "Mapping of sustainability matters to topical disclosures" (Q&A ID 177).

100 Commission Communication 2024/6691 of 8 November 2024 provides guidance on the interpretation and implementation of specific legal provisions in the delegated act on disclosure, as per Article 8 of the EU Taxonomy Regulation, particularly regarding the reporting of eligible and taxonomically aligned economic activities and assets (third Communication from the Commission).

101 In FAQ 2, the European Commission clarified that for financial companies controlling other financial companies, where prudential consolidation rules do not apply, the reporting required by the Taxonomy Regulation must be based on accounting consolidation. In FAQ 9, the European Commission clarified that for mixed groups, where the parent company controls both financial and non-financial companies, the reporting of KPIs must be done separately: (i) consolidating the activities of financial companies based on prudential consolidation, or accounting consolidation if the former is not applicable, and (ii) consolidating the activities of non-financial companies based on accounting consolidation.

102 The reporting scope of the fully consolidated companies includes, in addition to the Parent Company, Cassa Depositi e Prestiti S.p.A.: SIMEST S.p.A.; CDP Equity S.p.A.; CDP Real Asset SGR S.p.A.; CDP Venture Capital SGR S.p.A.; Ansaldo Energia S.p.A.; Fincantieri S.p.A.; Fondo Italiano d'Investimento SGR S.p.A.; CDPE Investimenti S.p.A.; Valvitalia S.p.A.; Fintecna S.p.A.; CDP Immobiliare S.r.l. in liquidazione; Cinque Cerchi S.p.A. in liquidazione; Pentagramma Piemonte S.p.A. in liquidazione; Pentagramma Romagna S.p.A. in liquidazione unipersonale; CDP Reti S.p.A.; Snam S.p.A.; Terna S.p.A.; Italgas S.p.A.; Fondo Sviluppo Comparto A; Alfiere S.p.A.; Residenziale Immobiliare 2004 S.p.A.; FIV Comparto Extra Fondo Italiano Consolidamento e Crescita (FICC); Melt 1 S.r.l. a socio unico; Fly One S.p.A.; FNAS - Fondo Nazionale Abitare Sociale; FOF Private Debt; FOF Private Equity Italia; FIV Comparto Plus; FNT Fondo Nazionale per il Turismo - Comparto A; FT1 Fondo Turismo 1; FT2 Fondo Turismo 2.

103 The reporting scope in this case includes, in addition to the Parent Company Cassa Depositi e Prestiti S.p.A.: SIMEST S.p.A.; CDP Real Asset SGR S.p.A.; CDP Equity S.p.A.; CDPE Investimenti S.p.A.; Fintecna S.p.A.; CDP Immobiliare S.r.l. in liquidazione; Cinque Cerchi S.p.A. in liquidazione; Pentagramma Piemonte.

Reporting (FINREP) to the European Central Bank, while contributions from other Group companies were used for their respective reporting.

Regarding the scope of assets and activities covered by the KPIs and data sources, the Group referred to the applicable legislation mentioned above, as well as the clarifications provided by the European Commission in the form of Q&A, which were interpreted by the Group itself. The Group also adopted a prudent approach in the assessments underlying the disclosure:

- For general loans, equity interests, and debt securities, the Group's exposures to counterparties that meet, either directly or indirectly, the mandatory requirements of the legislation have been weighted according to the eligibility and alignment percentages declared by the counterparties and gathered through Info-provider (CERVED)[104];
- Regarding specialised loans, CDP has undertaken a review of the origination processes to ensure the timely and structured gathering of the information required for evaluating eligibility and taxonomic alignment, aiming to exceed the internally identified materiality thresholds. The assessment is conducted using a questionnaire distributed to public counterparties (local entities) and companies. In the new contracts, specific clauses have been included, requiring the counterparty, upon completion of the transaction or at CDP's request, to provide documentation that allows the CDP Group to verify the actual taxonomic alignment of the loans. The internal evaluation model for purpose funding (Sustainable Development Assessment) has been expanded to gather and evaluate the data required to verify the "Three-Level Test." This ensures that individual projects: i) meet technical screening criteria ("Substantial Contribution" – SC), ii) do not cause significant harm to any other environmental objectives ("Do No Significant Harm" – DNSH), and iii) comply with the minimum social safeguards ("Minimum Social Safeguards" – MSS). In the case of the "non-financial" templates, no assessments were conducted regarding activity alignment, DNSH checks, or the minimum safeguard criteria. However, the contributions received from investee companies required to report were consolidated, as reflected in their financial statements;
- Investments in funds were deemed ineligible due to the lack of sufficient information to assess their eco-sustainability. Exceptions include the funds managed by CDP Real Asset SGR, where the look-through approach and related eligibility assessments were applied to all the funds, as well as the alignment for the FOF Infrastructure Fund and the Fondo Investimenti per l'Abitare ("FIA");
- The "Total Covered Assets" used to calculate the Green Asset Ratio were determined by subtracting exposures to central governments, central banks, supranational issuers, and trading book exposures from the consolidated gross assets (gross carrying amount) of the reporting companies. Based on the interpretation of FAQ 15 included in the November 2024 European Commission communication, exposures to Local Authorities without a "Known Use of Proceed" were excluded from the Total Covered Assets;
- The exposures subject to valuation are assessed at gross carrying value in accordance with IAS/IFRS standards;
- In identifying the companies required to report under the EU Taxonomy, all counterparties that meet the legal requirements directly or indirectly (via group consolidation) are included, based on the KPIs published by the Parent Company;
- In cases where a company has not reported the breakdown of Taxonomy KPIs by objective in its sustainability statement as required by law, CDP has regarded Climate Change Mitigation as the primary objective;
- The revenues within the Mixed Group template are identified following the guidelines of Directive 86/635/EEC, which specifies the income components for turnover calculation in credit and financial institutions, while the revenues in Annex II are obtained directly from the non-financial templates of the relevant companies.

The Disclosure Models under the Taxonomy are published in two formats, with each version using Capex or Turnover as the weighting factor for eligible/aligned exposures.

Beginning in 2023, the reference legislation mandates that companies disclose their exposures to certain economic sectors related to nuclear and fossil gases, using the templates outlined in Annex XII of EU Regulation 2021/2178. This information is provided both with reference to the scope of accounting consolidation and, in the Annex, in relation to the scope of the companies subject to management and coordination.

104 The data provided by the Info-provider relates to the 2023 eligibility and alignment values published by the counterparties. With regard to the Group's subsidiaries, the 2024 values were collected as part of the financial reporting package.

European taxonomy disclosure - Accounting consolidation scope

The consolidated KPI at the Group level for the CDP Group has been calculated as a weighted average of the following factors:

- the KPIs for banking activities based on turnover and capital expenditure, respectively;
- consolidated KPIs for non-financial economic activities, based on turnover and capital expenditure, respectively.

The results are as follows:

(thousands of euro)		Revenue	Proportion of total group revenue (A)	KPI per Business segment: KPI Turnover based (B)	KPI CapEx based (C)	KPI Turnover based weighted (A * B)	KPI CapEx based weighted (A * C)
A.	**Financial activities**	**13,285,113**	**39.8%**	**2.37%**	**6.41%**	**0.9%**	**2.5%**
	Asset Management						
	Banking	13,285,113	39.8%	2.37%	6.41%	0.9%	2.5%
	Investment firms						
	Insurance undertakings						

(thousands of euro)				KPI Turnover based (B)	KPI CapEx based (C)	KPI Turnover based weighted (A * B)	KPI CapEx based weighted (A * C)
B.	**Non-financial activities**	**20,131,703**	**60.2%**	**26.1%**	**61.8%**	**15.7%**	**37.2%**
	Total revenue of the Group	33,416,816					

	Average KPI Turnover based	Average KPI CapEx based
Average KPI of the Group	16.67%	39.79%

Accounting consolidation scope

Annex VI - Template for credit institutions' KPIs
KPI summary in accordance with Article 8 of the Taxonomy Regulation (millions of euro)

Main KPI	Total environmentally sustainable assets	KPI Turnover based	KPI CapEx based	Coverage % over total assets
Green Assets Ratio (GAR) stock	**3,367**	**2.37%**	**6.41%**	**36.74%**

Additional KPI	Total environmentally sustainable assets	KPI Turnover based	KPI CapEx based	Coverage % over total assets
Summary of KPI - GAR (Flow)	**813**	**6.06%**	**8.03%**	**2.27%**
Summary of KPI - Trading book				
Summary of KPI - Financial Guarantees	**27**	**1.83%**	**2.09%**	
Summary of KPI - Assets Under Management				
Summary of KPI - Fees and commissions income				

Accounting consolidation scope

Annex VI - Template for credit institutions' KPIs - Assets used in GAR calculation – CapEx (2024)

(millions of euro)	Total gross carrying amount	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine reso		
		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy (Taxonomy-elig		
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environm (Taxonom	
				Of which use of proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			O pr
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator													
Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	**99,353**	**13,670**	**5,751**		**92**	**2,654**	**4,601**	**3,239**		**1**	**252**	**114**	
Financial undertaking - GAR	**28,297**	**5,856**	**680**		**51**	**149**	**2,958**	**2,958**		**1**	**0**		
Credit institutions	**20,321**	**4,334**	**394**		**32**	**87**	**3**	**3**		**1**	**0**		
Credit institutions - Loans and advances	13,778	2,861	252		16	55	1	1		0	0		
Credit institutions - Debt securities, including UoP	6,544	1,472	142		16	32	2	2		1	0		
Credit institutions - Equity instruments													
Other financial corporation	**7,975**	**1,523**	**285**		**19**	**61**	**2,955**	**2,955**					
Of which others	**7,116**	**753**	**191**		**19**	**61**	**2,955**	**2,955**					
Of which others - Loans and advances	397	79	54		1	19	0	0					
Of which others - Debt securities, including UoP	672	300	118		0	28							
Of which others - Equity instruments	6,047	374	18		18	14	2,955	2,955					
Of which investment firms													
Of which investment firms - Loans and advances													
Of which investment firms - Debt securities, including UoP													
Of which investment firms - Equity instruments													
Of which management companies	**859**	**769**	**95**		**0**	**0**							
Of which management companies - Loans and advances													
Of which management companies - Debt securities, including UoP													
Of which management companies - Equity instruments	859	769	95		0	0	0						
Of which insurance undertakings													
Of which insurance undertakings - Loans and advances													
Of which insurance undertakings - Debt securities, including UoP													
Of which insurance undertakings - Equity instruments													
Non-financial undertakings	**27,518**	**6,594**	**5,071**		**40**	**2,505**	**351**	**281**		**0**	**186**	**114**	
NFCs subject to NFRD disclosure obligations - Loans and advances	4,583	2,240	1,607		14	987	309	252		0	160	112	
NFCs subject to NFRD disclosure obligations - Debt securities, including UoP	3,651	2,313	1,931		27	1,302	22	20		0	0	0	
NFCs subject to NFRD disclosure obligations - Equity instruments	19,284	2,041	1,533		0	216	20	8		0	25	2	
Households	**36**	**36**											
Of which other	32	32											
Of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	4	4											
Of which building renovation loans	0	0											
Of which motor vehicle loans													
Local governments financing	**43,503**	**1,184**					**1,292**				**66**		
Housing financing													
Other local government financing	43,503	1,184					1,292				66		
Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties													
Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator) - GAR	**42,785**												
Financial and Non-financial undertaking - GAR	**31,002**												
SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	**8,963**												
Loans and advances	**7,483**												
of which others	7,483												
of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property													
of which building renovation loans													
SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD - Debt securities	1,178												
SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD - Equity instruments	302												
Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	**9,157**												
Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations - Loans and advances	8,966												
Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations - Debt securities	191												
Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations - Equity instruments	0												
Derivatives	1,024												
On demand interbank loans	169												
Cash and cash-related assets	9,362												
Other categories of assets (e.g. goodwill, commodities etc.)	**1,228**												
Financial undertakings - GAR	**12,883**												
EU Credit institutions not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	**2,342**												
EU Credit institutions not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations - Loans and advances	2,236												
EU Credit institutions not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations - Debt securities, including UoP	86												
EU Credit institutions not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations - Equity instruments	20												
EU Other financial corporation not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	**7,857**												
of which investment firms													
Of which investment firms - Loans and advances													
Of which investment firms - Debt securities, including UoP													
Of which investment firms - Equity instruments													
of which management companies	**1,641**												
Of which management companies - Loans and advances	60												
Of which management companies - Debt securities, including UoP													
Of which management companies - Equity instruments	1,580												
of which insurance undertakings													
Of which insurance undertakings - Loans and advances													
Of which insurance undertakings - Debt securities, including UoP													
Of which insurance undertakings - Equity instruments													
of which others	**6,217**												
Of which others - Loans and advances	2,895												
Of which others - Debt securities, including UoP	1,571												
Of which others - Equity instruments	1,750												
Non-EU Credit institutions not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	**433**												

31/12/2024																		
...urces (WTR)		Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
...y relevant sectors ...gible)		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
...mentally sustainable ...my-aligned)			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
...f which use of ...oceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
	1	**528**	**2**		**0**	**20**				**36**				**19,108**	**9,106**	**0**	**92**	**2,655**
		12	**0**			**0**								**8,826**	**3,638**	**0**	**51**	**149**
		1												**4,338**	**397**	**0**	**32**	**88**
		0				0								2,863	254	0	16	55
		1				0								1,475	143	0	16	33
														0	0		0	0
		11	**0**			**0**								**4,489**	**3,240**	**0**	**19**	**61**
		11	**0**			**0**								**3,720**	**3,146**	**0**	**19**	**61**
		0	0											80	54	0	1	19
		5				0								305	118	0	0	28
		6												3,335	2,973		18	14
														0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
														0	0	0	0	0
														0	0	0	0	0
														0	0		0	0
														769	**95**	**0**	**0**	**0**
														0	0	0	0	0
														0	0	0	0	0
														769	95		0	0
														0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
														0	0	0	0	0
														0	0	0	0	0
														0	0		0	0
	1	**130**	**2**		**0**	**7**				**0**				**7,269**	**5,468**	**0**	**40**	**2,506**
	1	106	0			5				0				2,820	1,972	0	14	988
	0	20	0		0	3				0				2,359	1,951	0	27	1,302
		4	2			0								2,090	1,545		0	216
														36	0	0	0	0
														32	0	0	0	0
														4	0	0	0	0
														0	0	0	0	0
														0	0	0	0	0
		386				**13**				**35**				**2,976**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
														0	0	0	0	0
		386				13				35				2,976	0	0	0	0
														0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

(millions of euro)	Total gross carrying amount	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine reso		
		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy (Taxonomy-elig		
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environm (Taxonon	
				Of which use of proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			O pr
Non-EU Credit institutions not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations - Loans and advances	433												
Non-EU Credit institutions not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations - Debt securities, including UoP													
Non-EU Credit institutions not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations - Equity instruments													
Non-EU Other financial corporation not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	**2,250**												
of which investment firms													
Of which investment firms - Loans and advances													
Of which investment firms - Debt securities, including UoP													
Of which investment firms - Equity instruments													
of which management companies	**30**												
Of which management companies - Loans and advances													
Of which management companies - Debt securities, including UoP													
Of which management companies - Equity instruments	30												
of which insurance undertakings													
Of which insurance undertakings - Loans and advances													
Of which insurance undertakings - Debt securities, including UoP													
Of which insurance undertakings - Equity instruments													
of which others	**2,220**												
Of which others - Loans and advances	2,194												
Of which others - Debt securities, including UoP	27												
Of which others - Equity instruments													
Households													
Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties - EU Counterparts not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations													
Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties - Non-EU Counterparts not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations													
Goodwill													
Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates													
Consolidation adjustments													
Other	**1,228**												
Total GAR assets	**142,139**	**13,670**	**5,751**		**92**	**2,654**	**4,601**	**3,239**		**1**	**252**	**114**	
Assets not covered for GAR calculation	**244,740**												
Central governments and supranational issuers	244,481												
Central banks exposure	20												
Trading book	**239**												
TOTAL ASSETS	**386,879**	**13,670**	**5,751**		**92**	**2,654**	**4,601**	**3,239**		**1**	**252**	**114**	
Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations													
Financial guarantees	1,494	40	31			15							
Assets under management													
Of which other													
Of which debt securities													
Of which equity instruments													

31/12/2024																		
urces (WTR)		Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
y relevant sectors gible)		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
mentally sustainable my-aligned)			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
f which use of oceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
	1	**528**	**2**		**0**	**20**				**36**				**19,108**	**9,106**	**0**	**92**	**2,655**
	1	**528**	**2**		**0**	**20**				**36**				**19,108**	**9,106**	**0**	**92**	**2,655**
														40	31	0	0	15
														0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
														0	0	0	0	0
														0	0	0	0	0
														0	0	0	0	0

Accounting consolidation scope

Annex VI - Template for credit institutions' KPIs - Assets used in GAR calculation – Turnover (2024)

		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)					Water and marine reso		
		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Of which towards taxonomy (Taxonomy-elig		
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					Of which environ (Taxonon	
(millions of euro)	Total gross carrying amount			Of which use of proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			O pr
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator														
Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	**99,353**	**12,070**	**3,284**		**116**	**1,121**	**1,310**	**1**		**0**	**0**	**206**	**81**	
Financial undertaking - GAR	**28,297**	**5,786**	**521**		**32**	**76**	**2**	**0**			**0**	**0**		
Credit institutions	**20,321**	**4,707**	**342**		**32**	**49**	**2**	**0**			**0**	**0**		
Credit institutions - Loans and advances	13,778	3,217	230		16	32	1	0			0	0		
Credit institutions - Debt securities, including UoP	6,544	1,490	113		16	17	1	0			0	0		
Credit institutions - Equity instruments														
Other financial corporation	**7,975**	**1,079**	**178**		**0**	**27**	**0**	**0**						
Of which others	**7,116**	**310**	**84**		**0**	**27**	**0**	**0**						
Of which others - Loans and advances	397	67	30		0	5	0	0						
Of which others - Debt securities, including UoP	672	233	48		0	21								
Of which others - Equity instruments	6,047	10	6		0	0	0	0						
Of which investment firms														
Of which investment firms - Loans and advances														
Of which investment firms - Debt securities, including UoP														
Of which investment firms - Equity instruments														
Of which management companies	**859**	**769**	**94**		**0**	**0**	**0**							
Of which management companies - Loans and advances														
Of which management companies - Debt securities, including UoP														
Of which management companies - Equity instruments	859	769	94		0	0	0							
Of which insurance undertakings														
Of which insurance undertakings - Loans and advances														
Of which insurance undertakings - Debt securities, including UoP														
Of which insurance undertakings - Equity instruments														
Non-financial undertakings	**27,518**	**5,064**	**2,764**		**84**	**1,045**	**16**	**0**		**0**	**0**	**139**	**81**	
NFCs subject to NFRD disclosure obligations - Loans and advances	4,583	1,857	1,084		9	581	6	0		0	0	116	63	
NFCs subject to NFRD disclosure obligations - Debt securities, including UoP	3,651	1,747	1,393		29	311	0	0			0	5	0	
NFCs subject to NFRD disclosure obligations - Equity instruments	19,284	1,460	287		46	153	9	0		0	0	18	18	
Households	**36**	**36**												
Of which other	32	32												
Of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	4	4												
Of which building renovation loans	0	0												
Of which motor vehicle loans														
Local governments financing	**43,503**	**1,184**					**1,292**					**66**		
Housing financing														
Other local government financing	43,503	1,184					1,292					66		
Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties														
Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator) - GAR	**42,785**													
Financial and Non-financial undertaking - GAR	**31,002**													
SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	**8,963**													
Loans and advances	**7,483**													
of which others	7,483													
of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property														
of which building renovation loans														
SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD - Debt securities	1,178													
SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD - Equity instruments	302													
Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	**9,157**													
Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations - Loans and advances	8,966													
Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations - Debt securities	191													
Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations - Equity instruments	0													
Derivatives	1,024													
On demand interbank loans	169													
Cash and cash-related assets	9,362													
Other categories of assets (e.g. goodwill, commodities etc.)	**1,228**													
Financial undertakings - GAR	**12,883**													
EU Credit institutions not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	**2,342**													
EU Credit institutions not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations - Loans and advances	2,236													
EU Credit institutions not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations - Debt securities, including UoP	86													
EU Credit institutions not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations - Equity instruments	20													
EU Other financial corporation not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	**7,857**													
of which investment firms														
Of which investment firms - Loans and advances														
Of which investment firms - Debt securities, including UoP														
Of which investment firms - Equity instruments														
of which management companies	**1,641**													
Of which management companies - Loans and advances	60													
Of which management companies - Debt securities, including UoP														
Of which management companies - Equity instruments	1,580													
of which insurance undertakings														
Of which insurance undertakings - Loans and advances														

31/12/2024																		
ources (WTR)		Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
y relevant sectors gible)		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
mentally sustainable my-aligned)			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
f which use of oceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
	1	524	0		0	62				35				**14,208**	**3,367**	**0**	**116**	**1,123**
		49	**0**			**0**								**5,837**	**521**	**0**	**32**	**76**
		1				**0**								**4,710**	**343**	**0**	**32**	**49**
		0				0								3,219	230	0	16	32
		1				0								1,491	113	0	16	18
														0	0		0	0
		48	**0**			**0**								**1,127**	**178**	**0**	**0**	**27**
		48	**0**			**0**								**358**	**84**	**0**	**0**	**27**
		1	0											68	30	0	0	5
		3				0								236	48	0	0	21
		45												54	6		0	0
														0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
														0	0	0	0	0
														0	0	0	0	0
														0	0		0	0
														769	**94**	**0**	**0**	**0**
														0	0	0	0	0
														0	0	0	0	0
														769	94		0	0
														0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
														0	0	0	0	0
														0	0	0	0	0
														0	0		0	0
	1	**89**	**0**		**0**	**49**				**0**				**5,358**	**2,846**	**0**	**84**	**1,047**
	1	50	0			30				0				2,059	1,148	0	9	582
	0	28	0		0	20				0				1,800	1,393	0	29	311
		11	0			0								1,499	305		46	153
														36	0	0	0	0
														32	0	0	0	0
														4	0	0	0	0
														0	0	0	0	0
														0	0	0	0	0
		386				**13**				**35**				**2,976**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
														0	0	0	0	0
		386				13				35				2,976	0	0	0	0
														0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

(millions of euro)	Total gross carrying amount	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM) – Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which use of proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) – Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which use of proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	Water and marine reso – Of which towards taxonomy (Taxonomy-elig	Of which environm (Taxonom	O pr
Of which insurance undertakings - Debt securities, including UoP														
Of which insurance undertakings - Equity instruments														
of which others	**6,217**													
Of which others - Loans and advances	2,895													
Of which others - Debt securities, including UoP	1,571													
Of which others - Equity instruments	1,750													
Non-EU Credit institutions not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	**433**													
Non-EU Credit institutions not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations - Loans and advances	433													
Non-EU Credit institutions not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations - Debt securities, including UoP														
Non-EU Credit institutions not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations - Equity instruments														
Non-EU Other financial corporation not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	**2,250**													
of which investment firms														
Of which investment firms - Loans and advances														
Of which investment firms - Debt securities, including UoP														
Of which investment firms - Equity instruments														
of which management companies	**30**													
Of which management companies - Loans and advances														
Of which management companies - Debt securities, including UoP														
Of which management companies - Equity instruments	30													
of which insurance undertakings														
Of which insurance undertakings - Loans and advances														
Of which insurance undertakings - Debt securities, including UoP														
Of which insurance undertakings - Equity instruments														
of which others	**2,220**													
Of which others - Loans and advances	2,194													
Of which others - Debt securities, including UoP	27													
Of which others - Equity instruments														
Households														
Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties - EU Counterparts not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations														
Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties - Non-EU Counterparts not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations														
Goodwill														
Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates														
Consolidation adjustments														
Other	**1,228**													
Total GAR assets	**142,139**	**12,070**	**3,284**		**116**	**1,121**	**1,310**	**1**		**0**	**0**	**206**	**81**	
Assets not covered for GAR calculation	**244,740**													
Central governments and supranational issuers	244,481													
Central banks exposure	20													
Trading book	**239**													
TOTAL ASSETS	**386,879**	**12,070**	**3,284**		**116**	**1,121**	**1,310**	**1**		**0**	**0**	**206**	**81**	
Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations														
Financial guarantees	1,494	56	27			6								
Assets under management														
Of which other														
Of which debt securities														
Of which equity instruments														

		31/12/2024																
urces (WTR)		Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
y relevant sectors igible)		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
mentally sustainable my-aligned)			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
f which use of oceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
	1	524	0		0	62				35				14,208	3,367	0	116	1,123
	1	524	0		0	62				35				14,208	3,367	0	116	1,123
														56	27	0	0	6
														0	0	0	0	0
														0	0	0	0	0
														0	0	0	0	0
														0	0	0	0	0

Accounting consolidation scope (*)

Annex VI - Template for credit institutions' KPIs - Assets used in GAR calculation – CapEx (2023)

		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine reso	
		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy (Taxonomy-elig	
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environm (Taxonom
(millions of euro)	Total gross carrying amount			Of which use of proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling		
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator												
Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	**95,117**	**14,950**	**5,807**	**0**	**745**	**136**	**3,752**	**36**	**0**	**0**	**70**	**0**
Financial undertaking	**25,849**	**6,043**	**321**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,727**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Credit institutions	**17,687**	**4,591**	**2**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Loans and advances	12,493	3,198	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Debt securities, including UoP	5,194	1,393	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Equity instruments	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0
Other financial corporation	**8,162**	**1,452**	**319**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,727**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Of which investment firms	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Loans and advances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Debt securities, including UoP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Equity instruments	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0
Of which management companies	**743**	**743**	**138**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Loans and advances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Debt securities, including UoP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Equity instruments	743	743	138		0	0	0	0		0	0	0
Of which insurance undertakings	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Loans and advances	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Debt securities, including UoP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Equity instruments	0	0	0		0	0	0	0		0	0	0
Non-financial undertakings	**25,548**	**7,717**	**5,485**	**0**	**745**	**136**	**734**	**36**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Loans and advances	4,737	1,991	1,226	0	3	15	704	19	0	0	0	0
Debt securities, including UoP	3,375	2,508	1,986	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Equity instruments	17,436	3,218	2,273		742	121	30	17		0	0	0
Households	**29**	**5**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**		
Of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Of which building renovation loans	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Of which motor vehicle loans	1	1	0	0	0	0						
Local governments financing	**43,691**	**1,185**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**1,291**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**70**	**0**
Housing financing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other local government financing	43,691	1,185	1	0	0	0	1,291	0	0	0	70	0
Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)	**39,739**											
Financial and Non-financial undertaking	**28,802**											
SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	**10,009**											
Loans and advances	**7,153**											
of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	0											
of which building renovation loans	0											
Debt securities	1,089											
Equity instruments	1,767											
Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	**18,793**											
Loans and advances	8,351											
Debt securities	194											
Equity instruments	10,248											
Derivatives	2,122											
On demand interbank loans	138											
Cash and cash-related assets	4,236											
Other categories of assets (e.g. Goodwill, commodities etc.)	4,442											
Total GAR assets	**134,856**	**14,950**	**5,807**	**0**	**745**	**136**	**3,752**	**36**	**0**	**0**	**70**	**0**
Assets not covered for GAR calculation	**256,919**											
Central governments and supranational issuers	256,899											
Central banks exposure	20											
Trading book	**338**											
Total assets	**385,992**	**14,950**	**5,807**	**0**	**745**	**136**	**3,752**	**36**	**0**	**0**	**70**	**0**
Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations												
Financial guarantees	1,611	116	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assets under management	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
Of which debt securities	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Of which equity instruments	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

(*) For the scope of consolidated companies and the calculation methodology, refer to the 2023 Integrated Report.

		31/12/2023																
urces (WTR)		Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
y relevant sectors gible)		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
mentally sustainable my-aligned)			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
f which use of oceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
0	0	365	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	19,186	5,842	0	745	136
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,771	321	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,591	2	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,198	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,393	2	0	0	0
	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0
0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,180	319	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	743	138	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0	743	138		0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0	0
0	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,474	5,521	0	745	136
0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,715	1,244	0	3	15
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,508	1,986	0	0	0
	0	3	0		0	0	0		0	0	0		0	3,251	2,291		742	121
		0	0	0	0									5	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0									4	0	0	0	0
		0	0	0	0									0	0	0	0	0
														1	0	0	0	0
0	0	341	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	2,936	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	341	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	2,936	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	365	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	19,186	5,842	0	745	136
0	0	365	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	35	0	0	0	19,186	5,842	0	745	136
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	116	56	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Accounting consolidation scope (*)

Annex VI - Template for credit institutions' KPIs - Assets used in GAR calculation – Turnover (2023)

(millions of euro)	Total gross carrying amount	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM) - Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	CCM - Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	CCM - Of which use of proceeds	CCM - Of which transitional	CCM - Of which enabling	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) - Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	CCA - Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	CCA - Of which use of proceeds	CCA - Of which enabling	Water and marine reso[…] - Of which towards taxonom[…] (Taxonomy-elig[…])	Of which environ[…] (Taxonon[…])
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator												
Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	**95,117**	**12,103**	**2,528**	**-**	**14**	**-**	**1,302**	**8**	**-**	**-**	**70**	**-**
Financial undertaking	**25,849**	**6,168**	**209**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Credit institutions	**17,687**	**5,125**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Loans and advances	12,493	3,503	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt securities, including UoP	5,194	1,622	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity instruments	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Other financial corporation	**8,162**	**1,043**	**209**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Of which investment firms	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity instruments	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Of which management companies	**743**	**743**	**138**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity instruments	743	743	138		-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Of which insurance undertakings	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Loans and advances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Debt securities, including UoP	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Equity instruments	-	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Non-financial undertakings	**25,548**	**4,744**	**2,320**	**-**	**14**	**-**	**10**	**8**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Loans and advances	4,737	1,515	647	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	-	-
Debt securities, including UoP	3,375	1,845	1,397	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Equity instruments	17,436	1,384	276		14	-	3	1		-	-	-
Households	**29**	**5**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**		
Of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Of which building renovation loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Of which motor vehicle loans	1	1	-	-	-	-						
Local governments financing	**43,691**	**1,186**	**-1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,292**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**70**	**-**
Housing financing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other local government financing	43,691	1,186	-1	-	-	-	1,292	-	-	-	70	-
Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)	**39,739**											
Financial and Non-financial undertaking	**28,802**											
SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	**10,009**											
Loans and advances	**7,153**											
of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property	-											
of which building renovation loans	-											
Debt securities	1,089											
Equity instruments	1,767											
Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	**18,793**											
Loans and advances	8,351											
Debt securities	194											
Equity instruments	10,248											
Derivatives	2,122											
On demand interbank loans	138											
Cash and cash-related assets	4,236											
Other categories of assets (e.g. Goodwill, commodities etc.)	**4,442**											
Total GAR assets	**134,856**	**12,103**	**2,528**	**-**	**14**	**-**	**1,302**	**8**	**-**	**-**	**70**	**-**
Assets not covered for GAR calculation	**256,919**											
Central governments and supranational issuers	256,899											
Central banks exposure	20											
Trading book	**338**											
Total assets	**385,992**	**12,103**	**2,528**	**-**	**14**	**-**	**1,302**	**8**	**-**	**-**	**70**	**-**
Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations												
Financial guarantees	1,611	94	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assets under management	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Of which debt securities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Of which equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(*) For the scope of consolidated companies and the calculation methodology, refer to the 2023 Integrated Report.

31/12/2023																		
...ources (WTR)		Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
...y relevant sectors ...gible)		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
...mentally sustainable ...my-aligned)			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
...f which use of ...oceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
-	-	**454**	**54**	-	-	**14**	-	-	-	**35**	-	-	-	**13,978**	**2,591**	-	**14**	-
-	-	**79**	**54**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**6,247**	**262**	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**5,125**	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,503	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,622	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-
-	-	**79**	**54**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1,122**	**262**	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**743**	**138**	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	743	138		-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-
-	-	**35**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**4,790**	**2,328**	-	**14**	-
-	-	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,550	654	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,846	1,398	-	-	-
	-	6	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	1,394	276		14	-
		-	-	-	-									5	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-									4	-	-	-	-
		-	-	-	-									-	-	-	-	-
														1	-	-	-	-
-	-	**340**	-	-	-	**14**	-	-	-	**35**	-	-	-	**2,936**	**1**	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	340	-	-	-	14	-	-	-	35	-	-	-	2,936	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	**454**	**54**	-	-	**14**	-	-	-	**35**	-	-	-	**13,978**	**2,591**	-	**14**	-
-	-	**454**	**54**	-	-	**14**	-	-	-	**35**	-	-	-	**13,978**	**2,591**	-	**14**	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94	48	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Accounting consolidation scope

Annex VI - Template for credit institutions' KPIs - Assets used in GAR New Business calculation – CapEx (2024)

		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)					Water and marine reso		
		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Of which towards taxonomy (Taxonomy-elig		
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					Of which environm (Taxonor	
(millions of euro)	Total gross carrying amount			Of which use of proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of pr
NB - GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator														
NB - Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	**8,780**	**2,309**	**968**		**12**	**571**	**129**	**50**			**0**	**67**	**58**	
NB - Financial undertaking	4,890	1,106	127		5	30	1	1			0	0		
NB - Credit institutions	**4,712**	**1,064**	**105**		**4**	**24**	**1**	**1**			**0**	**0**		
NB - Loans and advances	3,145	683	69		3	16	0	0						
NB - Debt securities, including UoP	1,568	381	37		1	8	0	0			0	0		
NB - Equity instruments														
NB - Other financial corporation	**178**	**42**	**22**		**1**	**6**								
NB - of which others	**172**	**42**	**22**		**1**	**6**								
NB - Financial undertakings - Other financial corporation - of which others - Loans and advances	62	5	2		1	1								
NB - Financial undertakings - Other financial corporation - of which others - Debt securities, including UoP	110	36	20			4								
NB - Financial undertakings - Other financial corporation - of which others - Equity instruments														
NB - of which investment firms														
NB - Loans and advances														
NB - Debt securities, including UoP														
NB - Equity instruments														
NB - of which management companies	**6**	**0**												
NB - Loans and advances														
NB - Debt securities, including UoP														
NB - Equity instruments	6	0												
NB - of which insurance undertakings														
NB - Loans and advances														
NB - Debt securities, including UoP														
NB - Equity instruments														
NB - Non-financial undertakings	2,274	1,144	841		7	541	92	49				67	58	
NB - Loans and advances	1,546	899	627		7	493	90	49				67	58	
NB - Debt securities, including UoP	728	245	214		0	48	2	0				0	0	
NB - Equity instruments														
NB - Households	11	11												
NB - of which others	11	11												
NB - of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	0	0												
NB - of which building renovation loans	0	0												
NB - of which motor vehicle loans														
NB - Local governments financing	1,605	49					37							
NB - Housing financing														
NB - Other local government financing	1,605	49					37							
NB - Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties														
NB - Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator) - GAR	**4,626**													
NB - Financial and Non-financial undertaking - GAR	4,504													
NB - SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	**1,729**													
NB - Loans and advances	**1,638**													
NB - of which others	1,638													
NB - of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property														
NB - of which building renovation loans														
NB - Debt securities	92													
NB - Equity instruments														
NB - Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	**587**													
NB - Loans and advances	554													
NB - Debt securities	33													
NB - Equity instruments														
NB - Derivatives														
NB - On demand interbank loans														
NB - Cash and cash-related assets														
NB - Other categories of assets (e.g. Goodwill, commodities etc.)	122													
NB - Financial undertakings - GAR	**2,187**													
NB - EU Credit institutions not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	**523**													
NB - Loans and advances	523													
NB - Debt securities, including UoP														
NB - Equity instruments														
NB - EU Other financial corporation not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	**1,481**													
NB - of which investment firms														
NB - Loans and advances														
NB - Debt securities, including UoP														
NB - Equity instruments														
NB - of which management companies	**89**													
NB - Loans and advances	60													
NB - Debt securities, including UoP														
NB - Equity instruments	29													
NB - of which insurance undertakings														
NB - Loans and advances														
NB - Debt securities, including UoP														

31/12/2024																		
urces (WTR)		Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
y relevant sectors gible)		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
mentally sustainable my-aligned)			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
f which use of oceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
	1	109	0		0	0				1				2,615	1,076	0	12	572
		1	0			0								1,108	128	0	5	30
		0												1,065	106	0	4	25
														683	69	0	3	16
		0				0								382	37	0	1	8
														0	0		0	0
		1	0			0								43	22	0	1	6
		1	0			0								43	22	0	1	6
		0	0											6	2	0	1	1
		1				0								37	20	0	0	4
														0	0		0	0
														0	0	0	0	0
														0	0	0	0	0
														0	0	0	0	0
														0	0		0	0
														0	0	0	0	0
														0	0	0	0	0
														0	0	0	0	0
														0	0		0	0
														0	0	0	0	0
														0	0	0	0	0
														0	0	0	0	0
														0	0		0	0
	1	78	0		0	0				0				1,381	948	0	7	542
	1	71	0			0				0				1,127	733	0	7	494
		6	0		0									254	215	0	0	48
														0	0		0	0
														11	0	0	0	0
														11	0	0	0	0
														0	0	0	0	0
														0	0	0	0	0
														0	0	0	0	0
		30								0				116	0	0	0	0
														0	0	0	0	0
		30								0				116	0	0	0	0
														0	0	0	0	0

(millions of euro)	Total gross carrying amount	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)					Water and marine reso		
		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Of which towards taxonomy (Taxonomy-elig		
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					Of which environm (Taxonon	
				Of which use of proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of pr
NB - Equity instruments														
NB - of which others	**1,392**													
NB - Loans and advances	979													
NB - Debt securities, including UoP	408													
NB - Equity instruments	5													
NB - Non-EU Credit institutions not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	**36**													
NB - Loans and advances	36													
NB - Debt securities, including UoP														
NB - Equity instruments														
NB - Non-EU Other financial corporation not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	**147**													
NB - of which investment firms														
NB - Loans and advances														
NB - Debt securities, including UoP														
NB - Equity instruments														
NB - of which management companies														
NB - Loans and advances														
NB - Debt securities, including UoP														
NB - Equity instruments														
NB - of which insurance undertakings														
NB - Loans and advances														
NB - Debt securities, including UoP														
NB - Equity instruments														
NB - of which others	**147**													
NB - Loans and advances	147													
NB - Debt securities, including UoP														
NB - Equity instruments														
NB - Households														
NB - Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties - EU Counterparts not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations														
NB - Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties - Non-EU Counterparts not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations														
NB - Goodwill														
NB - Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates														
NB - Consolidation adjustments														
NB - Other	**122**													
NB - Total GAR assets	**13,406**	**2,309**	**968**		**12**	**571**	**129**	**50**			**0**	**67**	**58**	
NB - Assets not covered for GAR calculation	**12,587**													
NB - Central governments and supranational issuers	12,587													
NB - Central banks exposure														
NB - Trading book														
NB - TOTAL ASSETS	**25,993**	**2,309**	**968**		**12**	**571**	**129**	**50**			**0**	**67**	**58**	
Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations														
NB - Financial guarantees	980													
NB - Assets under management														
NB - Of which other														
NB - Of which debt securities														
NB - Of which equity instruments														

31/12/2024																		
urces (WTR)		Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
y relevant sectors gible)		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
mentally sustainable my-aligned)			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
f which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
	1	109	0		0	0				1				2,615	1,076	0	12	572
	1	109	0		0	0				1				2,615	1,076	0	12	572
														0	0	0	0	0
														0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
														0	0	0	0	0
														0	0	0	0	0
														0	0	0	0	0

Accounting consolidation scope

Annex VI - Template for credit institutions' KPIs - Assets used in GAR New Business calculation – Turnover (2024)

		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)					Water and marine reso		
		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Of which towards taxonomy (Taxonomy-eli		
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					Of which environ (Taxono	
(millions of euro)	Total gross carrying amount			Of which use of proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			O pr
NB - GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator														
NB - Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	**8,780**	**2,220**	**775**		**10**	**362**	**37**	**0**			**0**	**38**	**37**	
NB - Financial undertaking	4,890	1,096	103		4	22	0	0			0	0		
NB - Credit institutions	**4,712**	**1,073**	**89**		**4**	**13**	**0**	**0**			**0**	**0**		
NB - Loans and advances	3,145	689	58		3	8	0	0						
NB - Debt securities, including UoP	1,568	384	31		1	5	0	0			0	0		
NB - Equity instruments														
NB - Other financial corporation	**178**	**23**	**14**			**9**								
NB - of which others	**172**	**23**	**14**			**9**								
NB - Financial undertakings - Other financial corporation - of which others - Loans and advances	62	4	4		0	4								
NB - Financial undertakings - Other financial corporation - of which others - Debt securities, including UoP	110	18	10			5								
NB - Financial undertakings - Other financial corporation - of which others - Equity instruments														
NB - of which investment firms														
NB - Loans and advances														
NB - Debt securities, including UoP														
NB - Equity instruments														
NB - of which management companies	**6**	**0**												
NB - Loans and advances														
NB - Debt securities, including UoP														
NB - Equity instruments	6	0												
NB - of which insurance undertakings														
NB - Loans and advances														
NB - Debt securities, including UoP														
NB - Equity instruments														
NB - Non-financial undertakings	2,274	1,064	672		6	340	0					38	37	
NB - Loans and advances	1,546	825	487		6	303	0	0				38	33	
NB - Debt securities, including UoP	728	240	186		0	38	0	0				0	4	
NB - Equity instruments														
NB - Households	11	11												
NB - of which others	11	11												
NB - of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	0	0												
NB - of which building renovation loans	0	0												
NB - of which motor vehicle loans														
NB - Local governments financing	1,605	49					37							
NB - Housing financing														
NB - Other local government financing	1,605	49					37							
NB - Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties														
NB - Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator) - GAR	**4,626**													
NB - Financial and Non-financial undertaking - GAR	4,504													
NB - SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	**1,729**													
NB - Loans and advances	**1,638**													
NB - of which others	1,638													
NB - of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property														
NB - of which building renovation loans														
NB - Debt securities	92													
NB - Equity instruments														
NB - Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	**587**													
NB - Loans and advances	554													
NB - Debt securities	33													
NB - Equity instruments														
NB - Derivatives														
NB - On demand interbank loans														
NB - Cash and cash-related assets														
NB - Other categories of assets (e.g. Goodwill, commodities etc.)	122													
NB - Financial undertakings - GAR	**2,187**													
NB - EU Credit institutions not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	**523**													
NB - Loans and advances	523													
NB - Debt securities, including UoP														
NB - Equity instruments														
NB - EU Other financial corporation not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	**1,481**													
NB - of which investment firms														
NB - Loans and advances														
NB - Debt securities, including UoP														
NB - Equity instruments														
NB - of which management companies	**89**													
NB - Loans and advances	60													
NB - Debt securities, including UoP														
NB - Equity instruments	29													
NB - of which insurance undertakings														
NB - Loans and advances														
NB - Debt securities, including UoP														
NB - Equity instruments														
NB - of which others	**1,392**													
NB - Loans and advances	979													

31/12/2024																		
ources (WTR)		Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
y relevant sectors gible)		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
mentally sustainable my-aligned)			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
f which use of oceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
	1	**65**	**0**		**0**	**0**				**0**				**2,361**	**813**	**0**	**10**	**364**
		1	0			0								**1,097**	**103**	**0**	**4**	**22**
		0				**0**								**1,073**	**89**	**0**	**4**	**13**
														689	58	0	3	8
		0				0								384	31	0	1	5
														0	0		0	0
		1	**0**			**0**								**24**	**14**	**0**	**0**	**9**
		1	**0**			**0**								**24**	**14**	**0**	**0**	**9**
		0	0											4	4	0	0	4
		1				0								20	10	0	0	5
														0	0		0	0
														0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
														0	0	0	0	0
														0	0	0	0	0
														0	0		0	0
														0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
														0	0	0	0	0
														0	0	0	0	0
														0	0		0	0
														0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
														0	0	0	0	0
														0	0	0	0	0
														0	0		0	0
	1	34	0		0	0				0				**1,137**	**710**	**0**	**6**	**342**
	1	22	0			0				0				885	520	0	6	304
		12	0		0									252	190	0	0	38
														0	0		0	0
														11	0	0	0	0
														11	0	0	0	0
														0	0	0	0	0
														0	0	0	0	0
														0	0	0	0	0
		30								0				**116**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
														0	0	0	0	0
		30								0				116	0	0	0	0
														0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

(millions of euro)	Total gross carrying amount	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)					Water and marine reso		
		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Of which towards taxonomy (Taxonomy-elig		
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					Of which environ (Taxonor	
				Of which use of proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			O pr
NB - Debt securities, including UoP	408													
NB - Equity instruments	5													
NB - Non-EU Credit institutions not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	**36**													
NB - Loans and advances	36													
NB - Debt securities, including UoP														
NB - Equity instruments														
NB - Non-EU Other financial corporation not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	**147**													
NB - of which investment firms														
NB - Loans and advances														
NB - Debt securities, including UoP														
NB - Equity instruments														
NB - of which management companies														
NB - Loans and advances														
NB - Debt securities, including UoP														
NB - Equity instruments														
NB - of which insurance undertakings														
NB - Loans and advances														
NB - Debt securities, including UoP														
NB - Equity instruments														
NB - of which others	**147**													
NB - Loans and advances	147													
NB - Debt securities, including UoP														
NB - Equity instruments														
NB - Households														
NB - Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties - EU Counterparts not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations														
NB - Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties - Non-EU Counterparts not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations														
NB - Goodwill														
NB - Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates														
NB - Consolidation adjustments														
NB - Other	**122**													
NB - Total GAR assets	**13,406**	**2,220**	**775**		**10**	**362**	**37**	**0**			**0**	**38**	**37**	
NB - Assets not covered for GAR calculation	**12,587**													
NB - Central governments and supranational issuers	12,587													
NB - Central banks exposure														
NB - Trading book														
NB - TOTAL ASSETS	**25,993**	**2,220**	**775**		**10**	**362**	**37**	**0**			**0**	**38**	**37**	
Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations														
NB - Financial guarantees	980													
NB - Assets under management														
NB - Of which other														
NB - Of which debt securities														
NB - Of which equity instruments														

31/12/2024																		
urces (WTR)		Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
y relevant sectors gible)		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
mentally sustainable my-aligned)			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
f which use of oceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
	1	**65**	**0**		**0**	**0**				**0**				**2,361**	**813**	**0**	**10**	**364**
	1	**65**	**0**		**0**	**0**				**0**				**2,361**	**813**	**0**	**10**	**364**
														0	0	0	0	0
														0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
														0	0	0	0	0
														0	0	0	0	0
														0	0	0	0	0

Accounting consolidation scope

Annex VI - Template for credit institutions' KPIs - Sector information – CapEx (2024)

(millions of euro) Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)	31/12/2024			
	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	
	Non-financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		Non-financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)	
	Gross carrying amount	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)	Gross carrying amount	Of which environmentally sustainable (CCA)
C20.11 Manufacture of industrial gases	65,080	0	0	0
C20.14 Manufacture of other organic basic chemicals	3,773	298	0	0
C23.13 Manufacture of hollow glass	3,600	0	0	0
C23.51 Manufacture of cement	70,435	6,621	0	0
C24.10 Manufacture of basic iron and steel and of ferro-alloys	9,073	0	0	0
C25.62 Machining	3,799	1,835	0	0
C26.12 Manufacture of loaded electronic boards	0	0	0	0
C26.30 Manufacture of communication equipment	8,321	0	0	0
C26.51 Manufacture of instruments and appliances for measuring, testing and navigation	22,474	11,126	0	0
C27.51 Manufacture of electric domestic appliances	51,238	37,107	0	0
C28.12 Manufacture of fluid power equipment	12,907	469	0	0
C28.22 Manufacture of lifting and handling equipment	9,419	4,549	0	0
C28.25 Manufacture of non-domestic cooling and ventilation equipment	36,240	0	0	0
C28.30 Manufacture of agricultural and forestry machinery	3,069	0	0	0
C29.10 Manufacture of motor vehicles	10,620	2,429	0	0
C30.11 Building of ships and floating structures	950,854	69,317	0	0
C30.91 Manufacture of motorcycles	36,930	5,709	0	0
D35.11 Production of electricity	338,534	166,986	22,704	75
D35.12 Transmission of electricity	1,315,200	1,302,048	0	0
D35.13 Distribution of electricity	464,168	341,429	0	0
E36.00 Water collection, treatment and supply	98,028	11,219	0	0
E37.00 Sewerage	61,701	39,550	0	0
F42.11 Construction of roads and motorways	407	161	407	28
F42.12 Construction of railways and underground railways	283,721	163,616	257,150	8,037
F42.21 Construction of utility projects for fluids	353,433	17,177	0	0
H49.31 Urban and suburban passenger land transport	52,351	24,320	0	0
H52.21 Service activities incidental to land transportation	304,119	1,562	298,237	244,406
H53.10 Postal activities under universal service obligation	2,968,159	151,376	0	0
J61.10 Wired telecommunications activities	423,362	0	370,825	19
J61.20 Wireless telecommunications activities	3,794	6	0	0
J61.90 Other telecommunications activities	13,962	28	13,962	0
J62.01 Computer programming activities	9,696	388	0	0
M72.19 Other research and experimental development on natural sciences and engineering	545	0	0	0

31/12/2024									
Water and marine resources (WTR)		Circular economy (CE)		Pollution (PPC)		Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)		TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)	
Non-financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		Non-financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		Non-financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		Non-financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		Non-financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)	
Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount	
	Of which environmentally sustainable (WTR)		Of which environmentally sustainable (CE)		Of which environmentally sustainable (PPC)		Of which environmentally sustainable (BIO)		Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC +BIO)
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	7
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2
0	0	1,974	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
0	0	8,321	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
0	0	10,137	0	0	0	0	0	22	11
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	37
0	0	9,272	0	0	0	0	0	13	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	5
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	0
0	0	3,069	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	2
0	0	944,942	1,984	944,942	0	0	0	951	71
13,333	0	13,333	0	13,333	0	0	0	37	6
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	339	167
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,315	1,302
95,419	45,104	95,419	10	95,419	0	0	0	464	387
49,957	9,508	20,115	2	20,115	0	0	0	98	21
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	62	40
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	284	172
0	0	353,433	0	353,433	0	0	0	353	17
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52	24
5,881	0	254,063	0	0	0	5,881	0	304	246
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,968	151
0	0	7,652	0	0	0	0	0	423	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
0	0	13,962	0	0	0	0	0	14	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

Accounting consolidation scope

Annex VI - Template for credit institutions' KPIs - Sector information – Turnover (2024)

	31/12/2024			
	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	
	Non-financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		Non-financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)	
	Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount	
(millions of euro) Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)		Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)		Of which environmentally sustainable (CCA)
C20.11 Manufacture of industrial gases	65,080	130	0	0
C20.14 Manufacture of other organic basic chemicals	3,773	340	0	0
C23.13 Manufacture of hollow glass	3,600	0	0	0
C23.51 Manufacture of cement	70,435	3,029	0	0
C24.10 Manufacture of basic iron and steel and of ferro-alloys	9,073	0	0	0
C25.62 Machining	3,799	1,964	0	0
C26.12 Manufacture of loaded electronic boards	0	0	0	0
C26.30 Manufacture of communication equipment	8,321	0	0	0
C26.51 Manufacture of instruments and appliances for measuring, testing and navigation	22,474	10,859	0	0
C27.51 Manufacture of electric domestic appliances	51,238	35,544	0	0
C28.12 Manufacture of fluid power equipment	12,907	138	0	0
C28.22 Manufacture of lifting and handling equipment	9,419	4,869	0	0
C28.25 Manufacture of non-domestic cooling and ventilation equipment	36,240	0	0	0
C28.30 Manufacture of agricultural and forestry machinery	3,069	0	0	0
C29.10 Manufacture of motor vehicles	10,620	1,216	0	0
C30.11 Building of ships and floating structures	950,854	100,410	0	0
C30.91 Manufacture of motorcycles	36,930	2,316	0	0
D35.11 Production of electricity	338,534	48,732	22,704	102
D35.12 Transmission of electricity	1,315,200	1,117,920	0	0
D35.13 Distribution of electricity	464,168	142,032	0	0
E36.00 Water collection, treatment and supply	98,028	14,857	0	0
E37.00 Sewerage	61,701	48,682	0	0
F42.11 Construction of roads and motorways	407	116	407	2
F42.12 Construction of railways and underground railways	283,721	102,999	257,150	130
F42.21 Construction of utility projects for fluids	353,433	16,576	0	0
H49.31 Urban and suburban passenger land transport	52,351	24,320	0	0
H52.21 Service activities incidental to land transportation	304,119	1,825	298,237	0
H53.10 Postal activities under universal service obligation	2,968,159	32,650	0	0
J61.10 Wired telecommunications activities	423,362	44	370,825	85
J61.20 Wireless telecommunications activities	3,794	0	0	0
J61.90 Other telecommunications activities	13,962	1	13,962	0
J62.01 Computer programming activities	9,696	0	0	0
M72.19 Other research and experimental development on natural sciences and engineering	545	0	0	0

31/12/2024									
Water and marine resources (WTR)		Circular economy (CE)		Pollution (PPC)		Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)		TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)	
Non-financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		Non-financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		Non-financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		Non-financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		Non-financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)	
Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount	
	Of which environmentally sustainable (WTR)		Of which environmentally sustainable (CE)		Of which environmentally sustainable (PPC)		Of which environmentally sustainable (BIO)		Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC +BIO)
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	3
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2
0	0	1,974	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
0	0	8,321	0	0	0	0	0	8	0
0	0	10,137	0	0	0	0	0	22	11
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	51	36
0	0	9,272	0	0	0	0	0	13	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	5
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	0
0	0	3,069	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	1
0	0	944,942	0	944,942	0	0	0	951	100
13,333	0	13,333	0	13,333	0	0	0	37	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	339	49
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,315	1,118
95,419	25,248	95,419	0	95,419	0	0	0	464	167
49,957	5,322	20,115	0	20,115	0	0	0	98	20
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	62	49
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	284	103
0	0	353,433	0	353,433	0	0	0	353	17
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52	24
5,881	0	254,063	0	0	0	5,881	0	304	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,968	33
0	0	7,652	0	0	0	0	0	423	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
0	0	13,962	0	0	0	0	0	14	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

Accounting consolidation scope

Annex VI - Template for credit institutions' KPIs – KPI GAR stock – CapEx as a percentage of total covered assets (2024)

% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM) – Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	CCM – Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	CCM – Of which use of proceeds	CCM – Of which transitional	CCM – Of which enabling	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) – Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	CCA – Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	CCA – Of which use of proceeds	CCA – Of which transitional	CCA – Of which enabling	Water and marine resources (WT… – Proportion of total covered asse… funding taxonomy relevant secto… (Taxonomy-eligible)	WTR – Proportion of total cove… assets funding taxono… relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	WTR – Of which use of proceeds
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator													
Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	9.62%	4.05%	0.00%	0.06%	1.87%	3.24%	2.28%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.18%	0.08%	0.00%
Financial undertakings	**4.12%**	**0.48%**	**0.00%**	**0.04%**	**0.10%**	**2.08%**	**2.08%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**
Credit institutions	3.05%	0.28%	0.00%	0.02%	0.06%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Loans and advances	2.01%	0.18%	0.00%	0.01%	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Debt securities, including UoP	1.04%	0.10%	0.00%	0.01%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Equity instruments	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Other financial corporation	1.07%	0.20%	0.00%	0.01%	0.04%	2.08%	2.08%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Of which other	0.53%	0.13%	0.00%	0.01%	0.04%	2.08%	2.08%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Loans and advances	0.06%	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Debt securities, including UoP	0.21%	0.08%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Equity instruments	0.26%	0.01%		0.01%	0.01%	2.08%	2.08%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Of which investment firms	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Loans and advances	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Debt securities, including UoP	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Equity instruments	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Of which management companies	0.54%	0.07%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Loans and advances	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Debt securities, including UoP	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Equity instruments	0.54%	0.07%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Of which insurance undertakings	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Loans and advances	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Debt securities, including UoP	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Equity instruments	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Non-financial undertakings	**4.64%**	**3.57%**	**0.00%**	**0.03%**	**1.76%**	**0.25%**	**0.20%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.13%**	**0.08%**	**0.00%**
Loans and advances	1.58%	1.13%	0.00%	0.01%	0.69%	0.22%	0.18%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.11%	0.08%	0.00%
Debt securities, including UoP	1.63%	1.36%	0.00%	0.02%	0.92%	0.02%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Equity instruments	1.44%	1.08%		0.00%	0.15%	0.01%	0.01%		0.00%	0.00%	0.02%	0.00%	
Households	**0.03%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**			
Of which other	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%			
Of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%			
Of which building renovation loans	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%			
Of which motor vehicle loans	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%								
Local governments financing	**0.83%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.91%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.05%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**
House financing	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Other local government financing	0.83%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.91%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.05%	0.00%	0.00%
Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**
TOTAL GAR ASSETS	**9.62%**	**4.05%**	**0.00%**	**0.06%**	**1.87%**	**3.24%**	**2.28%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.18%**	**0.08%**	**0.00%**

31/12/2024																		
TR)	Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)					
ts rs	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					
ered my)		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Pro-portion of total assets covered
which abling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which transi-tional	Of which enabling	
0.00%	0.37%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	13.44%	6.41%	0.00%	0.06%	1.87%	25.68%
0.00%	**0.01%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**6.21%**	**2.56%**	**0.00%**	**0.04%**	**0.11%**	**7.31%**
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.05%	0.28%	0.00%	0.02%	0.06%	5.25%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.01%	0.18%	0.00%	0.01%	0.04%	3.56%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.04%	0.10%	0.00%	0.01%	0.02%	1.69%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.16%	2.28%	0.00%	0.01%	0.04%	2.06%
0.00%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.62%	2.21%	0.00%	0.01%	0.04%	1.84%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.06%	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.10%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.21%	0.08%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%	0.17%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	2.35%	2.09%		0.01%	0.01%	1.56%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.54%	0.07%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.22%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.54%	0.07%		0.00%	0.00%	0.22%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	**0.09%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.01%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**5.11%**	**3.85%**	**0.00%**	**0.03%**	**1.76%**	**7.11%**
0.00%	0.07%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.98%	1.39%	0.00%	0.01%	0.70%	1.18%
0.00%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.66%	1.37%	0.00%	0.02%	0.92%	0.94%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	1.47%	1.09%		0.00%	0.15%	4.98%
	0.00%	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**									**0.03%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.01%**
	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%									0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%
	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%									0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%									0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
													0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	**0.27%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.01%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.02%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**2.09%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**11.24%**
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.27%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.09%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	11.24%
0.00%	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**
0.00%	**0.37%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.01%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.03%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**13.44%**	**6.41%**	**0.00%**	**0.06%**	**1.87%**	**36.74%**

Accounting consolidation scope

Annex VI - Template for credit institutions’ KPIs – KPI GAR stock – Turnover as a percentage of total covered assets (2024)

% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)					Water and marine resources (WT		
	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total covered asse funding taxonomy relevant secto (Taxonomy-eligible)		
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					Proportion of total cove assets funding taxono relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	
			Of which use of proceeds	Of which transi-tional	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which transi-tional	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator													
Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	8.49%	2.31%	0.00%	0.08%	0.79%	0.92%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.14%	0.06%	0.00%
Financial undertakings	**4.07%**	**0.37%**	**0.00%**	**0.02%**	**0.05%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**
Credit institutions	3.31%	0.24%	0.00%	0.02%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Loans and advances	2.26%	0.16%	0.00%	0.01%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Debt securities, including UoP	1.05%	0.08%	0.00%	0.01%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Equity instruments	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Other financial corporation	0.76%	0.13%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Of which other	0.22%	0.06%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Loans and advances	0.05%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Debt securities, including UoP	0.16%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Equity instruments	0.01%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Of which investment firms	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Loans and advances	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Debt securities, including UoP	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Equity instruments	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Of which management companies	0.54%	0.07%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Loans and advances	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Debt securities, including UoP	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Equity instruments	0.54%	0.07%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Of which insurance undertakings	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Loans and advances	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Debt securities, including UoP	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Equity instruments	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Non-financial undertakings	**3.56%**	**1.94%**	**0.00%**	**0.06%**	**0.74%**	**0.01%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.10%**	**0.06%**	**0.00%**
Loans and advances	1.31%	0.76%	0.00%	0.01%	0.41%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.08%	0.04%	0.00%
Debt securities, including UoP	1.23%	0.98%	0.00%	0.02%	0.22%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Equity instruments	1.03%	0.20%		0.03%	0.11%	0.01%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.01%	
Households	**0.03%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**			
Of which other	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%			
Of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%			
Of which building renovation loans	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%			
Of which motor vehicle loans	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%								
Local governments financing	**0.83%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.91%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.05%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**
House financing	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Other local government financing	0.83%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.91%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.05%	0.00%	0.00%
Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**
TOTAL GAR ASSETS	**8.49%**	**2.31%**	**0.00%**	**0.08%**	**0.79%**	**0.92%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.14%**	**0.06%**	**0.00%**

	31/12/2024																	
TR)	Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)					
ts rs	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					
ered my)		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Pro-portion
which abling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which transi-tional	Of which enabling	of total assets covered
0.00%	0.37%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	10.00%	2.37%	0.00%	0.08%	0.79%	25.68%
0.00%	**0.03%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**4.11%**	**0.37%**	**0.00%**	**0.02%**	**0.05%**	**7.31%**
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.31%	0.24%	0.00%	0.02%	0.03%	5.25%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.26%	0.16%	0.00%	0.01%	0.02%	3.56%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.05%	0.08%	0.00%	0.01%	0.01%	1.69%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.79%	0.13%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%	2.06%
0.00%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.25%	0.06%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%	1.84%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.05%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.10%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.17%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%	0.17%
0.00%	0.03%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.04%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	1.56%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.54%	0.07%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.22%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.54%	0.07%		0.00%	0.00%	0.22%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	**0.06%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.03%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**3.77%**	**2.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.06%**	**0.74%**	**7.11%**
0.00%	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.45%	0.81%	0.00%	0.01%	0.41%	1.18%
0.00%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.27%	0.98%	0.00%	0.02%	0.22%	0.94%
0.00%	0.01%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	1.05%	0.21%		0.03%	0.11%	4.98%
	0.00%	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**									**0.03%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.01%**
	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%									0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%
	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%									0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%									0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
													0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	**0.27%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.01%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.02%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**2.09%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**11.24%**
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.27%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.09%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	11.24%
0.00%	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**
0.00%	**0.37%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.04%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.02%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**10.00%**	**2.37%**	**0.00%**	**0.08%**	**0.79%**	**36.74%**

Accounting consolidation scope (*)

Annex VI - Template for credit institutions' KPIs – KPI GAR stock – CapEx as a percentage of total covered assets (2023)

	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine re	
	Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxono (Taxonomy-e	
		Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which e sus (Taxono
			Of which use of proceeds	Of which transi-tional	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling		
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator											
Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	**11.09%**	**4.31%**	**0.00%**	**0.55%**	**0.10%**	**2.78%**	**0.03%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.05%**	**0.00%**
Financial undertaking	**4.48%**	**0.24%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**1.28%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**
Credit institutions	**3.40%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**
Loans and advances	2.37%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Debt securities, including UoP	1.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Equity instruments	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Other financial corporation	**1.08%**	**0.24%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**1.28%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**
Of which investment firms	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**
Loans and advances	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Debt securities, including UoP	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Equity instruments	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Of which management companies	**0.55%**	**0.10%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**
Loans and advances	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Debt securities, including UoP	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Equity instruments	0.55%	0.10%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Of which insurance undertakings	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**
Loans and advances	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Debt securities, including UoP	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Equity instruments	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Non-financial undertakings	**5.72%**	**4.07%**	**0.00%**	**0.55%**	**0.10%**	**0.54%**	**0.03%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**
Loans and advances	1.48%	0.91%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.52%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Debt securities, including UoP	1.86%	1.47%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Equity instruments	2.39%	1.69%		0.55%	0.09%	0.02%	0.01%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Households	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**		
Of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		
Of which building renovation loans	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		
Of which motor vehicle loans	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%						
Local governments financing	**0.88%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.96%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.05%**	**0.00%**
Housing financing	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Other local government financing	0.88%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.96%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.05%	0.00%
Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)											
Financial and Non-financial undertaking											
SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations											
Loans and advances											
of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property											
of which building renovation loans											
Debt securities											
Equity instruments											
Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations											
Loans and advances											
Debt securities											
Equity instruments											
Derivatives											
On demand interbank loans											
Cash and cash-related assets											
Other categories of assets (e.g. Goodwill, commodities etc.)											
Total GAR assets	**11.09%**	**4.31%**	**0.00%**	**0.55%**	**0.10%**	**2.78%**	**0.03%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.05%**	**0.00%**
Assets not covered for GAR calculation											
Central governments and supranational issuers											
Central banks exposure											
Trading book											
TOTAL ASSETS	**11.09%**	**4.31%**	**0.00%**	**0.55%**	**0.10%**	**2.78%**	**0.03%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.05%**	**0.00%**
Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations											
Financial guarantees	0.09%	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Assets under management	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**
Of which debt securities	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Of which equity instruments	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

(*) For the scope of consolidated companies and the calculation methodology, refer to the 2023 Integrated Report.

31/12/2023																		
sources (WTR)		Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
my relevant sectors ligible)		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
environmentally stainable omy-aligned)			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
f which use of roceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which transi-tional	Of which enabling
0.00%	**0.00%**	**0.27%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.01%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.03%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**14.23%**	**4.33%**	**0.00%**	**0.55%**	**0.10%**
0.00%	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**5.76%**	**0.24%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**
0.00%	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**3.40%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.37%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**2.36%**	**0.24%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**
0.00%	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.55%**	**0.10%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.55%	0.10%		0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	**0.00%**	**0.02%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**6.28%**	**4.09%**	**0.00%**	**0.55%**	**0.10%**
0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.01%	0.92%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.86%	1.47%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	2.41%	1.70%		0.55%	0.09%
		0.00%	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**									**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**
		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%									0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%									0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
														0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	**0.00%**	**0.25%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.01%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.03%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**2.18%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.18%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	**0.00%**	**0.27%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.01%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.03%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**14.23%**	**4.33%**	**0.00%**	**0.55%**	**0.10%**
0.00%	**0.00%**	**0.27%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.01%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.03%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**14.23%**	**4.33%**	**0.00%**	**0.55%**	**0.10%**
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.09%	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Accounting consolidation scope (*)

Annex VI - Template for credit institutions' KPIs – KPI GAR stock – Turnover as a percentage of total covered assets (2023)

	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine reso[urces]	
	Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonom[y relevant sectors] (Taxonomy-eli[gible])	
		Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which en[vironmentally] susta[inable] (Taxonom[y-aligned])
			Of which use of proceeds	Of which transi-tional	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling		
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator											
Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	**8.97%**	**1.87%**	**0.00%**	**0.01%**	**0.00%**	**0.97%**	**0.01%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.05%**	**0.00%**
Financial undertaking	**4.57%**	**0.15%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**
Credit institutions	**3.80%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**
Loans and advances	2.60%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Debt securities, including UoP	1.20%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Equity instruments	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Other financial corporation	**0.77%**	**0.15%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**
Of which investment firms	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**
Loans and advances	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Debt securities, including UoP	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Equity instruments	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Of which management companies	**0.55%**	**0.10%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**
Loans and advances	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Debt securities, including UoP	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Equity instruments	0.55%	0.10%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Of which insurance undertakings	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**
Loans and advances	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Debt securities, including UoP	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Equity instruments	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Non-financial undertakings	**3.52%**	**1.72%**	**0.00%**	**0.01%**	**0.00%**	**0.01%**	**0.01%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**
Loans and advances	1.12%	0.48%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Debt securities, including UoP	1.37%	1.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Equity instruments	1.03%	0.20%		0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Households	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**		
Of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		
Of which building renovation loans	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		
Of which motor vehicle loans	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%						
Local governments financing	**0.88%**	**-0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.96%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.05%**	**0.00%**
Housing financing	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Other local government financing	0.88%	-0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.96%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.05%	0.00%
Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator)											
Financial and Non-financial undertaking											
SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations											
Loans and advances											
of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property											
of which building renovation loans											
Debt securities											
Equity instruments											
Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations											
Loans and advances											
Debt securities											
Equity instruments											
Derivatives											
On demand interbank loans											
Cash and cash-related assets											
Other categories of assets (e.g. Goodwill, commodities etc.)											
Total GAR assets											
Assets not covered for GAR calculation											
Central governments and supranational issuers											
Central banks exposure											
Trading book	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**
Total assets	**8.97%**	**1.87%**	**0.00%**	**0.01%**	**0.00%**	**0.97%**	**0.01%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.05%**	**0.00%**
Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations											
Financial guarantees	0.07%	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Assets under management	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**
Of which debt securities	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Of which equity instruments	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

(*) For the scope of consolidated companies and the calculation methodology, refer to the 2023 Integrated Report.

31/12/2023																		
ources (WTR)		Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
y relevant sectors gible)		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
vironmentally ainable ny-aligned)			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
which use of ceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which transi-tional	Of which enabling
0.00%	0.00%	0.34%	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	10.37%	1.92%	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.06%	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	4.63%	0.19%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.80%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.60%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.20%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.06%	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.83%	0.19%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.55%	0.10%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.55%	0.10%		0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.55%	1.73%	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.15%	0.48%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.37%	1.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	1.03%	0.20%		0.01%	0.00%
		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%									0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%									0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%									0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
														0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.18%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.25%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.18%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.34%	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	10.37%	1.92%	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.07%	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Accounting consolidation scope

Annex VI - Template for credit institutions' KPIs – KPI GAR flow – CapEx as a percentage of total eligible assets (2024)

% (compared to total eligible assets)	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)					Water and marine resources (WTR)			
	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		
			Of which use of proceeds	Of which transi-tional	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which transi-tional	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of wh enabl
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator														
Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	17.23%	7.22%	0.00%	0.09%	4.26%	0.96%	0.37%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.50%	0.43%	0.00%	0.0
Financial undertakings	**8.25%**	**0.95%**	**0.00%**	**0.03%**	**0.22%**	**0.01%**	**0.01%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.0**
Credit institutions	7.93%	0.79%	0.00%	0.03%	0.18%	0.01%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.0
Loans and advances	0.48%	0.05%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.0
Debt securities, including UoP	2.84%	0.27%	0.00%	0.00%	0.06%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.0
Equity instruments	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.0
Other financial corporation	0.31%	0.16%	0.00%	0.01%	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.0
Of which other	0.03%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.0
Loans and advances	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.0
Debt securities, including UoP	0.27%	0.15%	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.0
Equity instruments	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.0
Of which investment firms	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.0
Loans and advances	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.0
Debt securities, including UoP	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.0
Equity instruments	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.0
Of which management companies	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.0
Loans and advances	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.0
Debt securities, including UoP	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.0
Equity instruments	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.0
Of which insurance undertakings	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.0
Loans and advances	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.0
Debt securities, including UoP	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.0
Equity instruments	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.0
Non-financial undertakings	**0.80%**	**0.59%**	**0.00%**	**0.01%**	**0.38%**	**0.06%**	**0.03%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.05%**	**0.04%**	**0.00%**	**0.0**
Loans and advances	0.63%	0.44%	0.00%	0.00%	0.35%	0.06%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.05%	0.04%	0.00%	0.0
Debt securities, including UoP	1.83%	1.59%	0.00%	0.00%	0.36%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.0
Equity instruments	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%			0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.0
Households	**0.08%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**				
Of which other	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%				
Of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%				
Of which building renovation loans	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%				
Of which motor vehicle loans	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%									
Local governments financing	**0.36%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.27%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.0**
House financing	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.0
Other local government financing	0.36%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.27%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.0
Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.0**
TOTAL GAR ASSETS	**1.62%**	**0.68%**	**0.00%**	**0.01%**	**0.40%**	**0.09%**	**0.03%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.05%**	**0.04%**	**0.00%**	**0.0**

31/12/2024																		
	Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)					
	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					
l		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Pro-portion of total assets covered
ich ing			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which transi-tional	Of which enabling	
1%	0.81%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	19.51%	8.03%	0.00%	0.09%	4.27%	33.78%
0%	**0.01%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**8.26%**	**0.95%**	**0.00%**	**0.03%**	**0.23%**	**18.81%**
0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	7.94%	0.79%	0.00%	0.03%	0.18%	18.13%
0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.48%	0.05%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.81%
0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.85%	0.28%	0.00%	0.00%	0.06%	6.03%
0%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.32%	0.16%	0.00%	0.01%	0.04%	0.68%
0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.04%
0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%
0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.28%	0.15%	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%	0.42%
0%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%
0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0%	**0.05%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.97%**	**0.67%**	**0.00%**	**0.01%**	**0.38%**	**0.59%**
0%	0.05%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.79%	0.52%	0.00%	0.00%	0.35%	0.40%
0%	0.05%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.89%	1.60%	0.00%	0.00%	0.36%	2.80%
0%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	0.00%	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**									**0.08%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.04%**
	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%									0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%									0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%									0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
													0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0%	**0.22%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.86%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**6.17%**
0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0%	0.22%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.86%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	6.17%
0%	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**
0%	**0.08%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**1.84%**	**0.76%**	**0.00%**	**0.01%**	**0.40%**	**2.27%**

Accounting consolidation scope

Annex VI - Template for credit institutions' KPIs – KPI GAR flow – Turnover as a percentage of total eligible assets (2024)

% (compared to total eligible assets)	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM) – Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which use of proceeds	Of which transi-tional	Of which enabling	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) – Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which use of proceeds	Of which transi-tional	Of which enabling	Water and marine resources (WTR) – Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which use of proceeds	Of whi enabli
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator														
Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	16.56%	5.78%	0.00%	0.08%	2.70%	0.28%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.29%	0.28%	0.00%	0.0
Financial undertakings	**8.17%**	**0.77%**	**0.00%**	**0.03%**	**0.16%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.0**
Credit institutions	8.00%	0.66%	0.00%	0.03%	0.10%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.0
Loans and advances	0.48%	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.0
Debt securities, including UoP	2.86%	0.23%	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.0
Equity instruments	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.0
Other financial corporation	0.17%	0.10%	0.00%	0.00%	0.07%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.0
Of which other	0.02%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.0
Loans and advances	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.0
Debt securities, including UoP	0.14%	0.07%	0.00%	0.00%	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.0
Equity instruments	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.0
Of which investment firms	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.0
Loans and advances	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.0
Debt securities, including UoP	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.0
Equity instruments	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.0
Of which management companies	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.0
Loans and advances	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.0
Debt securities, including UoP	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.0
Equity instruments	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.0
Of which insurance undertakings	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.0
Loans and advances	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.0
Debt securities, including UoP	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.0
Equity instruments	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.0
Non-financial undertakings	**0.75%**	**0.47%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.24%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.03%**	**0.03%**	**0.00%**	**0.0**
Loans and advances	0.58%	0.34%	0.00%	0.00%	0.21%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%	0.02%	0.00%	0.0
Debt securities, including UoP	1.79%	1.39%	0.00%	0.00%	0.28%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%	0.00%	0.0
Equity instruments	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%			0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.0
Households	**0.08%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**				
Of which other	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%				
Of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%				
Of which building renovation loans	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%				
Of which motor vehicle loans	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%									
Local governments financing	**0.36%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.27%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.0**
House financing	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.0
Other local government financing	0.36%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.27%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.0
Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.0**
TOTAL GAR ASSETS	**1.56%**	**0.55%**	**0.00%**	**0.01%**	**0.25%**	**0.03%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.03%**	**0.03%**	**0.00%**	**0.0**

	31/12/2024																	
	Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)					
	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				
ich ing			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which transi-tional	Of which enabling	Pro-portion of total assets covered
1%	0.49%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	17.61%	6.06%	0.00%	0.08%	2.71%	33.78%
0%	**0.01%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**8.19%**	**0.77%**	**0.00%**	**0.03%**	**0.16%**	**18.81%**
0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	8.01%	0.67%	0.00%	0.03%	0.10%	18.13%
0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.48%	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.81%
0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.87%	0.23%	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%	6.03%
0%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.18%	0.10%	0.00%	0.00%	0.07%	0.68%
0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.04%
0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%
0%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.15%	0.07%	0.00%	0.00%	0.04%	0.42%
0%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%
0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0%	**0.02%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.80%**	**0.50%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.24%**	**0.59%**
0%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.62%	0.37%	0.00%	0.00%	0.21%	0.40%
0%	0.09%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.88%	1.42%	0.00%	0.00%	0.28%	2.80%
0%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	0.00%	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**									**0.08%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.04%**
	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%									0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%									0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%									0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
													0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0%	**0.22%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.86%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**6.17%**
0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0%	0.22%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.86%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	6.17%
0%	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**
0%	**0.05%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**1.66%**	**0.57%**	**0.00%**	**0.01%**	**0.26%**	**2.27%**

Accounting consolidation scope

Annex VI - Template for credit institutions' KPIs – KPI stock for off-balance sheet exposures – CapEx (2024)

% (compared to total eligible off-balance sheet assets)	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM): Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which use of proceeds	Of which transi-tional	Of which enabling	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA): Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which use of proceeds	Of which transi-tional	Of which enabling	Water and marine resources: Proportion of total covered funding taxonomy relevant s (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total assets funding ta relevant sect (Taxonomy-alig	Of which use of proceeds
Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI) - Flow	2.70%	2.09%	0.00%	0.00%	1.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Assets under management (AUM KPI) - Flow	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Annex VI - Template for credit institutions' KPIs – KPI stock for off-balance sheet exposures – Turnover (2024)

% (compared to total eligible off-balance sheet assets)	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM): Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which use of proceeds	Of which transi-tional	Of which enabling	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA): Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which use of proceeds	Of which transi-tional	Of which enabling	Water and marine resources: Proportion of total covered funding taxonomy relevant s (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total assets funding ta relevant sect (Taxonomy-alig	Of which use of proceeds
Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI) - Flow	3.76%	1.83%	0.00%	0.00%	0.41%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Assets under management (AUM KPI) - Flow	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Accounting consolidation scope

Annex VI - Template for credit institutions' KPIs – KPI flow for off-balance sheet exposures – CapEx (2024)

% (compared to total eligible off-balance sheet assets)	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM): Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which use of proceeds	Of which transi-tional	Of which enabling	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA): Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which use of proceeds	Of which transi-tional	Of which enabling	Water and marine res: Proportion of total co funding taxonomy rele (Taxonomy-eli	Proportion o assets fund relevar (Taxonor	Of pro
Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI) - Flow	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Assets under management (AuM KPI) - Flow	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	

Annex VI - Template for credit institutions' KPIs – KPI flow for off-balance sheet exposures – Turnover (2024)

% (compared to total eligible off-balance sheet assets)	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM): Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which use of proceeds	Of which transi-tional	Of which enabling	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA): Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which use of proceeds	Of which transi-tional	Of which enabling	Water and marine res: Proportion of total co funding taxonomy rele (Taxonomy-eli	Proportion o assets fund relevar (Taxonor	Of pro
Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI) - Flow	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Assets under management (AuM KPI) - Flow	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	

31/12/2024																	
s (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
assets sectors	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
covered xonomy ors ned)		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)			
Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which transi-tional	Of which enabling
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.70%	2.09%	0.00%	0.00%	1.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

31/12/2024																	
s (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
assets sectors	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
covered xonomy ors ned)		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)			
Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which transi-tional	Of which enabling
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.76%	1.83%	0.00%	0.00%	0.41%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

31/12/2024																		
ources (WTR)		Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
vered assets evant sectors gible)		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
f total covered ding taxonomy nt sectors ny-aligned)			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)			
which use of ceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which transi-tional	Of which enabling
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

31/12/2024																		
ources (WTR)		Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
vered assets evant sectors gible)		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
f total covered ding taxonomy nt sectors ny-aligned)			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)			
which use of ceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which transi-tional	Of which enabling
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Supplementary information regarding activities associated with nuclear energy and fossil gases

The tables below provide details on the eligibility and alignment of activities related to nuclear energy and fossil gases, as per Section 8 of the Disclosures Delegated Act. The KPIs for activities linked to nuclear energy and fossil gases were calculated based on data published by the financed and/or investee non-financial counterparties, adjusted to their total turnover and CapEx.

Accounting consolidation scope - Financial
Annex XII
Template 1 - Nuclear and fossil gas-related activities - Stock

Nuclear energy related activities	Yes/No
Funds or has exposures to research, development, demonstration and deployment of innovative electricity generation facilities that produce energy from nuclear processes with minimal waste from the fuel cycle	Yes
Funds or has exposures to 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 technologies	Yes
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	Yes

Fossil gas related activities	Yes/No
Funds or has exposures to construction or operation of electricity generation facilities that produce electricity using fossil gaseous fuels	Yes
Funds or has exposures to construction, refurbishment, and operation of combined heat/cool and power generation facilities using fossil gaseous fuels	Yes
Funds or has exposures to construction, refurbishment and operation of heat generation facilities that produce heat/cool using fossil gaseous fuels	Yes

Accounting consolidation scope - Financial
Annex XII
Template 1 - Nuclear and fossil gas-related activities - Flow

Nuclear energy related activities	Yes/No
Funds or has exposures to research, development, demonstration and deployment of innovative electricity generation facilities that produce energy from nuclear processes with minimal waste from the fuel cycle	Yes
Funds or has exposures to 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 technologies	Yes
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	Yes

Fossil gas related activities	Yes/No
Funds or has exposures to construction or operation of electricity generation facilities that produce electricity using fossil gaseous fuels	Yes
Funds or has exposures to construction, refurbishment, and operation of combined heat/cool and power generation facilities using fossil gaseous fuels	Yes
Funds or has exposures to construction, refurbishment and operation of heat generation facilities that produce heat/cool using fossil gaseous fuels	Yes

Accounting consolidation scope - Financial
Annex XII
Template 2 - Taxonomy-aligned economic activities (denominator) CapEx - Stock

	Amount and proportion (the information is to be presented in monetary amounts and as percentages)					
	Total (CCM + CCA)		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	
(thousands of euro) Economic activities	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	54	0.00%	54	0.00%		
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	44	0.00%	44	0.00%		
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	11	0.00%	11	0.00%		
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	5	0.00%	5	0.00%		
Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	**8,989,280**	**6.32%**	**5,750,711**	**4.05%**	**3,238,569**	**2.28%**
Total applicable KPI	**142,138,788**	**100.00%**	**142,138,788**	**100.00%**	**142,138,788**	**100.00%**

Accounting consolidation scope - Financial
Annex XII
Template 2 - Taxonomy-aligned economic activities (denominator) Turnover - Stock

	Amount and proportion (the information is to be presented in monetary amounts and as percentages)					
	Total (CCM + CCA)		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	
(thousands of euro) Economic activities	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	133	0.00%	133	0.00%		
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	18	0.00%	18	0.00%		
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	9	0.00%	9	0.00%		
Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	**3,284,881**	**2.31%**	**3,283,985**	**2.31%**	**896**	**0.00%**
Total applicable KPI	**142,138,788**	**100.00%**	**142,138,788**	**100.00%**	**142,138,788**	**100.00%**

Accounting consolidation scope - Financial
Annex XII
Template 2 - Taxonomy-aligned economic activities (denominator) CapEx - Flow

(thousands of euro)	Amount and proportion (the information is to be presented in monetary amounts and as percentages)					
	Total (CCM + CCA)		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	
Economic activities	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	**1,017,255**	**7.59%**	**967,550**	**7.22%**	**49,705**	**0.37%**
Total applicable KPI	**13,406,151**	**100.00%**	**13,406,151**	**100.00%**	**13,406,151**	**100.00%**

Accounting consolidation scope - Financial
Annex XII
Template 2 - Taxonomy-aligned economic activities (denominator) Turnover - Flow

(thousands of euro)	Amount and proportion (the information is to be presented in monetary amounts and as percentages)					
	Total (CCM + CCA)		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	
Economic activities	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	**775,387**	**5.78%**	**775,291**	**5.78%**	**95**	**0.00%**
Total applicable KPI	**13,406,151**	**100.00%**	**13,406,151**	**100.00%**	**13,406,151**	**100.00%**

Accounting consolidation scope - Financial
Annex XII
Template 3 - Taxonomy-aligned economic activities (numerator) CapEx - Stock

(thousands of euro)	Amount and proportion (the information is to be presented in monetary amounts and as percentages)					
	Total (CCM + CCA)		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	
Economic activities	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	54	0.00%	54	0.00%		
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	44	0.00%	44	0.00%		
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	11	0.00%	11	0.00%		
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	5	0.00%	5	0.00%		
Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	**8,989,280**	**100.00%**	**5,750,711**	**100.00%**	**3,238,569**	**100.00%**
Total applicable KPI	**8,989,394**	**100.00%**	**5,750,826**	**100.00%**	**3,238,569**	**100.00%**

Accounting consolidation scope - Financial
Annex XII
Template 3 - Taxonomy-aligned economic activities (numerator) Turnover - Stock

(thousands of euro)	Amount and proportion (the information is to be presented in monetary amounts and as percentages)					
	Total (CCM + CCA)		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	
Economic activities	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	133	0.00%	133	0.00%		
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	18	0.00%	18	0.00%		
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	9	0.00%	9	0.00%		
Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	**3,284,881**	**100.00%**	**3,283,985**	**100.00%**	**896**	**100.00%**
Total applicable KPI	**3,285,042**	**100.00%**	**3,284,146**	**100.00%**	**896**	**100.00%**

Accounting consolidation scope - Financial
Annex XII
Template 3 - Taxonomy-aligned economic activities (numerator) CapEx - Flow

(thousands of euro)	Amount and proportion (the information is to be presented in monetary amounts and as percentages)					
	Total (CCM + CCA)		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	
Economic activities	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	**1,017,255**	**100.00%**	**967,550**	**100.00%**	**49,705**	**100.00%**
Total applicable KPI	**1,017,255**	**100.00%**	**967,550**	**100.00%**	**49,705**	**100.00%**

Accounting consolidation scope - Financial
Annex XII
Template 3 - Taxonomy-aligned economic activities (numerator) Turnover - Flow

(thousands of euro)	Amount and proportion (the information is to be presented in monetary amounts and as percentages)					
	Total (CCM + CCA)		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	
Economic activities	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	**775,387**	**100.00%**	**775,291**	**100.00%**	**95**	**100.00%**
Total applicable KPI	**775,387**	**100.00%**	**775,291**	**100.00%**	**95**	**100.00%**

Accounting consolidation scope - Financial
Annex XII
Template 4 - Taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities CapEx - Stock

	Amount and proportion (the information is to be presented in monetary amounts and as percentages)					
(thousands of euro)	Total (CCM + CCA)		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	
Economic activities	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	13,681	0.15%	13,599	0.16%	82	0.01%
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	115,053	1.24%	115,047	1.34%	7	0.00%
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	130	0.00%	130	0.00%		
Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	**9,153,347**	**98.61%**	**7,790,850**	**98.37%**	**1,362,497**	**99.99%**
Total applicable KPI	**9,282,211**	**100.00%**	**7,919,625**	**100.00%**	**1,362,586**	**100.00%**

Accounting consolidation scope - Financial
Annex XII
Template 4 - Taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities Turnover - Stock

	Amount and proportion (the information is to be presented in monetary amounts and as percentages)					
(thousands of euro)	Total (CCM + CCA)		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	
Economic activities	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	1,099,516	10.89%	1,099,516	11.63%		
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	344,721	3.41%	344,699	3.65%	22	0.00%
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	78	0.00%	78	0.00%		
Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	**8,650,857**	**85.69%**	**7,341,606**	**83.56%**	**1,309,251**	**100.00%**
Total applicable KPI	**10,095,172**	**100.00%**	**8,785,899**	**100.00%**	**1,309,273**	**100.00%**

Accounting consolidation scope - Financial
Annex XII
Template 4 - Taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities CapEx - Flow

(thousands of euro)	Amount and proportion (the information is to be presented in monetary amounts and as percentages)					
	Total (CCM + CCA)		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	
Economic activities	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	1	0.00%	1	0.00%		
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	209	0.01%	209	0.02%		
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	**1,420,752**	**99.99%**	**1,341,510**	**99.98%**	**79,242**	**100.00%**
Total applicable KPI	**1,420,963**	**100.00%**	**1,341,720**	**100.00%**	**79,242**	**100.00%**

Accounting consolidation scope - Financial
Annex XII
Template 4 - Taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities Turnover - Flow

(thousands of euro)	Amount and proportion (the information is to be presented in monetary amounts and as percentages)					
	Total (CCM + CCA)		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	
Economic activities	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	205	0.01%	205	0.01%		
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	85	0.01%	85	0.01%		
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI						
Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	**1,480,779**	**99.98%**	**1,444,007**	**99.98%**	**36,772**	**100.00%**
Total applicable KPI	**1,481,069**	**100.00%**	**1,444,297**	**100.00%**	**36,772**	**100.00%**

Accounting consolidation scope - Financial
Annex XII
Template 5 - Taxonomy non-eligible economic activities CapEx - Stock

(thousands of euro)

Economic activities	Amount	Percentage
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI		
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI		
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	161	0.00%
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	4,296	0.00%
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI		
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI		
Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the numerator of the applicable KPI	**123,908,009**	**100.00%**
Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI	**123,867,183**	**100.00%**

Accounting consolidation scope - Financial
Annex XII
Template 5 - Taxonomy non-eligible economic activities Turnover - Stock

(thousands of euro)

Economic activities	Amount	Percentage
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI		
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI		
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	470	0.00%
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	5,298	0.00%
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI		
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI		
Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the numerator of the applicable KPI	**128,752,806**	**100.00%**
Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI	**128,758,575**	**100.00%**

Accounting consolidation scope - Financial
Annex XII
Template 5 - Taxonomy non-eligible economic activities CapEx - Flow

(thousands of euro)

Economic activities	Amount	Percentage
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI		
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI		
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI		
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	1	0.00%
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI		
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI		
Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the numerator of the applicable KPI	**123,867,182**	**100.00%**
Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI	**123,867,183**	**100.00%**

Accounting consolidation scope - Financial
Annex XII
Template 5 - Taxonomy non-eligible economic activities Turnover - Flow

(thousands of euro)

Economic activities	Amount	Percentage
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI		
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI		
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI		
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	1	0.00%
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI		
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI		
Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the numerator of the applicable KPI	**128,758,574**	**100.00%**
Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI	**128,758,575**	**100.00%**

Accounting consolidation scope

Annex II – Templates for key performance indicators (KPIs) of non-financial undertakings - Turnover (2024)
Share of turnover deriving from products or services associated with economic activities aligned with the taxonomy

Economic activities	Code (a)	2024 Turnover (millions of euro)	Proportion of turnover 2024
A. ACTIVITIES ELIGIBLE FOR THE TAXONOMY			
A.1 Eco-sustainable activities (aligned with the taxonomy) (D)			
Water supply	WTR 2.1	74.80	0.4%
Manufacture of low carbon technologies for transport	CCM 3.3	854.17	4.4%
Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology	CCM 4.1	10.90	0.1%
Manufacture of biogas and biofuels for use in transport and of bioliquids	CCM 4.13	55.00	0.3%
Transmission and distribution networks for renewable and low-carbon gases	CCM 4.14	608.30	3.1%
Installation and operation of electric heat pumps	CCM 4.16	1.90	0.0%
Transmission and distribution of electricity	CCM 4.9	3,159.54	16.2%
Construction, extension and operation of water collection, treatment and supply systems	CCM 5.1	7.60	0.0%
Anaerobic digestion of bio-waste	CCM 5.7	23.90	0.1%
Transport of CO2	CCM 5.11	1.00	0.0%
Renovation of existing buildings	CCM 7.2	62.00	0.3%
Installation, maintenance and repair of energy efficiency equipment	CCM 7.3	38.90	0.2%
Installation, maintenance and repair of instruments and devices for measuring, regulation and controlling energy performance of buildings	CCM 7.5	138.10	0.7%
Professional services related to energy performance of buildings	CCM 9.3	59.29	0.3%
Turnover of eco-sustainable activities (aligned with the taxonomy) (A.1)		**5,095.40**	**26.1%**
of which enablers		**4,251**	**14%**
of which transitional		**62**	**0%**
A.2 Activities eligible for the taxonomy but not eco-sustainable (activities not aligned with the taxonomy) (E) (G)			
Conservation, including restoration, of habitats, ecosystems, and species	BIO 1.1	0.11	0.0%
Manufacture of renewable energy technologies	CCM 3.1	0.36	0.0%
Manufacture of low carbon technologies for transport	CCM 3.3	3,812.38	19.5%
Demolition and wrecking of buildings and other structures	CE 3.3	4.50	0.0%
Manufacture of batteries	CCM 3.4	1.23	0.0%
Manufacture, installation, and servicing of high, medium and low voltage electrical equipment for electrical transmission and distribution that result in or enable a substantial contribution to climate change mitigation	CCM 3.20	331.10	1.7%
Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology	CCM 4.1	101.28	0.5%
Provision of IT/OT (information technology/operational technology) data-driven solutions	CE 4.1	0.02	0.0%
Electricity generation from wind power	CCM 4.3	15.76	0.1%
Transmission and distribution of electricity	CCM 4.9	11.39	0.1%
District heating/cooling distribution	CCM 4.15	0.10	0.0%
Installation and operation of electric heat pumps	CCM 4.16	0.30	0.0%
Pre-commercial stages of advanced technologies to produce energy from nuclear processes with minimal waste from the fuel cycle	CCM 4.26	18.23	0.1%
High-efficiency co-generation of heat/cool and power from fossil gaseous fuels	CCM 4.30	47.32	0.2%
Anaerobic digestion of bio-waste	CCM 5.7	11.10	0.1%
Infrastructure for rail transport	CCM 6.14	6.94	0.0%
Infrastructure enabling low-carbon road transport and public transport	CCM 6.15	48.00	0.2%
Construction of new buildings	CCM 7.1	382.23	2.0%
Installation, maintenance and repair of energy efficiency equipment	CCM 7.3	5.00	0.0%
Installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies	CCM 7.6	20.24	0.1%
Data-driven solutions for GHG emissions reductions	CCM 8.2	0.08	0.0%
Close to market research, development and innovation	CCM 9.1	8.19	0.0%
Research, development and innovation for direct air capture of CO2	CCM 9.2	0.05	0.0%
Professional services related to energy performance of buildings	CCM 9.3	30.23	0.2%
Turnover of taxonomy-eligible activities that are not eco-sustainable (activities not aligned with the taxonomy) (A.2)		**4,856**	**24.9%**
A. Turnover of activities eligible for taxonomy (A.1 + A.2)		**9,952**	**51.0%**
B. ACTIVITIES NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE TAXONOMY			
Turnover from activities not eligible for the taxonomy		**9,563**	**49%**
TOTAL		**19,514.39**	**100%**

Substantial contribution criteria						DNSH criteria ("Does Not Significant Harm")									
Climate change mitigation	Climate change adaptation	Water	Pollution	Circular economy	Biodiversity	Climate change mitigation	Climate change adaptation	Water	Pollution	Circular economy	Biodiversity	Minimum safeguards	Taxonomy-aligned proportion of turnover 2023	Category (enabling activity)	Category (transition activity)
N/EL	N/EL	Yes	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Yes	Yes	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Yes	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	6.2%	E	
Yes	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0.1%		
Yes	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Yes	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1.5%		
Yes	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Yes	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	15.4%	E	
Yes	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0.0%		
Yes	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0.4%		
Yes	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		E	
Yes	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	4.5%		T
Yes	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1.7%	E	
Yes	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0.8%	E	
Yes	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0.4%	E	
16.8%	**0.0%**	**0.3%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**										
4,251.00	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**										
23.90	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**										
EL; N/EL (f)	EL; N/EL (f)	EL; N/EL (f)	EL; N/EL (f)	EL; N/EL (f)	EL; N/EL (f)										
N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	EL										
EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL										
EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								0.0%		
N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	EL	N/EL								17.6%		
EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL										
EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								0.0%		
EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL										
N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	EL	N/EL										
EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL										
EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL										
EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								0.2%		
EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								0.0%		
EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								0.0%		
EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL										
EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								0.2%		
EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								0.0%		
EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL										
EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL										
EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								0.8%		
EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL										
EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								0.6%		
EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								0.0%		
EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								0.1%		
EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL										
16.3%	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**								0.0%		

Accounting consolidation scope

Annex II – Templates for key performance indicators (KPIs) of non-financial undertakings - OpEx (2024)
Share of turnover deriving from products or services associated with economic activities aligned with the taxonomy

Economic activities	Code (a)	2024 Turnover (millions of euro)	2024 Proportion of turnover 2024
A. ACTIVITIES ELIGIBLE FOR THE TAXONOMY			
A.1 Eco-sustainable activities (aligned with the taxonomy) (D)			
Water supply	WTR 2.1	9.9	1.0%
Manufacture of low carbon technologies for transport	CCM 3.3	19.9	2.0%
Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology	CCM 4.1	5.6	0.6%
Manufacture of biogas and biofuels for use in transport and of bioliquids	CCM 4.13	11.0	1.1%
Transmission and distribution networks for renewable and low-carbon gases	CCM 4.14	21.8	2.2%
Installation and operation of electric heat pumps	CCM 4.16	1.0	0.1%
Transmission and distribution of electricity	CCM 4.9	149.6	15.1%
Construction, extension and operation of water collection, treatment and supply systems	CCM 5.1	0.1	0.0%
Anaerobic digestion of bio-waste	CCM 5.7	8.0	0.8%
Renovation of existing buildings	CCM 7.2	30.8	3.1%
Installation, maintenance and repair of energy efficiency equipment	CCM 7.3	1.8	0.2%
Installation, maintenance and repair of instruments and devices for measuring, regulation and controlling energy performance of buildings	CCM 7.5	1.0	0.1%
Professional services related to energy performance of buildings	CCM 9.3	37.3	3.8%
OpEx of eco-sustainable activities (aligned with the taxonomy) (A.1)		**298**	**30.0%**
Of which enablers		**240**	**24%**
of which transitional			
A.2 Activities eligible for the taxonomy but not eco-sustainable (activities not aligned with the taxonomy) (E) (G)			
Manufacture of renewable energy technologies	CCM 3.1	0.19	0.0%
Manufacture of low carbon technologies for transport	CCM 3.3	155.97	15.7%
Manufacture of batteries	CCM 3.4	1.25	0.1%
Manufacture, installation, and servicing of high, medium and low voltage electrical equipment for electrical transmission and distribution that result in or enable a substantial contribution to climate change mitigation	CCM 3.20	7.01	0.7%
Transmission and distribution networks for renewable and low-carbon gases	CCM 4.14	46.75	4.7%
High-efficiency co-generation of heat/cool and power from fossil gaseous fuels	CCM 4.30	36.00	3.6%
Construction, extension and operation of waste water collection and treatment	CCM 5.3	0.02	0.0%
Collection and transport of non-hazardous waste in source segregated fractions	CCM 5.5	0.05	0.0%
Anaerobic digestion of bio-waste	CCM 5.7	4.00	0.4%
Infrastructure for rail transport	CCM 6.14	0.96	0.1%
Construction of new buildings	CCM 7.1	0.10	0.0%
Installation, maintenance and repair of energy efficiency equipment	CCM 7.3	3.02	0.3%
Installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies	CCM 7.6	1.44	0.1%
Data processing, hosting and related activities	CCM 8.1	7.20	0.7%
Close to market research, development and innovation	CCM 9.1	9.22	0.9%
Professional services related to energy performance of buildings	CCM 9.3	22.00	2.2%
OpEx of taxonomy-eligible activities that are not eco-sustainable (activities not aligned with the taxonomy) (A.2)		**295.2**	**29.8%**
A. OpEx of activities eligible for taxonomy (A.1 + A.2)		**593**	**59.8%**
B. ACTIVITIES NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE TAXONOMY			
OpEx from activities not eligible for the taxonomy		**398**	**40.2%**
TOTAL		**991.48**	**100%**

Substantial contribution criteria						DNSH criteria ("Does Not Significant Harm")									
Climate change mitigation	Climate change adaptation	Water	Pollution	Circular economy	Biodiversity	Climate change mitigation	Climate change adaptation	Water	Pollution	Circular economy	Biodiversity	Minimum safeguards	Taxono-my-aligned proportion of OpEx 2023	Category (enabling activity)	Category (transition activity)
N/EL	N/EL	Yes	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Yes	Yes	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Yes	No	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1.4%	E	
Yes	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0.4%		
Yes	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Yes	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1.4%		
Yes	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Yes	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	7.4%	E	
Yes	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0.0%		
Yes	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0.4%		
Yes	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	11.5%	E	
Yes	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0.5%	E	
Yes	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0.1%	E	
Yes	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	3.0%	E	
29.0%	**0.0%**	**1.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**										
EL; N/EL (f)	EL; N/EL (f)	EL; N/EL (f)	EL; N/EL (f)	EL; N/EL (f)	EL; N/EL (f)										
EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								0.0%		
EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								5.4%		
EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								0.1%		
EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL										
EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								1.3%		
EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								1.4%		
EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								0.0%		
EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL										
EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								0.2%		
EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL										
EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								0.1%		
EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								0.1%		
EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								0.0%		
EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								0.4%		
EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								0.1%		
EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								0.0%		
36.0%	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**	**0.0%**										

Accounting consolidation scope

Annex II – Templates for key performance indicators (KPIs) of non-financial undertakings - CapEx (2024)
Share of turnover deriving from products or services associated with economic activities aligned with the taxonomy

		2024	
Economic activities	Code (a)	Turnover (millions of euro)	Proportion of turnover 2024
A. ACTIVITIES ELIGIBLE FOR THE TAXONOMY			
A.1 Eco-sustainable activities (aligned with the taxonomy) (D)			
Water supply	WTR 2.1	3.00	0.04%
Manufacture of equipment for the production and use of hydrogen	CCM 3.2	2.04	0.03%
Manufacture of low carbon technologies for transport	CCM 3.3	16.20	0.23%
Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology	CCM 4.1	12.51	0.18%
Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology	CE 4.1	0.61	0.01%
Storage of thermal energy	CCM 4.11	0.20	0.00%
Manufacture of biogas and biofuels for use in transport and of bioliquids	CCM 4.13	67.51	0.95%
Transmission and distribution networks for renewable and low-carbon gases	CCM 4.14	1,270.07	17.93%
Transmission and distribution of electricity	CCM 4.9	2,673.30	37.74%
Construction, extension and operation of water collection, treatment and supply systems	CCM 5.1	0.50	0.01%
Renewal of water collection, treatment and supply systems	CCM 5.2	1.70	0.02%
Anaerobic digestion of bio-waste	CCM 5.7	14.85	0.21%
Transport of CO2	CCM 5.11	45.46	0.64%
Construction of new buildings	CCM 7.1	86.06	1.22%
Renovation of existing buildings	CCM 7.2	27.90	0.39%
Installation, maintenance and repair of energy efficiency equipment	CCM 7.3	10.92	0.15%
Installation, maintenance and repair of instruments and devices for measuring, regulation and controlling energy performance of buildings	CCM 7.5	117.52	1.66%
Installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies	CCM 7.6	1.10	0.02%
Data processing, hosting and related activities	CCM 8.1	0.21	0.00%
Data-driven solutions for GHG emissions reductions	CCM 8.2	0.68	0.01%
Close to market research, development and innovation	CCM 9.1	3.63	0.05%
Professional services related to energy performance of buildings	CCM 9.3	8.02	0.11%
Flood risk prevention and protection infrastructure	CCA 14.2	15.07	0.21%
CapEx of eco-sustainable activities (aligned with the taxonomy) (A.1)		**4,379.04**	**61.83%**
of which enablers		**2,894.73**	**41%**
of which transitional		**28.11**	**0%**
A.2 Activities eligible for the taxonomy but not eco-sustainable (activities not aligned with the taxonomy) (E) (G)			
Water supply	WTR 2.1	37.10	0.5%
Collection and transport of hazardous waste	PPC 2.1	0.26	0.0%
Manufacture of renewable energy technologies	CCM 3.1	0.16	0.0%
Manufacture of low carbon technologies for transport	CCM 3.3	96.10	1.4%
Manufacture of batteries	CCM 3.4	4.13	0.1%
Manufacture of hydrogen	CCM 3.10	8.00	0.1%
Manufacture, installation, and servicing of high, medium and low voltage electrical equipment for electrical transmission and distribution that result in or enable a substantial contribution to climate change mitigation	CCM 3.20	9.77	0.1%
Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology	CCM 4.1	0.16	0.0%
Electricity generation from wind power	CCM 4.3	0.33	0.0%
Transmission and distribution of electricity	CCM 4.9	0.33	0.0%
Transmission and distribution networks for renewable and low-carbon gases	CCM 4.14	1,147.33	16.2%
High-efficiency co-generation of heat/cool and power from fossil gaseous fuels	CCM 4.30	7.38	0.1%
Construction, extension and operation of water collection, treatment and supply systems	CCM 5.1	—	—%
Construction, extension and operation of waste water collection and treatment	CCM 5.3	0.78	0.0%
Collection and transport of non-hazardous waste in source segregated fractions	CCM 5.5	—	—%
Anaerobic digestion of bio-waste	CCM 5.7	3.04	0.0%
Transport by motorbikes, passenger cars and light commercial vehicles	CCM 6.5	6.24	0.1%
Infrastructure for rail transport	CCM 6.14	0.27	0.0%
Infrastructure enabling low-carbon road transport and public transport	CCM 6.15	0.63	0.0%
Construction of new buildings	CCM 7.1	0.54	0.0%
Renovation of existing buildings	CCM 7.2	23.13	0.3%
Installation, maintenance and repair of energy efficiency equipment	CCM 7.3	1.03	0.0%
Installation, maintenance and repair of charging stations for electric vehicles in buildings (and parking spaces attached to buildings)	CCM 7.4	0.03	0.0%
Installation, maintenance and repair of renewable energy technologies	CCM 7.6	0.20	0.0%
Acquisition and ownership of buildings	CCM 7.7	—	—%
Data processing, hosting and related activities	CCM 8.1	16.65	0.2%
Data-driven solutions for GHG emissions reductions	CCM 8.2	3.09	0.0%
Close to market research, development and innovation	CCM 9.1	0.51	0.0%
CapEx of activities eligible for the taxonomy but not eco-sustainable (activities not aligned with the taxonomy) (A.2)		**1,367.17**	**19.30%**
A. CapEx of activities eligible for the taxonomy (A.1 + A.2)		**5,746.21**	**81.1%**
B. ACTIVITIES NOT ELIGIBLE FOR THE TAXONOMY			
CapEx of activities not eligible for the taxonomy		**1,336.63**	**18.9%**
TOTAL		**7,082.84**	**100%**

	Substantial contribution criteria						DNSH criteria (“Does Not Significant Harm”)									
	Climate change mitigation	Climate change adaptation	Water	Pollution	Circular economy	Biodiversity	Climate change mitigation	Climate change adaptation	Water	Pollution	Circular economy	Biodiversity	Minimum safeguards	Taxonomy-aligned proportion of CapEx 2023	Category (enabling activity)	Category (transition activity)
	N/EL	N/EL	Yes	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Yes	Yes	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
	Yes	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0.0%	E	
	Yes	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0.1%	E	
	Yes	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0.2%		
	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Yes	N/EL	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	—	Yes	Yes		E	
	Yes	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0.0%	E	
	Yes	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0.4%		
	Yes	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	19.2%		
	Yes	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	39.3%	E	
	Yes	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0.0%		
	Yes	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
	Yes	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1.0%		
	Yes	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0.8%	E	
	Yes	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0.3%		
	Yes	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0.3%		T
	Yes	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0.1%	E	
	Yes	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	1.9%	E	
	Yes	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0.0%	E	
	Yes	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0.0%		T
	Yes	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0.0%	E	
	Yes	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0.0%	E	
	Yes	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	0.2%	E	
	N/EL	Yes	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Yes	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		E	
	61.56%	**0.21%**	**0.04%**	**0.00%**	**0.01%**	**0.00%**										
	2,894.73	**0.21%**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.01%**	**0.00**										
	28.11	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**										
	N/EL	N/EL	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL										
	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	EL	N/EL	N/EL										
	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								0.0%		
	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								1.0%		
	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								0.1%		
	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL										
	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL										
	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL										
	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL										
	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL										
	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								8.4%		
	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								0.1%		
	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								0.0%		
	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								0.0%		
	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								0.0%		
	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								0.0%		
	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL										
	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL										
	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL										
	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								0.2%		
	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								0.4%		
	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								0.1%		
	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL										
	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								0.0%		
	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								0.0%		
	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								0.0%		
	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								0.5%		
	EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								0.0%		
	19.28%	**0.00%**	**0.54%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**										

Accounting consolidation scope - Non financial
Annex XII (thousands of euro)
Template 1 - Nuclear and fossil gas activities – Turnover (2024)

Nuclear energy related activities	Yes/No
Funds or has exposures to research, development, demonstration and deployment of innovative electricity generation facilities that produce energy from nuclear processes with minimal waste from the fuel cycle	Yes
Funds or has exposures to 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 technologies	No
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	Yes/No
Funds or has exposures to construction or operation of electricity generation facilities that produce electricity using fossil gaseous fuels	No
Funds or has exposures to construction, refurbishment, and operation of combined heat/cool and power generation facilities using fossil gaseous fuels	Yes
Funds or has exposures to construction, refurbishment and operation of heat generation facilities that produce heat/cool using fossil gaseous fuels	No

Accounting consolidation scope - Non financial
Annex XII (thousands of euro)
Template 2 - Taxonomy-aligned economic activities (denominator) – Turnover (2024)

	Amount and proportion (the information is to be presented in monetary amounts and as percentages)					
	Total (CCM + CCA)		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	
Economic activities	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	**5,021**	**100.00%**	**5,021**	**100.00%**	**0**	**0.00%**
Total applicable KPI	**5,021**	**100.00%**	**5,021**	**100.00%**	**0**	**0.00%**

Accounting consolidation scope - Non financial
Annex XII (thousands of euro)
Template 3 - Taxonomy-aligned economic activities (numerator) – Turnover (2024)

	Amount and proportion (the information is to be presented in monetary amounts and as percentages)					
	Total (CCM + CCA)		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	
Economic activities	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the numerator of the applicable KPI	**5,021**	**100.00%**	**5,021**	**100.00%**	**0**	**0.00%**
Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the numerator of the applicable KPI	**5,021**	**100.00%**	**5,021**	**100.00%**	**0**	**0.00%**

Accounting consolidation scope - Non financial
Annex XII (thousands of euro)
Template 4 - Taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities – Turnover (2024)

	Amount and proportion (the information is to be presented in monetary amounts and as percentages)					
	Total (CCM + CCA)		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	
Economic activities	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	18	0.37%	18	0.37%	0	0.00%
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	47	0.96%	47	0.96%	0	0.00%
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	**4,852**	**98.67%**	**4,852**	**98.67%**	**0**	**0.00%**
Total amount and proportion of taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI	**4,917**	**100.00%**	**4,917**	**100.00%**	**0**	**0.00%**

Accounting consolidation scope - Non financial
Annex XII (thousands of euro)
Template 5 - Taxonomy non-eligible economic activities – Turnover (2024)

Economic activities	Amount and proportion (the information is to be presented in monetary amounts and as percentages)	
	Total (CCM + CCA)	
	Amount	Percentage
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	0	
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	0	
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	0	
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	0	
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	0	
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	0	
Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the numerator of the applicable KPI	**9,563**	**100.00%**
Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI	**9,563**	**100.00%**

Accounting consolidation scope - Non financial
Annex XII (thousands of euro)
Template 1 - Nuclear and fossil gas activities – CapEx (2024)

Nuclear energy related activities	Yes/No
Funds or has exposures to research, development, demonstration and deployment of innovative electricity generation facilities that produce energy from nuclear processes with minimal waste from the fuel cycle	No
Funds or has exposures to 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 technologies	No
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	Yes/No
Funds or has exposures to research, development, demonstration and deployment of innovative electricity generation facilities that produce energy from nuclear processes with minimal waste from the fuel cycle	No
Funds or has exposures to 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 technologies	Yes
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

Accounting consolidation scope - Non financial
Annex XII (thousands of euro)
Template 2 - Taxonomy-aligned economic activities (denominator) – CapEx (2024)

Economic activities	Amount and proportion (the information is to be presented in monetary amounts and as percentages)					
	Total (CCM + CCA)		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the numerator of the applicable KPI	**4,375**	**100.00%**	**4,360**	**100.00%**	**15**	**100.00%**
Total applicable KPI	**4,375**	**100.00%**	**4,360**	**100.00%**	**15**	**100.00%**

Accounting consolidation scope - Non financial
Annex XII (thousands of euro)
Template 3 - Taxonomy-aligned economic activities (numerator) – CapEx (2024)

Economic activities	Amount and proportion (the information is to be presented in monetary amounts and as percentages)					
	Total (CCM + CCA)		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the numerator of the applicable KPI	**4,375**	**100.00%**	**4,360**	**100.00%**	**15**	**100.00%**
Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the numerator of the applicable KPI	**4,375**	**100.00%**	**4,360**	**100.00%**	**15**	**100.00%**

Accounting consolidation scope - Non financial
Annex XII (thousands of euro)
Template 4 - Taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities – CapEx (2024)

	Amount and proportion (the information is to be presented in monetary amounts and as percentages)					
	Total (CCM + CCA)		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	
Economic activities	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	7	0.50%	7	0.50%	0	0.00%
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the numerator of the applicable KPI	**1,404**	**99.50%**	**1,404**	**99.50%**	**0**	**0.00%**
Total amount and proportion of taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI	**1,411**	**100.00%**	**1,411**	**100.00%**	**0**	**0.00%**

Accounting consolidation scope - Non financial
Annex XII (thousands of euro)
Template 5 - Taxonomy non-eligible economic activities – CapEx (2024)

	Amount and proportion (the information is to be presented in monetary amounts and as percentages)	
	Total (CCM + CCA)	
Economic activities	Amount	Percentage
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	0	
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	0	
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	0	
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	0	
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	0	
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	0	
Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the numerator of the applicable KPI	**1,337**	**100.00%**
Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI	**1,337**	**100.00%**

Accounting consolidation scope - Non financial
Annex XII (thousands of euro)
Template 1 - Nuclear and fossil gas activities (2024)

Nuclear energy related activities	Yes/No
Funds or has exposures to research, development, demonstration and deployment of innovative electricity generation facilities that produce energy from nuclear processes with minimal waste from the fuel cycle	No
Funds or has exposures to 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 technologies	No
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	Yes/No
Funds or has exposures to research, development, demonstration and deployment of innovative electricity generation facilities that produce energy from nuclear processes with minimal waste from the fuel cycle	No
Funds or has exposures to 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 technologies	Yes
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

Accounting consolidation scope - Non financial
Annex XII (thousands of euro)
Template 2 - Taxonomy-aligned economic activities (denominator) – OpEx (2024)

	Amount and proportion (the information is to be presented in monetary amounts and as percentages)					
	Total (CCM + CCA)		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	
Economic activities	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the numerator of the applicable KPI	**288**	**100.00%**	**288**	**100.00%**	**0**	**0.00%**
Total applicable KPI	**288**	**100.00%**	**288**	**100.00%**	**0**	**0.00%**

Accounting consolidation scope - Non financial
Annex XII (thousands of euro)
Template 3 - Taxonomy-aligned economic activities (numerator) – OpEx (2024)

	Amount and proportion (the information is to be presented in monetary amounts and as percentages)					
	Total (CCM + CCA)		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	
Economic activities	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the numerator of the applicable KPI	**288**	**100.00%**	**288**	**100.00%**	**0**	**0.00%**
Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the numerator of the applicable KPI	**288**	**100.00%**	**288**	**100.00%**	**0**	**0.00%**

Accounting consolidation scope - Non financial
Annex XII (thousands of euro)
Template 4 - Taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities – OpEx (2024)

	Amount and proportion (the information is to be presented in monetary amounts and as percentages)					
	Total (CCM + CCA)		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	
Economic activities	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	36	10.87%	36	10.87%	0	0.00%
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the numerator of the applicable KPI	**295**	**89.13%**	**295**	**89.13%**	**0**	**0.00%**
Total amount and proportion of taxonomy eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI	**331**	**100.00%**	**331**	**100.00%**	**0**	**0.00%**

Accounting consolidation scope - Non financial
Annex XII (thousands of euro)
Template 5 - Taxonomy non-eligible economic activities – OpEx (2024)

Economic activities	Amount and proportion (the information is to be presented in monetary amounts and as percentages)	
	Total (CCM + CCA)	
	Amount	Percentage
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI		
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI		
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI		
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI		
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI		
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the numerator of the applicable KPI		
Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the numerator of the applicable KPI	**398**	**100.00%**
Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI	**398**	**100.00%**

Voluntary disclosure – Consolidation scope for companies subject to management and coordination

Below is a summary of the eligibility and alignment ratios (Green Asset Ratio) for companies subject to management and coordination by CDP.

GAR (%) CDP Group	Alignment (%)	
	FY2024	FY2023
GAR (%) CapEx	8.26%	6.32%
GAR (%) Turnover	3.32%	3.53%

For further details on the templates, please refer to section 7.6 of the CSRD Information Attachments.

ESRS E1 CLIMATE CHANGE

Strategy

E1 SBM–3 Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model

As part of the double materiality assessment, the medium- to long-term risk associated with reduced revenues and increased costs due to both physical risks and transition risks, particularly for investees in the Oil&Gas sector, was identified as material.

Table on Climate-Related Environmental Risks

Relevant climate risk identified	Type of climate risk	Time horizons[105]
Reduction in revenues / increase in costs due to physical or transition risks related to the counterparty	Physical	Medium and long
Reduction in revenues / increase in costs due to physical or transition risks related to the counterparty	Transition	Medium and long

No assessment was conducted on the resilience of the strategy and business model in response to climate change.

E1-1 – Transition plan for climate change mitigation

Considering the climate change objectives set by the CDP Group (see section "E1-4 Targets related to climate change mitigation and adaptation" for further details), while the Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions targets align with the Net Zero 2050 scenario[106], the CDP portfolio decarbonisation target is aligned to the International Energy Agency's (IEA) "Stated Policies Scenario" (STEPS). As a long-term lender, CDP plays a crucial role in mitigating market failures by providing liquidity or capital to companies facing financial distress during economic crises or sector-specific disruptions. This support is crucial for economic stability and cannot always be subordinated to immediate decarbonisation targets; therefore, CDP has not yet implemented a Transition Plan as outlined by the reference standards. Considering these factors, CDP will carry on with its evaluations on the matter.

In any event, climate change remains a key focus in the Group's strategy, as evidenced by its prominence in both the 2022-2024 and 2025-2027 Strategic Plans, where "Just transition" is one of the four priorities, as well as in the ESG 2025-2027 Plan, which outlines specific commitments and goals on the issue (for further details, see the section "ESRS 2 SBM-1 – Strategy, business model and value chain").

Furthermore, the impacts of climate change are a key factor that the Group has taken into account when developing its Sustainability Policies (for more details, see section "E1-2 – Policies related to climate change mitigation and adaptation").

Impact, risk and opportunity management

E1-2 – Policies related to climate change mitigation and adaptation

The CDP Group views sustainability as a key driver for setting its objectives and, in its commitment to being a policy-driven organisation, has implemented a comprehensive set of Sustainability Policies**,** which outline how to incorporate sustainability into its operational model.

The Sustainability Policies are first approved and implemented by the Parent Company, which commits to gradually extending them to the companies subject to management and coordination. The companies then adapt these policies to their own organisational and business models, in line with the principle of proportionality, while considering the decision-making autonomy of their corporate bodies. Additionally, each policy has a defined scope of application tailored to its specific purpose (for more information, refer to the complete policies available on the CDP institutional website[107] or to the relevant sections of this statement).

The contents of these policies, designed to embed sustainability into CDP's operations, are established in accordance with internationally accepted standards, principles, conventions, guidelines, and recommendations, including but not limited to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the UN Global Compact Principles, the UN PRI, the IFC Performance Standards, EU guidelines on environmental, health, and safety matters, World Bank standards, the Paris Agreement, the European Taxonomy, the 2030 Integrated National Energy and Climate Plan

105 For the definition of time horizons aligned with business scenarios, please refer to the "ESRS 2 General disclosures" section.
106 International Energy Agency (2021), Net Zero by 2050.
107 Available at the following address: https://www.cdp.it/sitointernet/en/governance_e_politiche.page.

(PNIEC), the Circular Economy Package, the Fit for 55 Package, the REPowerEU Plan, and the Common European Agricultural Policy.

The Sustainability Policies are approved by the Board of Directors and are updated periodically, as provided in the documentation body itself, at least once every three years. This update reflects, among other factors, legislative and regulatory changes, shifts in the reference context, and the subsequent revision of the Group's strategy.

Different company structures are responsible for verifying compliance with each individual Sustainability Policy. For instance, the Sector Strategy and Impact Department is responsible for ensuring that CDP's operations align with the Responsible Financing Policy, while the Administration, Finance, Control, and Sustainability Department checks the consistency of CDP and CDP Equity operations with the Responsible Investment Policy. The Advisory and Technical Competence Center Department typically oversees the compliance with sector-specific policies.

The development of Sustainability Policies involves collaboration and discussion with all relevant internal functions, which are identified based on the document's content and objectives. Prior to approval by the Board of Directors, the policies are also subject to consultations or discussions with business experts, sustainability professionals, and civil society representatives. As part of the stakeholder dialogue process, these closed-door meetings aim to engage a wider group of participants and gather useful input and recommendations. The intention is to integrate additional insights that can improve the work carried out, while ensuring they are feasible.

In addition to being made available on the intranet for the Group's employees, particularly those involved in identifying business opportunities, Sustainability Policies are also fully accessible on CDP's official website[108], available in both Italian and English. The Board of Directors' approval is communicated externally via a press release, which is published on the institutional website, as well as through internal newsletters and posts on the company's social media platforms. Before approval, specific induction sessions are organised for corporate bodies, including directors and statutory auditors. Once approved, training is provided to employees who will be responsible for implementing the specific policy in their operations, particularly if the policy introduces new processes.

Regarding climate change and its material impacts on the business activities of the Group, particular emphasis is placed on the Sustainability Policies listed in the table "Main policies relevant to climate change".

Main policies relevant to climate change

Policy
Sustainability Framework (https://www.cdp.it/internet/public/cms/documents/CDP_Sustainability_framework_ENG.pdf)
Description
It outlines the guiding and methodological principles, areas, and operational approaches that the CDP Group follows and applies to integrate and manage sustainability within its organisational structure, business decisions, and operational processes, in accordance with both external and relevant internal regulations. The goal is to create positive social externalities and minimise environmental impacts through a structured and transparent dialogue with its stakeholders. In relation to the material impacts identified, the Group seeks to actively support the achievement of the sustainable development goals through its initiatives, which include: • SDG7 - Clean and Accessible Energy: Supporting investments, including research and development programs, aimed at: (i) improving access to energy services (transmission and/or distribution networks) or enhancing efficiency and/or safety; (ii) expanding and integrating renewable energy generation capacity; (iii) promoting energy efficiency in both public and private, residential and industrial construction; (iv) developing new initiatives and energy carriers, such as hydrogen • SDG11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities: Promoting initiatives in the urban and suburban transport sector to enhance sustainability, such as financing for Local Public Transport, City Plans, and vehicles with minimal environmental impact • SDG12 - Responsible Consumption and Production: Supporting initiatives for the development of renewable energy sources, both domestically and internationally, as well as investments that encourage the circular economy • SDG13 - Fight Against Climate Change: Financing initiatives at both national and international levels that support the reduction of climate-altering gases in sectors such as energy, construction, and industry, including the creation and utilisation of dedicated funds For further details on Responsibility, Scope, Monitoring, Key regulatory references, and Transparency, please refer to "G1-1 – Business Conduct Policies and Corporate Culture".

108 Available at the following address, https://www.cdp.it/sitointernet/en/governance_e_politiche.page.

Policy

General Responsible Lending Policy (https://www.cdp.it/internet/public/cms/documents/CDP_General_responsible_lending_policy.pdf)
General Responsible Investment Policy (https://www.cdp.it/internet/public/cms/documents/General_Responsible_investment_policy.pdf)

Description

They steer financing and investment activities towards initiatives that can create positive ESG impacts, setting objectives and priority intervention areas, along with systematic exclusions on specific ethical, environmental, and sector-related matters.

Specifically:

- they describe the areas of focus on which the Group directs its activity, including that of Climate change and ecosystem protection (e.g. through "Support for the energy transition") and define that the financing/investment choices are oriented towards full respect for nature and the ecosystem, evaluating the operations, among other things, in terms of contribution to the energy and climate transition objectives from both a technical and environmental point of view
- they identify ESG exclusion criteria, including the exclusion of projects that endanger the survival of endangered species or cause significant degradation of areas in need of protection, such as UNESCO World Heritage Sites, Ramsar-listed wetlands, critical natural habitats identified by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature (IUCN), and deforestation activities affecting rainforests or tropical forests. Furthermore, for operations that have a significant environmental impact, appropriate mitigation measures must be implemented using the best available technologies on the global market
- exclude support for certain sectors to consistently ensure environmental sustainability, social development, and the protection of stakeholders' fundamental rights. For instance, this includes road infrastructure projects that hinder the transition to more environmentally efficient transport systems, do not enhance citizen safety or traffic decongestion, and fail to include adequate impact mitigation measures or support for sustainable mobility. The two general policies are linked to the sector-specific policies adopted by the Group, which define the related processing criteria

For further details on Responsibility, Scope, Monitoring, Key regulatory references, and Transparency, please refer to "G1-1 – Business Conduct Policies and Corporate Culture".

Policy

Energy Sector Policy (https://www.cdp.it/internet/public/cms/documents/CDP_Energy_Sector_Policy.pdf)

Description

It encourages the expansion and integration of renewable energy generation capacity, the electrification of energy consumption, the promotion of energy efficiency, the development of new technologies and energy carriers[109], and sets the treatment and exclusion criteria that the Group commits to following to guide its financing and investment choices in the energy sector.

In accordance with the policy, the Group evaluates the sustainability of energy sector initiatives based on their alignment with the decarbonisation trajectory and adherence to the path defined by the International Energy Agency (IEA) for achieving carbon neutrality by 2050, with the aim of supporting initiatives that contribute to this goal, while considering the country's energy security.

The limitations apply to various sectors, including: coal (upstream and generation), oil (upstream, refining, and generation), gas (upstream and generation), nuclear (generation), renewables and storage, energy networks, waste-to-energy, energy efficiency, and hydrogen.

By way of example, but not limited to, the Group:

- on the supply side, does not support projects that involve the development of new thermal coal and/or unconventional oil extraction capacity, or the expansion of existing plants, including new infrastructure and related marketing and trading activities. For other types of projects (e.g. extending the lifespan of a field), the Group requests s the adoption of Best Available Practices (BAP). Furthermore, recognising the crucial role of renewable energy in the transition, the Group supports the growth of renewables (onshore/offshore) by promoting the expansion and integration of renewable generation capacity, the development of integrated solutions with storage systems, and interventions on energy infrastructure and networks, aiming to diversify the energy mix and foster alternative energy carriers;
- on the demand side, encourages energy-efficient interventions, particularly in high-potential sectors (e.g., public construction), by promoting innovation and new technologies that have a positive impact on combating climate change.

For projects with a significant environmental impact, the Group requires the Counterparty to implement appropriate mitigation measures, encouraging the adoption of Best Available Practices, through: (i) verifying the substantial alignment of the main plant solutions with the best technologies available globally (so-called Best Available Technologies); (ii) ensuring that operational and management procedures follow best practices and market standards for safety; and (iii) assessing the technical and management expertise of the Counterparty proposing the project to ensure compliance with environmental and safety standards.

Policy

Transport sector policy (https://www.cdp.it/internet/public/cms/documents/CDP_Transport_Sector_Policy_ENG.pdf)

109 For more information, please refer to the Sectoral Strategic Guidelines for the Energy Transition (https://www.cdp.it/resources/cms/documents/CDP_ENERGY%20TRANSITION_ENG.pdf)

Description
It governs investment and financing activities across road transport, rail transport, fixed installations, maritime and inland waterway transport, and air transport, and for each sub-sector it establishes criteria for treatment, limitations, and exclusions concerning infrastructure construction, vehicle production (excluding components), and the provision of transport services. The Group directs its support towards the modernisation and efficiency of networks, the strengthening of logistics hubs, and the development of urban mobility and local public transport[110], while considering the sector's decarbonisation goals. This includes promoting low-environmental-impact mobility and adopting technologies that optimise energy consumption and reduce GHG emissions. By way of example, CDP positively assesses projects that involve the construction of infrastructure suitable for vehicles with zero CO2 emissions (e.g., electric/hydrogen charging stations). Regarding the manufacturing of road transport vehicles, the Group always supports projects focused on producing electric and hydrogen vehicles, as well as vehicles for public collective transport, all of which have zero CO2 emissions. In other cases, the counterparty is required to have implemented a transition plan for producing vehicles with zero CO2 emissions or to make a formal commitment to adopt such a plan within 3 years.

Policy
Policy for the Agricultural and Food, Wood and Paper Industry Sector (www.cdp.it/internet/public/cms/documents/CDP_Agrifood_wood_paper_industries_sector_policy_ENG.pdf)
Description
It sets out the limitation and exclusion criteria, as well as the aspects to be promoted, that the Group commits to applying to guide its financing and investment decisions in the agricultural sector, including primary activities (such as agriculture, livestock, fishing, aquaculture, and forestry) for both food and non-food purposes, and processing activities (excluding sales and support activities) within the food, paper, and wood industries. In line with the 2022-2024 Strategic Plan and the portfolio decarbonisation strategy, as well as with European-level objectives to address climate change impacts from the Agricultural Sector (e.g., through the "Common Agricultural Policy"), the Group aims to support the development of activities that actively contribute to fighting climate change. This includes promoting sustainable business models that reduce environmental impacts, leveraging technological and digital innovation such as remote monitoring, robotics, process automation, advanced data analysis for selecting crops with high CO2 absorption potential, smart technologies to develop breeding systems that reduce methane emissions, and solutions for efficient and interoperable use of telematic databases, including web-based decision support systems. In alignment with these objectives, the Group does not support counterparties that, for the transportation of perishable goods, predominantly rely on long-haul air transport for a significant portion of their turnover, nor those who have not implemented or formally committed to adopting a plan to reduce emissions associated with freight transport. Finally, to protect ecosystems and discourage activities that lead to the degradation of natural habitats, forests, internationally significant areas, and soil and subsoil, including for climate change mitigation purposes, the Group does not support counterparties that are directly or indirectly involved in illegal logging, deforestation, or the destruction of primary, rainforest, or tropical forests.

The Sustainability Policies outlined so far are the primary ones addressing the impacts of climate change and the broader environmental effects related to the business activities of the Group. The Group is also committed to managing the environmental impacts of its direct activities, as outlined in the General Internal Footprint Policy[111].

Finally, in terms of managing climate change-related risks, the Group has adopted the ESG Risk Assessment and Management Policy, which sets out the guidelines and metrics for evaluating and monitoring ESG risks, as well as analysing the potential effects of financing and investment initiatives on credit, equity, operational, and liquidity risks.

The ESG Risk Assessment and Management Policy, which came into effect in June 2023, outlines the required minimum conditions for transactions that must be assessed, specifying the materiality thresholds based on gross exposure.

The approach to ESG risk assessment is typically analytical, incorporating both quantitative data and qualitative analysis, with weighting based on expert judgment. The assessment method involves an individual evaluation for each of the three components: environmental and climate (E), social (S), and governance (G) risks. Each Group company, considering the nature of its business, the types of risks undertaken, and its operating context, may implement specific valuation methods, as long as they align with this policy and apply the principle of proportionality in a reasonable way. The main ESG risks associated with Group's operations and material topics have been identified and organisational measures, controls and dedicated tools have been designed with the aim of reducing those risks, minimising any impacts. The CDP Group is mainly exposed to climate change risks in an indirect way, through impacts that affect counterparties and customers. In addition to indirect impacts, the direct ESG-related impacts that contribute to risks concerning credit, investments, operations, and reputation are also identified and examined.

The "Risk Department" function, in accordance with the organisational structure of the relevant Department in each Group company, is responsible for coordinating all activities related to the monitoring and assessment of ESG risks, as well as the development and maintenance of relevant methodologies.

The regulations issued by authorities for the banking sector and, more broadly, for financial institutions, serve as a key reference for best practices on ESG risks and are continuously evolving due to the growing significance of the issue. The

110 For more information, please refer to the Sectoral Strategic Guidelines for Transport and Logistics Hubs (https://www.cdp.it/internet/public/cms/documents/CDP_TRANSPORTATION_LOGISTICS_NODES_ENG.pdf)
111 Available at https://www.cdp.it/resources/cms/documents/CDP-general-internal-footprint-policy.pdf.

policy content is developed in accordance with internationally accepted standards, guidelines, and recommendations, including but not limited to the European Commission's directives, the European Taxonomy, the guidelines of the European Banking Authority (EBA), the European Central Bank (ECB), the Bank of Italy, and the "Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures" (TCFD) from the Financial Stability Board.

Each Group company, considering the specifics of its business model and adhering to the principle of proportionality, as well as complying with relevant external regulations, develops its own operational inclusion/exclusion criteria and more stringent materiality thresholds for transactions subject to ESG risk assessment, in line with the minimum requirements outlined above. Transactions between CDP Group companies and those governed by specific agreements with National Bodies or Authorities, or where ESG risk management is regulated by external laws (such as Patrimonio Rilancio, subsidised public finance funds, Fund 394/81, Fund 295/73), are not included within the scope. Given the evolving nature of ESG risks in the financial sector, a market standard for valuation has yet to be established. With a focus on progressively refining risk measurement tools, the evaluation methodology should be regularly reassessed in response to changes in the regulatory and operational environment, as well as the findings from its application, to ensure the appropriateness of the methodological decisions.

The ESG Risk Assessment and Management Policy was initially approved by CDP's Board of Directors, with a transitional period allocated for the Group companies to align with its contents. Full implementation of the policy took place in 2024, following approval from the Boards of Directors of all Group companies.

E1-3 – Actions and resources in relation to climate change policies

In 2024, the Group enhanced its efforts to combat climate change, working to reduce climate-altering emissions while continuing to assist its customers in their transition plans.

These efforts have played a key role in achieving the decarbonisation targets outlined in the section on the commitments of the ESG Plan 2022-2024 (for more details, please refer to the section "ESRS 2 SBM-1 - Strategy, business model and value chain").

For instance, several initiatives in 2024, linked to the decarbonisation lever associated with the use of *green* loans, included:

- **Promotion of positive behaviour** by companies and investments that facilitate the ecological transition. To this end, Sustainability-Linked Loans (SLLs) have been introduced, offering incentives based on the achievement of predefined sustainability goals. These loans not only decrease the cost of capital for businesses but also strive to create a positive feedback loop where both impact and economic performance complement each other, encouraging more sustainable and beneficial growth for the whole national system, often linking the interest rates to CO2 emission reduction KPIs
- Initiatives supporting the Public Administration[112], achieved through:
  - A series of loans provided for the upgrade and modernisation of public lighting systems, expected to result in an energy consumption reduction of over 4,900 MWh for the beneficiary administrations;
  - Loans granted for the energy-efficient redevelopment of the building heritage are expected to reduce the corresponding energy consumption by approximately 10,100 MWh ;
  - The increase in generation capacity from renewable sources (including new plants, repowering, and revamping of existing plants, energy communities, and collective self-consumption), supported by CDP funding, has resulted in an additional 640kW of capacity;
  - Advisory services, including technical support for projects focused on developing renewable energy production plants and other initiatives aimed at reducing the carbon footprint;
  - Advisory services within the framework of the InvestEU European Investment Plan, as the European Commission's Advisory Partner, supporting the Public Administration in structuring infrastructure and social investments. Notably, in 2024, CDP has been involved in the implementation of five projects focused on energy improvement;
- **Financing with CDP's own resources in International Development Cooperation partner countries and emerging markets**, focusing on positive environmental impacts. This includes supporting sustainable energy sector initiatives, particularly in renewable energy, promoting energy efficiency, and achieving significant energy-saving and clean transportation targets;
- **Full activation of the Italian Climate Fund**, launched under the Ministry of the Environment and Energy Security (MASE), with governance shared by the Ministry of the Economy and Finance (MEF) and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (MAECI). Its purpose is to support Italy's commitments in climate finance and it is managed by CDP[113].

Throughout the year, CDP Real Asset SGR made significant progress in incorporating environmental factors into the real estate sector, embedding them in its strategy, policies, and risk governance, as well as in the structuring of investment products and operations. For instance, in 2024, CDP Real Asset SGR:

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112 The result indicators' values represent the expected outcomes of interventions financed by CDP's committed resources in 2024, collected during the contract signing and adjusted by removing outliers.

113 For further details, please refer to the "Management of public funds" section of the Report on Operations.

- developed investment products compliant with the transparency requirements of Regulation 2019/2088, with a specific focus on enhancing on promoting energy-efficient buildings and investing in infrastructure to facilitate the transition
- incorporated the technical criteria of the EU Taxonomy into the monitoring and assessment of investment environmental performance.

Funds allocated for the execution of activities

In accordance with the Strategic Plan and ESG Plan targets, and recognising the need for efficient resource utilisation, investments and expenditures were made in decarbonisation initiatives during the year. These included access to platforms for monitoring and processing emission data, as well as the adoption of energy-efficient office technologies. However, in relation to total capital expenditure (CapEx) and operating expenditure (OpEx), the financial resources allocated to internal decarbonisation projects remain insignificant.

Metrics and targets

E1-4 – Targets related to climate change mitigation and adaptation

Recognising that combating climate change and protecting ecosystems are priority topics to ensuring the health of people and the planet, within the framework of sustainable and resilient global economic growth, the CDP Group has set clear commitments regarding both its financing activities and operations.

In 2023, with regard to financing activities, the Board of Directors of CDP approved the first target for reducing the carbon footprint of the loan portfolio. The target sets a goal of reducing the overall emissions intensity (tCO2e/Mln€) of the portfolio by 30% by 2030, with 2022 chosen as the reference year, as it is the first year with representative data needed for the calculation that was not materially affected by the effects of the pandemic[114].

This target covers direct financing to companies and infrastructures in both the domestic and international markets, including international cooperation financing, also using alternative instruments (minibonds) managed by CDP. The analysed loan portfolio stood at almost 41.8 billion euro as of 31 December 2022 and approximately 45.3 billion euro by 31 December 2024. The scope of the portfolio to which the target applies has been defined based on the availability of internationally recognised standards for emissions calculation, as well as the levers available to CDP to influence decarbonisation[115]. In accordance with the evolution of these standards, CDP reserves the right to expand the scope of the target in the future.

When defining the target, CDP factored in a projected growth of the credit portfolio, in line with the Strategic Plan's provisions. To set the target, several scientifically recognised decarbonisation scenarios from the International Energy Agency (IEA) were considered, including the Net-Zero by 2050 Scenario and the Stated Policies Scenario (STEPS), to which the target is aligned. This is given by the fact that CDP operates as a long-term lender and intervenes in situations of market failure, so such support, crucial for economic stability, cannot always be subordinated to immediate decarbonisation goals.

The calculation of financed GHG emissions, on which CDP has set a decarbonisation target, is based on the methodology outlined in the 2022 version of the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF):

- for general purpose loans, the guidelines for the asset class Business loans and unlisted equity are applied;
- for export finance operations in the Oil & Gas sector, the PCAF methodology specific to the Project Finance asset class is applied[116].

Anticipating PCAF requirements for a phased approach to including Scope 3 emissions for different sectors, from the base year CDP calculates Scope 3 emissions for all financed sectors within the identified perimeter.

For counterparties with transition-enabling activities, identified according to the EU Platform for Sustainable Finance's guidelines, specific considerations have been made to better support financing decision-making and the energy transition, consistent with PCAF recommendations.

The main levers to achieve the target are: (i) limiting new financing operations in the Oil & Gas sector[117], unless they are transition finance, (ii) increasing the use of "green" project specific financing, particularly in certain sectors (e.g. power),

114 The decarbonisation target has not be summitted for validation by sectoral initiatives or external organisations, such as the Science Based Targets initiative (SBTi).

115 Specifically, activities related to loans (i) in the Public Administration business line are excluded due to the lack of internationally recognised calculation methodologies, (ii) loans to banks are not included as they relate to CDP funding mainly used for SMEs financing and no reliable emission data are currently available, (iii) Government bonds are excluded, and (iv) equity investments are not considered, given that more than 90% of the emissions of the equity investments are attributable to a single company which is not subject to direction and coordination of CDP and over which CDP has no governance powers as defined by Ministerial Decree. In any case, it should be noted that many of the companies in the portfolio have already declared decarbonisation targets for their activities.

116 This methodology will be extended over time to cover other sectors, including power and cruising.

117 By Ministerial Decree, CDP is authorised to intervene in support of the Italian system in cases of market failures.

and (iii) defining emission evaluation processes for individual financing operations, starting from the pre-screening/appraisal phase, and implementing measures to assess each operation's impact on the portfolio and on the 2030 GHG emissions reduction target.

The ESG Plan 2025-2027 includes a commitment of 4 billion euro to support climate actions, also supporting projects aligned with the Taxonomy, where applicable.

In terms of its internal operations, as outlined in the ESG Plan 2022-2024 and reaffirmed in the ESG Plan 2025-2027, the Group is committed to reducing its direct emissions. Specifically, the new ESG Plan has reaffirmed the commitment to achieving zero Scope 1 and 2 emissions by 2030 and set a reduction target of 80% by 2027, compared to the 2019 baseline. Additionally, with regard to energy consumption, the Group has set a target of more than 80% renewable energy consumption (out of the total energy consumed). The unavoidable component of emissions will be offset with carbon credits.

The objective described was defined within the framework of the Group's strategic planning and, similar to the other commitments in the Strategic Plan, is the result of continuous dialogue with stakeholders. As with all the targets in the ESG Plan, those related to decarbonisation are subject to semi-annual monitoring, with the results being shared with the company's top management and the Board of Directors.

Current decarbonisation targets

Objective	Base year	Base year value	Target	Target year
GHG reduction for Scope 1 and Scope 2 Market-based	2019	3,147 (tCO2e)	-80% -100%	2027 2030
Reduction of portfolio emissions intensity in Scope 3 - Category 15 investments - CDP loan portfolio[118]	2022	821 (tCO2e//€ Mn)	-30%	2030

To track the progress made by the CDP Group towards the targets set, please consult the section related to greenhouse gas emissions in "E1-6 – Gross Scope 1, 2, 3 and Total GHG emissions" and "ESRS 2 SBM-1 – Strategy, business model and value chain".

E1-5 – Energy consumption and mix

Energy consumption and mix

	2024	
Energy consumption by source	MWh	% of total energy consumption
Total energy consumption from fossil sources	1,374	29%
Total energy consumption from nuclear sources	-	-
Total energy consumption from renewable sources	3,319	71%
of which		
Fuel consumption from renewable sources	-	-
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity, heat, steam, and cooling from renewable sources	*3,304*	-
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	*15*	-
Total energy consumption for internal operations	4,693	100%

The energy consumption reported is related to the operational activities of each Group company. Additionally, the data includes the fuel consumption of cars used by Group employees.

Within the CDP Group, the CDP Immobiliare Group, although in liquidation, is the Legal Entity operating in the F - Construction sector (1 entity), as per Regulation (EC) No. 1893/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council, which establishes the statistical classification of NACE economic activities. It is therefore classified among the sectors with a high climate impact, as defined by Regulation 2022/1288. Regarding consumption related to the properties owned by the CDP

118 The objective is to lower emissions intensity in the direct loan portfolio of the business units Lending to Enterprises, Alternative Finance, Infrastructures, and International Cooperation & Development Finance, specifically targeting the financing of private companies. The scope does not include activities involving loans to the Public Administration, Financial Intermediaries, Equity Investments, and Public Debt Securities.

Immobiliare Group, an analysis was conducted on active electricity users, which reported a consumption of 16.73 MWh, entirely generated from fossil sources, a figure not significant in comparison to the Group's total. The associated energy intensity is also not significant[119].

E1-6 – Gross Scope 1, 2, 3 and Total GHG emissions

Total GHG emissions disaggregated by Scope 1, 2 and 3

GHG emissions	Measurement unit (UoM)	2024
Gross Scope 1 GHG emissions[120]	**tCO2e**	**219**
Gross Scope 2 GHG emissions[121]		
Gross location-based Scope 2 GHG emissions	tCO2e	1.127
Gross market-based Scope 2 GHG emissions	tCO2e	175
Gross Scope 3 [122]- Category 15 (Investments) GHG emissions	tCO2e	116.463.677
Total gross GHG emissions		
Total GHG emissions considering the underlying Scope 2 GHG emissions, measured by the location-based method	tCO2e	116.465.023
Total GHG emissions considering the underlying Scope 2 GHG emissions, measured by the market-based method	tCO2e	116.464.071

GHG emissions are calculated and disclosed in accordance with the GHG Protocol standard, which requires reporting on Scope 1 and 2 emissions and, for Scope 3 emissions, an evaluation of the materiality and relevance of categories 1-15 of GHG emissions sources. Based on the analysis of Scope 3 emissions, categories 1 to 14 were deemed not material and irrelevant, as they accounted for less than 1% of the CDP Group's total Scope 3 emissions, and were therefore excluded from the reporting[123].

The GHG emissions for Scope 3 Category 15 are calculated using the methodology from the Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF) version 2022, in particular:

- GHG emissions resulting from general purpose direct financing to companies and infrastructures, and from export finance operations in the Oil & Gas sector, for which CDP has set a decarbonisation target, are calculated as described in the section "ESRS E1-4 – Targets related to climate change mitigation and adaptation"
- GHG emissions related to direct investments made by CDP, CDP Reti, and CDP Equity are calculated following the PCAF guidance for the Listed equity and Unlisted equity asset classes, considering the Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions of the investee companies

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119 0.0000005 MWh per euro.

120 For the calculation of emissions from diesel, petrol, and natural gas consumption, the emission factors published by DEFRA were used, including updated data for 2024: Diesel, 3.014095 tCO2e/t 42.85 GJ/t; Petrol, 2.778529 tCO2e/t 43.13 GJ/t; Natural gas, 0.002045 tCO2e/smc.
CDP does not carry out activities subject to Emissions Trading Schemes (ETS). Scope 1 emissions originate from the energy consumption of the company's offices and fleet, which are currently not regulated by ETS. Therefore, the percentage covered is 0%.

121 To calculate Scope 2 emissions, both calculation methodologies specified in the ESRS standards were used. The market-based method accounts for electricity procurement by considering the purchase of electricity from renewable sources, either through specific supplier contracts or Guarantees of Origin. If such documentation does not fully cover the organization’s electricity needs, or in its absence, the emission factor of the national 'Residual Mix' is applied to the remaining portion, specifically equal to 500.565641 gCO_2/kWh (source: AIB 2023). Conversely, emissions under the location-based method are calculated using the organization’s total electricity consumption—whether from renewable or non-renewable sources—applying an emission factor of 307.300000 gCO_2/kWh (source: ISPRA 2024).

122 Scope relating to: (i) the direct investment portfolio of CDP and CDP Group companies instrumental in acquiring and holding equity investments (CDP Reti and CDP Equity); (ii) direct loans to companies and infrastructures, both in domestic and international markets, including loans for international cooperation, also through alternative financing instruments (minibonds) managed by CDP; (iii) government bonds and loans to the Central State Administration.
In the absence of internationally recognised methodological standards, the following were excluded from the calculation: (i) cash and cash equivalents and treasury commitments; (ii) indirect investments (through vehicles or mutual funds); (iii) loans to the Public Administration (local authorities). Loans to banks were also excluded from the calculation as they relate to CDP funding mainly used for SMEs financing and no reliable emission data are currently available.
Data sources: Scope 3 emissions were predominantly calculated using secondary data. In particular, the emissions are based on calculations and estimates developed using the most recent and accurate information available to CDP, thanks to the use of financial and emission data published by the companies in the loan and direct equity investment portfolio, along with data reworked from the S&P Global Trucost database. For emissions resulting from government bond financing and financing to the Central State Administration, GHG emissions data are sourced from the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), while data on gross domestic product adjusted at purchasing power parity, used to calculate the attribution factor, is sourced from the Open Data of the World Bank.

123 Additional information on Scope 3 emissions estimates: in line with the GHG Protocol standard, the GHG emissions for categories 1, 2, and 5 were estimated using the spend-based method, multiplying the economic value of purchased goods and services by the average emission factors published by Eurostat in the Input-output consumption-based Accounting Tool model. Category 3 GHG emissions were calculated by multiplying fuel and electricity consumption data by the specific conversion factors (well-to-tank and grid losses) published by DEFRA. The GHG emissions related to categories 6 and 7 were estimated using a distance-based method, multiplying the journeys covered by different means of transport by the specific conversion factors published by DEFRA. Category 4 GHG emissions from the transport and distribution of products purchased by the CDP Group were deemed not material, as the Group's purchases mainly consist of intangible services such as consultancy, IT software, advertising and market research services, telecommunication services, and insurance services. Emissions from Category 8, related to upstream leased assets, are already counted in Scope 1 and 2. The remaining categories 9 to 14 do not apply to the situation and business model of the CDP Group. The relevance of Scope 3 categories was assessed also in light of regulations or industry guidelines to determine if any required the disclosure of particular categories

- GHG emissions related to government bonds and loans to the Central State Administration are calculated following the PCAF guidance for the Sovereign debt asset class, considering Scope 1 emissions resulting from the production of goods and services in the relevant State, and excluding emissions from land use, land use changes, and forestry (LULUCF) for caution. GHG emissions are attributed according to the adjusted gross domestic product at purchasing power parity, based on data provided by the World Bank. GHG emissions data are supplied by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

GHG emissions intensity

GHG emissions intensity	Measurement unit (UoM)	2024
Total GHG emissions using the location-based method per net revenues	tCO2e/€	0.02
Total GHG emissions using the market-based method per net revenues	tCO2e/€	0.02

It should be noted that the value used as the denominator for the ratios in the table above corresponds to the net revenues of the CDP Group, excluding the share of revenues pertaining to activities whose financed emissions are not included in the Gross GHG Emissions of Scope 3 Category 15, as further explained below.

Net revenues for GHG emissions intensity calculation

Net Revenues[124]	Measurement unit (UoM)	2024
Net revenue used to calculate GHG emissions intensity	€ mln	5,841
Net revenue (other)	€ mln	9,490
Total net revenue	€ mln	15,331

Focus on the emissions intensity of CDP's loan portfolio

Emissions intensity of the CDP's loan portfolio[125]	Measurement unit (UoM)	2024	2022
Emissions intensity –Scope 1 financed emissions based on the loan portfolio	tCO2e/€ mln	114	137
Emissions intensity – Scope 2 location-based financed emissions based on the loan portfolio	tCO2e/€ mln	18	21
Emissions intensity – Scope 3 financed emissions based on the loan portfolio	tCO2e/€ mln	570	663
Emissions intensity – total financed emissions based on the loan portfolio	tCO2e/€ mln	702	821
Change in emissions intensity – total financed emissions vs baseline (2022)	%	-15	-

CDP has made notable progress in decarbonising its loan portfolio over the past 2 years; however, geopolitical tensions and continuous regulatory shifts in the European landscape pose challenges to maintaining this progress in the coming years.

E1-7 – GES (GHG) removals and (GES) GHG mitigation projects financed through carbon credits

The CDP Group is committed to managing and monitoring the environmental impacts resulting from its direct activities, that are generated through its operating model, to swiftly identify any actions needed to mitigate them, as outlined in the General Internal Footprint Policy[126]. In detail, the scope of its applicability covers the environmental impacts resulting from the implementation of internal processes and activities, particularly focusing on the management of: (i) offices, including

124 The net revenues used to calculate the GHG emissions intensity relate exclusively to activities included in the calculation of GHG emissions for Scope 3 Category 15. Specifically, they correspond to the net revenues from: (i) the direct equity investment portfolio of CDP and the CDP Group companies instrumental in acquiring and holding equity investments (CDP Reti and CDP Equity); (ii) direct loans to companies and infrastructures, both in domestic and international markets, including loans for international cooperation, also through alternative financing instruments (minibonds) managed by CDP; (iii) government bonds and loans to the Central State Administration.
Net revenues related to the remaining activities not included in the calculation of GHG emissions, and therefore not considered in the GHG emissions intensity calculation, were excluded. In particular, because internationally recognised methodological standards are unavailable, net revenues are excluded in respect of: (i) cash and cash equivalents, and treasury commitments; (ii) indirect investments (through vehicles or mutual funds); (iii) loans to the Public Administration (local authorities); and (iv) loans to banks were also excluded from the calculation as they relate to CDP funding mainly used for SMEs financing and no reliable emission data are currently available.

125 Loan portfolio on which CDP has set a target: direct financing in the business units of Lending to Enterprises, Alternative Finance, Infrastructures and International Cooperation & Development Finance – specifically targeting the financing of private companies.

126 https://www.cdp.it/resources/cms/documents/CDP-general-internal-footprint-policy.pdf.

energy and resource consumption, emissions, and waste management; (ii) key ICT components (datacentres, devices, and networks); and (iii) business travels.

In line with the General Internal Footprint Policy, the Group pledges to gradually increase its involvement in offsetting initiatives. Building on previous pilot projects for specific emission categories, it will progressively offset emissions that cannot be reduced further, choosing compliant projects and initiatives that align with the CDP Group's strategic goals and Sustainability Policies.

In line with the GHG emissions reduction targets defined in both the ESG Plan 2022-2024 and the ESG Plan 2025-2027[127], CDP purchased carbon credits in 2024 to finance external climate change mitigation projects, as disclosed publicly in early 2025, while no initiatives for GHG absorption and storage were carried out.

As part of its efforts to offset emissions for 2023, CDP purchased 1,270 Verified Emission Reductions (VERs) carbon credits from the "Burn Stoves" emission reduction project in Kenya, a Gold Standard[128] certified initiative ("Gold Standard 5642", Credit Cancellation Certificate issued on December 5, 2024). These credits compensate for Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions (restricted to category 6 on business trips) resulting from internal operations, equal to 1,270 ton/CO2e, which include the management of office energy consumption and major ICT components (datacenters, devices, and networks), along with business travels[129].

For Scope 1 and 2 emissions generated in 2024, the equivalent carbon credits are expected to be cancelled in 2025 (there are currently no contracts or commitments in this regard), in line with the commitment made in the ESG Plan 2025-2027 to annually offset the unavoidable portion of these emissions with carbon credits.

The CDP Group has set a target of achieving zero net emissions for Scope 1 and 2, although these emissions have not been significant in relation to the total GHG emissions of the Group[130].

E1-8 – Internal carbon pricing

The CDP Group has not adopted an internal carbon pricing system. However, in line with the provisions of the General Internal Footprint Policy[131], introduced in 2024, the Group is considering the development of an internal process to measure the cost of its greenhouse gas emissions, aiming to enhance its environmental performance and direct its strategy towards a reduced environmental impact.

7.3 SOCIAL INFORMATION

ESRS S1 OWN WORKFORCE

Strategy

S1 ESRS 2 SBM-3 - Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model

The double materiality analysis carried out indicates impacts on the Group's employees, defined as all staff, both active and absent, as recorded in the serial book.

One potential negative impact that has emerged is the **lack of data protection and lack of IT security**, which poses a risk to the confidentiality and privacy of the CDP Group workforce. While this is a material potential impact, it is not associated with any particular incidents of data loss or breaches of confidentiality regarding the Group's workforce but arises from the operating environment in which the Group operates.

Conversely, several positive impacts were identified as relevant for the Group, linked to its efforts to enhance employee well-being and safety, foster an inclusive and fair work environment, and support training and skills development. The

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127 The calculation of emissions for the reference period and the steps towards meeting the GHG emission reduction targets outlined in the ESG Plan do not consider the emissions offset through the purchase of carbon credits. For further details on the targets outlined in the ESG Plans, please refer to the section "ESRS 2 SBM-1 – Strategy, business model and value chain".

128 The Gold Standard is a globally recognised certification that establishes the rules and requirements for carbon offset projects, ensuring they meet stringent criteria for environmental integrity and sustainable development. It is published and administered by the Gold Standard Foundation, a non-profit association based in Geneva, Switzerland.

129 In detail, the certificate confirming the cancellation of the 1,270 VER credits for the BURN STOVES PROJECT IN KENYA - GS 5642 (Unique cancellation code on the Gold Standard register GS1-1-KE-GS5642-16-2022-23111-35262-36531) was issued on 5 December 2024.

130 Please refer to paragraph E1-4 for the emissions target included in the new ESG Plan 2025-2027.

131 https://www.cdp.it/resources/cms/documents/CDP-general-internal-footprint-policy.pdf.

initiatives include welfare and work-life balance programmes, health and safety measures, promotion of diversity, and opportunities for professional growth. These impacts apply to all employees, no matter the geographic areas in which the organisation conducts its operations. Key activities contributing to positive impacts include wellness and well-being initiatives, the renewal of the Supplementary Agreement for remote working within the CDP Group, and various family support and parenting initiatives.

Thanks to these programs (detailed further in the section dedicated to the disclosure requirement S1-4 – Taking action on material impacts on own workforce, and approaches to mitigating material risks and pursuing material opportunities related to own workforce, and effectiveness of those actions), the CDP Group seeks to enhance the quality of working life for its employees, fostering positive impacts not just in terms of individual well-being, but also through increased motivation, productivity, and loyalty. Furthermore, the Group is dedicated to fostering a non-discriminatory, fair, and inclusive work environment, while also promoting an equitable remuneration policy based on objective criteria and aligned with the market context.

It is noted that no negative impacts on the workforce have been identified as a result of the transition plans implemented to mitigate environmental harm and encourage more sustainable, climate-neutral operations. In particular, the Group has not planned any restructuring or job cuts as a result of its actions to reduce carbon emissions, nor has it identified significant opportunities for creating new jobs or implementing re-skilling and upskilling programmes directly associated with these initiatives. However, the CDP Group recognises that certain negative environmental impacts can lead to significant consequences for individuals, affecting their quality of life and work conditions, and it tackles this concern within the context of the General "Internal Footprint" Policy[132].

In its business operations, the CDP Group strictly prohibits the use of child labour or forced labour, ensuring full compliance with the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, ILO Conventions, the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, and, where more severe, the labour laws of each country in which it operates.

The double materiality analysis conducted on the workforce did not identify any material risks or opportunities related to impacts and dependencies, nor were any specific categories of workers found to be more vulnerable to negative effects. In terms of confidentiality, a **potential risk has been identified regarding operational losses resulting from inadequate protection of personal and sensitive data subject to processing activities**, a risk the Group is committed to managing through the policies and actions outlined in sections S1-1 and S1-4.

Impact, risk and opportunity management

S1-1 – Policies related to own workforce

The CDP Group manages its key workforce-related impacts (employee financial security, well-being, work-life balance, employee representation, employee health and safety, employee training, non-discriminatory, fair, and inclusive work environment, lack of data protection and lack of IT security) through the policies outlined in the table "Main relevant policies for own workforce."

Main relevant policies for own workforce

Policy
General "Well-being" Policy (https://www.cdp.it/internet/public/cms/documents/CDP-Policy-Wellbeing_ENG_16-12-2024.pdf)
Description
Responsibilities Approved by the Board of Directors in October 2024, it involves, alongside other departments, the People and Organisation Department, which presents strategic development lines regarding work-life balance to the Chief Executive Officer, manages the company's human capital, and promotes virtuous practices and ensures compliance with the principles outlined in the document within its scope of responsibility. **Scope of application** Specifically, it applies to CDP and outlines the commitments related to: work organisation, financial well-being, welfare system, leave policies, psychological and physical support. **Description** It ensures a positive, fair, and stimulating work environment that supports a work organisation promoting a balance between personal and professional life (work-life balance); protects the purchasing power of its employees and ensures pay equity; fosters increasingly better private and work conditions through a personalised and continuously evolving welfare system; and ensures psycho-physical well-being. **Monitoring**

132 https://www.cdp.it/resources/cms/documents/CDP-general-internal-footprint-policy.pdf.

The People and Organisation Department at CDP tracks the progress of activities and commitments, taking corrective actions when necessary.

This Policy is subject to periodic review, partly (but not exclusively) to reflect regulatory and legislative developments, changes to the reference context and consequent revisions of the CDP strategy. The review takes place, in any case, every three years.

Key regulatory references

In addition to aligning with the Sustainability Framework[133] and the international standards outlined therein, this policy is consistent with UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and in particular with objectives no. 3 (Good health and Well-being), 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), and 10 (Reducing Inequalities), as well as international (e.g., UN Business and Human Rights principles, ILO Conventions), European (e.g., Directive (EU) 2019/1158), and national regulations.

Transparency

The policy is available on CDP's official website and on the corporate intranet

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Policy

General “Diversity, Equity and Inclusion”Policy (https://www.cdp.it/internet/public/cms/documents/CDP_Diversity_Equity_and_Inclusion_Policy_ENG.pdf)

Description

Responsibilities

Approved by the Board of Directors in its fourth revision in 2024. The People and Organisation Department, with the help of the Diversity, Equity & Inclusion Manager, develops corporate strategies on diversity and inclusion, setting objectives, initiatives, and action plans to increasingly integrate these values.

Scope of application

Issued by CDP, it has been implemented by the companies subject to management and coordination (excluding CDP Reti), with adjustments made to suit their specific needs in accordance with the principle of proportionality.

Description

It outlines the guiding principles and methods for continually fostering a culture of diversity, equity, and inclusion, both within the Group and across the entire value chain, supporting the commitment to integrate all forms of diversity.

Monitoring

The People and Organisation Department tracks the progress of activities and commitments, taking corrective actions when necessary.

The Administration, Finance, Control, and Sustainability Department, on the other hand, manages diversity, equity, and inclusion as part of a wider ESG strategy, ensuring their integration into sustainability statement.

Additionally, a quantitative summary DE&I dashboard has been developed to track key performance indicators (KPIs) related to the most affected HR processes.

Key regulatory references

In addition to aligning with the Sustainability Framework [134] and the international standards outlined therein, this policy explicitly reaffirms the commitment to uphold the UN Business and Human Rights principles, the United Nations Women’s Empowerment Principles, and the UN Conventions on women's rights, elimination of racial discrimination, children's rights, and the rights of persons with disabilities. It also references the United Nations Global Compact, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, and the eight core Conventions of the International Labour Organization (ILO).

Transparency

The principles outlined in the document are communicated through dedicated sessions, tools, and actions, accompanied by ongoing engagement, dialogue, and feedback from both internal staff and external stakeholders (customers, investors, rating agencies, and civil society organisations) to ensure the document remains aligned with the evolving context in which the Group operates.

The policy is available on CDP's official website and on the corporate intranet.

Policy

CDP Recruitment and Hiring Regulations

Description

Responsibilities

Approved in 2024 by Senior Management (represented by the People and Organisation Director), the responsibility for its management lies within the People and Organisation Department.

Scope of application

It applies to CDP

Description

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133 https://www.cdp.it/internet/public/cms/documents/CDP_Sustainability_framework_ENG.pdf
134 https://www.cdp.it/internet/public/cms/documents/CDP_Sustainability_framework_ENG.pdf

It outlines the general objectives, including publicity, transparency, diversity, inclusion, equal opportunities, impartiality, proportionality, competence, and adherence to contractual standards.

It sets the commitment to ensure that recruitment campaigns are founded on criteria of objectivity, competence, and professionalism, while promoting equal opportunities and, where possible, ensuring gender representation and other forms of diversity in both long and short lists of candidates, in order to guarantee a fair and impartial selection process.

Specifically, for all positions being sought, there is a technical and attitudinal assessment phase, which involves tests and evaluation tools tailored to the specific role. To ensure transparency and impartiality, an additional evaluation phase is conducted by mixed panels made up of managers from various functions, who interview all candidates on the shortlist. To ensure an unbiased evaluation, the curriculum vitae are shared with hiring managers without personal data, ensuring the selection process focuses solely on skills, experience, and professional qualifications (as outlined in the General "Diversity, Equity and Inclusion" Policy – par. 5.2.1). The process guarantees the selection of candidates with the necessary skills, enhances impartiality, and minimises the risk of bias, ensuring decisions are based on skills and experience, in line with business requirements.

Monitoring

The monitoring examines various aspects, including the effectiveness of attraction channels for specific clusters, the impact of selection tools, and adherence to the principles of diversity, equity and inclusion, with a particular focus on gender representation at each stage of the process.

Key regulatory references

The Regulation refers to both European and Italian laws, including, for example, the Workers' Charter.

Transparency

The Regulation can be accessed on CDP's corporate intranet.

Policy

Remuneration Group Policy

Description

Responsibilities

Approved by the Chief Executive Officer of CDP in 2025, the management of this policy falls under the responsibility of CDP's People and Organisation Department. It includes approval processes for its implementation that, in line with the company's system of powers and delegations, depending on the recipients of the policy, may involve the CEO.

Scope of application

It applies to CDP and to the companies subject to management and coordination.

Description

Based on the principles of equity and proportionality, with a strong focus on sustainability, it helps attract the top professionals in the market and retain human capital.

Additionally, through the variable component of remuneration, it helps boost employee motivation and commitment, while fostering behaviour that supports the company's strategic and tactical objectives.

It ensures a fair level of remuneration that aligns with market values and is proportional to the role, skills, professional experience, and individual performance, while always upholding the principle of equal opportunities. Indeed, each employee receives remuneration that reflects the quantity and quality of their work, in accordance with the provisions of the National Collective Labour Agreement.

The remuneration model outlined herein is also designed to ensure economic and financial sustainability in the medium and long term. It features a balanced pay system, with both fixed and variable components (pay mix), tailored to the role within the company. This approach avoids incentives that could encourage risky behaviours or actions focused solely on short-term gains. This system is further supported by corporate welfare tools designed to enhance the well-being of employees and their families.

Monitoring

It includes structured governance mechanisms, involving multiple organisational units to ensure processes that are verifiable and controllable ex post, while complying with applicable regulations (e.g., Legislative Decree no. 231/2001, GDPR - General Data Protection Regulation).

Furthermore, developments in the regulatory framework and market practices are continuously monitored, with the support of leading consulting firms in the sector and through the collection of feedback from employees and managers.

Key regulatory references

The Policy refers to European and Italian regulations, such as Legislative Decree No. 231/2001.

Transparency

To ensure transparency, the Policy is published on the corporate intranet.

Policy

“General Information Security Policies” Group Policy

Description

Responsibilities

It is approved by the Board of Directors of CDP.

Scope of application

It applies to the CDP Group.

Description

It defines the general principles for safeguarding information and minimizing risks that could compromise its confidentiality, integrity, and availability, in alignment with business requirements, laws, applicable regulations, and the risk appetite defined at company level.

Monitoring

The suitability of the security measures applied to the information system must be subject to periodic verification activities. In particular, these activities must verify that the existing procedures and processes have been correctly applied, as well as evaluate their effectiveness and validity over time. Based on the findings, any necessary improvement action should be planned. The CDP Group also has formal procedures in place that define roles, responsibilities, and security measures to ensure that requests from the competent authorities are met in a timely manner.

Key regulatory references

The Policy references European and Italian regulations and best practices, including those related to the protection of personal data and to health and safety at work.

Transparency

The content is communicated to all Group personnel and made accessible to third parties involved in the management of information and components of the information system via the corporate intranet.

Policy
"Incident Management" Group Policy
Description

Responsibilities

Approved by the Chief Executive Officer of CDP in 2025, it identifies the Innovation, Transformation and Operations Department as the department responsible for its implementation and oversight.

Scope of application

It applies to the CDP Group.

Description

It sets out the guidelines for incident management, promoting a consistent approach to data integrity, operational standards, and service continuity, in line with current regulations.

Monitoring

The Innovation, Transformation and Operations Department is responsible for monitoring it. The suitability and effectiveness of the processes are also subject to audits and controls, based on the scope and schedule defined by the audit or other control functions.

Key regulatory references

The Policy makes reference to European and Italian regulations (for example, those concerning digital operational resilience in the financial sector and associated detailed provisions).

Transparency

The document can be accessed via the corporate intranet.

Policy
"Management of access to CDP Group premises" Group Policy
Description

Responsibilities

Last approved in 2024 by the Head of Compensation and Organisation of CDP, it identifies the Corporate Security function as the one guaranteeing appropriate security levels for the premises.

Scope of application

It applies to the CDP Group.

Description

It sets out the rules for managing access to the Group's premises, aiming to protect company assets and individuals on the premises from potential security incidents, as well as to prevent or identify any criminal acts and/or breaches of internal regulations.

Monitoring

Corporate Security, within the limits of its responsibilities and in line with current sectorial regulations, ensures appropriate security levels of the premises through access control (including mail handling) and monitoring of on-site activities.

To perform these activities, it relies on the integration of the following components, which are implemented, coordinated (and/or supervised), and planned accordingly:

- physical barriers, needed to signal and prevent unauthorised access, or at least to delay it, so as to allow security personnel to intervene;
- access management systems, aimed at allowing only authorised personnel to enter the premises, and/or certain areas;

- remote surveillance and tele-surveillance equipment, monitored and managed through control rooms, located at the Rome and Milan premises,operating24/7;
- reception and armed surveillance controls (fixed and/or inspection-based);
- employee training on security.

Where required, Group companies assist Corporate Security in carrying out the aforementioned activities to assess the adequacy and effectiveness of the processes. These are subject to auditing and control, in line with the scope and plan set out by the audit or other control functions.

Key regulatory references

The Policy makes reference to European and Italian regulations, such as Legislative Decree n.231/2001, by way of example.

Transparency

The document is made accessible on the corporate intranet.

Furthermore, in relation to the potential risk of operational losses resulting from inadequate protection of personal and sensitive data subject to processing activities, the Group has implemented the "Guidelines on the Processing of Personal Data" Policy, as outlined in the table below:

Policy

"Personal data processing guidelines" Group Policy

Description

Responsibilities

Approved by the Chief Executive Officer in December 2021, it designates the Data Protection Officer of CDP (positioned within the Risk Department, specifically in the Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Area) as the individual responsible for overseeing its application and determining if an update is required.

Scope of application

This Policy applies to the CDP Group.

Description

It details the model adopted by the CDP Group for managing the risk of non-compliance with the EU General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) 2016/679, the interpretative guidelines issued by the European Data Protection Board (formerly the Article 29 Working Party, a joint working group of national supervisory and data protection authorities), and the provisions set by the Italian Data Protection Authority. It also provides the guidelines upon which any further company procedures and regulations related to these matters must be based.

In particular, it describes: (i) the roles and responsibilities defined within the model; (ii) the principles and provisions governing the processing of personal data by each Group company to ensure the protection of the fundamental rights and freedoms of all data subjects, as well as the free movement of data; and (iii) an overview of the key obligations concerning personal data processing.

This document applies to the processing of: (i) data relating to identified or identifiable natural persons, regardless of their nationality or place of residence, in relation to the processing of their personal data; (ii) fully or partially automated data, as well as manual data, if the personal data is stored or intended to be stored in a paper or computerised archive; (iii) personal data processed by a data controller or external data processor within the European Union, regardless of the location of the data processing; (iv) personal data of data subjects located in the European Union, processed by a data controller or external data processor not established in the European Union, when the processing relates to: a) the offering of goods or services to data subjects in the European Union; b) the monitoring of their behaviour within the European Union; and (v) personal data processed by a data controller located outside the European Union but in a jurisdiction subject to the laws of a member state.

Monitoring

The monitoring process is based on the organisational privacy model and primarily involves the data controller, the privacy contact person, those in charge, the system administrators, external data processors, and the data protection officer.

Key regulatory references

The Policy refers to European and Italian regulations, such as Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation - GDPR).

Transparency

Published on the corporate intranet, the processing of personal data is also covered in a mandatory course for all new hires (this course has, of course, already been provided to current employees).

Policy
Regulation on “Access Management”
Description

Responsibilities

Approved by the Director of People and Organisation Department

Scope of application

The Access Management Regulation is applicable to all IT tools used within CDP.

Description

The aim is to define the model for managing access to CDP’s IT platforms, based on the principles of "minimum privilege" and "need to know", to ensure sufficient protection of the company’s information assets.

The adoption of the Access Management model offers several advantages, including:

- the effective and efficient management of users and enabling profiles, based on the potential risk level of users and standard processes tailored to different types of IT resources;
- the definition of security measures and guiding principles for access to company systems;
- the identification of specific authorisation procedures for each process, as well as the actors involved in carrying out the aforementioned activities in various capacities;
- the definition of a system for periodic monitoring to assist with control activities.

Monitoring

In order to guarantee the effective management of Access Management, in addition to the tasks performed during the creation of digital identities and profiles, a periodic ex-post monitoring system has been established, which includes a "certification campaign" held at least every six months and, in any case, at the end of each year, specifically on 31/12.

Key regulatory references

The European and Italian regulatory framework includes, for example, Regulation (EU) 2016/679 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation - GDPR); the Italian Data Protection Authority Decision of 27 November 2008 on “Measures and arrangements applying to the controllers of processing operations performed with the help of electronic tools in view of committing the task of system administrator”; Circular no. 285 of 17 December 2013 from the Bank of Italy; and Legislative Decree n.231/2001 (on the administrative responsibility of entities).

Transparency

It is published on the corporate intranet.

Protection of human rights

The CDP Group expects that all those working on its behalf adopt behaviours grounded in integrity, respect, and trust, emphasising the importance of upholding universally recognised human rights, as outlined in the Code of Ethics (refer to section "G1-1 – Corporate culture and Business conduct policies and corporate culture "), the Sustainability Framework (refer to section “E1-2 – Policies related to climate change mitigation and adaptation”), and the DE&I Policy (refer to section "S1-1 Policies related to own workforce" of this chapter). These policies comply with the main internationally recognised human rights frameworks, reflecting the principles of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Labour Organization (ILO) Conventions, and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, to which the CDP Group adheres.

To fulfil this commitment, the Group:

- ensures compliance with national legislation on collective agreements, following the National Collective Labour Agreement (CCNL) for managers and staff within credit, financial, and instrumental companies, in addition to second-level supplementary company agreements;
- ensures the protection of the freedom of association, allowing employees to join trade unions and engage in trade union activities without being subject to discrimination or unfair treatment.

Human rights are further safeguarded through:

- human capital management policies (refer to section "S1-1 Policies related to own workforce" of this chapter), grounded in transparency and accountability, with dedicated initiatives to promote equal opportunities, inclusion, and the well-being of employees;
- internal engagement initiatives, including surveys and consultations, to assess worker satisfaction and enhance the overall business experience. Throughout the year, the CDP Group organises various employee engagement activities, focusing on issues related to human rights, with a special emphasis on diversity, equity, and inclusion (DE&I). This engagement occurs through specific initiatives and tools designed to raise awareness and foster an inclusive and respectful company culture. Finally, the Group also provides reporting channels, such as whistleblowing (refer to the “G1 - Business Conduct” chapter) enabling employees to report any actions that violate current legislation or the company's ethical principles.

Moreover, the Group implements specific measures to prevent and address any human rights issues, ensuring an ethical and respectful workplace. Specifically, as outlined in the Code of Ethics, CDP and the companies subject to management and coordination, while conducting their business activities, engage with other financial institutions, intermediaries, and regulatory authorities to prevent and combat potential criminal activities, including human rights violations and occupational health and safety crimes. To tackle these issues, the Group has established an organisational, procedural, and internal control system designed to ensure effective and efficient risk prevention. Furthermore, the General DE&I Policy (refer to section "S1-1 Policies related to own workforce") formalises and reinforces specific aspects of human rights protection, including: the clarification of monitoring and control systems to ensure adherence to and effective implementation of company policies; and the enhancement of efforts to promote dignity and respect for all individuals, condemning any form of intimidation, bullying, or harassment. Furthermore, as outlined in the General "Well-being" Policy (refer to section "S1-1 Policies related to own workforce" in this chapter), CDP is dedicated to fostering a positive, equitable, and stimulating work environment, while enhancing private and professional life conditions through a personalised and continually evolving welfare system.

As stated in the Sustainability Framework, the CDP Group strictly prohibits the use of child labour and forced labour, ensuring full compliance with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) Declaration.

Policy on Diversity, Equity and Inclusion (hereinafter Policy DE&I)

In line with its corporate values, the CDP Group not only protects human rights but also emphasises the importance of diversity, equity, and inclusion (hereinafter DE&I), in fostering an open, respectful, and diverse working environment where everyone can fully realise their potential. As a result, the CDP Group has implemented targeted policies that aim to eliminate discrimination and promote equal opportunities for all. Specifically, the General "Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion" Policy (refer to section “S1-1 Policies related to own workforce” in this chapter) outlines potential cases of discrimination within the company, emphasising a commitment to fostering a culture of solidarity, inclusion, and respect for equal opportunities across all functions and areas of operation. This commitment applies without distinction based on marital status, biological sex, gender identity and expression, sexual orientation, health status, religious belief, political or union opinions, ethnicity, nationality, age, or ability.

As highlighted in the 2022-2024 Strategic Plan and reiterated in the new 2025-2027 Strategic Plan, the Group places significant emphasis on inclusion, recognising it as a fundamental pillar and value of the company. The Group's commitments are outlined in the General DE&I Policy, with a focus on the diversity of its people. As stated in the General DE&I Policy, the CDP Group is committed to implementing positive actions, recognising the various dimensions of diversity and including initiatives to support underrepresented groups. These commitments focus on gender equity, closing the gender pay gap, supporting women in leadership positions, fostering an inclusive environment for people with disabilities, and encouraging multiculturalism.

To put the principles of its DE&I Policy into practice, the CDP Group offers various procedures and tools for employees, including reporting mechanisms, and has created a special "DE&I Desk," a dedicated virtual space within the intranet in the "For People" section under Diversity, Equity and Inclusion) where employees can express their thoughts or leave suggestions and proposals. Moreover, a DE&I dashboard has also been created, providing a quantitative overview to monitor significant KPIs relevant to the most affected HR processes. These KPIs may be subject to changes and additions based on their evolving relevance over time.

Health and safety of the CDP Group workforce

Preventing accidents at work is a key priority for all CDP Group companies. The CDP Group[135] has implemented management policies and systems, certified according to the ISO 45001 standard, specifically designed to ensure the safety and health of its employees, with a particular focus on preventing workplace accidents.

The CDP Group addresses workforce health and safety by implementing specific policies that have been adopted by CDP and the companies subject to management and coordination.

135 With the exception of Equity Investments, as it is a company without any employees

Policy
Integrated Policy on Occupational Health, Safety, and Environmental Matters
Description
Responsibilities It is approved by the Director of Innovation, Transformation and Operations **Scope of application** The policy applies to CDP **Description** It reflects CDP's commitment to Occupational Health and Safety and the Environment, aiming to preserve the health and safety of its workers while ensuring the respect and protection of the Environment. To achieve this, CDP has chosen to implement Management Systems on its premises that comply with the UNI ISO 45001:2018 and UNI EN ISO 14001:2015 standards, respectively. It also highlights the strict adherence to current legislation and the implementation of measures to prevent accidents, occupational diseases, and unforeseen events **Monitoring** CDP Senior Management commits to providing the technical and organisational resources required to ensure the elements of the policy are monitored and reviewed annually during the Management Review, to assess the results achieved and set new objectives in line with the principle of continuous improvement. **Key regulatory references** The Policy makes reference to the Consolidated Law on Occupational Safety and Legislative Decree n.231/2001, alongside other regulations. Additionally, CDP has opted to implement management systems on its premises that comply with the UNI EN ISO 14001:2015 (Environment), UNI EN ISO 45001:2023 plus A1:2024 update (Health and Safety), and UNI CEI EN ISO 50001:2018 (Energy) standards. **Transparency** The policy guarantees full staff engagement in the implementation of Management Systems, ensuring proper training and awareness. To reinforce this commitment, workers and their representatives are actively involved in the planning and monitoring of the measures implemented. It is publicly available on CDP's institutional website.

Communication and involvement of own workforce

S1-2 – Processes for engaging with own workforce and workers' representatives about impacts

By using engagement tools, the CDP Group ensures that the perspectives of its employees are carefully considered, taking into account their needs and opinions. For that reason, throughout the reporting year, the company organised multiple initiatives for collecting feedback and directly involving employees, aiming to maintain a continuous dialogue that contributes to improving the workplace climate and enhancing the sense of belonging.

The key engagement initiatives for 2024, designed to evaluate the effectiveness of workforce engagement, include the People Survey, Welcome Day, and sessions with HR Business Partners.

The People Survey

The survey, conducted annually, addresses seven key fields, including sustainable engagement, work environment, the company's focus on ESG and Diversity, Equity and Inclusion issues. In case of negative feedback, a thorough analysis is conducted to pinpoint areas for improvement and establish corrective actions.

The People Survey was also updated with an additional question to better understand the company's employees' perspectives on inclusivity and non-discrimination in the workplace.

For the 2025 edition, covering the year 2024, there was an 84% response rate from CDP Group staff (+4% compared to 2023), 1,246 responses to open-ended questions (+17% compared to 2023), 88% sustainable engagement (+3% compared to 2023), and 84% positive feedback (+7% compared to 2023).

The Welcome Day

It serves as an important occasion to welcome new colleagues, introduce them to the world of CDP, and offers a chance to explore the company culture, values, and organisational model, while fostering connections and synergies from the start.

The initiative, which started in 2023 and was updated in the reporting year, provides new hires with an in-depth understanding of the Organisation Model, the Strategic Plan, its economic-financial implications, corporate welfare initiatives, and opportunities for growth and professional development. Particular attention is then paid to Diversity, Equity and Inclusion policies, which are essential to ensuring a positive work environment for everyone.

The event also features a Networking Lunch, organised by the "ELIS Hospitality School," an organisation dedicated to advancing professional careers for women in the food, wine, and hospitality industries, creating a positive impact on the gender domain. It will also offer a chance for informal conversations between new colleagues and their assigned buddies, who support and assist in the integration process during the initial months of employment.

The monthly survey is used to assess the satisfaction levels of new hires with the onboarding process, collecting their feedback and ideas for potential improvements.

HR Business Partner ("HRBP") meetings with Area Directors and Managers

Acting as a primary contact point within the business and corporate centre, HRBPs conduct focused meetings with both business managers and corporate centre heads to gather insights, perspectives, and other important information. They also assess employee engagement across departments, ensuring that employee management is tailored to the specific needs of each area. As an example, HRBPs are responsible for managing aspects such as remote working, overtime, collaborations, holidays, and leave. All of these KPIs are regularly monitored to evaluate the effectiveness of the relationship.

In order to foster ongoing communication across the entire company, a series of meetings were conducted with the directors and managers of the area to discuss management matters, considering KPIs and statistical data from the various organisational structures. Simultaneously, everyone was encouraged to reach out to the designated HRBP to discuss their professional development. Building on previous years' initiatives, in 2024, CDP HRBPs conducted a series of management interviews at local offices in order to address the unique aspects of commercial areas through continuous monitoring.

The topics discussed during HRBPs meetings may differ based on the organisation’s specific needs and business goals. By way of example, including but not limited to, the meetings may cover the following topics: i) employee performance results and potential individual development plans; ii) stress management, work-life balance, and initiatives to enhance psychophysical well-being; iii) improving communication between employees and management to prevent internal conflicts; iv) interviews with expectant parents to provide practical information on legal protections and additional services offered by the company; v) exit interviews.

Finally, after each annual salary review cycle, the organisation carries out an evaluation of the process that has just concluded, highlighting its strengths and identifying areas for improvement, along with the tools that support it. The process ends with the creation of a plan to implement improvement actions.

The Managers responsible for the different initiatives and/or projects guarantee involvement by coordinating the activities, ensuring adherence to the established objectives, and encouraging the active engagement of all stakeholders Through continuous monitoring and clear communication, the Heads are dedicated to fostering a collaborative environment, encouraging the sharing of ideas and resources to ensure the success of initiatives.

Management of trade union relations

Trade union relations are managed through constructive dialogue, the development of positive and proper relationships, and the prevention and resolution of conflicts.

Relations with trade unions, based on dialogue and a common interest for continuous development, are managed by parties expressly delegated for this purpose (i.e. Management, Trade Union Relations and Human Resources Administration Area) so to ensure information, negotiation and finalisation of agreements, which take place periodically through meetings, updates and ongoing communications, either initiated by CDP’s or by Trade Unions or by regulatory requirements (e.g. the Annual Report pursuant to Article 13 of the National Collective Labour Agreement (CCNL), which requires CDP to disclose to the Trade Unions on a yearly basis, relevant company data updates.

The CDP Group follows the National Collective Labour Agreement for managers and staff in the professional areas employed by credit and financial companies of the Italian Banking Association (ABI), which serves as the regulatory framework for the banking sector's employment relationships. By applying these provisions, the company ensures respect for its workforce's rights, maintaining consistent and appropriate standards across all relevant structures. Furthermore, the CCNL is a crucial tool for safeguarding and promoting workers' rights, ensuring principles that are shared and nationally recognised.

Below are some of the initiatives carried out in 2024: a) signing of periodic agreements to facilitate access to sector-funded training; b) signing of an agreement to define the 2024 company premium and its conversion into flexible benefits, as outlined in article 19 of the Supplementary Corporate Contract (CIA); c) signing of an agreement that incorporates the latest CCNL renewal guidelines regarding working hours; d) continuing the efforts from January 2019 to December 2022, a union agreement was signed to activate an early retirement plan, to be carried out in the 2025-2027 period; e) agreement for a temporary exception (until 31 May 2025) to the monthly Smart Working day limit set by the current Group Agreement, due to mobility challenges in the Metropolitan Area of Rome; f) commencement of negotiations for the renewal of the 2025/2027 Company Supplementary Contract.

Further engagement and communication initiatives

In addition, the CDP Group involves its employees through internal communication channels such as the company intranet, newsletters, personalised interviews, and the "noi.cdp" app. Additionally, to support the dissemination of initiatives for CDP employees, a new section called "employee space" has been created on the company intranet. This section gathers all the information needed to guide employees throughout their journey within the company, from day one and for the duration of their employment, helping them navigate and maximise the opportunities available.

In relation to the material negative impact "Lack of data protection and lack of IT security," the primary method of engaging CDP Group employees is through training initiatives focused on information security.

Among these are various engagement initiatives organised annually, including recurrent ethical phishing and smishing campaigns, compulsory e-learning training, seminars with both internal and external experts (e.g. law enforcement), and gamification activities such as the "Cyber Olympics" initiative.

Employees are also kept informed and engaged through regular awareness communications, delivered through the CSEC Communicator tool, which serves as a dedicated channel for CDP Group staff to receive the latest IT security news.

Finally, in 2024, a section called "Security Culture" was added to the company intranet, containing all the information and training materials related to security.

The People and Organisation Department guarantees the involvement of own workforce, ensuring that the results from the initiatives guide the Group's strategy.

In relation to the material negative impact "Lack of data protection and lack of IT security," indicators are used, where applicable, to design tailored initiatives for the training activities described. For instance, the results of ethical phishing campaigns, shared quarterly with all departments via a dedicated dashboard, help identify personnel who would benefit from additional training initiatives. As a result of this activity, the percentage of clicks on phishing campaigns has been significantly reduced, with this value being halved during 2024.

S1-3 – Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for own workers to raise concerns

Regarding the security and protection of employees' personal data, the CDP Group is dedicated to maintaining the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of information through Corporate Security activities. In fact, the implementation of appropriate safeguards helped mitigate new threats and fraud risks throughout the year.

In 2024, the Group identified a specific responsibility for cyber fraud management, aligning with the company's anti-fraud system and overseeing the definition and implementation of first-level cyber fraud controls. Additionally, the first cyber fraud assessment was completed, resulting in an improvement plan focused on three key areas: processes, people, and technology. Plan activities have been initiated and are in progress.

The CDP Group offers its employees a range of specific channels through which they can directly communicate their concerns or needs to the company. These are:

Whistleblowing Channels

In 2023, the CDP Group completed a project to review and update the governance of processes and the internal regulatory framework, primarily aimed at integrating the new provisions introduced by Legislative Decree 24/2023 regarding the management of whistleblowing reports.

The new Group Policy for the Management of Whistleblowing Reports (for further details, see section "G1-1 - Business conduct policies and corporate culture") enables the CDP Group to actively encourage the reporting of behaviour that may not comply with the Code of Ethics, 231 Model, or internal and external regulations, even if it is only potentially violated. Whistleblowing reports can be submitted through a variety of dedicated channels:

- eWhistle IT platform;
- email address (whistleblowing.cdp@cdp.it);
- voice mail (0642214760);
- ordinary mail addressed to CDP's Internal Audit Department;
- or by requesting a confidential meeting with the "reporting manager" within CDP's Internal Audit Department.

Detailed information on reporting channels is available both on the corporate intranet and CDP's institutional website; additionally, staff regularly attend dedicated courses to raise awareness on the topic.

Group surveys

To foster a transparent and open work environment, the CDP Group provides employees with various opportunities to share their opinions, observations, as well as disagreements or dissatisfaction, such as through group surveys.

Appeals relating to professional judgment

CDP ensures an effective complaint management system that addresses the needs of its workforce. Specifically, the "Management, Trade Union Relations" and "Human Resources Administration" areas are responsible for handling any appeals related to the annual professional evaluations received by employees from their managers, in accordance with the provisions of Article 80 of the National Collective Labour Agreement.

HR Business Partners (HRBP)

HRBPs provide an additional point of contact for employees to ask questions, share concerns, or seek support, with a strong commitment to privacy protection. In order to facilitate constant and direct communication with employees, HRBPs organise management interviews periodically, including at local offices, to collect feedback, offer explanations, and nurture an inclusive and participatory work atmosphere. These interviews ensure a thorough and effective management of the specific needs and characteristics of each employee.

The CDP Group offers a dedicated complaint handling mechanism, outlined in the Group Policy for the Management of Whistleblowing Reports (for further details, see section "G1-1 – Business conduct policies and corporate culture").

The CDP Group is dedicated to ensuring the availability of reporting channels. Group employees can access all the information on how to properly submit whistleblowing reports both on CDP's institutional website and the company intranet. Additionally, there is a mandatory e-learning training course on 231 Model, which includes a section on whistleblowing, aimed at enhancing awareness and understanding of the available procedures.

From day one, HR Business Partners make new employees aware of the opportunity to reach out to them for any assistance. During the onboarding process, new employees are provided with a documentary set containing the relevant legislation on complaint management, including the provisions of Article 80 of the National Collective Labour Agreement, to ensure clear and transparent reporting and protection methods from day one.

Any reports submitted are monitored and analysed by CDP according to the methods and timelines specified in the Group Policy for the Management of Whistleblowing Reports, ensuring a transparent process that adheres to current regulations.

The effectiveness of the aforementioned channels is driven by: i) their 24/7 availability and complete usability without interruptions (including for the IT platform, oral communication, email, postal mail within its limits, and direct meetings with the "reporting manager" during weekdays); ii) CDP's implementation of all possible types of channels as required by external reference legislation, to accommodate all types of whistleblowers, from the most tech-savvy to those less familiar with IT; iii) the internal and external dissemination of these channels, through dedicated sections on the company intranet and institutional website, the latter also available in English; iv) the training provided by the CDP Group to all employees on this regulatory area, including mandatory e-learning courses on whistleblowing.

CDP ensures that all employees are properly informed about the available reporting channels by publishing company policies on the intranet and organising dedicated training courses. Additionally, for employees hired at foreign offices, mandatory information prepared by local consultants is provided, in line with the regulations applicable in the respective country. For instance, in Serbia, employees are provided with information on whistleblowing and the prohibition of workplace harassment.

The CDP Group guarantees that employees who use the channels to voice concerns or needs are safeguarded from retaliation. Specifically, the Group Policy for the Management of Whistleblowing Reports ensures the protection of personal data of individuals involved or mentioned in the reports, in compliance with current legislation and company data protection procedures, while safeguarding their anonymity.

Furthermore, the confidentiality of the information handled is guaranteed in both management interviews and in the complaint procedure specified in Article 80 of the National Collective Labour Agreement.

The Group Policy for the Management of Whistleblowing Reports (for further details, see section "G1-1 – Business conduct policies and corporate culture") is applied consistently across both CDP and the companies subject to management and coordination. As a result, the methods for accessing the complaint channels are identical.

S1-4 – Taking action on material impacts on own workforce, and approaches to mitigating material risks and pursuing material opportunities related to own workforce, and effectiveness of those actions

In 2024, the CDP Group launched various initiatives designed to create and enhance positive material impacts on its workforce, focusing on a non-discriminatory, fair, and inclusive work environment (Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion - DE&I), employee training, work-life balance, and well-being.

Interventions for Diversity, Equity and Inclusion (DE&I)

Continuing from 2023, the **DE&I Pathway** is a programme designed for the entire corporate population, featuring a systemic and gradual approach to Inclusion. It is based on the DE&I framework, which consists of four areas of intervention (Governance, Awareness, Access to Opportunities, Eco-system), recognising that cultural changes, which are the ultimate goal, take time to develop.

The pathway is regularly assessed to identify potential improvements and to highlight the main goals accomplished. Periodic audits for the maintenance of certifications/attestations to UNI/PdR 125:2022 and ISO 304515 standards also function as a verification step.

The results, aligned with the same macro-objectives, help maintain continuity in the priority actions to focus on over time, even in the absence of significant regulatory changes or emerging needs within the organisation.
This multi-year initiative began with the integration of Inclusion as a value in CDP's strategic and ESG Plan for 2022-2024, was formally introduced in 2023, reported annually, and is set to be renewed with the 2025-2027 ESG Plan.

Below are the objectives achieved in 2024 across the four areas:

Governance:

- **Policy**
  - the update of the Code of Ethics aimed at reinforcing the CDP Group's commitment to promoting and embedding the values of diversity and inclusion (e.g., enhancing the "zero tolerance" policy towards all forms of discrimination, harassment, or abuse, and formalising the commitment towards all stakeholders);
  - the adoption of the General "Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion" Policy has been completed by the companies subject to management and coordination (with the exception of CDP Reti, where it is still being implemented), along with an annual update to reinforce the principle of zero tolerance;
  - the introduction of the first General "Well-being" Policy (described in the dedicated section "S1-1 – Policies related to own workforce"), with the aim of ensuring a positive, fair, and stimulating work environment through the adoption of principles and initiatives for all personnel, promoting a balance between private and working life and supporting psycho-physical well-being.
- **Certification**
  - obtaining certification to the international standard ISO 30415 "Human Resources Management"; maintenance of the UNI/PdR 125:2022 management system.
- **ESG Measurement and Plan**
  - achievement of all DE&I objectives outlined in CDP's 2022-2024 ESG Plan;
  - ongoing maintenance and continuous development of the dashboard for semi-annual monitoring of DE&I indicators;
  - broader inclusion of DE&I topics in the People Survey by adding specific questions.
- **Transparency and dialogue**
  - launch of a working group with the Business structures to progressively integrate specific DE&I parameters into financing contracts;
  - active engagement with the Bilateral Commission, made up equally of trade union and employer representatives, which has led to additions to the Policy and the implementation of pilot projects such as the “Fidati, ciecamente” (Trust, without question) workshops.
  - addressing requests from employees through the "Sportello DE&I".

Awareness:

- completion of the Inclusive Leadership course aimed at the CDP Group leadership population, with voluntary participation (421 participants out of 502 invitations);
- completion of the Inclusion Lab workshop for all non-management staff at CDP Group, with voluntary participation (628 participants out of 1,950 invitations);
- a course on inclusive language, titled “Non si può più dire niente?” ("Can't Say Anything Anymore?"), part of the “1 corso per te” (1 Course for You) programme, offered to the entire company with voluntary participation (51 participants out of 60 available places);
- a pilot workshop titled “Fidati, ciecamente” in collaboration with the Real Eyes Sport association, focused on raising awareness of visual disabilities. It was offered to the "Selection, Inclusion and Employer Branding," "Training Development and Change Management," "ESG Engagement," and "Bilateral Commission" teams (22 participants out of 30 available places);
- a pilot In-Training course on gender violence, organised in collaboration with the DonneXStrada association, was made available to the Group HR employees (59 participants out of 60 available spots);
- "Disability and Mental Wellbeing" workshop for managers of the Group Human Resources functions;

- Internal awareness-raising events held in a hybrid format, with approximately 250 participants each: i) "Objective 5: Together for Gender Equality", with Isabella Pierantoni, sociologist and futurist; ii) "When Disability Overcomes Every Challenge", with Cristina Nuti, Paralympic athlete; iii) "The New Leadership", with Claudia Parzani, President of the Italian Stock Exchange.

Access to opportunities:

- **Recruiting**
  - broadened Employer Branding activities, incorporating events focused on inclusion (e.g. STEM/Disability targets);
  - delivery and ongoing update of the "Train the Interviewers 2.0" course, designed for panellists, to guide structured interviews and managing bias during recruitment.
- **Training and Development**
  - Over 90% of the workforce participated in the training courses offered by the organisation. It is important to highlight that the mentoring tool has been enhanced, and coaching courses have continued to be implemented;
  - the launch of CDP Proactivity, a web app within the Skill Development Framework, allows all staff members to enhance their growth path by actively seeking experience in different parts of the organisation.
- **Work-Life balance**
  - promoting and raising awareness about corporate tools and benefits that support work-life balance (e.g. "Caregiving Program CDP"; awareness-raising activities on parental leave);
  - assisting CDP employees with flexible part-time options to meet their needs, providing support during the application process and as they transition back to full-time.

Ecosystem

- continuous engagement with investee companies on DE&I issues to exchange experiences and promote shared initiatives (e.g. joint post for the International Day Against Gender Violence);
- continuous engagement, ongoing dialogue and collaboration with CDP Group companies to expand and share initiatives (e.g. training and orientation courses);
- partnership with the CDP Foundation and the CDP Group Women's Association to promote corporate and meaningful volunteering initiatives (e.g. "Protagonisti d'impatto" and financial education programs for women in need, in collaboration with FEduF (Fondazione per l'Educazione Finanziaria e al Risparmio)[136]; Ingenio al Femminile; "Il Risparmio che fa Scuola" with Poste).

Initiatives for training and skills development

The Group remains dedicated to creating a dynamic work environment rich in learning opportunities for its entire workforce, in order to foster opportunities for personal and professional growth.. Similar to 2023, the 2024 training programme features a wide range of initiatives aimed at developing and refining the skills needed to tackle the challenges of an evolving context.

The main initiatives taken include:

- CDP Academy | Higher Education - Two biennial programmes focused on personal development and international training, created through the collaboration between CDP and the companies within the CDP Academy Network (Ansaldo Energia, Autostrade per l'Italia, Fincantieri, Italgas, Nexi, Open Fiber, Poste Italiane, Snam, and Terna). The sixteen participants from the CDP Group follow both an individual development programme, including assessments, 360-degree feedback, executive coaching, and mentoring, and an international, alongside an international classroom training programme delivered in three modules: (1) Strategy, Finance, and Sustainability at SDA Bocconi, Milan; (2) Innovation and Digitalisation at Headspring, Financial Times HQ, London; and (3) Organisational Behaviour at IESE, Madrid. As part of the international training programme, 8 out of the 16 participants also took part in the European Leaders Programme. This initiative brought together around 30 representatives from 13 Banks and National Promotional Institutes across 12 European countries, with meetings held in Milan and Brussels. Discussions centred on the EU's strategic autonomy and the sustainability of the green transition from social, economic, and geopolitical perspectives, offering participants the chance to interact with leading experts, senior managers, and top EU officials;
- CDP Academy | Corporate MBA – A two-year programme developed in partnership with Luiss Business School and extended to eight companies from the CDP Academy Network. Designed to strengthen professional expertise, promote shared development, and facilitate interaction between the CDP Group's industrial excellence and its investee companies, this initiative welcomed fourty participants: twenty from the CDP Group (sixteen from the Parent Company and four from subsidiaries) and twenty from investee companies;

136 https://www.feduf.it

- CDP Academy | Corporate Master ESG – A joint initiative with BBS - Bologna Business School, Harvard Business School, and Johns Hopkins University, lasting eleven days, aimed at strengthening ESG expertise. The programme involved 37 participants, with fourteen from CDP Group companies and eight from CDP;
- Master in Finance and Markets – A specialised programme developed in collaboration with Luiss Business School, involving 48 participants from CDP. The course included over 90 hours of training covering key areas such as budgeting, corporate finance, financial management, and the methods for evaluating and measuring economic performance;
- JUMP | Join Unconventional Monthly Program - CDP Group's initiative for new hires, which includes an on-site warm-up day and a three-day immersive experience designed to foster engagement and networking among colleagues in an off-site setting. In each edition, a team of external professionals leads participants, who are divided into groups, in creating short films filmed in stunning villages. The program wraps up with a final day that includes a fun and competitive Business Game. The winning team takes part in a course on Digital Transformation at SDA Bocconi. The program further supported the development of the two parallel initiatives, Mentoring and Job Shadowing;
- In its third edition, the "1 Course for You" initiative allows everyone in the CDP Group to independently select part of their training path, with no involvement from managers or HR. The programme will end in the first half of 2025.

These, along with other "bespoke" initiatives for role-specific training, have been incorporated into the traditional specialist training from "external catalogues," which continues to play a key role in the Group's upskilling process.

Furthermore, we also bring attention to:

- the **CDP Proactivity program** that allows individuals to take proactive steps in their growth journey through a web app, offering the chance to work in different organisational units. Launched for the first time in the second half of 2024, it involved 64 participants;
- the update of the **Train the Interviewers 2.0** training, to serve as a guide for panellists conducting structured interviews, helping to maintain fairness and mitigate any biases during the selection process;
- mandatory training was provided to all company employees on unconscious cognitive biases to ensure fair treatment across the organisation.

Lastly, among the key additional initiatives undertaken, are the Mentoring and Coaching paths.

The importance of non-compulsory training is further highlighted by the inclusion of specific objectives in the ESG Plan 2022-2024, which are reaffirmed in the ESG Plan 2025-2027. In 2024, over 90% of the company's workforce participated in the training courses provided by the organisation, including both general and ESG-focused programmes.

The training plan is reviewed by the Group on an annual basis, updated and reported based on the evolution of the external context and strategy, with particular reference to mandatory training.

Initiatives for well-being and work-life balance

The CDP Group's strategic vision places significant emphasis on well-being and work-life balance. As a result, the Group provides a range of services and initiatives that focus on the well-being of its people and their families, ensuring an integrated and continuous approach. In the near future, the commitment to ensuring initiatives and welfare programs that promote a more equitable balance between work and personal life remains a priority.

In 2024, the first General "Well-being" Policy was introduced (see section "S1-1 Policies related to own workforce"), designed to ensure a positive, fair, and motivating work environment by implementing principles and initiatives that support the balance between work and personal life, as well as mental and physical well-being.

In 2024, extensive efforts were made to raise awareness about using corporate tools and benefits designed to support work-life balance, aligned with the objectives and values set out in the General "Well-being" Policy. This included initiatives like the "Supplementary Agreement for Remote Working in the CDP Group," which allows employees to request extra remote working days beyond the 10-day monthly limit established by the Group agreement, for situations like caregiving, expectant parents, or those with health conditions and/or disabilities, including temporary ones that don't affect their work capacity.

CDP also offers all employees flexible working hours, in accordance with the weekly hours outlined in the National Collective Labour Agreement and provides the opportunity to use the time bank (days/holidays donated by colleagues) under certain circumstances.

In addition, CDP promotes organisational measures to ensure the right to disconnect outside of standard work hours, raising awareness through campaigns that encourage the responsible use of email.

In line with the current National Collective Labour Agreement, the CDP Group commits to carefully considering and evaluating part-time work requests, taking into account service needs and current legislation. Priority will be given to requests arising from serious family difficulties, with a particular focus on employees with children under three years old.

The Group's welfare system covers several areas such as:

Health and wellbeing

- **healthcare assistance**, extendable to the family unit, covering medical expense reimbursements and providing access to services at affiliated health facilities;
- **the Accident and illness-related disability Policy,** which offers protection against the risks of occupational and non-occupational accidents, as well as permanent disability caused by illness;
- **support for prevention:** the option to have regular comprehensive check-ups (including laboratory exams, diagnostic procedures, and specialist consultations);
- **psychological support and listening service:** a service accessible to both employees and their families for emotional and psychological guidance;
- **med-Lab space**: dedicated to promoting preventative health measures and healthy habits, providing access to medical and sports check-ups.

Support for employees

- **support for family and parenting needs:** providing support in various forms, focusing on the importance of employees' personal lives;
- **improved parental leave benefits:** providing additional paternity and paid leave on top of the statutory entitlements;
- **support for educational costs** from kindergarten to university;
- **financial support for families** with children with disabilities;
- mortgage contribution for first-home buyers;
- **tax assistance,** offering a dedicated service to help employees and their families with tax filings.

These initiatives[137] are governed by the Supplementary Corporate Contract and are available to all employees.

Mobility and transport

- **sustainable mobility incentives**[138]: providing contributions for the purchase of tickets for both urban and suburban public transport;
- **green mobility infrastructure:** offering, also in 2024, electric charging stations, bicycle and scooter stands at the Group's offices, alongside services that promote soft mobility and micro-mobility(such as bike maintenance stations and e-bike/scooter charging points);
- **partnerships and subsidies:** implementation of partnerships with leading sharing mobility providers (e.g., 350 subscriptions in 2024 for free electric scooter usage) and offering financial support for the purchase of environmentally friendly vehicles (e.g., 26 contributions requested in 2024).

Further initiatives

Alongside the ongoing programs mentioned above, several new initiatives were introduced throughout the year, including:

- **caregiving Program CDP**: a project designed to help employees better manage work-life balance by offering practical assistance with family care. Involving 150 colleagues, the initiative provided access to: (i) caregiving services, including babysitting, daytime childcare, pet sitting, and assistance with household tasks, at very competitive prices; (ii) interactive talks aimed at addressing family and well-being topics, with guidance from an expert trainer; and (iii) the launch of a dedicated transport service agreement for people with disabilities;
- **baby box**: a special kit for new parents, created to provide both tangible and meaningful support as they embark on their parenting path;
- **contributions for participation in Summer School and Summer Camp***:* collaborations with leading partners throughout Italy to support the selection process and provide more opportunities for employees' children up to the age of 19;
- **children's party:** a special office event for employees' children, where over 200 children aged 4 to 14 took part in interactive activities to engage with important messages on sustainability, pollution, and climate change, all through fun and recreational experiences;
- **company concierge:** a concierge service offered by the company to assist employees with daily tasks such as laundry, tailoring, postal services, and certificate requests, available at the headquarters on Via Goito;
- **"Kasko on Mission" policy:** a specialised insurance policy to cover the risk of vehicle damage while travelling, meant for employees authorised to use their personal vehicles for business activities.

The welfare and benefits system across the entire CDP Group is divided into two primary categories:

i) welfare and benefits provided under the National Collective Labour Agreement and/or the Supplementary Corporate Contract, or treatments recognised for employees under the CCNL and applicable CIA, in accordance with agreements between the Companies and their Trade Union Representatives, remain in effect for the duration of their validity;

137 Net of Med-Lab initiative
138 The initiative is governed by the Supplementary Corporate Contract and available to all employees.

ii) welfare and benefits provided by CDP and/or Group companies, or treatments and/or initiatives unilaterally recognised for a limited period, aim to address additional needs of the company's workforce and respond to the evolving context or specific social circumstances that arise.

During the year 2024, a range of initiatives were implemented with the aim of strengthening data protection and cybersecurity for the workforce with regard to the impact of "lack of data protection and lack of IT security" and the risk of "operational losses due to inadequate protection of personal and sensitive data subject to processing activities".

Data protection and IT security interventions

The 2022-2024 Security Plan was finalised in 2024, and the most important initiatives include:

- the definition of the "Zero Trust" strategyin cybersecurity, with the implementation of related operational safeguards entailing an approach to security requiring ongoing validation of all access attempts, disregarding implicit trust in devices or users, both internal and external to the company network;
- **the adoption of Data Loss Prevention (DLP) solutions**, which refers to technologies and policies designed to prevent the loss or leakage of sensitive data, with the goal of safeguarding the company's information assets from unauthorised access, data leakage, and any potential damage throughout the entire data lifecycle;
- **the analysis of regulatory requirements**, which involves reviewing compliance levels and executing an action plan to guarantee conformity with applicable cybersecurity laws, including the Digital Operational Resilience Act (DORA) SEC Regulation, or establishing a dedicated communication channel for CDP Group employees to receive cybersecurity updates;
- **the strengthening of the supply chain security process (Supply Chain Security)**, with the introduction of new methodological steps in accordance with the applicable legislation;
- the coordination and delivery of safety-related training and awareness programmes:
  - Delivered multiple training sessions, tailored to different target audiences;
  - Delivered seminars for all employees, alongside specialised sessions for staff with particular responsibilities;
  - An e-learning course has been developed, incorporating innovative features like gamification.

- **the continuation of awareness-raising activities** through:
  - ethical phishing campaigns to test and raise employees' awareness of the risks of fraudulent e-mails;
  - the "Cyber Olympics" initiative launched to promote a security culture in an interactive manner, where all Group members learned cybersecurity best practices and key concepts through a series of arcade-style games;
  - the strengthening of cybersecurity monitoring tools;
  - the enhancement of secure software development tools, to ensure security throughout the entire application life cycle.

For the year 2025, Corporate Security has planned a series of design initiatives aimed at continuous improvement and increasing security measures.

These include:

- **the definition of the new 2025-2027 Security Plan** and its strategy, with ongoing monitoring of the implementation stages to ensure a structured and incremental approach to managing cybersecurity risks;
- **the development of a Multicompliance and Security Framework,** a comprehensive set of guidelines and controls designed to ensure simultaneous compliance with multiple cybersecurity and data protection regulations. This framework will enable the mapping of all relevant regulations onto a single standard, facilitating more efficient monitoring of compliance status and the maturity of applied security controls;
- **the adaptation to the new applicable regulations** while maintaining compliance with existing safeguards related to currently implemented regulations, such as the "NIS Directive 2", which is the European cybersecurity legislation adopted on 14 December 2022 to ensure a high common level of cybersecurity across the EU;
- **the ongoing promotion of awareness and training** on security issues, through e-learning modules that incorporate interactive components and new approaches to raise understanding of cybersecurity risks;
- **the strengthening of the third-party risk management process**, extending the analysis to include all supplies, even those not directly related to information and communication technologies (ICT), to ensure a comprehensive and integrated approach on potential risks throughout the entire supply chain;
- **the enhancement of the cyber risk management process,** through the integration of advanced methodologies for identifying, assessing, and mitigating digital threats;
- **the advancement of the process for detecting and managing vulnerabilities in the company's technological infrastructure**, by adopting innovative technologies that enable the simulation of cyber-attack models, prioritisation of identified vulnerabilities, and automation of corrective actions, ensuring quicker and more efficient response times;
- the secure integration of artificial intelligence tools;
- the continuous improvement of existing safeguards for the proactive management of security events, aimed at ensuring the organisation's resilience against the most advanced cyber threats.

The timeframe for all initiatives aligns with the three-year span of the 2025-2027 Security Plan.

In the field of HR Digital & Access Management (HRDAM), alongside the application of Access Management Regulations, the management and data protection standards are regulated through their inclusion in tender or offer documents, with these standards primarily defined by the responsible functions within the Innovation, Transformation, and Operations Department.

By way of example, including but not limited to, the interventions address:

Information security

- the implementation of appropriate security measures to safeguard the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of information and systems involved in service delivery, in compliance with leading industry standards (e.g. ISO 27001, OWASP - Open Web Application Security Project, etc.), and, if needed, provide additional details;
- ensuring that employees use only company-authorised devices to access the information system and for service delivery;
- mechanisms for pseudonymisation and encryption of personal data, ensuring that the information is stored in a format that prevents identification without the use of supplementary information;
- ensuring that the data processed on the systems are adequate, relevant, and limited to what is necessary for the purposes for which they are processed ("data minimisation");
- ensuring that data retention ("at rest") is protected using robust encryption algorithms in line with security best practices (e.g. AES - Advanced Encryption Standard with a 256-bit key);
- ensuring that data transmission ("in transit"), both internally within CDP and externally, is secured using strong encryption algorithms in line with the best security practices, utilising the most up-to-date protocols;
- ensuring that CDP information is retained solely for service it is intended for and is not replicated unless necessary for backup and recovery procedures; once the contractual relationship ends and the agreed retention period has passed, ensuring the proper disposal of such information using appropriately documented technical tools and solutions, and, where necessary, delivered in compatible formats;
- ensuring that information on mobile devices (e.g. laptops, mobile phones, external hard drives, etc.) is encrypted to maintain confidentiality and integrity.

For Audit purposes

- guaranteeing that the creation of logs necessary for tracking security events (such as user access records, failed attempts, security configuration changes, administration user management, exceptions, or malfunctions, etc.) is discussed and agreed with CDP before the service begins;
- ensuring, where applicable, that logs related to logical accesses, including failed attempts, to all components of the information system by privileged users (e.g. system administrators, DB, applications, etc.) are recorded in compliance with the System Administrators Measure of 27 November 2008; providing appropriate reporting on the matter when required;
- the completeness, non-repudiation, immutability, and the ability to verify the integrity of the log records; these records must be preserved for a period agreed with CDP and in accordance with the regulations in force at the time.

Resources dedicated to managing significant impacts, risks, and opportunities

Below are the resources (OpEx and CapEx) allocated for managing positive impacts on own workforce. In particular, with regard to own workforce, the most significant costs were associated with training and welfare, with further details provided in the table below:

Expenses for positive impacts on own workforce

Costs	UoM	OpEx 2024	CapEx 2024	Relationship within the financial statements	OpEx 2025	Capex 2025
Total training costs	**€ thousand**	**3,230**	-		**3,500**	-
Expenditure on family-related welfare programmes	€ thousand	1,312		Included in personnel expenses	1,799	
Expenditure on health-related welfare programmes	€ thousand	9,141		Included in personnel expenses	9,435	
Expenditure on other welfare programs	€ thousand	8,424		Included in personnel expenses	12,012	
Total welfare expenses	**€ thousand**	**18,877**	-		**23,246**	-

To prevent and mitigate the material negative impact of "**lack of data protection and lack of IT security**" on own workforce, the Corporate Security area has established a new 2025-2027 Security Plan and outlined several project initiatives for 2025 focused on enhancing security safeguards as mentioned above, with the goal of:

- strengthening the process of managing third-party risks by broadening the scope of analysis to include all supplies, including those outside of ICT;

- strengthening the IT risk management process;
- evolving the process of detecting and managing vulnerabilities in the company’s technological infrastructure by adopting advanced technologies that simulate attack patterns to prioritise and automate remediation efforts;
- improving the company's proactive security event management safeguards to guarantee resilience against the most advanced cyber threats;
- offering cybersecurity training, aimed at simplification and protection. As part of the ESG Plan 2025-2027, one of the goals is to provide cybersecurity training, ensuring that more than 90% of employees are trained annually on the topic and ver 70% of employees able to recognize ethical phishing on an annual basis.

Over the course of the year, the Group implemented further initiatives to strengthen the positive impacts on its workforce. Additional activities aimed at CDP staff include:

- **the launch of the *webinar* "CDP's *welfare"* and the digital survey on services to people**, which allowed employees to provide feedback on welfare services, thereby strengthening the connection between the company and its staff. With more than 300 memberships, we have gathered important ideas to improve upcoming initiatives. Additionally, through the "Welfare pills" project, employees were able to share their personal experiences of the positive impact of welfare on their daily lives via short videos posted on the company intranet, fostering a strong sense of community and engagement;
- **the launch of the webinar "More value to our work: behind the scenes of remuneration"***,* which was attended by approximately 500 Group employees and offered valuable insights into the Group's payroll rules, helping to simplify their understanding;
- **the partnership with one of the leading sports networks in the country** in the field of wellness and well-being initiatives, which provided CDP Group employees and their families with the opportunity to access annual memberships at highly advantageous rates at the main Italian clubs in the network. This initiative has been a great success, with around 800 total memberships for employees and family members;
- **the renewal of wellness and well-being initiatives**: (i) the Live Training service, offering fitness sessions both in-person and online; (ii) the in-person Training service, which provides access to sports memberships in a network of over 2,000 gyms, swimming pools, spas, wellness centres, and specialised facilities across Italy at discounted rates; (iii) the CDP Summer Cup, a football tournament for the entire CDP Group, featuring 20 teams (both male and female) and about 250 participants, concluding with a final awards day that involved hundreds of people, promoting a strong sense of community;
- **the CDP Parenting Guide booklet**, offering practical information on legal protections and additional services provided by the company, supporting parents from the prenatal, pre-adoptive, or pre-caring stages through to the arrival of a child, and continuing through the subsequent growth phases, promoting shared and equal parenting;
- **support for future mothers**, including dedicated parking spaces near the company offices and the option to identify, with the support of the HRBP and Managers, a maternity buddy - a colleague who assists in communicating work-related information during the maternity leave;
- **the gender-neutral and sustainable welcome kit**, aimed at promoting an inclusive and open workplace, is entirely sustainable and no longer gender-specific for new hires;
- **collaboration with the CDP Foundation and the CDP Group Women's Association** to support business volunteering (e.g. the Impact Protagonists initiative, a corporate volunteering program launched in partnership with the CDP Foundation and key third-sector organisations, where employees can dedicate a workday or their free time to activities that add value to local communities) and skilled volunteering (e.g. the financial education program for women in need, in collaboration with FEduF - Foundation for Financial Education and Savings - https://www.feduf.it/);
- ***Ingenio al Femminile,*** a project aimed at promoting the recognition of female engineering professionals by awarding the best degree theses in the fields of Civil and Environmental Engineering, Industrial Engineering, Information Engineering, and Biomedical Engineering;
- ***Il Risparmio che fa Scuola***, in collaboration with Poste;
- **the Pathways for Transversal Skills and Orientation**, events dedicated to high school students, offering insights into financial education and trends in the job market.

Finally, to improve internal communication and facilitate access to business opportunities, a new section called *Employee Space* has been introduced on the company intranet, consolidating all the information needed to support employees in their professional journey within the company.

To ensure accurate tracking of the effectiveness and success of training initiatives, participants are asked to complete a feedback questionnaire at the end of each session. This tool allows for the immediate collection of feedback on the training experience, helping to assess its quality, consistency, and overall effectiveness. In some instances, a specific assessment is also conducted to evaluate the level of learning achieved.

Surveys contain questions designed to identify potential areas for improvement and maintain high-quality standards. Through a numerical scoring system, the results can be measured and compared, providing clear data to drive the ongoing improvement of the activities.

Furthermore, the People Survey (the annual survey mentioned in the previous paragraph regarding communication and engagement with our workforce) enables us to conduct a market benchmark and compare the results with those of the relevant sector, allowing us to assess the effectiveness of initiatives and employee satisfaction against external standards. Finally, the results of the People Survey are shared with employees through various internal communication channels, including company newsletters and the intranet. In particular, the results are published on the company intranet to promote transparency and ensure they are shared with all employees.

Regarding initiatives in diversity, equity, and inclusion, CDP (i) received certification to the international standard ISO 30415 "Human Resources Management – Diversity & Inclusion", which assesses the maturity of the DE&I action plan and the integration of inclusive principles and behaviours within the corporate culture; (ii) obtained the 'Certification for Gender Equality' (UNI 125:2022), a practice encouraging companies to adopt appropriate policies to reduce the gender gap across 6 evaluation areas: culture and strategy; governance; HR processes; opportunities for growth and inclusion of women in the company; gender pay equity; and the protection of parenthood and work-life balance. For more details, please refer to the section "S1-4 – Taking action on material impacts on own workforce, and approaches to managing material risks and pursuing material opportunities related to own workforce, and effectiveness of those actions".

As outlined in the Group Policy "General Information Security Policies" (for more details, please refer to the dedicated section "S1-1 Policies related to own workforce"), the adequacy of the security measures applied to the information system is periodically assessed through verification activities. Specifically, these activities are designed to ensure that the existing procedures and processes have been properly implemented, as well as to assess their effectiveness and ongoing relevance. Based on the findings, any necessary improvement actions should be planned.

With regard to the material risk of operational losses due to inadequate data protection (personal and sensitive), in the context of ICT risk management and information security, assessments are conducted on the impact levels associated with the loss of Confidentiality, Integrity, and Availability of data within the ICT *assets* that support business processes, which help estimate the level of risk these *assets* are exposed to. If the identified risk level exceeds the risk appetite, a plan for dealing with the risk should be implemented.

The risk analyses carried out so far have shown that the ICT risk and information security levels are below the risk appetite threshold set within the Risk Appetite Framework for all applications within the scope of the analysis..

As part of the 2022-2024 ESG Plan, CDP defined its own workforce targets (for more information, see ESRS_2_SBM-1– Strategy, Business Model and Value Chain).

To prevent and mitigate any potential negative impacts on the workforce, CDP adopts a strict approach to data protection, ensuring full compliance with the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) in all personal data protection practices. Additionally, the "Corporate Security" area is responsible for monitoring and enhancing IT security measures.

The Human Resources and Organisation Department, along with the relevant offices, manages the key impacts on the workforce, ensuring a coordinated and organised approach.

In relation to the negative impact of "Lack of data protection and lack of IT security," the Corporate Security Area is composed of three expert operational units:

- Cybersecurity Governance (seven resources allocated);
- Operations, Intelligence and Cyber Security Solutions (nine resources allocated);
- Group Security and Cyber Fraud (three resources allocated).

Metrics and targets

S1-5 – Targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts, and managing material risks and opportunities

Regarding the positive impacts of "**Non-discriminatory, fair and inclusive work environment**", "**Employee well-being and work-life balance**", "**Employee training**", "**Employee health and safety**", "**Employee financial security**", and "**Employee representation**", the commitments are outlined in the Group ESG Plan 2025-2027 (for more information, please refer to the section "ESRS2 SBM-1 - Strategy, business model and value chain").

People are at the core of the CDP Group's ethos, as evidenced in both the Code of Ethics and the Group's ESG Plan 2025-2027. This commitment is manifested through the adoption of specific objectives and targets designed to enhance inclusion, while also focusing on the motivation and promotion of training to support the new Plan.

CDP's dedication to promoting a diverse and inclusive environment continues, with a target to achieve, by the end of the period, 33% women in top management positions, 37% in leadership roles, and 50% of women among new hires.

The commitment also extends to raising awareness of other diversities, with a particular focus on disabilities. CDP will also keep supporting companies subject to management and coordination to ensure a consistent approach across them.

To further enhance well-being, corporate climate, and foster a sense of belonging, CDP reaffirmed its commitment in the Group's ESG Plan 2025-2027 to achieve an annual engagement rate exceeding 80%. Additionally, CDP acknowledges the significance of offering high-quality training programs, tailored to the needs of its workforce, that ensure the cross-functional development of skills with a focus on ESG topics. Specific targets include: (i) Over 90% of employees annually trained (excluding mandatory training); (ii) over 90% of employees trained on sustainability during the Plan period; (iii) providing at least one high-level ESG training course for the Group, including investee companies during the Plan period; and (iv) ensuring over 20% of employees receive annual training on environmental matters.

In relation to the negative impact of **"Lack of data protection and IT security"**, the objectives are defined through a strategic approach that includes the development of a Security Plan with a three-year outlook. This plan aligns with the objectives set out in the Strategic Plan 2025-2027 and includes a phase for engaging in the analysis of the internal context. This activity, carried out with the responsible organisational units, involves reviewing indicators related to training activities, any incidents, detected threats, and control function findings, as an illustrative example. Additionally, the process involves the relevant operational functions that can contribute to defining the safety objective. The process is conducted at least on an annual basis.

Each safety initiative in the Safety Plan is monitored, with progress and any critical issues communicated to the owner and contributor.

Strategic initiatives as well as any critical issues are shared and managed as part of the planning. Operational activities may yield lessons learned from various events, including accidents, simulations, exercises, and training activities. These lessons are also shared and applied to identify opportunities for improvement in technical, organisational, and procedural aspects.

Listening to people is key in shaping the aforementioned strategies and objectives. Among the initiatives aimed at employee engagement, the annual People Survey (now in its fourth edition) stands out, designed to foster a deep listening relationship with employees in order to understand their needs and continuously maintain a high level of engagement.

In relation to the risk of "**Operational losses due to insufficient protection of personal and sensitive data subject to processing**," the company has implemented a series of measures and controls for its management and mitigation, in alignment with the relevant regulations and industry best practices. Currently, no specific objectives have been formalized in this regard; however, the company is committed to an ongoing process of evaluating and enhancing its data protection strategies.

S1-6 – Characteristics of the undertaking’s employees

In this statement, as well as in the other sections of the Report on Operations, employee data are presented promptly at the end of the reporting period, following the "employee register" approach or by accounting for the total workforce, including both active and absent employees, as recorded in the payroll.

In the Notes to the financial statements, specifically in the sections dedicated to Administrative Expenses (Part C - Section 10 of the separate financial statements and Part C - Section 12 of the consolidated financial statements), the average number of employees per category is disclosed under personnel expenses, based on the calculation method specified in Circular 262/2005.

Below is the total number of employees, along with a breakdown by gender.

No. of employees and gender breakdown

S1-6 RA 55	Gender	Average number of employees
	Female	979
	Male	1,163
S1-6 50 a)	Other	0
	Not reported	0
	Total employees	**2,142**

Below is the total number of employees, broken down by contract type and gender.

No. of employees by contract and gender

	S1-6 RA 55	Female	Male	Other	Not reported	Total
	Number of employees	979	1,163	0	0	2,142
S1-6 50 b)	Permanent employees	953	1,150	0	0	2,103
	Fixed-term employees	26	13	0	0	39
S1-6 52 a)	Employees with flexible hours	0	0	0	0	0
S1-6 52 b)	Full-time employees	966	1,162	0	0	2,128
S1-6 52 b)	Part-time employees	13	1	0	0	14

Fixed-term and part-time workers are not a major factor. It is important to note that fixed-term contracts may be offered for various situations (for example, for temporary events). Part-time contracts, on the other hand, can be requested by the employee if there are personal or family needs and are the result of an agreement between the employee and the company

The following table shows the number of people by geographical area.

No. of employees by geographical area

S1-6 51	Italy	Europe	Rest of the world	Total
Number of employees	2,126	13	3	2,142
Number of permanent employees	2,090	11	2	2,103
Number of fixed-term employees	36	2	1	39
Number of employees with flexible hours				
Number of full-time employees	2,112	13	3	2,128
Number of part-time employees	14			14

The following table shows the number of people who left the company during the reporting period and the turnover rate.

Turnover rate

		Value
	Number of employees	2,142
S1-6 50 c)	Number of employees who have left the undertaking	110
	Employee turnover rate	5.14%

S1-7 – Characteristics of non-employee workers in the undertaking's own workforce

Below is the total number of non-employee workers in the company's own workforce.

No. of non-employee workers

S1-7 55 a)	Total number of non-employees	114

The number of non-employees provided relates to interns and collaborators and represents the data available at the end of the period.

At group level, there are no particular fluctuations. The Parent Company saw an increase in non-employee workers, primarily due to a rise in the number of interns during the reporting year, following the launch of the Metaverse Project, an Employer Branding initiative targeting Gen Z.

S1-8 – Collective bargaining coverage and social dialogue

Below is the percentage of total employees covered by collective bargaining agreements.

% employees covered by collective bargaining agreements

S1-8 60 a)	Percentage of employees covered by collective bargaining agreements	99.86%

S1-8 RA 70	Collective bargaining coverage	Social dialogue
Coverage Rate	S1-8 60. b) Employees - SEE (for countries with more than 50 employees, representing over 10% of the total workforce)	S1-8 63 a) Workplace Representation (EEA only) (for countries with more than 50 employees)
0-19%		Italy
20-39%		
40-59%		
60-79%		
80-100%	Italy	

There are no agreements in place for employee representation by a European work council (EWC), a) work council of a European society (SE), or a employee committee of a European cooperative society (SEC).

The table below shows the percentage of non-employees in own workforce covered by collective agreements.

% non-employees covered by collective bargaining agreements

S1-8 62	Percentage of the total non-employees covered by collective agreements	2.63%

S1-9 – Diversity Metrics

The tables below illustrate the gender breakdown of senior management and the breakdown of employees by age group.

Senior management breakdown by gender (no. and %)

	Gender	Senior management[139] (no.)	Senior Management %
S1-9 66. a)	Female	37	30.58%
	Male	84	69.42%
	Other	0	0
	Not reported	0	0
	Total employees	121	100%

No. of employees by age group

	Number of employees	< 30 years old	between 30 and 50 years old	> 50 years old
S1-9 66 b)	Total	267	1,408	467

S1-10 – Adequate wages

All CDP employees receive fair compensation, with none earning below the contractual minimum set by the CCNL.

All non-employees are compensated with an adequate salary in accordance with the regulatory framework, pending the specific provisions for each type of contract.

S1-11 – Social protection

The Group ensures that all employees are covered by social protection, whether through public programs or company benefits, to protect against income loss caused by major life events, in compliance with Italian legislation.

139 In the Parent Company, "senior management" includes the first and second levels beneath the administrative and control bodies, while for companies subject to management and coordination, it covers the first level below these bodies.

Additionally, CDP offers Long Term Care insurance coverage to protect employees against unexpected and disabling events that may lead to a condition of dependency. These include: i) temporary coverage in the event of death, ii) an accident policy covering the risk of death/permanent disability resulting from both occupational and non-occupational accidents, and iii) specific coverage for permanent disability due to illness.

All Group employees benefit from social protection through public programmes or company-provided benefits, safeguarding against income loss during parental leave.

CDP is a member of the "Second Pension" fund, offering a complementary pension alongside the one provided by the National Institute of Social Security (INPS). Additionally, employees retiring are granted the right, at their own cost, to retain health coverage under the same price and benefit conditions as for employees still in service.

S1-12 – Persons with disabilities

The table below shows the percentage of people with disabilities and its breakdown by gender.

% persons with disabilities

S1-12 79	Percentage of persons with disabilities amongst employees except for legal restrictions on the collection of data (weighted average)	3.36%
S1-12 80 - Optional	Female	4.7%
	Male	2.24%
	Other	0%
	Not reported	0%

As outlined in the "Selection and hiring of personnel" Regulation (described in section S1-1 Policies related to own workforce), and in accordance with current legislation on "compulsory placement", CDP adheres to the obligation of reserving positions for disabled workers and those in "disadvantaged" categories as mandated by Law 68/99 and its subsequent amendments and updates.

S1-13 – Training and skills development metrics

The table below shows the percentage of employees who participated in regular performance and career development reviews[140].

% of employees who participated in periodic reviews

	Gender	Percentage of employees who participated in regular performance and career development reviews
S1-13 83 a)	Female	93%
	Male	93%
	Other	0
	Not reported	0
	Total	93%

The table below shows the average number of training hours by total and gender.

Average number of training hours by total and gender

	Average number of training hours	Average number of training hours Male	Average number of training hours Female
S1-13 83 b)	50.66	49.84	51.64

The following table shows the percentage of employees who participated in regular performance and career development reviews, broken down by category[141]. Furthermore, the table includes the average training hours per employee, broken down by category.

140 The denominator is considered to be the number of employees eligible for the 2023 Performance Review (employees with permanent contracts as of 09/30/2023).

141 The denominator is considered to be the number of employees eligible for the 2023 Performance Review (employees with permanent contracts as of 09/30/2023).

% of employees who took part in periodic performance reviews, broken down by professional category, and the average number of training hours

	Employee Category	Percentage of employees who participated in regular performance and career development reviews	Average number of training hours per employee
S1-13 84	Senior Managers	77.71%	35.75
	Middle Managers	92.81%	52.53
	Office personnel	96.61%	51.19
	Total	92.83%	50.66

S1-14 – Health and safety metrics

The following table outlines the key occupational health and safety indicators, such as the coverage of employees under the safety management system, work-related injuries and fatalities, and the accident rate. Additionally, the table includes the number of workdays lost due to injuries, work-related illnesses, and fatalities, offering a more comprehensive view of the impact of such incidents on the workforce.

Occupational health and safety metrics

	Metrics	Employees	Non-Employees
S1-14 88 a)	Percentage of own workers covered by the health and safety management system	99.25%	100.00%
S1-14 88 b)	Number of fatalities as a result of work-related injuries and work-related illness	0.00	0.00
S1-14 88 c)	Number of recordable workplace accidents	1.00	0.00
	Rate of recordable workplace accidents[142]	0.03%	0%
S1-14 88 d)	Occurrences of recordable work-related illness	0.00	
S1-14 88 e)	Number of days lost to work-related injuries and fatalities from work-related accidents, work-related illness and fatalities from illness	120.00	

S1-15 – Work-life balance metrics

All employees are entitled to family leave under social policy and/or collective agreements. Additionally, national and company collective bargaining agreements supplement the legislation with further case studies. Specifically, the National Collective Labour Agreement allows employees to take leave for study, family, and personal reasons, as well as for voluntary activities, for up to a year, with the option to use it on a fractional basis. When granting absences and periods of leave, special consideration is given to family situations that require assistance for children facing challenges such as bullying, drug addiction, eating disorders (DCA), and specific learning disorders (DSA), among others. The Group also offers a period of paid leave to support employees who have experienced discrimination or violence, including cases involving their spouses/partners or children.

The table below shows the percentage of eligible employees who have taken family leave, along with a breakdown by gender.

the percentage of eligible employees who took family-related leave, broken down by gender

Family-related leave		Female	Male	Other	Not reported	Total
S1-15 93. b)	Percentage of entitled employees that took family-related leave	16.96%	10.49%	0.00%	0.00%	13.45%

S1-16 – Remuneration metrics (pay gap and total remuneration)

The following tables show the gender pay gap and the ratio of the highest total annual remuneration to the median employee salary.

142 The recordable workplace accident rate is calculated as the ratio of the total number of recordable accidents to the total hours worked by all employees during the period considered. This ratio is multiplied by the normalization factor (1,000,000).

% gender pay gap[143]

S1-16 97 a)	Gender pay gap	19.7%

Ratio between the maximum total annual salary and the median of the employees[144]

S1-16 97 b)	Ratio of the highest-paid individual's total annual salary to the median total annual salary of all other employees (excluding that individual)	15.05

S1-17 – Incidents, complaints and severe human rights impacts

There were no reports of discrimination or harassment in 2024, indicating a positive and inclusive workplace environment.

ESRS S3 AFFECTED COMMUNITIES

Strategy

S3 ESRS 2 SBM-3 - Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model

The positive and effective impacts connected to the affected communities identified by the CDP Group are a direct result of its business model and the strategy it has implemented. CDP's mission, as outlined in its Articles of Association, is to foster the country's sustainable development by promoting growth and employment, while supporting innovation and the competitiveness of companies, infrastructures, and the territory.

Specifically, the findings of the CDP Group's double materiality analysis revealed the following impacts on the affected communities:

- promotion of housing inclusion thanks to the financing of social infrastructures (including health facilities);
- enhancement of the quality of life for local communities through the acquisition and redevelopment of undervalued real estate; ensuring the safety of individuals residing in areas where infrastructure or financed activities are developed;
- supporting the growth of SMEs by offering effective financial instruments.

In line with the priorities of the 2022-2024 Strategic Plan, confirmed by the 2025-2027 Strategic Plan and the new 2025-2027 ESG Plan, the CDP Group focuses on strengthening territorial and social infrastructures, aiming to accelerate the growth of local businesses and SMEs (for more details, please refer to the section "ESRS _2_SBM-1 – Strategy, business model and value chain").

The CDP Group strives to actively contribute to the country's progress by promoting actions that address Italy's major challenges across 10 key fields of intervention. These areas are detailed in as many documents, known as the Sectoral Strategic Guidelines (hereinafter also "SSG"), which were approved by the CDP Board of Directors. The SSG provide guidance and support for the financing and investment decisions of the CDP Group. These documents play a crucial role in CDP's internal regulatory framework and contribute to defining policies ever more focused on promoting initiatives that generate impact, beyond just economic outcomes.

In detail, regarding the relevant impacts for the communities affected, the Group's strategy primarily revolves around the following four SSG: (i) "SSG for Social Infrastructure"; (ii) "SSG for Support to the Strategic Supply Chains"; and (iii) "SSG for the Preservation of Land and Water Resources" (for further details, please refer to section S3-1 on Policies related to affected communities).

The "SSG for Social Infrastructure" define the following priority fields of intervention:

i) education infrastructures, designed to support initiatives that enhance early childhood services and focus on the expansion, renovation, and modernisation of school buildings;

143 Calculated as [total annual remuneration (fixed and variable component) of men - total annual remuneration (fixed and variable component) of women] / total annual remuneration (fixed and variable component) of men.

144 In comparison to the ratio between the total annual salary of the highest-paid individual and the median total annual salary of all employees, it is important to note that the highest-paid individual is the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and General Manager of CDP. This individual's total annual salary includes both the fixed component of remuneration (which includes the remuneration for the CEO position) and the target component of both short-term and long-term variable remuneration. For the remaining company population, the total annual remuneration is calculated by considering the median of the fixed components of remuneration as of 31 December, to which variable incentives (such as MBO - Management by Objectives, UT Bonus, and Result Premium) actually paid during the year are added.

ii) health infrastructures, aimed at facilitating the remodulation of health services, focusing on both the rationalization of the hospital network and improving accessibility to facilities across the region, while promoting the adaptation of health buildings to meet the needs of digital and ecological transitions;

iii) housing infrastructures, aimed at enhancing the availability of social housing and developing smart housing solutions tailored to meet the needs of rapidly growing socio-demographic groups (e.g., off-site students, young workers, highly mobile workers, the elderly);

iv) urban regeneration, aimed at supporting the repurposing of existing building stock through safety, maintenance, and structural adaptations, as well as revitalizing neglected or underused areas by developing recreational and sports facilities.

Regarding these priority fields of intervention, the CDP Group also carries out its mission through the operation of CDP Real Asset SGR, which has incorporated support for social infrastructures into its sustainable investment strategy, making the cornerstone for structuring Alternative Investment Funds (FIAs) that promote environmental and social attributes, in alignment with the ESG investment framework outlined by the Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR). Specifically, the strategy of CDP Real Asset SGR focuses on sustainable living, urban regeneration, and tourism, while also addressing the challenges posed by climate change and the need for ecosystem protection.

The key impacts on the affected communities are represented by financing, investment, and advisory services, primarily executed by CDP and CDP Real Asset SGR, to foster regional development and invest in more modern, safer schools, more efficient hospitals, and energy-efficient public buildings.

CDP, in particular, also assists central administrations and local authorities in managing national and European public funds dedicated to public works development. Additionally, it supports the Ministries in overseeing specific funds provided by the National Recovery and Resilience Plan (NRPP). Additionally, through the operations of CDP Real Asset SGR, further positive impacts are generated by investment activities that support the development of sustainable living spaces and services for families, young people, students, and the elderly.

On the other hand, in terms of supporting the growth of businesses, including SMEs, the CDP Group, primarily through the actions of CDP and SIMEST, offers assistance both directly and indirectly via financial intermediaries, using a variety of financial instruments.

Finally, regarding the improvement of quality of life through the protection of community safety, it is essential to highlight the " SSG for the Preservation of Land and Water Resources," which outlines two priority fields in alignment with the 2022-2024 Strategic Plan (available in section ESRS_2_SBM-1 - Strategy, business model, and value chain). These fields includes: promoting land preservation, particularly in relation to climate resilience interventions, aimed at both enhancing adaptability and strengthening prevention systems and tools; and boosting the efficiency and sustainable management of the water sector through the modernisation and reinforcement of infrastructures, as well as greater utilization of wastewater reuse.

Despite the significant impacts, no notable risks or opportunities have been identified for the CDP Group's structure that would exceed the materiality threshold defined in the double materiality analysis.

For the CDP Group, all communities at risk of significant impacts from its activities are subject to disclosure.

The communities that benefit from the significant positive impacts generated by the CDP Group include those along the value chain, particularly the individuals in the regions where the CDP Group operates, with a special focus on those located within the national territory. In its role as a funder and advisor to the Public Administration, the impact directly affects citizens, who benefit from essential services and projects promoting innovation and social inclusion.

As part of the operations carried out by CDP Real Asset SGR, the communities affected are primarily represented by families, young people, students, and the elderly, particularly those in socio-economic hardship or underserved by the conventional real estate market.

As an institution dedicated to the sustainable development of regions, the CDP Group addresses the needs of local communities by providing financial resources and specialised services. Through direct interventions both domestically and internationally, it helps generate positive economic, environmental, and social impacts, effectively addressing the needs of citizens, businesses, and public administrations. In particular, in its role as a lender and investor supporting the private sector, also through the intermediation of banks and/or investment vehicles, and as a lender and advisor to the Public Administration (including local authorities, non-territorial public bodies and Regions), the CDP Group contributes actively to the development of the territory and to the growth of the entrepreneurial ecosystem, channelling significant resources useful to guarantee that local institutions can provide essential services to citizens and foster innovation and social inclusion projects. The CDP Group’s activities have a positive impact on all communities within the intervention areas, particularly benefiting households and individuals facing socio-economic challenges, highly mobile workers, out-of-state university students and researchers, active elderly people, and single-parent households.

Social infrastructures, which include a broad array of goods and services aimed at addressing society's fundamental needs, are considered by the CDP Group as essential territorial assets for promoting social cohesion. Despite the vastness and variety of social infrastructures, the CDP Group's operations primarily focus on three key categories, aligned with the missions and objectives of the 2022-2024 Strategic Plan: education infrastructures (including services for children, primary and secondary schools, and higher education institutions), health infrastructures (covering hospitals, district, and social health services), and housing infrastructures (such as social housing, university residences for students, and accommodations for the elderly and self-sufficient individuals).

Furthermore, the CDP Group acknowledges the importance of urban regeneration, aiming to support the repurposing of existing building stock through safety, maintenance, and structural adaptation efforts. This also includes revitalizing abandoned or underused areas by developing leisure and sports spaces. Finally, the CDP Group also values the importance for society of cultural infrastructures, such as museums and academies of fine arts.

In these areas, the CDP Group can intervene based on principles of additionality and complementarity, helping to address investment gaps in sectors and regions where market operators are unable to mobilize sufficient resources. The Group also provides support to general government in managing authorization processes, aiming to simplify and/or accelerate these procedures, as well as in the planning of interventions and the development of projects. The areas and priorities of intervention align with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the United Nations 2030 Agenda and are deeply influenced by national socio-demographic factors, which drive the demand for new social infrastructures across the country.

In the area of housing infrastructure, the CDP Group operates through its subsidiary CDP Real Asset SGR, which has created and manages several Alternative Investment Funds (FIAs). These funds aim to attract investments in sustainable housing and increase the supply of social housing across Italy, both for rent and sale at affordable rates. Additionally, they support real estate projects that align with the three "S" of social housing (social, student, and senior housing) to complement and enhance the housing policies of Italy and its regions.

Indirect investments are primarily made through Fondo Investimenti per l'Abitare, Fondo Nazionale dell'Abitare Sociale, and Fondo Nazionale dell'Abitare. In all three cases, these are closed-end real estate mutual funds reserved for qualified investors, operating exclusively in Italy, and generating a multiplier effect on the invested resources.

These funds have environmental and social characteristics, which are promoted through the ongoing monitoring of specific key performance indicators that measure the impacts generated, both directly and indirectly, on the communities affected. Among others, examples include the percentage of beneficiaries from families in economic hardship, the proportion of housing units designated for social purposes, and the number of beneficiaries from the most socially disadvantaged categories.

Finally, it should be noted that the CDP Group does not generate significant negative impacts on the communities affected, nor any significant risks and opportunities for specific community affected.

Impact, risk and opportunity management

S3-1 – Policies related to affected communities

The CDP Group, as outlined in the "ESRS G1 – Business Conduct," clearly states in its Code of Ethics that it is dedicated to "*creating value for people, the territory, and the country*", thereby incorporating Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) factors into its financing and investment strategies, while engaging the community in fostering socially responsible practices.

The CDP Group has adopted several policies and sectorial strategic guidelines for the management of relevant impacts on the communities affected, such as the **"Sectoral Strategic Guidelines" (SSG),** relating to the 10 priority fields of action of CDP, designed to guide and support the financing and investment decisions of the CDP Group, in accordance with the objectives outlined in the Strategic Plan. Each document outlines the key areas of focus and intervention priorities that guide the operational decisions of the CDP Group, relative to its scope of reference, and provides the guidelines for assessing the strategic coherence of initiatives, along with defining the primary performance indicators for monitoring and ex-post impact evaluation.

Based on the national context gaps highlighted in each of the 10 SSG, CDP encourages investments in areas that necessitate long-term commitment, playing a key role in mobilising private resources through additionality and complementarity.

The "Sectoral Strategic Guidelines" (SSG) apply to all Group companies and cover all operations as a whole.

To guarantee transparency and accountability in processes, CDP assesses the quality and impact of supported interventions through a set of KPIs for monitoring and evaluation. These indicators allow for the tangible measurement of the progress of investments funded by CDP and help quantify how much the physical outcomes of the interventions have contributed to the overall objectives linked to the focus areas. Specifically, the "Methodological Guidelines for Monitoring and Impact Assessment" outline the methodology and approach established by the Group to track actions and systematically measure the impact of supported interventions on the economic, social, and environmental development of companies, territories, and the country as a whole, in line with the final objectives set out in the SSG specifications. The ex-post monitoring and impact assessment model adopted enables the tracking of physical results achieved by the interventions promoted by CDP throughout their lifecycle, ensuring that the use of resources is indeed delivering the anticipated outcomes. The monitoring process occurs during the execution phase of the operation, focusing on gathering information about the progress of each individual project. The subsequent evaluation phase, applied to similar groups of projects, helps determine whether the projects have contributed to the achievement of the Group's strategic objectives and, more broadly, to economic, social, and environmental improvements. It also allows for the adjustment and updating of strategy and intervention methods, promoting as a priority actions that yield better impacts while optimising the use of financial resources.

The "Sectoral Strategic Guidelines" (SSG) align with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the United Nations 2030 Agenda and the European strategies relevant to the specific issues they address (e.g. the EU4Health 2021-2027 or the European Education Area Strategic Framework 2030).

The "Sectoral Strategic Guidelines" (SSG) were introduced in 2022 after being approved by the Board of Directors and were mostly updated throughout 2023. They undergo periodic reviews to reflect updates and the introduction of new areas of focus or strategic priorities for CDP. The Sector Strategy and Impact Department, at the highest management level, is responsible for ensuring that operations align with the intervention priorities outlined in the guidelines.

After being approved by the Board of Directors, the process of preparing the SSG involves presentations, which include discussions with business and sustainability experts, as well as civil society representatives. In particular, these events involve qualified experts and senior representatives from non-governmental organisations, trade associations, networks, third sector entities, foundations, universities, national and international organisations, CDP Group investee companies, local authorities, and national institutions. These closed-door meetings are part of the dialogue process, designed to expand the number of participants, promote best practices, and gather valuable ideas and suggestions for direction, ensuring that potential inputs are considered and integrated, provided they are feasible.

In addition to being published on the intranet for access by the Group's employees, especially those involved in identifying business opportunities, the Sectoral Strategic Guidelines (SSG) are also fully accessible on CDP's institutional website[145].

The SSG are also available in English, and the approval by the Board of Directors is communicated externally through a press release, which can be found on the institutional website, internal newsletters, and posts on the company's social media. Where necessary, following approval, we proceed with training employees who are required to apply the LGSS specifications in their operations. Before the approval process, specific induction sessions are arranged for corporate bodies (Directors and Statutory Auditors) to introduce the new policies.

In relation to the communities affected and their relevant impacts, the Sectoral Strategic Guidelines highlighted in the following table are of particular importance.

Main Sectoral Strategic Guidelines relevant to affected communities

Strategic Guidelines	Description
Social infrastructure (https://www.cdp.it/internet/public/cms/documents/CDP_SOCIAL_INFRASTRUCTURE_ENG.pdf)	It sets out the Group's strategic priorities for developing social infrastructure in Italy, essential for addressing key public needs and advancing Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the United Nations 2030 Agenda. Specifically, the Group promotes investments in: (i) education infrastructure, particularly through the construction and renovation/expansion of schools with a focus on safety, sustainability, and innovation; (ii) health and welfare facilities, by modernising, enhancing, and innovating hospital and social-health services, improving hospital safety and accessibility, and developing long-term care facilities; (iii) housing infrastructure, by enhancing the availability of affordable social housing and promoting smart housing solutions (e.g. for students, seniors, and social housing) to meet the needs of rapidly growing socio-demographic groups; (iv) urban regeneration, by repurposing existing real estate assets, securing and adapting buildings, and developing community spaces. The document details the critical enabling factors required for the success of the initiatives, such as aligning governance structures, digitising data, strengthening administrative competencies, and fostering public-private partnerships. The communities impacted by this document include: Public Administration, businesses operating in the sector, and stakeholders benefiting from social inclusion projects (e.g. patients and doctors in the case of healthcare infrastructures, young people, students, families, the elderly, and generally those in socio-economic hardship related to housing development and maintenance, as well as the seismic upgrading of school buildings)
Support to the strategic supply chains	It sets out the Group's strategic priorities for supporting the industrial sectors deemed critical to the competitiveness of companies, aiming to address investment shortfalls.

145 https://www.cdp.it/sitointernet/en/piano_strategico.page

(https://www.cdp.it/internet/public/cms/documents/CDP_STRATEGIC_SUPPLY_CHAIN_ENG.pdf)	Specifically, the Group promotes investments to support: i) the growth of companies, by fostering development projects, promoting collaboration between businesses, and encouraging both vertical and horizontal integration of supply chains; (ii) positioning within the Global Value Chain, by facilitating the attraction of greenfield investments, supporting participation in European projects, and promoting reshoring and nearshoring initiatives; (iii) export and international expansion, by assisting with direct sales abroad, developing international projects, and enhancing the presence of companies in foreign markets. The communities impacted by this document include the workers and all the allied industries of companies receiving funding that operate in sectors deemed strategic.
Preservation of land and water resources (https://www.cdp.it/internet/public/cms/documents/CDP_PRESERVATION_OF_LAND_ENG.pdf)	It highlights the significance of protecting the environment and natural resources for the CDP Group, with a specific focus on water resources, considering the impacts of climate change and the rising costs of raw materials. Specifically, the Group encourages investments in: (i) land preservation, through efforts to rehabilitate degraded areas; (ii) hydrogeological risk mitigation; and (iii) the development of sustainable and regenerative farming systems, all in order to safeguard citizens and businesses. The communities impacted by this document include Public Administration and citizens, who are the users of the services

In relation to the affected communities and their relevant impacts, highlight in particular the Sustainability Policies described in the following table.

Main policies relevant to the affected communities

Policy	Description
Sustainability Framework (https://www.cdp.it/internet/public/cms/documents/CDP_Sustainability_framework_ENG.pdf)	It outlines the guiding principles, methodologies, fields, and operational approaches that the CDP Group adopts and implements for integrating and managing social and environmental sustainability within its organisational structure, business decisions, and operational processes, in compliance with both external and relevant internal regulations (for further details on the Sustainability Framework from an environmental perspective, please refer to section "E1-1 - Transition Plan for the mitigation of climate change"). The aim is to create positive social externalities and reduce environmental impacts through structured and transparent engagement with its stakeholders. In terms of the impacts on the relevant affected communities, the Group strives to actively contribute to achieving the sustainable development goals through its initiatives, including: • SDG8 – Decent work and economic growth and SDG9 – Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, by supporting the growth of SMEs through various tools such as access to credit, capital enhancement, and expansion into international markets • SDG10 – Reduce inequalities, by promoting initiatives for housing infrastructure, with a focus on encouraging social inclusion; • SDG11 – Sustainable cities and communities, by promoting urban regeneration, local development, school construction, support for vulnerable areas and those at risk of environmental hazards, as well as initiatives for social and senior housing. For further details on Responsibility, Scope, Monitoring, Key regulatory references, and Transparency, please refer to "G1-1 – Business Conduct Policies and Corporate Culture".
General Responsible Lending Policy (https://www.cdp.it/internet/public/cms/documents/CDP_General_responsible_lending_policy.pdf) **and General Responsible Investment Policy** (https://www.cdp.it/internet/public/cms/documents/General_Responsible_investment_policy.pdf)	They steer financing and investment activities towards initiatives that can create positive ESG impacts, setting objectives and priority intervention areas, along with systematic exclusions on specific ethical, environmental, and sector-related matters. Regarding financing operations, these are evaluated based on the ex-ante sustainability and impact assessment framework, as outlined in the "Ex-ante Sustainability and Impact Assessment Regulation" for operations: the Sustainable Development Assessment Model. In line with the newly adopted "risk-return-impact" operating model, the traditional evaluation of bankable operations, based on risk and return, is enhanced by an analysis of the economic, social, and environmental impact (for further details on environmental policies, see section "E1-1 - Transition Plan for Climate Change Mitigation"), focusing on the initiatives' effects on the development of businesses, communities, and regions. With regard to investment operations, the Responsible Investment policy clearly highlights the promotion of housing inclusion and urban regeneration, emphasising the significance of supporting real estate initiatives that foster social cohesion, tourism, and urban regeneration. There is, therefore, a commitment to supporting social, senior, and student housing projects, as well as the redevelopment of accommodation facilities aimed at developing national managers. The communities involved include the workers and the induced of the companies, the investment funds, and the Italian administrations receiving the loans or investments. For further details on Responsibility, Scope, Monitoring, Key regulatory references, and Transparency, please refer to "G1-1 – Business Conduct Policies and Corporate Culture".
General "Stakeholder Engagement" Policy (https://www.cdp.it/internet	**Responsibilities**

/public/cms/documents/CDP_Politica_Generale_Stakeholder_Engagement_ENG_122024.pdf)	Approved by the Board of Directors in 2023 and updated in 2024, the highest management level is the Communications, External Relations, Art and Culture Department, which oversees engagement activities and their monitoring. **Scope of application** It applies to CDP **Description** It outlines the general principles and activities for dialogue and engagement with stakeholders, aimed at reinforcing the company's transparency and commitment to all stakeholders, and thus helping to generate value. Engagement is crucial for creating positive impacts on the communities involved. It differentiates between proactive engagement, which involves the continuous inclusion of stakeholders in dialogue initiatives, and reactive engagement, which focuses on specific actions in response to critical events or reports. **Monitoring** This document is subject to periodic review. Engagement activities are coordinated and monitored by the Communications, External Relations, Art and Culture Department. **Key regulatory references** CDP adopts a structured and consistent approach, based on international standards like the AA1000 Stakeholder Engagement Standard and the GRI standards, to guarantee inclusive and meaningful dialogue. **Transparency** This document is accessible on the CDP institutional website, under the Governance and Policies section, and on the intranet, making it accessible to CDP employees.

Lastly, in relation to the communities affected but in relation to the activities carried out by the International Cooperation it has also equipped itself of the internal policies/norms mentioned in the following table.

Main policies/standards relevant to the affected communities in the context of International Cooperation

Policy	Description
General Stakeholder Grievance Mechanism Policy (https://www.cdp.it/internet/public/cms/documents/CDP_Politica_Stakeholder_Grievance_Mechanism_ENG.pdf)	It outlines the functioning of the grievance mechanism available to civil society, enabling easy reporting of current or potential negative environmental and/or social impacts of projects funded by CDP or seeking CDP financial support within the scope of International Cooperation & Development Finance. The grievance mechanism aims to: • facilitate the submission of any requests related to the current or potential negative environmental and/or social impacts arising from the projects • seek dispute resolution, where appropriate, through a mediation process • improve the environmental and social impact of projects and reduce the related risks • promoting accountability for CDP's actions For further details on Responsibility, Scope, Monitoring, Key regulatory references, and Transparency, please refer to "G1-1 – Business Conduct Policies and Corporate Culture".
Regulation on Assessment of Sustainability in the Sphere of International Cooperation	**Responsibilities** Approved in 2020 by the People and Organisation Director, the management of this is entrusted to the International Cooperation & Development Finance (CIS) Department **Scope of application** It applies to CDP **Description** It outlines how environmental, social, and gender principles are incorporated into the evaluation of initiatives promoted or financed by the "International Cooperation & Development Finance" (ICDF) Department, aiming to: i) Integrate ESG principles into the evaluation criteria of ICDF projects and programmes to minimise non-financial risks and enhance the positive impact on countries and local communities; ii) Implement systems to measure and report the social, environmental, and economic impacts of individual initiatives. **Monitoring** The identification and assessment of environmental and social risks and impacts involve: (i) the ex-ante analysis of projects; (ii) the identification of required mitigation and compensation measures; and (iii) monitoring, through reviewing the documentation produced by the project, to detect critical issues and recommend corrective actions.

Key regulatory references

It is based on international standards and guidelines, including: the performance standards of the International Finance Corporation (IFC), the regulations on the administrative liability of legal entities, companies, and associations (even those without legal personality), the general framework for international development cooperation, and the UNI EN ISO 14001:2015 Standard.

Transparency

This document is only available on the company intranet.

Human rights policy commitments

As stated in the Code of Ethics, the CDP Group requires all those working on its behalf to demonstrate behaviour characterised by rigour, respect, and trust, and deems it essential to uphold universally recognised human rights, in line with the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Labour Organization (ILO) Conventions on fundamental human rights, and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. Furthermore, the Group actively promotes the protection of human rights for everyone involved in its value chain.

The principles also serve as a reference for the Sustainability Policies, starting with the Sustainability Framework146, which serves as the key document for all sustainability policies developed thereafter. For example, we can highlight (i) the General Financing and Responsible Investment Policies, which state that the Group acts in full respect of fundamental human rights, ensuring that the counterparty receiving financing/investment does not engage in practices explicitly prohibited by the reference standards and harmful to human dignity, such as, but not limited to, child labour, worker exploitation, discrimination, pornography, and violations of internationally recognised human rights; (ii) the Diversity, Equity and Inclusion Policy, which outlines the guiding principles and operational methods to continuously promote diversity, equity, and inclusion both within CDP's organisational system and externally in business, procurement, and communication activities; (iii) the Agrifood, Wood and Paper Industries Sector Policy, with which the Group commits to promoting activities that respect the ownership rights of local communities, particularly in developing countries, requiring counterparties and projects to adhere to international best practices, including IFC Performance Standards 5 ("Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement") and 7 ("Indigenous Peoples").

In addition, regarding financing and investment activities, the counterparty is required to complete a questionnaire to verify adherence to human rights principles, ensuring that the operation conforms to policies and does not present critical sustainability risks. Additionally, for transactions requiring ex-ante evaluation, the counterparty analysis places special emphasis on social aspects, assessed using workforce-related standards, such as the promotion of diversity.

Generally, the CDP Group is committed to fostering a proactive and transparent dialogue with the communities affected to enhance mutual understanding of perspectives and expectations. Specifically, the General Stakeholder Engagement Policy outlines the principles and criteria governing structured and inclusive dialogue activities with its stakeholders. Each company subject to management and coordination carries out engagement activities tailored to its operational scope. For instance, CDP Real Asset SGR, in line with the "Guidelines on fund engagement activities", has established channels for gathering information and involving relevant counterparties in both direct investments and investments in third-party funds. Additionally, in the pre-acquisition due diligence conducted to assess proposing AMCs, particularly in the Real Estate sector, certain requirements focus on human rights. These include verifying that the AMC and the fund adhere to international standards and guidelines on labour, such as those promoted by the OECD, ILO, and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and ensuring that activities with potential negative human rights impacts are not financed.

Additionally, all International Cooperation activities undergo social screening, with a strong focus on human rights, as well as environmental screening, except in cases where the assessment is scheduled for a later stage or where CDP's role is limited to treasury management. During the initial stages, each financing operation in support of Italian companies or their foreign subsidiaries undergoes a due diligence process. This is based on declarations, information, documentation, policies, and safeguards provided by counterparties in a dedicated document, the "Sustainability Questionnaire," which CDP sends to potential beneficiaries. The questionnaire is designed to identify key characteristics of the company receiving the financing, along with the sustainability aspects of the investment funded by CDP. The information gathered also helps identify potential negative impacts on the employment dimension, particularly any risks of labour exploitation, which are often prevalent in the partner countries targeted by the cooperation operation.

In the context of International Cooperation and Development, to address the human rights impacts that funded projects may have or could potentially generate, CDP has implemented the Stakeholder Grievance Mechanism Policy, which outlines the process for managing grievances raised by communities that believe they are or might be adversely affected by CDP-funded projects.

146 During the revision of the Sustainability Framework, ILO Convention No. 169 ("Convention on the Rights of Indigenous and Tribal Peoples") will be explicitly incorporated.

There were no cases of non-compliance with the principles and standards mentioned above.

S3-2 – Processes for engaging with affected communities about impacts

The stakeholder engagement process relies on continuous and proactive communication between the CDP Group and its stakeholders, aiming to foster trust and collaboration from both parties. To be effective, engagement should be in line with the company strategy and objectives, outlining the scope of activities and determining the topics and priorities to be addressed.

To structure stakeholder engagement, the CDP Group follows an integrated approach to managing stakeholder engagement activities, including interactions with investee companies, using it as a means of dialogue on development paths that maximise positive environmental and social impacts and, where possible, advance the strategic areas defined by the CDP Group. Specifically, the CDP Group commits to carefully selecting the engagement strategy and tools, considering not only the needs and expectations of the identified stakeholders, but also the objectives of the engagement. These activities may include one-to-one meetings, online consultations, issue-based working groups, communities, multi-stakeholder forums or other forms of interaction. The aim at this stage of the process is to strike a balance between the desired level of interaction, the purpose of the engagement and the nature of the relationship with stakeholders.

The CDP Group engages directly with its stakeholders continuously while carrying out its operations. To ensure effective and efficient participation, the CDP Group is dedicated to engaging its stakeholders at the right moments, providing them with relevant information and materials, and maintaining the highest level of transparency in their interactions.

The annual engagement initiatives also involve a process to identify sustainability issues that are relevant to the CDP Group. The purpose of this engagement activity is to contribute to the double materiality analysis carried out for the reporting year. Stakeholder interactions are also integrated into the business process. Specifically, regarding global matters, investments during the management phase are accompanied by, when necessary, dialogue and engagement with identified counterparts to establish a process for collecting and monitoring ESG data, thereby improving the understanding of generated impacts and the expectations of the stakeholders involved.

Regarding the functions that manage stakeholder engagement activities at the CDP level, the Communication, External Relations, Arts, and Culture Department coordinates and oversees, with support from other organisational units, (i) at least annually, and always during significant events, the identification and possible updating of stakeholder categories with whom dialogue and engagement should occur during their activities, and (ii) the execution and monitoring of various engagement activities to ensure consistency and alignment with the General Stakeholder Engagement Policy. Furthermore, in collaboration with the Administration, Finance, Control, and Sustainability Department, it ensures the development of proposals for updating the Stakeholder Engagement Policy, which outlines the principles and commitments underpinning stakeholder engagement activities, in line with the strategic guidelines defined periodically, while also ensuring the implementation of relevant awareness-raising and training initiatives.

With regard to the companies subject to management and coordination, it is important to note that for CDP Real Asset SGR, monitoring and engagement activities are jointly carried out by the "Product Development and Sustainability" Area and the "Management and Development Units" of each relevant Alternative Investment Fund (FIA).

In relation to assessing its efforts for ongoing development, the CDP Group is committed to monitoring the effectiveness of its stakeholder engagement strategy by requesting feedback from the stakeholders involved in the various initiatives, to evaluate the outcomes and identify opportunities for improvement throughout the process. Based on the results and identified opportunities, the CDP Group assesses the potential for developing action plans focused on the continuous evolution of dialogue activities and stakeholder involvement methods.

The evaluation phase of the stakeholder engagement process also involves regular monitoring to assess the overall quality of the process and ensure commitments are fulfilled, thereby building trust with stakeholders. For instance, with the aim of refining and enhancing the CDP Group's stakeholder list to the highest possible level of granularity and improving communication effectiveness, a mapping and prioritisation activity for all stakeholders was conducted in 2024. The prioritisation process led to the creation of a matrix for optimal relationships, which divides stakeholders into four categories, each associated with a specific mode of engagement: i) Protect themselves; ii) Collaborate; iii) Protect; iv) Inform.

Stakeholder involvement is based on the mapping analysis conducted by the CDP Group and is applied to the entire reference community as a whole, without specific distinctions and/or differentiations for particularly vulnerable groups.

S3-3 – Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for affected communities to raise concerns

For the CDP Group, creating a sustainable future involves carefully and transparently managing relationships with its stakeholders, and committing to identifying, mitigating, and addressing any negative impacts its operations may have on local communities.

As a result, the CDP Group has implemented communication, listening, and discussion processes with its stakeholders, governed by a corporate regulatory framework that incorporates mechanisms and channels specifically for the concerned communities, enabling them to voice concerns, criticisms, and requests, as well as receive support.

The following provides an in-depth overview of the processes and channels that enhance transparency, accountability, and ethical business practices, promoting a positive effect on business performance and the overall economy.

These processes and channels are outlined in a specific documentary framework, whose publication is communicated through a press release (e.g., stakeholder engagement), and disseminated externally via the company's official platforms, such as the institutional website and social media. Based on the diversification of the instruments made available and how they are regulated and communicated externally, CDP is confident that there is awareness and trust among relevant stakeholders regarding their potential use.

In the Integrated Report, written in previous years, which include the non-financial information for the CDP Group, published on the Parent Company's institutional website and made available to external stakeholders, the presence of these processes and channels was highlighted.

Whistleblowing

The CDP Group has set up a Whistleblowing management system, in compliance with the Whistleblowing regulations (Legislative Decree 24/2023, implementing Directive (EU) 2019/1937), enabling the reporting of information, including well-founded suspicions, regarding violations or illegal conduct that have occurred or could occur within the organisation, based on concrete evidence, involving individuals with a legal relationship to the organisation (staff or third parties) who become aware of such conduct during their work. This tool is essential for preventing and managing actions, behaviours, or omissions that could harm the public interest or the integrity of public administrations or private bodies, including, but not limited to, administrative, accounting, civil, or criminal offences.

The CDP Group has established, as a whole, the following internal channels for the receipt of Whistleblowing Reports: i) the eWhistle IT platform; ii) dedicated email address; iii) voice mail; iv) physical mail. At the whistleblower's request, reports may also be submitted through a direct meeting with the Reporting Manager, with the request submitted through one of the listed channels. These channels ensure the confidentiality of the Whistleblower's identity, the individual involved, the Facilitator, anyone mentioned in the report, as well as the report's content and any associated documentation. The eWhistle platform is the preferred channel for submitting and managing reports.

The internal reporting channels implemented by the CDP Group are outlined in the table below.

Page dedicated to the process	EWhistle platform link	Email Address	Voicemail inbox	Ordinary mail
CDP https://www.cdp.it/sitointernet/en/whistleblowing.page	https://ewhistlecdp.azurewebsites.net/	whistleblowing.cdp@cdp.it	0642214760	Addressed to the CDP Internal Audit Department, Via Goito 4, 00185, Rome, specifying on the envelope the “CONFIDENTIAL” nature of the letter and the wording “Whistleblowing”.
CDP Equity https://www.cdp.it/sitointernet/en/cdp_equity_whistleblowing.page	https://ewhistlecdp.azurewebsites.net/	whistleblowing@cdpequity.it	0642214764	Addressed to CDP Equity Internal Audit, Via San Marco, 21A 20121, Milan, specifying on the envelope the “CONFIDENTIAL” nature of the letter and the wording “CDP Equity - Whistleblowing”
CDPE Investimenti https://www.cdp.it/sitointernet/en/cdp_equity_whistleblowing.page	https://ewhistlecdp.azurewebsites.net/	whistleblowing.cdpequityinvestimenti@cdp.it	0642214769	Addressed to CDPE Investimenti Internal Audit, Via San Marco 21 A, 20121, Milan, specifying on the envelope the “CONFIDENTIAL” nature of the letter and the wording “CDPE Investimenti-Whistleblowing”.
CDP Real Asset SGR https://www.cdp.it/sitointernet/en/cdp_realasset_whistleblowing.page	https://ewhistlecdp.azurewebsites.net/	whistleblowing@cdprealasset.it	0642214762	Addressed to the CDP Real Asset SGR Internal Audit Department, Via Alessandria 220, 00198, Rome, specifying on the envelope the “CONFIDENTIAL” nature of the letter and the wording “Whistleblowing”.
SIMEST https://www.simest.it/en/about-us/ethics/	https://ewhistlecdp.azurewebsites.net/	Not available	0642214765	Addressed to the SIMEST Internal Audit, Corso Vittorio Emanuele II 323, 00186, Rome, specifying on the envelope the “CONFIDENTIAL” nature of the letter and the wording “Whistleblowing”.

Fintecna[147] https://www.cdp.it/sitointernet/en/fintecna_etica.page	https://ewhistlecdp.azurewebsites.net/	Not available	0642214761	Addressed to Internal Audit, Via Alessandria 220, 00198, Rome
CDP Reti https://www.cdp.it/sitointernet/en/cdp_reti_whistleblowing.page	https://ewhistlecdp.azurewebsites.net/	whistleblowing @cdpreti.it	0642214768	Addressed to the Internal Audit Department, Via Goito 4, 00185, Rome, specifying on the envelope the “CONFIDENTIAL” nature of the letter and the wording “CDP Reti - Whistleblowing”.

The CDP Group ensures that the channels for submitting whistleblowing reports are fully available and accessible. The methods for transmitting and managing reports are regulated by the Group's official "Management of Whistleblowing Reports" Policy, which defines the protections CDP and its subsidiaries offer in accordance with current laws, ensuring a safe and secure environment for whistleblowers. The CDP Group ensures the protection of whistleblowers acting in good faith, regardless of the reasons behind their report, safeguarding them from any act, action, or retaliatory behaviour directly or indirectly related to the report. The protections apply even in cases of anonymous reports, should the reporting person be identified later and experience retaliation.

The document is publicly available and can be consulted on the website of CDP and each group company, both in Italian and in English. For more information on the Group Policy, please refer to the section dedicated to the G1-1 disclosure obligation – Business conduct policies and corporate culture.

Upon receiving the report, the reporting manager[148]: i) conducts a preliminary analysis to determine whether the necessary conditions for admissibility are met and assesses the potential involvement of the supervisory body for reports relevant to 231; ii) provides the reporting party with an acknowledgment of receipt within 7 days; iii) initiates the internal investigation; iv) gives feedback on the report, detailing any actions taken or planned, within three months from the acknowledgment of receipt or, if no acknowledgment is issued, within three months of the seven-day deadline from the report submission.

The reporting manager is responsible for ensuring that the necessary checks on the reported facts are carried out on time and in line with the principles of confidentiality, objectivity, competence, and professional diligence, with the involvement of specialized functions when necessary.

The use of the external channel of the National Anti-Corruption Authority (NACA) or public disclosure is permitted only under specific conditions defined by the legislator, including, but not limited to: i) the absence of an obligation to activate an internal reporting channel in the business context; ii) the whistleblower has already made an internal report, which has not been addressed.

For further details, please refer to the section dedicated to ESRS G1 – Business Conduct.

Complaint Handling

The "Complaint Management Regulation" outlines the measures implemented by CDP to address customer complaints[149], aiming to resolve reported issues and prevent future dissatisfaction.

This document is based on the following key principles:

- traceability, meaning that the complaint must be officially recorded;
- promptness, ensuring that the response times set from the receipt of the complaint are met;
- transparency, as the dedicated page [150]on the institutional website provides the client with information about their rights and the process for submitting a complaint to CDP;
- clarity, ensuring that the Company’s responses to customers always promptly outline the rationale behind the decisions made.

Complaints may be submitted through the following channels:

- physical mail addressed to Cassa Depositi e Prestiti spa - Via Goito, 4 - 00185 Rome (for the attention of the Compliance department);
- CDP institutional PEC, cdpspa@pec.cdp.it;
- E-Mail: reclami@cdp.it.

147 It is important to note that the channels adopted by Fintecna also fully apply to its subsidiary CDPI in liquidation.
148 The Reporting Manager for CDP is the Internal Audit Department, and for Group companies, it is the Internal Audit/Internal Audit Function within each company. The Manager is also the controller of personal data processing related to the receipt and management of reports, in accordance with the explicit provisions of Article 13 of Legislative Decree no. 24/2023. In companies subject to the Bank of Italy Regulation of 5/12/2019, as amended by the provision of 23/12/2022, the Manager also holds the role of "Manager of internal systems for reporting violations".
149 Any individual with an existing or intended business relationship with CDP is considered a client.
150 https://www.cdp.it/sitointernet/it/procedura_di_reclamo.page.

Upon receipt, the complaint is assessed to determine its admissibility and must include at least the following details: i) the identity of the reporting party; ii) a valid point of contact; and iii) the subject of the complaint, any relevant product, and any request submitted to CDP.

Once assessed as admissible, the complaint is recorded in a special register and managed by the Compliance Area, which provides a response to the complainant within the legal deadlines. The response must be clear and understandable, outlining the actions taken or the reasons for any rejection. The complaints received are then filed in the appropriate register.

The regulation does not apply, for instance, to complaints regarding postal savings, whistleblowing reports (which are managed under a specific Policy), or communications covered by the General Stakeholder Engagement Policy.

With respect to investors, CDP Real Asset SGR has adopted the "Management of Investor Complaints" procedure, detailing the actions taken by the AMC to manage written complaints from investors of the Managed Funds, in compliance with applicable legislation. The procedure is an integral component of the organisational model under Legislative Decree n. 231/01.

Reactive stakeholder engagement

As stated earlier in the General Stakeholder Engagement Policy, two types of engagement with stakeholders are identified: proactive engagement, which ensures constant stakeholder involvement in dialogue initiatives, and reactive engagement, which involves specific responses to critical events or reports concerning the activities of the Group or its subsidiaries. In relation to the latter, the Group may be called to respond to stakeholder requests, including, but not limited to, the following cases:

- requests for official feedback on articles in draft, studies, and outgoing reports;
- complaints or requests for clarification regarding interventions and actions taken by Group companies or investee companies;
- critical issues and requests for clarifications arising from the press or social media that the Group decides to address;
- disputes attributed to the Group and identified on the basis of publicly available information and data, which could lead to the reduction of the scores underlying the ESG ratings issued by specialised rating agencies.

These requests can be received through different channels, such as communication to senior management, open letters, press articles, notifications from ESG rating agencies about a new dispute, or other designated means (e.g., institutional email).

The reporting methods defined in the Policy cover all available channels for the community to report requests, as indicated in the preceding sections (e.g., complaints, whistleblowing, grievances), or to make proposals and feedback.

To respond to specific critical issues raised at times and through channels other than those proactively suggested by the Group, a corporate process has been developed specifically to listen and respond in a timely manner. This includes the involvement of a dedicated task force to analyse and manage the critical issues/concerns raised by civil society and potential disputes, including those related to ESG ratings, with a view to developing a mutually acceptable proposal. In this context, CDP is committed to implementing a controversy management process and to proactively monitor, collect and manage the critical issues identified in order to mitigate reputational damage and resolve potential disputes, thereby pursuing the achievement of expected business objectives through a process of dialogue and shared responsibility. The purpose of the reactive engagement process is to determine and implement the most effective ways to address requests made by stakeholders.

The reactive engagement process is made up of the following main activities:

- transposition and analysis of the report or issue to assess the category of stakeholders, the subject matter of the report, and the communication channel used, followed by a monitoring process activated on social media and in the media to track its long-term impact;
- identification of internal and/or external stakeholders to be involved in resolving the issue. During this phase, there may also be a need to involve the investee companies impacted by the report or issue;
- identification of possible resolutions, gathering input from the involved parties, and, where possible, referring to official public documents, while communicating the actions taken;
- providing information to the Chief Executive Officer, Chairman and Corporate Bodies of CDP;
- sending the response to the counterparty concerned;
- potential engagement with the counterparty in a constructive dialogue to prevent any further issues;
- archiving the documentation gathered and produced throughout the process to maintain traceability and transparency.

The Group is dedicated to tailoring this process and its phases to meet the specific needs and characteristics of each situation, aiming to effectively and promptly manage any critical issues.

Grievance mechanism

By implementing the Stakeholder Grievance Mechanism, CDP fosters a communication channel with its stakeholders to ensure timely resolution of requests, seeking to enhance knowledge and understanding of the unique characteristics of the areas where CDP operates in international cooperation. The grievance stakeholder mechanism enables individuals and communities to submit requests concerning the current or potential negative environmental and/or social impacts of CDP-funded projects. It also facilitates the resolution of disputes, where appropriate, through mediation, and ensures transparent communication of the request eligibility criteria and the management process.

CDP ensures the full availability and accessibility of this mechanism. The methods for submitting complaints are clearly outlined and can be easily accessed online on the institutional website[151]. The Stakeholder Grievance Mechanism is governed by the Stakeholder Grievance Mechanism Policy, which emphasises confidentiality as a fundamental principle, ensuring that information obtained by CDP is protected in accordance with the relevant data protection legislation.

The verification of the request's applicability is handled by the Internal Audit organizational unit, whereas the Sustainability structure checks if the request aligns with the requirements set forth in the Policy. If the grievance request is related to a request for access to environmental and/or social documents, the Grievance Body[152] is consulted for the appropriate evaluations. If the application is deemed admissible, it is communicated to the submitter through the same method they used for submission, and the analysis continues. The Grievance Body may apply a range of additional investigative techniques alongside documentary analysis. These include, but are not limited to:

- involvement of additional internal organisational units;
- contacts with the party who presented the petition and/or other external parties involved with the petition (for example, the customer, government officials, other authorities of the country in which the operation financed by CDP, the representatives of local and international non-governmental organisations, etc.), by holding meetings, or requesting observations and contributions for specific issues, in order to collect the information necessary for performing the analysis;
- visits to project sites;
- the engagement of independent experts to conduct research on specific issues related to the application.

Based on the collected evidence, the Body can decide whether to also resort to external mediation.

After the analysis of the petition is complete, the Body prepares a final report that illustrates the result of the analysis (and any recommendations for CDP internal policies/procedures, corrective actions and the relative implementation timing, including the possibility of resorting to mediation). Following approval by the Chief Executive Officer/Board of Directors. CDP notifies the petitioner of the results of the analyses conducted, including any decision to initiate the mediation process.

The implementation of corrective actions is monitored by the Sustainability department and the Grievance Body, which presents an annual report to the Board of Directors documenting this process. If, during the monitoring phase, a risk of non-compliance with the deadlines outlined in the Final Report for closing corrective actions is identified, the Grievance Body will assess the necessary initiatives to address the issue.

In order to maintain transparency in the request management process, CDP publishes summaries of individual final reports and information on both the requests received and those deemed inadmissible, on the dedicated page[153] of the institutional website.

Presence in the territory

To better understand the specific needs of the territory and offer timely, ongoing support, CDP has decided to establish new operational units across the country. Since 2019, 27 units have been opened, including 14 offices and 13 spaces.

In addition, in order to strengthen its presence and operations in support of sustainable business development initiatives in emerging economies, 2 locations have been opened so far (Belgrade and Cairo).

In addition, SIMEST is working to strengthen its assistance for Italian companies in critical regions such as Southeast Asia, Latin America, and Africa, by opening new foreign offices in Vietnam, Brazil, and Morocco. These foreign offices are in addition to those opened in 2023 in Serbia and Egypt, bringing SIMEST's active presence to five countries with significant potential for Made in Italy. This allows the provision of a consultancy service tailored to SMEs, in collaboration with key institutions of the Country System.

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151 https://www.cdp.it/sitointernet/en/cooperazione_grievance_mech.page.

152 A collective body with cross-functional expertise in environmental, social, legal, and financial matters, independent of business operations, comprising leaders from various CDP departments, including but not limited to: Head of the Internal Audit Department (entry point), Sustainability (coordinator), Compliance and Anti-Money Laundering, Institutional Relations, and Civil Society.

153 https://www.cdp.it/sitointernet/en/cooperazione_grievance_mech.page.

Each office has its own communication channels (telephone number and email) that allow the local community to contact CDP and SIMEST. It should also be highlighted that telephone channels (Contact Center) are available, along with forms to be filled out for contacting CDP specialists.

Communities that may be affected have access to dedicated channels established by the CDP Group to voice their concerns or needs. Specifically, both whistleblowing reports and grievance requests can be submitted by any individual, following the procedures clearly outlined on the dedicated pages of the institutional websites. This information is provided in both Italian and English, ensuring transparent and inclusive access for all stakeholders.

The CDP Group safeguards individuals who engage in complaint processes, ensuring their confidentiality and the protection of personal data, in compliance with applicable data protection laws. Specifically, the CDP Group guarantees the protection of the whistleblower, regardless of the reasons behind the report, against any acts, actions, or retaliatory behaviour directly or indirectly related to the report. The same protections apply even when the report is made anonymously.

S3-4 – Taking action on material impacts on affected communities, and approaches to managing material risks and pursuing material opportunities related to affected communities, and effectiveness of those actions

The CDP Group supports communities nationwide with targeted actions, offering high-impact funding and partnerships to address investment gaps based on principles of additionality and complementarity. Additionally, it manages both State and European funds, assisting public bodies such as local authorities, regions, and municipalities in the planning and execution of projects.

During the reporting period, the CDP Group made interventions through CDP and CDP Real Asset SGR, focusing on three key areas in line with the 2022-2024 Strategic Plan: (i) housing infrastructures (social housing, student housing, and housing for elderly women); (ii) education infrastructures (including services for children, primary and secondary schools, and tertiary education institutions); and (iii) health infrastructures (covering hospitals, district, and social health services).

More specifically, CDP operates across all the aforementioned sectors, primarily through financing, management of public resources, and providing advice to the Public Administration and Local Authorities. Simultaneously, CDP Real Asset SGR engages in the housing infrastructure sector through indirect investments in real estate investment funds.

The areas and priorities of intervention align with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the United Nations 2030 Agenda and are deeply influenced by national socio-demographic factors, which drive the demand for new social infrastructures across the country.

The Group further expresses its commitment to improving citizens' quality of life and supporting sustainable, inclusive development through sustainable finance tools, such as social bonds, among others. For further information on this initiative, please refer to the section dedicated to Sustainable Finance.

1. Infrastructure to promote housing inclusion

CDP - Financing

In terms of supporting public bodies, the CDP Group’s support for the residential and university construction sectors is also part of the Complementary National Plan (CNP) and the National Metro Plus and Southern Medium Cities Programme 2021-2027.

Additionally, CDP supported, among other initiatives: i) the expansion of social housing with the creation of **4,890 beds**, and iii) the development of smart residential and senior housing, providing **867 beds**[154].

CDP - Management of public funds

The management of funds allocated to student housing also explicitly promotes housing inclusion, especially through:

- support for the initiative "State co-financing for housing and residences for university students" (Law no. 338/2000);
- the contribution to the new "University Housing Reform Fund" call (Ministerial Decree 481/2024), where CDP guarantees part of the rental income for the first three years of operation of the buildings completed by 30 June 2026.

These interventions resulted in the creation of **9,816**[155] **beds for university students.**

CDP - Advisory

154 The result indicators' values represent the expected outcomes of interventions financed by CDP's deployed resources in 2024, collected during the contract signing and adjusted by removing outliers.
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During 2024, CDP continued its activity as a strategic partner of the Public Administration for the structuring of infrastructure and social investments. As an InvestEU Advisory Partner, it supported 5 Local Authorities in the feasibility study and technical-economic support for housing construction.

CDP Real Asset SGR

CDP Real Asset SGR has supported urban regeneration and the development of social housing through dedicated funds, such as:

- Fondo Investimenti per l'Abitare (FIA);
- Fondo Nazionale dell'Abitare Sociale FNAS);
- Fondo Nazionale Abitare (FNA).

In 2024, **11 FIA projects** were completed creating **642 beds** and **274 social housing**[156]. By way of example, including but not limited to: **Sant'Eufemia Student Housing** (Modena): the repurposing of a former Carabinieri barracks to create a complex with 18 residential units, accommodating up to 55 university students, researchers, and PhD students from the University of Modena and Reggio Emilia; **Via Giulia Student Housing** (Trieste): the redevelopment of a building into a new 360-bed student housing complex, featuring various common areas designed to foster study and social interaction (for further details on training, refer to Chapter 3 "CDP Group's Activities" in the Report on Operations).

2. Education infrastructure: development and security

CDP - Financing

Through dedicated funding to Local Authorities, CDP helps ensure that school buildings at all levels meet safety standards, reduce risks, enhance the quality of educational spaces, and support maintenance and seismic adaptations.

Throughout the year, **several initiatives** were carried out to ensure the safety and maintenance of the building stock, primarily consisting of school buildings from various municipalities, totalling 362,602.68 square meters[157]. Additionally, the availability of school spaces, including accessory facilities such as canteens, sports areas, and digital learning environments, was increased, adding **17,870 student seats**. The provision of nurseries and early childhood services was also expanded with **4,131 new seats.**

CDP – Advisory

As an Advisory Partner of InvestEU, CDP has assisted in the design, planning, and implementation of approximately 30 school buildings, including, for example, the "Checchia Rispoli-Tondi" High School in the Province of Foggia.

CDP has assisted four Local Authorities, including the Lombardy Region, in the overall enhancement of school infrastructure, with a particular focus on interventions funded by the regional "Space for Schools" initiative.

3. Health infrastructure: aimed at improving overall quality of life

CDP – Financing

CDP supports health infrastructure by offering funding to Regions, Local Health Authorities, and Hospitals for the construction of new facilities, as well as the modernization, expansion, and enhancement of existing ones.

In 2024, **10 health construction projects** were completed, with the following key outcomes:

- enhancing the safety and accessibility of the hospital complex through interventions covering 9,687 square meters;
- redesigning the hospital network according to the hub & spoke model, including the creation and refurbishment of 61 beds;
- the development of RSA and long-term care facilities with 50 new beds.

CDP – Advisory

As an Advisory Partner within **InvestEU**, CDP has offered technical assistance to General Government for the construction of new health facilities and the modernisation of existing ones. (CDP has worked with 4 General Governments, including the Calabria Region, to support the design and construction of the new Hospital of Cosenza).

4. Urban renewal benefiting local communities

Another important contribution of the CDP Group to local communities is the enhancement of quality of life, achieved not only through the physical renovation of underutilized properties but also through comprehensive urban regeneration efforts aimed at creating liveable environments that meet the evolving needs of housing demand. During 2024, the main initiatives in this area were:

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156 The KPIs refer to the accommodation, beneficiaries, and beds created by the real estate initiatives completed in 2024.

157 The result indicators' values represent the expected outcomes of interventions financed by CDP's deployed resources in 2024, collected during the contract signing and adjusted by removing outliers.

CDP – Financing

CDP has financed **numerous operations** for the redevelopment of public real estate assets, which covered an area of 456,155.64 square meters[158].

Among the operations supported in 2024, a notable initiative is the redevelopment of a neighbourhood in the Municipality of Melilli, aimed at establishing an anti-violence centre with a safe house on land seized from the mafia. The objective of the Centre is to provide a range of services, including listening, protection, reception, psychological and legal aid, specifically to women affected by violence, and also to offer support to children who have been exposed to such violence. In addition, the Shelter House will provide courses on work orientation and housing independence, in collaboration with local authorities and other agencies through specific agreements and protocols.

In addition, sports and leisure activities were supported, covering an area of **1,234,354.69 square metres**[159]**.**

CDP – Advisory

As an Advisory Partner within **InvestEU**, CDP has supported four bodies on urban redevelopment projects, including, among others, the revision of the Territorial Government Plan for the urban regeneration of the Municipality of Milan.

CDP Real Asset SGR

CDP Real Asset focuses on the redevelopment and modernisation of cities, aiming to revitalise abandoned assets and spaces, transforming them into areas for private and public functions, as well as green spaces for the community, through dedicated funds such as:

- **Fondo Investimenti per la Valorizzazione (FIV)**: an incubator for real estate projects, featuring the **Cavallerizza Reale Project** (Turin), which aims to redevelop the property for tourism and cultural use. This project serves as a prime example of how art and culture can act as catalysts for urban regeneration: the intervention will make a part of the historic centre, which was once closed off to the public, accessible again, creating a cultural district with tourism and accommodation facilities;
- **Fondo Sviluppo**: focuses on transforming buildings into valuable assets, as seen in the Torri dell' Eur project in Rome, which will redevelop the "Torri dell' Eur" complex into 47,000 square meters of commercial space with high efficiency and performance standards.

5. Supporting SME growth

Lastly, the CDP Group enhances the competitiveness of businesses of all sizes, from startups to large industrial groups, by offering a diverse range of financing options, equity instruments, and advisory services. In recent years, the CDP Group has fostered the **growth of SMEs**, primarily through indirect operations.

CDP – Financing

During the year, several medium-long term initiatives were carried out to support Italian SMEs, including:

- Subscription of a ***Social bond* of 800 million euro**, issued by **a leading national banking institution** and aimed at granting credit lines to Italian SMEs and Mid-Caps;
- signing the **guarantee agreement** between CDP and **Mediocredito Centrale** (MCC), which, thanks to the system of counter-guarantees facilitated by the European Investment Fund (EIF), will provide coverage of 2.8 billion euro to the SME Guarantee Fund, which MCC manages. This will help the banking system provide new financing to about 50,000 SMEs, boosting their competitiveness and investment;
- reactivation of the **"FRI Turismo"** funding window, promoted by the Ministry of Tourism with PNRR resources, to enhance the competitiveness and attractiveness of the tourism sector. It seeks to support more tourism companies through investment programs focused on energy transition, environmental sustainability, and digital innovation.

As part of its **International Cooperation & Development Finance** activities, CDP financed a multilateral institution in 2024 to support urban projects in Latin America, with a particular emphasis on water resource management and sanitation infrastructure.

SIMEST

An important contribution to support SMEs is provided by SIMEST, in particular, through:

- **subsidised loans,** funded by public resources, to assist companies in their international expansion;

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- **equity investments,** utilising both public funds and company resources, to acquire medium/long-term minority stakes in foreign businesses owned by Italian companies; with the public funds of the Venture Capital Fund, SIMEST also supports the international expansion of Start-ups and Innovative SMEs;
- **export support,** through the provision of export subsidies from public funds, offered in the form of supplier credit and buyer credit, to assist Italian exporting companies in securing international orders.

Over the years, SIMEST has enhanced its support for the internationalisation of Italian companies, continuously evolving its offerings to address shifts in the macroeconomic landscape and the specific needs of businesses, especially SMEs, with the goal of helping them maintain and grow their presence in global markets. For instance, in terms of equity investments, SIMEST, in collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, supported the acquisition of the American company "Houston Precision Fasteners" by Poggipolini S.p.A. through the Venture Capital Fund. Poggipolini S.p.A, a specialist in designing, producing, and marketing high-value mechanical parts for the aerospace, automotive, and motorsport industries, has benefited from this operation by: i) broadening its client base with leading companies in the aerospace and defense sectors, and ii) strengthening its presence in North America, a key market for its industry.

CDP Equity

Finally, CDP Equity invests in SMEs and strategic supply chains through indirect instruments, such as participation in investment funds, driving the growth and internationalisation of the business sector, while also fostering industrial development in the country through partnerships with other investors.

The CDP Group seeks to create positive impacts for the communities affected, contributing to social, economic, and environmental well-being through an active and responsible engagement model. Specific initiatives carried out in 2024 will also be proposed in 2025, with the aim of achieving results that meet or exceed those of the reporting year. The CDP Foundation has also launched various initiatives to assist disadvantaged youth and vulnerable individuals, allocate funds to scientific research, and promote cultural heritage.

In 2024, the CDP's inclusion and engagement initiatives were both varied and ongoing, including various territorial engagement and promotional activities such as the "Business Roundtable" – meetings between CDP and key stakeholders from strategic sectors for the country – as well as "Insight Labs" and product promotion events across the territory, totalling approximately 80 events.

Additionally, the “Protagonisti di impatto” initiative continued throughout the year, a corporate volunteering program in collaboration with the CDP Foundation and prominent third-sector organizations such as ActionAid, AIL, AIRC, Albergo Etico, Banco Alimentare, Fondazione Veronesi, Komen Italia, Legambiente, Salvamamme, Save the Children, and Retake. The initiatives undertaken are designed to create positive impacts for the communities affected, enhancing social, economic, and environmental well-being through a model of active and responsible engagement. This project provided members of the Group the opportunity to dedicate a day of work or personal time to community volunteer activities, creating a positive impact on local communities. Specifically for:

- supporting scientific research and encourage the adoption of healthy lifestyles by engaging in awareness and fundraising campaigns organized by the AIRC Foundation, AIL, and Komen Italia. During the traditional "Race for the Cure" event organised by Komen Italia in Rome, CDP was represented by 300 participants. Our volunteers contributed by engaging in activities at the "Komen Health Citadel" at the Circus Maximus and by assisting in the special public opening of the Company Museum dedicated to "Donne in Rosa Komen," which attracted over 250 visitors;
- supporting the Salvamamme Association by contributing to the Rescue Suitcases project, which aids mothers and women victims of domestic violence, families in need, and homeless individuals;
- providing expertise to train young people from challenging social backgrounds. This year, through the Schools Project with Save the Children, several individuals participated in organizing and conducting thematic workshops linked to various global awareness days;
- taking care of the environment through dedicated days for cleaning and maintaining nearby areas. Specifically, in collaboration with Legambiente, waste on Passoscuro beach was collected and catalogued. The activity is officially referred to as "Beach Litter" and plays a key role in updating the European database with data on the volume and types of waste scattered across beaches.

The Impact Protagonists initiative also includes an educational project on ESG topics, launched in 2024, which is being implemented in four secondary schools in Rome, Naples, Milan, and Palermo, with colleagues who have expertise in sustainability.

These initiatives complement those of the CDP Foundation, which has undertaken several projects aimed at supporting vulnerable youth, allocating funds to scientific research, and promoting cultural heritage. In 2024, Group colleagues donated a total of 3,500 hours through 46 activities organised in collaboration with 8 out of the 11 partners involved in the corporate volunteering project. Partners for the company's volunteering activities were selected from those already collaborating with the CDP Foundation, with prominent third-sector organizations like Legambiente joining after a thorough evaluation and compliance process.

The CDP Group has also launched another significant initiative: organizing blood donation events at its offices in Rome and Milan, supported by the Italian Red Cross and AVIS. A total of 144 colleagues were involved during the year, leading to the donation of 103 blood bags.

CDP supports communities and encourages circular economy initiatives by offering free goods (like computer equipment, furniture, and gadgets) that are no longer required for its operations through a public call aimed at specific beneficiary categories such as schools, associations, and organisations. In 2024, over 4,000 assets were distributed and provided for educational purposes, benefiting approximately 2,000 students in primary and lower secondary classes across three schools in Rome.

Throughout the reporting period, CDP published the "Impact Monitoring" report every six months, offering insights into the performance of its activities in line with the 2022-2024 Strategic Plan’s objectives. The report, available online in the Monitoring and Impact section of the institutional website[160], aims to provide transparency to all stakeholders about the areas where resources are allocated, the characteristics of the financed territories and counterparties, and the economic, social, and environmental impacts generated.

Regarding the sustainability and impact assessment (Sustainable Development Assessment model mentioned above), the collection of information is conducted digitally through a specific Questionnaire, and the responses are aggregated and monitored to evaluate the performance of the financed counterparties.

The CDP Group has not identified any significant risks or opportunities related to the material issue of Interested Communities, and as a result, has neither programmed nor taken any actions to mitigate risks or capitalise on opportunities.

In accordance with its Sustainability Framework and responsible financing and investment policies, the CDP Group ensures its financing and investment decisions uphold human rights and protect nature and ecosystems. It refrains from supporting, among other things, counterparts that engage in practices explicitly prohibited by the Reference Standards and detrimental to human dignity, including child labour, worker exploitation, discrimination, pornography, and violations of internationally recognized human rights. Additionally, the Group does not back projects that endanger species or significantly damage protected areas, such as UNESCO World Heritage sites, Ramsar Convention sites, or rainforests.

If, for example, a project has a significant environmental impact, the Group mandates the implementation of suitable mitigation measures, utilizing the best available technologies (BAP) globally.

This verification is conducted during the assessment phase, based on the completion of the Sustainability Policy Compliance Questionnaire and, for operations subject to the SDA evaluation, the Sustainability Questionnaire submitted by the counterparty requesting the loan.

During the application of the ex-ante SDA assessment model, the environmental aspects of the transaction being analysed are evaluated by assessing the counterparty's maturity in managing sustainability issues, verifying the alignment of the loan’s purpose with the objectives of the European Taxonomy for counterparties with reporting obligations, and estimating any environmental impacts generated by the transaction using internal models. As part of the operations related to the Italian Climate Fund, the climate impact of the projects is assessed by analysing the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) and ensuring alignment with the Rio Marker indicators.

In line with the Responsible Investment Policy, when assessing the counterparty in transactions, CDP, wherever possible, applies the same exclusion principles established during the pre-screening of the investment. It also evaluates the presence of the required criteria in any co-investors involved, checks the counterparty’s reputation, assesses the exposure to risk factors tied to potential ESG disputes within the relevant sector, and, as far as possible, examines the sustainability policies and plans of potential buyers to ensure they align with the principles set forth in this Policy. In the divestment phase, and for investments made following the approval of the relevant Policy, CDP commits to assessing the economic, social, and environmental impacts generated during the investment management period.

In the case of investment in Real Estate Funds, CDP Real Asset SGR manages investments with a positive environmental and social impact through a structured framework for establishing FIAs that can be classified as "sustainable" under Article 8 of the SFDR. This includes the consideration of Principal Adverse Impacts (PAI) in the fund's investment processes and the formulation of specific indicators to monitor the achievement of the environmental and social objectives of the funds, particularly focusing on the value created for communities, families, and stakeholders in the area of social housing.

To monitor and mitigate the potential impacts on the affected communities, CDP Real Asset SGR has implemented a process for the collection, evaluation, and management of Principal Adverse Impacts (PAI). This initiative will culminate in the publication of the first “PAI Statement” of CDP Real Asset SGR in 2025, reflecting the formalization of the operational methods for collecting, managing, and reporting PAI indicators for real estate funds.

To support this initiative, a data collection process was implemented for the AMC real estate funds, covering personal data, energy performance, financial information, and the assessment of exposure to climate and environmental risks.

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160 https://www.cdp.it/sitointernet/en/analisi_e_scenari.page.

This tool not only ensures a robust and transparent data collection process but also enables the monitoring of certain physical climate risks that could potentially have a negative impact on the communities and other key stakeholders of the AMC.

In accordance with the Sustainability Framework and in alignment with the Financing and Responsible Investment Policies, an assessment of the operation's compatibility with ethical standards is conducted. The counterparty, fund, or AMC receiving financing must not have been flagged for violations of significant ethical criteria, including but not limited to: worker exploitation, pornography, or the exploitation of minors.

The CDP Group has established organised internal procedures for impact management, involving various CDP departments and the management and coordination companies for their respective operations, all working together in synergy and collaboration.

All of the Group's business functions are focused on maximising the positive impacts.

The internal CDP functions involved in impact management are as follows:

- Business;
- Ex-Ante Sustainability and Impact Assessment;
- Risk Management;
- Monitoring and Impact Analysis;
- ESG Engagement;
- Civil society;
- Sustainability.

Actions to enhance positive impacts involve incorporating ESG KPIs into contracts, launching impact and sustainability awards, and tracking the impacts after implementation.

Among the other companies subject to management and coordination, CDP Real Asset SGR stands out, as it not only has a Business Department but also a "Product Development and Sustainability" area that focuses on managing the sustainability aspects of operations.

However, the company does not face any significant negative material impacts that would require leveraging its influence in business relationships to address them.

As a National Promotional Institution, CDP has integrated the goal of generating positive impacts into its strategy, thereby benefiting the entire national system. Its operations aim to create economic, environmental, and social impacts that contribute to achieving the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which are explicitly referenced in the Sustainability Framework. The contribution to each relevant SDG can be assessed through the methodology adopted for monitoring and impact analysis.

Metrics and targets

S3-5 – Targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts, and managing material risks and opportunities

With the new ESG 2025-2027 Plan, the CDP Group has set its first quantitative goals aimed at supporting the communities affected, with the intention of generating and enhancing positive impacts.

With the aim of continuously supporting the growth and well-being of communities, particularly those in need, the CDP Group has established four priority strategic guidelines and associated objectives for the next three years, focusing on the material issue of Interested Communities. These initiatives aim to guide and track progress in enhancing positive impacts on the communities, specifically addressing the material issue of affected communities. For further information, please refer to the detailed section:

- Support for SMEs and the transition of production chains by enhancing assistance for implementing ESG initiatives, with dedicated funding ceilings and support for the transformation of production chains. In this area, the CDP Group plans to (i) gradually extend direct financing to SMEs with a commitment of 9 billion euro; (ii) carry out at least two operations per year for projects with ESG characteristics in partnership with the banking sector (either bilateral or public placements); and (iii) continue supporting the transition and internationalisation of production chains;
- Increase its support for Southern Italy by dedicating over 1.5 billion euro to assist the Public Administration, utilising both the Group's own resources and public funds management, while also providing support to companies in strategic supply chains with higher growth potential;
- The CDP Group will strengthen social housing by expanding its activities in the 4S sector, supporting families, students, and workers with investments aimed at developing new housing, as well as school and healthcare infrastructures. Specifically, CDP aims to allocate 1 billion euro to social housing, including 1,500 social housing units and 4,400 beds for vulnerable groups by the end of 2027, through CDP Real Asset SGR. This commitment will also

extend to supporting Public Administration in the development of residential, university housing, and infrastructure projects for schools and healthcare;
- The CDP Foundation is driving initiatives to support communities across three main areas: (i) education and inclusion, by investing in human capital development and social inclusion, with a focus on youth and vulnerable groups; (ii) research and development, by promoting scientific excellence and high-impact research projects to counteract the loss of human capital; and (iii) art and culture, by preserving and enhancing Italy's historical, artistic, and archival heritage, while fostering cultural ecosystems in areas at risk of depopulation.

In line with the "Activities for defining and monitoring the ESG Plan" Regulation, the process for establishing the commitments and objectives of the ESG Plan 2025-2027 followed a structured approach, building on the methodology implemented for the 2022-2024 plan. Specifically, the ESG Plan was created based on the four key macro-areas outlined in the CDP Group's Strategic Plan 2025-2027 and the material themes identified through the double materiality analysis of 2024. It takes into account the standards set by regulators, the demands of ESG rating agencies, and the best practices observed in the market, as well as insights drawn from an in-depth analysis of major peers, financial institutions, and, for specific issues, investee companies. The process involves relevant stakeholders during the impact assessment phase as part of the double materiality analysis and through consultation activities, during which CDP gathers feedback and inputs from civil society and local communities.

The qualitative and quantitative objectives, along with the progress of the procedural initiatives, are monitored periodically, at least every six months, in alignment with the overall monitoring process of the Strategic Plan. Based on the results of the monitoring activities, any potential adjustments to strategic lines, the outcomes achieved, and the annual benchmarking and market context analyses, which may reveal the need for adaptation, there is the option to propose changes and/or additions to the ESG Plan.

To promote transparency and accountability in decision-making, CDP also seeks to assess the quality and impact of the interventions it supports. The monitoring and evaluation process is divided into two distinct stages. In particular:
- the monitoring phase involves gathering relevant data to develop physical indicators (one for each strategic priority) that can effectively track the progress of CDP-funded initiatives within each priority area;
- the evaluation phase, on the other hand, involves using specific estimation methodologies to assess how much the outcomes of CDP-financed interventions have contributed to the performance of broader indicators that represent the objectives tied to the focus areas.

The application scope of the monitoring and evaluation indicators varies based on the counterparty's nature, the transaction size, and the type of financial instrument used. These indicators may be revised throughout the activities to better align the collected data with the financed operations and the identified strategic priorities. Furthermore, the methodology used by CDP enables the evaluation of impact across all intervention areas, aiming to measure the broader socio-economic effect of the supported projects, with a particular focus on:

i) value added in terms of contribution to GDP;
ii) to sustained employment.

The models adopted distinguish between direct effects on counterparties that have received funding, indirect effects on interested counterparties that provide goods or services to receiving counterparties and, finally, the induced effects in general on the community (for example, effects from an overall increase in demand).

7.4 GOVERNANCE INFORMATION

ESRS G1 BUSINESS CONDUCT

Impact, risk and opportunity management

G1-1 – Business conduct policies and corporate culture

Regarding corporate conduct, CDP and its Group companies have implemented various policies and regulations designed to establish the fundamental ethical principles and ensure their compliance, as outlined in the table below.

Main policies related to business conduct

Policy	Description

Code of Ethics[161]	**Responsibilities** The revised version was approved by the CDP Board of Directors in 2024. **Scope of application** This applies to CDP and to companies subject to management and coordination, as implemented by their respective Boards of Directors. **Description** It outlines the principles and guidelines that CDP and the Group companies acknowledge, adopt, share, and adhere to in all activities, both internal and external. It serves as a governance instrument and forms an essential part of the organisational, management, and control model outlined in Legislative Decree 231/2001, adopted by each Group company. The core values that underpin the Group's culture and business practices, which it is committed to ensuring, promoting, and upholding, are represented by: • Integrity • Inclusion • Environmental Responsibility • Impact • Skills It grants legal authority and mandatory effectiveness to the ethical principles, rules, and standards of conduct outlined therein, which must therefore be regarded as an integral and essential component of the legal relationships with CDP and/or the Group companies, as well as the associated contractual obligations under the Italian Civil Code. To support the implementation of the principles set forth in the Code of Ethics and encourage behaviour rooted in integrity and legality, each Group company also adopts an Organisation, Management, and Control Model in accordance with Legislative Decree n.231/2001 ("231 Model"). This tool serves, among other purposes, to establish a structured and cohesive system of prevention, supervision, and control, designed to minimise the risk of criminal activity related to the company's operations, with particular emphasis on preventing any illegal actions by directors, employees, and collaborators made in the interest or for the benefit of the company. The 231 Model establishes a set of rules, procedures, and controls designed to guide company behaviour in compliance with current legislation and corporate responsibility principles. To emphasise its commitment to protecting people and the work environment, the CDP Group ensures that working conditions comply with occupational health and safety regulations and adopts Management Systems that align with the UNI EN ISO 45001 standard. Furthermore, the Group aligns its strategic and operational approach with ESG principles to support the attainment of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals 2030 (SDGs). **Monitoring** Compliance is mandatory and its implementation is the responsibility of all recipients, with managers playing a crucial role in promoting its application and overseeing compliance. The CDP Group also offers training and regular updates to its employees (including corporate bodies) to ensure its ongoing effectiveness. **Key regulatory references** The CDP Group is dedicated to upholding, among other principles, the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Labour Organization (ILO) Conventions on fundamental human rights, and the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights. **Transparency** The Group aims to achieve its objectives by fostering an open dialogue with its stakeholders, ensuring honesty, transparency, and fairness, while fully complying with ethics, current regulations, and best practices, with a focus on the long-term. All stakeholders have access to the provisions outlined in the Code of Ethics, which is available on the institutional website (in both Italian and English) and on the company intranet, alongside the General Part of the corresponding 231 Model. CDP and the Group companies are dedicated to organising regular, updated training courses for all Group employees and corporate bodies, ensuring the Code is fully understood by the entire corporate population.
Group Policy on "Sustainability Framework"[162]	**Responsibilities** The updated version was approved by the CEO of CDP in 2023. The "Administration, Finance, Control and Sustainability" Department, in collaboration with other departments, is responsible for overseeing its development and management. **Scope of application** The Policy applies to CDP and to the companies subject to management and coordination. **Description** It seeks to establish guiding principles and methodologies, alongside guidelines and operational approaches, to incorporate sustainable development dimensions (i.e. social, environmental, and governance principles) into business operations, internal processes, and across the entire value chain.

161 https://www.cdp.it/internet/public/cms/documents/CDP-Codice-Etico-di-Gruppo-09-05-2024-ENG.pdf

162 https://www.cdp.it/resources/cms/documents/CDP_Sustainability_framework_ENG.pdf

Monitoring

The CDP recognises the importance of having appropriate control systems in place to ensure that environmental and social performance is monitored and that any risks and negative impacts are properly identified and, if present, managed. First, second and third level monitoring processes are associated with the policies, principles and systems mentioned in this framework and managed by the functions concerned.

Key regulatory references

The Group's strategic sustainability approach is developed in compliance with generally accepted international declarations, conventions, standards, principles, guidelines and recommendations, including but not limited to:

- the Universal Declaration of Human Rights
- the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
- the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
- the International Labour Organization (ILO) Conventions on Basic Human Rights (29, 87, 98, 100, 105, 111, 138 and 182)
- the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises
- the principles of the UN Global Compact
- the UN Principles for Responsible Investment (UN PRI)
- the International Finance Corporation (IFC) performance standards
- the Guidelines on the environment, health and safety at European Union level;
- the World Bank's Environmental, Health, and Safety (EHS) Guidelines.

The human rights principles and declarations outlined above are incorporated into the Group's sustainability policies.

Transparency

Available on CDP's institutional website (in both Italian and English) and on the intranet of the Group's companies.

With the aim of generating shared value, the document highlights the importance of engaging stakeholders in a structured process of listening, dialogue, and discussion, designed to anticipate and manage their legitimate expectations and the changes in the environment in which the CDP Group operates. Indeed, the CDP Group views the engagement of its internal and external stakeholders as a key element in shaping its strategy and operations, ensuring they align with its commitment to sustainable development in an inclusive and collaborative manner.

Group Policy - "Management of Whistleblowing Reports"[163]

Responsibilities

The updated version was approved by the CEO of CDP in 2024.

The "Internal Audit Department", acting as the "Reporting Manager", is responsible for the management of the reports received.

Scope of application

It applies to CDP and all Group companies.

Description

It defines the process for managing written or oral reports concerning information, including well-founded suspicions, about violations or unlawful conduct that has occurred or, on the basis of concrete elements, could potentially occur within the organization with which the reporting individual has a legal relationship and is aware of in the workplace.

It therefore aims to promote transparency and ethical business practices, while ensuring a safe and secure environment for whistleblowers by safeguarding their confidentiality, protecting the identity of the whistleblower, the person involved, the facilitator, and anyone else mentioned in the report, along with the contents of the reports and related documentation. It also aims to protect whistleblowers from any retaliation, whether direct or indirect, linked to their report.

Reports submitted through designated internal channels (such as the IT platform, email, or ordinary mail) are handled by the reporting manager, following a process that includes: (i) analysis and potential involvement of the Supervisory Body, (ii) investigation or inquiry activities, (iii) filing the report or taking appropriate action, and (iv) communicating the results of the evaluations to the Board of Directors / Chief Executive Officer – General Manager of the Company, the Board of Statutory Auditors, and the Supervisory Body for reports relevant to Legislative Decree 231/2001. These reports, which include anonymous data on the quantity and types of reports, help pinpoint critical areas.

Monitoring

To enable the Parent Company to conduct proper checks on the correct implementation of the Policy's guidelines, the Group company's reporting manager must send relevant information flows to the Internal Audit Director of CDP. These flows should certify both the execution of the planned activities and the management and coordination actions undertaken with respect to its unlisted subsidiaries.

Key regulatory references

By adopting this measure, the company strengthens its integrity system, promoting a transparent work culture and adhering to key regulatory standards, such as Directive (EU) 2019/1937 of 23 October 2019, which protects whistleblowers reporting breaches of Union law, and Legislative Decree 10 March 2023, which offers protection for those reporting violations of both Union and national regulations, also known as the "Whistleblowing Decree".

Transparency

163 https://www.cdp.it/resources/cms/documents/Fondazione_CDP_Policy_Gestione_segnalazioni_Whistleblowing_ENG.pdf

	The CDP Group promotes the policy's dissemination and accessibility by conducting training and information activities for stakeholders, and making it available on the corporate intranet of each Group company. An excerpt in both Italian and English is also available on the institutional websites of the Group companies, in the relevant sections.
Group Policy - “Anti-Corruption” [164]	**Responsibilities** The updated version was approved by the CEO of CDP in 2023. The Board of Directors, the Chairman, the Chief Executive Officer and/or the General Manager, and all Senior Management of CDP and Group Companies have the responsibility to establish and spread a culture of corruption risk management within the organisation and to ensure supervision of the required conduct. CDP and the Group companies delegate the responsibility for implementing the defined principles and standards to the Internal Audit and Compliance organisational units, each within their respective areas of expertise, ensuring coordination and effective collaboration. **Scope of application** It applies to CDP and to the companies subject to management and coordination. The CDP Group encourages all third parties it engages with to review and adopt the anti-corruption standards and principles outlined in the Policy, including incorporating specific clauses into their written agreements. These clauses grant CDP and the Group companies the right to suspend or terminate the relationship if there is knowledge, even if only presumed, based on a formal measure, even of a precautionary nature, that the Third Party is involved in acts of corruption. **Description** It provides a framework for the anti-corruption measures implemented by the Group, in alignment with the principles and values of the Code of Ethics and the 231 Model. The CDP Group adopts a zero-tolerance policy towards any form of corruption, both direct and indirect, strictly prohibiting employees and third parties from engaging in any corrupt acts, whether active or passive. **Monitoring** In case of violations of the Policy’s principles, the CDP Group ensures that any suspicion of corruption is thoroughly investigated internally, also to determine if disciplinary actions are necessary, without affecting the sanctions outlined in the applicable regulations. To achieve this, the Group invests in the training of corporate body members, the Supervisory Body, and employees, including through training courses focused on the administrative responsibility of entities. **Key regulatory references** The CDP Group is committed to adhering to and actively promoting the principles outlined in relevant external legislation, including the OECD Convention on combating the bribery of foreign public officials in international economic activities and the United Nations Convention against Corruption. **Transparency** The Policy is publicly available and can be accessed on the institutional websites of CDP and the Group companies in both Italian and English. Through this, the CDP Group seeks to protect the interests of stakeholders by ensuring they act with integrity and uphold their institutional responsibilities ethically, in full compliance with applicable laws and regulations, both domestic and international.
Group Policy “CDP Group Fraud Risk Management Model”	**Responsibilities** Approved by the CEO of CDP in 2023. The Board of Directors and Senior Management of CDP and the Group companies are responsible for fostering and promoting a culture of fraud risk management, actively participating in the enforcement of the control principles and measures described, and other relevant internal regulations. Each Group company has a fraud risk manager who, following a risk-based approach, oversees the management of corporate fraud risks, defining strategies, methodologies, and policies, as well as controlling both internal and external fraud risks. **Scope of application** It applies to CDP and to the companies subject to management and coordination. **Description** It outlines the guiding principles and methodologies implemented to prevent and combat fraudulent practices that may arise within the scope of the Group's mission and operations. It upholds a zero-tolerance policy towards fraud that could compromise not only the integrity of assets and financial outcomes but also the trust of citizens, customers, and collaborators, while taking into account the institutional role of the Group. The fraud risk management process is structured into four main stages:

164 https://www.cdp.it/internet/public/cms/documents/Policy-di-gruppo_Anti-corruzione-CDP_13-12-2023_ENG.pdf

	• Fraud Prevention, which involves actions designed to reduce the likelihood of a fraudulent event occurring by identifying and assessing potential risk events in advance. • Fraud Detection (identifying fraudulent events), which involves measures taken to detect fraud after it has occurred, following the manifestation of the fraudulent event. • Fraud Investigation (investigation and analysis of the event), which refers to the set of analyses conducted after detecting the fraudulent event, aimed at understanding all its aspects, particularly the internal controls that were bypassed by the fraudsters. • Follow-up (action plan), which involves formalising a plan of action to strengthen the internal control system and prevent similar fraudulent events in the future, as well as monitoring the proper implementation of this plan. Perpetrators of prohibited activities are subject to sanctions in line with applicable policies and procedures, with legal action considered to recover misappropriated funds. **Monitoring** The corporate control functions of the Parent Company and each Group company are responsible, within their respective areas of expertise and control activities, for supporting fraud risk monitoring by initiating an information flow on potential risk factors, when necessary. **Key regulatory references** It refers to Regulation (EU, Euratom) 2018/1046 and any subsequent modifications or updates. **Transparency** It is published on the Parent Company's Intranet and on that of the respective Group Companies, and in any other way deemed appropriate by such companies.
Group Policy - "Anti-Money Laundering"	**Responsibilities** The updated version was approved by the CDP Board of Directors in 2023. **Scope of application** This applies to the Parent Company, as well as to CDP Real Asset SGR and SIMEST, which are the CDP Group companies subject to the obligations outlined in Decree No. 231 of 2007, the so-called "Anti-Money Laundering Decree". **Description** It is designed to ensure adequate and coordinated monitoring of the risks of money laundering and terrorist financing, in compliance with the current regulatory framework. More specifically, it outlines the general guidelines for effectively meeting the obligations related to anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism, and for implementing a risk-based approach across relevant aspects, including organisational structures, procedures, internal controls, proper verification, and data retention. **Monitoring** The Representative responsible for anti-money laundering in the recipient Company, serving as the primary point of contact between the head of the "Anti-Money Laundering" function and the Board of Directors, plays a key role in ensuring that the Anti-Money Laundering Policy, procedures, and internal controls are appropriate and proportional, considering the characteristics of the recipient Company and the risks it faces. **Key regulatory references** It is based on European and Italian anti-money laundering legislation. **Transparency** This Policy is published on the Parent Company's and the Group Companies' Intranet, or in any other way deemed appropriate by said companies.
General Responsible Lending[165] Policy and General Responsible Investment Policy[166]	**Responsibilities** Approved by the Board of Directors in 2022, the Sector Strategy and Impact Department is responsible for verifying CDP's operations compliance with the Responsible Financing Policy, while the "Administration, Finance, Control, and Sustainability Department" is tasked with verifying the alignment of CDP and CDP Equity's operations with the Responsible Investment Policy. **Scope of application** The Responsible Financing policy applies to CDP's financing activities, whether using its own resources or third-party funds, involving both public and private counterparties, and directly or indirectly affecting all Group companies, with the exception of SIMEST (which is in the process of transposition) and Fintecna (which reserves the right to assess its adoption and adapt its contents based on the principle of proportionality). It is not applicable to CDP Real Asset SGR, CDP Equity and CDP Reti. The Responsible Investment Policy applies to both domestic and international investment operations, including direct and indirect investments. It has been implemented by CDP Real Asset SGR, is in the process of being adopted by CDP Equity and SIMEST, while Fintecna retains the right to evaluate its adoption and adapt its contents based on the principle of proportionality. It is not applicable to CDP Reti.

165 https://www.cdp.it/resources/cms/documents/CDP_General_responsible_lending_policy.pdf
166 https://www.cdp.it/resources/cms/documents/General_Responsible_investment_policy.pdf

	Description They steer financing and investment activities towards initiatives that can create positive ESG impacts, setting objectives and priority intervention areas, along with systematic exclusions on specific ethical, environmental, and sector-related matters. Regarding financing operations, these are evaluated based on the ex-ante sustainability and impact assessment framework, as outlined in the "Ex-ante Sustainability and Impact Assessment Regulation" for operations: the Sustainable Development Assessment Model. The new "risk-return-impact" operating model expands the traditional assessment of financeable operations, which was based on risk and return, by incorporating an analysis of the economic, social, and environmental impact. Conversely, with respect to investments, the policy identifies four phases in the responsible investment process, establishing the approaches for integrating social, environmental, and governance factors in each phase. **Monitoring** The "Business," "Investments," "Sector Strategy and Impact," and "Administration, Finance, Control and Sustainability" Departments are responsible for ensuring that the policies are adhered to in each individual operation. **Key regulatory references** The contents of the policies are defined in accordance with internationally recognised declarations, conventions, standards, principles, guidelines, and recommendations, including, but not limited to, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the ILO Conventions, the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the UN Global Compact Principles, the Principles for Sustainable Investments (UN PRI), the IFC Performance Standards, the United Nations Guidelines on Business and Human Rights, the EU Guidelines on Environment, Health, and Safety, and those of the World Bank. **Transparency** The process of developing the policies includes collaboration and discussions with all relevant internal stakeholders. Before being approved by the Board of Directors, the policies undergo consultations, which involve discussions with business and sustainability experts, as well as representatives from civil society. In particular, these events involve qualified experts and senior representatives from non-governmental organisations, trade associations, networks, third sector entities, foundations, universities, national and international organisations, CDP Group investee companies, local authorities, and national institutions. The policies, in addition to being available on the intranet, are also published in full on CDP's official website. For more details on environmental policies, please refer to section "E1-1 - Transition plan for climate change mitigation" and for social aspects, see section "S3-1 Policies relating to the affected communities".
Stakeholder Grievance Mechanism Policy[167]	**Responsibilities** The updated version, approved by the CDP Board of Directors in 2024, designates the "Grievance Body" as the highest management level responsible for analysing requests and proposing management solutions. **Scope of application** Transactions funded by CDP or for which financial support from CDP has been requested, under the International Cooperation & Development Finance (CIS) Directorate. **Description** It outlines the functioning of the grievance mechanism available to civil society, enabling easy reporting of current or potential negative environmental and/or social impacts of projects funded by CDP or seeking CDP financial support within the scope of International Cooperation & Development Finance. Promotes the adoption of a communication channel with stakeholders to ensure the prompt resolution of issues. **Monitoring** The Sustainability organisational unit oversees the execution of agreed corrective actions within the set time frame and presents evidence of this in a specific report to the Board of Directors on an annual basis. **Key regulatory references** It is defined in accordance with declarations, conventions, standards, principles, guidelines, and recommendations that are recognised both nationally and internationally. These include, for example: the performance standards of the *International Finance Corporation* ("IFC"), guidelines on the environment, health and safety ("EHS") of the World Bank Group, the guidelines of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) for multinational enterprises, the Conventions of the United Nations and its Agencies on fundamental human rights. **Transparency** Dialogue with the stakeholders plays a fundamental role for the Development Financial Institutions that, in consideration of their mission, attribute maximum importance to managing the impacts produced on the communities by the activities implemented thanks to their support, in particular when the local institutions concerned by the project do not offer effective tools for collecting the petitions from the communities. In addition to being published on the company intranet, it is published on CDP's institutional website, in the dedicated section.

167 https://www.cdp.it/internet/public/cms/documents/CDP_Politica_Stakeholder_Grievance_Mechanism_ENG.pdf

Complaints Regulation	**Responsibilities** The updated version was approved by the Director of "People and Organisation" in 2023. **Scope of application** It applies to CDP[168]. **Description** In accordance with Legislative Decree 231/2001, it governs the responsibilities and safeguards implemented by CDP for managing complaints (excluding postal savings products) submitted by customers or potential customers, with the aim of addressing reported issues and preventing the recurrence of situations that may lead to dissatisfaction, loss of trust, or potential economic and reputational damage. Customers have the option to file a complaint by sending a letter by post, using CDP's institutional certified email, or by email. **Monitoring** As part of the complaint monitoring process, upon receiving a communication that could be considered a complaint, the "Compliance" function assesses its admissibility in collaboration with the relevant organisational unit, which typically manages the product involved in the communication. Following the admissibility assessment, the "Compliance" function sends the complaint to the organisational unit responsible for the service or product involved, to ensure a response to the complainant within the required legal deadlines, but this applies only to communications recognised as complaints. **Key regulatory references** The Regulation is based on Legislative Decree No. 231/2001 and its subsequent amendments and additions. **Transparency** The Regulation can be accessed on the CDP intranet, while the "Complaint procedure" section is available on the institutional website.
General Policy of "Responsible Procurement"[169]	**Responsibilities** The revised version was approved by the CDP Board of Directors in 2024. The "Innovation, Transformation and Operations" Department is responsible for overseeing the supplier qualification process, including references to ESG aspects as outlined in the Policy. **Scope of application** It is applicable to CDP, SIMEST, and CDP Real Asset SGR, and CDP remains committed to its adoption within other companies subject to management and coordination. **Description** Its goal is to encourage sustainable practices across the supply chain by using evaluation criteria that assess environmental, social, and governance sustainability, along with environmental and social certifications and compliance with ESG principles by suppliers and their supply chains. The policy applies to suppliers, subcontractors, and sub-subcontractors, who must guarantee adherence to sustainability requirements throughout the supply chain. Suppliers must select their partners according to standards comparable to those indicated in the Policy. **Monitoring** The "Innovation, Transformation and Operations" Department regularly monitors the Supplier's compliance with legal requirements, including ESG aspects. **Key regulatory references** It aligns with the principles outlined in the Strategic Public Procurement (SPP) framework defined by the European Commission, which seeks to balance the three pillars of sustainable development – economic, social, and environmental – in all stages of the procurement process, and is consistent with the Sustainability Framework, embracing the international regulations referenced therein. **Transparency** It is made available in full in Italian and English on CDP's official website and on the company's intranet.
"Diversity, Fairness and Inclusion" Policy"[170]	It outlines the guiding principles and operational methods designed to continually promote diversity, fairness, and inclusion (DE&I), both within the CDP Group and externally, supporting a commitment to all forms of diversity. For further details on Responsibility, Scope, Monitoring, Key regulatory references, and Transparency, please refer to "S1-1 – Policies relating to its own workforce."

168 SIMEST and CDP Real Asset SGR, along with the other Group companies, manage complaints in accordance with applicable laws.
169 https://www.cdp.it/resources/cms/documents/CDP_Politica_Generale_Responsible_Procurement_ENG.pdf.
170 https://www.cdp.it/resources/cms/documents/CDP_Diversity_Equity_and_Inclusion_Policy_ENG.pdf.

The CDP Group, in fulfilling its role of supporting the country's economic development, is guided by a deeply ingrained set of values that all individuals, acting on its behalf or in its interest, are expected to adhere to. To promote an ethical and responsible corporate culture and conduct, the Parent Company has implemented the following tools:

- Articles of Association;
- Code of Ethics of Cassa Depositi e Prestiti S.p.A. and of the Companies subject to management and coordination (hereinafter also "Code of Ethics");
- Principles of Corporate Governance;
- General principles on exercising management and coordination activities;
- Organisation, management and control model pursuant to legislative decree no. 231/2001;
- set of regulations (composed, *inter alia*, of Policies and Sectoral Strategic Guidelines, Procedures, Regulations)[171].

These tools, along with the strategic and sustainability goals outlined in the Strategic Plan and ESG Plan, and the business processes designed to uphold the ethics and values of the CDP Group, form the foundation for a culture of ethical and responsible business practices.

The Board of Directors, with the presence of the Board of Statutory Auditors at its meetings, plays a key role in shaping and promoting the company's values. This is achieved, among other things, through the establishment of the overall organizational structure, governance and internal control systems, as well as the approval and oversight of the Strategic Plan and ESG Plan.

In its commitment to sustainability, the CDP Group acknowledges that stakeholder engagement is crucial for aligning with ESG goals, fostering a business environment rooted in ethics, responsibility, and sustainability.

Non-compliance with internal regulations may lead to disciplinary actions, sanctions, or legal proceedings, in line with Model 231 and the prevailing regulatory framework. To address this, the CDP Group has established various mechanisms to detect and report unlawful or improper conduct that violates the principles outlined in the Code of Ethics and company regulations. Since 2018, the eWhistle platform has been in operation as the primary channel for handling whistleblowing reports in compliance with Legislative Decree no. 24/2023. The reports cover information, including reasonable suspicions, regarding violations or unlawful actions, such as confirmed or suspected cases of corruption, as well as any behaviour intended to conceal such infractions. Besides the eWhistle platform (which remains the preferred channel for submitting and handling reports), CDP has established additional internal channels for receiving whistleblowing reports, including:

- e-mail address: whistleblowing.cdp@cdp.it;
- voice mail: accessible on 0642214760;
- physical mail: addressed to the Internal Audit Department of CDP, via Goito, 4, 00185, Rome. To ensure confidentiality, the Whistleblower must indicate the "CONFIDENTIAL" nature of the letter and include the word "Whistleblowing" on the envelope.

Furthermore, a direct and confidential meeting with the reporting manager (represented at CDP by the Internal Audit Department) can also be arranged by submitting a request through one of the previously mentioned channels. These channels ensure the confidentiality of the whistleblower's identity, the individuals involved, those mentioned in the report, as well as the content of the report and its accompanying documentation. Finally, the whistleblower may submit reports through external channels (such as the National Anti-Corruption Authority – ANAC – or Public Disclosure) if specific conditions outlined in the Group Policy "Management of Whistleblowing Reports" are met, as summarised on the company intranet and the dedicated CDP institutional website page. Furthermore, in line with the Group Policy "Management of Whistleblowing Reports", the report manager is responsible for ensuring that proper and necessary checks are conducted on the reported facts, ensuring they are done in a timely manner and in accordance with the principles of confidentiality, objectivity, competence, and professional diligence, with the support of relevant specialist functions when needed. The whistleblower will receive feedback regarding any actions taken or planned, within three months of the acknowledgment of receipt, or if no acknowledgment is given, within three months from the expiration of the seven-day period following the submission of the report. If the report pertains to areas related to 231 Model, its management will involve the Supervisory Body, with relevant information provided at each stage of the process.

Over time, the CDP Group companies have progressively implemented channels similar to those mentioned above, in compliance with the Whistleblowing regulations (Legislative Decree no. 24/2023) and aligned with the adoption of the Group Policy "Management of Whistleblowing Reports" (for further details, refer to the table "Main policies related to Business Conduct").

The CDP Group ensures the protection of whistleblowers through internal confidential channels for reporting violations or unlawful conduct, in compliance with Legislative Decree 24/2023, which implements Directive (EU) 2019/1937, and in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2016/679. Throughout all stages of investigating the reported facts, these channels ensure the confidentiality and protection of the identity of the good-faith whistleblower, the person involved, anyone mentioned in the report, and the content of the report and related documentation, safeguarding them from any acts of

171 In internal company regulations, the Policy governs the activities considered relevant at the Group level, while the Policy and the Regulations are valid for individual companies as they describe specific operations of CDP or Group companies.

retaliation or actions directly or indirectly linked to the report. Protection measures are granted not only to employees, but also to former employees, workers not yet hired or still on probation, collaborators, self-employed workers, freelance professionals, consultants and other categories such as volunteers and trainees, even those that are unpaid, to shareholders and persons with administrative, management, control, supervisory or representative functions.

The CDP Group forbids any retaliatory actions. If, following the assessment of the report, the whistleblower feels they have faced retaliation, they can submit a new (non-anonymous) report detailing the retaliatory behaviour, giving prior consent for the report manager to access their personal data. This will ensure appropriate actions are taken to correct the situation, address any harm caused by the retaliation, and implement necessary measures, potentially including disciplinary action.

The CDP Group provides comprehensive and ongoing training programmes for employees, Corporate Bodies, and other stakeholders on the aforementioned matters. The CDP Group's specific training activities in the area of 231 Model also cover the topic of Whistleblowing reports.

The Supervisory Body of CDP and each Group company, with the assistance of support structures where applicable, oversees, monitors, and documents the effective participation in training by the recipients of 231 Model, in collaboration with the relevant Personnel function. Staff training is not only essential for achieving company goals, but also a key factor in fostering motivation for professional growth. In line with this, the CDP Group remains committed to delivering training programmes that support the development of human capital and help align employees' skills with the evolving changes and challenges that will influence the future of work.

Additionally, CDP has established procedures to quickly, independently, and objectively investigate incidents related to the company’s conduct, including instances of both active and passive bribery.

As outlined in previous chapters, CDP introduced a grievance mechanism for stakeholders in 2023, enabling civil society to report any existing or potential environmental and/or social issues related to projects financed by CDP or seeking CDP’s financial support under the framework of International Cooperation and Finance for Development, aiming to resolve such matters through mediation processes.

On the CDP institutional website, a form is available to submit the application, following the specified methods and requirements, ensuring a transparent management process. Within 25 days of receiving the request, CDP will inform the interested party of the outcome of the admissibility check and its potential acceptance, via letter and/or email. If a response cannot be provided within the specified deadlines, the petitioner will be informed of the reasons for the delay, along with an estimated time for the response. The communication should be made using clear, simple, easily understandable language, and must contain details regarding:

- the methods and timescales within which CDP undertakes to handle the request, if deemed admissible;
- the reasons for the rejection, in the event that the request is considered inadmissible.

Finally, as previously stated, in relation to the regulations governing the processing and management of complaints, CDP and its subsidiaries, CDP Real Asset SGR and SIMEST, have adopted specific internal set of regulations.

Specifically, CDP has issued the "Complaints" Regulation, which outlines the responsibilities and safeguards implemented for managing complaints submitted by customers or potential customers, with the aim of addressing reported issues and preventing the recurrence of situations that could lead to dissatisfaction, loss of trust in the Company, or economic and/or reputational damage, while also considering its role of National Promotional Institution for the country’s development. This management process is divided into two phases:

1. receipt and assessment of the admissibility of the complaint;
2. the management of the complaint involves providing the complainant with a response that includes: i) the initiatives CDP intends to undertake and their related implementation timelines; ii) a clear and comprehensive explanation for the rejection if the complaint is deemed unfounded; or iii) any additional data and information where considered necessary and/or appropriate for a better understanding of the underlying cause of dissatisfaction.

CDP Real Asset SGR has adopted the "Management of Investor Complaints" Procedure, which describes the steps taken to address complaints submitted in writing by the investors of the Managed Funds. This procedure has been developed to ensure the company’s compliance, as a regulated financial intermediary, with the obligations set forth by relevant external legislation, and outlines the complaint management process through the following phases:

1. receipt and identification of the complaint;
2. analysis, response and outcome of the complaint;
3. maintaining the Register;
4. periodic report on complaints received.

On a voluntary basis, SIMEST issued the "Complaints" Policy in 2024, through which the management and monitoring of complaints received from customers/potential customers is continuously conducted, following a process similar to that of the Parent Company, consisting of the following two phases:

1. receipt and assessment of the admissibility of the complaint;

2. management of the complaint received, in which the complainant will receive a response containing: i) the actions CDP intends to take and their associated timelines if the complaint is found to be well-founded; ii) a detailed and clear explanation for the rejection if the complaint is considered unfounded, including any alternative dispute resolution options; iii) an explanation for any delays, if a response cannot be given, and an indication of the expected time for completion of the necessary actions.

The other companies in the CDP Group, considering their respective corporate missions and the specific characteristics of their individual operational activities, have not implemented any internal regulations for the processing and management of complaints, due to the absence of regulatory obligations applicable to them.

To promote ethical and responsible behaviour, the CDP Group offers, through its dedicated training platform (CDP Learning), courses on Anti-Money Laundering, 231 Model, Whistleblowing reports within the Group, and Sustainability, regularly updating them in accordance with new regulations. These courses are included in the mandatory training for Group E employees, meaning that even new hires are required to complete them within 60 days of their hiring. To emphasise the importance CDP places on this matter, the "Remuneration" Group Policy stipulates ineligibility for the salary review process if the aforementioned courses are not completed. Finally, CDP's Anti-Money Laundering department arranges an annual training plan for employees impacted by the prevailing regulations.

Regarding the risk of active and passive corruption and the related corporate functions most exposed to this risk, the Special Part of 231 Model of CDP and each Group company identifies the corporate functions that may be most vulnerable to committing crimes, including corruption as defined under Legislative Decree 231/01. This identification is based on the operational activities carried out, specifically the areas or business processes where predicate offences outlined in articles 25 and 25-ter of Legislative Decree 231/01 could potentially occur. In particular, these corporate functions, referred to as "Key Officers," are the first-line managers of the relevant areas/services, involved in risk assessment interviews intended to evaluate the existing preventive controls for monitoring corruption risks and uncover any shortcomings in the current internal control system.

G1-3 – Prevention and detection of corruption and bribery

One of the key factors contributing to the CDP Group's reputation is its ability to perform its institutional role with loyalty, fairness, transparency, honesty, and integrity, while ensuring compliance with laws, regulations, similar mandatory standards, and international guidelines, both domestic and foreign, that apply to CDP's and the Group companies' business activities. For this reason, the CDP Group has established an organisational framework designed to fulfil its complex mission, ensuring operational, management, and accounting transparency, as well as compliance with the relevant regulatory framework, including Anti-Corruption regulations. The Group has also implemented a system to prevent, detect, and combat both active and passive corruption, in line with the principles outlined in the Code of Ethics and applicable external regulations.

In this regard, the CDP Group has adopted the Group Policy on "Anti-Corruption," which establishes a strict approach to combat corruption, providing a systematic framework of anti-corruption tools that the Group has designed and implemented over time, in compliance with the principles and values of the Group's Code of Ethics and the Organisation, Management, and Control Model pursuant to Legislative Decree no. 231/2001, approved by the Board of Directors of CDP and the Group companies. The CDP Group maintains a zero-tolerance policy towards acts of corruption and strictly prohibits them in any form, whether direct or indirect. Any act of corruption, whether suspected or confirmed, is subject to internal investigations, which may lead to disciplinary actions and legal sanctions.

Breaches of anti-corruption principles not only carry the risk of criminal liability for individuals and administrative liability under Legislative Decree 231/01 for CDP and/or its subsidiaries, but also lead to the enforcement of the disciplinary system outlined in the 231 Model adopted by CDP and each Group company. According to this system: (i) staff are subject to the sanctions specified in the National Collective Labour Agreement applicable at the time; (ii) members of the Corporate Bodies and the Supervisory Body may face suspension, and in extreme cases, dismissal from office; (iii) Third Parties may incur sanctions defined in their contracts, potentially resulting in suspension or, in the most serious instances, termination of their appointment or the business relationship. In all instances, the sanction is proportional to the level of responsibility of the individual involved, the intent and seriousness of the conduct, and, ensuring the right to a fair process, can be applied regardless of whether a procedure is initiated by the Judicial Authority.

In addition to the above, CDP specifically incorporates Anti-Corruption clauses into written agreements with Third Parties. These clauses include the right of the CDP Group to suspend or terminate the relationship if there is knowledge, even if only presumed, based on a formal measure, even of a precautionary nature, that the Third Party is involved in acts of corruption.

Individuals who, due to their functions, become aware of significant violations in the area of anti-corruption are required to report such conduct in accordance with the procedures outlined in the Group Policy "Management of Whistleblowing Reports".

The Group mandates that both internal staff and third parties read, understand, and adhere to the anti-corruption provisions, making the Policy available on the corporate and Group intranet, as well as on the institutional websites of CDP and its subsidiaries.

Regarding the regulatory requirements for whistleblowing, CDP assigns the management of reports to the Internal Audit Department, which, in cases of corruption reported or confirmed through whistleblowing, prepares a biannual report containing:

- details of the Reports (i) received in the reporting period, (ii) received in the previous periods and for which the necessary checks are being carried out and/or have been completed, and (iii) archived in the reporting period;
- the results of the investigations and verifications conducted in relation to the reports;
- the description of any actions taken, actions to be initiated, and actions currently in progress.

If the report covers areas of risk, including corruption, as identified in 231 Model, or conduct that may constitute corruption, its management involves the Supervisory Body, ensuring they are informed at every stage of the process. If the reports relate to the Supervisory Body as a whole, they are managed directly by the Internal Audit function, excluding the Body from the process. Furthermore, in accordance with the provisions introduced by Legislative Decree no. 24/2023 on Whistleblowing, if the Internal Audit Department, with the involvement of the Supervisory Body for matters within its scope, identifies illegal or irregular behaviour after investigating the reports, CDP takes action by applying measures that are appropriate, proportional, and in line with the applicable National Collective Labour Agreements for employees, and with the contractual or statutory provisions for other cases. Similarly, the Group companies subject to management and coordination have implemented the same procedures for managing of whistleblowing reports and have adopted similar communication channels, in compliance with the regulatory requirements on Whistleblowing (Legislative Decree no. 24/2023) and in alignment with the Group Policy "Management of Whistleblowing Reports".

Regarding issues related to corruption, both against the Public Administration and private individuals, classified as crimes under Legislative Decree 231/01, the Internal Audit function at CDP and each Group company conducts audits that include checks on the safeguards and control principles outlined in 231 Model, as well as additional checks to assist the Supervisory Body in performing its supervisory duties on the operation and compliance with the Model. Where necessary, it also conducts checks and verifications on reports received from the Supervisory Body regarding breaches of 231 Model. Furthermore, any information, including well-founded suspicions of violations, either committed or potentially committed within CDP and the Group companies, as well as any actions aimed at concealing such violations, are reviewed through targeted checks or integrated audit procedures related to Whistleblowing reports. In CDP and each Group company, the Internal Audit function provides the respective Supervisory Body with audit reports outlining the results of the audits conducted.

Lastly, the Internal Audit function of CDP and the Group companies supports the Supervisory Body in recommending updates to the relevant bodies for its 231 Model, overseeing the activities necessary for such updates by monitoring changes in internal and external reference legislation, the business environment, and based on the findings from its audit activities.

The Group Policy "Management of Whistleblowing Reports" ensures a clear distinction between the Reporting Manager and other involved parties, by clearly and promptly defining the roles assigned to each individual involved in the reported violation. The Reporting Manager performs their duties while ensuring the maintenance of independence, objectivity, competence, and professional diligence during the verification process. In cases where the Reporting Manager has a conflict of interest regarding the report received, or if the report pertains directly to the Manager, the relevant reports are processed without involving the person to whom the conflict or report pertains.

The Group has a structured process in place to inform the Administration, Management, and Control bodies about the results of preventing and identifying both active and passive corruption.

In CDP, audit reports detailing the outcomes of the audits, including those conducted on the controls and principles identified in 231 Model, are shared with the Chairman of the Board of Directors, the CEO and General Manager, the Board of Statutory Auditors, the Supervisory Body, the Chairman of the Risk and Sustainability Committee, the Financial Reporting Manager, the Risk Director, the relevant Management, and the Magistrate of the Court of Auditors. In the same way, the Group companies adopt the same methods for delivering audit reports, which also contain the results of audits conducted on the controls and control principles defined in 231 Model, tailored to the unique organisational and corporate structures of each company.

Any issues identified during audits conducted in CDP or within Group companies are promptly communicated to the relevant Management, ensuring that corrective actions are taken to address the control deficiencies found.

Furthermore, CDP's Internal Audit function provides quarterly reports to the Board of Directors, the Board of Statutory Auditors, the Risk and Sustainability Committee, and the Supervisory Body. These reports cover key issues identified during audits, the progress of corrective actions taken, and any risks that remain inadequately mitigated due to the failure or inefficiency in addressing anomalies found during audits. In contrast, for Group companies, the Internal Audit function submits reports every six months to the Board of Directors, the Board of Statutory Auditors, and the Supervisory Body on the issues previously outlined.

Furthermore, after completing the verifications of Whistleblowing reports, presents the results of the evaluations and investigations to the Board of Directors, the Board of Statutory Auditors, and the relevant company functions (as permitted by law). This ensures that the appropriate disciplinary actions or other measures are taken in accordance with legal requirements and applicable company regulations. Finally, every six months, each Internal Audit function prepares a report summarizing the results of the evaluations conducted on the reports. This report is sent to the respective Board of Directors, the CEO, the Board of Statutory Auditors, and the Supervisory Body, the latter receiving reports of interest in accordance with Legislative Decree no. 231/2001.

Additionally, for the entire CDP Group, following risk assessment activities aimed at updating its 231 Model, the CDP Parent Company prepares a 231 risk mapping document that also encompasses risks related to both active and passive corruption. Deficiencies in the internal control system that are significant for 231 purposes are outlined in a Gap Analysis, from which an Action Plan is developed and subsequently monitored by the Supervisory Body. The risks of corruption, categorised as offences under 231, are subject to ongoing monitoring activities.

Finally, the Supervisory Body of CDP and each Group company provides a report to the respective Board of Directors at least every six months, detailing the activities carried out, the implementation of 231 Model, and any verification or assessment of corruption cases. Furthermore, the Supervisory Body can request a meeting with the Board of Directors to report on the operation of the Model or address specific situations, such as potential corruption cases. Based on the circumstances, it may also share the results of its assessments with the heads of the relevant Organisational Units and/or processes. In such instances, the Supervisory Body will need to request a corrective action plan from the process managers, specifying the timelines for implementing improvements and the results achieved from these actions.

The CDP Group ensures the distribution and accessibility of its corporate policies both internally and externally through the available communication channels. Each member of the statutory bodies and employee within the CDP Group is required to confirm that: i) they have received a copy of the Code of Ethics, 231/01 Model, and the Anti-Corruption Policy of CDP; ii) they have read, understood, and fully comply with the principles outlined in these documents; iii) they do not engage in any behaviour that could encourage or coerce senior figures, employees, or external collaborators of CDP to violate these principles; iv) they understand that adherence to these documents is a fundamental part of their professional responsibilities and that any violation may lead to disciplinary sanctions as outlined in the Disciplinary System.

Furthermore, to ensure proper monitoring of risks under Legislative Decree no. 231/2001, the CDP 231 Model, the CDP Group Code of Ethics, and the Anti-Corruption Group Policy are made accessible to all parties with whom the CDP Group has contractual relationships. Contracts with these counterparties include a commitment to: i) read, understand, and comply with the CDP Group Code of Ethics, 231 Model, and CDP's Anti-Corruption Group Policy; ii) adopt, within a reasonable timeframe, the necessary precautions within their corporate structure to prevent the predicate offenses outlined in Legislative Decree no. 231/2001; iii) inform of any pending proceedings concerning their liability under Legislative Decree no. 231/2001; iv) report any final judgments related to Legislative Decree no. 231/2001, including sentences applying penalties under art. 444 of the Criminal Procedure Code; v) disclose any precautionary measures under Legislative Decree no. 231/2001. Additionally, the CDP Group Code of Ethics, 231 Model (General Part only), the Group Policy on "Management of Whistleblowing Reports" (extract), and the "Anti-Corruption" Group Policy are available on the respective pages for the Group companies within the "Group Companies" section of the Parent Company's institutional website.

CDP ensures the promotion of corporate culture by conducting targeted and regular training programs within its mandatory training framework, covering topics such as the administrative responsibility of entities, the Code of Ethics, and the management of whistleblowing reports, with an emphasis on preventing active and passive corruption. From a risk-based perspective, training courses are offered to the entire company population in e-learning and/or face-to-face formats, including audio-video conference links. Face-to-face training is prioritized for professional profiles and organizational structures most exposed to the identified risk areas, and participation is mandatory for all recipients, including members of the statutory bodies, employees, and anyone working in the interest or on behalf of CDP. For the training to be effective, both intermediate and final tests are conducted to measure the extent of content knowledge and understanding.

The specific training activities related to 231 include, at a minimum: (i) an overview of the reference legislation and key concepts of Legislative Decree 231/01; (ii) updates on regulatory changes and case law developments regarding the administrative liability of the entity; (iii) a review of the structure and content of 231 Model, including the Code of Ethics; (iv) an analysis of the safeguards and principles in place to manage the risk of committing predicate offences; (v) examples of how the relevant offences might be committed, though not exhaustive; (vi) a summary of corruption prevention measures, in line with the Anti-Corruption Group Policy; (vii) the Management of Whistleblowing Reports.

In relation to 231-related training (including Whistleblowing reports), the Supervisory Body, through the Supervisory Body Support Unit within the Internal Audit Department, oversees, monitors, and documents the effective completion of training by the recipients of the Model, with support from the People and Organisation Department, as applicable.

In accordance with the provisions of 231 Model, training on the administrative responsibility of entities is conducted at least once every two years, and whenever the Model is updated, with mandatory participation for all recipients, including members of the statutory bodies. Specifically, any significant changes or additions made to 231 Model, including the Code of Ethics, are presented to the Board of Directors, and ad hoc training sessions are held on these occasions.

Metrics and targets

G1-4 – Confirmed incidents of corruption or bribery

In 2024, the CDP Group has not reported any convictions or fines for breaches of laws against active and passive corruption, nor have there been any violations of procedures and rules concerning the fight against corruption.

Furthermore, no instances of active or passive bribery have been recorded by the CDP Group during the reporting period.

7.5 ENTITY SPECIFIC DISCLOSURES

In addition to the information on the ESRS issues outlined in Chapter ESRS 2 – General Information, the double materiality assessment carried out by the CDP Group identified two significant "Entity Specific" issues, which are not strictly related to the ESRS Standards. These issues are disclosed below.

SUSTAINABLE AND INCLUSIVE FINANCE

Impact, risk and opportunity management

Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model

Through its impact on the Italian economic environment, the CDP Group plays a crucial role in fostering sustainable and inclusive growth.

As regard sustainable and inclusive finance, the double materiality assessment revealed three relevant positive impacts:

- Stronger financial inclusion through initiatives that enhance access to credit for microenterprises and SMEs;
- Contribution to European and international initiatives aimed at promoting ESG investments;
- Financial education through the development of tailored programs for new generations;

The commitment to a sustainable finance model is reflected in the corporate and Group governance documents, particularly in the following:

- The CDP **Articles of Association**[172], which links this approach to the overarching mission of contributing to sustainable development, defined as a process of achieving a dynamic and intergenerational balance between economic growth, social equity and environmental quality.
- the **Code of Ethics**[173] of CDP and of the companies subject to management and coordination, which emphasise values of environmental responsibility and adherence to ESG principles (for further details, refer to section "G1-1 – Business conduct policies and corporate culture").

The theme of sustainable finance is also included into the 2022-2024 CDP's Strategic Plan[174] and ESG[175] Plan, which outline targets and initiatives related to specific focus areas.

According to the 2022-2024 business planning documents, CDP has developed a strategy and an operating model over the three-year period that drives its contribution to high-impact interventions for the community from an ESG perspective, both during the collection and the investment and financing phases. The CDP Group's strategy is built on a model based on a risk-return-impact approach and on a well-defined regulatory framework that directs the achievement of strategic goals through strategic guidelines and sustainability policies. The 2022-2024 Strategic Plan outlines 10 thematic areas of action to fill the main gaps in the Italian industry, infrastructure and social-economic system, while also fostering international cooperation. In line with the Strategic Plan, CDP drives growth and innovation, responsibly utilising savings to support Italian companies, including SMEs, foster employment, enhance competitiveness and internationalisation, support social and economic development projects, and finance infrastructure and territorial development.

The Group's strategy is further supported by CDP Equity which operates both directly by investing in Italian companies of national strategic importance that generate long-term value, and indirectly through asset management companies across various sectors of the Italian economy. In particular, the CDP Venture Capital Fund has embarked on a process of integrating ESG criteria throughout its operations.

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172 https://www.cdp.it/internet/public/cms/documents/Statuto-CDP-15-07-2024-ENG.pdf.
173 https://www.cdp.it/internet/public/cms/documents/CDP-Codice-Etico-di-Gruppo-09-05-2024-ENG.pdf.
174 Strategic Plan 2022-2024, CDP SpA Inclusive, Sustainable, Digital, “CON L’ITALIA CHE CRESCE - La nuova CDP e le sfide del Paese”, [WITH ITALY GROWING - The New CDP and the Country's Challenges] 2021.
175 CDP ESG plan 2022-2024 - An integrated approach.

Since 2015, CDP has also served as the Italian Financial Institute for Development Cooperation, playing a pivotal role in advancing the sustainable development goals internationally and aligning with the strategic foreign policy directives set by key players in the Italian cooperation system[176]. CDP plays a key role in financing projects of strategic importance for Italy, applying additionality and complementarity criteria. It collaborates with national, European, and international stakeholders and acts as a "gateway" to public and private donors[177], maximising positive impacts to achieve the 2030 Agenda SDGs.

In line with the goals outlined in the 2022-2024 Strategic Plan, CDP has strengthened itself as a sustainable issuer, starting with the launch of Social Bonds in 2017, and then including Green and Sustainability Bonds to support initiatives with positive environmental and social outcomes. This has expanded CDP's investor base, to include a diverse range of stakeholders, notably attracting Socially Responsible Investors (SRIs) who seek investments capable of generating additional green and social impact.

As previously mentioned, CDP supports SMEs through financial intermediation via the banking sector and by investing in diversified credit funds and alternative finance tools. Additionally, as part of the Group's strategy for sustainable and inclusive finance, SIMEST plays a crucial role in supporting the international expansion of Italian businesses, especially SMEs, throughout all stages of their international expansion process. This boosts their competitiveness and resilience, even during extraordinary events like the Russian-Ukrainian conflict and the 2023 floods in Central-Northern Italy. At the same time, SIMEST has strengthened and broadened its sustainability efforts, which were initially introduced in 2023, by: (i) launching the first ex-ante sustainability assessment on participatory investments, with plans for gradual extension during the 2025-2027 period, in line with the SDA model adopted by the Parent Company; (ii) measuring the ex-post impact of its operations; and (iii) implementing internal sustainability initiatives. The role of coaching and support, through public finance resources managed on behalf of MAECI, for direct investments in start-ups and innovative SMEs has also been reinforced. For the 2025-2027 period, the CDP Group has approved a new Strategic Plan and, building on its four cross-cutting macro-areas (competitiveness, cohesion, security, and just transition), has developed the first Group ESG Plan[178]. Such a plan outlines guidelines and specific commitments tied to the material issues identified in the 2024 materiality assessment, including "Sustainable and Inclusive Finance," which will be further explained in the following section on the related objectives.

As outlined in the Sustainability Framework (for further details, see section "G1-1 – Business conduct policies and corporate culture"), the CDP Group's governance system is focused on long-term sustainable development. At the Parent Company level, sustainability has been embedded into the strategy and operational models through a specific organizational structure, involving various departments in charge for implementing and communicating sustainability efforts, all reporting directly to the Chief Executive Officer. This structure is described in detail in the general governance section and is referenced here only in relation to the material impacts discussed (see the information in the section on the GOV-1 disclosure requirement, covered in the chapter "ESRS 2 General Disclosures").

The Administration, Finance, Control and Sustainability Department of CDP plays a key role in encouraging the issuance of ESG collection tools, supporting initiatives and projects that aim to generate positive environmental and social impacts, including financing for SMEs. This Department also coordinates the inter-departmental Green, Social and Sustainability Bond Working Group. This group, which includes representatives from the "Finance," "Business," "Sustainability," and "Impact Monitoring and Analysis" CDP's departments, operates according to principles of autonomy and independence. Its responsibilities include evaluating and selecting potential eligible assets, as well as reviewing, maintaining, and implementing the Green, Social and Sustainability Bond Framework (GSS Framework). Under the GSS Framework, the selection process of Eligible Assets is structured and fully integrated in CDP's existing lending process.

As regard the financial and investment phase, the goal of supporting SME financial inclusion is pursued both domestically and internationally by both the CDP Business Department and the International Cooperation & Development Department. Each department oversees the granting and management of loans and guarantees to counterparties, in any technical forms. Additionally, the European and International Affairs Department coordinates CDP's participation in the InvestEU Guarantee Fund and other EU financing programmes. Finally, SIMEST contributes significantly by offering resources that support SMEs with their international expansion and export programmes.

Considering that sustainable and inclusive finance requires not only specific products but also tailored monitoring and evaluation processes for ESG and impact, CDP plays a pivotal role through: (i) the Risk Department, which assesses and monitors emerging ESG risks; (ii) the Sector Strategy and Impact Department, which conducts ex ante and ex post impact assessments and monitors the long-term effects of the Group's actions on the national economy, environment, and society; and (iii) the Advisory and Technical Competence Centers Department, responsible for technical ex ante evaluations in the natural resources, energy, and circular economy sectors.

As regard the **participation in European and international initiatives to promote ESG investments**, the European and International Affairs Directorate manages institutional relations with foreign partners and institutions, including involvement in EU and non-EU platforms and working groups focused on ESG issues. Meanwhile, the International Cooperation &

176 Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation -(MAECI), Ministry of Economy and Finance -(MEF), Ministry of Environment and Energy Security -(MASE), Italian Agency for Development Cooperation -(AICS).
177 For example, CDP collaborates with the following major donors: European Commission, Green Climate Fund as a United Nations fund, MASE.
178 In the previous period, CDP implemented its own ESG Plan for 2022-2024.

Development Finance ensures CDP's active participation in discussions related to ESG matters in emerging and developing countries.

Lastly, the Communication, External Relations, Art and Culture Directorate is responsible for promoting communication initiatives on ESG topics and launching financial education programs.

The CDP Group plays a significant role in achieving impacts related to the sustainable and inclusive finance *topic*, primarily through the operations of the Parent Company and the following Group companies:

- SIMEST, 76% owned by CDP, supports the growth of Italian companies throughout their entire international expansion cycle, with a special focus on SMEs and an increasing attention to promoting sustainability.
- CDP Equity, a CDP fully owned investment holding company, also serves as an implementing partner of the European Commission in the field of equity investments. It provides capital for the long-term development of start-ups and SMEs in strategic sectors, particularly through the National Innovation Fund CDP Venture Capital SGR, and also promotes ESG investments.

Policies related to sustainable and inclusive finance

The CDP Group's strategic approach to sustainable and inclusive finance is grounded in its business activities, which are driven by specific sustainability policies and strategic directives, as well as principles of complementarity and additionality, following a policy-driven model.

The various policies fall under a broader framework, the Group Policy "Sustainability Framework," updated in 2023. This framework outlines the dimensions through which sustainability integrates into the business and operating model, both within the internal organization and in its interactions with external stakeholders.

In alignment with the 2022-2024 Strategic Plan, CDP has also implemented 10 Sectoral Strategic Guidelines, approved by the Board of Directors, along with cross-cutting ESG Policies . These guidelines emphasize the role of sustainability as a key driver in the Group's decision-making processes and are complemented by thematic policies focusing on specific priority sectors. In particular:

- General Responsible Lending Policy;
- General Responsible Investment Policy;
- Energy Sector Policy;
- Agricultural and Food, Wood and Paper Industry Sector Policy;
- Transport Sector Policy[179];
- Defence and Security Sector Policy[180];
- General "Stakeholder Grievance Mechanism Policy";
- General "Stakeholder Engagement Policy"[181].

Specifically regarding the collection phase through ESG bond instruments, the guiding policy is the Green, Social and Sustainability Bond Framework (GSS Framework), adopted by CDP in 2017 and periodically updated, most recently in December 2023, to ensure alignment with the latest market standards, such as the "Green Bond Principles (GBP)," the "Social Bond Principles (SBP)," and the "Sustainability Bond Guidelines (SBG)" issued by the International Capital Market Association ("ICMA").

The GSS Framework outlines the categories and funding criteria for the issuance of Green, Social, and Sustainability bonds, along with the allocation and reporting processes, methodologies, and the impact measurement analyses. As detailed in the GSS Framework, CDP can issue three types of bonds that contribute to the achievement of the United Nations SDGs:

- Green Bond: to finance or re-finance, either partially or fully, new and/or existing Eligible Green Assets;
- Sustainability Bond: to finance or re-finance, either fully or partially, new and/or existing Eligible Social and/or Green Assets;
- Social Bond: to finance or re-finance, either fully or partially, new and/or existing Eligible Social Assets.

Loans, projects, equity investments, or other Green/Social tools (Eligible Asset) must align with the Eligible Categories and fulfil the Eligibility Criteria as outlined in the GSS Framework. Some of the Eligibility Criteria align with the EU Taxonomy's Technical Screening Criteria for making a substantial contribution to climate change mitigation.

Eligible Assets can generate:

- positive environmental impacts (Eligible Green assets) that contribute to mitigating climate change, supporting the energy transition, and promoting environmental sustainability, particularly through investments in the following green

179 The policies "General Responsible Lending Policy", "General Responsible Investment Policy", "Energy Sector Policy", "Transport Sector Policy" and the "Agricultural and Food, Wood and Paper Industry Sector Policy" are discussed in section "E1-2 Policies related to climate change mitigation and adaptation".
180 Please refer to the section "Innovation, Research and digitalisation Policies".
181 Please refer to section "S3-1 – Policies related to affected communities".

categories under the GSS Framework: i) renewable energy; ii) energy efficiency; iii) pollution prevention and control; iv) environmentally sustainable management of natural resources and biodiversity; v) clean transportation; vi) sustainable water and wastewater management; vii) circular economy; and viii) climate change adaptation.

- positive social impacts (Eligible Social assets) that include fostering employment and economic growth, especially for SMEs and in economically underperforming areas, facilitating access to essential services, and supporting urban regeneration, through investments in the following eligible social categories under the GSS Framework: i) socioeconomic advancement and empowerment and employment generation; ii) affordable housing; iii) accessible basic infrastructure; and iv) access to essential services.

In accordance with the commitments declared in the GSS Framework, a detailed report is released within approximately one year from the date of the issuance, and annually thereafter until the full allocation of the proceeds, providing complete transparency on the allocation of the proceeds raised and the impacts generated by the initiatives financed. The reports are published on the dedicated page of CDP's institutional website, to which full reference is made.

Additionally, CDP has implemented Methodological Guidelines on monitoring and impact evaluation, ensuring that financing and investment initiatives are addressed in the context of sustainability through an end-to-end process., following the life cycle of the funded interventions, beginning with a pre-screening phase for counterparties, followed by an investigation of the funded projects. After the disbursement, a monitoring process based on KPIs and ex-post impact assessment is carried out.

The financed operations are assessed throughout the entire impact value chain, not only from an economic-financial perspective, but also in terms of the ability of the supported projects to create positive and measurable externalities in economic, social, and environmental terms. Additionally, the risks of potential negative impacts are considered, following a "risk-return-impact model".

In 2024, the ESG sustainability analysis of operations covered approximately 80% of CDP's direct operating volumes.

Special mention should be given to interventions in emerging and developing countries that focus on sustainable and inclusive growth, as well as climate and environmental protection objectives. These interventions have positive impacts on geopolitical stability and strengthen global political and economic relations, guided by the specific Strategic Guideline "International Cooperation and Finance for Development." These operations are always subject to the ESG evaluation process already mentioned.

Impact management actions: "Increased financial inclusion through initiatives that enhance access to credit for microenterprises and SMEs"

In alignment with the Sustainability Framework and the GSS Framework, in 2024, CDP maintained its activity in the capital markets through ESG emissions, while promoting eligible initiatives to support investments aimed at fostering a sustainable and equitable transition, as part of its overall focus on sustainability.

In accordance with the commitments outlined in the GSS Framework, by 31 December 2024, CDP had issued 10 ESG bonds totalling 6.75 billion euro, consisting of 7 Social Bonds, 2 Sustainability Bonds, and 1 Green Bond.

In 2024, the seventh 750 million of euro Social Bond was issued with a six-year maturity (due in January 2030), aimed at financing SMEs to support their growth, competitiveness and employment levels, as well as strengthening educational and healthcare infrastructures across the Country. Specifically, 26% of the funds were allocated to projects under the Eligible Social Category "Socioeconomic advancement and empowerment and employment generation", in line with the Eligibility Criteria "Financing SMEs." This focused on initiatives targeting "Underperforming Areas" and "Sustainable Development," supporting SMEs located in disadvantaged areas as well as sustainability efforts by SMEs in other regions. 74% of the remaining collected resources were directed towards projects classified under the Eligible Social Category "Access to Essential Services", specifically aligned with the Eligibility Criteria of "Healthcare" and "Public Education". From a socio-economic perspective, the funded interventions enabled CDP to support employment with about 17.000 labour units created and/or maintained, generating an estimated impact in term on the gross domestic product (GDP) quantifiable at about 1.1 billion euro. Resources were allocated in favour of 277 companies (SMEs), the majority of which are located in the Southern of Italy, and resulted in more than 2,700 hospital beds created or revamped and more than 354,000 students reached through the funded school infrastructures, delivering further benefits to the impacted communities additional to those already covered in Chapter "S3 – Affected communities".

With regard to CDP financing and investment activities, in 2024, CDP continued to provide strong support for micro-enterprises and SMEs to facilitate access to alternative financing channels, offering tailored financial solutions to foster growth and innovation, complementing those already detailed in Chapter "S3 – Affected communities" and Chapter "Innovation, research and digitalisation".

- **Liquidity to banks and financial intermediaries**: by means of liquidity ceilings (such as the Business Platform, Instrumental Assets Ceiling, Leasing Ceiling, and Confidi Ceiling), as well as other bilateral funding instruments, access to credit for businesses is supported through banks and financial intermediaries (including Confidi and leasing companies);

- **Alternative finance**: with a focus on basket bond programmes, which facilitate access to capital markets for SMEs and Mid-Caps through the issuance of minibonds, these initiatives provide an alternative to traditional bank financing, in order to support their development, expansion, and investment strategies;
- **Diversified credit funds**: subscription to diversified credit funds that focus on extending credit, in the form of loans or bonds, mainly to SMEs and Mid-Caps.

Furthermore, the CDP Group provides non-financial services to businesses, particularly SMEs and Mid-Caps, to support human capital development and encourage market growth by facilitating the access to credit. These include the CDP-SIMEST-ELITE Lounge, the Franco-Italian Accelerator, and a structured advisory service for companies, including SMEs, providing historical and forward-looking analysis of their business and the sectoral ecosystem in which they operate.

The financial inclusion of SMEs is further supported by the InvestEU Guarantee, as it is the case of CDP Equity's financial products within the InvestEU Programme, which benefit numerous start-ups and SMEs. In this context, the Group launched the financial products "CDP Equity – RIDW Intermediated Equity " and "CDP Equity – SIW Intermediated Equity ". In conformity with the requirements of the InvestEU Programme (i.e. the Technical guidance on sustainability proofing for the InvestEU Fund), CDP Equity ensures that the chosen financial intermediary has an "Environmental and Social Management System – ESMS" sufficient to evaluate the environmental, climate, and social impacts of its investment activities.

CDP also supports SMEs in the field of International Cooperation, where it functions as the ItalianDevelopment Finance Institution, managing its own and third-party funds indirectly. These initiatives, also implemented with co-financing, help to facilitate access to credit for SMEs in developing countries (target countries), while simultaneously encouraging investments in climate change mitigation and adaptation. Furthermore, in 2024, CDP continued to provide technical assistance and to develop and provide blended financing from national, European, and international public funds and resources, maximising the total amount of resources mobilised in support of International Cooperation and Development Finance initiatives and the impacts they generate.

Additionally, CDP was involved in providing interactive sessions for five African start-ups within the HubAI in San Francisco, within a capacity building programme to promote the sustainable development of Artificial Intelligence and strengthen digital ecosystems in African countries.

CDP also supported initiatives aimed at facilitating the financial inclusion of SMEs through supporting private financial institutions in Serbia, Albania, Georgia, Mongolia, and Côte d'Ivoire, whith guarantees and, in some instances, technical assistance, leveraging on resources provided by European Union programmes. The operations involve projects focused on promoting investments in energy efficiency, enhancing climate change resilience in production systems, and supporting female and youth entrepreneurship.

Moreover, as previously mentioned, SIMEST plays a significant role in enhancing the financial inclusion of SMEs through initiatives that primarily focus on promoting investments by Italian SMEs, particularly in supporting their export and internationalisation efforts. In recent years, SIMEST has further strengthened its role in sustainable finance by renewing its offering of subsidised finance through the 394/81 Fund. This aims to promote digital and ecological transition, support the growth and resilience of Italian businesses, and introduce specific measures for strategic markets such as the Balkans and Africa. It also provides assistance to companies impacted by emergency events, such as the 2023 floods in Tuscany and Emilia-Romagna.

For further information on the initiatives and contributions mentioned above, please refer to section 3.1 "Business Performance" in the Report on Operations.

Impact management actions: "Contribution to European and international initiatives by promoting ESG investments"

The CDP Group supports various European and international initiatives focused on promoting ESG investments, by participating in specific programmes, platforms, and working groups that develop best practices. By the end of 2024, the CDP Group will lead thirty-six strategic working groups focused on national, European, and international issues directly related to ESG matters. The working groups address cross-cutting issues (42%), environmental matters (39%), or social issues (19%), and are managed at international (61%), European (17%), or national (22%) levels.

National, European and international ESG working groups attended in 2024

Focus group	Working group	Organisation	Governance level	Rational
Climate change	Climate Working Group	The International Development Finance Club (IDFC)	International	Green Climate Fund, green finance mapping
	Capital Mobilisation	Adaptation and Resilience Investors Collaborative (ARIC)	International	Adaptation and resilience: (i) physical climate risks, (ii) metrics, (iii) investment vehicles

Focus group	Working group	Organisation	Governance level	Rational
	Investors Dialogue on Energy (IDE) - WG 2	European Commission (EC)	European	Energy transition and climate neutrality (energy transmission and distribution)
	Investors Dialogue on Energy (IDE) - WG 3	European Commission (EC)	European	Energy transition and climate neutrality (energy storage and sources)
	Climate, Energy and Environment Working Group	G7	International	Development of sustainable finance initiatives for the energy transition of developing countries
	ELTI Chief Economist Working Group	European Long-Term Investors Association (ELTI)	European	Green finance mapping and sustainable finance initiatives for climate action
	Supporting the Capacity of Sovereign Wealth Funds for Climate Stewardship & Investment Decision-Making	One Planet Sovereign Wealth Funds (OPSWF)	International	Sustainable investments and the role of investors and pension funds
	IFSWF Working Group	International Forum of Sovereign Wealth Funds (IFSWF)	International	Providing support to members in building stronger investment capabilities in climate finance
Circular economy, use of resource and biodiversity	Water Finance coalition	Finance in Common Summit (FiCS)	International	Definition of common toolkits for measuring cash flows and co-investment opportunities
	Agricultural PDB's Platform for Green and Inclusive Food Systems	Finance in Common Summit (FiCS)	International	Co-investment opportunities in the agri-food sector through a platform coordinated by IFAD
	Biodiversity	The International Development Finance Club (IDFC)	International	Support financial institutions in defining an investment strategy in the field of biodiversity
	Joint Initiative on Circular Economy (JICE)	European Investment Bank (EIB) + major European national promotion institutions	European	Mobilising financial resources for projects aimed at promoting the circular economy
	Food security working group	G7	International	Promoting sustainable finance initiatives to support sustainable food systems in developing countries
	Circular Economy Alliance	Circular Economy Alliance	National	Comparison and analysis of the main themes and trends in the field of circular economy
Human Rights	Working Group "Social Economy"	The Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)	National	Definition of a national plan that promotes social economy
DEI	Coordination Group	2X Global	International	Sharing updates on policy/operations/best practice developments
	Coalition on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Development Banks	Finance in Common Summit (FiCS)	International	Engagement and networking with the main peers and players in the field of development finance
	Gender Equality	The International Development Finance Club (IDFC)	International	Gender mapping, joint credit lines and financial instruments designed for women-led businesses
	2X Impact Management & Measurement	2X Global	International	Development of metrics for measuring cash flows and impacts generated in the gender sector
	S/G working group	D-value	National	Knowledge centre and training on designing and measuring the impact generated
	CFA CODE ON DEI	Chartered Financial Analyst (CFA) Institute	International	A comparison of Italian specificities on the DEI issue: legislation, certifications, best practices, networks, and associations, with the goal of creating an addendum for Italy to the CFA Code on DEI
Reporting	SDG alignment	The International Development Finance Club (IDFC)	International	Alignment of financing transactions with SDGs pursuit

Focus group	Working group	Organisation	Governance level	Rational
	Coordination group	Clean Oceans Initiative (COI)	International	Criteria for joint reporting of funded projects
	EDFI Sustainable Finance Task Force Networking Group	European Development Finance Institutions (EDFI)	European	Comparison on: reporting methods, joint response to EU consultations, implementation of EU legislation
	EU Platform on Sustainable Finance - Sub-Group 1 on Usability and Data	European Commission (EC)	European	Providing advisory to the EU Commission on the application and evolution of the EU Taxonomy
	Open-es Alliance	ENI	National	Assisting companies in their transition process and facilitating the implementation of new ESG reporting obligations
	Coordination working group for sustainable finance	The Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)	National	Defining reporting methods with a focus on data relating to climate and natural risks
	Risk and Sustainability Committee	Assoimmobiliare	National	Contributing to the development of recommendations, surveys, and publications for the real estate sector
Sustainable impact finance	Sustainability-Linked Bonds WG	International Capital Market Association (ICMA)	International	Driving the development of the Sustainability Bond market by strengthening and promoting guiding principles and analysing the themes and KPIs shared within the market
	SLL Refinancing Instruments Task Force	International Capital Market Association (ICMA)	International	Creating a potential new sustainable collection instrument (ESG-linked bond) for financial institutions.
	Sustainable Finance Partnership 2023	Euronext - Italian Stock Exchange	National	Promotion of sustainable finance principles within the financial community and engagement on ESG issues
	D20 Long-Term Investors Club	D20 Long-Term Investors Club	International	Role of long-term finance in attracting private capital to foster development
	Sustainable Finance Working Group - G20	G20	International	Contributing to the alignment of the global financial system with the SDGs and the Paris Agreement
	Partnership for Global Infrastructure and Investment (PGII)	G7	International	Promotion of sustainable infrastructure projects in developing countries
	Cooperation 4 Development	The International Development Finance Club (IDFC)	International	Sharing opportunities for financial and technical collaboration, such as financing facilitated by development banks
	Social Impact Bursary Promotion Committee	Chamber of Commerce of Turin and Turin Social Impact	National	Development of a capital market for the social economy

Among the strategic working groups listed in the table above, more details are provided on participation in the following **European platforms**, which are particularly relevant in term of their contribution to ESG investments:

- **EU Platform on Sustainable Finance (EU PSF)**: originally established in October 2020, the platform serves as an advisory body and is governed by the European Commission's horizontal rules for expert groups. The platform's goal is to provide the European Commission with guidance on the implementation and practical application of the EU Taxonomy and the wider sustainable finance framework, and collects sustainability experts from the business and public sectors, industry, academia, civil society, and the financial sector. CDP is the only National Promotional Institution participating as an Observer, and over the past year, it has contributed to finalising the " Report on Usability and Data: Simplifying the EU Taxonomy to Foster Sustainable Finance", which outlines the key challenges in promoting the usability and implementation of the EU's sustainable finance regulatory agenda;
- **Joint Initiative on Circular Economy (JICE)**: launched in 2019 with an original end date in 2023, this initiative has been extended to cover the 2024-2025 period. It involves CDP, BGK, CDC, Bpifrance, ICO, InvestNL, KfW, and the EIB, aiming to promote circularity across all the economic sectors and mobilise a total of 16 billion euro between 2019 and 2025. To date, the initiative has resulted in joint press releases highlighting the progressive achievement of the aggregate investment target, as well as a letter from the CEOs to the new European Commission presenting recommendations to accelerate Europe’s transition to a circular economy;
- **Investors Dialogue on Energy (ID-E)**: a a multi-level stakeholder platform established in 2022 by the European Commission, with a time horizon extending to 2025, designed to bring together experts from energy and finance sectors in EU countries to accelerate investments needed to complete the energy transition. In addition to being a

member of the Steering Committee, CDP is involved in two of the five thematic working groups (“Transmission and Distribution” and “Energy Storage”), which have contributed to the sharing of best practices and the preparation of two reports with policy recommendations for European institutions: "Financial Instruments and Models for Transmission and Distribution" and "Financial Instruments and Models for Energy Storage";

- **"ELTI InvestEU Clinic" working group of the European Long-Term Investors Association (ELTIa),** launched in 2024, focuses on sustainability issues within the context of the InvestEU Programme. It specifically addresses the application of sustainability assessment for guaranteed operations (i.e. Sustainability Proofing), aiming to foster the exchange of best practices among the Programme's implementing partners.

With regard to the **working groups in the international field**, the following groups are especially significant for their relevance to promoting ESG investments:

- **Sustainability-Linked Bonds World Group**: for the development of the Sustainability-Linked Bond market by consolidating and promoting guiding principles and assessment themes and KPIs across the market;
- **Sustainability-Linked Loan (SLL) Refinancing Instruments Task Force**: for the structuring of a potential new sustainable collection instrument (ESG bond) for financial institutions;
- **D20 Long-Term Investors Club**: for promoting the role of long-term finance as leverage to attract private capital to support development. Since 2021, CDP has been the General Secretary and coordinator of all the Club's activities;
- **Sustainable Finance Working Group - G20:** to enhance its contribution towards aligning the international financial system with the SDGs and the Paris Agreement requirements, promoting international investment funds on the environment and climate (e.g. Green Climate Fund), and supporting sustainable financing. As part of this working group, the organisation of the "Private Sector Roundtable" event focused on training and discussions regarding the main challenges related to the implementation of reporting standards, including for SMEs, in collaboration with the Finance in Common Summit (FiCS) initiative, of which CDP is a founding member.

In addition to overseeing ESG-relevant tables, CDP participates in important European and international programmes for the promotion of ESG investments.

As the **European Commission's implementing partner for the InvestEU Programme**, CDP and CDP Equity promote the growth of innovative companies and SMEs, as well as the development of high-impact infrastructure projects in the Country, managing a total InvestEU Guarantee of approximately 450 million euro under the Programme policy windows "Sustainable Infrastructure" and "Social Investment and Skills".

As part of **the Italian Development Cooperation System**, and with a focus on a long-term approach, CDP took part in the following **key European and international programmes** in 2024, some of which also played a role in defining measures to promote access to credit for microenterprises and SMEs:

- **European External Investment Plan – EIP**, under which CDP has continued the implementation of the guarantee and technical assistance agreements with the European Commission signed in 2020, namely:

    a. **Archipelagos**, aimed at promoting access to the capital market of African SMEs with high growth potential, increasing exchange opportunities with Italian and European companies;

    b. **InclusiFI**, aimed at supporting access to credit for micro companies and SMEs to promote sustainable financial inclusion in Sub-Saharan Africa and the European neighbourhood.

- **European Fund for Sustainable Development Plus – EFSD+**: promoted by the European Commission as part of the new external action instrument, NDICI-Global Europe, within the 2021-2027 multi-annual financial framework, with particular focus on three programmes:
    a. **TERRA** ("Transforming and Empowering Resilient and Responsible Agribusiness" programme): promoted by CDP in partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the initiative aims to support the development and sustainable, resilient transition of the entire agricultural value chain, primarily in Africa, with a focus on developing SMEs through the local financial sector and large agricultural companies;
    b. **EU RISE** ("Renewable Infrastructure & Sustainable Energy partnership Africa" programme): aimed at supporting private investments and promoting a sustainable transition in key sectors of economic growth in the target countries across Africa, including renewable energy and green hydrogen, urban and rural mobility, transport infrastructure, improving sustainability and efficiency in industrial processes, digitalisation and connectivity, as well as social infrastructure;
    c. **GGBI** ("Global Green Bonds Initiative" program): the Consortium, which brings together the leading European financial institutions and development agencies (EIB - as the lead, along with EBRD, Proparco, KfW, AECID, and CDP), as well as the Green Climate Fund (GCF), aims to develop green bond markets in emerging and developing economies, promoting green development, climate resilience, and helping to fill the gap in climate finance.
- **Western Balkans Investment Framework (WBIF)**: main vehicle for the implementation of the European Union's economic and investment plan for the Western Balkans[182];

182 Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Montenegro, North Macedonia and Serbia.

- **Green Climate Fund (GCF)**: as part of this initiative, CDP continued engaging with partner entities to *scout* and structure blending programmes that leverage on GCF resources, particularly targeting climate change adaptation in the fields of sustainable agriculture, energy, and infrastructure;
- **Joint European Financiers for International Cooperation**: with the participation of CDP, the Spanish development agency AECID, the French development agency AFD, the Polish development bank BGK, and the German development bank KfW. Following the signing of the framework co-financing agreement, CDP finalised its first Parallel Financing Agreement with AFD in 2024, aimed at establishing a co-financing agreement with the Turkish development bank Turkiye Sinai Kalkinma Bankasi (TSKB), using resources from the Italian Climate Fund to support the green and sustainable recovery after the 2023 earthquake.

For additional details on the programmes mentioned above, please refer to paragraph "3.1 Business Performance" in the Report on Operations.

Impact management actions: “Promoting financial education through the development of tailored programs for new generations”

The CDP Group acknowledges the significance of financial education for young people as a key factor for the country's future and the cultural development of all citizens.

The OECD's recommendations and international experience demonstrate that schools are a primary medium channel for conveying financial education initiatives, knowledge, and skills. Schools play a key role because, they not only provide access to a broad section of the population but also ease the process of introducing future consumers to financial concepts. In this context, the "Foundation for Financial Education and Savings" (FEDUF), established at the initiative of the Italian Banking Association (ABI), carries out socially beneficial activities by promoting Financial Education within the broader framework of Education for Responsible and Active Economic Citizenship, aimed at developing and spreading financial and economic knowledge. In partnership with FEDUF and other training providers, CDP consistently renews its commitment to designing cross-cutting and multidisciplinary educational programmes aimed at preparing the new generation for economic citizenship through the promotion of a culture of savings, both from a financial perspective and as a means of environmental protection. In particular, the following financial education initiatives are reported for 2024:

- **"Ready, finance, go!" programme:** in collaboration with FEDUF, this initiative was introduced in primary and secondary schools throughout Italy to spread financial education among the new generations. It included 60 meetings, involving 6,500 students and 300 teachers;
- **Program for women in vulnerable situations:** created to address the financial skills gap between men and women, promote gender equality in family and professional money management, and combat economic violence. The initiative was launched on the occasion of the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women (25 November 2024) in collaboration with FEDUF and Save the Children. Four meetings were organised in two cities with the involvement of 60 people;
- **"Il Risparmio che fa Scuola" project** to promote the culture of savings, both from an economic perspective and as a mindful approach to the use of energy and environmental resources. In partnership with Poste Italiane, the five-year programme offers an engaging and accessible opportunity to familiarize with the fundamentals of investment and wealth management strategies~~.~~ Thanks also to ~~T~~the online portal ilrisparmiochefascuola.com and a variety of educational resources such as texts, videos, podcasts, video games, and quizzes, supports the learning experience.
- **"Ready, work, go!" courses**: meetings were organised at the CDP’s headquarters to promote the development of cross-functional skills and ~~caer~~ career guidance, within the framework of the PCTO programme (formerly school-work alternation). Designed for second-grade secondary school students in Lazio, the sessions offered financial education and career orientation, while presenting the activities and role of CDP. Five meetings were organised with the involvement of six schools and 256 students;
- **Postal savings seminars in universities**: a series of seminars were organised on postal savings products, covering the technical aspects of structuring these products as well as offering practical advice on drafting a curriculum vitae and preparing for a selection process. The initiative involved 600 students from the Universities of Turin, Rome Sapienza, Tor Vergata and Naples Parthenope.

Metrics and targets

Objectives related to sustainable and inclusive finance

In the next three-year period 2025-2027, the CDP Group will direct its ESG action based on material issues, in line with the macro-areas of the Strategic Plan. Among these, the focus on sustainable and inclusive finance involves facilitating access to financial instruments that support sustainable projects, while balancing financial returns with sustainability. With regard to the aforementioned material issue, the ESG Plan 2025-2027 has established common guidelines at the Group level, which are further broken down into both quantitative and qualitative targets and objectives, tailored to the specific characteristics of each Group company. For further details, refer to the table "ESG Plan 2025-2027" in the "ESRS 2 General Disclosures" section.

INNOVATION, RESEARCH AND DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION

Impact, risk and opportunity management

Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model

Technological innovation is a pivotal and enabling factor for the productivity, growth and competitiveness of companies, infrastructures and for territorial development. The close relationship between the future and the region's competitiveness is evident in the CDP Group's Mission, as articulated in the Code of Ethics: "Promoting the future of the Country [...] supporting innovation, growth, and the competitiveness of companies with a focus on sustainability".

The double materiality assessment has identified the following positive, actual, and potential impacts related to digitalisation and innovation:

- Improved efficiency in Public Administration processes and the production system through support for the digital transition;
- Strengthened competitiveness of SMEs through research and innovation programmes.

Innovation and digitalisation are central pillars of the Group's strategy: identified as two of the 10 thematic areas of action in the 2022-2024 CDP Strategic Plan to foster the Country's sustainable development, they remain vital components also within the new 2025-2027 Strategic Plan.

Building on the previous plan, the latter promotes the enhancement of the ecosystem of Italian companies, infrastructures, and public administrations, encouraging, among other things, technological innovation and digital transformation, while also emphasising the evolution of the internal operating model, particularly by strengthening cybersecurity measures. Specifically, the Group's strategy is primarily grounded in two Sectoral Strategic Guidelines for Digitalisation and Technological Innovation, developed by the CDP Sector Strategy and Impact Department, which are key to the Group's strategic positioning and the achievement of corporate and Group objectives.

These Guidelines guide the Group's activities in support of the digitalisation of companies and Public Administration, the development of technologies and the innovation and technology transfer ecosystem.

The CDP operating model, introduced with the 2022-2024 Strategic Plan, also included the establishment of Technical Competence Centers ("CCs") focused on specific thematic areas based on the 10 Fields of Intervention outlined in the Sectoral Strategic Guidelines. Particularly, the Innovation and Digitalisation CCs consist of professionals with expertise in digital technologies, deep-tech innovations, and their applications, as well as in managing complex projects with high technological and innovative content. As a result, for strategic and more complex projects related to the aforementioned two areas, the Business Department engages the Technical Competence Center~~re~~, which provides specialised technical analysis that feeds into the assessment of sustainability and the ex-ante impact of operations, as well as offering advocacy to the relevant advisory teams for Public Administration projects and programmes.

Furthermore, to foster a culture of innovation within the company, the role of the so-called “Innovation Evangelist” was established, with the goal of inspiring and engaging colleagues in exploring new ideas, adopting emerging technologies and methodologies, and creating an ecosystem that encourages both internal and external cooperation. These figures further demonstrate how a corporate culture that integrates innovation and digitalisation at every level becomes a fertile ground for the development of innovative solutions.

Digital transformation presents significant opportunities for companies, but it also carries risks related to cybersecurity, which must be swiftly and properly managed through targeted preventive measures. As outlined in the Code of Ethics, the Group places great importance on enhancing risk awareness and strengthening defence measures, with a key focus on employee training in Cybersecurity.

The double materiality assessment identified two risks:

- Operational losses resulting from the loss of data and information, including those due to possible cyber attacks;
- Operational losses from inadequate computer systems, also with reference to the implemented cyber risk prevention measures.

In this context, the CDP Operational and ICT Risks unit, while defining strategies and policies for managing operational and ICT risks in line with the Risk Appetite Framework, has established the ICT and Information Security Risk Appetite, which outlines the level of ICT and information security risk that CDP is prepared to accept in alignment with its strategic and operational goals. ICT and information security risk is assessed at the ICT Asset level. Based on the Asset's risk level, a specific risk management strategy is defined and approved. Specifically: (i) if the risk levels remain within CDP's acceptable risk appetite, the activity proceeds without the need for risk mitigation, transfer, or elimination; (ii) if the risk levels surpass CDP's ICT risk appetite and information security threshold, at least one action for mitigating, transferring, or eliminating the risk must be implemented promptly. In 2024, the analysis of ICT risks and information security for CDP, based on the defined reference perimeter, did not reveal any risks surpassing the acceptable risk appetite threshold. In addition to managing risks, it is essential to define a strategy to protect the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of information, including the relevant protective and monitoring safeguards.

In this context, the **Cybersecurity Governance** unit within the **Corporate Security** area, responsible for defining strategies and securing company assets, ensures the protection of information assets through the establishment and implementation of technical, organisational, and procedural measures designed to counter cyber threats. Organisational structures thus ensure the protection of information throughout its entire life cycle, overseeing both the strategic direction and governance of security, as well as the operational activities that follow. Specifically, CDP has defined roles and responsibilities for security management, expanded its documentation to clarify the operations of the parties involved, and strengthened the technological measures supporting the entire process. Security is managed through a comprehensive, end-to-end approach — from identifying requirements to implementing measures. This includes both proactive actions (such as information classification, training, awareness, data collection and analysis, maturity assessments, and security risk evaluations) and reactive measures (like network protection, safeguarding information systems and IT services, remediation plans, and risk mitigation strategies), alongside a regular review process for continuous improvement.

Innovation, Research and Digitalisation Policies

As previously mentioned, the importance of technological innovation and digitalisation is highlighted in the **Code of Ethics**, which emphasises that both CDP and the companies subject to management and coordination are committed to driving this transition by developing and adopting digital solutions for internal processes (business, products, and external relations), with the goal of maximising their capabilities. This is made possible through investments in technology and digitalisation, which also aim to ensure the continuity of operations.

Furthermore, in the Group Policy "**Sustainability Framework**" the Group's commitment to "promote initiatives focused on supporting both tangible and intangible investments of companies, particularly in research, development, and innovation" is clearly outlined in section G1-1 – Business conduct policies and corporate culture in chapter G1 - "Business conduct".

The CDP Group manages its significant positive impacts related to digitalisation and innovation taking into account, as explained above, two sectoral strategic guidelines. Beyond the general overview presented in Chapter S3 - Affected Communities, which relates to the Sectoral Strategic Guidelines, a more detailed description of the two impacts relevant to this Chapter is provided below:

- **The Sectoral Strategic Guidelines for Digitalisation** define the strategic priorities essential for advancing digitalization in Italy, a key factor in driving economic and social growth in the post-pandemic era. The CDP Group promotes investments to support (i) companies in acquiring intangible assets and services that help digitalise their operations, (ii) the Public Administration in adopting cloud solutions, creating local digital public services, advancing telemedicine, and integrating IoT systems, and (iii) the development of connectivity infrastructure, including ultra-wideband networks, cloud data centres, and expanding 5G coverage, moreover, it strengthens v) digital security by consolidating cybersecurity market players, implementing PA standards, and encouraging the "culture of cybersecurity". It is also important to highlight that the document aligns with several European and national strategies promoting this issue, such as the Digital Compass and the Italy Digital Strategy 2026.
- **The Sectoral Strategic Guidelines for Technological Innovation,** which define the strategic priorities for advancing technological innovation in Italy, are essential for driving the green and digital transition. The CDP Group specifically promotes investments in: (i) fostering technological innovation, with initiatives to support innovative startups and SMEs in developing high-impact projects, creating tools to help startups scale, assisting companies in the intra-mural development of high-tech projects, and facilitating the consolidation of operators in advanced digital technology sectors; (ii) supporting the innovation ecosystem and technology transfer, by enhancing research infrastructures and establishing new technology transfer hubs; (iii) encouraging the adoption of innovation, through the acquisition of cutting-edge technologies by companies and the development of specialised managerial skills. Finally, it is important to note that this document aligns with European strategies, including the New European Agenda for Innovation and Horizon Europe 2021-2027.

The focus on innovation and digitization, and their promotion by companies and General Government, is also emphasised within specific sectoral Sustainability Policies (as outlined in general terms, refer to chapter S3 - Affected Communities), such as:

Defence and Security Sector Policy

Technological innovation is essential to ensure the security of physical and virtual resources. The document highlights the importance of developing cutting-edge digital infrastructure and services to safeguard against cyberattacks and ensure the protection of data and services. CDP refrains from financing operations involving, among other things, involve *malicious software, cyber weapons, or systems specifically designed to launch cyberattacks on servers or devices, incapacitate them, or cause harm to terminals to isolate or extort them.*

Policy for the Agricultural Sector, the Food Industry, Wood and Paper

The adoption of technologies in these sectors is designed to optimise the use of resources and reduce the negative impacts of agricultural and forestry activities. Counterparties are required to have management and monitoring systems for water consumption and to adopt integrated and precision farming techniques. With regard to water resource management, for example, CDP values projects that show evidence of adopting production methods ensuring the efficient collection of water, such as those using precision farming technologies or decision support systems, which accurately measure water usage based on real requirements and help avoid fertiliser overuse, preventing contamination of groundwater or excess substances in surface waters. Regarding soil and natural resource consumption, CDP values positively the projects that reduce pesticide use, especially through the adoption of smart technologies for the precise application of pesticides and fertilisers. The development and adoption of innovative technologies are also highly valued in the area of food traceability, particularly projects that make use of RFID (Radio Frequency Identification) technology.

As detailed in Chapter S3 - Affected Communities, the sustainability and ex-ante impact assessment conducted by CDP evaluates projects with specific or mixed goals by considering the technological innovation level, comparing it to existing market technologies, and identifying the competitive advantage gained through the innovation.

Finally, the CDP Group addresses its risks associated with digitalisation and innovation through a comprehensive regulatory framework (policies and internal regulations). Specifically, information security and incident management are governed by the General Information Security Policies, the Incident Management Group Policy, and the ICT Risk Management and Information Security Regulations, ensuring a consistent approach to data integrity, service continuity, and compliance with regulations. For further details, please refer to Chapter S1 – Own Workforce.

Impact management actions: "Improving Public Administration processes and production systems by supporting the digital transition" and the impact of "increasing SME competitiveness through impactful research and innovation programmes"

As part of its 2022-2024 Strategic Plan, the CDP Group has set an objective to promote digitalisation and innovation, aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals ("SDGs") of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In this context, CDP based its actions on additionality and complementarity criteria, offering support to public administrations in their digital transformation projects and assisting companies in driving investments in research and development.

Recognising the significance and benefits of digitalisation and innovation, CDP assists the public administration to enhance and expand the national digital and technological infrastructure.

For instance, in 2024, CDP financed a project for a municipality in Tuscany to extend and enhance its fibre optic network, offering high-speed, protected, and secure telecommunications service while also linking remote municipal sites that were not yet connected to fibre.

During 2024, CDP, as part of its efforts to enhance SME competitiveness through impactful research and innovation initiatives, introduced the **Smart Specialisation Sustainable Growth Fund** under the Business Revolving Fund's facilitation measures. This fund targets industrial research and experimental development projects crucial for the production system, specifically within the thematic areas of the National Strategy for Smart Specialization, benefiting the less developed regions (Basilicata, Calabria, Campania, Molise, Puglia, Sardinia, and Sicily).

During 2024, CDP continued its advisory activity as a strategic partner alongside the PA, also in the PNRR field. Specifically, five entities that have been supported are listed below as example:

- memorandum of understanding signed with the **Agency for Digital Italy** concerning the mapping and analysis of Artificial Intelligence projects in Italian central public administrations, focused on investments in social and sustainable infrastructures, to identify areas for improvement and define subsequent steps;
- support to the **Ministry of Business and Made in Italy** ("MIMIT") for the design and presentation of new proposals for important projects of common European interest (IPCEI);
- support to the **National Institute of Nuclear Physics** (INFN) for the assessment of the Institute's Technology Transfer processes and the development of collaboration to develop entrepreneurial skills.

Throughout 2024, CDP provided technical assistance to a significant start-up ecosystem, conducting due diligence with an emphasis on innovation, as well as market analysis, technological benchmarking, and comprehensive reviews of products and services.

Furthermore, SIMEST supports the digital transition and enhances the competitiveness of SMEs, particularly via subsidised loans under the 394/81 Fund, particularly focusing on:

- **Digital or Ecological Transition**: for investments in digital innovation or for ecological transition and strengthening capital resilience;
- **Certifications and Consultancies**: for internationalisation projects, technological, digital, or ecological innovation, through exclusive support from consulting firms, or to secure product certifications, patents, intellectual property rights protection, sustainability certifications, and technological innovations;

- **Temporary Manager**: for the short-term consultancy of experts in the implementation of internationalisation projects, technological, digital, or ecological innovation;
- **E-commerce**: for the creation of own digital commerce platforms or for inclusion in international marketplaces.

Actions for managing risks related to "operational losses from data and information loss, including those from possible cyberattacks" and "operational losses due to inadequate computer systems, with reference to preventive actions against cyber risks"

Given the complexity and specificity of cyber risk, CDP has established a monitoring process – an essential component of IT risk management – designed to promptly and proactively identify any emerging cyber risks, allowing for the implementation of mitigation actions when required. To enhance data protection and cybersecurity, CDP carried out a range of initiatives in 2024, including the completion of the 2022-2024 Security Plan and risk management, with further details provided in the S1 - Own Workforce chapter.

As part of its ongoing activities, the CDP Group has implemented a vulnerability management process for information systems, designed to reduce the risk of cyber attackers exploiting weaknesses in the internal system, which could jeopardise the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of data.

The preliminary vulnerability analysis is crucial, as it helps identify risks that exceed the acceptable tolerance levels, enabling the implementation of corrective actions to bring them within the tolerable thresholds. The vulnerability management process is divided into the following macro-phases:

- planning of assessment activities;
- execution of assessment activities, identification of vulnerabilities and analysis of results;
- definition and prioritisation of remediation interventions;
- execution of remediation interventions;
- verification and monitoring of the solutions implemented.

Other activities carried out to reduce vulnerability cases include the following:

1. risk management for services outsourced or provided by third parties;
2. continuous monitoring to promptly detect possible operational or security incidents with impacts on its IT infrastructure;
3. compliance with the main standards/best practices and industry regulations;
4. information collection and analysis aimed at detecting any threat scenarios in a timely manner.

Finally, to further protect the integrity of company data and prevent possible cyber threats, it is essential to ensure the Group's employees are well-trained in these areas. Investing in people's awareness and skills means strengthening the first line of defense against cyberattacks. In this context, the following actions are planned: i) mandatory training at least once a year, ii) project initiatives aimed at various target groups (e.g. employees with particularly critical tasks, Group companies, and employees' children). During the reference period, various corporate security incidents were identified by the security monitoring teams, stemming from threats such as unauthorised access attempts, malware, DDoS (Distributed Denial of Service) attack attempts, and Social Engineering. During 2024,**1,720 e-mails containing malware** were handled, preventing these threats from reaching users, and **168,995 spam and phishing emails** were blocked, thus protecting the Group's network and confidential data. Furthermore, "perimeter protection" systems blocked 353,062 security events, providing an additional layer of defense against potential attacks. Finally, **12,075 security events** were successfully managed, demonstrating the ability to promptly respond to threats. As a result of ongoing monitoring, there have been no cases of operational losses caused by cyber attacks. These successes were also due to investments in both state-of-the-art technologies and human capabilities.

The effectiveness of actions to mitigate identified material risks is guaranteed through: i) a **cyber risk monitoring** activity, implemented via specific **risk indicators** (Key Risk Indicators - KRI), and ii) the **Loss Data Collection** process.

Cyber Risk Monitoring

Cyber risk monitoring involves analysing the deviations between the value taken by the indicator during the measurement phase and the predefined thresholds for each, where exceeding these thresholds may lead to the activation of actions to address anomalies. The purpose of these thresholds is to quickly identify any critical issues (e.g. when risk indicators approach a condition deemed abnormal). A quarterly Dashboard is used for this monitoring, incorporating three levels of qualitative risk indicators, including:

- Level 1 KRIs, which reflect line controls, constitute the primary level of cyber risk monitoring for the Corporate Functions accountable for Level 1 KRIs, enabling the monitoring of operational details linked to a specific process, service, resource, or control associated with cyber risk;
- Level 2 KRIs, which are the result of aggregating Level 1 KRIs based on shared control objectives or Security Domains, act as secondary controls that support the Risk Management function in monitoring cyber risks. These KRIs provide an overview of the evolution of cyber risk, offering insights across the Security Domains;

- Level 3 KRIs, which aggregate Level 2 KRIs, offer Company Management a consolidated view of cyber risk and related matters, aligned with the 5 Functions recommended by the "National Framework for Cybersecurity and Data Protection" (Identify, Protect, Detect, Respond, and Recover).

These KRIs provide an overview of the evolution of cyber risk in relation to the security domains.

Loss Data Collection

Loss Data Collection is an activity of gathering and managing, with structured and rigorous criteria, the internal loss data associated with operational risk events, such as cyber-attacks, that occur within the company. The ongoing monitoring of the company's exposure to these types of risks seeks to identify the most significant risk events in terms of impact, frequency, and/or relevance to the company's strategic objectives, in order to define any necessary mitigation actions. Every six months, the Risk Management function gathers the recorded data, ensures that all relevant checks are successfully completed, and generates a Management Report detailing the company's exposure to operational risk. Operating loss events identified in this process are documented using the same currency as that in the financial statements.

Metrics and targets

Objectives related to innovation, research and digitalisation

The CDP Group, reaffirming its dedication to promote inclusive and sustainable finance solutions with an emphasis on innovation and digitalisation, as outlined in the Sectoral Strategic Guidelines and reinforced in the 2025-2027 Strategic Plan, is focused on enhancing access to finance, fostering growth, and driving innovation within companies, also through the introduction of new tailored products. In particular, the CDP Group, through the ESG 2025-2027 Plan, confirms its commitment to advancing inclusive and sustainable finance solutions, with a focus on innovation and digitalisation, and has set a specific goal to provide advisory services to the Public Administration to support digital transition. This objective is part of a wider commitment to provide advisory services for social and sustainable infrastructures, supported by over 40 dedicated FTEs, contributing more than 9,000 man-days per year on average. Under its 2025-2027 Strategic Plan, the CDP Group has committed to increase cybersecurity oversight through the enhancement of its positioning, technology and expertise, targeting over 90% of employees to be trained annually on cybersecurity topics with the aim of pursuing the goal of digitalisation and innovation, at the same time being more resilient and cyber-protected. Alongside the initiatives set forth in the ESG Plan, as previously mentioned in Chapter S1 - Own workforce, further objectives are defined relating to managing information security risks, in the Security three-year Plan.

7.6 ANNEX TO SUSTAINABILITY STATEMENT

CSRD scope
Annex VI - Template for credit institutions' KPIs
KPI summary in accordance with Article 8 of the Taxonomy Regulation (millions of euro)

Main KPI	Total environmentally sustainable assets	KPI Turnover based	KPI CapEx based	Coverage % over total assets
Green Assets Ratio (GAR) stock	**5,243**	**3.49%**	**8.26%**	**38.01%**

Additional KPI	Total environmentally sustainable assets	KPI Turnover based	KPI CapEx based	Coverage % over total assets
Summary of KPI - GAR (Flow)	**1,060**	**7.68%**	**10.07%**	**2.31%**
Summary of KPI - Trading book				
Summary of KPI - Financial Guarantees	**27**	**1.83%**	**2.09%**	
Summary of KPI - Assets Under Management				
Summary of KPI - Fees and commissions income				

CSRD scope

Annex VI - Template for credit institutions' KPIs - Assets used in GAR calculation – CapEx (2024)

(millions of euro)	Total gross carrying amount	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM) – Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	CCM – Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	CCM – Of which use of proceeds	CCM – Of which transitional	CCM – Of which enabling	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) – Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	CCA – Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)	CCA – Of which use of proceeds	CCA – Of which enabling	Water and marine reso – Of which towards taxonomy (Taxonomy-elig	Of which environm (Taxonom	Of pr
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator													
Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	**107,552**	**20,135**	**9,026**		**105**	**4,214**	**4,620**	**3,257**		**1**	**258**	**115**	
Financial undertaking - GAR	**29,673**	**7,233**	**680**		**51**	**149**	**2,958**	**2,958**		**1**	**0**		
Credit institutions	**20,321**	**4,334**	**394**		**32**	**87**	**3**	**3**		**1**	**0**		
Credit institutions - Loans and advances	13,778	2,861	252		16	55	1	1		0	0		
Credit institutions - Debt securities, including UoP	6,544	1,472	142		16	32	2	2		1	0		
Credit institutions - Equity instruments													
Other Financial corporation	**9,352**	**2,899**	**285**		**19**	**61**	**2,955**	**2,955**					
Of which others	**7,116**	**753**	**191**		**19**	**61**	**2,955**	**2,955**					
Of which others - Loans and advances	397	79	54		1	19	0	0					
Of which others - Debt securities, including UoP	672	300	118		0	28							
Of which others - Equity instruments	6,047	374	18		18	14	2,955	2,955					
Of which investment firms													
Of which investment firms - Loans and advances													
Of which investment firms - Debt securities, including UoP													
Of which investment firms - Equity instruments													
Of which management companies	**2,235**	**2,146**	**95**		**0**	**0**							
Of which management companies - Loans and advances													
Of which management companies - Debt securities, including UoP													
Of which management companies - Equity instruments	2,235	2,146	95		0	0	0						
Of which insurance undertakings													
Of which insurance undertakings - Loans and advances													
Of which insurance undertakings - Debt securities, including UoP													
Of which insurance undertakings - Equity instruments													
Non-Financial undertakings	**34,339**	**11,682**	**8,346**		**53**	**4,065**	**369**	**299**		**0**	**192**	**115**	
NFCs subject to NFRD disclosure obligations - Loans and advances	5,298	2,806	1,964		15	1,001	311	255		0	160	112	
NFCs subject to NFRD disclosure obligations - Debt securities, including UoP	3,794	2,427	2,044		28	1,320	22	20		0	6	0	
NFCs subject to NFRD disclosure obligations - Equity instruments	25,247	6,449	4,338		11	1,744	36	24		0	25	2	
Households	**36**	**36**											
Of which other	32	32											
Of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	4	4											
Of which building renovation loans	0	0											
Of which motor vehicle loans													
Local governments financing	**43,503**	**1,184**					**1,292**				**66**		
Housing financing													
Other local government financing	43,503	1,184					1,292				66		
Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties													
Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator) - GAR	**42,496**												
Financial and Non-Financial undertaking - GAR	**31,895**												
SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	**9,463**												
Loans and advances	**7,858**												
of which others	7,858												
of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property													
of which building renovation loans													
SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD - Debt securities	779												
SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD - Equity instruments	827												
Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	**9,157**												
Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations - Loans and advances	8,966												
Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations - Debt securities	191												
Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations - Equity instruments	0												
Derivatives	1,072												
On demand interbank loans	169												
Cash and cash-related assets	9,214												
Other categories of assets (e.g. Goodwill, commodities etc.)	**146**												
Financial undertakings - GAR	**13,275**												
EU Credit institutions not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	**2,342**												
EU Credit institutions not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations - Loans and advances	2,236												
EU Credit institutions not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations - Debt securities, including UoP	86												
EU Credit institutions not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations - Equity instruments	20												
EU Other Financial corporation not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	**8,250**												
of which investment firms													
Of which investment firms - Loans and advances													
Of which investment firms - Debt securities, including UoP													
Of which investment firms - Equity instruments													
of which management companies	**1,977**												
Of which management companies - Loans and advances	60												
Of which management companies - Debt securities, including UoP													
Of which management companies - Equity instruments	1,917												
of which insurance undertakings													
Of which insurance undertakings - Loans and advances													

31/12/2024																		
urces (WTR)		Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
y relevant sectors gible)		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
mentally sustainable my-aligned)			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
f which use of oceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
	1	**530**	**2**		**0**	**21**				**36**				**25,600**	**12,400**	**0**	**105**	**4,215**
		12	**0**			**0**								**10,203**	**3,638**	**0**	**51**	**149**
		1												**4,338**	**397**	**0**	**32**	**88**
		0				0								2,863	254	0	16	55
		1				0								1,475	143	0	16	33
														0	0		0	0
		11	**0**			**0**								**5,865**	**3,240**	**0**	**19**	**61**
		11	**0**			**0**								**3,720**	**3,146**	**0**	**19**	**61**
		0	0											80	54	0	1	19
		5				0								305	118	0	0	28
		6												3,335	2,973		18	14
														0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
														0	0	0	0	0
														0	0	0	0	0
														0	0		0	0
														2,146	**95**	**0**	**0**	**0**
														0	0	0	0	0
														0	0	0	0	0
														2,146	95		0	0
														0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
														0	0	0	0	0
														0	0	0	0	0
														0	0		0	0
	1	**132**	**2**		**0**	**8**				**0**				**12,384**	**8,762**	**0**	**72**	**4,066**
	1	106	0			5				0				3,389	2,332	0	17	1,002
	0	20	0		0	3				0				2,479	2,064	0	28	1,321
		6	2			1								6,517	4,366		27	1,744
														36	0	0	0	0
														32	0	0	0	0
														4	0	0	0	0
														0	0	0	0	0
														0	0	0	0	0
		386				**13**				**35**				**2,976**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
														0	0	0	0	0
		386				13				35				2,976	0	0	0	0
														0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)				Water and marine reso		
		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy (Taxonomy-elig		
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environm (Taxonor	
(millions of euro)	Total gross carrying amount			Of which use of proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of pr
Of which insurance undertakings - Debt securities, including UoP													
Of which insurance undertakings - Equity instruments													
of which others	**6,272**												
Of which others - Loans and advances	2,895												
Of which others - Debt securities, including UoP	1,571												
Of which others - Equity instruments	1,806												
Non-EU Credit institutions not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	**433**												
Non-EU Credit institutions not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations - Loans and advances	433												
Non-EU Credit institutions not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations - Debt securities, including UoP													
Non-EU Credit institutions not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations - Equity instruments													
Non-EU Other Financial corporation not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	**2,250**												
of which investment firms													
Of which investment firms - Loans and advances													
Of which investment firms - Debt securities, including UoP													
Of which investment firms - Equity instruments													
of which management companies	**30**												
Of which management companies - Loans and advances													
Of which management companies - Debt securities, including UoP													
Of which management companies - Equity instruments	30												
of which insurance undertakings													
Of which insurance undertakings - Loans and advances													
Of which insurance undertakings - Debt securities, including UoP													
Of which insurance undertakings - Equity instruments													
of which others	**2,220**												
Of which others - Loans and advances	2,194												
Of which others - Debt securities, including UoP	27												
Of which others - Equity instruments													
Households													
Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties - EU Counterparts not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations													
Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties - Non-EU Counterparts not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations													
Goodwill													
Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates													
Consolidation adjustments													
Other	**146**												
Total GAR assets	**150,048**	**20,135**	**9,026**		**105**	**4,214**	**4,620**	**3,257**		**1**	**258**	**115**	
Assets not covered for GAR calculation	**244,740**												
Central governments and supranational issuers	244,481												
Central banks exposure	20												
Trading book	239												
TOTAL ASSETS	**394,787**	**20,135**	**9,026**		**105**	**4,214**	**4,620**	**3,257**		**1**	**258**	**115**	
Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations													
Financial guarantees	1,494	40	31			15							
Assets under management													
Of which other													
Of which debt securities													
Of which equity instruments													

31/12/2024																		
urces (WTR)		Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
y relevant sectors (...gible)		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
...mentally sustainable (...my-aligned)			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
...f which use of ...oceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
	1	**530**	**2**		**0**	**21**				**36**				**25,600**	**12,400**	**0**	**123**	**4,215**
	1	**530**	**2**		**0**	**21**				**36**				**25,600**	**12,400**	**0**	**123**	**4,215**
														40	31	0	0	15
														0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
														0	0	0	0	0
														0	0	0	0	0
														0	0	0	0	0

CSRD scope

Annex VI - Template for credit institutions' KPIs - Assets used in GAR calculation – Turnover (2024)

		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)					Water and marine reso		
		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Of which towards taxonomy (Taxonomy-eli		
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					Of which environ (Taxono	
(millions of euro)	Total gross carrying amount			Of which use of proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			O pr
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator														
Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	**107,552**	**15,961**	**5,156**		**178**	**2,484**	**1,310**	**1**		**0**	**0**	**210**	**86**	
Financial undertaking - GAR	**29,673**	**7,162**	**521**		**32**	**76**	**2**	**0**			**0**	**0**		
Credit institutions	**20,321**	**4,707**	**342**		**32**	**49**	**2**	**0**			**0**	**0**		
Credit institutions - Loans and advances	13,778	3,217	230		16	32	1	0			0	0		
Credit institutions - Debt securities, including UoP	6,544	1,490	113		16	17	1	0			0	0		
Credit institutions - Equity instruments														
Other Financial corporation	**9,352**	**2,455**	**178**		**0**	**27**	**0**	**0**						
Of which others	**7,116**	**310**	**84**		**0**	**27**	**0**	**0**						
Of which others - Loans and advances	397	67	30		0	5	0	0						
Of which others - Debt securities, including UoP	672	233	48		0	21								
Of which others - Equity instruments	6,047	10	6		0	0	0	0						
Of which investment firms														
Of which investment firms - Loans and advances														
Of which investment firms - Debt securities, including UoP														
Of which investment firms - Equity instruments														
Of which management companies	**2,235**	**2,146**	**94**		**0**	**0**	**0**							
Of which management companies - Loans and advances														
Of which management companies - Debt securities, including UoP														
Of which management companies - Equity instruments	2,235	2,146	94		0	0	0							
Of which insurance undertakings														
Of which insurance undertakings - Loans and advances														
Of which insurance undertakings - Debt securities, including UoP														
Of which insurance undertakings - Equity instruments														
Non-Financial undertakings	**34,339**	**7,579**	**4,636**		**146**	**2,408**	**16**	**0**		**0**	**0**	**143**	**86**	
NFCs subject to NFRD disclosure obligations - Loans and advances	5,298	2,108	1,317		18	591	6	0		0	0	116	63	
NFCs subject to NFRD disclosure obligations - Debt securities, including UoP	3,794	1,791	1,438		29	321	0	0			0	9	4	
NFCs subject to NFRD disclosure obligations - Equity instruments	25,247	3,679	1,881		99	1,496	9	0		0	0	18	18	
Households	**36**	**36**												
Of which other	32	32												
Of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	4	4												
Of which building renovation loans	0	0												
Of which motor vehicle loans														
Local governments financing	**43,503**	**1,184**					**1,292**					**66**		
Housing financing														
Other local government financing	43,503	1,184					1,292					66		
Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties														
Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator) - GAR	**42,496**													
Financial and Non-Financial undertaking - GAR	**31,895**													
SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	**9,463**													
Loans and advances	**7,858**													
of which others	7,858													
of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property														
of which building renovation loans														
SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD - Debt securities	779													
SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD - Equity instruments	827													
Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	**9,157**													
Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations - Loans and advances	8,966													
Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations - Debt securities	191													
Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations - Equity instruments	0													
Derivatives	1,072													
On demand interbank loans	169													
Cash and cash-related assets	9,214													
Other categories of assets (e.g. Goodwill, commodities etc.)	**146**													
Financial undertakings - GAR	**13,275**													
EU Credit institutions not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	**2,342**													
EU Credit institutions not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations - Loans and advances	2,236													
EU Credit institutions not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations - Debt securities, including UoP	86													
EU Credit institutions not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations - Equity instruments	20													
EU Other Financial corporation not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	**8,250**													
of which investment firms														
Of which investment firms - Loans and advances														
Of which investment firms - Debt securities, including UoP														
Of which investment firms - Equity instruments														
of which management companies	**1,977**													
Of which management companies - Loans and advances	60													

		31/12/2024																		
ources (WTR)		Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
y relevant sectors gible)		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
mentally sustainable my-aligned)			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
f which use of oceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
	1	524	0		0	62				35				18,103	5,243	0	178	2,485
		49	0			0								7,213	521	0	32	76
		1				0								4,710	343	0	32	49
		0				0								3,219	230	0	16	32
		1				0								1,491	113	0	16	18
														0	0		0	0
		48	0			0								2,504	178	0	0	27
		48	0			0								358	84	0	0	27
		1	0											68	30	0	0	5
		3				0								236	48	0	0	21
		45												54	6		0	0
														0	0	0	0	0
														0	0	0	0	0
														0	0	0	0	0
														0	0		0	0
														2,146	94	0	0	0
														0	0	0	0	0
														0	0	0	0	0
														2,146	94		0	0
														0	0	0	0	0
														0	0	0	0	0
														0	0	0	0	0
														0	0		0	0
	1	90	0		0	49				0				7,877	4,722	0	146	2,409
	1	50	0			30				0				2,310	1,381	0	18	592
	0	28	0		0	20				0				1,849	1,442	0	29	322
		11	0			0								3,718	1,899		100	1,496
														36	0	0	0	0
														32	0	0	0	0
														4	0	0	0	0
														0	0	0	0	0
														0	0	0	0	0
		386				13				35				2,976	0	0	0	0
														0	0	0	0	0
		386				13				35				2,976	0	0	0	0
														0	0	0	0	0

(millions of euro)	Total gross carrying amount	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)					Water and marine reso		
		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Of which towards taxonomy (Taxonomy-elig		
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					Of which environ (Taxonor	
				Of which use of proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			O pr
Of which management companies - Debt securities, including UoP														
Of which management companies - Equity instruments	1,917													
of which insurance undertakings														
Of which insurance undertakings - Loans and advances														
Of which insurance undertakings - Debt securities, including UoP														
Of which insurance undertakings - Equity instruments														
of which others	**6,272**													
Of which others - Loans and advances	2,895													
Of which others - Debt securities, including UoP	1,571													
Of which others - Equity instruments	1,806													
Non-EU Credit institutions not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	**433**													
Non-EU Credit institutions not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations - Loans and advances	433													
Non-EU Credit institutions not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations - Debt securities, including UoP														
Non-EU Credit institutions not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations - Equity instruments														
Non-EU Other Financial corporation not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	**2,250**													
of which investment firms														
Of which investment firms - Loans and advances														
Of which investment firms - Debt securities, including UoP														
Of which investment firms - Equity instruments														
of which management companies	**30**													
Of which management companies - Loans and advances														
Of which management companies - Debt securities, including UoP														
Of which management companies - Equity instruments	30													
of which insurance undertakings														
Of which insurance undertakings - Loans and advances														
Of which insurance undertakings - Debt securities, including UoP														
Of which insurance undertakings - Equity instruments														
of which others	**2,220**													
Of which others - Loans and advances	2,194													
Of which others - Debt securities, including UoP	27													
Of which others - Equity instruments														
Households														
Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties - EU Counterparts not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations														
Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties - Non-EU Counterparts not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations														
Goodwill														
Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates														
Consolidation adjustments														
Other	**146**													
Total GAR assets	**150,048**	**15,961**	**5,156**		**178**	**2,484**	**1,310**	**1**		**0**	**0**	**210**	**86**	
Assets not covered for GAR calculation	**244,740**													
Central governments and supranational issuers	244,481													
Central banks exposure	20													
Trading book	239													
TOTAL ASSETS	**394,787**	**15,961**	**5,156**		**178**	**2,484**	**1,310**	**1**		**0**	**0**	**210**	**86**	
Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations														
Financial guarantees	1,494	56	27			6								
Assets under management														
Of which other														
Of which debt securities														
Of which equity instruments														

31/12/2024																		
…urces (WTR)		Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
…y relevant sectors …gible)		Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Of which towards taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
…mentally sustainable …my-aligned)			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
…f which use of …oceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
	1	**524**	**0**		**0**	**62**				**35**				**18,103**	**5,243**	**0**	**178**	**2,485**
	1	**524**	**0**		**0**	**62**				**35**				**18,103**	**5,243**	**0**	**178**	**2,485**
														56	27	0	0	6
														0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
														0	0	0	0	0
														0	0	0	0	0
														0	0	0	0	0

CSRD scope

Annex VI - Template for credit institutions' KPIs - Assets used in GAR New Business calculation – CapEx (2024)

(millions of euro)	Total gross carrying amount	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)					Water and marine reso		
		Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					Of which environmental (Taxonomy-alig		
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					Of which environ (Taxonor	
				Of which use of proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of pr
NB - GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator														
NB - Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	**9,131**	**2,470**	**1,023**		**10**	**373**	**37**	**0**			**0**	**42**	**37**	
NB - Financial undertaking	4,890	1,096	103		4	22	0	0			0	0		
NB - Credit institutions	**4,712**	**1,073**	**89**		**4**	**13**	**0**	**0**			**0**	**0**		
NB - Loans and advances	3,145	689	58		3	8	0	0						
NB - Debt securities, including UoP	1,568	384	31		1	5	0	0			0	0		
NB - Equity instruments														
NB - Other Financial corporation	**178**	**23**	**14**			**9**								
NB - of which others	**172**	**23**	**14**			**9**								
NB - Financial undertakings - Other Financial corporation - of which others - Loans and advances	62	4	4		0	4								
NB - Financial undertakings - Other Financial corporation - of which others - Debt securities, including UoP	110	18	10			5								
NB - Financial undertakings - Other Financial corporation - of which others - Equity instruments														
NB - of which investment firms														
NB - Loans and advances														
NB - Debt securities, including UoP														
NB - Equity instruments														
NB - of which management companies	**6**	**0**												
NB - Loans and advances														
NB - Debt securities, including UoP														
NB - Equity instruments	6	0												
NB - of which insurance undertakings														
NB - Loans and advances														
NB - Debt securities, including UoP														
NB - Equity instruments														
NB - Non-Financial undertakings	2,626	1,315	920		6	351	0					42	37	
NB - Loans and advances	1,754	1,031	689		6	303	0	0				38	33	
NB - Debt securities, including UoP	872	284	231		0	48	0	0				4	4	
NB - Equity instruments														
NB - Households	11	11												
NB - of which others	11	11												
NB - of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	0	0												
NB - of which building renovation loans	0	0												
NB - of which motor vehicle loans														
NB - Local governments financing	1,605	49					37							
NB - Housing financing														
NB - Other local government financing	1,605	49					37							
NB - Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties														
NB - Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator) - GAR	**4,677**													
NB - Financial and Non-Financial undertaking - GAR	4,555													
NB - SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	**1,780**													
NB - Loans and advances	**1,689**													
NB - of which others	1,689													
NB - of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property														
NB - of which building renovation loans														
NB - Debt securities	92													
NB - Equity instruments														
NB - Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	**587**													
NB - Loans and advances	554													
NB - Debt securities	33													
NB - Equity instruments														
NB - Derivatives														
NB - On demand interbank loans														
NB - Cash and cash-related assets														
NB - Other categories of assets (e.g. Goodwill, commodities etc.)	122													
NB - Financial undertakings - GAR	**2,187**													
NB - EU Credit institutions not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	**523**													
NB - Loans and advances	523													
NB - Debt securities, including UoP														
NB - Equity instruments														
NB - EU Other Financial corporation not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	**1,481**													
NB - of which investment firms														
NB - Loans and advances														
NB - Debt securities, including UoP														
NB - Equity instruments														
NB - of which management companies	**89**													
NB - Loans and advances	60													
NB - Debt securities, including UoP														
NB - Equity instruments	29													
NB - of which insurance undertakings														
NB - Loans and advances														
NB - Debt securities, including UoP														
NB - Equity instruments														
NB - of which others	**1,392**													
NB - Loans and advances	979													
NB - Debt securities, including UoP	408													
NB - Equity instruments	5													
NB - Non-EU Credit institutions not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	**36**													
NB - Loans and advances	36													

31/12/2024																		
urces (WTR)		Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
ly sustainable gned)		Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				
mentally sustainable my-aligned)			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
f which use of oceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
	1	65	0		0	0				0				2,616	1,060	0	10	375
		1	0			0								1,097	103	0	4	22
		0				0								1,073	89	0	4	13
														689	58	0	3	8
		0				0								384	31	0	1	5
														0	0		0	0
		1	0			0								24	14	0	0	9
		1	0			0								24	14	0	0	9
		0	0											4	4	0	0	4
		1				0								20	10	0	0	5
														0	0		0	0
														0	0	0	0	0
														0	0	0	0	0
														0	0	0	0	0
														0	0		0	0
														0	0	0	0	0
														0	0	0	0	0
														0	0	0	0	0
														0	0		0	0
														0	0	0	0	0
														0	0	0	0	0
														0	0	0	0	0
														0	0		0	0
	1	34	0		0	0				0				1,392	957	0	6	353
	1	22	0			0				0				1,091	722	0	6	304
		12	0		0									301	235	0	0	48
														0	0		0	0
														11	0	0	0	0
														11	0	0	0	0
														0	0	0	0	0
														0	0	0	0	0
														0	0	0	0	0
		30								0				116	0	0	0	0
														0	0	0	0	0
		30								0				116	0	0	0	0
														0	0	0	0	0

		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)					Water and marine reso		
		Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					Of which environmental (Taxonomy-alig		
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					Of which environm (Taxonom	
(millions of euro)	Total gross carrying amount			Of which use of proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of pr
NB - Debt securities, including UoP														
NB - Equity instruments														
NB - Non-EU Other Financial corporation not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	**147**													
NB - of which investment firms														
NB - Loans and advances														
NB - Debt securities, including UoP														
NB - Equity instruments														
NB - of which management companies														
NB - Loans and advances														
NB - Debt securities, including UoP														
NB - Equity instruments														
NB - of which insurance undertakings														
NB - Loans and advances														
NB - Debt securities, including UoP														
NB - Equity instruments														
NB - of which others	**147**													
NB - Loans and advances	147													
NB - Debt securities, including UoP														
NB - Equity instruments														
NB - Households														
NB - Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties - EU Counterparts not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations														
NB - Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties - Non-EU Counterparts not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations														
NB - Goodwill														
NB - Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates														
NB - Consolidation adjustments														
NB - Other	**122**													
NB - Total GAR assets	**13,809**	**2,470**	**1,023**		**10**	**373**	**37**	**0**			**0**	**42**	**37**	
NB - Assets not covered for GAR calculation	**12,587**													
NB - Central governments and supranational issuers	12,587													
NB - Central banks exposure														
NB - Trading book														
NB - TOTAL ASSETS	**26,396**	**2,470**	**1,023**		**10**	**373**	**37**	**0**			**0**	**42**	**37**	
Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations														
NB - Financial guarantees	980													
NB - Assets under management														
NB - Of which other														
NB - Of which debt securities														
NB - Of which equity instruments														

31/12/2024																		
urces (WTR)		Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
ly sustainable gned)		Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				
mentally sustainable my-aligned)			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
f which use of oceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
	1	**65**	**0**		**0**	**0**				**0**				**2,616**	**1,060**	**0**	**10**	**375**
	1	**65**	**0**		**0**	**0**				**0**				**2,616**	**1,060**	**0**	**10**	**375**
														0	0	0	0	0
														0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
														0	0	0	0	0
														0	0	0	0	0
														0	0	0	0	0

Annex VI - Template for credit institutions' KPIs - Assets used in GAR New Business calculation – Turnover (2024)

		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)					Water and marine reso		
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					Of which environmental (Taxonomy-alig	
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					Of which environ (Taxonor	
(millions of euro)	Total gross carrying amount			Of which use of proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			O pr
NB - GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator														
NB - Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	**9,131**	**2,470**	**1,023**		**10**	**373**	**37**	**0**			**0**	**42**	**37**	
NB - Financial undertaking	4,890	1,096	103		4	22	0	0			0	0		
NB - Credit institutions	**4,712**	**1,073**	**89**		**4**	**13**	**0**	**0**			**0**	**0**		
NB - Loans and advances	3,145	689	58		3	8	0	0						
NB - Debt securities, including UoP	1,568	384	31		1	5	0	0			0	0		
NB - Equity instruments														
NB - Other Financial corporation	**178**	**23**	**14**			**9**								
NB - of which others	**172**	**23**	**14**			**9**								
NB - Financial undertakings - Other Financial corporation - of which others - Loans and advances	62	4	4		0	4								
NB - Financial undertakings - Other Financial corporation - of which others - Debt securities, including UoP	110	18	10			5								
NB - Financial undertakings - Other Financial corporation - of which others - Equity instruments														
NB - of which investment firms														
NB - Loans and advances														
NB - Debt securities, including UoP														
NB - Equity instruments														
NB - of which management companies	**6**	**0**												
NB - Loans and advances														
NB - Debt securities, including UoP														
NB - Equity instruments	6	0												
NB - of which insurance undertakings														
NB - Loans and advances														
NB - Debt securities, including UoP														
NB - Equity instruments														
NB - Non-Financial undertakings	2,626	1,315	920		6	351	0					42	37	
NB - Loans and advances	1,754	1,031	689		6	303	0	0				38	33	
NB - Debt securities, including UoP	872	284	231		0	48	0	0				4	4	
NB - Equity instruments														
NB - Households	11	11												
NB - of which others	11	11												
NB - of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	0	0												
NB - of which building renovation loans	0	0												
NB - of which motor vehicle loans														
NB - Local governments financing	1,605	49					37							
NB - Housing financing														
NB - Other local government financing	1,605	49					37							
NB - Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties														
NB - Assets excluded from the numerator for GAR calculation (covered in the denominator) - GAR	**4,677**													
NB - Financial and Non-Financial undertaking - GAR	4,555													
NB - SMEs and NFCs (other than SMEs) not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	**1,780**													
NB - Loans and advances	**1,689**													
NB - of which others	1,689													
NB - of which loans collateralised by commercial immovable property														
NB - of which building renovation loans														
NB - Debt securities	92													
NB - Equity instruments														
NB - Non-EU country counterparties not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	**587**													
NB - Loans and advances	554													
NB - Debt securities	33													
NB - Equity instruments														
NB - Derivatives														
NB - On demand interbank loans														
NB - Cash and cash-related assets														
NB - Other categories of assets (e.g. Goodwill, commodities etc.)	122													
NB - Financial undertakings - GAR	**2,187**													
NB - EU Credit institutions not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	**523**													
NB - Loans and advances	523													
NB - Debt securities, including UoP														
NB - Equity instruments														
NB - EU Other Financial corporation not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	**1,481**													
NB - of which investment firms														
NB - Loans and advances														
NB - Debt securities, including UoP														
NB - Equity instruments														
NB - of which management companies	**89**													
NB - Loans and advances	60													
NB - Debt securities, including UoP														
NB - Equity instruments	29													
NB - of which insurance undertakings														
NB - Loans and advances														
NB - Debt securities, including UoP														
NB - Equity instruments														
NB - of which others	**1,392**													
NB - Loans and advances	979													
NB - Debt securities, including UoP	408													
NB - Equity instruments	5													
NB - Non-EU Credit institutions not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	**36**													
NB - Loans and advances	36													

31/12/2024																		
ources (WTR)		Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
lly sustainable gned)		Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				
nmentally sustainable my-aligned)			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
f which use of oceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
	1	**65**	**0**		**0**	**0**				**0**				**2,616**	**1,060**	**0**	**10**	**375**
		1	0			0								**1,097**	**103**	**0**	**4**	**22**
		0				**0**								**1,073**	**89**	**0**	**4**	**13**
														689	58	0	3	8
		0				0								384	31	0	1	5
														0	0		0	0
		1	**0**			**0**								**24**	**14**	**0**	**0**	**9**
		1	**0**			**0**								**24**	**14**	**0**	**0**	**9**
		0	0											4	4	0	0	4
		1				0								20	10	0	0	5
														0	0		0	0
														0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
														0	0	0	0	0
														0	0	0	0	0
														0	0		0	0
														0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
														0	0	0	0	0
														0	0	0	0	0
														0	0		0	0
														0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
														0	0	0	0	0
														0	0	0	0	0
														0	0		0	0
	1	34	0		0	0				0				**1,392**	**957**	**0**	**6**	**353**
	1	22	0			0				0				1,091	722	0	6	304
		12	0		0									301	235	0	0	48
														0	0		0	0
														11	0	0	0	0
														11	0	0	0	0
														0	0	0	0	0
														0	0	0	0	0
														0	0	0	0	0
		30								0				**116**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
														0	0	0	0	0
		30								0				116	0	0	0	0
														0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

(millions of euro)	Total gross carrying amount	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)					Water and marine reso		
		Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					Of which environmental (Taxonomy-alig		
			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)					Of which environ (Taxono	
				Of which use of proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			O pr
NB - Debt securities, including UoP														
NB - Equity instruments														
NB - Non-EU Other Financial corporation not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations	**147**													
NB - of which investment firms														
NB - Loans and advances														
NB - Debt securities, including UoP														
NB - Equity instruments														
NB - of which management companies														
NB - Loans and advances														
NB - Debt securities, including UoP														
NB - Equity instruments														
NB - of which insurance undertakings														
NB - Loans and advances														
NB - Debt securities, including UoP														
NB - Equity instruments														
NB - of which others	**147**													
NB - Loans and advances	147													
NB - Debt securities, including UoP														
NB - Equity instruments														
NB - Households														
NB - Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties - EU Counterparts not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations														
NB - Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties - Non-EU Counterparts not subject to NFRD disclosure obligations														
NB - Goodwill														
NB - Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates														
NB - Consolidation adjustments														
NB - Other	**122**													
NB - Total GAR assets	**13,809**	**2,470**	**1,023**		**10**	**373**	**37**	**0**			**0**	**42**	**37**	
NB - Assets not covered for GAR calculation	**12,587**													
NB - Central governments and supranational issuers	12,587													
NB - Central banks exposure														
NB - Trading book														
NB - TOTAL ASSETS	**26,396**	**2,470**	**1,023**		**10**	**373**	**37**	**0**			**0**	**42**	**37**	
Off-balance sheet exposures - Undertakings subject to NFRD disclosure obligations														
NB - Financial guarantees	980													
NB - Assets under management														
NB - Of which other														
NB - Of which debt securities														
NB - Of which equity instruments														

31/12/2024																		
ources (WTR)		Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
lly sustainable gned)			Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)			
mentally sustainable my-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)				Of which environmentally sustainable (Taxonomy-aligned)		
f which use of oceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling
	1	**65**	**0**		**0**	**0**				**0**				**2,616**	**1,060**	**0**	**10**	**375**
	1	**65**	**0**		**0**	**0**				**0**				**2,616**	**1,060**	**0**	**10**	**375**
														0	0	0	0	0
														0	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
														0	0	0	0	0
														0	0	0	0	0
														0	0	0	0	0

CSRD scope

Annex VI - Template for credit institutions' KPIs - Sector information – CapEx (2024)

	31/12/2024			
	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	
	Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)	
	Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount	
(millions of euro) Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)		Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)		Of which environmentally sustainable (CCA)
C20.11 Manufacture of industrial gases	65			
C20.14 Manufacture of other organic basic chemicals	4			
C23.13 Manufacture of hollow glass	4			
C23.51 Manufacture of cement	70	7		
C24.10 Manufacture of basic iron and steel and of ferro-alloys	9			
C25.62 Machining	4	2		
C26.12 Manufacture of loaded electronic boards				
C26.30 Manufacture of communication equipment	8			
C26.51 Manufacture of instruments and appliances for measuring, testing and navigation	22	11		
C27.51 Manufacture of electric domestic appliances	51	37		
C28.12 Manufacture of fluid power equipment	13			
C28.22 Manufacture of lifting and handling equipment	9	5		
C28.25 Manufacture of non-domestic cooling and ventilation equipment	36			
C28.30 Manufacture of agricultural and forestry machinery	3			
C29.10 Manufacture of motor vehicles	11	2		
C30.11 Building of ships and floating structures	951	69		
C30.91 Manufacture of motorcycles	37	6		
D35.11 Production of electricity	339	167	23	
D35.12 Transmission of electricity	1,315	1,302		
D35.13 Distribution of electricity	464	341		
E36.00 Water collection, treatment and supply	98	11		
E37.00 Sewerage	62	40		
F42.11 Construction of roads and motorways				
F42.12 Construction of railways and underground railways	284	164	257	8
F42.21 Construction of utility projects for fluids	353	17		
H49.31 Urban and suburban passenger land transport	52	24		
H52.21 Service activities incidental to land transportation	304	2	298	244
H53.10 Postal activities under universal service obligation	2,968	151		
J61.10 Wired telecommunications activities	423		371	
J61.20 Wireless telecommunications activities	4			
J61.90 Other telecommunications activities	14		14	
J62.01 Computer programming activities	10			
M72.19 Other research and experimental development on natural sciences and engineering	1			

	31/12/2024									
	Water and marine resources (WTR)		Circular economy (CE)		Pollution (PPC)		Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)		TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)	
	Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)	
	Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount	
		Of which environmentally sustainable (WTR)		Of which environmentally sustainable (CE)		Of which environmentally sustainable (PPC)		Of which environmentally sustainable (BIO)		Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC +BIO)
									65	
									4	
									4	
									70	7
									9	
									4	2
			2						2	
			8						8	
			10						22	11
									51	37
			9						13	
									9	5
									36	
			3						3	
									11	2
			945	2	945				951	71
	13		13		13				37	6
									339	167
									1,315	1,302
	95	45	95		95				464	386
	50	10	20		20				98	21
									62	40
									284	172
			353		353				353	17
									52	24
	6		254				6		304	246
									2,968	151
			8						423	
									4	
			14						14	
									10	
									1	

CSRD scope

Annex VI - Template for credit institutions' KPIs - Sector information – Turnover (2024)

	31/12/2024			
	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	
	Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)	
	Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount	
(millions of euro) Breakdown by sector - NACE 4 digits level (code and label)		Of which environmentally sustainable (CCM)		Of which environmentally sustainable (CCA)
C20.11 Manufacture of industrial gases	65			
C20.14 Manufacture of other organic basic chemicals	4			
C23.13 Manufacture of hollow glass	4			
C23.51 Manufacture of cement	70	3		
C24.10 Manufacture of basic iron and steel and of ferro-alloys	9			
C25.62 Machining	4	2		
C26.12 Manufacture of loaded electronic boards				
C26.30 Manufacture of communication equipment	8			
C26.51 Manufacture of instruments and appliances for measuring, testing and navigation	22	11		
C27.51 Manufacture of electric domestic appliances	51	36		
C28.12 Manufacture of fluid power equipment	13			
C28.22 Manufacture of lifting and handling equipment	9	5		
C28.25 Manufacture of non-domestic cooling and ventilation equipment	36			
C28.30 Manufacture of agricultural and forestry machinery	3			
C29.10 Manufacture of motor vehicles	11	1		
C30.11 Building of ships and floating structures	951	100		
C30.91 Manufacture of motorcycles	37	2		
D35.11 Production of electricity	339	49	23	
D35.12 Transmission of electricity	1,315	1,118		
D35.13 Distribution of electricity	464	142		
E36.00 Water collection, treatment and supply	98	15		
E37.00 Sewerage	62	49		
F42.11 Construction of roads and motorways				
F42.12 Construction of railways and underground railways	284	103	257	
F42.21 Construction of utility projects for fluids	353	17		
H49.31 Urban and suburban passenger land transport	52	24		
H52.21 Service activities incidental to land transportation	304	2	298	
H53.10 Postal activities under universal service obligation	2,968	33		
J61.10 Wired telecommunications activities	423		371	
J61.20 Wireless telecommunications activities	4			
J61.90 Other telecommunications activities	14		14	
J62.01 Computer programming activities	10			
M72.19 Other research and experimental development on natural sciences and engineering	1			

	31/12/2024									
	Water and marine resources (WTR)		Circular economy (CE)		Pollution (PPC)		Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)		TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)	
	Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)		Non-Financial corporates (Subject to NFRD)	
	Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount		Gross carrying amount	
		Of which en-vironmentally sustainable (WTR)		Of which en-vironmentally sustainable (CE)		Of which en-vironmentally sustainable (PPC)		Of which en-vironmentally sustainable (BIO)		Of which en-vironmentally sustainable (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC +BIO)
									65	
									4	
									4	
									70	3
									9	
									4	2
			2						2	
			8						8	
			10						22	11
									51	36
			9						13	
									9	5
									36	
			3						3	
									11	1
			945		945				951	100
	13		13		13				37	2
									339	49
									1,315	1,118
	95	25	95		95				464	167
	50	5	20		20				98	20
									62	49
									284	103
			353		353				353	17
									52	24
	6		254				6		304	2
									2,968	33
			8						423	
									4	
			14						14	
									10	
									1	

CSRD scope

Annex VI - Template for credit institutions' KPIs – KPI GAR stock – CapEx as a percentage of total covered assets (2024)

% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM) – Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which use of proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) – Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which use of proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling	Water and marine resources (WT – Proportion of total covered asse funding taxonomy relevant secto (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total cove assets funding taxono relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which use of proceeds
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator													
Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	13.42%	6.02%	0.00%	0.07%	2.81%	3.08%	2.17%	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%	0.17%	0.08%	0.00%
Financial undertakings	**4.82%**	**0.45%**	**0.00%**	**0.03%**	**0.10%**	**1.97%**	**1.97%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**
Credit institutions	2.89%	0.26%	0.00%	0.02%	0.06%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Loans and advances	1.91%	0.17%	0.00%	0.01%	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Debt securities, including UoP	0.98%	0.09%	0.00%	0.01%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Equity instruments	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Other Financial corporation	1.93%	0.19%	0.00%	0.01%	0.04%	1.97%	1.97%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Of which other	0.50%	0.13%	0.00%	0.01%	0.04%	1.97%	1.97%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Loans and advances	0.05%	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Debt securities, including UoP	0.20%	0.08%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Equity instruments	0.25%	0.01%		0.01%	0.01%	1.97%	1.97%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Of which investment firms	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Loans and advances	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Debt securities, including UoP	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Equity instruments	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Of which management companies	1.43%	0.06%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Loans and advances	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Debt securities, including UoP	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Equity instruments	1.43%	0.06%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Of which insurance undertakings	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Loans and advances	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Debt securities, including UoP	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Equity instruments	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Non-Financial undertakings	**7.79%**	**5.56%**	**0.00%**	**0.04%**	**2.71%**	**0.25%**	**0.20%**	**0.00%**	**0.01%**	**0.00%**	**0.13%**	**0.08%**	**0.00%**
Loans and advances	1.87%	1.31%	0.00%	0.01%	0.67%	0.21%	0.17%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.11%	0.07%	0.00%
Debt securities, including UoP	1.62%	1.36%	0.00%	0.02%	0.88%	0.01%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Equity instruments	4.30%	2.89%		0.01%	1.16%	0.02%	0.02%		0.01%	0.00%	0.02%	0.00%	
Households	**0.02%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**			
Of which other	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%			
Of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%			
Of which building renovation loans	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%			
Of which motor vehicle loans	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%								
Local governments financing	**0.79%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.86%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.04%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**
House financing	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Other local government financing	0.79%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.86%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%
Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**
TOTAL GAR ASSETS	**13.42%**	**6.02%**	**0.00%**	**0.07%**	**2.81%**	**3.08%**	**2.17%**	**0.00%**	**0.01%**	**0.00%**	**0.17%**	**0.08%**	**0.00%**

31/12/2024																		
TR)	Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)					
ts ors	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					
ered my)		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Pro-portion of total assets covered
which abling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which transi-tional	Of which enabling	
0.00%	0.35%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	17.06%	8.26%	0.00%	0.08%	2.81%	27.24%
0.00%	**0.01%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**6.80%**	**2.42%**	**0.00%**	**0.03%**	**0.10%**	**7.52%**
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.89%	0.26%	0.00%	0.02%	0.06%	5.15%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.91%	0.17%	0.00%	0.01%	0.04%	3.49%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.98%	0.10%	0.00%	0.01%	0.02%	1.66%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.91%	2.16%	0.00%	0.01%	0.04%	2.37%
0.00%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.48%	2.10%	0.00%	0.01%	0.04%	1.80%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.05%	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.10%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.20%	0.08%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%	0.17%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	2.22%	1.98%		0.01%	0.01%	1.53%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.43%	0.06%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.57%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	1.43%	0.06%		0.00%	0.00%	0.57%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	**0.09%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.01%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**8.25%**	**5.84%**	**0.00%**	**0.05%**	**2.71%**	**8.70%**
0.00%	0.07%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.26%	1.55%	0.00%	0.01%	0.67%	1.34%
0.00%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.65%	1.38%	0.00%	0.02%	0.88%	0.96%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	4.34%	2.91%		0.02%	1.16%	6.40%
	0.00%	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**									**0.02%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.01%**
	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%									0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%
	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%									0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%									0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
													0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	**0.26%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.01%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.02%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**1.98%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**11.02%**
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.26%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.98%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	11.02%
0.00%	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**
0.00%	**0.35%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.01%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.02%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**17.06%**	**8.26%**	**0.00%**	**0.08%**	**2.81%**	**38.01%**

CSRD scope

Annex VI - Template for credit institutions' KPIs – KPI GAR stock – Turnover as a percentage of total covered assets (2024)

% (compared to total covered assets in the denominator)	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM) – Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	CCM – Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	CCM – Of which use of proceeds	CCM – Of which transitional	CCM – Of which enabling	Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) – Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)	CCA – Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	CCA – Of which use of proceeds	CCA – Of which transitional	CCA – Of which enabling	Water and marine resources (W – Proportion of total covered asse funding taxonomy relevant secto (Taxonomy-eligible)	Proportion of total cove assets funding taxono relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)	Of which use of proceeds	Of en
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator														
Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	10.64%	3.44%	0.00%	0.12%	1.66%	0.87%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.14%	0.06%	0.00%	
Financial undertakings	**4.77%**	**0.35%**	**0.00%**	**0.02%**	**0.05%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	
Credit institutions	3.14%	0.23%	0.00%	0.02%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Loans and advances	2.14%	0.15%	0.00%	0.01%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Debt securities, including UoP	0.99%	0.08%	0.00%	0.01%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Equity instruments	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		
Other Financial corporation	1.64%	0.12%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Of which other	0.21%	0.06%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Loans and advances	0.04%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Debt securities, including UoP	0.16%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Equity instruments	0.01%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		
Of which investment firms	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Loans and advances	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Debt securities, including UoP	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Equity instruments	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		
Of which management companies	1.43%	0.06%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Loans and advances	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Debt securities, including UoP	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Equity instruments	1.43%	0.06%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		
Of which insurance undertakings	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Loans and advances	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Debt securities, including UoP	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Equity instruments	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		
Non-Financial undertakings	**5.05%**	**3.09%**	**0.00%**	**0.10%**	**1.60%**	**0.01%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.10%**	**0.06%**	**0.00%**	
Loans and advances	1.41%	0.88%	0.00%	0.01%	0.39%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.08%	0.04%	0.00%	
Debt securities, including UoP	1.19%	0.96%	0.00%	0.02%	0.21%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	
Equity instruments	2.45%	1.25%		0.07%	1.00%	0.01%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.01%		
Households	**0.02%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**				
Of which other	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%				
Of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%				
Of which building renovation loans	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%				
Of which motor vehicle loans	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%									
Local governments financing	**0.79%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.86%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.04%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	
House financing	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Other local government financing	0.79%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.86%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	
Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	
TOTAL GAR ASSETS	**10.64%**	**3.44%**	**0.00%**	**0.12%**	**1.66%**	**0.87%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.14%**	**0.06%**	**0.00%**	

31/12/2024																		
TR)	Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)					
ts rs	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					
ered my)		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Pro-portion of total assets covered
which abling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which transi-tional	Of which enabling	
0.00%	0.35%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	12.07%	3.49%	0.00%	0.12%	1.66%	27.24%
0.00%	**0.03%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**4.81%**	**0.35%**	**0.00%**	**0.02%**	**0.05%**	**7.52%**
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.14%	0.23%	0.00%	0.02%	0.03%	5.15%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.15%	0.15%	0.00%	0.01%	0.02%	3.49%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.99%	0.08%	0.00%	0.01%	0.01%	1.66%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.67%	0.12%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%	2.37%
0.00%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.24%	0.06%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%	1.80%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.05%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.10%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.16%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.17%
0.00%	0.03%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.04%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	1.53%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.43%	0.06%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.57%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	1.43%	0.06%		0.00%	0.00%	0.57%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	**0.06%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.03%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**5.25%**	**3.15%**	**0.00%**	**0.10%**	**1.61%**	**8.70%**
0.00%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.54%	0.92%	0.00%	0.01%	0.39%	1.34%
0.00%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.23%	0.96%	0.00%	0.02%	0.21%	0.96%
0.00%	0.01%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	2.48%	1.27%		0.07%	1.00%	6.40%
	0.00%	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**									**0.02%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.01%**
	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%									0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%
	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%									0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%									0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
													0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	**0.26%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.01%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.02%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**1.98%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**11.02%**
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.26%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	1.98%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	11.02%
0.00%	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**
0.00%	**0.35%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.04%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.02%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**12.07%**	**3.49%**	**0.00%**	**0.12%**	**1.66%**	**38.01%**

CSRD scope

Annex VI - Template for credit institutions' KPIs – KPI GAR flow – CapEx as a percentage of total eligible assets (2024)

	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)					Water and marine resources (WTR)			
	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					Proportion of total covere		
% (compared to total eligible assets)			Of which use of proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which transitional	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of wh enabl
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator														
Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	19.03%	9.29%	0.00%	0.09%	4.27%	0.93%	0.36%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.53%	0.42%	0.00%	0.0
Financial undertakings	**8.01%**	**0.92%**	**0.00%**	**0.03%**	**0.22%**	**0.01%**	**0.01%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.0**
Credit institutions	7.70%	0.76%	0.00%	0.03%	0.18%	0.01%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.0
Loans and advances	0.45%	0.05%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.0
Debt securities, including UoP	2.76%	0.27%	0.00%	0.00%	0.06%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.0
Equity instruments	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.0
Other Financial corporation	0.30%	0.16%	0.00%	0.01%	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.0
Of which other	0.03%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.0
Loans and advances	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.0
Debt securities, including UoP	0.26%	0.14%	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.0
Equity instruments	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.0
Of which investment firms	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.0
Loans and advances	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.0
Debt securities, including UoP	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.0
Equity instruments	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.0
Of which management companies	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.0
Loans and advances	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.0
Debt securities, including UoP	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.0
Equity instruments	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.0
Of which insurance undertakings	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.0
Loans and advances	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.0
Debt securities, including UoP	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.0
Equity instruments	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.0
Non-Financial undertakings	**0.97%**	**0.77%**	**0.00%**	**0.01%**	**0.37%**	**0.06%**	**0.03%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.05%**	**0.04%**	**0.00%**	**0.0**
Loans and advances	0.74%	0.55%	0.00%	0.00%	0.33%	0.06%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.04%	0.04%	0.00%	0.0
Debt securities, including UoP	2.60%	2.36%	0.00%	0.01%	0.48%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.0
Equity instruments	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%			0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.0
Households	**0.08%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**				
Of which other	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%				
Of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%				
Of which building renovation loans	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%				
Of which motor vehicle loans	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%									
Local governments financing	**0.35%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.26%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.0**
House financing	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.0
Other local government financing	0.35%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.26%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.0
Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.0**
TOTAL GAR ASSETS	**1.75%**	**0.85%**	**0.00%**	**0.01%**	**0.39%**	**0.09%**	**0.03%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.05%**	**0.04%**	**0.00%**	**0.0**

31/12/2024																	
	Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)					
	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total assets covered
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)			
ich ing			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which transi-tional	Of which enabling	
1%	0.79%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	21.29%	10.07%	0.00%	0.09%	4.28%	34.59%
0%	**0.01%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**8.02%**	**0.93%**	**0.00%**	**0.03%**	**0.22%**	**18.53%**
0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	7.71%	0.77%	0.00%	0.03%	0.18%	17.85%
0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.46%	0.05%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.80%
0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.76%	0.27%	0.00%	0.00%	0.06%	5.94%
0%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.16%	0.00%	0.01%	0.04%	0.67%
0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.04%
0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%
0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.27%	0.14%	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%	0.42%
0%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%
0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0%	**0.05%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**1.14%**	**0.84%**	**0.00%**	**0.01%**	**0.37%**	**0.67%**
0%	0.05%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.89%	0.62%	0.00%	0.00%	0.33%	0.44%
0%	0.05%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.70%	2.37%	0.00%	0.01%	0.48%	3.30%
0%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	0.00%	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**									**0.08%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.04%**
	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%									0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%									0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%									0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
													0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0%	**0.22%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.84%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**6.08%**
0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0%	0.22%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.84%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	6.08%
0%	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**
0%	**0.07%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**1.96%**	**0.93%**	**0.00%**	**0.01%**	**0.39%**	**2.31%**

CSRD scope

Annex VI - Template for credit institutions' KPIs – KPI GAR flow – Turnover as a percentage of total eligible assets (2024)

% (compared to total eligible assets)	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)					Water and marine resources (WTR)			
	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)			
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)		
			Of which use of proceeds	Of which transi-tional	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which transi-tional	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of whi enabli
GAR - Covered assets in both numerator and denominator														
Loans and advances, debt securities and equity instruments not HFT eligible for GAR calculation	17.89%	7.41%	0.00%	0.07%	2.70%	0.27%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.31%	0.27%	0.00%	0.01
Financial undertakings	**7.93%**	**0.74%**	**0.00%**	**0.03%**	**0.16%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00**
Credit institutions	7.77%	0.65%	0.00%	0.03%	0.09%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00
Loans and advances	0.46%	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00
Debt securities, including UoP	2.78%	0.22%	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00
Equity instruments	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00
Other Financial corporation	0.17%	0.10%	0.00%	0.00%	0.06%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00
Of which other	0.02%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00
Loans and advances	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00
Debt securities, including UoP	0.13%	0.07%	0.00%	0.00%	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00
Equity instruments	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00
Of which investment firms	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00
Loans and advances	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00
Debt securities, including UoP	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00
Equity instruments	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00
Of which management companies	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00
Loans and advances	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00
Debt securities, including UoP	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00
Equity instruments	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00
Of which insurance undertakings	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00
Loans and advances	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00
Debt securities, including UoP	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00
Equity instruments	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00
Non-Financial undertakings	**0.88%**	**0.61%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.23%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.03%**	**0.02%**	**0.00%**	**0.00**
Loans and advances	0.69%	0.46%	0.00%	0.00%	0.20%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%	0.02%	0.00%	0.00
Debt securities, including UoP	2.06%	1.67%	0.00%	0.00%	0.35%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%	0.03%	0.00%	0.00
Equity instruments	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%			0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00
Households	**0.08%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**				
Of which other	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%				
Of which loans collateralised by residential immovable property	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%				
Of which building renovation loans	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%				
Of which motor vehicle loans	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%									
Local governments financing	**0.35%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.26%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00**
House financing	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00
Other local government financing	0.35%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.26%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00
Collateral obtained by taking possession: residential and commercial immovable properties	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00**
TOTAL GAR ASSETS	**1.65%**	**0.68%**	**0.00%**	**0.01%**	**0.25%**	**0.02%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.03%**	**0.02%**	**0.00%**	**0.00**

	31/12/2024																	
	Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)					
	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)			Pro-portion of total assets covered
ch ng			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which transi-tional	Of which enabling	
1%	0.47%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	18.94%	7.68%	0.00%	0.07%	2.71%	34.59%
0%	**0.01%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**7.95%**	**0.75%**	**0.00%**	**0.03%**	**0.16%**	**18.53%**
0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	7.77%	0.65%	0.00%	0.03%	0.09%	17.85%
0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.46%	0.04%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.80%
0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.78%	0.22%	0.00%	0.00%	0.03%	5.94%
0%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.17%	0.10%	0.00%	0.00%	0.06%	0.67%
0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.01%	0.04%
0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%
0%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.14%	0.07%	0.00%	0.00%	0.04%	0.42%
0%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.02%
0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0%	**0.02%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.93%**	**0.64%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.23%**	**0.67%**
0%	0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.73%	0.48%	0.00%	0.00%	0.20%	0.44%
0%	0.09%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.18%	1.70%	0.00%	0.00%	0.35%	3.30%
0%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%		0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	0.00%	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**									**0.08%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.04%**
	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%									0.01%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%									0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%									0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
													0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0%	**0.22%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.84%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**6.08%**
0%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0%	0.22%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.84%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	6.08%
0%	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**
0%	**0.04%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**1.74%**	**0.71%**	**0.00%**	**0.01%**	**0.25%**	**2.31%**

CSRD scope

Annex VI - Template for credit institutions' KPIs – KPI flow for off-balance sheet exposures - CapEx (2024)

	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)					Water and marine reso		
	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total co funding taxonomy rele (Taxonomy-eli		
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					Proportion o assets fund relevan (Taxonon	
% (compared to total eligible off-balance sheet exposures)			Of which use of proceeds	Of which transi-tional	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which transi-tional	Of which enabling			Of pro
Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI) - Flow	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Assets under management (AuM KPI) - Flow	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	

Annex VI - Template for credit institutions' KPIs – KPI flow for off-balance sheet exposures - Turnover (2024)

	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)					Water and marine reso		
	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total co funding taxonomy rele (Taxonomy-eli		
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					Proportion o assets fund relevan (Taxonon	
% (compared to total eligible off-balance sheet exposures)			Of which use of proceeds	Of which transi-tional	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which transi-tional	Of which enabling			Of pro
Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI) - Flow	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
Assets under management (AuM KPI) - Flow	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	

CSRD scope

Annex VI - Template for credit institutions' KPIs – KPI Stock for off-balance sheet exposures - CapEx (2024)

	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)					Water and marine resources		
	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total covered funding taxonomy relevant s (Taxonomy-eligible)		
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					Proportion of total assets funding tax relevant sect (Taxonomy-alig	
% (compared to total eligible off-balance sheet exposures)			Of which use of proceeds	Of which transi-tional	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which transi-tional	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds
Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI) - Flow	2.70%	2.09%	0.00%	0.00%	1.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Assets under management (AuM KPI) - Flow	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

Annex VI - Template for credit institutions' KPIs – KPI Stock for off-balance sheet exposures - Turnover (2024)

	Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)					Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)					Water and marine resources		
	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)					Proportion of total covered funding taxonomy relevant s (Taxonomy-eligible)		
		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)					Proportion of total assets funding tax relevant sect (Taxonomy-alig	
% (compared to total eligible off-balance sheet exposures)			Of which use of proceeds	Of which transi-tional	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which transi-tional	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds
Financial guarantees (FinGuar KPI) - Flow	3.76%	1.83%	0.00%	0.00%	0.41%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Assets under management (AuM KPI) - Flow	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

31/12/2024																		
ources (WTR)		Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
vered assets evant sectors gible)		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
f total covered ling taxonomy nt sectors ny-aligned)			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)			
which use of ceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which transi-tional	Of which enabling
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

31/12/2024																		
ources (WTR)		Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
vered assets evant sectors gible)		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
f total covered ding taxonomy nt sectors ny-aligned)			Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)			
which use of ceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which transi-tional	Of which enabling
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

31/12/2024																	
s (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
assets sectors	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
covered xonomy ors ned)		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)			
Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which transi-tional	Of which enabling
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	2.70%	2.09%	0.00%	0.00%	1.00%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

31/12/2024																	
s (WTR)	Circular economy (CE)				Pollution (PPC)				Biodiversity and Ecosystems (BIO)				TOTAL (CCM + CCA + WTR + CE + PPC + BIO)				
assets sectors	Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-eligible)				
covered xonomy ors ned)		Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)				Proportion of total covered assets funding taxonomy relevant sectors (Taxonomy-aligned)			
Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which enabling			Of which use of proceeds	Of which transi-tional	Of which enabling
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	3.76%	1.83%	0.00%	0.00%	0.41%
0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%

CSRD scope
Annex XII
Template 1 - Nuclear and fossil gas-related activities - Stock

Nuclear energy related activities	Yes/No
Funds or has exposures to research, development, demonstration and deployment of innovative electricity generation facilities that produce energy from nuclear processes with minimal waste from the fuel cycle	Yes
Funds or has exposures to 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 technologies	Yes
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	Yes

Fossil gas related activities	Yes/No
Funds or has exposures to construction or operation of electricity generation facilities that produce electricity using fossil gaseous fuels	Yes
Funds or has exposures to construction, refurbishment, and operation of combined heat/cool and power generation facilities using fossil gaseous fuels	Yes
Funds or has exposures to construction, refurbishment and operation of heat generation facilities that produce heat/cool using fossil gaseous fuels	Yes

CSRD scope
Annex XII
Template 1 - Nuclear and fossil gas-related activities - Flow

Nuclear energy related activities	Yes/No
Funds or has exposures to research, development, demonstration and deployment of innovative electricity generation facilities that produce energy from nuclear processes with minimal waste from the fuel cycle	Yes
Funds or has exposures to 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 technologies	Yes
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	Yes

Fossil gas related activities	Yes/No
Funds or has exposures to construction or operation of electricity generation facilities that produce electricity using fossil gaseous fuels	Yes
Funds or has exposures to construction, refurbishment, and operation of combined heat/cool and power generation facilities using fossil gaseous fuels	Yes
Funds or has exposures to construction, refurbishment and operation of heat generation facilities that produce heat/cool using fossil gaseous fuels	Yes

CSRD scope
Annex XII
Template 2 - Taxonomy-aligned economic activities (denominator) CapEx- Stock

(thousands of euro)	Amount and proportion (the information is to be presented in monetary amounts and as percentages)					
	Total (CCM + CCA)		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	
Economic activities	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.00	0.00%				
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.00	0.00%				
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	54	0.00%	54	0.00%		
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	44	0.00%	44	0.00%		
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	11	0.00%	11	0.00%		
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	5	0.00%	5	0.00%		
Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	**12,282,664**	**8.19%**	**9,025,729**	**6.02%**	**3,256,936**	**2.17%**
Total applicable KPI	**150,047,662**	**100.00%**	**150,047,662**	**100.00%**	**150,047,662**	**100.00%**

CSRD scope
Annex XII
Template 2 - Taxonomy-aligned economic activities (denominator) Turnover - Stock

(thousands of euro) Economic activities	Amount and proportion (the information is to be presented in monetary amounts and as percentages)					
	Total (CCM + CCA)		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.00	0.00%				
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.00	0.00%				
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	133	0.00%	133	0.00%		
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	0.00%				
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	18	0.00%	18	0.00%		
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	9	0.00%	9	0.00%		
Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	5,156,890	**3.44%**	5,155,994	3.44%	896	0.00%
Total applicable KPI	**150,047,662**	**100.00%**	150,047,662	100.00%	150,047,662	100.00%

CSRD scope
Annex XII
Template 2 - Taxonomy-aligned economic activities (denominator) CapEx - Flow

(thousands of euro) Economic activities	Amount and proportion (the information is to be presented in monetary amounts and as percentages)					
	Total (CCM + CCA)		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.00	0.00%				
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.00	0.00%				
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.00	0.00%				
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.00	0.00%				
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.00	0.00%				
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.00	0.00%				
Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	**1,332,432**	**9.65%**	**1,282,727**	**9.29%**	**49,705**	**0.36%**
Total applicable KPI	**13,808,771**	**100.00%**	**13,808,771**	**100.00%**	**13,808,771**	**100.00%**

CSRD scope
Annex XII
Template 2 - Taxonomy-aligned economic activities (denominator) Turnover - Flow

	Amount and proportion (the information is to be presented in monetary amounts and as percentages)					
(thousands of euro)	Total (CCM + CCA)		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	
Economic activities	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.00	0.00%				
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.00	0.00%				
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.00	0.00%				
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.00	0.00%				
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.00	0.00%				
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.00	0.00%				
Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	**1,022,882**	**7.41%**	**1,022,787**	**7.41%**	**95**	**0.00%**
Total applicable KPI	**13,808,771**	**100.00%**	**13,808,771**	**100.00%**	**13,808,771**	**100.00%**

CSRD scope
Annex XII
Template 3 - Taxonomy-aligned economic activities (numerator) CapEx - Stock

	Amount and proportion (the information is to be presented in monetary amounts and as percentages)					
(thousands of euro)	Total (CCM + CCA)		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	
Economic activities	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.00	0.00%				
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.00	0.00%				
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	54	0.00%	54	0.00%		
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	44	0.00%	44	0.00%		
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	11	0.00%	11	0.00%		
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	5	0.00%	5	0.00%		
Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	12,282,664	**100.00%**	9,025,729	100.00%	3,256,936	100.00%
Total applicable KPI	**12,282,779**	**100.00%**	9,025,843	100.00%	3,256,936	100.00%

CSRD scope
Annex XII
Template 3 - Taxonomy-aligned economic activities (numerator) Turnover - Stock

(thousands of euro)	Amount and proportion (the information is to be presented in monetary amounts and as percentages)					
	Total (CCM + CCA)		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	
Economic activities	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.00	0.00%				
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.00	0.00%				
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	133	0.00%	133	0.00%		
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	0.00%				
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	18	0.00%	18	0.00%		
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	9	0.00%	9	0.00%		
Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	5,156,890	**100.00%**	5,155,994	100.00%	896	100.00%
Total applicable KPI	**5,157,050**	**100.00%**	5,156,154	100.00%	896	100.00%

CSRD scope
Annex XII
Template 3 - Taxonomy-aligned economic activities (numerator) CapEx - Flow

(thousands of euro)	Amount and proportion (the information is to be presented in monetary amounts and as percentages)					
	Total (CCM + CCA)		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	
Economic activities	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.00	0.00%				
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.00	0.00%				
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.00	0.00%				
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.00	0.00%				
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.00	0.00%				
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.00	0.00%				
Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	1,332,432	**100.00%**	1,282,727	100.00%	49,705	100.00%
Total applicable KPI	**1,332,432**	**100.00%**	1,282,727	100.00%	49,705	100.00%

CSRD scope
Annex XII
Template 3 - Taxonomy-aligned economic activities (numerator) Turnover - Flow

	Amount and proportion (the information is to be presented in monetary amounts and as percentages)					
	Total (CCM + CCA)		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	
(thousands of euro) Economic activities	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.00	0.00%				
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.00	0.00%				
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.00	0.00%				
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.00	0.00%				
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.00	0.00%				
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.00	0.00%				
Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	1,022,882	**100.00%**	1,022,787	100.00%	95	100.00%
Total applicable KPI	**1,022,882**	**100.00%**	1,022,787	100.00%	95	100.00%

CSRD scope
Annex XII
Template 4 - Taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities CapEx - Stock

	Amount and proportion (the information is to be presented in monetary amounts and as percentages)					
	Total (CCM + CCA)		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	
(thousands of euro) Economic activities	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.00	0.00%				
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.00	0.00%				
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.00	0.00%				
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	13,681	0.11%	13,599	0.12%	82	0.01%
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	115,053	0.92%	115,047	1.04%	7	0.00%
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	130	0.00%	130	0.00%		
Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	**12,343,056**	**98.97%**	**10,980,559**	**98.84%**	**1,362,497**	**99.99%**
Total applicable KPI	**12,471,921**	**100.00%**	**11,109,335**	**100.00%**	**1,362,586**	**100.00%**

CSRD scope
Annex XII
Template 4 - Taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities - Stock

(thousands of euro) Economic activities	Amount and proportion (the information is to be presented in monetary amounts and as percentages)					
	Total (CCM + CCA)		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.00	0.00%				
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.00	0.00%				
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.00	0.00%				
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	1,099,516	9.08%	1,099,516	10.18%		
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	344,721	2.85%	344,699	3.19%	22	0.00%
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	78	0.00%	78	0.00%		
Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	**10,669,897**	**88.08%**	**9,360,646**	**86.63%**	**1,309,251**	**100.00%**
Total applicable KPI	**12,114,212**	**100.00%**	**10,804,939**	**100.00%**	**1,309,273**	**100.00%**

CSRD scope
Annex XII
Template 4 - Taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities CapEx - Flow

(thousands of euro) Economic activities	Amount and proportion (the information is to be presented in monetary amounts and as percentages)					
	Total (CCM + CCA)		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.00	0.00%				
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.00	0.00%				
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.00	0.00%				
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	1	0.00%	1	0.00%		
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	209	0.01%	209	0.02%		
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	0.00%				
Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	**1,424,023**	**99.99%**	**1,344,780**	**99.98%**	**79,242**	**100.00%**
Total applicable KPI	**1,424,233**	**100.00%**	**1,344,990**	**100.00%**	**79,242**	**100.00%**

CSRD scope
Annex XII
Template 4 - Taxonomy-eligible but not taxonomy-aligned economic activities Turnover - Flow

(thousands of euro) Economic activities	Amount and proportion (the information is to be presented in monetary amounts and as percentages)					
	Total (CCM + CCA)		Climate Change Mitigation (CCM)		Climate Change Adaptation (CCA)	
	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage	Amount	Percentage
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.00	0.00%				
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.00	0.00%				
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0.00	0.00%				
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	205	0.01%	205	0.01%		
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	85	0.01%	85	0.01%		
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	0.00%				
Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	**1,483,908**	**99.98%**	**1,447,136**	**99.98%**	**36,772**	**100.00%**
Total applicable KPI	**1,484,197**	**100.00%**	**1,447,425**	**100.00%**	**36,772**	**100.00%**

CSRD scope
Annex XII
Template 5 - Taxonomy non-eligible economic activities CapEx - Stock

(thousands of euro) Economic activities	Amount	Percentage
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI		
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI		
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	161	0.00%
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	4,296	0.00%
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI		
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI		
Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	**125,288,505**	**100.00%**
Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities In the denominator of the applicable KPI	**125,292,962**	**100.00%**

CSRD scope
Annex XII
Template 5 - Taxonomy non-eligible economic activities Turnover - Stock

(thousands of euro)

Economic activities	Amount	Percentage
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI		
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI		
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	470	0.00%
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	5,298	0.00%
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI		
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI		
Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	**132,770,631**	**100.00%**
Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities In the denominator of the applicable KPI	**132,776,399**	**100.00%**

CSRD scope
Annex XII
Template 5 - Taxonomy non-eligible economic activities CapEx - Flow

(thousands of euro)

Economic activities	Amount	Percentage
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI		
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI		
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI		
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	1	0.00%
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	0	
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI		
Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	**125,292,961**	**100.00%**
Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI	**125,292,962**	**100.00%**

CSRD scope
Annex XII
Template 5 - Taxonomy non-eligible economic activities Turnover - Flow

(thousands of euro)

Economic activities	Amount	Percentage
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.26 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI		
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.27 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI		
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.28 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI		
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.29 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI	1	0.00%
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.30 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI		
Amount and proportion of taxonomy-aligned economic activity referred to in Section 4.31 of Annexes I and II to Delegated Regulation 2021/2139 in the denominator of the applicable KPI		
Amount and proportion of other taxonomy-aligned economic activities not referred to in rows 1 to 6 above in the denominator of the applicable KPI	**132,776,398**	**100.00%**
Total amount and proportion of taxonomy-non-eligible economic activities in the denominator of the applicable KPI	**132,776,399**	**100.00%**

7.7 REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S
REPORT ON THE SUSTAINABILITY STATEMENT
PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 14-BIS OF LEGISLATIVE DECREE No. 39 OF JANUARY 27, 2010

To the Shareholders of
Cassa Depositi e Prestiti S.p.A.

Conclusion

Pursuant to arts. 8 and 18, paragraph 1 of Legislative Decree no. 125 of September 6, 2024 (hereinafter also the "Decree"), we have carried out a limited assurance engagement on the sustainability statement of Cassa Depositi e Prestiti S.p.A. (hereinafter also "CDP") and the subsidiaries over which it exercises, directly or indirectly, management and coordination activities (hereinafter also "CDP Group M&C") for the year ended on December 31, 2024, prepared pursuant to arts. 2, paragraph 5, and 4 of the Decree, included in the specific section of the management report.

Based on the work performed, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that:

- the sustainability statement of CDP Group M&C for the year ended on December 31, 2024 is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the reporting principles adopted by the European Commission pursuant to the Directive (EU) 2013/34/EU (European Sustainability Reporting Standards, hereinafter also "ESRS");

- the information included in the section "*7.2 Environmental information*", paragraph "*European Taxonomy for eco-sustainable activities*" of the sustainability statement, prepared considering the perimeter of CDP consolidated financial statements (hereinafter also the "CDP Group"), as well as, on a voluntary basis, the perimeter of CDP Group M&C, is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with art. 8 of Regulation (EU) No. 852 of June 18, 2020 (hereinafter also the "Taxonomy Regulation").

Basis for conclusion

We conducted the limited assurance engagement in accordance with the assurance standard of the sustainability report - "Principio di Attestazione della Rendicontazione di Sostenibilità - SSAE (Italia)". The procedures in a limited assurance engagement vary in nature and timing from, and are less in extent for, a reasonable assurance engagement.

Consequently, the level of assurance obtained in a limited assurance engagement is substantially lower than the level of assurance that would have been obtained had we performed a reasonable assurance engagement. Our responsibilities pursuant to that standard are further described in the paragraph *Auditor's responsibilities for the limited assurance of the sustainability statement* of this report.

We are independent in accordance with the independence and other ethical requirements applicable under Italian law to the limited assurance engagement of the sustainability statement.

Our firm applies International Standard on Quality Management (ISQM Italia) 1, which requires the firm to design, implement and operate a system of quality management including policies or procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

We believe that the evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion.

Other matter

The comparative information for the year ended on December 31, 2023 presented in the sustainability statement in the section "*7.2 Environmental information*", paragraph "*European Taxonomy for eco-sustainable activities*" has not been verified.

Responsibility of the Directors and the Board of Statutory Auditors **of Cassa** Depositi e Prestiti S.p.A. for the sustainability statement

The Directors are responsible for developing and implementing the procedures performed to identify the information reported in the sustainability statement in accordance with the ESRS (hereinafter the "double materiality assessment process") and for disclosing this process in the section "*7.1 ESRS 2 general disclosures*", paragraph "*Impact, risk and opportunity management - ESRS 2 IRO-1 Description of the processes to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities*" of the sustainability statement.

The Directors are also responsible for the preparation of the sustainability statement, which includes the information identified as part of the double materiality assessment process, in accordance with the requirements of arts. 2, paragraph 5, and 4 of the Decree, including:

- compliance with ESRS;
- compliance of the information included in the section "*7.2 Environmental information*", paragraph "*European Taxonomy for eco-sustainable activities*" with art. 8 of the Taxonomy Regulation.

Such responsibility involves designing, implementing and maintaining, within the terms established by the law, such internal control that the Directors determine necessary to enable the preparation of the sustainability statement in accordance with the requirements of the arts. 2, paragraph 5, and 4 of the Decree that is free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error. Furthermore, the abovementioned responsibility involves the selection and application of appropriate methods in elaborating information and making assumptions and estimates about specific sustainability information that are reasonable in the circumstances.

The Board of Statutory Auditors is responsible for overseeing, within the terms established by law, the compliance with the provisions set out in the Decree.

Inherent limitations in the preparation of the sustainability statement

In reporting forward looking information in accordance with ESRS, the Directors are required to prepare the forward looking information on the basis of assumptions, as described in the sustainability statement, regarding events that may occur in the future and possible future actions of the CDP Group M&C, as indicated in the section "*7.1 ESRS 2 general disclosures*", paragraph "*Basis for preparation - BP-2 – Disclosures in relation to specific circumstances"*. Due to the inherent uncertainty regarding any future event, including whether these events will take place and their extent and timing, the variances between actual outcomes and forward looking information could be significant.

The information provided by the CDP Group M&C regarding Scope 3 emissions is subject to greater inherent limitations compared to those related to Scope 1 and 2 emissions. This is due to the lower availability and relative accuracy of the data used to define the information on Scope 3 emissions, both quantitative and qualitative, in relation to the value chain, as indicated in the section "*7.1 ESRS 2 general disclosures*", paragraph "*Basis for preparation - BP-2 – Disclosures in relation to specific circumstances"*.

Auditor's responsibilities for the limited assurance of the sustainability statement

Our objectives are to plan and perform procedures to obtain limited assurance about whether the sustainability statement is free from material misstatements, 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, could influence the decisions of users taken on the basis of sustainability statement.

As part of the limited assurance engagement in accordance with the Principio di Attestazione della Rendicontazione di Sostenibilità - SSAE (Italia), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the engagement.

Our responsibilities include:

- considering risks to identify and assess the disclosure where a material misstatement is likely to arise, either due to fraud or error;

- designing and performing procedures to verify disclosures in the sustainability statement where material misstatements are likely to arise. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not identifying a material misstatement due to error, as fraud may involve collusion, falsifications, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;

- the direction, supervision and performance of the limited assurance engagement of the sustainability statement. We remain solely responsible for the conclusion on the sustainability statement.

Summary of the work performed

A limited assurance engagement involves performing procedures to obtain evidence as the basis for expressing our conclusion.

The procedures performed on the sustainability statement are based on our professional judgement and included inquiries, primarily with the personnel of CDP responsible for the preparation of information included in the sustainability statement, analysis of documents, recalculations and other procedures aimed to obtain evidence as appropriate.

Specifically, we performed the following main procedures partly in a preliminary phase before year end and then in a final phase up to the date of issuance of this report:

- understanding the business model, the CDP Group M&C strategies and the context in which it operates with reference to sustainability matters;

- understanding the processes underlying the generation, collection, and management of qualitative and quantitative information included in the sustainability statement, including an analysis of the reporting perimeter, defined taking into considerations the provisions of art. 2, paragraph 5 of the Decree;

- understanding the process carried out by the CDP Group M&C for the identification and evaluation of material impacts, risks and opportunities, based on the principle of double materiality, with reference to sustainability matters;

- identification of the information where a risk of material misstatement is likely to arise, taking into considerations, among others, risk factors related to the generation and collection of the information, to the estimates and to the complexity of the related calculation methods, as well as qualitative and quantitative factors related to the nature of such information;

- design and performance of procedures, based on the professional judgment of the auditor of the sustainability report, to respond to identified risks of material misstatement also with the support of Deloitte specialists, with reference to specific environmental information;

- understanding and analysis of the perimeter considered for the purpose of preparing the information contained in the section "*7.2 Environmental information*", paragraph "*European Taxonomy for eco-sustainable activities*" of the sustainability statement, with reference to the perimeter of CDP Group, as well as, on a voluntary basis, the perimeter of the CDP Group M&C;

- understanding of the process set up by CDP to identify eligible economic activities and exposures of CDP Group and determine their aligned nature according to the requirements of the Taxonomy Regulation, and verifying the related information included in the sustainability statement;

- comparison of the information reported in the sustainability statement with the information on which it is based the consolidated financial statements pursuant to the applicable financial reporting framework, or with the accounting data used for the preparation of the financial statements, or with the management data having an accounting nature, in relation to the information resulting from the consolidation exercise of the economic and financial data relating to the CDP Group M&C;

- verification of the structure and presentation of the information included in the sustainability statement in accordance with ESRS, including the information related to the materiality assessment process;

- obtaining the representation letter.

DELOITTE & TOUCHE S.p.A.

Signed by
Enrico Pietrarelli
Partner

Rome, April 28, 2025

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

7.8 CERTIFICATION OF SUSTAINABILITY STATEMENT PURSUANT TO ART. 154-BIS, P. 5-TER OF D.LGS. NO. 58/1998

The undersigned Dario Scannapieco, in his capacity as Chief Executive Officer, and Fabio Massoli, in his capacity as the Financial Reporting Manager of Cassa Depositi e Prestiti S.p.A., hereby certify, pursuant to Article 154-bis, paragraph 5-ter, of Legislative Decree No. 58 of February 24, 1998, that the Sustainability statement included in the Consolidated Report on Operations has been prepared:

- in accordance with the reporting standards applied pursuant to Directive 2013/34/EU of the European Parliament and the Council of 26 June 2013, and Legislative Decree No. 125 of 6 September 2024;
- in accordance with the specifications adopted pursuant to Article 8, paragraph 4, of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 of the European Parliament and the Council of 18 June 2020.

Rome, 28 April 2025

Chief Executive Officer	**Financial Reporting Manager**
Dario Scannapieco	Fabio Massoli

2 SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2024

1. Financial statement at 31 December 2024
2. Notes to the separate financial statements
3. Proposals to the Shareholders' Meeting
4. Annexes
5. Report of the Statutory Auditors
6. Report of the Independent Auditors
7. Certification of the Separate Financial Statements pursuant to Art. 154-bis of Legislative Decree no. 58/1998

Form and content of the separate financial statements at 31 december 2024

The separate financial statements at 31 December 2024 have been prepared in accordance with applicable regulations and consist of:

- Balance Sheet;
- Income Statement;
- Statement of Comprehensive Income;
- Statement of Changes in Equity;
- Statement of Cash Flows;
- Notes to the Separate Financial Statements.

The Notes to the Separate Financial Statements consist of:

- Introduction
- Part A - Accounting policies
- Part B - Information on the balance sheet
- Part C - Information on the income statement
- Part D - Comprehensive income
- Part E - Information on risks and related hedging policies
- Part F - Capital
- Part G - Business combinations
- Part H - Transactions with related parties
- Part I - Share-based payments
- Part L - Operating segments
- Part M – Disclosure of leases

The following are also included:

- Annexes
- Report of the Board of Statutory Auditors
- Independent Auditor’s Report
- Certification pursuant to article 154-bis of Legislative decree no. 58/98

In the section “Annexes”, paragraph 1.1 “Accounting separation statements” (Annex 1.1), paragraph 1.2 “Disclosure pursuant to Law 124 of 4 August 2017, Article 1, paragraphs 125-129” (Annex 1.2) and paragraph 1.3 “Reports of the sub-funds of the *Patrimonio Rilancio* Fund” (Annex 1.3) have been added.

Contents

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2024

BALANCE SHEET

(euro)

Assets	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
10. Cash and cash equivalents	6,271,865,935	1,148,101,413
20. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	4,392,426,224	4,492,245,509
a) Financial assets held for trading	238,804,202	338,117,390
b) Financial assets designated at fair value		
c) Other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value	4,153,622,022	4,154,128,119
30. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	9,388,651,890	10,994,897,464
40. Financial assets measured at amortised cost	337,361,812,626	345,069,503,990
a) Loans to banks	24,916,987,034	22,450,011,219
b) Loans to customers	312,444,825,592	322,619,492,771
50. Hedging derivatives	1,010,696,592	2,105,169,542
60. Fair value change of financial assets in hedged portfolios (+/-)	(1,687,926,267)	(2,001,492,273)
70. Equity investments	33,358,606,663	33,064,707,418
80. Property, plant and equipment	353,072,544	357,600,260
90. Intangible assets	80,402,050	77,806,499
- of which goodwill		
100. Tax assets	439,766,963	546,929,696
a) current tax assets	97,043,107	1,777,693
b) deferred tax assets	342,723,856	545,152,003
110. Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale		
120. Other assets	381,721,682	426,348,346
Total assets	**391,351,096,902**	**396,281,817,864**

(euro)

Liabilities and equity	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
10. Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	356,836,168,711	363,590,748,892
a) due to banks	26,486,064,392	33,682,727,143
b) due to customers	310,044,120,361	311,594,468,524
c) securities issued	20,305,983,958	18,313,553,225
20. Financial liabilities held for trading	381,448,401	327,497,307
30. Financial liabilities designated at fair value		
40. Hedging derivatives	1,568,237,953	1,652,605,544
50. Adjustment of financial liabilities in hedged portfolios (+/-)		
60. Tax liabilities	153,848,287	503,059,794
a) current tax liabilties	1,450,814	270,790,893
b) deferred tax liabilties	152,397,473	232,268,901
70. Liabilities associated with assets held for sale		
80. Other liabilities	1,826,592,285	1,562,419,636
90. Staff severance pay	1,576,369	1,558,446
100. Provisions for risks and charges	745,573,068	754,987,360
a) guarantees issued and commitments	577,612,170	643,071,415
b) pensions and other post-retirement benefit obligations		
c) other provisions	167,960,898	111,915,945
110. Valuation reserves	275,156,035	(16,630,954)
120. Redeemable shares		
130. Equity instruments		
140. Reserves	20,179,408,107	18,723,827,156
150. Share premium reserve	2,378,517,244	2,378,517,244
160. Share capital	4,051,143,264	4,051,143,264
170. Treasury shares (-)	(322,220,116)	(322,220,116)
180. Net income (loss) for the year (+/-)	3,275,647,294	3,074,304,291
Total liabilities and equity	**391,351,096,902**	**396,281,817,864**

INCOME STATEMENT

(euro)

Items	2024	2023
10. Interest income and similar income	11,770,002,864	11,092,285,499
of which: interest income calculated using the effective interest rate method	11,264,635,019	10,533,271,074
20. Interest expense and similar expense	(7,628,506,668)	(7,315,882,779)
30. Net interest income	**4,141,496,196**	**3,776,402,720**
40. Commission income	438,162,360	436,011,326
50. Commission expense	(1,528,842,609)	(1,264,069,138)
60. Net commission income (expense)	**(1,090,680,249)**	**(828,057,812)**
70. Dividends and similar revenues	1,702,381,837	1,960,208,396
80. Profits (losses) on trading activities	(48,845,891)	(82,789,270)
90. Fair value adjustments in hedge accounting	(814,288)	(19,223,994)
100. Gains (losses) on disposal or repurchase of:	(152,057,377)	26,577,463
a) financial assets measured at amortised cost	29,376,887	76,520,997
b) financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(181,434,264)	(49,943,534)
c) financial liabilities		
110. Profits (losses) on financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	7,963,841	93,360,364
a) financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value		
b) other financial asstes mandatorily measured at fair value	7,963,841	93,360,364
120. Gross income	**4,559,444,069**	**4,926,477,867**
130. Net impairment adjustments for credit risk relating to:	5,667,418	66,488,629
a) financial assets measured at amortised cost	3,252,946	66,051,856
b) financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,414,472	436,773
140. Gains/losses from changes in contrats without derecognition	(9,223)	(37,622)
150. Financial income (expense), net	**4,565,102,264**	**4,992,928,874**
160. Administrative expenses	(348,968,089)	(271,422,258)
a) staff costs	(248,148,444)	(180,347,985)
b) other administrative expenses	(100,819,645)	(91,074,273)
170. Net accruals to the provisions for risks and charges	(26,755,274)	(3,876,197)
a) guarantees issued and commitments	(11,498,526)	(16,066,525)
b) other net accruals	(15,256,748)	12,190,328
180. Net adjustments to/recoveries on property, plant and equipment	(18,499,867)	(15,802,734)
190. Net adjustments to/recoveries on intangible assets	(26,784,394)	(22,204,761)
200. Other operating income (costs)	38,935,608	50,020,760
210. Operating costs	**(382,072,016)**	**(263,285,190)**
220. Gains (losses) on equity investments	2,051,629	(682,456,111)
230. Gains (losses) on tangible and intangibile assets measured at fair value		
240. Goodwill impairment		
250. Gains (losses) on disposal of investments	(9,627)	(1,868)
260. Income (loss) before tax from continuing operations	**4,185,072,250**	**4,047,185,705**
270. Income tax for the year on continuing operations	(909,424,956)	(972,881,414)
280. Income (loss) after tax on continuing operations	**3,275,647,294**	**3,074,304,291**
290. Income (loss) after tax on discontinued operations		
300. Net income (loss) for the year	**3,275,647,294**	**3,074,304,291**

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(euro)

Items		2024	2023
10.	**Net income (loss) for the year**	**3,275,647,294**	**3,074,304,291**
	Other comprehensive income net of tax not transferred to income statement	**(65,617,885)**	**114,590,849**
20.	Equity securities designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	(65,617,885)	114,590,849
	Other comprehensive income net of taxes transferred to income statement	**357,404,874**	**319,789,353**
120.	Cash flow hedges	95,320,777	(13,352,969)
140.	Financial assets (other than equity securities) measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	262,084,097	333,142,322
170.	**Total other comprehensive income net of tax**	**291,786,989**	**434,380,202**
180.	**Comprehensive income (items 10+170)**	**3,567,434,283**	**3,508,684,493**

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY: CURRENT FINANCIAL YEAR

(euro)	Balance at 31/12/2023	Changes in opening balance	Balance at 01/01/2024	Allocation of net income for previous year	
				Reserves	Dividends and other allocations
Share capital:					
a) ordinary shares	4,051,143,264		4,051,143,264		
b) other shares					
Share premium reserve	2,378,517,244		2,378,517,244		
Reserves:					
a) income	18,723,827,156		18,723,827,156	1,455,381,279	
b) other					
Valuation reserves:					
a) financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(18,513,452)		(18,513,452)		
b) cash flow hedge	(165,689,504)		(165,689,504)		
c) other reserves					
- revaluation of property	167,572,002		167,572,002		
Equity instruments					
Treasury shares	(322,220,116)		(322,220,116)		
Net income (loss)	3,074,304,291		3,074,304,291	(1,455,381,279)	(1,618,923,012)
Equity	**27,888,940,885**		**27,888,940,885**		**(1,618,923,012)**

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY: PREVIOUS FINANCIAL YEAR

(euro)	Balance at 31/12/2022	Changes in opening balance	Balance at 01/01/2023	Allocation of net income for previous year	
				Reserves	Dividends and other allocations
Share capital:					
a) ordinary shares	4,051,143,264		4,051,143,264		
b) other shares					
Share premium reserve	2,378,517,244		2,378,517,244		
Reserves:					
a) income	17,602,162,543		17,602,162,543	1,121,664,613	
b) other					
Valuation reserves:					
a) financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(466,246,624)		(466,246,624)		
b) cash flow hedge	(152,336,535)		(152,336,535)		
c) other reserves					
- revaluation of property	167,572,002		167,572,002		
Equity instruments					
Treasury shares	(322,220,116)		(322,220,116)		
Net income (loss)	2,490,482,609		2,490,482,609	(1,121,664,613)	(1,368,817,996)
Equity	**25,749,074,387**		**25,749,074,387**		**(1,368,817,996)**

	Changes for the period								
	Equity transactions								
Changes in reserves	Issue of new shares	Purchase of own shares	Special dividend distribution	Changes in equity instruments	Derivatives on own shares	Stock options	Comprehensive income at 31/12/2024	Equity at 31/12/2024
								4,051,143,264
								2,378,517,244
199,672								**20,179,408,107**
							196,466,212	**177,952,760**
							95,320,777	**(70,368,727)**
								167,572,002
								(322,220,116)
							3,275,647,294	**3,275,647,294**
199,672							**3,567,434,283**	**29,837,651,828**

	Changes for the period								
	Equity transactions								
Changes in reserves	Issue of new shares	Purchase of own shares	Special dividend distribution	Changes in equity instruments	Derivatives on own shares	Stock options	Comprehensive income at 31/12/2023	Equity at 31/12/2023
								4,051,143,264
								2,378,517,244
								18,723,827,156
							447,733,171	**(18,513,452)**
							(13,352,969)	**(165,689,504)**
								167,572,002
								(322,220,116)
							3,074,304,291	**3,074,304,291**
							3,508,684,493	**27,888,940,885**

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (INDIRECT METHOD)

(euro)	2024	2023
A. OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
1. Operations	**(294,918,081)**	**1,198,538,253**
- net income for the year (+/-)	3,275,647,294	3,074,304,291
- gains (losses) on financial assets held for trading and on other financial assets/liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss (-/+)	5,363,329	(96,765,791)
- gains (losses) on hedging activities (-/+)	182,151,758	294,220,767
- net impairment adjustments for credit risk (+/-)	(9,398,603)	16,628,814
- net value adjustments to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (+/-)	45,284,261	38,007,495
- net provisions and other costs/revenues (+/-)	4,814,549	2,717,268
- unpaid charges, taxes and tax credits (+/-)	(202,999,522)	878,325,998
- income (loss) after tax on discontinued operations (+/-)		
- writedowns/writebacks of equity investments (+/-)	(2,051,629)	682,456,111
- other adjustments (+/-)	(3,593,729,518)	(3,691,356,700)
2. Cash generated by/used in financial assets	**(1,789,041,312)**	**(5,956,935,722)**
- financial assets held for trading	70,099,498	(32,642,736)
- financial assets designated at fair value		
- other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value	(7,881,900)	(197,039,846)
- financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,940,805,886	517,420,910
- financial assets measured at amortised cost	(4,417,808,520)	(7,162,172,734)
- other assets	625,743,724	917,498,684
3. Cash generated by/used in financial liabilities	**(2,776,484,960)**	**(4,485,109,107)**
- financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(2,750,506,169)	(4,551,904,688)
- financial liabilities held for trading	(53,694,221)	65,140,137
- financial liabilities designated at fair value		
- other liabilities	27,715,430	1,655,444
Cash generated by/used in operating activities	**(4,860,444,353)**	**(9,243,506,576)**
B. INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES		
1. Cash generated by		
- sale of equity investments		
- dividends from equity investments		
- sale of property plant and equipment		
- sale of intangibles		
- sales of subsidiaries and business units		
2. Cash used in	**(335,572,341)**	**(333,572,424)**
- purchase of equity investments	(291,847,616)	(294,842,800)
- purchase of property, plant and equipment	(14,338,939)	(10,699,189)
- purchase of intangible assets	(29,385,786)	(28,030,435)
- purchases of subsidiaries and business units		
Cash generated by/used in investing activities	**(335,572,341)**	**(333,572,424)**
C. FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
- issue/purchase of treasury shares		
- issue/purchase of equity instruments		
- dividend distribution and other allocations	(1,618,923,012)	(1,368,817,996)
Cash generated by/used in financing activities	**(1,618,923,012)**	**(1,368,817,996)**
CASH GENERATED/USED DURING THE YEAR	**(6,814,939,706)**	**(10,945,896,996)**

KEY
(+) generated
(-) used

Reconciliation

Items (*)	2024	2023
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	148,580,227,950	159,517,539,496
Total cash generated/used during the year	(6,814,939,706)	(10,945,896,996)
Cash and cash equivalents: effects of changes in exchange rates	10,265,853	8,585,450
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	141,775,554,097	148,580,227,950

(*) The cash and cash equivalents reported in the statement of cash flows comprise the balance of cash, current accounts and demand deposits with banks and Central Banks recognised under item 10 "Cash and cash equivalents", the balance on the current account held with the Central State Treasury and the positive balance on the current accounts reported under item 40 "Financial assets measured at amortised cost", net of current accounts with a negative balance reported under item 10 of Liabilities "Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost".

NOTES TO THE SEPARATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INTRODUCTION

Form and content of the financial statements

The separate financial statements of CDP have been prepared according to the provisions of the Bank of Italy, as applicable, specified in the "Credit and Financial Supervision" circular issued on 22 December 2005, in the 8th version updated on 17 November 2022, on the "Bank financial statements: presentation formats and rules", which regulates the preparation of the financial statements of banks according to the IAS/IFRS, supplemented by the provisions set out in the Bank of Italy Communication of 14 March 2023[183] on the impact of Covid-19 and measures to support the economy.

With Regulation (EC) 1606/2002 of 19 July 2002, the European Union made it compulsory, as of the 2006 financial year, to adopt the IAS/IFRS in preparing the financial statements of EU companies that issue equity or debt securities on a regulated market in the European Union.

Italian Legislative Decree 38 was then issued on 28 February 2005 in order to govern the application of:

- the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB);
- the International Accounting Standards (IAS) issued by the IASC (International Accounting Standards Committee), and the interpretation sources adopted by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC, formerly SIC - Standing Interpretations Committee).

The financial statements are expressed in euros and include the balance sheet, the income statement, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows and these notes to the financial statements and related annexes, as well as the Board of Directors' report on operations.

The financial statements clearly present, and give a true and fair view of, the company's financial performance and results of operations for the year, correspond with the company's accounting records and fully reflect the transactions conducted during the year.

Basis of presentation

The balance sheet, the income statement and the other financial statements are expressed in units of euro, whereas the tables in the notes to the financial statements are stated in thousands of euro, unless otherwise specified.

In the balance sheet and income statements, items with zero balances for both the current and prior financial year are also shown. In the income statement, income is indicated as positive numbers, while expenses are shown in brackets.

The figures of the items, sub-items, and the "of which" specifications in the other financial statements and in the tables of the notes to the financial statements have been rounded as appropriate, while ignoring the fractions of amounts equal to or less than 500 euro and raising fractions greater than 500 euro to the next highest thousand.

The rounded amounts for the various items are the sum of the rounded balances of sub-items.

The cash and cash equivalents reported in the statement of cash flows comprise the balance of cash, current accounts and demand deposits with banks and Central Banks recognised under item 10 "Cash and cash equivalents", the balance on the current account held with the Central State Treasury and the positive balance on the current accounts reported under item 40 "Financial assets measured at amortised cost", net of current accounts with a negative balance reported under item 10 of Liabilities "Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost".

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183 The communication of 14 March 2023 repeals and replaces the previous communication of 21 December 2021 – Update of the additions to the provisions of Circular No. 262 "Bank financial statements: presentation formats and rules" on the impact of COVID-19 and measures to support the economy.

Comparison and disclosure

As detailed below, the notes to the financial statements provide all of the information required by law, as applicable to CDP, as well as any supplemental information deemed necessary in order to give a true and fair view of the company's financial performance and standing.

The tables and other details required by the Bank of Italy, as applicable to CDP, have been numbered in accordance with the parts and sections specified in Annex "A" of the supervisory instructions issued by the Bank of Italy.

In regard to the requirements by the aforementioned Circular 262/2005 in the section F – Capital, we note that, in line with the Italian and EU regulatory framework, the CDP Group is not subject to prudential supervision.

Pursuant to Art. 5, Decree Law no. 269, 30 September 2003, on the transformation of CDP into a joint-stock company, the provisions of Title V, Legislative Decree no. 385, 1 September 1993 ("Consolidated Law on Banking") for intermediaries in the list referred to in Art. 106 of the same legislative decree, "taking into account the characteristics of the supervised entity and the special regulations applicable to the separate account […]" shall apply to CDP.

On this point, it should be noted that since 2004 the Bank of Italy has been exercising mainly "informational" supervision over CDP, conducted by using management data based on sectorial legislation, geared to acquiring aspects of knowledge and assessment on the business and organisation of CDP.

The separate financial statements show data for the previous financial year for comparison purposes.

Tables with zero amounts both for the reporting period and for the comparison year were omitted.

Auditing of the financial statements

The financial statements of CDP S.p.A. are subject to statutory audit pursuant to Italian Legislative Decree 39/2010 by the independent auditors Deloitte & Touche S.p.A., following the appointment for the 2020-2028 nine-year period granted by the Shareholders' Meeting in the ordinary session on 19 March 2019.

Annexes to the separate financial statements

The financial statements of CDP include annex 1.1 "Accounting separation statements" showing the contribution of the Separate Account and the Ordinary Account to CDP's results, annex 1.2 "Disclosure pursuant to Law 124 of 4 August 2017, Article 1, paragraphs 125-129" and Annex 1.3 "Reports of the sub-funds of the Patrimonio Rilancio Fund".

PART A - ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A.1 - GENERAL INFORMATION

Section 1 - Declaration of compliance with the International Financial Reporting Standards

These separate financial statements as of and for the year ended 31 December 2024 have been prepared in compliance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), including the SIC and IFRIC interpretations, in force at 31 December 2024 and endorsed by the European Commission, as provided by Regulation (EC) 1606 of 19 July 2002, published in the Official Journal L 243 on 11 September 2002.

To the extent applicable, these financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Circular no. 262 of the Bank of Italy of 22 December 2005, as amended, which establishes the mandatory financial statement formats and compilation procedures, and also the contents of the notes to the financial statements.

Specifically, on 17 November 2022, with application for financial years ending on or after 31 December 2023, the Bank of Italy published the 8th update of circular no. 262/2005 ("Bank financial statements: presentation formats and rules"), to take into account the new international accounting standard IFRS 17 "Insurance contracts", which has replaced the accounting standard on IFRS 4 as from 1 January 2023 – and the consequent amendments to other international accounting standards, including IAS 1 "Presentation of the financial statements" and IFRS 7 "Financial instruments: disclosures".

The IFRS applied for the preparation of these financial statements are listed in "Section 4 – Other issues".

Section 2 - General preparation principles

The separate financial statements of CDP include the balance sheet, the income statement, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows (prepared according to the "indirect method"), and these notes to the separate financial statements, as well as the Directors' report on operations.

The financial statements and tables in the notes to the separate financial statements present not only amounts related to the current financial year, but also the corresponding comparative values.

The balance sheet, the income statement and the statement of comprehensive income do not contain items having a zero amount in the reporting and comparative period.

In the income statement, in the statement of comprehensive income, and in the tables of the notes to the separate financial statements, revenues are shown as positive, while costs are shown as negative in brackets.

For the purposes of interpretation and to provide support in applying the financial reporting standards, the following documents have also been considered, although they have not been endorsed by the European Commission:

- Conceptual framework for financial reporting;
- Implementation Guidance and Basis for Conclusions;
- SIC/IFRIC interpretations;
- Interpretative documents on the application of the IFRS in Italy, prepared by the Organismo Italiano di Contabilità (Italian Accounting Board, OIC) and the Italian Banking Association (ABI);
- Documents issued by the EBA, ESMA and Consob concerning the application of specific IFRS rules;
- Documents issued by ESMA and Consob regarding the assessments and disclosures required for financial reporting and Sustainability statement[184].

Where the information required by the IFRS and the regulations of the Bank of Italy is deemed to be inadequate in presenting the company's financial standing in a true and fair manner, the notes to the financial statements also provide supplemental information for such purpose.

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions of IAS 1 - "Presentation of financial statements":

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184 These references are:
ESMA Public Statement of 24 October 2024 "European common enforcement priorities for 2024 corporate reporting";
Consob Notice: "Climate Disclosure in Financial Statements";
Bank of Italy/Consob Communication of 6 March 2025 -"Crypto-assets and Financial Statement Disclosures - Joint Communication to Issuers, Statutory Audit Firms, and Statutory Auditors with Engagements on the Financial Statements of Public Interest Entities (PIEs) and Entities under Intermediate Regime (ESRIs)."

- Going concern basis: pursuant to the provisions of joint Bank of Italy/Consob/Isvap Document No. 2 of 6 February 2009 concerning disclosures on the going concern basis and in compliance with the requirements on the same issue contained in IAS 1 Revised, CDP has conducted an assessment of the company's ability to continue to operate as a going concern, considering all available information over a medium-term time horizon. Based on an analysis of the information and the results achieved in previous financial years, CDP deems appropriate to prepare its financial statements on a going concern basis;
- Accruals basis: operations are recognised in the accounting records and in the financial statements of CDP (except for the disclosure about cash flows) when they accrue, regardless of the payment or collection date. Costs and revenues are recognised in profit or loss in accordance with the matching principle;
- Materiality and aggregation: all items containing assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of a similar nature and with similar characteristics are presented separately in the financial statements, unless they are immaterial;
- Offsetting: no assets have been offset with liabilities, nor income with expenses, unless expressly required or allowed by the instructions of the Bank of Italy or by an accounting standard or a related interpretation;
- Frequency of reporting: CDP prepares these financial statements and makes the related disclosures, on an annual basis. No changes occurred with respect to the reporting date, which remains at 31 December of each year;
- Comparative information: comparative information is disclosed in respect of the previous financial period. Comparative information, at the same reporting date, is provided for each document comprising the financial statements, including the notes thereto.

Use of estimates

The application of International Financial Reporting Standards in preparing the separate financial statements requires CDP to make accounting estimates that are considered reasonable and realistic according to the information available at the time the estimate is made. Such estimates impact the carrying amount of the assets and liabilities, costs, revenues, and the disclosures on contingent assets and liabilities as of the reporting date, as well as the amounts reported for revenues and costs for the reference financial year.

Changes in the conditions underlying the judgements, assumptions and estimates used could also have an impact on the financial statement items and future earnings results.

Relevant accounting policies and uncertainties about the use of estimates in the preparation of the separate financial statements (in accordance with IAS 1 and the recommendations contained in Bank of Italy/Consob/Isvap Documents no. 2 of 6 February 2009 and no. 4 of 3 March 2010)

The application of certain accounting standards necessarily involves the use of estimates and assumptions that have an effect on the values of assets, liabilities, costs and revenues recognised in the financial statements and on the reporting on potential assets and liabilities.

The underlying assumptions of the estimates take into account all the information available at the date of preparation of the financial statements, as well as hypothesis considered reasonable, also in light of historical experience. Because of their nature, it cannot therefore be excluded that the assumptions made, however reasonable, may not be confirmed in the future scenarios CDP will operate in. The results that will be achieved in the future may therefore differ from the estimates made for the purposes of preparing the financial statements and it may therefore be necessary to make adjustments that cannot be foreseen or estimated to date with respect to the carrying value of the assets and liabilities recognised in the financial statements. In this respect, it should be noted that adjustments to the estimates may be necessary as a result of changes in the circumstances on which the estimates were based, as a result of new information or increased experience.

The main areas in which management is required to make subjective assessments are:

- the calculation of impairment losses on loans, equity investments and, in general, other financial assets subject to impairment;
- the use of measurement techniques to determine the fair value of financial instruments not listed on an active market;
- the estimates and assumptions used in assessing the recoverability of deferred tax assets and interpretative issues concerning tax treatment;
- the statistical and financial assumptions used in estimating repayment flows on postal savings products;
- the assessment of the recoverability of intangible assets;
- the estimate of the liabilities arising from defined-benefit company pensions and other post-retirement benefit obligations;
- the quantification of provisions for risks and charges.

The description of the accounting policies used for the main financial statement items provides details on the main assumptions and assessments used in preparing the financial statements.

The current macroeconomic scenario continues to be characterised by a combination of factors related to geopolitical tensions (which still weigh on global prospects), the variability of monetary policy conditions, the general deterioration of the economic climate, and uncertainties about future developments.

For further information on the uncertainties of the current context, see also the Report on Operations as well as the 'Section 4 - Other issues' in the Notes to the Financial Statements.

Section 3 - Events subsequent to the reporting date

During the period between the reporting date of these financial statements and their approval by the Board of Directors on 9 April 2025, no events occurred that would require an adjustment to the figures presented in the financial statements at 31 December 2024.

Section 4 - Other issues

IFRS endorsed at 31 December 2024 and in force since 2024

As required by IAS 8 - Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors, details of the new international financial reporting standards, or amendments to standards already in force, whose application became mandatory from 1 January 2024, are provided below:

- Commission Regulation (EU) 2023/2579 of 20 November 2023 amending Regulation (EU) 2023/1803 as regards International Financial Reporting Standard 16;
- Commission Regulation (EU) 2023/2822 of 19 December 2023 amending Regulation (EC) no. 2023/1803 as regards International Accounting Standard (IAS) 1;
- Commission Regulation (EU) 2024/1317 of 15 May 2024 amending Regulation (EU) no. 2023/1803 as regards International Accounting Standard 7 and International Financial Reporting Standard 7.

New accounting standards and interpretations issued and endorsed by the European Union, but not yet effective (effective for the financial years beginning 1 January 2025)

Listed below are the new standards and interpretations already issued and endorsed, but not yet effective and therefore not applicable to the preparation of the financial statements as at 31 December 2024:

- Commission Regulation (EU) 2024/2862 of 12 November 2024 amending Regulation (EC) No.2023/1803 with regard to International Accounting Standard No. 21 (IAS 21).

Accounting standards, amendments and interpretations not yet endorsed by the European Union at the reporting date of 31 December 2024

Certain accounting standards, interpretations and amendments had been issued by the IASB but not yet endorsed by the European Union at the approval date of these consolidated financial statements:

- IFRS 19 "Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures" (issued on 9 April 2023);
- IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements" (issued on 9 April 2024);
- Amendment to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 "*Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments*" (issued on 30 May 2024);
- Amendment to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 "*Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity*" (issued on 18 December 2024).

Disclosure on priorities and general considerations issued by ESMA in relation to annual financial reports

In preparing the yearly Annual Report at 31 December 2024, in continuity with measures adopted for the 2024 financial reports, entities were required to consider the recommendations set out by ESMA in its Public Statement of October 2024 ("European common enforcement priorities for 2024 corporate reporting"), and to pay attention to the risks and possible impacts related to climate change, to the extent that these effects may be significant.

The current macroeconomic scenario continues to be characterised by a combination of factors related to geopolitical tensions (which continue to weigh on global prospects), the evolution of monetary policy conditions, the tightening of trade relations, and the looming threat of intensified protectionist policies (tariffs), the general deterioration of the economic climate, and uncertainties about future developments.

Throughout 2024, the global context continued to be shaped by severe geopolitical tensions, primarily related to the ongoing conflicts in Ukraine and the Middle East, alongside a proliferation of cyber threats and attacks on critical infrastructure, as well as significant volatility in energy commodity prices. On the climate front, 2024 recorded the highest global temperature in history, reaching an annual average 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, with extreme weather events continuing to cause significant economic and social damage.

Despite the uncertainty caused by these events, the global economy is gradually moving past the economic effects of the pandemic and the inflationary shock.

On the price front, which remain significantly above 2021 levels, the disinflationary process has consolidated, particularly in advanced economies, while idiosyncratic factors have kept inflation higher in some emerging countries.

In this context, Italy's GDP growth in 2024 was modest (0.5%), slightly slower than the previous year (0.7%), with the second half of the year marked by stagnant economic activity. Consumer spending accelerated over the year, thanks to the continued recovery of households' purchasing power, while investments remained generally stable, reflecting an increase in construction and a decline in investments in capital goods.

On the supply side, while industry struggled, positive trends were seen in services, albeit slowing and even contracting in the final quarter of the year, and in construction, where a shift occurred from the acceleration of non-residential projects driven by the NRRP to a decline in residential construction projects due to the phasing-out of bonuses.

Inflation in Italy averaged 1.0% in 2024, from 5.7% in[185] 2023, due to weak demand and the drop in energy prices. Prices of goods contracted compared to 2023 (-0.5%), primarily driven by a decrease of around 10% in energy prices, while service prices grew at a slower pace than in the past (2.8% compared to 4.2% in 2023).

Finally, the growth in housing prices continued, with a realistic expectation of exceeding 3%[186] for the year, supported by the recovery in property transactions starting from the second quarter.

Specifically in the banking sector and financial markets, following a cautious first half, the strengthening of the inflationary process in the second half of 2024 resulted in significant dynamism from the Central Banks. At the end of 2024, the stance of monetary policy remains generally restrictive, indicating further reductions, particularly where inflation is lower, although central bank communications have remained very cautious due to the uncertainty surrounding the current environment.

For equity markets, 2024 was another positive year following the extraordinary performance of 2023, although it was marked by greater geographical variation and high volatility, reflecting specific localised challenges and global uncertainty.

For bonds, the year has been somewhat mixed: positive for corporate bonds and some sovereign securities, but less so for others, especially when compared to the early-year expectations regarding anticipated cuts in official interest rates by Central Banks.

In countries like the USA, France, and Germany, the yields on ten-year bonds closed the year higher than at the end of 2023, with increases of +71 bps, +66 bps, and +36 bps respectively, driven, for various reasons, by economic difficulties and uncertainties. On the other hand, the BTP performed relatively well: thanks to political stability and the positive reception of the PSB by both the EU institutions and the markets, the yield at the end of 2024 stood at 3.42%, 11 bps lower than the previous year, while the spread against the Bund decreased to 106 bps from over 150 bps.

In the first months of 2025, government securities were characterised by a widespread sell-off, mainly triggered by the announcement of expansive fiscal policies by Germany and the United Kingdom, potentially financed through new debt. This, in addition to the approximately 800 billion euro European rearmament plan, has led to a significant increase in the yields of European government bonds, including Italy.

Risks and uncertainties

Based on the scenario described above (for information on this, please refer to the detailed description in the "Market Context – Macroeconomic scenario" section of the Report on Operations), CDP assesses and takes into account the impacts that this context and its associated uncertainties may have on its financial statements and operations.

The main risks to which CDP is exposed in conducting its business can be summarised based on the following taxonomy:

- Credit risk: the risk that a debtor will not meet its commitments in relation to a loan or an issued bond;
- Counterparty risk: the risk that a counterparty will not meet its commitments in respect of one or more derivative or treasury transactions;

185 Inflation data refers to the HICP index and is sourced from ISTAT, Consumer Prices (December 2024).
186 The acquired change in housing prices by the third quarter of 2024 – which represents the change for the entire year assuming no variation in the last quarter compared to the previous three months – is, in fact, 3.1%. Source: Istat, House Price Index (IPAB).

- Concentration risk: the risk arising from large exposures to individual counterparties, groups of connected counterparties or counterparties carrying out the same activity, belonging to the same economic sector or the same geographical area;
- Liquidity risk: the risk that a financial institution will be unable to meet its commitments due to difficulties in financing itself or in divesting assets, or that it will be unable to monetise assets held in the market without significantly adverse conditions affecting their market price;
- Market risks (interest rate and price risk, exchange rate risk): the risk that negative trends in interest and inflation rates and exchange rates will adversely affect the fair value, earnings or equity value of a financial institution;
- Spread risk: the risk that adverse movements in the credit spreads of the Held To Collect & Sell securities portfolio may negatively affect the net economic value, profitability, or the book equity of a financial institution;
- Equity risk: the risk that negative trends of equity security prices will adversely affect the fair value, earnings or net assets value of a financial institution;
- Reputational risk: the current or prospective risk of a fall in profits, loss of economic value or damage to the institutional role, resulting from a negative perception of the image of CDP by customers, counterparties, shareholders, investors, regulators or other stakeholders;
- Operational risk: the risk that inadequate information systems, operational errors, failures in internal controls or procedures, fraud, lawsuits, judgments or invalid agreements or external events (e.g. earthquakes, epidemics, etc.) may result in losses for a financial institution;
- Country risk: the risk that events occurred in countries other than Italy may result in losses. This does not just refer to the credit risk associated with exposures to the public administration of the foreign country (sovereign risk), but to all exposures regardless of the type of counterparty.

The evolving macroeconomic environment has not generated risks other than those reported, as these types of events are considered within the risks already assessed and monitored. In particular, the following key risk areas have been identified:

- Equity risks due to a fall in the price of listed equity investments and a possible drop in the value of the overall portfolio;
- Credit risks due to a possible rise of debtors in financial distress, both on the loans and guarantees portfolio and on debt securities;
- Liquidity risks due to possibly more difficult conditions to raise funding and/or dispose of assets when required.

CDP also pays particular attention to the emerging risks arising from climate change, in terms of both possible economic-financial impacts as well as potential reputational risks, given that the consequences of climate change and the transition process towards a green economy could have a far from negligible impact on credit risk and equity risk.

The ongoing changes in the international political context regarding climate change issues have required CDP to strengthen its monitoring of climate and environmental risks, which are classified into the following categories:

- Physical risk, meaning the risk of direct or indirect financial loss caused by recurring or extreme climate and natural events;
- Transition risk, i.e. the business risk linked to global warming mitigation policies with a particular focus on the energy sector; and
- Environmental risk, meaning the risk of environmental damage during business activities and the litigation risk connected with infringements of environmental protection regulations, with potential consequences in terms of reputational risk.

CDP is mainly exposed to climate change risks in an indirect way, through impacts that affect counterparties and customers. These impacts contribute to the risks associated with credit, investments, transactions and reputation.

For more details on the system to manage the risks assumed or that can be assumed by the Company in the different segments of activities (rules, procedures, human, technological and organisational resources and control activities), reference should be made to “Part E - Information on risks and related hedging policies”.

The estimates also considered stock prices and market parameters which are subject to fluctuation, even significant, due to the ongoing turbulence and volatility of the markets. The evaluations were made using forecast data. Such forecasts are, by their nature, random and uncertain in that they are sensitive to changes in macroeconomic variables and to events outside the company’s control. They are also based on a set of assumptions linked to future events and actions of management, which may not necessarily happen.

In view of the uncertainty surrounding any future event - both as regards the actual occurrence of the event and in terms of when and to what extent it may happen - the differences between actual values and estimated values might be significant, even if the events at the basis of the forecast assumptions were to occur. This limit is even more pronounced in the current situation of uncertainty.

It is therefore necessary to reiterate the ongoing uncertainty arising from the instability of the current framework, which makes it difficult to predict the associated short-term and medium-term impacts. This significantly increases the complexity and uncertainty of the estimates made, whose results are described in the specific sections referred to, given that the underlying assumptions and conditions might be subject to further review, to take into account developments outside the management's control, thus resulting in unexpected and unforeseeable impacts. Thus, there is still a need to constantly monitor the evolution of these elements in the current context.

CDP's exposure to interest rate risk, liquidity risk, and price risk

The profitability and economic value of CDP are exposed to interest rate and inflation risks. Interest rate risk can be sourced to the presence of large volumes of assets and liabilities that are not hedged as they existed prior to CDP's transformation into a joint-stock company, as well as to the company's asset and liability structure, given that a considerable portion of liabilities consists of fixed-rate Postal Savings Bonds with an early redemption option, while the asset side mainly consists of fixed-rate loans.

CDP analyses its exposure and risk profile by assessing interest rate-sensitive items (both on and off-balance sheet), quantifying, in terms of economic value, the reaction to minor changes (sensitivity analysis) and to major shocks (stress tests) in risk factors. CDP also assesses the impact of interest rate risk on earnings for shorter horizons by specifically quantifying the impact of parallel shifts in the yield curve on net interest income.

In response to the observed macroeconomic scenario, CDP has adopted a cautious approach, closely monitoring its exposures to identify any signals warranting the implementation of precise risk mitigation measures within its standard ALM framework.

The impacts of the macroeconomic scenario on interest rate risk exposure have so far been contained, but it cannot be ruled out that, in the event of significant market stress, CDP's exposure may require active management interventions, such as on the hedging derivatives portfolio.

With reference to liquidity risk, CDP monitors funding trends, both on capital markets and through the postal savings channel. In 2024, CDP mantained access to capital markets, successfully meeting its funding targets. Fundraising performance via the postal channel is subject to close monitoring and specific projections as part of the agreement with Poste Italiane.

While direct exposure to commodity price fluctuations is minimal, CDP is exposed indirectly through certain assets held in its equity or credit portfolio.

For more details on the methodologies and findings of analyses at 31 December 2024, see Section 2 "Market Risks – Interest rate risk and price risk - Banking Book" as regards interest rate risk, and Section 4 "Liquidity Risk" of Part E "Information on risks and related hedging policies" as regards liquidity risk.

Impairment of assets

Interest rate trends and the related uncertainty could influence the discount rates used in impairment testing and the resulting determination of impairment indicators.

With reference to the estimated recoverable amount of equity investments and other assets, CDP considers a range of factors also relating to the unique circumstances characterised, among other things, by the instability of financial markets and the international real economy.

Therefore, there is still a need to constantly monitor the evolution of these elements in the current context.

Moreover, when performing impairment testing, CDP takes into account the guidelines of the supervisory authorities on financial reporting aspects relating to risks, uncertainties, estimates, assumptions and valuations, as well as difficulties associated with the possible impact of climate risks on the entities under analysis. Where relevant, factors relating to climate change, as well as the context (characterised by geopolitical risks and uncertainty regarding the evolution of the macroeconomic scenario), have been taken into account, primarily through considerations and/or sensitivity analyses of the variables determining recoverable amount.

The indicators of impairment (so-called triggers) and objective evidence of impairment are assessed on the basis of information taken from public sources or of any additional information received by the investees.

Specifically, at 31 December 2024, impairment triggers were activated for all equity investments in CDP's portfolio, except for Poste Italiane, Simest, and CDP Real Asset SGR.

When estimating the recoverable amount of equity investments, which is determined as the higher value between fair value less costs to sell and value in use, CDP has implemented several fundamental principles with due consideration given to (i) the particular historical moment characterised by a combination of factors related to the persistence of geopolitical tensions, the evolution of the inflationary scenario and the resulting monetary policy strategies of central banks, the tightening of trade relations, and the general slowdown in economic growth, and (ii) the guidance provided by both national and international regulators, alongside directives from industry organisations.

In this regard, the assumptions and the valuation parameters adopted to determine the recoverable amount included, where potentially relevant, factors concerning the updated macroeconomic framework. The key general principles used are as follows:

- a period of observation of interest rates for estimating the risk-free rate in line with a time horizon that allows for the proper weighting of relevant market developments (e.g., revisions of inflation expectations and interest rate forecasts)[187];
- the use of an Equity Risk Premium "consensus" in line with the average of the latest values available and a period of analysis of the market parameters (e.g. beta) that is such to mitigate and normalise any contingent factors in view of the medium/long-term perspective of the underlying cash flows;
- the use of the latest available exact survey of Country Risk Premiums, where deemed most significant, instead of the average of the latest surveys.

In addition, CDP has conducted a sensitivity analysis, where deemed relevant, against the main variables that determine the subject asset's value, including for example:

- the price of hydrocarbons (e.g. oil) for companies operating mainly in the Oil & Gas sector, also in order to take into account any climate risks inherent in the business;
- the cost of capital, margin, and long-term growth rate, if applicable, based on the value estimation method used;
- stock prices for listed companies, also in order to take into account potential unfavourable share price trends linked to the generalised context of uncertainty that could increase market volatility.

For more details about the assessment of CDP's equity investment portfolio (impairment test), please refer to the information provided in "Section 7 - Equity investments - Item 70".

Control, joint control, and significant influence

CDP conducts a thorough assessment to ensure the correct classification of equity investments in the financial statements, considering, as detailed in section "A.2 - The main financial statement items – Equity investments", additional elements beyond voting rights, such as (i) the ability to determine the financial and management policies of the investee for determining control investments; (ii) participation in determining financial and management policies (without control or joint control) for the purpose of identifying associate investments; (iii) the existence of contractual agreements between two or more parties sharing control and making unanimous decisions regarding relevant activities to define joint control investments.

Expected Credit Loss ("ECL") estimation methodologies

In measuring Expected Credit Losses, CDP applies an internally-developed methodology, which considers:

- a reliable estimate of through-the-cycle probability of default, which incorporates not only historical data but also forward-looking information to ensure the reliability of the estimates even in situations of serious crisis, across the entire life of the financial instruments;
- an internal model for estimating the cyclical component of probability of default, to produce forward-looking estimates of point-in-time parameters.

The model applied to estimate the cyclical component is based on the main macroeconomic drivers including GDP and employment rate forecasts, with reference to the Eurozone and the USA. The quantitative model adopted internally has not changed and, in particular, no sector-based adjustments were made since it was deemed that alternative methods would not be more reliable in the current phase and might, at least potentially, introduce higher risks of arbitrariness. Even considering the relatively small effects of the changing economic environment on the counterparties in portfolio, CDP considered it necessary to continue applying the management overlay (introduced for the 2021 financial statements) for quantifying ECL, aimed at compensating for the effect of falling point-in-time default probabilities which would otherwise result from the trends in the macroeconomic and credit indicators observed in the model. The application of this overlay, which is consistent with the recommendations of the Banking Regulators aimed at limiting excessive volatility in the measurement of reserves, refers to the contingent situation. CDP will assess developments in the economic environment and remove it when there is a return to a situation with fewer anomalies.

In terms of quantifying the Expected Credit Loss, all key risk factors affecting the counterparty's creditworthiness, including those linked to climate risks and the transition process, are evaluated by assigning a synthetic judgment on creditworthiness (credit rating), which is forward-looking in nature, with the goal of ensuring prudent assessments that also reflect CDP's specific role and objectives.

187 This principle also applies if the country risk has been estimated directly through the yield of the government bond of the country of reference for the company.

For more details, please refer to the information provided in “Section 1 – Credit risk” of “Part E – Information on risks and related hedging policies”.

Fair value measurement and disclosure

Fair value measurements in CDP’s financial statements relate to:

- Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy for bonds (mostly Italian government bonds, to a lesser extent corporate and government bonds of other European countries) and capital securities, qualified as Held To Collect & Sell (HTCS) and accounted for at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI), all listed and highly liquid;
- Level 2 for interest rate, exchange and equity hedging derivatives and items relating to the exchange of collateral referred to them;
- Level 3 for options on equity indices embedded in “Risparmio Sostenibile" Postal Savings Bonds (which have behavioural parameters relating to redemption by savers as inputs), equity interests, other unlisted equity instruments (which require the use of non-market parameters), units of UCIs and derivative instruments with underlying units of UCIs valued on the basis of NAV.

In all cases, CDP considers the prevailing macroeconomic conditions, especially with regard to interest rates, exchange rates, inflation, credit spreads, and volatility, which serve as inputs for valuation models at Levels 2 and 3, consistently applied to homogeneous categories of instruments over time.

For further details, please refer to the more detailed information in section "A.4 – Fair value disclosure".

Fair value of financial instruments measured at amortised cost

With regard to financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost, the related fair value measurements refer to:

- Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy, for Italian government and corporate bonds in the asset portfolio, as well as bonds in the liability portfolio, which are listed and highly liquid;
- Level 2 for Italian government bonds on the assets side and bonds on the liabilities side, whose listings are not considered sufficiently liquid for allocation to the highest level of the hierarchy. The fair value of these instruments is obtained from market interest rate and inflation curves (possibly including the effect of volatility in the presence of options) and single-name credit spread curves, estimated on the basis of liquid market listings of instruments of the same issuer;
- Level 3 for corporate securities and loans on the assets side, whose quoted prices are not considered sufficiently liquid for allocation to the highest level of the hierarchy and a single-name yield curve is not estimated. The fair value of these instruments is obtained from market interest rate and inflation curves (and the relative volatility, where relevant) and credit spread curves not specific to the individual issuer, estimated - in any case where this is possible - on the basis of liquid market listed prices of instruments with the same creditworthiness, to which statistical regularization techniques are applied. In the event of regulatory constraints and/or a lack of market references, expert-based adjustments may be introduced, also possibly based on the reinvestment costs of CDP: in such cases any market reference, regardless of its degree of liquidity, is used for the purposes of benchmarking the fair value curves produced. Valuations of Postal Savings Bonds are also classified at Level 3, for which reference is made to Section 1 – Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost.

As with fair value measured on a recurring basis, in all cases CDP accurately reflects the current macroeconomic scenario, in particular in relation to the level of interest rates, inflation and credit spreads, which - for Levels 2 and 3 - are used as inputs for the valuation models consistently applied over time to consistent categories of instruments, on which there are no changes compared to the previous reporting period. For further details, please refer to section "A.4 – Fair value disclosure".

Hedge Accounting

CDP’s derivative transactions, which are carried out only for hedging purposes and are typically designated in hedge accounting relationships, are governed by a system of limits aimed at minimising counterparty risk, which establishes - among other things - minimum criteria for transactions with banking counterparties in terms of public ratings, framework agreements and collateral guarantees. Most derivatives are executed into under bilateral agreements; however, CDP is progressively using clearing through qualified clearing houses to mitigate the risk of having to terminate hedging transactions due to a rising risk of default by a bilateral counterparty. This approach is particularly relevant in scenarios where macroeconomic uncertainties could exacerbate specific or idiosyncratic difficulties faced by certain market players, making derivative defaults more likely. Based on the above, there are currently no signs suggesting that termination events may occur as a result of macroeconomic scenario on the default risk of derivative counterparties over the next few years.

Similarly, the current macroeconomic scenario is not expected to affect the likelihood of the occurrence of hedged transactions. Finally, CDP does not have macro-hedge accounting relationships in place relating to postal savings liabilities.

Tax credits on building interventions referred to in the “Cura Italia” and “Rilancio” Decree Laws acquired following the sale without recourse by previous buyers

The Decree Laws no. 18/2020 (known as "DL Cura Italia") and no. 34/2020 (known as "DL Rilancio"), also referred to as "Decrees" and subject to subsequent amendments, have introduced tax incentives into the Italian legal system pertaining, among other things, to building interventions, which are calculated based on a percentage of the incurred expenditure (in some cases up to 110%) and provided as tax deductions with the option of being converted into tax credits transferable to third-party buyers, subject to the prevailing regulatory limitations. In particular, these tax credits are a form of subsidy, for which, unlike tax credits resulting from overpaid tax, their use is defined by the legislation introducing them.

Generally, the transferee has the option to use these credits to offset taxes and contributions, in accordance with the same time allocation specified for the original beneficiary. Alternatively, the transferee can opt to transfer them to third parties, either wholly or partially, subject to the prevailing regulatory limitations. In this context, it is important to note that such credits are not directly reimbursable by the State.

Subsequently, with Article 9, paragraph 4, of Decree-Law no. 176 dated 18 November 2022, converted, with amendments, by Law no. 38 dated 11 April 2023, it was stipulated that certain categories of tax credits (including the aforementioned "Superbonus" credits) could opt for what is known as dilution, so they can be used in ten annual instalments of equal amounts, instead of the original instalment over four or five years. The regulation deferred the definition of how to implement the aforementioned provisions to a subsequent measure issued by the Director of the Italian Revenue Agency.

This implementation, which took place by order of the Italian Revenue Agency of 18 April 2023 no. 2023/132123, provided that the dilution option can also be exercised for a single annual instalment (or portion thereof) and that the diluted portion could be offset over ten annual instalments starting from the year following the originally scheduled year.

In this context, CDP has primarily pursued two lines of activity:

- Cash advance for medium-sized and large enterprises: short-term financing for SMEs – managed directly through CDP’s relationship managers and with the support of internal units – to meet the financial needs for the start-up of projects qualifying for the tax benefits provided by the Rilancio Decree. This credit line, sized according to the contracts acquired and the beneficiary company’s credit rating, can also be repaid by transferring tax credits.
- Direct transfer of tax credits for enterprises (including SMEs): with particular reference to SMEs, the purchase of tax credits — managed indirectly through a digital platform and with the support of financial intermediaries (banks and supervised credit consortia (Confidi) pursuant to Article 106 of the Consolidated Law on Banking) and leading qualified technical advisors — to meet the need to sell tax credits accrued on building renovation works and energy efficiency measures and recover the related cash quickly compared to the terms provided by the relevant legislation. This is the main activity that has increased significantly more than expected.

With regard to the method of accounting for tax credits, CDP applies the provisions of the joint Bank of Italy/Consob/Ivass document no. 9[188] concerning the “Accounting treatment of tax credits connected with the “Cura Italia” and “Rilancio” Decree Laws acquired following their transfer by the direct beneficiaries or previous buyers”.

The specific characteristics of these tax credits are such that they do not fall within the scope of IAS/IFRS. Therefore, paragraph 10 of IAS 8 applies; this provision requires management to establish an accounting policy resulting in relevant and reliable information. In accordance with Document no. 9 published jointly by the Bank of Italy, Consob and Ivass on 5 January 2021, an accounting model based on IFRS 9 is deemed to be the most appropriate approach to provide a disclosure that meets these requirements.

Therefore, upon initial recognition, tax credits are recognised in the balance sheet under item 120 “Other assets” at a value equal to the purchase price assumed to represent a Level-3 fair value under the IFRS 13 fair value hierarchy. During subsequent valuations, credits are measured at amortised cost in accordance with the provisions of IFRS 9 pertaining to the “Held To Collect” business model, with interest calculated on the basis of the internal rate of return recognised under item 10 “Interest income and similar income” in the income statement.

These credits are measured considering the utilisation flows through the estimated future offsetting; however, the accounting framework provided by IFRS 9 for the calculation of expected losses is not applicable to this specific case, i.e. ECL is not calculated on these tax credits, as there is no counterparty credit risk, taking into account that the credit is realised through offsetting against payables and not through collection.

Adjustments relating merely to deferral or advance in the estimates of offsetting against tax liabilities are recognised under item 10 “Interest income and similar income” in the income statement, while any value adjustments (up or down) relating to the total or partial non-use of tax credits are recognised under item 200 “Other operating income (costs)” in the income statement.

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188 “Coordination task force between Bank of Italy, Consob and Ivass on the application of IAS/IFRS”.

Considering the dynamic regulatory, practical and legal environment, as well as the urgent precautionary seizure proceedings of specific tax credits in December 2021 and January 2022 (amounting to approximately 87.8 million euro, of which around 4.7 million euro was confirmed by the Court of Cassation), additional targeted due diligence activities were conducted, supplementing those undertaken during the initial stages of credit acquisition.

During 2024, a new preventive seizure measure was notified relating to tax credits of 1.4 million euro, already fully written down as a result of the due diligence activities carried out in previous years. As of 31 December 2024, the value of tax credits still under seizure amounts to approximately 6.1 million euro.

As a result of the due diligence activities undertaken in 2022, approximately 141 million euro worth of impairments were recognised, resulting in the write-downs of: i) credits impacted by seizure/release orders, and ii) credits for which no evidence confirming their validity and existence had been identified following due diligence activities.

Regarding receivables not subject to seizure measures, due diligence activities continued in 2024, from which additional elements emerged that confirmed the validity and existence of certain tax credits that had been previously written down.

Therefore, in 2024, value recoveries totalling approximately 6.2 million euro were recognised (compared to value recoveries of about 14.7 million euro in 2023).

As at 31 December 2024, the carrying amount of acquired tax credits, including utilisations and net impairments, was approximately 152 million euro.

The national fiscal consolidation mechanism

CDP and some Italian companies of the Group have joined the so-called “national fiscal consolidation” (hereinafter “NTC”), governed by Articles 117 and following of the Italian Consolidated Income Tax Law (TUIR), under which the taxable income or loss of each subsidiary participating in this regime – along with deductible interest expenses (to the extent deductible in NTC), taxes withheld, tax credits, and deductions – are transferred to the consolidating company, which determines a single taxable income or loss to be carried forward.

Alongside the companies already part of the NTC, Open Fiber Network Solutions S.c.a.r.l. joined the scheme in 2024.

Therefore, as of 31 December 2024, the scope of the NTC includes, in addition to the consolidating CDP:

1) CDP Equity S.p.A.; 2) Bonafous S.p.A. in liquidazione; 3) Cinque Cerchi S.p.A. in liquidazione; 4) CDP Reti S.p.A.; 5) CDP Real Asset SGR S.p.A.; 6) Fincantieri S.p.A.; 7) Fincantieri Oil & Gas S.p.A.; 8) Isotta Fraschini Motori S.p.A.; 9) SIMEST S.p.A.; 10) CDPE Investimenti S.p.A.; 11) Fintecna S.p.A.; 12) CDP Immobiliare S.r.l. in liquidazione; 13) Pentagramma Romagna S.p.A. in liquidazione; 14) CDP Venture Capital SGR S.p.A.; 15) Pentagramma Piemonte S.p.A. in liquidazione; 16) Quadrifoglio Genova S.p.A. in liquidazione; 17) Ansaldo Energia S.p.A.; 18) Ansaldo Nucleare S.p.A.; 19) Ansaldo Green Tech S.p.A.; 20) Open Fiber Holdings S.p.A.; 21) Open Fiber S.p.A.; 22) Fincantieri Infrastrutture Sociali S.p.A.; 23) Open Fiber Network Solutions S.c.ar.l.

Other information

The Board of Directors’ meeting on 9 April 2025 approved CDP’s draft financial statements for 2024, authorising their publication and disclosure, in accordance with the timing and procedures established by the current regulations applicable to CDP.

For the purposes of preparing the consolidated financial statements, in accordance with Article 2364 of the Italian Civil Code and the company’s Articles of Association, the approval of CDP’s financial statements and the acknowledgment of the CDP Group’s consolidated financial statements by the Shareholders’ Meeting take place within 180 days from the end of the financial year.

A.2 – THE MAIN FINANCIAL STATEMENT ITEMS

The separate financial statements as of and for the year ended 31 December 2024 have been prepared by applying the same accounting policies as those used for the preparation of the separate financial statements for the previous financial year, except for the amendments endorsed and in force with effect from the financial year 2023, as described in Section 4 – Other issues, A.1 General Information.

The following pages provide a description of the accounting policies adopted in preparing these financial statements.

1 – Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

The item “Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss” includes:

- “Financial assets held for trading” represented by debt securities, equity securities, loans, units of UCIs included in an Other Trading business model, as well as derivatives not designated as part of accounting hedges;
- “Financial assets designated at fair value” including debt securities and loans, measured at profit and loss in accordance with IFRS 9 (i.e. the fair value option), which allows a financial asset to be irrevocably measured at fair value through profit or loss if, and only if, this will eliminate or significantly reduce an accounting mismatch;
- “Other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value” including debt securities, equity securities, units of UCIs and loans, i.e. those assets other than those measured at fair value through profit or loss, which do not meet the requirements for classification at amortised cost, at fair value through other comprehensive income or which are not held for trading. They are substantially represented by those financial assets whose contractual terms provide for periodic flows that are not represented by solely payments of principal and interests (thus characterised by the failure to pass the SPPI test), or those assets that do not comply with the business model terms of the portfolio measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Financial assets held for trading, as indicated, include financial derivatives not designated as hedging instruments, operational hedging derivatives, as well as embedded derivatives in complex financial contracts, whose host contract is a financial liability, which were recognised separately because:

- the financial characteristics and risks are not closely related to the characteristics of the underlying contract;
- if separated, they meet the definition of derivative;
- the hybrid instruments that they belong to are not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Derivatives that are not part of effective hedge accounting relationships, but are held for the purpose of hedging the assets and/or liabilities related to them, are considered operational hedging derivatives.

As with all financial assets held for trading, the fair value of which can be both positive and negative, derivatives are classified among Financial assets held for trading if their fair value is positive and among Financial liabilities held for trading if their fair value is negative.

Other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value also include units of UCIs subscribed by CDP with the aim of implementing initiatives geared to supporting the economy in the long term. Given the nature of these initiatives, these financial assets are held within a Held to Collect business model, but because of their structure and also in accordance with the clarifications provided by the IFRIC, their contractual terms do not enable them to pass the SPPI test.

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognised on the trade date for derivative contracts, at the settlement date for debt securities, equities, and units of UCIs, and at the disbursement date for loans. An exception is represented by those securities whose delivery is not governed by conventions on the market concerned, for which initial recognition is at the subscription date.

Upon initial recognition, financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are recognised at fair value, which generally equals the transaction price, net of transaction costs or income that are immediately recognised through profit or loss.

Subsequent measurement is at fair value, with recognition of the measurement results: in the item “Profits (losses) on trading activities” in the income statement in relation to financial assets held for trading, including those relating to derivatives associated with the fair value option and in the item “Profits (losses) on financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss” as regards other types. The fair value is determined based on the official prices as of the reporting date if the financial instruments are listed on active markets. For financial instruments, including equity securities, not listed on active markets, fair value is determined by using measurement techniques and information available on the market, such as the price of similar instruments on an active market, discounted cash flows, option pricing models and values registered in recent similar transactions. For equity securities and related derivative instruments not listed in an active market, the cost method is used as an estimate of fair value only in a residual manner and limited to a few circumstances, i.e. in case of non-applicability of all the afore-mentioned measurement methods, or in the presence of a wide range of possible measurements of fair value, within which the cost is the most significant estimate.

The interest arising from debt securities and loans classified as Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are included in interest income and similar income, an item that also includes gains and losses and margins of operational hedging derivatives of financial assets and/or liabilities measured at fair value through profit and loss. The gains and losses and margins of trading derivatives are included in the “Profits (losses) on trading activities”. Dividends and similar revenues of equity instruments classified among the “Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss” (including revenue from units of UCIs) are included in the item “Dividends and similar revenues”.

Reclassifications to other categories of financial assets are not permitted, unless, as regards financial assets held for trading, the business model is changed. In this case, all affected financial assets will be reclassified, according to the rules provided for in IFRS 9.

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are derecognised when payment is received, when the contractual rights to the cash flows expire, or a sale transfers all the risks and rewards connected with ownership to a third party. Conversely, when a significant portion of the risks and rewards associated with the transferred financial assets is retained, the asset remains on the financial statements, even if legal title has been effectively transferred.

In cases where it is not possible to verify the substantial transfer of risks and rewards, financial assets are derecognised from the balance sheet if any kind of control over the assets has been maintained. Conversely, the preservation of such control, even if it is only partial, results in maintaining the assets on the balance sheet to an extent equal to the residual involvement.

Transferred financial assets are derecognised even if the contractual rights to receive the related cash flows are retained, in the presence of a simultaneous obligation to transfer such flows, and only those, without material delay to other third parties.

2 - Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

The item “Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income” includes financial assets represented by debt securities and loans that meet both of the following conditions:

- the financial asset is held within a Business Model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets;
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Under this item are also recognised equity instruments, considered as such in compliance with the provisions of IAS 32, which are not held for trading and for which the option, granted by the standard, of recognising the subsequent changes in the fair value of the instrument through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI option has been irrevocably exercised[189]).

Initial recognition of the item under examination occurs on the settlement date for debt securities and equities and on the disbursement date for loans.

Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are initially recognised at fair value, which generally corresponds to the transaction price, including any expenses and income attributable to the transaction.

Subsequent to the initial recognition, financial instruments traded in active markets are measured at their fair value determined on the basis of official prices on the reporting date. For financial instruments, including equity securities, not listed on active markets, fair value is determined by using measurement techniques and information available on the market, such as the price of similar instruments on an active market, discounted cash flows, and values recorded in recent similar transactions. For equity securities not listed in an active market, the cost method is used as an estimate of fair value only in a residual manner and limited to a few circumstances, i.e. in case of non-applicability of all the afore-mentioned measurement methods, or in the presence of a wide range of possible measurements of fair value, within which the cost is the most significant estimate.

The profits and losses resulting from changes in fair value of debt instruments and loans are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income and recorded in the item Valuation reserves, in equity, until the financial asset is derecognised.

If these financial assets are derecognised, the cumulative gains or losses, previously recognised in the other comprehensive income, are transferred from equity to the income statement.

Gains and losses on foreign exchange are included in the income statement among the Profits (losses) on trading activities.

Interest on the debt instruments and on receivables is recognised through profit or loss according to the amortised cost method, which is based on the effective interest rate, i.e. the rate that discounts the estimated future receipts (and any payments) during the expected life of the financial instrument at the gross carrying value of the financial asset.

189 Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income option.

The carrying value of these instruments includes the provision for expected credit losses required by IFRS 9, with consequent recognition in profit or loss of an impairment loss. In particular, an expected loss for the 12 months following the reporting date is recognised on initial recognition and at each subsequent reporting date, on instruments classified in stage 1 (i.e. on non-credit-impaired financial assets at the time of their origination, and on instruments which do not show a significant increase in credit risk compared to initial recognition). Conversely, an expected loss measured throughout the residual maturity of the financial instrument is recorded on those instruments classified in stage 2 (performing financial assets for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk compared to initial recognition) and in stage 3 (non-performing exposures)[190].

For financial assets that are performing (stages 1 and 2) impairment is calculated based on the risk parameters represented by probability of default (PD), loss given default (LGD) and exposure at default (EAD).

If, in addition to a significant increase in the credit risk, there is also objective evidence of impairment (events that have a negative impact on estimated cash flows), the financial asset is impaired (stage 3) and the amount of the related impairment is measured as the difference between the gross carrying value of the asset and the current value of the expected cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

Losses and recoveries arising from the impairment process are included under the item “Net adjustments/recoveries for credit risk”.

No reclassifications to other categories of financial assets are allowed, unless the business model is changed. In this case, all affected financial assets will be reclassified, according to the rules provided for in IFRS 9.

With reference to equity instruments, their inclusion in the item Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is linked to the irrevocable option adopted by the company holding the instrument. In particular, CDP includes in that item the investments that are made with strategic objectives over the long term.

The exercise of this option entails using different recognition rules from those described above for debt securities, because:

- the amounts recognised in the valuation reserve are never reclassified through profit or loss, even when they are derecognised;
- all exchange rate differences are recognised in the equity reserve and are therefore charged to other comprehensive income;
- IFRS 9 does not envisage impairment rules for these equity instruments.

Only dividends from these equity instruments are recognised through profit or loss.

Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are derecognised when payment is received, when the contractual rights to the cash flows expire, or a sale transfers all the risks and rewards connected with ownership to a third party. Conversely, when a significant portion of the risks and rewards associated with the transferred financial assets is retained, the asset remains on the financial statements, even if legal title has been effectively transferred.

In cases where it is not possible to verify the substantial transfer of risks and rewards, financial assets are derecognised from the balance sheet if any kind of control over the assets has been maintained. Conversely, the preservation of such control, even if it is only partial, results in maintaining the assets on the balance sheet to an extent equal to the residual involvement.

Transferred financial assets are derecognised even if the contractual rights to receive the related cash flows are retained, in the presence of a simultaneous obligation to transfer such flows, and only those, without material delay to other third parties.

3 - Financial assets measured at amortised cost

The item “Financial assets measured at amortised cost” includes debt securities and loans that meet both of the following conditions:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows;
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

190 The new rules under Article 178 of Regulation (EU) no. 575/2013 govern the definition of prudential default of an obligor. Specifically, a default shall be considered to have occurred with regard to a particular obligor when either or both of the following have taken place: i) objective condition (past-due criterion) — the obligor is past due more than 90 consecutive days on any material credit obligation (for the approach at obligor level, to determine whether the obligation is material, reference is made to all the obligations of the same obligor to the institution); and ii) subjective condition (unlikeliness to pay) — the institution considers that the obligor is unlikely to pay its credit obligation (or obligations, in the approach at obligor level) without recourse by the institution to actions such as realising security.

Specifically, the following items are recognised:

- loans to banks (current accounts, deposits, security deposits, debt securities, repo transactions and other loans). This includes operating receivables associated with the provision of business and financial services. This also includes the amounts receivable from Central Banks (such as the reserve requirement), other than demand deposits included in “Cash and cash equivalents”;
- loans to customers (current accounts, mortgage loans, factoring, debt securities, repo transactions and other loans). It also includes receivables due from Italian post offices and variation margins with clearing houses in respect of derivatives transactions, in addition to operating receivables associated with the provision of business and financial services. The item also includes cash and cash equivalents held with the Central State Treasury.

Loans disbursed using funds provided by the State or other government agencies and intended for particular uses and operations required and regulated by special laws (“loans with third-party funds in administration”) are recognised under this item, provided that the loans and funds accrue interest respectively in favour of and at the expense of the providing agency. Conversely, loans disbursed using funds administered on behalf of the State or other entities are not included.

The loans granted to public entities and public-law bodies under CDP’s Separate Account portfolio[191] have a number of features that distinguish them from loans granted by banks, which normally disburse the entire amount of the loan to its beneficiary at the time the loan is granted. Such loans are special-purpose loans generally granted to public entities for public works and are disbursed to the beneficiaries only in case of positively verified milestones of the above-mentioned works. Therefore, disbursements are intended to meet the debts actually accumulated by the entities in respect of suppliers as the work is performed.

Upon signing the loan agreement, the debtor assumes the obligation to repay the entire principal granted, and this amount is used to determine an amortisation schedule separately from the amount actually disbursed. Amounts still to be disbursed by CDP earn interest that can be treated as a reimbursement of the interest income earned by CDP on the non-disbursed portion.

The special-purpose loans issued by CDP normally have an initial grace period, during which, in the absence of disbursements on the loan granted, the loan does not bear interest. With certain exceptions, the loan repayment schedule begins on 1 July or 1 January following the execution of the loan agreement. CDP’s accounting policy for special-purpose loans is to recognise a commitment to disburse the sums granted upon signing the loan agreement and to recognise a receivable (with a consequent reduction in the disbursement commitments) for the entire amount granted only when repayment begins, regardless of the amount actually disbursed.

Any disbursements requested by borrowers during the grace period effectively reduce the commitment and result in a “short-term” receivable for the amount actually disbursed, with this amount accruing interest at the contractually agreed lending rate. The short-term receivable for advances on loans in their grace period is measured at cost as permitted by IFRS.

When repayment begins on a loan that has not yet been disbursed, both a payable and a receivable are recognised for the same amount in respect of the party responsible for repaying the loan. The receivable is measured at amortised cost (which, given the lack of transaction costs on the loans granted by CDP and with certain exceptions, equals cost), and the payable is a demand liability that decreases as the amounts are actually disbursed.

Loans granted to borrowers other than public entities or public-law bodies are treated in a manner analogous to that for loans granted by banks.

“Financial assets measured at amortised cost” are initially recognised on the settlement date as regards debt securities or on the disbursement date as regards loans.

Initial recognition is at fair value, which generally equals the transaction price, including any expenses and income attributable to the transaction.

After initial recognition, these assets are measured at amortised cost, equal to the value that the financial asset was measured at on initial recognition minus any principal repayments, plus or minus the accumulated amortisation, according to the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any loss allowance. The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts the estimated future receipts (and any payments) for the expected lifetime of the financial asset at its gross carrying value, which includes the directly attributable transaction costs and the fees paid or received by the contracting parties.

191 CDP is subject to a system of organisational and accounting separation under article 5, paragraph 8, of decree law 269 of 30 September 2003, converted with amendments by law 326 of 24 November 2003. In order to create an accounting separation system, the organisational structure of the Company was therefore divided into three operating units called, respectively, Separate Account, Ordinary Account and Joint Services, within which CDP’s existing organisational units have been re-grouped. The role of the Separate Account is to pursue the mission of general economic interest entrusted to CDP by law. For more information on the contribution of the Separate Account to the results posted by CDP, see Annex 1.1 “Accounting separation statements” of these financial statements.

In some cases, the financial asset is considered impaired at initial recognition as the credit risk is very high and, if it is purchased, this may be done with significant discounts (assets known as POCI i.e. "Purchased or Originated Credit Impaired"). In that case, for purchased or originated financial assets that are credit-impaired at initial recognition, a credit-adjusted effective interest rate is calculated for the credit risk, including the expected losses on initial loans within the financial flow estimates.

The amortised cost method is not used for loans whose short-term duration means that discounting is considered to have a negligible effect. This measurement rule is also used for loans without a specific expiration date or demand loans.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost are subject to the calculation of an expected credit loss allowance under IFRS 9 rules and the amount of such losses is recognised through profit or loss in the item "Net adjustments/recoveries for credit risk". In particular, an expected loss at one year is recognised on initial recognition and at each subsequent reporting date, on instruments classified in stage 1 (i.e. on non-credit-impaired financial assets at the time of their origination, and on instruments which do not show a significant increase in credit risk compared to initial recognition). Conversely, an expected loss measured throughout the residual maturity of the financial instrument is recorded on those instruments classified in stage 2 (performing financial assets for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk compared to initial recognition) and in stage 3 (non-performing exposures).

For financial assets that are performing (stages 1 and 2) impairment is calculated based on the risk parameters represented by probability of default (PD), loss given default (LGD) and exposure at default (EAD).

If, in addition to a significant increase in the credit risk, there is also objective evidence of impairment (events that have a negative impact on estimated cash flows), the financial asset is impaired (stage 3) and the amount of the related impairment is measured as the difference between the gross carrying value of the asset and the current value of the expected cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

Non-performing assets include those financial instruments that have been attributed the status of bad debts, expected defaults or past due and/or overdrawn as defined by the current rules of the Bank of Italy for the purposes of supervisory reporting.

The expected cash flows take account of estimated recovery times and the expected realisable value of any guarantees.

The amount of the loss to be recognised through profit or loss is calculated based on an analytical assessment process or for categories of the same kind and thus attributed analytically to each position and takes account of forward-looking information and possible alternative recovery scenarios.

If the reasons for the impairment no longer apply following an event after initial recognition, then impairment reversals are charged through profit or loss.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost are derecognised when payment is received, when the contractual rights to the cash flows expire, or a sale transfers to a third party all the risks and rewards connected with ownership of the transferred asset. Conversely, when a significant portion of the risks and rewards associated with the transferred financial assets is retained, the asset remains on the financial statements, even if legal title has been effectively transferred.

In cases where it is not possible to verify the substantial transfer of risks and rewards, financial assets are derecognised from the balance sheet if any kind of control over the assets has been maintained. Conversely, the preservation of such control, even if it is only partial, results in maintaining the assets on the balance sheet to an extent equal to the residual involvement.

Transferred financial assets are derecognised even if the contractual rights to receive the related cash flows are retained, in the presence of a simultaneous obligation to transfer such flows, and only those, without material delay to other third parties.

It is also possible, over the maturity of financial assets, and specifically for financial assets measured at amortised cost, that they are subject to renegotiation of the contract terms. In that case, it is necessary to determine whether the contractual amendments that cause a change in the amount and timing of future cash flows give rise to the derecognition of the original instrument, with consequent recognition of a new financial asset, or in the recognition through profit or loss of the difference between the gross carrying value of the pre-amended financial instrument and the restated financial asset (modification).

In the absence of specific guidance in IFRS 9, the analysis necessary to identify possible amendments that give rise to derecognition rather than modification may sometimes involve significant elements of valuation.

In general, changes to a financial asset, when substantial in nature, lead to its derecognition and the recognition of a new asset, also for Originated Credit Impaired positions.

On this basis, a list has been identified, by way of non-limiting example, of the main changes that represent a substantial change to the terms of the existing financial asset, introducing a different nature of the risks and resulting in derecognition.

The list is as follows:

- change in the counterparty: this includes novation or the replacement of the counterparty by another obligor (succession), because these changes lead to a change in the credit risk;
- change in the reference currency (because it introduces a different risk profile than the original exposure);
- debt-to-equity swap: the lender and the obligor may, as an alternative to other types of renegotiation, agree to extinguish the original debt through a substantial change in the nature of the debt-to-equity swap;
- introduction of new contractual clauses that result in failure of the SPPI test (e.g. leverage, indexing to parameters not related to the time value of money and credit risk, inverse rates, and financial covenants that result in failure of the test or other similar clauses);
- acceptance in lieu, whose repayment depends on the fair value of an asset;
- substantial change in the discounted value of cash flows (the change is considered substantial when the present value of cash flows from the new asset, discounted using the original effective interest rate, differs significantly from the present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial asset);
- changes granted to performing customers, which provide for the use of market parameters to redetermine the financial terms of the loan agreement, including modifications granted as part of renegotiations made on terms that would apply to new loans, possibly also with the aim of retaining the customer;
- other cases of substantial change in the nature of the contract, such as the introduction of contractual clauses that expose the obligor to new risk components, such as returns linked to equity or commodity components, leverage or other similar clauses.

For CDP, the cases that give rise to derecognition include changes made to the contractual terms in the context of renegotiations, including “massive” renegotiations, to public bodies carried out under the so-called “financial equivalence” regime to entities other than non-performing entities and, for local authorities, other than those in a situation of financial distress.

In the event of changes not deemed significant, which therefore do not come under the case of derecognition, but for which the modification is applied, the gross value is redetermined by calculating the current value of the cash flows resulting from the renegotiation, at the original internal rate of return of the exposure.

Below is a non-exhaustive list of the main changes to the previous contractual terms:

- reduction of the interest rate;
- extension of the maturity of the loan;
- reduction of part of the exposure;
- introduction of payment holidays (grace period/payment moratorium);
- payment of interest only;
- capitalisation of arrears/interest.

Contractual changes to a financial asset for which the derecognition rules are applied will have the following accounting impacts:

- derecognition of the financial asset and recognition of a new financial asset;
- subjecting the new financial asset to a new assessment in terms of classification and measurement (business model and SPPI test);
- identification of the date of new recognition as the origination date;
- recognition of the new asset at its fair value; recognition of any gain or loss equal to the difference between the fair value of the new asset and its carrying value at the time of derecognition of the existing asset, except for level 3 fair value financial assets as envisaged by IFRS 9;
- classification of the new asset in the reference stage, at the initial recognition date, and verification, in subsequent reporting periods, of any deterioration in credit risk, in accordance with CDP’s impairment procedures.

If there are contractual changes to a financial asset for which the rules of modification without derecognition apply, in accordance with IFRS 9:

- reassessment in terms of classification and measurement is not required: the SPPI test is only performed on initial recognition of the instrument and there is no subsequent reassessment of this initial assessment;
- the gains or losses resulting from the modification are calculated as the difference between the gross carrying value of the pre-modified financial asset and its restated gross carrying value (corresponding to the present value of the renegotiated or modified cash flows, discounted at the financial asset’s original effective interest rate, i.e. before the modification), adjusted where applicable in the case of hedging transactions;
- any deterioration in the credit risk of the modified financial asset is analysed by comparing it with the credit risk at the asset’s original recognition date, before the modification.

4 - Hedging transactions

Hedging transactions are executed to hedge contingent losses that are attributable to a specific risk and which can be found in a specific element or group of elements, should that particular risk effectively materialise.

As permitted by paragraph 7.2.21 of IFRS 9, the Parent Company CDP has decided to apply the provisions on hedging from IAS 39 rather than those from Chapter 6 of IFRS 9, to be used for its separate financial statements, the consolidated financial statements of the CDP Group, as well as its own half-yearly financial statements.

In accordance with IAS 39, hedging instruments are derivatives or, limited to the hedging of foreign currency risk, non-derivative financial assets or liabilities whose fair value or cash flows are expected to offset the changes in fair value or cash flows of a designated hedged position [IAS 39, paragraphs 72-77 and Appendix A, paragraph AG94]. A hedged item is an asset, liability, firm commitment, a highly probable forecast transaction, or a net investment in a foreign operation that:

- exposes the company to the risk of a change in fair value or future cash flows;
- is designated as being hedged [IAS 39, paragraphs 78-84 and Appendix A, paragraphs AG98-AG101].

The effectiveness of the hedge is the extent to which the changes in fair value or cash flows of the hedged position that are attributable to a hedged risk are offset by the changes in fair value or cash flows of the hedging instrument [IAS 39, Appendix A, paragraphs AG105-AG113].

When a financial instrument is classified as a hedging instrument, the following are to be formally documented:

- the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item, including the risk management objectives;
- the hedging strategy, which must be in line with established risk management policies;
- the methods to be used in order to verify the hedge effectiveness.

Accordingly, both at the inception of the hedge and throughout its life, the change in the fair value of the derivative is analysed in order to determine whether it is highly effective in offsetting the changes in fair value of the hedged item.

A hedge is deemed to be highly effective if the changes in fair value of the hedged item or in the expected cash flows attributable to the risk being hedged are almost entirely offset by the changes in fair value of the hedging derivative, with the relationship of these changes falling within a range of between 80% and 125%.

At each annual or interim reporting date, the effectiveness is assessed through specific prospective and retrospective tests capable, respectively, of demonstrating the expected effectiveness and the level of effectiveness achieved.

If the hedge is not effective as described above, the hedging instrument is reclassified under financial instruments held for trading, while the hedged item continues to be measured in accordance with the criteria defined for its category. Hedge accounting also ceases when the hedging instrument expires, is sold or exercised or when the hedged item expires, is sold or is repaid. The termination of hedge accounting may apply to the entire hedging relationship or only a part of it; in the latter case, the termination of hedge accounting is partial rather than complete.

Hedging derivatives are initially recognised at their fair value on the contract date. Hedging relationships that meet the eligibility criteria are subject to the following accounting treatment:

- for fair value hedge, the change in the fair value of the hedged item is offset by the change in the fair value of the hedging instrument. This offsetting is accounted for by recognising the changes in value through profit or loss, in the item “Fair value adjustments in hedge accounting”, relating both to the hedged item (for the changes generated by the underlying risk factor) and to the hedging instrument. Any difference, which represents the partial ineffectiveness of the hedge, consequently represents the net profit or loss effect. The recognition through profit or loss of the change in fair value of the hedged item, attributable to the risk hedged, is also applied if the hedged item is a financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income; if there were no hedging, this change would be recognised in equity;
- for cash flow hedge, the changes in fair value of the derivative are recognised, net of the tax effect, in a specific “Valuation reserve” of equity, for the effective portion of the hedge, and are only recognised through profit or loss when there is a change in the cash flows to be offset for the hedged item. The amount of the gain or loss of the hedging instrument considered ineffective is recognised through profit or loss, in the item “Fair value adjustments in hedge accounting”. This amount is equal to any excess of the accumulated fair value of the hedging instrument with respect to the related fair value of the instrument hedged; in any event, the fluctuation of the hedged item and the related hedge must be kept within the range of 80%-125%;
- hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation are accounted for in the same way as cash flow hedges.

If the hedge is not fully effective, the fair value change of the hedging instrument, to the extent of the ineffective portion, is immediately recognised through profit or loss, in the item “Fair value adjustments in hedge accounting”.

If, during the life of a derivative, the expected hedged cash flows are no longer considered as highly probable, the portion of that instrument recognised in the “Valuation reserves” of equity is immediately recycled through profit or loss. Conversely, if the hedging instrument is transferred or no longer qualifies as an effective hedge, the portion of the item “Valuation reserves” representing the changes in the fair value of the instrument recognised up to that point are retained in equity and reversed to profit or loss in accordance with the classification criterion described above, in conjunction with the recognition of the financial effects of the transaction originally hedged.

Item 50 of the balance sheet assets and item 40 of the balance sheet liabilities report financial and credit hedging derivatives, which at the reporting date have, respectively, a positive and a negative fair value.

For macro hedges, IAS 39 allows the object of a fair value hedge against interest rate risk to be not only an individual financial asset or liability, but also a monetary amount, included in a group of financial assets and liabilities (or their portions), so that a set of derivatives may be used to reduce the fair value fluctuations of the hedged items in response to changes in market interest rates. Net amounts resulting from the mismatch of assets and liabilities cannot be designated as subject to macro hedging. In the same way as for micro fair value hedges, a macro hedge is deemed to be highly effective if, both at inception and throughout its life, the changes in fair value of the monetary amount hedged are offset by changes in the fair value of the hedge derivatives and if the actual results are within a range of 80% to 125%. The positive or negative amount of the fair value changes, respectively, of the assets or liabilities subject of fair value macro hedges measured with reference to the hedged risk is recognised in Items 60 of the balance sheet assets or 50 of the balance sheet liabilities, with a balancing entry under “Fair value adjustments in hedge accounting” in the income statement.

The hedge ineffectiveness consists of the difference between the change in fair value of the hedging instruments and the change in fair value of the monetary amount hedged. The hedge ineffective portion is in any case included under “Fair value adjustments in hedge accounting” in the income statement.

If the hedging relationship ends, for reasons other than the sale of the hedged items, the accumulated revaluation/write-down recognised in items 60 of the balance sheet assets or 50 of the balance sheet liabilities is recognised through profit or loss under interest income or expenses, over the residual maturity of the hedged financial asset or liability.

If these assets and liabilities are sold or redeemed, the amount of fair value not amortised is recognised immediately in “Gains (Losses) on disposal or repurchase” in the income statement.

5 - Equity investments

“Equity investments” include investments in subsidiaries (IFRS 10), in associates (IAS 28) and in joint ventures (IAS 28 and IFRS 11).

Subsidiaries are companies in which CDP holds, either directly or indirectly, more than half of the voting rights in the Shareholders’ meeting or, in any event, when CDP exercises the power to determine financial and operating policies (including de facto control).

Associates are companies in which the CDP Group holds, either directly or indirectly, at least 20% of the voting rights or, even with a lower voting interest, companies over which the CDP Group has significant influence, which is defined as the power to participate in determining financial and operating policies, but without exercising either control or joint control.

Joint ventures involve companies where control, by means of a contractual arrangement, is shared between CDP and one or more parties, or when decisions about the relevant activities, which have a significant impact on returns, require the unanimous consent of the parties involved in the contractual arrangement that have control over the company.

Equity investments are initially recognised and subsequently carried at cost, as at the settlement date, including costs or revenues that are directly attributable to the transaction. The equity investments are tested for impairment at every annual or interim reporting date.

Evidence of impairment, based on the existence of qualitative and quantitative indicators, as illustrated hereunder, and in accordance with the internal policies, differs where these involve equity investments in companies whose shares are or are not listed on active markets.

An impairment test is performed when the aforementioned indicators exist, in accordance with the provisions of IAS 36. This test is aimed at estimating the recoverable amount of the equity investment and comparing it with its carrying value to determine the recognition of any impairment losses.

At each annual or interim reporting date, for CDP, taking into account the characteristics of its investment portfolio, as well as its role of long-term investor, at least the following are considered indicators of impairment/objective evidence of impairment:

- the recognition of losses[192] or significantly lower results than budgeted (or forecast in multi-year plans), if, after specific analyses, they are relevant due to their effects on the estimate of expected future cash flows in any impairment test preparation;
  Significant financial difficulties of the investee company and/or the likelihood that the investee company declares bankruptcy or undergoes other financial restructuring procedures;

192 The recognition of losses may not be considered relevant if it is in line with the budget and/or business plan objectives of the equity investment (e.g. investments recently made); on the contrary, losses attributable to cases provided for by the Italian Civil Code (e.g. Articles 2446, 2447) are always considered relevant.

- a carrying value of the equity investment in the separate financial statements that exceeds the carrying value, in the consolidated financial statements, of the net assets of the investment (including any goodwill);
- The distribution of a dividend by the investee company that exceeds the total other comprehensive income (or overall profitability for financial companies) for the period[193].

With reference to listed equity investments, the following are also considered indicators of impairment:

- a reduction in the market price compared to the carrying value in the consolidated financial statements of more than 40% or for a period exceeding 24 months;
- a downgrade of the rating of at least four notches from the time when the equity investment was made, if assessed as relevant together with other available information[194].

If the recoverable amount is lower than the carrying amount, the difference is recognised through profit or loss. If the reasons causing the impairment cease to exist, the impairment losses are reversed. These reversals have to be recognised through profit or loss up to the amount of the previous impairment. Consequently, the reduction in the previously recognised impairment loss upon write-back of the value of the equity investment may not exceed the carrying value that would have existed if no impairment had been previously recognised. Both the impairment and the reversals of impairment are recognised in the income statement under "Gains (losses) on equity investments".

The investor's interest in any losses of the investee that exceed the carrying value of the equity investment is recognised in a specific provision, to the extent that the investor is committed to meeting the legal or constructive obligations of the investee, or otherwise cover its losses.

Dividends are recognised in "Dividends and similar revenues" when the right to receive payment is established.

Equity investments are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows deriving from ownership of the equity investments expire or when they are sold, substantially transferring all risks and rewards connected with them.

6 - Property, plant and equipment

This item includes both the operating assets governed by IAS 16 and the inventories of property, plant and equipment governed by IAS 2. Also included are rights of use acquired under a lease and relating to the use of property, plant and equipment (for the lessees[195]), assets granted under an operating lease (for the lessors), as well as leasehold improvements, provided they relate to identifiable and separable property, plant and equipment.

"Operating property, plant and equipment" consist of property, plant and equipment used for production purposes and to supply goods/services, which may be leased or held for administrative purposes.

In accordance with IAS 16, these assets are initially recognised at purchase cost, including expenses directly related to the purchase, non-deductible VAT and costs for bringing the asset to working condition, increased by revaluations carried out under the provisions of specific laws. Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset have to be added to the value of the asset itself and capitalised pursuant to IAS 23.

Special maintenance and repair costs, incurred after initial recognition, which result in an increase in the future economic benefits, are recognised as an addition to the value of the assets.

Ordinary maintenance costs that do not generate future economic benefits, on the other hand, are recognised through profit or loss.

Subsequent measurement is at cost, net of depreciation and impairment (the latter in accordance with IAS 36).

These assets are systematically depreciated from the period they enter service in the production process and are, therefore, ready for use. They are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their residual life.

Therefore, the depreciation allowances for each year charged to the income statement are calculated by CDP at the rates considered adequate to represent the residual useful life of each asset, as listed below:

193 The indicator takes into account the distribution of a dividend greater than the other comprehensive income result (or overall profitability for financial institutions) on which the dividend is paid (for instance, dividends declared in 2024, representing the distribution of net profit for 2023, that exceed the total other comprehensive income for 2023).

194 The downgrade of the equity investment's credit rating is not, in itself, evidence of impairment, although it may be an indication to that effect; therefore, such a trigger is considered relevant only when activated together with at least another impairment trigger.

195 Lease liabilities recognised as the lessee in lease transactions are recorded under financial liabilities measured at amortised cost.

	Minimum rate	Maximum rate
Buildings	3.0%	3.0%
Movables	12.0%	15.0%
Electrical plant	7.0%	30.0%
Other:		
Industrial and commercial equipment	15.0%	15.0%
Other assets	12.0%	25.0%
Other plant and equipment	7.0%	15.0%

Land and artwork are not depreciated as they have an indefinite useful life.

At every annual or interim reporting date, the recognised carrying amount of the operating assets is tested for impairment.

If impairment indicators are identified, the carrying amount of the asset is compared with its recoverable amount, with the latter being the greater of fair value less any costs of disposal, and the associated value in use of the asset (that is the discounted value of the future cash flows originated by the asset). If the carrying amount is higher than the recoverable amount, the difference is recognised through profit or loss under “Net adjustments to/recoveries on property, plant and equipment”. If the reasons for which impairment was recognised cease to exist, the impairment loss is reversed. The adjusted value may not exceed the value that the asset would have had, net of the depreciation calculated in the absence of previous impairment.

Newly acquired assets are depreciated as from the period in which they enter service and are, therefore, ready for use.

Land and buildings are considered to be separable assets; therefore, they are treated as separate assets for accounting purposes, even if purchased together.

Each item of property, plant and equipment that has a significant value compared to the overall value of the asset it belongs to is recognised and depreciated separately.

“Investment property” consists of real estate property held for investment purposes to be leased to external third parties. These assets are initially recognised in accordance with IAS 40 at purchase or construction cost, including directly attributable purchase/construction costs. However, maintenance costs relating to these assets cannot be capitalised, but are recognised through profit or loss.

Subsequent measurement of said property investments in the financial statements is at cost, net of depreciation (3% depreciation rate) and impairment, as set out in IAS 16 in relation to operating property, plant and equipment.

“Assets under construction and advances” are composed of advances or expenses incurred in respect of items of property, plant and equipment that have not been completed or are undergoing testing before entering service. Since they have not yet entered the company’s production cycle, depreciation is suspended.

The “right-of-use assets” (RoU) under lease agreements, in accordance with IFRS 16, are recognised by the lessee at the commencement date, namely on the date that the asset is made available to the lessee and is initially valued at cost. In order to match the asset consisting of the right of use, the lessee enters a liability corresponding to the current value of the payments due for the lease. The discount rate to be used is the interest rate implicit in the lease, if this is practicable to determine; if not, the lessee’s incremental borrowing rate shall be used. In the event of operating sublease agreements, the sub-lessor enters the right of use among the Investment property.

The right of use is amortised on a straight-line basis throughout the lease term which includes the non-cancellable period of a lease and the options for renewal, if the lessee has a reasonable certainty of exercising it.

During the lease term, the carrying value of the right of use is adjusted in the event of a change to the lease term or to the lease payments, and also for changes to the lease contract which increase or reduce the scope of the lease.

As regards property, plant and equipment recognised in accordance with IAS 2, these are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The carrying amount of the asset is anyway compared with its recoverable amount, where there is some evidence that shows that the asset may have incurred an impairment loss. Any adjustments are recognised through profit or loss.

The carrying value of an operating item of property, plant and equipment is eliminated from the balance sheet upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal.

7 - Intangible assets

“Intangible assets” includes, pursuant to IAS 38, non-monetary assets that are identifiable and do not have physical substance. They are held to be used for a multi-year period or an indefinite period. They consist mainly of concessions, licenses and trademarks, contractual relationships with customers, research and development costs and industrial patent and intellectual property rights.

Intangible assets include goodwill, regulated by IFRS 3 and defined as the difference between the price paid for a transaction related to a business combination and the fair value of identifiable net assets acquired.

If this difference is negative (badwill) or if the goodwill is not justified by the future earnings capacity of the assets acquired, the difference is recognised in the income statement.

An intangible asset is recognised if the following conditions are satisfied:

- the asset is identifiable, i.e. it is separable from the rest of the enterprise;
- the asset is controlled, i.e. it is subject to the control of the enterprise;
- the asset generates future economic benefits;
- the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

If one of these elements is missing, the purchase or realisation cost is fully recognised as a cost in the income statement in the financial year in which it is incurred.

The non-current intangible assets are initially recognised at purchase or development cost, including directly attributable transaction costs.

After initial recognition, the non-current intangible assets with a finite useful life are measured at cost, net of amortisation and any impairment (the latter governed by IAS 36).

The amortisation is charged based on the estimated useful life of the asset. This estimate of its useful life is assessed, at the end of each financial year, to check the adequacy of the estimate.

Costs incurred for the purchase and development of software by third parties are amortised, usually on a straight-line basis, over the residual useful lives of the assets, which is no greater than 5 years.

Costs incurred for software development before the year in which the project is completed are capitalised when the development/implementation of the project is likely to be successful and the utility of the product extends over more than one year. In this case, the costs are amortised over a period of no more than 5 years. In the year in which the software is completed, the costs incurred and not yet amortised are allocated to the asset and amortised over a total of 5 years.

In addition, on an annual basis, or when there is objective evidence that the intangible asset is impaired, a test is performed to determine the adequacy of the carrying amount of the asset. Consequently, the carrying amount of the intangible asset is compared with its recoverable amount, the higher of the fair value less costs to sell, and its value in use (construed as the discounted value of the future cash flows originated by the asset). If the carrying amount is higher than the recoverable amount, the difference is recognised through profit or loss under “Net adjustments to/recoveries on intangible assets”. If the reasons for which impairment was recognised cease to exist, the value of the asset is written back. The adjusted value may not exceed the value that the asset would have had, net of the amortisation calculated in the absence of previous impairment.

Intangible assets having an indefinite useful life are not amortised and are only tested periodically for the adequacy of their carrying amount, as described above.

“Assets under construction and advances” are composed of advances or expenses incurred in respect of intangible assets that have not been completed or are undergoing testing before entering service. Since they have not yet entered the company’s production cycle, amortisation is suspended.

Intangible assets are derecognised when sold or when future economic benefits are no longer expected.

8 - Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale

The balance sheet items “Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale” and “Liabilities associated with disposal groups held for sale” include the assets or groups of assets/liabilities whose carrying value will be recovered mainly through a sales transaction rather than through their continuous use. Such assets must be available for sale in their current condition and CDP must be committed to a plan to dispose of the asset (or group of assets) and must have undertaken a programme to identify a potential buyer, such that a sale can be considered highly probable.

To be able to classify a non current asset (or a disposal group) as held for sale, the following is also required:

- the asset can be readily exchanged in the market at a price considered reasonable in relation to its fair value at the current date;
- the sale is expected to be completed within one year from the date of classification, except as permitted by paragraph 9 of IFRS 5;
- the actions required to complete the plan to dispose of the asset do not indicate that it is unlikely to be completed.

These non-current assets (or disposal groups) are presented separately from the balance sheet items “Other assets” and “Other liabilities”. Initial recognition is done in compliance with the specific IFRS as applicable to each associated asset and liability while, subsequently, they are recognised at the lower of their carrying value and fair value (net of costs to sell).

The individual assets of the companies classified as held for sale are not amortised, whereas financial expense and other expenses attributable to liabilities held for sale continue to be recognised.

Any subsequent impairment losses are recognised directly as an adjustment to the carrying amount of the non-current assets (or disposal groups) held for sale through profit or loss. The corresponding balance sheet values for the previous financial year are not reclassified. A discontinued operation is a component of an entity that either has been disposed of, or is classified as held for sale, and:

- represents a major line of business or geographical area of operations;
- is part of a single coordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations;
- is an equity investment exclusively acquired with a view to resale.

For such assets, it is necessary to reclassify the income statement figures of the previous financial year. The profits and losses net of tax that can be related to disposal groups of assets and liabilities are shown in the specific income statement item “Income (loss) after tax on disposal groups held for sale”.

9 - Current and deferred taxes

Tax assets and liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet respectively under assets Item “Tax assets” and liabilities Item “Tax liabilities”.

The accounting entries related to current and deferred taxes include: i) current tax assets, consisting of tax paid in advance and receivables for withholding taxes incurred; ii) current tax liabilities, consisting of tax payables to be settled according to applicable tax regulations; iii) deferred tax assets, consisting of the amounts of tax recoverable in future years in view of deductible temporary differences; and iv) deferred tax liabilities, consisting of payables for tax to be paid in future periods as a result of taxable temporary differences.

Current taxes, consisting of corporate income tax (IRES) and regional tax on business activities (IRAP), are recognised on an accruals basis using a realistic estimate of the negative and positive tax components for the year.

They are calculated on the basis of applicable tax rates. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised according to the tax rate that, under the legislation in force at the reporting date, is expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, and are periodically reviewed to take account of any changes in legislation.

The term “deferred” tax refers, in particular, to the recognition, in terms of tax, of the temporary differences between the value assigned to an asset or liability for statutory accounting purposes and the corresponding value for tax purposes.

Deferred taxes are recognised:

- under Tax assets, if they relate to “deductible temporary differences”, which means the differences between statutory and tax values that will give rise to deductible amounts in future periods, to the extent that they are likely to be recovered;
- under Tax liabilities, if they relate to “taxable temporary differences” representing liabilities because they are related to accounting entries that will become taxable in future tax periods.

If the deferred tax items regard transactions that directly affected equity, they are recognised in equity.

Some of the Group’s Italian companies joined the “national fiscal consolidation” mechanism regulated by articles 117-129 of the Consolidated Income Tax Law (“TUIR”), introduced into tax law by Italian Legislative Decree no. 344/2003. It consists of an optional tax system, according to which aggregate net taxable income or loss of each subsidiary that has joined the national fiscal consolidation mechanism – inclusive of any tax withholding, deductions and tax credits – is transferred to the Parent Company, for which a single taxable income or a single tax loss is carried forward (resulting from the algebraic sum of its income/losses and those of the subsidiaries) and, as a result, a single tax payable/receivable.

10 - Provisions for risks and charges

This item consists of the provision set aside to cover specific types of liabilities whose existence is certain or probable, but whose amount or accrual date were uncertain at the reporting date.

Therefore, the provisions are recognised only when:

- there is a present (legal or constructive) obligation resulting from a past event;
- it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation;
- a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

When the time value is significant and the dates of payment of the obligation can be estimated reliably, the allowance is measured as the present value (discounted at market rates as of the reporting date) of the charges that are expected to be incurred in order to settle the obligation.

Contingent – not probable – liabilities are not recognised in the balance sheet. However, they are disclosed in the notes, unless the probability of an outflow of resources is remote or the event is deemed insignificant.

The provisions are used only to cover the costs for which they were originally recognised, and they are reversed in the income statement when the obligation is settled or when it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the present obligation.

This item also includes provisions for credit risk for commitments to disburse funds and on financial guarantees that are subject to the rules of impairment in IFRS 9.

This item also includes the company pensions and other post-retirement benefit obligations, i.e. the provisions for long-term employment and post-employment benefits. However, no value has been recognised for the sub-account in question because there were no net amounts attributable to that item at the reporting date of these financial statements. For more information see the section “Staff severance pay” in paragraph 15 “Other information”.

11 - Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

This item includes all amounts due to banks and due to customers of any technical form (deposits, current accounts, loans), other than those in the items “Financial liabilities held for trading” and “Financial liabilities designated at fair value”. This includes operating debts associated with the provision of business and financial services and variation margins with clearing houses in respect of transactions on derivatives, in addition to operating debts associated with the provision of financial services.

In particular, CDP includes in these items the amounts still to be disbursed for loans being repaid, as well as liabilities in respect of postal funding products.

Postal savings bonds issued by CDP are reported under the item “Due to banks” and the item “Due to customers”, including those that have matured but have not yet been redeemed at the reporting date. These instruments are primarily zero-coupon securities (where the interest accrued is paid when the principal is redeemed) with a step-up interest structure (the interest rate increases as the period for which the bond is held increases) and with principal and interest redeemed in a single payment upon maturity, although the bonds can be redeemed upon request of the underwriter at any time prior to their contractual maturity, with principal and interest accrued in accordance with the period for which the bond was held.

For Postal savings bonds, the adoption of the amortised cost method and of the effective interest rate used for calculating the amortised cost under examination must be equal to the internal rate of return from the estimated (not contractual) cash flows throughout the expected (and not contractual) life of the instrument. Given the aforementioned option of early redemption, the expected life of postal savings bonds is, on average, less than their contractual life. CDP has therefore developed a statistical model for forecasting early redemption of postal savings bonds based on a time series of redemptions, which is used to price the new issues. The forecasting model used at the time of the bond issue is also used to determine the initial estimated amortisation plan for each series of postal savings bonds. Based on these estimated flows, the effective interest rate and the amortised cost to be recognised in the balance sheet are then calculated. Differences between the actual early redemptions and these estimates result in the recalculation of the remaining amortisation schedule. In such cases, the IFRS state that the amortised cost of the instrument being measured is to be equal to the present value of the new estimated future cash flows using, for fixed rate postal savings bonds, the effective interest rate calculated at the issue of each series as the discount rate, and kept unchanged. The effective rate for floating-rate interest-bearing postal savings bonds is updated every time the estimated cash flows are revised due to changes in the benchmark indices and the review of the flow of redemptions.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost also include the amount of funds provided by the State or other government agencies and intended for particular operations required and regulated by special laws (“third-party funds in administration”), provided that the loans and funds accrue interest respectively in favour of and at the expense of the providing agency. However, funds administered on behalf of the State or other government agencies are not included here if their management is exclusively remunerated by an all-in-one fee (commission) and that are, therefore, merely seen as a service.

In addition, this item also includes issued securities measured at amortised cost. The item is reported net of repurchased securities.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost are recognised for the first time on the date the raised funds are received or the debt instruments issued. These items are recognised at their fair value upon initial recognition. That value normally corresponds to the amount received or the issue price, inclusive of the directly attributable expenses to the individual fund-raising operations or the costs incurred for the issue.

The financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, as defined in the preceding paragraphs. An exception is represented by short-term financial liabilities, which are recognised at the received value, given the negligible effect of the time factor.

In hybrid debt instruments (indexed to equity instruments, indices, foreign currencies, etc.) the embedded derivative is separated from the host contract, when the criteria for separation under IFRS 9 apply, and is recognised at its fair value under financial assets/liabilities held for trading (respectively positive or negative). The related changes in value are recognised in profit or loss. The host contract is instead allocated an initial value corresponding to the difference between the total amount of the proceeds received and the fair value allocated to the embedded derivative. The contract is recognised and measured according to the criteria envisaged by the classification portfolio.

The amounts under the item “Due to banks”, “Due to customers”, and “Securities issued” are derecognised when they mature or are extinguished. The derecognition also takes place when there is a repurchase of previously issued bonds, with simultaneous recalculation of the residual payable only for the securities issued. The difference between the carrying value of the liability and the amount paid to purchase it is recognised in the income statement.

12 - Financial liabilities held for trading

This item includes all forms of financial liabilities of any technical form (debt securities, loans, derivatives) designated as being held for trading purposes. It excludes any portion of the company’s own issued debt securities that have not yet been placed with third parties.

This category of liabilities includes, in particular, financial derivatives not designated under hedge accounting, operational hedging derivatives and derivatives embedded in complex financial contracts, whose host contract is a financial liability, which have been recognised separately if their fair value is negative.

The criteria for the initial recognition and measurement of these derivatives are described with reference to the same instruments with positive fair value within the scope of Financial assets held for trading.

Financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value, which generally equals the amount received net of transaction costs or revenues. When the amount paid differs from fair value, a financial liability is nevertheless recognised at fair value, and the difference between the two amounts is recognised through profit or loss. Initial recognition is made at the contract date for derivative contracts and at the settlement date for debt securities, with the exception of those for which delivery is not governed by conventions on the market concerned, for which initial recognition is at the subscription date.

Measurement after initial recognition is made at fair value, with recognition of any changes in value through profit or loss. If the fair value of a financial liability becomes positive, it is recognised as a financial asset held for trading.

Financial liabilities held for trading are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows expire or a sale transfers all the risks and rewards connected with ownership to a third party. Conversely, when a significant portion of the risks and rewards associated with the financial liability are retained, the liabilities remain on the balance sheet even if official title has been transferred.

The gains and losses on sale or redemption and unrealised gains and losses resulting from changes in the fair value of the trading portfolio are reported under “Profits (losses) on trading activities” in the income statement.

13 - Financial liabilities designated at fair value

This item includes financial liabilities, regardless of their technical form (debt securities, loans etc.), for which the option of measurement at fair value through profit or loss has been exercised (“Fair Value Option”) in accordance with the requirements established by IFRS 9 for classification in this item.

This classification is made when one of the following conditions applies:

- the designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (i.e. an accounting mismatch) that would otherwise arise from the measuring of assets or liabilities or from the recognition of gains or losses on different bases;
- a group of financial liabilities, or a group of financial assets and liabilities is managed and the performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy;
- the liabilities consist of hybrid instruments containing embedded derivatives that would otherwise have been separated (however, this rule does not apply if the embedded derivative is insignificant or if the separation of the embedded derivative cannot be applied).

As regards issued debt securities, these financial liabilities are recognised for the first time on the date of issue.

Initial recognition is at fair value, which generally equals the amount collected, without considering the transaction expenses and income attributable to the instrument issued, which are instead recognised in the income statement.

Subsequent to initial recognition, these financial liabilities are measured at fair value and charged as follows:

- the change in fair value that is attributable to changes in its creditworthiness is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income and recorded in the item Valuation reserves;
- the residual amount of change in fair value is recognised through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at fair value are derecognised from the balance sheet when the contractual rights to the related cash flows expire or when the financial liability is sold, transferring all risks and rewards connected with it to third parties.

14 – Transactions in a foreign currency

Transactions in a foreign currency are initially recognised in euros by translating the amount in the foreign currency into euros at the spot exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction.

In preparing the annual or interim financial statements, assets denominated in a foreign currency are accounted for as follows:

- monetary instruments are translated at the spot rate quoted on the reporting date;
- non-monetary instruments, which are carried at cost, are translated at the exchange rate quoted on the date of the original transaction;
- non-monetary instruments, which are carried at fair value, are translated at the spot rate quoted on the reporting date.

Exchange rate differences in respect of non-monetary items are treated using the same rules for gains and losses on the original instruments.

The positive and negative exchange rate differences, relating to:

- financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, other than those measured at fair value, those subject to fair value hedges (exchange rate or fair value risk) and cash flow hedges (exchange rate risk), as well as related hedging derivatives, are included in “Profits (losses) on trading”. This item also includes the results of fair value measurement of any forward contracts associated with foreign currency transactions concluded for hedging purposes, net of the accrued contractual margins recognised in interest with the relevant + or - sign;
- financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies measured at fair value are included in the “Profits (losses) on financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss”;
- financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, subject to fair value hedge (exchange rate or fair value risk) and relating to hedging derivatives are included in the results of related measurements recognised in “Fair value adjustments in hedge accounting”.

15 - Other information

Staff severance pay

Staff severance pay (TFR) covers the entire entitlement accrued by employees at the end of the financial year, as provided by law (Article 2120 of the Italian Civil Code) and applicable employment agreements.

In accordance with IAS 19, staff severance pay is treated as a “Post-employment benefit” and is classified as:

- a “Defined benefit plan” for the portion of staff severance pay accrued by employees until 31 December 2006;
- a “Defined contribution plan” for the portion of staff severance pay accrued by employees beginning 1 January 2007.

The accounting standard envisages that these portions of staff severance pay be recognised at their actuarial value. The accruing and accrued obligations are considered for discounting purposes (these obligations are, respectively, the discounted value of the expected future payments related to benefits accrued during the current financial year and the discounted value of future payments resulting from amounts accrued in previous financial years).

It should be noted that CDP’s provision for staff severance pay is negligible given that employees on staff prior to the transformation of CDP into a joint-stock company maintained their participation in the INPDAP pension scheme after the transformation; therefore, severance pay contributions are paid to that institution. As such, the amount shown for staff severance pay is related solely to employees hired after the date of transformation (under the INPS pension scheme) for amounts accrued until 2006, given that the amounts accrued subsequently were not applied to this fund, but to the supplemental pension fund or to INPS in accordance with the applicable legislation.

Accordingly, in view of the insignificance of the effects of adopting IAS 19, the staff severance pay continues to be calculated on the basis of Italian statutory provisions (Article 2120 of the Italian Civil Code).

Interest income and expense

Interest income and expense is recognised through profit or loss, on a pro-rata basis over time for all instruments, based on the contractual interest rate or at the effective interest rate if the amortised cost method is applied.

Default interest, where provided for by contract, is recognised through profit or loss only when it is actually received.

The interest also includes the net balance, either positive or negative, of the differentials and margins relating to the financial derivative instruments hedging assets and liabilities that generate interest, and derivatives recognised in the balance sheet in the trading book but operationally related to assets and/or liabilities designated at fair value (fair value option).

Commission income and expense

Commission income for revenues from services provided and commission expense for the costs of services received are recognised, based on the existence of contractual agreements, on an accrual basis, i.e. in the year when the services are provided.

This item also includes the commissions received from guarantees issued in favour of third parties, and commissions paid for guarantees received.

When the amortised cost method is used, the commissions considered in calculating the effective interest rate are classified as interests.

Dividends

The dividends of subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, accounted for by using the cost method, are recognised in the income statement in the year in which the distribution is approved.

Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

Applying offsetting accounting to the relevant financial assets and liabilities is carried out in accordance with IAS 32, if, and only if, an entity:

- currently has a legally enforceable right to set-off the recognised amounts; and
- intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and simultaneously extinguish the liability.

More details are included in the tables of the Notes to the Financial Statements, Part B – Other Information.

The tables, in particular, include:

- the balance sheet values, before and after the effects of accounting offsetting, related to financial assets and liabilities that meet the necessary criteria for recognising such effects;
- the amounts of exposures that do not meet these requirements but are included in master netting agreements, which allow for offsetting only under specific circumstances (e.g., a default event);
- the values of the related collateral.

Business combinations

A business combination is a transaction or other event in which an entity acquires control of one or more businesses.

Control of one or more businesses may be obtained: (i) by transferring cash, cash equivalents or other assets; (ii) by issuing equity interests; (iii) by assuming liabilities; (iv) without transferring consideration (for example, through a contractual agreement).

Business combinations are accounted for using the “purchase method”, which requires:

- the identification of the acquiror;
- the determination of the acquisition date;
- the recognition and measurement of the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed (including contingent liabilities) and any non-controlling interest in the acquiree;
- the recognition and measurement of goodwill or a gain arising from a bargain purchase.

Transactions involving two or more companies or business activities belonging to the Group that are carried out for reorganisation purposes are not considered business combinations. Such transactions ("Business Combinations Under Common Control") are excluded from the scope of application of IFRS 3 and, in the absence of a reference standard, are accounted for based on Assirevi's preliminary interpretations/guidelines, i.e. they are recognised according to the principle of continuity of values when they do not have a significant influence on future cash flows.

A.3 – DISCLOSURE OF TRANSFERS BETWEEN PORTFOLIOS OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

There were no transfers between portfolios of financial assets.

According to the general rules set out in IFRS 9, financial assets (other than equity instruments) can only be reclassified between measurement categories when, and only when, an entity changes its business model for managing such assets.

However, such changes in the business model are expected to be infrequent and must be determined by senior management as a result of significant external or internal changes that can be demonstrated to third parties.

A.4 – FAIR VALUE DISCLOSURE

Qualitative disclosures

This section contains the disclosures on fair value measurement in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 13.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The assumption is that this refers to an ordinary transaction between independent counterparties that have a reasonable degree of knowledge of market conditions and the relevant facts related to the item being traded.

In the definition of fair value, a key assumption is that an entity is fully operational and does not have the urgent need to liquidate or significantly reduce a position. Among other factors, the fair value of an instrument reflects its credit quality as it incorporates the default risk associated with the counterparty or the issuer.

The international accounting standards have established three levels of classification for a financial instrument (known as the "fair value hiearchy"); the level of fair value measurement assigned depends on the observability and significance of the inputs used in the valuation model.

For financial instruments listed on active markets, the fair value corresponds to the market price at the measurement date, or as close to it as possible (Level 1). An instrument is considered to be traded on an active market if prices are readily and regularly available on regulated markets, organised trading facilities, pricing services, etc. and if those prices can reasonably be considered to be representative of actual and regular market transactions executed close to the valuation date. When there are no published prices on an active market or when, in reference to several indicators (e.g. the possibility of performing transactions at the quoted price and their number, the bid-ask spread, the effective trading volumes), it is not possible to affirm that the price represents an active and regularly functioning market, the fair value of the financial instruments is determined by using models and measurement techniques whose purpose is to establish the price at which the asset or liability would be exchanged between market operators in an ordinary transaction at the valuation date. The fair value of unlisted financial instruments is classified under Level 2 or 3 according to whether or not the inputs used in the valuation model are observable and their significance within that model.

The Level 2 inputs are prices available on active markets or inputs based on observable market data, such as interest rates, credit spreads, or yield curves. If they are used in the pricing of an instrument, they must be available for the entire residual life of the instrument. The fair value of a financial instrument measured with techniques that use Level 2 inputs is classified in the same level for the fair value hierarchy.

In certain cases, the level 2 inputs need to be adjusted to allow their use, also in view of the characteristics of the financial instrument being measured. If the adjustment is based on parameters that cannot be observed in the market or is impacted to a greater or a lesser extent by the modelling choices needed to make it, for example through the use of statistical or "expert-based" techniques, the fair value measurement is classified under Level 3, as (?) the inputs are not observable in the market or not directly inferable. This category also includes the parameters estimated on the basis of proprietary models or historical data and used for the fair value measurement of unlisted financial instruments, classified under the same level.

The valuation techniques used for Level 2 and Level 3 measurements are validated by the Risk Management Area of CDP. The development and validation of the techniques, and their application for accounting evaluations, are set out in specific process documentation.

A.4.1 Fair Value Levels 2 and 3: Valuation techniques and inputs used

The valuation techniques used for unlisted financial instruments may, in addition to interpolations and extrapolations, involve the specification of stochastic processes that represent market dynamics and the use of simulations or other numerical techniques to determine the fair value of the instruments being measured.

CDP takes the following into consideration when selecting the valuation models:

- all other conditions being equal, simpler valuation techniques are preferred to more complex techniques, as long as they represent all of the relevant characteristics of the product, ensuring that they are reasonably in line with the practices and results of other sector operators;
- valuation techniques are applied consistently over time to consistent categories of instruments, unless objective grounds for replacement emerge;
- all other conditions being equal, preference is given to standard models whose mathematical structure and implementing procedures are familiar to practitioners and implemented in CDP's systems.

The market parameters used as inputs for Level 2 valuations are selected on the basis of non-arbitrage or comparative relationships that define the fair value of the financial instrument being measured as the relative fair value compared with that of financial instruments listed on active markets.

Specifically, the financial statements of CDP use fair value measurements assigned to Level 2 for interest rate, currency and equity derivatives designated as accounting or operational hedges for assets or liabilities and for the items related to the exchanges of collateral referring to those derivatives. CDP has developed a reference framework consisting of the valuation criteria and models on which the valuation of each category of instruments is based.

The fair value of derivatives incorporates the counterparty credit risk and current and potential exposure using a simplified credit value adjustment (CVA) methodology. However, in view of the generalised use of netting arrangements that provide for the exchange of collateral, and considering the frequency of the exchange and the fact that it is established in the form of cash deposits, as well as the minimum ratings required from the counterparties, no adjustments of this kind have been made at 31 December 2024.

With regard to the assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis, the following are classified as Level 3 in the financial statements of CDP:

- the valuations of options on equity indices embedded in "Risparmio Sostenibile" postal savings bonds, which are separated and measured at fair value through profit or loss and require the use of parameters concerning the redemption behaviour of investors;
- equity interests and other unlisted equity instruments that are measured using non-market parameters;
- UCIs and derivative instruments with underlying UCIs, valued on the basis of the adjusted NAV.

Portfolios measured at fair value on a recurring basis: details of the significant non-observable inputs for Level 3 assets and liabilities

Category of financial instruments	Fair value assets (thousands of euro)	Fair value liabilities (thousands of euro)	Measurement techniques	Non-observable parameters
Financial derivatives - Equity		(35,581)	Option pricing models	Redemption profiles (ratio of expected principal at maturity to remaining payable)
Financial derivatives - operational hedging on units in collective investment undertakings	142		Adjusted NAV	NAV Adjustment
Equity securities	76,324		Equity multiple	Equity multiple
Units in collective investment undertakings	4,153,622		Adjusted NAV	NAV Adjustment

A.4.2 Valuation processes and sensitivity analysis

Description of the valuation process for the fair value measurement of instruments classified at Level 3 of the hierarchy of fair value inputs

Level 3 valuation techniques are also applied consistently over time to homogeneous categories of instruments, unless objective grounds for replacement emerge. Similarly, parameters that cannot be drawn directly from observable market variables are applied consistently over time.

The methods and processes adopted by CDP aim to ensure that the value assigned to each position appropriately reflects their current fair value, with a level of detail for the checks proportional to the quantitative significance of the assets and liabilities measured.

The reference framework that comprises the valuation criteria and models on which the valuation of each category of instrument is based is contained in methodological documents updated on a semi-annual basis from the Risk Management Area. The valuations are performed through internal systems used by CDP for the management of securities and derivatives and subject to standard controls. The valuation process and related controls are subject to third-level checks on a regular basis.

Description of non-observable inputs used in the valuation process for the fair value measurement on a recurrent basis of instruments classified at Level 3 and the sensitivity of the fair value to changes in those inputs

For fair value measurements for which significant non-observable inputs are used (Level 3), a sensitivity analysis is conducted to obtain a range of possible and reasonable alternative valuations. In general, the impact of unobservable inputs on the Level 3 fair value measurement depends on the interaction between the various inputs used in the valuation process.

Redemption profiles

The redemption profile of postal savings bonds is an estimate of the nominal amount of the bonds that will be redeemed within a series of future dates, between the valuation date and the final maturity date. The estimate is made by CDP through statistical analyses and expert-based valuations. This non-observable figure is significant for the Level 3 measurement of the fair value of the options separated out from the postal saving bonds Risparmio Sostenibile, linked to the performance of the Stoxx Europe 600 ESG-X index. If the investors ask for early redemption of the bond, they lose the entitlement to receive any component of remuneration linked to the index and, as a result, the equity option sold by CDP lapses. For this category of financial instruments, higher redemptions therefore result in a lower value of liabilities for CDP. Although the redemption profiles are non-observable inputs on the market, the changes in those profiles over time are closely linked to the changes in actual redemptions observed.

The sensitivity analysis considers changes of 10% in the remaining principal, applied to the relevant expected percentage for the expiry of each option. In any case, if redemptions are lower than estimated, the current level of remaining principal cannot be exceeded.

Redemption profile sensitivity analysis

(millions of euro) Change in fair value resulting from the use of possibile reasonable alternatives	+10% (higher redemptions)	-10% (lower redemptions)
Embedded options postal saving bond Risparmio Sostenibile	3.57	(3.57)

NAV Adjustment

The Net Asset Value (NAV) is the difference between the total value of a fund's assets and liabilities. In this case, the fair value corresponds to the NAV of the fund, adjusted, if necessary, to take into account certain specific characteristics, purely for illustrative and non-exhaustive purposes, such as elements occurring between the reference date of the last available NAV and the valuation date, transactions on the shares of the fund being valued, any discounts relating to potential illiquidity of the shares held and any other information that may be disclosed by the manager with a significant impact on the fair value of the assets held by the fund.

A.4.3 Hierarchy of fair value

IFRS 13 requires the provision of a description, with regard to the financial and non-financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis, of the policy for determining when transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy are deemed to have occurred separately for financial assets and liabilities and non-financial assets and liabilities (IFRS 13, paragraph 95). For all classes of assets and liabilities, the policies adopted by CDP require that the transfer from one level to another take place at the end of the reporting period.

The transfers are motivated by whether it becomes possible or impossible to reliably measure fair value, respectively, at Level 1, Level 2 or Level 3: for example, for the measurement of an instrument is classified as "Level 3" due to the non-observability of a significant input, if that input becomes observable in the market or if it becomes common to use a model that requires only observable inputs, or its estimate is not necessary, then the measurement is transferred to Level 2, and the transfer occurs at the end of the reporting period.

Quantitative disclosures

A.4.5 Hierarchy of fair value

A.4.5.1 Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis: breakdown by level of fair value

(thousands of euro)	31/12/2024			31/12/2023		
Financial assets/liabilities measured at fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
1. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss		238,662	4,153,764		338,117	4,154,128
a) Financial assets held for trading		238,662	142		338,117	
b) Financial assets designated at fair value						
c) Other financial assets mandatorily at fair value			4,153,622			4,154,128
2. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	9,312,328		76,324	10,920,696		74,201
3. Hedging derivatives		1,010,697			2,105,170	
4. Property, plant and equipment						
5. Intangible assets						
Total assets	**9,312,328**	**1,249,359**	**4,230,088**	**10,920,696**	**2,443,287**	**4,228,329**
1. Financial liabilities held for trading		345,867	35,581		307,721	19,776
2. Financial liabilities at fair value						
3. Hedging derivatives		1,568,238			1,652,606	
Total liabilities		**1,914,105**	**35,581**		**1,960,327**	**19,776**

As a result of the counterparty risk mitigation techniques used and the credit rating of the counterparties and of CDP, the Credit Value Adjustments (CVAs) and Debt Value Adjustments (DVAs) are negligible for the determination of the fair value of derivative financial instruments.

A.4.5.2 Change for the year in financial assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis (Level 3)

(thousands of euro)		Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss							
		Total	of which: a) Financial assets held for trading	of which: b) Financial assets designated at fair value	of which: c) Other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Hedging derivatives	Property, plant and equipment	Intangible assets
1.	**Opening balance**	**4,154,128**			**4,154,128**	**74,201**			
2.	**Increases**	**588,235**	**142**		**588,093**	**2,544**			
	2.1 Purchases	469,785			469,785				
	2.2 Profits taken to:	118,450	142		118,308	2,544			
	2.2.1 Income statement	118,450	142		118,308				
	- of which capital gains	*100,958*	*139*		*100,819*				
	2.2.2 Equity	X	X	X	X	2,544			
	2.3 Transfers from other levels								
	2.4 Other increases								
3.	**Decreases**	**588,599**			**588,599**	**421**			
	3.1 Sales	135,361			135,361				
	of which: business combinations								
	3.2 Repayments	342,894			342,894	298			
	3.3 Losses taken to:	110,344			110,344	123			
	3.3.1 Income statement	110,344			110,344				
	- of which capital losses	*110,344*			*110,344*				
	3.3.2 Equity	X	X	X	X	123			
	3.4 Transfers to other levels								
	3.5 Other decreases								
4.	**Closing balance**	**4,153,764**	**142**		**4,153,622**	**76,324**			

A.4.5.3 Change for the year in financial liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis (Level 3)

(thousands of euro)		Financial liabilities held for trading	Financial liabilities at fair value	Hedging derivatives
1.	**Opening balance**	**19,776**		
2.	**Increases**	**18,459**		
	2.1 Issues	18,287		
	2.2 Losses taken to:	172		
	2.2.1 Income statement	172		
	- of which: capital losses	*172*		
	2.2.2 Equity	X		
	2.3 Transfers from other levels			
	2.4 Other increases			
3.	**Decreases**	**2,654**		
	3.1 Repayments			
	3.2 Buybacks			
	3.3 Profits taken to:	2,654		
	3.3.1 Income statement	2,654		
	- of which: capital gains	*2,654*		
	3.3.2 Equity	X		
	3.4 Transfers to other levels			
	3.5 Other decreases			
4.	**Closing balance**	**35,581**		

A.4.5.4 Assets and liabilities not measured at fair value or measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis: breakdown by level of fair value inputs

(thousands of euro)		31/12/2024				31/12/2023			
Assets and liabilities not measured at fair value or measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis		Carrying amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Carrying amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
1.	Financial assets measured at amortised cost	337,361,813	59,635,779	7,427,239	265,736,536	345,069,504	55,144,459	6,725,654	276,178,960
2.	Investment property, plant and equipment	208,075			208,075	215,184			215,184
3.	Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale								
Total		**337,569,888**	**59,635,779**	**7,427,239**	**265,944,611**	**345,284,688**	**55,144,459**	**6,725,654**	**276,394,144**
1.	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	356,836,169	12,025,724	8,688,841	335,729,605	363,590,749	9,775,588	8,739,380	347,216,713
2.	Liabilities associated with assets held for sale								
Total		**356,836,169**	**12,025,724**	**8,688,841**	**335,729,605**	**363,590,749**	**9,775,588**	**8,739,380**	**347,216,713**

A.5 – DISCLOSURE OF DAY ONE PROFIT/LOSS

The carrying amount of financial instruments on recognition is equal to their fair value at the same date.

In the case of financial instruments other than those measured at fair value through profit or loss, the fair value at the recognition date is normally assumed to be equal to the amount received or paid.

In the case of financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss classified as Level 3, any difference with respect to the amount received, the so-called “day one profit/loss”, cannot be recognised immediately through profit or loss.

Subsequently, such difference must be recognised through profit or loss if it is generated by a change in the factors on which market participants base their valuations in determining prices (including the time effect).

If the instrument has a specified maturity and a model that monitors changes in the factors on which operators base prices is not immediately available, the day one profit/loss can be recognised through profit or loss over the life of the financial instrument.

CDP has not recognised any “day one profit/loss” on financial instruments in accordance with the provisions of IFRS 7.28 and other related IFRS provisions.

PART B - INFORMATION ON THE BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS

Section 1 - Cash and cash equivalents - Item 10

1.1 Cash and cash equivalents: breakdown

(thousands of euro)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
a) Cash		
b) Current accounts and demand deposits with Central banks	6,102,999	1,010,224
c) Bank current accounts and demand deposits	168,867	137,877
Total	**6,271,866**	**1,148,101**

At 31 December 2024, the item included approximately 6,103 million euro of cash deposits held with the ECB in overnight deposit facilities and the positive balance of around 169 million euro in current accounts held with banks.

Section 2 - Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss – Item 20

Financial assets held for trading: breakdown by type

(thousands of euro)	31/12/2024			31/12/2023		
Items/Values	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
A. On-balance-sheet assets						
1. Debt securities						
1.1 Structured securities						
1.2 Other debt securities						
2. Equity securities						
3. Units in collective investment undertakings						
4. Loans						
4.1 Repurchase agreements						
4.2 Other						
Total A						
B. Derivatives						
1. Financial derivatives		238,662	142		338,117	
1.1 Trading		238,662			338,117	
1.2 Associated with fair value option						
1.3 Other			142			
2. Credit derivatives						
2.1 Trading						
2.2 Associated with fair value option						
2.3 Other						
Total B		**238,662**	**142**		**338,117**	
Total (A+B)		**238,662**	**142**		**338,117**	

The financial derivatives shown in the table mainly include the positive fair value of interest rate derivatives (about 171 million euro) and currency derivatives (about 7 million euro), and the positive fair value (about 60 million euro) of the options purchased for operational hedging purposes of the embedded option component in the Risparmio Sostenibile postal saving bonds, linked to the STOXX Europe 600 ESG-X index. This option component was separated from the host instrument and was classified among financial liabilities held for trading.

2.2 Financial assets held for trading: breakdown by debtor/issuer/counterparty

(thousands of euro)

Items/Values	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
A. ON-BALANCE-SHEET ASSETS		
1. Debt securities		
a) Central banks		
b) General governments		
c) Banks		
d) Other financial companies		
- *of which: insurance companies*		
e) Non-financial companies		
2. Equity securities		
a) Banks		
b) Other financial companies		
- *of which: insurance companies*		
c) Non-financial companies		
d) Other issuers		
3. Units in collective investment undertakings		
4. Loans		
a) Central banks		
b) General governments		
c) Banks		
d) Other financial companies		
- *of which: insurance companies*		
e) Non-financial companies		
f) Households		
Total A		
B. DERIVATIVES		
a) Central counterparties	67	
b) Other	238,737	338,117
Total B	**238,804**	**338,117**
Total (A+B)	**238,804**	**338,117**

2.3 Financial assets designated at fair value: breakdown by type

There were no financial assets designated at fair value.

2.4 Financial assets designated at fair value: breakdown by debtor/issuer

There were no financial assets designated at fair value.

2.5 Other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value: breakdown by type

(thousands of euro)	31/12/2024			31/12/2023		
Items/Values	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
1. Debt securities						
1.1 Structured securities						
1.2 Other debt securities						
2. Equity securities						
3. Units in collective investment undertakings			4,153,622			4,154,128
4. Loans						
4.1 Repurchase agreements						
4.2 Other						
Total			**4,153,622**			**4,154,128**

Investments in units in collective investment undertakings amounting to approximately 4,154 million euro (broadly in line with 2023), are attributable to the following macro-categories: Enterprise Funds for 1,375.5 million euro, Real Estate Funds for 2,134.4 million euro, Infrastructure Funds for 439.3 million euro and International Cooperation Funds for 204.4 million euro.

2.6 Other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value: breakdown by debtor/issuer

(thousands of euro)

Items/Values	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
1. Equity securities		
- of which: banks		
- of which: other financial companies		
- of which: non-financial companies		
2. Debt securities		
a) Central banks		
b) General governments		
c) Banks		
d) Other financial companies		
- of which: insurance companies		
e) Non-financial companies		
3. Units in collective investment undertakings	**4,153,622**	**4,154,128**
4. Loans		
a) Central banks		
b) General governments		
c) Banks		
d) Other financial companies		
- of which: insurance companies		
e) Non-financial companies		
f) Households		
Total	**4,153,622**	**4,154,128**

Section 3 - Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income – Item 30

3.1 Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income: breakdown by type

(thousands of euro)	31/12/2024			31/12/2023		
Items/Values	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
1. Debt securities	8,941,503			10,478,293		
1.1 Structured securities						
1.2 Other debt securities	8,941,503			10,478,293		
2. Equity securities	370,825		76,324	442,403		74,201
3. Loans						
Total	**9,312,328**		**76,324**	**10,920,696**		**74,201**

Investments in debt securities included in this item, amounting to 8,942 million euro, have decreased compared to the figure at the end of 2023 (-1,537 million euro) and consist of approximately 6,833 million euro in Italian government bonds (-1,374 million euro compared to the end of 2023).

Investments in equity securities amounted to approximately 447 million euro (-69 million euro compared to the end of 2023). The decrease is mainly due to the fair value adjustment of the investment in TIM S.p.A. (amounting to 0.2466 euro per share at the end of 2024, compared to 0.2942 euro per share at the end of 2023).

3.2 Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income: breakdown by debtor/issuer

(thousands of euro)

Itams/Values	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
1. Debt securities	**8,941,503**	**10,478,293**
a) Central banks		
b) General governments	7,045,187	8,485,650
c) Banks	1,049,807	1,233,406
d) Other financial companies	324,380	298,879
- of which: insurance companies		
e) Non-financial companies	522,129	460,358
2. Equity securities	**447,149**	**516,604**
a) Banks	72,677	70,431
b) Other issuer:	374,472	446,173
- other financial companies		
- of which: insurance companies		
- non-financial companies	374,472	446,173
- other		
3. Loans		
a) Central banks		
b) General governments		
c) Banks		
d) Other financial companies		
-of which: insurance companies		
e) Non-financial companies		
f) Households		
Total	**9,388,652**	**10,994,897**

3.3 Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income: gross value and accumulated impairment

	Gross value					Accumulated impairment				
(thousands of euro)	Stage 1	of which: instruments with low credit risk	Stage 2	Stage 3	Purchased or originated credit impaired	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Purchased or originated credit impaired	Accumulated partial write off*
Debt securities	8,951,179	-	-	-	-	(9,676)	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total 31/12/2024	**8,951,179**					**(9,676)**				
Total 31/12/2023	**10,490,384**					**(12,091)**				

(*) value to be shown for information purposes

Section 4 - Financial assets measured at amortised cost - Item 40

4.1 Financial assets measured at amortised cost: breakdown by type of loans to banks

(thousands of euro)	Total 31/12/2024						Total 31/12/2023					
	Carrying amount			Fair value			Carrying amount			Fair value		
Type of transactions/Values	Stage 1 and 2	Stage 3	Purchasedor originated credit impaired	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Stage 1 and 2	Stage 3	Purchasedor originated credit impaired	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
A. Loansto Central banks	**2,938,028**					**2,936,966**	**2,892,820**					**2,891,001**
1. Time deposits				X	X	X				X	X	X
2. Reserverequirement	2,923,877			X	X	X	2,879,600			X	X	X
3. Repurchaseagreements				X	X	X				X	X	X
4. Other	14,151			X	X	X	13,220			X	X	X
B. Loansto banks	**21,978,959**			**456,661**		**20,986,308**	**19,557,191**			**469,023**		**18,359,593**
1. Loans	16,415,306					15,700,824	14,934,390					14,162,488
1.1 Current accounts				X	X	X				X	X	X
1.2 Time deposits				X	X	X				X	X	X
1.3 Other financing	16,415,306			X	X	X	14,934,390			X	X	X
- repurchaseagreements				X	X	X				X	X	X
- finance leases				X	X	X				X	X	X
- other	16,415,306			X	X	X	14,934,390			X	X	X
2. Debt securities	5,563,653			456,661		5,285,484	4,622,801			469,023		4,197,105
2.1 Structured												
2.2 Other debt securities	5,563,653			456,661		5,285,484	4,622,801			469,023		4,197,105
Total	**24,916,987**			**456,661**		**23,923,274**	**22,450,011**			**469,023**		**21,250,594**

Loans to banks totalled 24,917 million euro (+2,467 million euro compared to the end of 2023) and consist mainly of:

- loans for approximately 16,000 million euro (+1,163 million euro compared to 2023);
- the balance on the management account of the Reserve requirement, which decreased to around 2,924 million euro (around -44 million euro compared to 2023);
- deposits for Credit Support Annexes (cash collateral) held with banks hedging counterparty risk on derivatives, for approximately 430 million euro (approximately 319 million euro compared to 2023);
- debt securities for approximately 5,564 million euro (+941 million euro approximately with respect to 2023).

4.2 Financial assets measured at amortised cost: breakdown by type of loans to customers

(thousands of euro)	Total 31/12/2024						Total 31/12/2023					
	Carrying amount			Fair value			Carrying amount			Fair value		
Type of transactions/Values	Stage 1 and 2	Stage 3	Purchasedor originated credit impaired	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Stage 1 and 2	Stage 3	Purchasedor originated credit impaired	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
1. Loans	**239,848,318**	**239,447**				**238,503,609**	**253,846,101**	**204,536**				**251,533,749**
1.1 Current accounts	6,651			X	X	X	3,321	-		X	X	X
1.1.1 Cashand cash equivalents held with Central State Treasury	135,461,187						147,390,322					
1.2 Repurchaseagreements	874,804			X	X	X	-	-		X	X	X
1.3 Loans	99,077,147	234,700		X	X	X	101,124,226	199,314		X	X	X
1.4 Credit cards, personal loans and loans repaid by automatic deductions from wages				X	X	X	-	-		X	X	X
1.5 Financeleases	1,001			X	X	X	1,162	-		X	X	X
1.6 Factoring				X	X	X	-	-		X	X	X
1.7 Other	4,427,528	4,747		X	X	X	5,327,070	5,222		X	X	X
2. Debt securities	**72,354,458**	**2,603**		**59,179,118**	**7,427,239**	**3,309,653**	**68,566,031**	**2,825**	-	**54,675,436**	**6,725,654**	**3,394,617**
2.1 Structured securities												
2.2 Other debt securities	72,354,458	2,603		59,179,118	7,427,239	3,309,653	68,566,031	2,825		54,675,436	6,725,654	3,394,617
Total	**312,202,776**	**242,050**		**59,179,118**	**7,427,239**	**241,813,262**	**322,412,132**	**207,361**		**54,675,436**	**6,725,654**	**254,928,366**

Loans to customers are mainly related to:

- lending operations under the Separate Account and Ordinary Account;

- cash and cash equivalents held with Central State Treasury;
- investments in debt securities under the Held to collect business model.

The table provides a breakdown of the positions by technical form.

Cash and cash equivalents held with Central State Treasury, current account no. 29814 called “Cassa DP SPA - Gestione Separata”, into which the liquidity related to CDP’s Separate Account operations is deposited, amount to approximately 135,461 million euro (down by 11,929 million euro compared to the end of 2023). The decrease compared to the previous year is mainly attributable to (i) financing CDP’s business operations and (ii) the continued reduction of lending and funding stocks as part of asset-liability management, given the current interest rate environment.

Starting 1 January 2023, the Ministry of Economy and Finance will pay interest to CDP on the liquid assets held with the State Treasury, this interest rate takes into account the cost of postal savings incurred by CDP and the annual return on government securities across short and medium to long-term maturities[196].

The volume of mortgage loans and other financing amounted to approximately 103,744 million euro (-2,912 million euro compared to the end of 2023).

The total of reverse repo transactions amounts to 875 million euro (at the end of 2023, the balance was nil).

The amount of debt securities reported in this category totalled around 72,357 million euro (+3,788 million euro compared to the end of 2023), with 66,182 million euro in Italian government bonds (+3,277 million euro compared to the end of 2023).

The item also includes finance leases, amounting to approximately 1 million euro, relating to sublease contracts with Group companies classified as finance leases.

4.3 Financial assets measured at amortised cost: breakdown by debtor/issuer of loans to customers

(thousands of euro)	31/12/2024			31/12/2023		
Type of transactions/Values	Stage 1 and 2	Stage 3	Purchased or originated credit impaired	Stage 1 and 2	Stage 3	Purchased or originated credit impaired
1. Debt securities	**72,354,458**	**2,603**		**68,566,031**	**2,825**	
a) General governments	66,766,838			63,483,068		
b) Other financial companies	1,408,609			1,305,537		
- of which: insurance companies						
c) Non-financial companies	4,179,011	2,603		3,777,426	2,825	
2. Loans	**239,848,318**	**239,447**		**253,846,101**	**204,536**	
a) General governments	213,526,240	22,382		227,863,546	28,981	
b) Other financial companies	5,532,112			6,046,623		
- of which: insurance companies						
c) Non-financial companies	20,757,994	215,941		19,911,774	174,263	
d) Households	31,972	1,124		24,158	1,292	
Total	**312,202,776**	**242,050**		**322,412,132**	**207,361**	

4.4 Financial assets measured at amortised cost: gross value and accumulated impairment

	Gross value					Accumulated impairment				
(thousands of euro)	Stage 1	of which: instruments with low credit risk	Stage 2	Stage 3	Purchased or originated credit impaired	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Purchased or originated credit impaired	Accumulated partial write off*
Debt securities	77,622,698	-	528,526	26,030	-	(112,226)	(120,887)	(23,427)	-	-
Loans	249,680,321	-	10,085,055	388,641	-	(274,379)	(289,345)	(149,194)	-	-
Total 31/12/2024	**327,303,019**		**10,613,581**	**414,671**		**(386,605)**	**(410,232)**	**(172,621)**		
Total 31/12/2023	**333,984,740**		**11,721,469**	**358,956**		**(383,080)**	**(460,986)**	**(151,595)**		

(*) value to be shown for information purposes

196 The calculation formula for determining rates is designed to gradually increase the significance of the government bond component over time, while ensuring it does not exceed the trend observed in the average cost of government bonds over a preceding period longer than one year, while, at the same time, still ensuring appropriate remuneration for the expenses incurred by CDP to replenish the Treasury current account.

New liquidity provided via public guarantee schemes rolled out during the Covid-19 pandemic

The following table shows outstanding loans, providing insights into gross value and accumulated impairment, categorised by risk stage, representing newly extended liquidity facilitated by public guarantee mechanisms issued in accordance with the Covid-19 framework.

	Gross value					Accumulated impairment				
(thousands of euro)	Stage 1	of which: instruments with low credit risk	Stage 2	Stage 3	Purchased or originated credit impaired	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Purchased or originated credit impaired	Accumulated partial write off*
Loans at 31/12/2024	**366,185**		**20,046**	**81,185**		**(1,198)**	**(236)**	**(9,589)**		
Loans at 31/12/2023	**810,046**		**29,765**	**29,934**		**(2,795)**	**(177)**	**(4,360)**		

(*) value to be shown for information purposes

Section 5 - Hedging Derivatives - Item 50

5.1 Hedging derivatives: breakdown by type of hedge and level

	Fair value 31/12/2024			Notional value 31/12/2024	Fair value 31/12/2023			Notional value 31/12/2023
(thousands of euro)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
A. Financial derivatives:	-	**1,010,697**	-	**16,162,260**		**2,105,170**		**21,299,471**
1) Fair value	-	899,752	-	12,831,501		1,954,874		18,739,471
2) Cash flow	-	110,945	-	3,330,759		150,296		2,560,000
3) Investment in foreign operation	-	-	-	-				
B. Credit derivatives	-	-	-	-				
1) Fair value	-	-	-	-				
2) Cash flow	-	-	-	-				
Total	-	**1,010,697**	-	**16,162,260**		**2,105,170**		**21,299,471**

Micro-hedging, fair value and cash flow derivatives that had a positive value as at 31 December 2024 amounted to approximately 516 million euro, while macro-hedging derivatives with a positive fair value amounted to approximately 495 million euro.

5.2 Hedging derivatives: breakdown by hedged portfolio and type of hedge

	Fair value							Cash flow		
(thousands of euro)	Micro-hedge									
Operations/Type of hedging	Debt securities and interest rates	Equity securities and equity indices	Foreign currencies and gold	Credit	Commodities	Other	Macro-hedge	Micro-hedge	Macro-hedge	Investment in foreign operation
1. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,024				X	X	X	16,744	X	X
2. Financial assets measured at amortised cost	373,142	X			X	X	X	11,626	X	X
3. Portfolio	X	X	X	X	X	X	495,048	X		X
4. Other							X		X	
Total assets	**374,166**						**495,048**	**28,370**		
1. Financial liabilities	30,538	X					X	82,575	X	X
2. Portfolio	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X
Total liabilities	**30,538**							**82,575**		
1. Forecast transactions	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
2. Portfolio of financial assets and liabilities	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		

Section 6 - Fair value change of financial assets in hedged portfolios - Item 60

6.1 Fair value change of hedged assets: breakdown by hedged portfolio

(thousands of euro)

Fair value change of financial assets in hedged portfolios/Values	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
1. Positive fair value change	**484,918**	**337,326**
1.1 of specific portfolios	484,918	337,326
a) financial assets measured at amortised cost	484,918	337,326
b) financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	
1.2 overall	-	
2. Negative fair value change	**(2,172,844)**	**(2,338,818)**
2.1 of specific portfolios	(2,172,844)	(2,338,818)
a) financial assets measured at amortised cost	(2,172,844)	(2,338,818)
b) financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	
2.2 overall	-	
Total	**(1,687,926)**	**(2,001,492)**

This item reports the net change in the value of the loans hedged generically (macrohedging) against interest rate risk.

The assets fair-value hedged generically against interest rate risk consisted of loans recorded under financial assets measured at amortised cost.

Section 7 - Equity investments - Item 70

7.1 Information on equity investments

(thousands of euro)

Company name	Registered office	Operational headquarters	% holding	% of votes	Carrying amount
A. Wholly-owned subsidiaries					
CDP Equity S.p.A.	Milan	Milan	100.00%	100.00%	11,704,222
CDP Reti S.p.A.	Rome	Rome	59.10%	59.10%	2,017,339
Fintecna S.p.A.	Rome	Rome	100.00%	100.00%	1,188,273
Simest S.p.A.	Rome	Rome	76.00%	76.00%	228,406
CDP Real Asset SGR S.p.A.	Rome	Rome	70.00%	70.00%	1,400
ITsART S.p.A. in liquidazione	Milan	Milan	51.00%	75.74%	-
C. Companies subject to significant influence					
Eni S.p.A.	Rome	Rome	28.50%	28.50%	15,281,632
Poste Italiane S.p.A.	Rome	Rome	35.00%	35.00%	2,930,258
Redo SGR S.p.A.	Milan	Milan	30.00%	30.00%	6,000
Elite S.p.A.	Milan	Milan	15.00%	15.00%	1,076
Europrogetti & Finanza S.r.l. in liquidazione	Rome	Rome	31.80%	31.80%	-
Total					**33,358,607**

At 31 December 2024, the item amounted to approximately 33,359 million euro, an increase of about 294 million euro compared to the end of 2023. For details of the changes compared to the previous year's figure, please see section 7.5 "Equity investments: changes for the year".

7.2 Significant equity investments: carrying amount, fair value and dividends received

For information about this paragraph, reference should be made to the corresponding section of the Notes to the consolidated financial statements.

7.3 Significant equity investments: accounting data

For information about this paragraph, reference should be made to the corresponding section of the Notes to the consolidated financial statements.

7.4 Non-significant equity investments: accounting data

For information about this paragraph, reference should be made to the corresponding section of the Notes to the consolidated financial statements.

7.5 Equity investments: changes for the year

(thousands of euro)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
A. Opening balance	**33,064,707**	**33,721,181**
B. Increases	**293,900**	**294,843**
B.1 Purchases	291,848	294,843
B.2 Writebacks	2,052	
B.3 Revaluations		
B.4 Other increases		
C. Decreases		**951,317**
C.1 Sales		
C.2 Writedowns		682,456
C.3 Impairment losses		
C.4 Other decreases		268,861
D. Closing balance	**33,358,607**	**33,064,707**
E. Total revaluations		
F. Total writedowns	**692,494**	**694,545**

During 2024, the increase in value is mainly due to (i) the increase in the investment in CDP Equity by approximately 292 million euro, intended to support the company's investment plan, and (ii) the value recovery recorded on Redo SGR of about 2 million euro.

7.6 Commitments relating to joint operations

As at 31 December 2024, there were no commitments relating to joint operations.

7.7 Commitments relating to companies under significant influence

For information about this paragraph, reference should be made to the corresponding section of the Notes to the consolidated financial statements.

7.8 Significant restrictions

For information about this paragraph, reference should be made to the corresponding section of the Notes to the consolidated financial statements.

7.9 Other information

For information about this paragraph, reference should be made to the corresponding section of the Notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Impairment test on equity investments

CDP S.p.A.'s equity investment portfolio includes listed and unlisted companies of major national interest, which are also pivotal in the promotional activity of supporting the growth and international expansion of businesses and the development of infrastructure. In its capacity as a National Promotional Institution, CDP invests in companies' share capital, mainly over a long-term horizon.

At each reporting date, CDP conducts an assessment to detect the presence of indicators of impairment under IAS 36 and of any additional indicators, where applicable, also considering the indications of national and international regulators on financial reporting relating to risks, uncertainties, estimates, assumptions and assessments, as well as the difficulties related to the current reference scenario, with a combination of factors related to the geopolitical tensions (which continue to weigh on global prospects), the evolution of monetary policy conditions, the worsening of trade relations and the potential intensification of protectionist policies (tariffs), the overall deterioration of the economic climate, and uncertainties regarding future developments. In this regard, the resulting impacts of these events on economic activity have increased the level of uncertainty, hence making it more complex to make quantitative estimates, such as for example, cash flows from equity investments, also due to the increased uncertainty in the assumptions and parameters at the basis of the asset valuation analyses.

Specifically, in light of the above, the following should be noted:

- the estimates also considered stock prices and market parameters which are subject to fluctuation, even significant, due to the ongoing turbulence and volatility of the markets linked to the tensions in the international geopolitical arena and the uncertainty of the macroeconomic scenario (e.g. evolution of the inflationary scenario and the resulting monetary policy strategies of the central banks);
- the evaluations were also made using forecast data, which are, by their nature, random and uncertain in that they are sensitive to changes in macroeconomic variables and to events outside the company's control. They are also based on a set of assumptions linked to future events and actions of management, which may not necessarily happen. In view of the uncertainty surrounding any future event - both as regards the actual occurrence of the event and in terms of when and to what extent it may happen - the differences between actual values and estimated values might be significant, even if the events at the basis of the forecast assumptions were to occur. This limit is even more pronounced in the current situation of uncertainty due to the variables mentioned above.

It is therefore necessary to reiterate the ongoing uncertainty arising from the instability of the current framework, which makes it difficult to predict even the associated short-term and medium-term impacts. This significantly increases the complexity and uncertainty of the estimates made, whose results are described in the specific sections referred to, given that the underlying assumptions and conditions might be subject to further review, to take into account developments outside the management's control, thus resulting in unexpected and unforeseeable impacts.

Therefore, there is still a need to constantly monitor the evolution of these elements in the current context.

Moreover, when performing impairment testing, CDP takes into account the guidelines of the supervisory authorities on financial reporting aspects relating to risks, uncertainties, estimates, assumptions and valuations, as well as difficulties associated with the possible impact of climate risks on the entities under analysis. Where relevant, factors relating to climate change, as well as to the reference scenario (plagued by geopolitical risks and uncertainty on the evolution of the macroeconomic situation), have been taken into account, mainly through considerations and/or sensitivity analyses on the variables determining the recoverable amount.

For further details, please refer to the more detailed description in part A1, Section 4 – "Other issues" of this Notes to the Financial Statements.

The indicators of impairment (so-called triggers) and objective evidence of impairment are assessed on the basis of information taken from public sources or of any additional information received by the investees.

Specifically, at 31 December 2024, impairment triggers were activated for all equity investments in CDP's portfolio, except for Poste Italiane, Simest, and CDP Real Asset SGR.

When estimating the recoverable amount of equity investments, which is determined as the higher value between fair value less costs to sell and value in use, CDP has implemented several fundamental principles with due consideration given to (i) the particular historical moment characterised by a combination of factors related to the persistence of geopolitical tensions, the evolution of the inflationary scenario and the resulting monetary policy strategies of central banks, the tightening of trade relations, and the general slowdown in economic growth, and (ii) the guidance provided by both national and international regulators, alongside directives from industry organisations. In this regard, the assumptions and the valuation parameters adopted to determine the recoverable amount included, where potentially relevant, factors concerning the updated macroeconomic framework. The key general principles used are as follows:

- a period of observation of interest rates for estimating the risk-free rate in line with a time horizon that allows for the proper weighting of relevant market developments (e.g., revisions of inflation expectations and interest rate forecasts)[197];
- the use of an Equity Risk Premium "consensus" in line with the average of the latest values available and a period of analysis of the market parameters (e.g. beta) that is such to mitigate and normalise any contingent factors in view of the medium/long-term perspective of the underlying cash flows;

197 This principle also applies if the country risk has been estimated directly through the yield of the government bond of the country of reference for the company.

- the use of the latest available exact survey of Country Risk Premiums, where deemed most significant, instead of the average of the latest surveys.

In addition, CDP has conducted a sensitivity analysis, where deemed relevant, against the main variables that determine the subject asset's value, including for example:

- the price of hydrocarbons (e.g. oil) for companies operating mainly in the Oil & Gas sector, also in order to take into account any climate risks inherent in the business;
- the cost of capital, margin, and long-term growth rate, if applicable, based on the value estimation method used;
- stock prices for listed companies, also in order to take into account potential unfavourable share price trends linked to the generalised context of uncertainty that could increase market volatility.

The following summary table lists the main equity investments recognised in the separate financial statements and accounted for using the cost approach, with indication of the carrying value and the methods used to calculate the recoverable amount for the purpose of the impairment test:

(thousands of euro)

Company name	Carrying amount	Recoverable amount	Metodology used
Eni S.p.A.	15,281,632	Value in use	Sum of the parts (DCF for the main business unit E&P)
CDP Equity S.p.A.	11,704,222	Value in use	Adjusted equity
Fintecna S.p.A.	1,188,273	Value in use	Adjusted equity
CDP Reti S.p.A.	2,017,339	Value in use	Adjusted equity
Redo SGR S.p.A.	6,000	Fair value	Transfer price
Elite S.p.A.	1,076	Value in use	Adjusted equity

Eni

Assisted by an independent valuation specialist, the recoverable amount of the equity investment in Eni was measured at value in use based on the discounted cash flow method for the main business unit (i.e. Exploration & Production) and taking into account the value of the other business units, so as to reflect the specificity of the different business segments it operates in. In particular:

- for the Exploration & Production sector, the unlevered Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) method was used, based on a closed portfolio model which develops and measures the entirety of the group's oil and natural gas reserves until stocks are exhausted over a specific multi-stage forecast period that extends until 2050 (without components of value in perpetuity):
  - production volumes were calculated starting from current proven reserves communicated by Eni and on the assumption that by 2035 about 80% of the proven and unproven reserves (i.e. possible and probable, adequately risked) will be produced, in line with what was declared by Eni. The estimation of production volumes post-2035 was conducted under the assumption that proven and unproven reserves would be completely depleted by 2050;
  - sales prices of oil and gas were calculated on the basis of the geographical macro-area the mineral reserves belong to, applying the spreads between the average historical prices and the average sales prices actually charged by Eni to the expected values of oil and gas. These values are in line with current market estimates and aligned in the medium to long term with the forecasts contained in Eni's 2025-2028 Plan, which shows oil and gas prices for 2028 of about USD 80/bbl and about EUR 36/Mwh, respectively;
  - unit operating costs were also estimated on the basis of the geographical macro-area the mineral reserves belong to;
  - investments were estimated in a differentiated manner for proven reserves and possible/probable reserves by referring to the expenditure per barrel produced – including development costs – that Eni incurs in areas where it has historically been present;
  - The WACC was estimated: (i) for the cost of equity, through the Capital Asset Pricing Model theory, (ii) for the cost of borrowing, based on the company's latest bond issues, and (iii) for the debt to equity ratio, through an analysis of these parameters for the main comparable companies operating in the sector;
- for sectors other than Exploration & Production, due to their lower contribution to the overall value in use of the investment and the significant sensitivity of results to long-term forecasts amid the current uncertainty surrounding the expected energy transition process, net invested capital was used as the most reliable estimate of recoverable amount, except for Plenitude and Enilive, for which the values of recent investments by Energy Infrastructure Partners and KKR in the companies were used.

The impairment test found that the recoverable amount was higher than the carrying value of the equity investment in CDP's separate financial statements, and consequently the carrying amount of the equity investment was confirmed. Since the value in use is determined through the use of estimates and assumptions that may contain elements of uncertainty, analyses were also conducted to verify the sensitivity of the results obtained to changes in the main assumptions and variables underlying the exercise. Specifically, sensitivity analyses were conducted with particular reference to the WACC discount rate, to the EBITDA and to oil prices for the Exploration & Production sector, which showed that any non-marginal negative changes in these variables would result in a recoverable amount lower than that identified at the reference date, but in any case higher than the carrying value of the equity investment. In particular, the sensitivity analyses carried out with reference to the main assumptions underlying the evaluation of the Exploration & Production sector showed that in order to align the value in use – thus determined – with the carrying value of the equity investment (assuming a break-even scenario) it would be necessary to (i) increase the WACC by about 850 bps, or (ii) reduce EBITDA by about 21% per year, or (iii) reduce the annual Brent crude price with respect to the base scenario considered by about 23%.

In this regard, it should be noted that expectations regarding the results of the Eni Group are directly and indirectly linked to those regarding the trend of oil and gas prices at the global level: these are complex scenarios, involving very dynamic and discontinuous markets, on whose future evolutions, especially in the medium to long term, the expectations of operators and analysts may diverge from each other even significantly. The growing tensions in the international geopolitical environment fuelled by the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine and exacerbated by the conflict in the Middle East, which also involved the application of sanctions by Western countries against Russia, with the related impacts on the economy and the oil sector, as well as the intensification of trade relations and the prospect of stronger protectionist policies (tariffs), have created additional complexities, widening the disparity between current market prices and medium-to-long term price expectations for many commodities.

CDP Equity

Considering CDP Equity is a holding company, the recoverable amount of the equity investment was determined on a Net Asset Value (NAV) basis as at 31 December 2024. This was estimated by aggregating the individual equity investments held, with their recoverable amounts determined using methodologies commonly employed in valuation practices, under the guidance of an independent appraiser, and taking into account the distinct features of each asset (e.g., DCF, DDM, market multiples), with further additional asset values such as cash balances.

The impairment test found that the recoverable amount was substantially in line with the carrying value of the equity investment in CDP's separate financial statements, and consequently the carrying amount of the equity investment was confirmed. It should be noted that, to bring the recoverable amount – as calculated – in line with the carrying value of the equity investment (assuming break-even), CDP Equity's NAV would need to be reduced by around 5%.

CDP Reti

Considering CDP Reti is a holding company, the recoverable amount of the equity investment was determined by estimating the company's Net Asset Value ("NAV") as at 31 December 2024. In particular, the recoverable amount of CDP Reti's investee companies was based on the fair value less transaction costs using the volume-weighted stock market prices recorded in December 2024 (so-called "VWAP" method).

The impairment test found that the recoverable amount was higher than the carrying value of the equity investment in CDP's separate financial statements and, consequently, the carrying amount of the equity investment was confirmed. It is important to highlight that to align the recoverable amount – thus determined – with the carrying value of the equity investment (assuming a break-even scenario), a reduction of approximately 53% in the fair value of CDP Reti's investment portfolio would be necessary.

Fintecna

The recoverable amount of the equity investment in Fintecna was calculated based on the equity investment at 31 December 2024, adjusted for the differences found between the recoverable amounts of the assets and liabilities and the corresponding carrying amounts, net of the related tax effects (adjusted equity investment). Specifically, given the nature of the business activity of Fintecna, a company mainly engaged in the management of litigation and liquidation activities, as well as, following the implementation of the CDP Group Real Estate Resettlement Plan though the provision of real estate services to Group Companies, net equity has been adjusted to incorporate the associated cash flows from these activities. In particular, in order to determine the recoverable amount and the above-mentioned adjustments, alternative scenarios were envisaged for the main specific values, defined on the basis of management's forecasts and the application of prudential assumptions.

The impairment test found that the recoverable amount was substantially in line with the carrying value of the equity investment in CDP's separate financial statements, and consequently the carrying amount of the equity investment was confirmed.

Redo SGR

With reference to the investment in Redo SGR, it is highlighted that in 2024, CDP signed an agreement with a third-party counterparty that, *inter alia*, guarantees an exit from the investment under predetermined conditions.

In this context, for the purposes of determining the recoverable amount of the equity investment at 31 December 2024, it was considered appropriate to base the value on the potential sale price, in line with the terms of the aforementioned agreement. The estimated value exceeded both the carrying amount before the valuation and the historical cost of the investment. Consequently, a value recovery of approximately 2 million euro was recognised, bringing the carrying amount back in line with its historical cost.

Elite

In accordance with IAS 36 the recoverable amount of the equity investment was calculated starting from the company's equity.

The impairment test found that the recoverable amount was substantially in line with the carrying value of the equity investment in CDP's separate financial statements, and consequently the carrying amount of the equity investment was confirmed.

Section 8 - Property, plant and equipment - Item 80

8.1 Operating property, plant and equipment: breakdown of assets measured at cost

(thousands of euro)

Assets/Values	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
1. Owned	**119,458**	**113,997**
a) land	62,276	62,276
b) buildings	32,056	34,044
c) movables	2,765	3,308
d) electrical plant	5,853	3,964
e) other	16,508	10,405
2. Right of use acquired under leases	**25,540**	**28,419**
a) land		
b) buildings	25,064	28,182
c) movables		
d) electrical plant	8	20
e) other	468	217
Total	**144,998**	**142,416**
- of which: obtained via the enforcement of the guarantees received		

The item "rights of use acquired under leases" contains the values recorded as a result of applying the IFRS 16 on leases, in relation to operating leases for which CDP is the lessee.

8.2 Investment property: breakdown of assets measured at cost

(thousands of euro)	31/12/2024				31/12/2023			
	Carrying amount	Fair value			Carrying amount	Fair value		
Assets/Values		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
1. Owned	**202,552**			**202,552**	**208,462**			**208,462**
a) land	55,130			55,130	55,130			55,130
b) buildings	147,422			147,422	153,332			153,332
2. Right of use acquired under leases	**5,523**			**5,523**	**6,722**			**6,722**
a) land								
b) buildings	5,523			5,523	6,722			6,722
Total	**208,075**			**208,075**	**215,184**			**215,184**
- of which: obtained via the enforcement of the guarantees received								

Investment property consists of a property leased out.

The item “rights of use acquired under leases” contains the values recorded as a result of applying the IFRS 16 on leases, in relation to property operating leases for which CDP is the lessee, for the portion subject to subsequent sublease to Group companies, classifiable as an operating lease.

8.3 Operating property, plant and equipment: breakdown of revalued assets

This item has a nil balance.

8.4 Investment property: breakdown of assets measured at fair value

This item has a nil balance.

8.5 Inventories of property, plant and equipment governed by IAS 2: breakdown

There was no property, plant and equipment governed by IAS 2.

8.6 Operating property, plant and equipment: changes for the year

(thousands of euro)	Land	Buildings	Movables	Electrical plant	Other	Total
A. Opening gross balance	**62,276**	**99,154**	**11,539**	**21,798**	**38,520**	**233,287**
A.1 Total net writedowns		(36,928)	(8,231)	(17,814)	(27,898)	(90,871)
A.2 Opening net balance	**62,276**	**62,226**	**3,308**	**3,984**	**10,622**	**142,416**
B. Increases		**1,477**	**283**	**3,498**	**9,031**	**14,289**
B.1 Purchases		1,047	157	3,495	8,563	13,262
B.2 Capitalised improvement costs						
B.3 Writebacks						
B.4 Fair value gains recognised in:						
a) equity						
b) income statement						
B.5 Positive exchange rate differences						
B.6 Transfers from investment property		104	X	X	X	104
B.7 Other changes		326	126	3	468	923
C. Decreases		**6,583**	**826**	**1,621**	**2,677**	**11,707**
C.1 Sales						
C.2 Depreciation		6,272	823	1,614	2,554	11,263
C.3 Writedowns for impairment recognised in:		159				159
a) equity						-
b) income statement		159				159
C.4 Fair value losses recognised in:						-
a) equity						-
b) income statement						-
C.5 Negative exchange rate differences						-
C.6 Transfers to:						-
a) investment property			X	X	X	-
b) non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale						-
C.7 Other changes		152	3	7	123	285
D. Closing net balance	**62,276**	**57,120**	**2,765**	**5,861**	**16,976**	**144,998**
D.1 Total net writedowns		(43,033)	(8,825)	(19,078)	(28,608)	(99,544)
D.2 Closing gross balance	**62,276**	**100,153**	**11,590**	**24,939**	**45,584**	**244,542**
E. Measurement at cost						

The following items are recognised with reference to the rights of use acquired under a lease:

- the recognition of right-of-use assets under the item “B.1 Acquired” amounts to 1,281 thousand euro, of which 1,047 thousand euro relates to buildings and 234 thousand euro to other property, plant and equipment. These entries relate to new lease agreements signed during the year or to increases in leased space and the associated rent on pre-existing contracts made during the year;
- inflows from right-of-use assets related to buildings held for investment purposes, amounting to 104 thousand euro;
- other increases, recorded under the item “B.7 Other changes”, amounting to 793 thousand euro, related to: (*i*) an increase in the right-of-use value for buildings due to the revaluation of inflation-indexed lease payments, totalling 326 thousand euro, and (*ii*) an increase in the right-of-use value resulting from the extension of the duration of a contract recorded under other property, plant and equipment, amounting to 468 thousand euro;
- depreciation in the income statement amounting to 4,907 thousand euro, of which 4,443 thousand euro for buildings, 12 thousand euro for electronic plant and 452 thousand euro for other property, plant and equipment;
- reductions in the right-of-use value for buildings, recorded under the item “C.7 Other changes”, due to the early termination of certain lease contracts, amounting to 152 thousand euro.

8.7 Investment property: changes for the year

	Total	
(thousands of euro)	Land	Buildings
A. Opening gross balance	**55,130**	**208,848**
A.1 Total net writedowns		(48,794)
A.2 Opening net balance	**55,130**	**160,054**
B. Increases		**73**
B.1 Purchases		
B.2 Capitalised improvement costs		
B.3 Fair value gains		
B.4 Writebacks		
B.5 Positive exchange rate differences		
B.6 Transfers from operating property		
B.7 Other changes		73
C. Decreases		**7,182**
C.1 Sales		
C.2 Depreciation		7,078
C.3 Fair value losses		
C.4 Writedowns for impairment		
C.5 Negative exchange rate differences		
C.6 Transfers to		104
a) operating property		104
b) non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale		
C.7 Other changes		
D. Closing net balance	**55,130**	**152,945**
D.1 Total net writedowns		(55,897)
D.2 Closing gross balance	**55,130**	**208,842**
E. Measurement at fair value	**55,130**	**152,945**

Investment property is measured at cost.

The following items are recognised with reference to the rights of use acquired under a lease:

- increases in the right-of-use value following the revaluation of inflation-linked rental fees, reported under “B.7 Other changes”, amounting to 73 thousand euro.
- depreciation in the income statement amounting to 1,167 thousand euro;
- outgoing transfers to rights of use relating to buildings held for functional use, amounting to 104 thousand euro.

8.8 Inventories of property, plant and equipment governed by IAS 2: changes for the year

There was no property, plant and equipment governed by IAS 2 at 31 December 2024 and at the end of the previous year and no movements occurred during the year.

Section 9 - Intangible assets - Item 90

9.1 Intangible assets: breakdown by category

(thousands of euro)	31/12/2024		31/12/2023	
Assets/Values	Definite life	Indefinite life	Definite life	Indefinite life
A.1 Goodwill	**X**		**X**	
A.2 Other intangible assets	**80,402**		**77,806**	
of which: software	80,402		77,806	
A.2.1 Assets carried at cost	80,402		77,806	
a) internally-generated intangible assets				
b) other assets	80,402		77,806	
A.2.2 Assets carried at fair value				
a) internally-generated intangible assets				
b) other assets				
Total	**80,402**		**77,806**	

With reference to the joint communication from the Bank of Italy and Consob dated 6 March 2025 regarding “Crypto-assets and financial statement disclosure”, it is noted that as of 31 December 2024, CDP does not hold any cryptocurrencies or crypto-assets and did not carry out any transactions involving cryptocurrencies or crypto-assets during 2024.

9.2 Intangible assets: changes for the year

(thousands of euro)	Goodwill	Other intangible assets: internally generated		Other intangible assets: other		Total
		Definite life	Indefinite life	Definite life	Indefinite life	
A. Opening gross balance				**174,516**		**174,516**
A.1 Total net writedowns				(96,710)		(96,710)
A.2 Opening net balance				**77,806**		**77,806**
B. Increases				**29,386**		**29,386**
B.1 Purchases				29,386		29,386
B.2 Increases in internally-generated intangible assets	X					
B.3 Writebacks	X					
B.4 Fair value gains						
- equity	X					
- income statement	X					
B.5 Positive exchange rate differences						
B.6 Other changes						
C. Decreases				**26,790**		**26,790**
C.1 Sales						
C.2 Writedowns				26,784		26,784
- Amortisation	X			25,842		25,842
- Impairment				942		942
+ equity	X					
+ income statement				942		942
C.3 Fair value losses						
- equity	X					
- income statement	X					
C.4 Transfer to non-current assets held for sale						
C.5 Negative exchange rate differences						
C.6 Other changes				6		6
D. Closing net balance				**80,402**		**80,402**
D.1 Total net writedowns				(123,495)		(123,495)
E. Closing gross balance				**203,897**		**203,897**
F. Measurement at cost						

Section 10 - Tax assets and liabilities - Item 100 of assets and Item 60 of liabilities

10.1 Deferred tax assets: breakdown

(thousands of euro)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Deferred tax assets recognised in income statement	**224,550**	**270,516**
- provisions for risks and charges	83,094	60,854
- writedowns on loans	87,451	115,415
- property, plant and equipment / intangible assets	3,094	3,116
- exchange rate differences		28,599
- realignment of values pursuant to Decree Law 98/2011	50,006	61,772
- other temporary differences	905	760
Deferred tax assets recognised in equity	**118,174**	**274,636**
- financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	24,270	141,506
- cash flow hedge	93,904	133,130
Total	**342,724**	**545,152**

Deferred tax assets are calculated on temporary differences between accounting and tax values that will become deductible in years following that in which they are recognised.

It should be noted that, during the financial year, the deferred tax assets and liabilities related to the valuation of foreign currency-denominated receivables and payables recorded up to 31 December 2023 were released, following the regulatory amendment introduced by Article 9 of Italian Legislative Decree No. 192/2024 (so-called *Revision of the Taxation Regime of Income (IRPEF – IRES)*), which made foreign exchange differences relevant for tax purposes.

The deferred tax assets recorded as of 31 December 2024 primarily relate to: (i) impairments on receivables and commitments; (ii) the realignment, pursuant to Italian Decree Law 98/2011, of higher values attributed to goodwill and other intangible assets of subsidiaries in the consolidated financial statements; (iii) provisions for the risk fund and the future liabilities fund for personnel; (iv) the valuation of financial assets impacting overall profitability and cash flow hedge derivatives.

Deferred tax assets include the tax effects of the First Time Adoption of IFRS 9 and, in particular, the future benefit related to the deductibility in subsequent years of the reserve for the first adoption of this standard, related to the expected losses recognised on loans to customers.

10.2 Deferred tax liabilities: breakdown

(thousands of euro)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Deferred tax liabilities recognised in income statement	**8,127**	**108,161**
Capital gains on financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss - units in collective investment undertakings	8,108	8,191
Gains/losses on exchange rates		99,946
Other temporary differences	19	24
Deferred tax liabilities recognised in equity	**144,270**	**124,108**
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	85,135	72,845
Other	59,135	51,263
Total	**152,397**	**232,269**

Deferred tax liabilities are calculated on temporary differences between accounting and tax values that will become taxable in years following that in which they are recognised.

They mainly represent: i) the measurement at fair value of financial assets through profit or loss; ii) the measurement at fair value of financial assets through other comprehensive income; iii) the measurement of cash flow hedging derivatives.

10.3 Changes in deferred tax assets (recognised in the income statement)

(thousands of euro)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
1. Opening balance	**270,516**	**304,866**
2. Increases	**38,707**	**40,746**
2.1 Deferred tax assets recognised during the year	38,707	40,746
a) in respect of previous periods		
b) due to change in accounting policies		
c) writebacks		
d) other	38,707	40,746
2.2 New taxes or increases in tax rates		
2.3 Other increases		
3. Decreases	**84,673**	**75,096**
3.1 Deferred tax assets derecognised during the year	84,673	75,096
a) reversals	84,673	75,096
b) writedowns for supervening non-recoverability		
c) due to change in accounting policies		
d) other		
3.2 Reduction in tax rates		
3.3 Other decreases		
a) transformation into tax credits under Law 214/2011		
b) other		
4. Closing balance	**224,550**	**270,516**

10.4 Changes in deferred tax liabilities (recognised in the income statement)

(thousands of euro)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
1. Opening balance	**108,161**	**159,039**
2. Increases		**7,666**
2.1 Deferred tax liabilities recognised during the year		7,666
a) in respect of previous periods		
b) due to change in accounting policies		
c) other		7,666
2.2 New taxes or increases in tax rates		
2.3 Other increases		
3. Decreases	**100,034**	**58,544**
3.1 Deferred tax liabilities derecognised during the year	100,034	58,544
a) reversals	100,033	58,544
b) due to change in accounting policies		
c) other	1	
3.2 Reduction in tax rates		
3.3 Other decreases		
4. Closing balance	**8,127**	**108,161**

10.5 Changes in deferred tax assets (recognised in equity)

(thousands of euro)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
1. Opening balance	**274,636**	**445,217**
2. Increases	**93,904**	**133,130**
2.1 Deferred tax assets recognised during the year	93,904	133,130
a) in respect of previous periods	-	
b) due to change in accounting policies	-	
c) other	93,904	133,130
2.2 New taxes or increases in tax rates	-	
2.3 Other increases	-	
3. Decreases	**250,366**	**303,711**
3.1 Deferred tax assets derecognised during the year	250,366	303,711
a) reversals	250,366	303,711
b) writedowns for supervening non-recoverability	-	
c) due to change in accounting policies	-	
d) other	-	
3.2 Reduction in tax rates	-	
3.3 Other decreases	-	
4. Closing balance	**118,174**	**274,636**

10.6 Changes in deferred tax liabilities (recognised in equity)

(thousands of euro)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
1. Opening balance	**124,108**	**136,609**
2. Increases	**71,425**	**61,932**
2.1 Deferred tax assets recognised during the year	71,425	61,932
a) in respect of previous periods	-	
b) due to change in accounting policies	-	
c) other	71,425	61,932
2.2 New taxes or increases in tax rates	-	
2.3 Other increases	-	
3. Decreases	**51,263**	**74,433**
3.1 Deferred tax assets derecognised during the year	51,263	74,433
a) reversals	51,263	74,433
b) due to change in accounting policies	-	
c) other	-	
3.2 Reduction in tax rates	-	
3.3 Other decreases	-	
4. Closing balance	**144,270**	**124,108**

Section 11 - Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale and associated liabilities - Item 110 of the assets and Item 70 of the liabilities

11.1 Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale: breakdown by category

As at 31 December 2024, and at the close of the prior year, there were no Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale.

Section 12 - Other assets - Item 120

12.1 Other assets: breakdown

(thousands of euro)

Type of operations / Values	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Ecobonus tax credits	152,231	178,903
Trade receivables and advances to public entities	146,826	143,138
Payments on account for withholding tax on postal passbooks		25,422
Receivables due from subsidiaries on consolidated taxation mechanism	9,059	3,176
Other receivables due from subsidiaries	18,557	22,639
Accrued income and prepaid expenses	25,188	16,459
Advances to suppliers	462	1,109
Leasehold improvements and expenses	1,336	1,643
Other tax receivables	5,077	2,504
Advances to personnel	565	437
Other items	22,421	30,918
Total	**381,722**	**426,348**

This item includes assets that cannot be classified under the previous items.

In particular:

- "Ecobonus tax credits": the balance shows the amortised cost value of the tax credits acquired from CDP that have accrued on building renovation and energy efficiency projects, for the amount considered recoverable. The decrease compared to the previous year (-27 million euro approximately) is due to reductions from the utilisation of credits, net of purchases made during the year (a total of approximately -37 million euro), partially offset by the "time value" effect reflected in the increase of interest income from credits (+4 million euro approximately) and value recoveries made against previous impairments (+6 million euro approximately), recorded under item 200 "Other operating income (costs)" in the income statement. For further details, see Part A – Accounting Policies – A.1 General information – Section 4 – Other issues;
- "Trade receivables and advances to public entities" totalling approximately 147 million euro, refer to receivables for accrued fees or advances for expenses related to agreements with Ministries;
- "Receivables due from subsidiaries on consolidated taxation mechanism" and "Other receivables due from subsidiaries", totalling approximately 28 million euro, mainly refer to receivables from Group companies for services provided, expense reimbursements, and receivables arising from the adoption of the so-called "national fiscal consolidation";
- "Accrued income and prepaid expenses" amounting to approximately 25 million euro;
- "Other items", amounting to approximately 22 million euro, primarily relate to ongoing items that were largely settled after the reporting date.

The advance payments for withholding tax on passbook savings accounts interest are nil, due to the offset against the debt owed to the Tax Authorities for taxes applied to interest accreted on passbook savings accounts.

LIABILITIES

Section 1 – Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost - Item 10

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost mainly include the Postal funding stock carried out by issuing Passbook savings accounts and Postal savings bonds. At 31 December 2024 the Postal funding stock amounted to 289,816,014,308 euro (+5,190,363,012 euro compared to the end of 2023).

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost: breakdown by type of amounts due to banks

	31/12/2024				31/12/2023			
(thousands of euro)		Fair value				Fair value		
Type of transactions / Values	Carrying amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Carrying amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
1. Due to central banks	**801,343**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**2,470,238**	**X**	**X**	**X**
2. Due to banks	**25,684,721**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**31,212,489**	**X**	**X**	**X**
2.1 Current accounts and demand deposits		X	X	X	-	X	X	X
2.2 Time deposits	398,799	X	X	X	626,688	X	X	X
2.3 Loans	24,949,076	X	X	X	28,616,860	X	X	X
2.3.1 Repurchase agreements	19,681,109	X	X	X	23,324,940	X	X	X
2.3.2 Other	5,267,967	X	X	X	5,291,920	X	X	X
2.4 Liabilities in respect of commitments to repurchase own equity instruments		X	X	X	-	X	X	X
2.5 Lease liabilities	46	X	X	X	-	X	X	X
2.6 Other payables	336,800	X	X	X	1,968,941	X	X	X
Total	**26,486,064**		**347,918**	**25,685,485**	**33,682,727**	-	**393,012**	**35,622,244**

"Amounts due to central banks" of about 801 million euro (down by 1,669 million euro compared to 2023) mainly refer to TLTRO-III financing lines granted by the ECB. During 2024, CDP repaid two TLTRO-III transactions at maturity for a total amount of 2,242 million euro. Additionally, in December, CDP participated in the LTRO and MRO refinancing operations, amounting to a total of 800 million euro.

Reverse repurchase agreements with banks amounted to 19,681 million euro (-3,644 million euro compared to 2023); this decrease is in line with the strategy to reduce short-term assets and liabilities.

Other loans, equal to 5,268 million euro (-24 million euro on 2023), relate to credit lines received from the European Investment Bank (EIB) and the Council of Europe Development Bank (CEB).

Time deposits, amounting to 399 million euro (-228 million euro compared to 2023), refer to the balance of passbook savings accounts and postal savings bonds held by banks (-75 million euro from 2023). Short-term deposits with banks, totalling 153 million euro at the end of 2023, were closed during 2024.

Outstanding lease liabilities amount to approximately 46 thousand euro, relating to a real estate lease agreement signed in 2024 with a banking counterparty, where CDP acts as the lessee.

The item "Other payables" amounting to approximately 337 million euro (down by 1,632 million euro compared to 2023), mainly refers to Credit Support Annex contracts to hedge counterparty risk on derivatives.

1.2 Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost: breakdown by type of amounts due to customers

(thousands of euro)	31/12/2024				31/12/2023			
		Fair value				Fair value		
Type of transactions/Values	Carrying amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Carrying amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
1. Current accounts and demand deposits	717,176	X	X	X	669,808	X	X	X
2. Time deposits	290,281,126	X	X	X	287,042,315	X	X	X
3. Loans	14,627,802	X	X	X	19,392,989	X	X	X
3.1 Repurchase agreements	14,627,802	X	X	X	19,392,989	X	X	X
3.2 Other		X	X	X		X	X	X
4. Liabilities in respect of commitments to repurchase own equity instruments		X	X	X		X	X	X
5. Lease liabilities	32,250	X	X	X	36,157	X	X	X
6. Other payables	4,385,766	X	X	X	4,453,200	X	X	X
Total	**310,044,120**			**310,044,120**	**311,594,469**			**311,594,469**

The item includes mainly:

- postal savings bonds at amortised cost of 195,275 million euro (+2,769 million euro on 2023), net of those held by banks;
- the balance of passbook savings accounts of 94,142 million euro (+2,498 million euro on 2023), net of those held by banks;
- reverse repurchase agreements with clients (specifically with Cassa di Compensazione e Garanzia), amounting to 14,628 million euro (-4,765 million euro compared to 2023); this decrease is in line with the strategy to reduce short-term assets and liabilities;
- the amounts not yet disbursed at year end on loans granted to beneficiaries, whose disbursement is subject to progress with the investments financed, of 4,042 million euro (-3 million euro on 2023);
- investee companies' deposits, of 1,374 million euro, as a result of the cash pooling system with the Parent Company CDP, as part of management and coordination activities (+54 million euro compared to 2023);
- deposits for Credit Support Annexes to hedge counterparty risk on derivatives, for approximately 227 million euro (-54 million euro on 2023);
- the funds received on deposit from Ministries and local authorities to be managed as part of specific agreements, equal to 93 million euro (-5 million euro compared to 2023);
- the balance of the Government Securities Amortisation Fund of 218 million euro (-32 million euro compared to 2023);
- lease liabilities for 32 million euro (-4 million euro compared to 2023), whose value is determined by the values of first application of the IFRS 16 and the value of contracts originated subsequently, in which CDP act as a lessee.

The balance of Money Market operations with the Treasury (formerly OPTES) is nil as of 31 December 2024, compared to 2,002 million euro at the end of 2023, due to the maturity of the deposit operations.

For the part relating to postal savings bonds issued by CDP, the fair value reported above is equal to the carrying amount. In theory, for postal savings bonds it would be possible, using statistical models of redemptions, to apply valuation techniques that incorporate a credit risk premium (spread) in line with that on medium/long-term government securities. In view of the redemption on demand characteristic of postal savings bonds and the particular uncertainty on redemption forecasts in a volatile rates market, which could also lead to fair value estimates lower than the amortised cost value, the best estimate of the fair value of postal savings bonds is believed to be the carrying amount.

1.3 Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost: breakdown by type of securities issued

(thousands of euro)	31/12/2024				31/12/2023			
		Fair value				Fair value		
Type of securities/Values	Carrying amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Carrying amount	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
A. Securities								
1. Bonds	18,851,951	12,025,724	6,884,702	-	17,474,716	9,775,588	7,507,056	
1.1 structured	46,022	-	45,595	-	45,291		44,512	
1.2 other	18,805,929	12,025,724	6,839,107	-	17,429,425	9,775,588	7,462,544	
2. Other securities	1,454,033	-	1,456,221	-	838,837		839,312	
2.1 structured	-	-	-	-				
2.2 other	1,454,033	-	1,456,221	-	838,837		839,312	
Total	**20,305,984**	**12,025,724**	**8,340,923**	-	**18,313,553**	**9,775,588**	**8,346,368**	

Securities issued at 31 December 2024 were equal to 20,306 million euro (+1,992 million euro compared to 2023). This item also comprises:

- bonds issued under the “Euro Medium Term Notes” (EMTN) and “Debt Issuance Programme” (DIP) programmes, with a stock of 9,964 million euro (-137 million euro compared to the end of 2023). In 2024 new bond issues were completed under the “Debt Issuance Programme” (DIP), totalling 1,600 million euro. Among these, it is worth highlighting the public issuance of CDP’s seventh Social Bond, with a nominal value of 750 million euro, aimed at supporting initiatives with positive social impacts, including investments in public education to enhance educational infrastructure nationwide, financing for the healthcare sector, and support for SMEs, with the goal of fostering their growth, competitiveness, and employment levels;
- 2 bond loans reserved for individuals, with a total book value of 3,460 million euro, which remains essentially unchanged compared to the end of 2023;
- 4 bonds guaranteed by the Italian government, entirely subscribed by Poste Italiane, for a total carrying amount of 3,012 million euro, essentially stable compared to the end of 2023. At the end of 2024 there are: 2 bonds issued in December 2017 for a nominal value of 1,000 million euro, and 2 bonds issued in March 2018 for a total nominal value of 2,000 million euro;
- 2 bond issues denominated in dollars by CDP, known as “Yankee Bonds”, for a total nominal amount of 2.5 billion dollars, with a carrying amount of approximately 2,415 million euro as of 31 December 2024. The value has increased by approximately 1,505 million euro compared to the end of 2023, due to the second issuance made at the end of April 2024 for an amount of 1.5 billion dollars. Through this transaction, CDP continues its strategy of diversifying its sources of funding;
- the stock of commercial paper with a carrying amount of 1,454 million euro (+615 million euro on the 2023 year-end balance), related to the “Multi-Currency Commercial Paper Programme”.

1.4 Breakdown of subordinated debts/securities

This item has a nil balance.

1.5 Breakdown of structured debts

As at 31 December 2024, structured debts amounted to approximately 730,225 thousand euro (up by 331,327 thousand euro compared to 2023) and refer to the Risparmio Sostenibile postal savings bonds, subscribed by customers, linked to the STOXX Europe 600 ESG-X, an index that considers the European companies with the highest capitalisation compliant with the Sustainable Development Goals of the UN 2030 agenda, for which the embedded derivative has been separated.

1.6 Lease liabilities

The following table shows the information required by IFRS 16, paragraphs 58 and 53 g).

(thousands of euro)	Payments due for leasing	
Time bands	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Up to 1 year	7,342	6,687
More than 1 year to 2 years	6,184	6,011
More than 2 years to 3 years	6,027	5,923
More than 3 years to 4 years	6,021	5,761
More than 4 years to 5 years	3,005	5,745
More than 5 years	5,858	8,804
Total payments due for leasing	**34,437**	**38,931**
Reconciliation with lease liabilities		
Unpaid interest expense (-)	(2,141)	(2,774)
Lease liabilities	**32,296**	**36,157**

Section 2 - Financial liabilities held for trading - Item 20

2.1 Financial liabilities held for trading: breakdown by type

(thousands of euro)	31/12/2024					31/12/2023				
	Nominal or notional value	Fair value			FV*	Nominal or notional value	Fair value			FV*
Type of transactions/Values		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3			Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
A. On-balance-sheet liabilities										
1. Due to banks										
2. Due to customers										
3. Debt securities										
3.1 Bonds										
3.1.1 Structured					X					X
3.1.2 Other					X					X
3.2 Other securities										
3.2.1 Structured					X					X
3.2.2 Other					X					X
Total A										
B. Derivatives										
1. Financial derivatives			345,867	35,581				307,721	19,776	
1.1 Trading	X		345,867		X	X		307,721		X
1.2 Associated with fair value option	X				X	X				X
1.3 Other	X			35,581	X	X			19,776	X
2. Credit derivatives										
2.1 Trading	X				X	X				X
2.2 Associated with fair value option	X				X	X				X
2.3 Other	X				X	X				X
Total B	**X**		**345,867**	**35,581**	**X**	**X**		**307,721**	**19,776**	**X**
Total (A+B)	**X**		**345,867**	**35,581**	**X**	**X**		**307,721**	**19,776**	**X**

FV* = fair value calculated excluding changes in value due to changes in the issuer's creditworthiness since the issue date

The financial derivatives shown in the table include the negative fair value of interest rate derivatives (approximately 169 million euro) and currency derivatives (approximately 177 million euro) and the negative value of the optional component of Risparmio Sostenibile postal saving bonds, indexed to the STOXX Europe 600 ESG-X, which was separated from the host instrument (approximately 36 million euro).

2.2 Breakdown of “Financial liabilities held for trading": subordinated liabilities

This item has a nil balance.

2.3 Breakdown of “Financial liabilities held for trading”: structured debts

This item has a nil balance.

Section 3 – Financial liabilities designated at fair value - Item 30

3.1 Financial liabilities designated at fair value: breakdown by type

This item has a nil balance.

3.2 Breakdown of Financial liabilities designated at fair value: subordinated liabilities

This item has a nil balance.

Section 4 - Hedging Derivatives - Item 40

4.1 Hedging derivatives: breakdown by type of hedge and hierarchy level

	Fair value 31/12/2024			Notional value 31/12/2024	Fair value 31/12/2023			Notional value 31/12/2023
(thousands of euro)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
A. Financial derivatives		**1,568,238**		**25,733,761**		**1,652,606**		**24,833,401**
1) Fair value		806,117		21,431,510		840,832		19,975,584
2) Cash flow		762,121		4,302,251		811,774		4,857,817
3) Investment in foreign operation								
B. Credit derivatives								
1) Fair value								
2) Cash flow								
Total		**1,568,238**		**25,733,761**		**1,652,606**		**24,833,401**

Micro-hedging, fair value and cash flow derivatives, with a negative fair value as at 31 December 2024, were approximately equal to 1,190 million euro, while macro-hedging derivatives with a negative fair value, related to loan portfolios, were approximately equal to 378 million euro.

4.2 Hedging derivatives: breakdown by hedged portfolio and type of hedge

(thousands of euro)	Fair value							Cash flow		
	Micro-hedge									
Transactions/Type of hedging	Debt securities and interest rates	Equity securities and equity indices	Foreign currencies and gold	Credit	Commodities	Other	Macro-hedge	Micro-hedge	Macro-hedge	Investment in foreign operation
1. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	173				X	X	X	33,188	X	X
2. Financial assets measured at amortised cost	326,598	X			X	X	X	698,737	X	X
3. Portfolio	X	X	X	X	X	X	377,987	X		X
4. Other							X		X	
Total assets	**326,771**						**377,987**	**731,925**		
1. Financial liabilities	101,359	X					X	30,196	X	X
2. Portfolio	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X
Total liabilities	**101,359**							**30,196**		
1. Forecast transactions	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
2. Portfolio of financial assets and liabilities	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		

Section 5 – Fair value change of financial liabilities in hedged portfolios - Item 50

5.1 Fair value change of hedged financial liabilities: breakdown by hedged portfolio

There are no hedged financial liabilities nor related value adjustments.

Section 6 - Tax liabilities - Item 60

For more information concerning this item, see Section 10 of "Assets".

Section 7 - Liabilities associated with assets held for sale - Item 70

This item has a nil balance.

Section 8 - Other liabilities - Item 80

8.1 Other liabilities: breakdown

(thousands of euro)

Type of transactions/Values	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Charges for postal funding service	202,481	218,649
Tax payables	1,248,815	986,640
Amounts due to subsidiaries on consolidated taxation mechanism	263,777	230,046
Other amounts due to subsidiaries	1,159	945
Trade payables	64,634	63,275
Items being processed	16,978	32,146
Due to social security institutions	8,858	8,330
Amounts due to employees	7,447	6,666
Other	12,443	15,723
Total	**1,826,592**	**1,562,420**

This item shows liabilities that cannot be classified under the previous items. It is analysed as follows:

- tax payables, totalling around 1,249 million euro, mainly relates to the substitute tax applied on interest paid on Postal Savings products, whose increase compared to the previous year is primarily due to certain series of 3x4 Postal Savings bonds and Ordinary Postal Savings bonds that matured in 2024;
- the payable to Poste Italiane of about 202 million euro, relating to the portion of commissions and charges due, as of the balance sheet date, in respect of the products of the postal savings funding service not yet paid;
- the payables to other Group companies as part of the national fiscal consolidation mechanism, amounting to approximately 264 million euro;
- trade payables, amounting to approximately 65 million euro;
- other items being processed, equal to about 17 million euro, which were mostly completed after the reporting date.

Section 9 - Staff severance pay - Item 90

9.1 Staff severance pay: changes for the year

(thousands of euro)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
A. Opening balance	**1,558**	**1,452**
B. Increases	**57**	**111**
B.1 Provision for the year	45	31
B.2 Other increases	12	80
C. Decreases	**39**	**5**
C.1 Severance payments	3	
C.2 Other decreases	36	5
D. Closing balance	**1,576**	**1,558**

Section 10 - Provisions for risks and charges - Item 100

10.1 Provisions for risks and charges: breakdown

(thousands of euro)

Items/Values	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
1. Provisions for credit risk relating to commitments and financial guarantees issued	577,612	643,071
2. Provisions on other guarantees issued and other commitments		
3. Company pensions and other post-retirement benefit obligations		
4. Other provisions	167,961	111,916
4.1 fiscal and legal disputes	66,727	51,973
4.2 staff costs	100,522	59,231
4.3 other	712	712
Total	**745,573**	**754,987**

As at 31 December 2024, provisions for risks and charges were 746 million euro, down on the previous financial year by approximately 9 million euro.

Provisions for credit risk relating to commitments and financial guarantees issued amounted to 578 million euro and decreased by approximately 65 million euro compared to the end of 2023, mainly due to the reduction in the value of financial guarantees issued.

Other provisions for risks and charges total 168 million euro, reflecting an increase of around 56 million euro from 2023, of which about 37 million euro are attributable to the provision, net of uses during the year, made to the Solidarity Fund for the credit sector personnel.

10.2 Provisions for risks and charges: changes for the year

(thousands of euro)	Provisions on other guarantees issued and other commitments	Pensions and other post-retirement benefit obligations	Other provisions	Total
A. Opening balance			**111,916**	**111,916**
B. Increases			**105,009**	**105,009**
B.1 Provision for the year			105,009	105,009
B.2 Changes due to passage of time				
B.3 Changes due to changes in discount rate				
B.4 Other increases				
C. Decreases			**48,964**	**48,964**
C.1 Use during the year			48,964	48,964
C.2 Changes due to changes in discount rate				
C.3 Other decreases				
D. Closing balance			**167,961**	**167,961**

10.3 Provisions for credit risk relating to commitments and financial guarantees issued

	Provisions for credit risk relating to commitments and financial guarantees issued				
(thousands of euro)	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Purchased or originated impaired	Total
1. Commitments to disburse funds	47,978	462	286		48,726
2. Financial guarantees issued	528,886				528,886
Total	**576,864**	**462**	**286**		**577,612**

10.4 Provisions on other guarantees issued and other commitments

This item has a nil balance.

10.5 Defined benefit pension funds

This item has a nil balance.

10.6 Provisions for risks and charges - Other provisions

Other provisions for risks and charges refer to (i) litigation, (ii) losses incurred by the investee companies, (iii) employees' leaving incentives, (iv) variable remuneration charges, (v) directors' and employees' bonuses and (vi) probable tax charges. For additional information, reference should be made to Part E – Section 5 – Operational risks of these notes.

Section 11 - Redeemable shares- Item 120

There were no redeemable shares.

Section 12 - Equity - Items 110, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170 and 180

12.1 "Share capital" and "Treasury shares": breakdown

At 31 December 2024, the fully paid-up share capital amounts to 4,051,143,264 euro and is composed of 342,430,912 ordinary shares, without par value.

At 31 December 2024, the Company held treasury shares with a value of about 322 million euro (unchanged compared to the previous year).

12.2 Share capital - Number of shares: changes for the year

Items/Type	Ordinary	Other
A. Shares at start of the year	**342,430,912**	
- fully paid	342,430,912	
- partly paid		
A.1 Treasury shares (-)	(4,451,160)	
A.2 Shares in circulation: opening balance	**337,979,752**	
B. Increases		
B.1 New issues		
- for consideration:		
- business combinations		
- conversion of bonds		
- exercise of warrants		
- other		
- bonus issues:		
- to employees		
- to directors		
- other		
B.2 Sale of own shares		
B.3 Other changes		
C. Decreases		
C.1 Cancellation		
C.2 Purchase of own shares		
C.3 Disposal of companies		
C.4 Other changes		
D. Shares in circulation: closing balance	**337,979,752**	
D.1 Treasury shares (+)	4,451,160	
D.2 Shares at end of the year	342,430,912	
- fully paid	342,430,912	
- partly paid		

12.4 Income reserves: additional information

(thousands of euro)

Items/Type	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Income reserves	**20,179,408**	**18,723,827**
Legal reserve	810,229	810,229
Other	19,369,179	17,913,598

The following information is provided in accordance with article 2427, paragraph 7-bis of the Italian Civil Code.

(thousands of euro)

Items/Values	Balance at 31/12/2024	Possible uses (*)	Amount available
Share capital	4,051,143		
Share premium reserve	2,378,517	A, B, C (**)	2,378,517
Reserves			
- Legal reserve	810,229	B	810,229
- Reserve for unavailable profits (Legislative Decree 38/2005 art. 6)	322,543	B (***)	322,543
- Other income reserves (net of treasury shares)	18,724,416	A, B, C	18,724,416
Valuation reserves			
- Reserve on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	177,953		
- Property revaluation reserve	167,572	A, B	167,572
- CFH reserve	(70,369)		
Total	**26,562,004**		**22,403,277**

(*) A = capital increase; B = loss coverage; C = distribution to shareholders
(**) Pursuant to article 2431 of the Italian Civil Code, the share premium reserve can be distributed in its entirety only when the legal reserve has reached one fifth of share capital (as set out in article 2430 of the Italian Civil Code).
(***) if the reserve is used to cover losses, profits cannot be distributed until such time as the reserve is replenished by allocating profits from subsequent years.

The share premium reserve of around 2,378,517 thousand euro refers to the share premium of around 2,379,115 thousand euro resulting from the capital increase completed on 20 October 2016, net of the transaction costs incurred and directly attributable to the transaction, pursuant to IAS 32, paragraph 37 (net of related tax effects).

12.5 Equity instruments: breakdown and changes for the year

There were no equity instruments.

OTHER INFORMATION

1. Financial commitments and guarantees issued (other than those designated at fair value)

	Nominal value on commitments and financial guarantees issued					
(thousands of euro)	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Purchased or originated impaired	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
1. Commitments to disburse funds	**25,306,231**	**14,260**	**4,747**		**25,325,238**	**22,104,071**
a) Central banks						
b) General governments	6,061,150	9,239	1,004		6,071,393	6,266,277
c) Banks	825,293				825,293	515,521
d) Other financial companies	3,959,002				3,959,002	751,594
e) Non-financial companies	14,408,777	4,930	3,743		14,417,450	14,550,767
f) Households	52,009	91			52,100	19,912
2. Financial guarantees issued	**1,493,951**				**1,493,951**	**1,610,890**
a) Central banks						
b) General governments	1,308,155				1,308,155	1,385,586
c) Banks						
d) Other financial companies	4,146				4,146	4,146
e) Non-financial companies	181,650				181,650	221,158
f) Households						

This table shows the commitments to disburse funds and the financial guarantees that are subject to the measurement rules of IFRS 9.

2. Other commitments and other guarantees issued

(thousands of euro)	Nominal value 31/12/2024	Nominal value 31/12/2023
1. Other guarantees issued	**2,151,164**	**2,071,055**
of which: non performing exposures		
a) Central banks		
b) General governments		
c) Banks		
d) Other financial companies	1,923	1,923
e) Non-financial companies	2,149,241	2,069,132
f) Households		
2. Other commitments	**6,122,824**	**5,150,662**
of which: non performing exposures		
a) Central banks		
b) General governments		
c) Banks	541,303	513,494
d) Other financial companies	5,581,521	4,637,168
e) Non-financial companies		
f) Households		

The table above shows commercial guarantees issued, commitments to subscribe units in collective investment undertakings, and commitments to capitalise investee companies that are not subject to the measurement rules of IFRS 9.

3. Assets pledged as collateral for own debts and commitments

(thousands of euro)

Portfolios	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
1. Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss		
2. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	283,000	698,612
3. Financial assets measured at amortised cost	82,352,112	92,854,356
4. Property, plant and equipment		
- *of which: property, plant and equipment classified as inventory*		

The assets pledged as collateral for debts consist of loans and securities pledged as collateral in refinancing operations with the ECB, securities in repurchase agreements and receivables pledged as security for loans from the EIB and CEB.

4. Management and intermediation services on behalf of third parties

(thousands of euro)

Type of service	31/12/2024
1. Order execution on behalf of customers	
a) purchases	
1. settled	
2. not yet settled	
b) sales	
1. settled	
2. not yet settled	
2) Asset management	
3) Custody and administration of securities	
a) third-party securities held as part of depository bank services (excluding asset management)	
1. securities issued by the reporting bank	
2. other securities	
b) other third-party securities on deposit (excluding asset management) - other:	4,116,702
1. securities issued by the reporting bank	575,000
2. other securities	3,541,702
c) third-party securities deposited with third parties	4,116,702
d) own securities portfolio deposited with third parties	87,498,793
4) Other transactions	
- Management on behalf of third parties in separate accounts on the basis of specific agreements:	
- Postal savings bonds managed on behalf of the MEF (1)	32,305,090
- Loans transferred to the MEF - Ministerial Decree 5 December 2013 (2)	1,292,779
- Payment of public administration debts (Legislative Decree 35 of 8 April 2013; Legislative Decree 66 of 24 April 2014; Legislative Decree 78 of 19 June 2015) (3)	4,769,231
- Cash advances - Public administration payables (Decree Law 30 of 19 May 2020) (3)	1,977,007
- Revolving Fund for development cooperation (3)	4,729,880
- Funds for Social and Public Residential Building (4)	2,149,697
- Funds of Public Entities and Other Entities deposited pursuant to D.Lgt. 1058/1919 and Law 1041/1971 (4)	1,128,963
- Kyoto Fund (3)	625,669
- Funds for Territorial Agreements and Area Contracts - Law 662/1996, Article 2 (207) (4)	363,844
- Funds for the natural gas infrastructure programme for the South Law 784/1980 (4)	84,018
- Ministry of Universities and Research - Student Housing - Law 388/2000 (4)	328,282
- Minimal Environmental Impact Fund (4)	26,941
- MASE Fund- Ministry of the Environment and Energy Security - International cooperation and Italian platform for climate and sustainable development (4)	46,904
- MASAF Fund - Ministry of Agriculture, Food Sovereignty and Forestry - Guarantee platform to support olive oil producers (4)	7,990
- EURECA Fund – guarantee platform to support SMEs in the Emilia-Romagna Region (4)	4,649
- Funds for international cooperation - Archipelagos project (4)	2,028
- Funds for international cooperation - InclusiFI project (4)	553
- Funds for international cooperation - Blending EU - PASPED project (4)	128
- Financing Ukraine - Legislative Decree "Aiuti" 50/2022 (4)	200
- InvestEU Fund - advisory (4)	1,485
- Green Finance Fund (4)	6,736
- MISE 2 Fund - Venture Capital (4)	1,324,797
- MISE 2 Fund - to be transferred to "European Tech Champions Initiative" (ETCI) Fund (4)	117,137
- NRRP - Digital Transition Fund (4)	376,135
- NRRP - Green Transition Fund (4)	225,478
- Climate Fund L.234/21 (4)	1,879,106

(1) the figure shown represents the amount at the reporting date

(2) the figure shown represents the outstanding principal, at the reporting date, of the loans managed on behalf of the MEF

(3) the figure shown represents the sum of outstanding principal of the loans disbursed and the remaining funds available on the current accounts at the reporting date

(4) the figure shown represents the remaining funds available on the current accounts at the reporting date

With reference to the resources managed on behalf of the Patrimonio Rilancio, please refer to the specific section “Reports of the Patrimonio Rilancio” in this Annual Report.

5. Financial assets offset in the financial statements, or subject to master netting agreements or similar agreements

(thousands of euro) Technical forms	Gross amount of financial assets (a)	Amount of financial liabilities offset in financial statement (b)	Net amount of financial assets reported in financial statement (c=a-b)	Correlated amounts not offset in financial statement Financial instruments (d)	Correlated amounts not offset in financial statement Cash deposits received as guarantee (e)	Net amount 31/12/2024 (f=c-d-e)	Net amount 31/12/2023
1. Derivatives	1,247,550		1,247,550	743,001	502,809	1,740	7,336
2. Repurchase agreements	874,804		874,804	874,804		-	
3. Securities lending						-	
4. Other						-	
Total at 31/12/2024	**2,122,354**		**2,122,354**	**1,617,805**	**502,809**	**1,740**	**X**
Total at 31/12/2023	**2,441,617**		**2,441,617**	**918,951**	**1,515,330**	**X**	**7,336**

The table below shows the allocation of the amounts shown in column c) of the table above to the relevant items of the balance sheet.

(thousands of euro) Technical forms	Balance sheet items	Net amount of financial assets reported in financial statement
1. Derivatives		1,247,550
	20. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	*236,853*
	50. Hedging derivatives	*1,010,697*
2. Repurchase agreements		874,804
	40. Financial assets measured at amortised cost	*874,804*
3. Securities landing		
4. Other		

For details of the valuation criteria used for the financial assets shown in the table above, see Section A of the Accounting Policies.

6. Financial liabilities offset in the financial statements, or subject to master netting agreements or similar agreements

(thousands of euro) Technical forms	Gross amount of financial liabilities (a)	Amount of financial assests offset in financial statement (b)	Net amount of financial liabilities reported in financial statement (c=a-b)	Correlated amounts not offset in financial statement Financial instruments (d)	Correlated amounts not offset in financial statement Cash deposits pledged as guarantee (e)	Net amount 31/12/2024 (f=c-d-e)	Net amount 31/12/2023
1. Derivatives	1,914,105		1,914,105	743,001	1,127,567	43,537	44,860
2. Repurchase agreements	34,308,911		34,308,911	34,281,288	23,266	4,357	
3. Securities lending						-	
4. Other						-	
Total at 31/12/2024	**36,223,016**		**36,223,016**	**35,024,289**	**1,150,833**	**47,894**	**X**
Total at 31/12/2023	**44,678,255**		**44,678,255**	**43,636,881**	**996,514**	**X**	**44,860**

The table below shows the allocation of the amounts shown in column c) of the table above to the relevant items of the balance sheet.

(thousands of euro) Technical forms	Balance sheet items	Net amount of financial liabilities reported in financial statement
1. Derivatives		1,914,105
	20. Financial liabilities held for trading	*345,867*
	40. Hedging derivatives	*1,568,238*
2. Repurchase agreements		34,308,911
	10. Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	*34,308,911*
3. Securities landing		
4. Other		

For details of the valuation criteria used for the financial liabilities shown in the table above, see Section A of the Accounting Policies.

7. Securities lending transactions

The securities lending business sees CDP acting as a lender in unsecured lending transactions and is aimed at generating yield enhancements. The instruments underlying the transactions are typically government debt securities, and the counterparties are European financial institutions and full branches of foreign financial institutions, with which Global Master Securities Lending Agreements (GMSLAs) have been signed, or central depositories, providing automated lending services.

The duration of loans can vary from a single day to a few months. The parties may have the right to partially or totally repay the loans, with a simple notification within the time limits set by the agreement.

As at 31 December 2024, there were outstanding securities lending transactions totalling around 366 million euro, predominantly associated with European government bonds.

8. Disclosure on joint operations

At 31 December 2024, this item has a nil balance.

PART C - INFORMATION ON THE INCOME STATEMENT

Section 1 - Interest - Items 10 and 20

1.1 Interest income and similar income: breakdown

(thousands of euro)

Items/Technical forms	Debt securities	Loans	Other	2024	2023
1. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss					
1.1 Financial assets held for trading					
1.2 Financial assets designated at fair value					
1.3 Other financial asstes mandatorily measured at fair value					
2. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	278,515		X	278,515	227,283
3. Financial assets measured at amortised cost	2,013,478	8,966,017		10,979,495	10,297,711
3.1 Loans to banks	205,197	592,628	X	797,825	664,727
3.2 Loans to customers	1,808,281	8,373,389	X	10,181,670	9,632,984
4. Hedging derivatives	X	X	505,368	505,368	559,014
5. Other assets	X	X	6,441	6,441	4,529
6. Financial liabilities	X	X	X	184	3,748
Total	**2,291,993**	**8,966,017**	**511,809**	**11,770,003**	**11,092,285**
of which: interest income on non-performing assets		10,131		10,131	7,934
of which: interest income on finance leases	X	24	X	24	184

Interest income accrued in 2024, amounting to approximately 11,770 million euro, an increase of 678 million euro compared to the previous year, is primarily made up of:

- interest income on loans and bank accounts amounting to about 8,966 million euro;
- interest income on debt securities amounting to about 2,292 million euro.

Sub-item “4. Hedging derivatives” includes the (positive or negative) amount of the differentials or margins accrued on interest rate risk hedging derivatives, which adjust the interest income recognised on the hedged financial instruments. As at 31 December 2024, this amount is positive for around 505 million euro.

The item includes interest income on non-performing assets of approximately 10 million euro.

Interest income accrued on finance leases, relating to sublease contracts to Group companies, amounted to approximately 24,000 euro.

Interest income accrued on loans on demand, in the form of current accounts and deposits held with banks and central banks, recorded under asset item 10 “Cash and cash equivalents”, is conventionally shown in loans to banks.

1.2 Interest income and similar income: additional information

1.2.1 Interest income on financial assets in foreign currency

Interest income on financial assets denominated in foreign currency amounts to approximately 425 million euro, an increase of 77 million euro compared to 2023.

1.3 Interest expense and similar expense: breakdown

(thousands of euro)

Items/Technical forms		Debts	Securities	Other	2024	2023
1.	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(6,920,062)	(701,550)		(7,621,612)	(7,283,987)
	1.1 Due to Central Bank	(78,420)	X	X	(78,420)	(190,046)
	1.2 Due to banks	(1,028,755)	X	X	(1,028,755)	(1,029,857)
	1.3 Due to customers	(5,812,887)	X	X	(5,812,887)	(5,536,279)
	1.4 Securities issued	X	(701,550)	X	(701,550)	(527,805)
2.	Financial liabilities held for trading					
3.	Financial liabilities designated at fair value					
4.	Other liabilities and provisions	X	X	(89)	(89)	(103)
5.	Hedging derivatives	X	X	(5,745)	(5,745)	(28,373)
6.	Financial assets	X	X	X	(1,061)	(3,420)
Total		**(6,920,062)**	**(701,550)**	**(5,834)**	**(7,628,507)**	**(7,315,883)**
of which: interest expense on lease liabilities		(792)	X	X	(792)	(891)

The accrued interest expenses for 2024, amounting to approximately 7,629 million euro, an increase of 313 million euro from the previous year, consist mainly of interest expenses and related charges on postal savings bonds and passbook savings accounts, totalling 5,037,872,247 euro. Additional interest expenses mainly relate to:

- securities issued, amounting to around 702 million euro;
- repurchase agreements, amounting to around 1,370 million euro;
- credit facilities granted by the EIB and the CEB amounting to around 123 million euro;
- deposits of investee companies of around 54 million euro;
- Money Market transactions with the Treasury (formerly OPTES), amounting to around 30 million euro;
- ECB refinancing facilities, amounting to around 78 million euro;
- deposits related to Credit Support Annex contracts to hedge counterparty risk on derivatives, amounting to approximately 50 million euro.

Sub-item “5. Hedging derivatives” includes the (positive or negative) amount of differentials or margins accrued on interest rate risk hedging derivatives that adjusts the interest expense recognised on the hedged financial instruments. As at 31 December 2024, this amount is negative for around 6 million euro.

The item includes financial expenses accrued on lease liabilities recognised as a consequence of applying the IFRS 16, equal to about 800 thousand euro, relating to contracts in which CDP act as a lessee.

1.4 Interest expense and similar expense: additional information

1.4.1 Interest expense on liabilities in foreign currencies

Interest expense on financial liabilities denominated in foreign currency amounted to 185 million euro, an increase of 79 million euro from 2023.

1.5 Differentials on hedging transactions

(thousands of euro)

Items	2024	2023
A. Positive differences on hedging transactions	616,013	667,613
B. Negative differences on hedging transactions	(116,390)	(136,972)
C. Balance (A-B)	**499,623**	**530,641**

Section 2 – Commissions - Items 40 and 50

2.1 Commission income: breakdown

(thousands of euro)

Type of services/Amounts	2024	2023
a) Financial instruments		
1. Placement of securities		
1.1 Assumed based on a firm commitment		
1.2 Without a firm commitment		
2. Activity of receiving and sending orders and executing orders on behalf of customers		
2.1 Receiving and sending orders of one or more financial instruments		
2.2 Order execution on behalf of customers		
3. Others commissions connected with assets linked to financial instruments		
of which: trading on own behalf		
of which: management of individual portfolios		
b) Corporate finance		
1. Advice on mergers and acquisitions		
2. Treasury services		
3. Other commissions connected to corporate finance services		
c) Advice on investments		
d) Offsetting and settlement	226	**312**
e) Custody and administration		
1. Custodian bank		
2. Other commissions connected to the custody and administration activities		
f) Central administrative services to manage collective portfolios		
g) Fiduciary activities		
h) Payment services		
1. Current accounts		
2. Credit cards		
3. Debit cards and other payment cards		
4. Bank transfers and other payment orders		
5. Other commissions connected to payment services		
i) Distribution of third party services		
1. Management of collective portfolios		
2. Insurance products		
3. Other products		
of which: management of individual portfolios		
j) Structured finance	1,850	1,490
k) Servicing activities for securitisations		
l) Commitments to disburse funds	55,686	57,180
m) Financial guarantees issued	43,553	48,877
of which: credit derivatives		
n) Financing transactions	49,456	47,193
of which: factoring		
o) Trading of currencies		
p) Commodities		
q) Other commission income	287,391	280,959
of which: management of multilateral trading systems		
of which: management of organised trading systems		
Total	**438,162**	**436,011**

Commission income accrued by CDP during the year amounted to approximately 438 million euro, largely consistent with the previous year.

This item mainly includes commission income from:

- agreements signed with the Italian Ministry of the Economy and Finance for the management of the assets and liabilities of the MEF for approximately 261 million euro (of which 258 million euro relating to the management of the MEF Bonds);
- commitments to disburse funds amounting to around 56 million euro;
- structuring and disbursement of loans for around 49 million euro;
- financial guarantees issued of around 44 million euro;

- commercial guarantees issued of around 19 million euro.

The residual contribution includes, among other commission income, those accrued for: securities lending activities, management of the Revolving Fund for Development Cooperation, the Kyoto Fund, the Revolving Fund supporting enterprises and research investment (FRI), and other services rendered.

2.3 Commission expense: breakdown

(thousands of euro)

Type of services/Amounts	2024	2023
a) Financial instruments	1,500,527	1,237,041
of which: trading of financial instruments	258	484
of which: placement of financial instruments	1,500,269	1,236,557
of which: management of individual portfolios		
- Own		
- Delegated to third parties		
b) Offsetting and settlement	2,904	2,964
c) Custody and administration	2,597	1,786
d) Collection and payment services	259	183
of which: credit cards, debit cards and other payment cards	6	4
e) Servicing activities for securitisations		
f) Commitments to receive funds	26	16
g) Financial guarantees received	21,401	21,054
of which: credit derivatives		
h) Door-to-door selling of financial instruments, products and services		
i) Trading of currencies		
l) Other commission expense	1,129	1,025
Total	**1,528,843**	**1,264,069**

Commission expense is mainly attributable to the current portion of the remuneration paid to Poste Italiane S.p.A. for the postal savings collection service, excluding those classified as transaction costs and therefore included in the carrying amount of postal savings products, totalling approximately 1.5 billion euro (+264 million euro compared to 2023).

Section 3 - Dividends and similar revenues - Item 70

3.1 Dividends and similar revenues: breakdown

(thousands of euro)	2024		2023	
Items/Revenues	Dividends	Similar revenues	Dividends	Similar revenues
A. Financial assets held for trading				
B. Other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value		54,677		51,642
C. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	351		323	
D. Equity investments	1,647,354		1,908,243	
Total	**1,647,705**	**54,677**	**1,908,566**	**51,642**

This item comprises dividends and similar revenues whose distribution was approved during the year. They mainly arise from the equity investments and interests held in ENI (approximately 908 million euro), CDP Reti (approximately 314 million euro), Poste Italiane (approximately 408 million euro), and Fintecna (approximately 15 million euro).

Revenue from units of UCIs amounted to approximately 55 million euro.

Section 4 - Profits (losses) on trading activities - Item 80

4.1 Profits (losses) on trading activities: breakdown

(thousands of euro)

Type of operation / P&L items	Gains (A)	Profits on trading (B)	Losses (C)	Losses on trading (D)	Net gain (loss) [(A+B) - (C+D)]
1. Financial assets held for trading					
1.1 Debt securities					
1.2 Equity securities					
1.3 Units in collective investment undertakings					
1.4 Loans					
1.5 Other					
2. Financial liabilities held for trading					
2.1 Debt securities					
2.2 Payables					
2.3 Other					
3. Other financial assets and liabilities: exchange rate differences	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**172,209**
3. Derivatives	**26,595**	**29,129**	**23,431**	**26,199**	**(221,055)**
4.1 Financial derivatives:	26,595	29,129	23,431	26,188	(221,044)
- On debt securities and interest rates	21,159	26,819	21,157	26,188	633
- On equity securities and equity indices	5,436	2,310	2,274		5,472
- On currencies and gold	X	X	X	X	(227,149)
- Other					
4.2 Credit derivatives				11	(11)
Total	**26,595**	**29,129**	**23,431**	**26,199**	**(48,846)**

Section 5 - Fair value adjustments in hedge accounting - Item 90

5.1 Fair value adjustments in hedge accounting: breakdown

(thousands of euro)

P&L items/Values	2024	2023
A. Income on:		
A.1Fair value hedges	158,607	171,537
A.2 Hedged financial assets (fair value)	391,674	1,774,325
A.3 Hedged financial liabilities (fair value)	3,160	69
A.4 Cash flow hedges	111	48
A.5 Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies	9,251	11,832
Total income on hedging activities (A)	**562,803**	**1,957,811**
B. Expense on:		
B.1Fair value hedges	480,481	1,833,322
B.2 Hedged financial assets (fair value)	23,947	125
B.3 Hedged financial liabilities (fair value)	49,965	131,754
B.4 Cash flow hedges		
B.5 Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies	9,224	11,834
Total expense on hedging activities (B)	**563,617**	**1,977,035**
C. Net gain (loss) on hedging activities (A-B)	**(814)**	**(19,224)**

Section 6 - Gains (losses) on disposal or repurchase - Item 100

6.1 Gains (losses) on disposal or repurchase: breakdown

(thousands of euro)	2024			2023		
Items/P&L items	Gains	Losses	Net gain (loss)	Gains	Losses	Net gain (loss)
A. Financial assets						
1. Financial assets measured at amortised cost	29,745	(368)	29,377	120,491	(43,970)	76,521
1.1 Loans to banks	462	-	462	64		64
1.2 Loans to customers	29,283	(368)	28,915	120,427	(43,970)	76,457
2. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	25,952	(207,386)	(181,434)	16,622	(66,566)	(49,944)
2.1 Debt securities	25,952	(207,386)	(181,434)	16,622	(66,566)	(49,944)
2.2 Loans	-	-	-			
Total assets (A)	**55,697**	**(207,754)**	**(152,057)**	**137,113**	**(110,536)**	**26,577**
B. Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost						
1. Due to banks	-	-	-			
2. Due to customers	-	-	-			
3. Securities issued	-	-	-			
Total liabilities (B)	-	-	-			

The balance of this item as of 31 December 2024, which is negative by approximately 152 million euro, is primarily made up of the negative net result from the sale of debt securities in the portfolio of Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (-181 million euro), partially offset by the positive net result from the sale of debt securities classified as loans measured at amortised cost (+26 million euro).

The residual contribution to this item's result comes from indemnities received from clients upon the early settlement of loans granted (+3.5 million euro approximately).

Section 7 – Profits (losses) on financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss - Item 110

7.1 Net change in value of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss: breakdown of financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value

No net changes to the value of financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value were recognised.

7.2 Net change in value of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss: breakdown of financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value

(thousands of euro)

Type of operation/P&L items	Gains (A)	Realised profits (B)	Losses (C)	Realised losses (D)	Net gain (loss) [(A+B)-(C+D)]
1. Financial assets	**100,819**	**16,352**	**110,344**		**6,827**
1.1 Debt securities					
1.2 Equity securities					
1.3 Units in collective investment undertakings	100,819	16,352	110,344		6,827
1.4 Loans					
2. Foreign currency financial assets: exchange rate differences	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**1,137**
Total	**100,819**	**16,352**	**110,344**		**7,964**

The balance of the item, positive by approximately 8 million euro, reflects the overall positive result from the fair value measurement, sale, and exchange rate differences of UCI units included in the financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value.

Section 8 – Net impairment adjustments for credit risk - Item 130

This item, positive for approximately 6 million euro, represents the net balance between adjustments and recoveries for credit risk on financial assets measured at amortised cost and financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, calculated on an individual and collective basis. The item "Receivables from banks," sub-item "Loans" in table 8.1, includes the net impairment for credit risk related to receivables from banks and central banks "on demand," reported under item 10 of the Assets, "Cash and cash equivalents".

8.1 Net impairment adjustments for credit risk relating to financial assets measured at amortised cost: breakdown

(thousands of euro)	Writedowns						Writebacks					
			Stage 3		Purchased or originated credit impaired					Purchased or originated credit impaired		
Type of operation/P&L items	Stage 1	Stage 2	Write - off	Other	Write - off	Other	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3		2024	2023
A. Loans to banks	**(9,041)**						**13,326**	**931**			**5,216**	**(9,558)**
Loans	(5,325)						11,344	931			6,950	(9,430)
Debt securities	(3,716)						1,982				(1,734)	(128)
B. Loans to customers	**(74,564)**	**(10,542)**		**(28,122)**			**43,896**	**60,365**	**7,004**		**(1,963)**	**75,610**
Loans	(50,198)	(9,081)		(28,122)			31,923	56,606	5,010		6,138	86,597
Debt securities	(24,366)	(1,461)					11,973	3,759	1,994		(8,101)	(10,987)
Total	**(83,605)**	**(10,542)**		**(28,122)**			**57,222**	**61,296**	**7,004**		**3,253**	**66,052**

8.2 Net impairment adjustments for credit risk relating to financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income: breakdown

(thousands of euro)	Writedowns						Writebacks					
			Stage 3		Purchased or originated credit impaired					Purchased or originated credit impaired		
Type of operation/P&L items	Stage 1	Stage 2	Write - off	Other	Write - off	Other	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3		2024	2023
A. Debt securities	(2,533)						4,947				2,414	437
B. Loans											-	
To customers											-	
To banks											-	
Total	**(2,533)**						**4,947**				**2,414**	**437**

Section 9 – Gains/losses from changes in contracts without derecognition - Item 140

9.1 Gains/losses from changes in contracts: breakdown

(thousands of euro)	Gains	Losses	Net gain (loss)
Financial assets measured at amortised cost		**(9)**	**(9)**
Loans		**(9)**	**(9)**
- to banks			
- to customers		(9)	(9)
Debt securities			
- to banks			
- to customers			
Total		**(9)**	**(9)**

The balance of the item was negative for approximately 9 thousand euro. It represents the loss recognised on renegotiation of the contractual terms with a counterparty, classified among loans to customers in the portfolio of the financial assets measured at amortised cost. The loss is recognised as the difference between the gross carrying value of the asset before the modification and the discounted value of the future renegotiated cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate of the financial asset.

Section 10 - Administrative expenses - Item 160

10.1 Staff costs: breakdown

(thousands of euro)

Type of expense/Values	2024	2023
1) Employees	**254,135**	**187,268**
a) wages and salaries	148,582	130,426
b) social security costs	259	429
c) staff severance pay	832	829
d) pension costs	31,326	28,091
e) allocation to staff severance pay	45	31
f) provision for retirement and similar provisions		
- defined contribution		
- defined benefit		
g) payments to external supplementary pensions funds	13,153	11,493
- defined contribution	13,153	11,493
- defined benefit		
h) costs arising from share-based payment arrangements		
i) other employee benefits	59,938	15,969
2) Other personnel in service	**567**	**649**
3) Board of Directors and Board of Auditors	**1,683**	**1,501**
4) Retired personnel		
5) Recovery of expenses for employees seconded to other companies	**(11,213)**	**(12,208)**
6) Reimbursement of expenses for third-party employees seconded to the company	**2,976**	**3,138**
Total	**248,148**	**180,348**

Personnel expenses, amounting to 248 million euro, have increased compared to the 180 million euro in the previous financial year, mainly due to the contribution to the Solidarity Fund for credit sector employees, the increase in the company's workforce, and the renewal of the National Collective Labour Agreement (CCNL).

10.2 Average number of employees by category

(number)	
Employees	**1,437**
a) Senior management	125
b) Middle management	816
- *of which: grade 3 and 4*	*388*
c) Other employees	496
Other personnel	**8**

10.4 Other employee benefits

(thousands of euro)

Type of expense/Values	2024	2023
Food coupons	3,175	2,460
Insurance policies	10,288	7,594
Contributions to mortgage loan interest	1,376	1,221
Leaving incentives	41,025	1,240
Length of service bonuses		
Other benefits	4,074	3,454
Total	**59,938**	**15,969**

10.5 Other administrative expenses: breakdown

(thousands of euro)

Type of expense/Values	2024	2023
Professional and financial services	22,822	20,656
IT costs	45,886	41,128
General services	11,000	10,349
Publicity and marketing expenses	4,350	3,878
- *of which mandatory publicity*	*75*	*554*
Information resources and databases	2,637	2,840
Utilities, duties and other expenses	6,974	7,885
Corporate bodies	545	520
Other personnel-related expenses	6,606	3,818
Total	**100,820**	**91,074**

Costs relating to rental and hire contracts outside the scope of the accounting rules of IFRS 16 (i.e. short term, low value, etc.) amount to approximately 1.4 million euro and are included in the item “Utilities, duties and other expenses”.

Audit fees and fees for non-audit services

As required by article 149-duodecies of Consob Issuers’ Regulation no. 11971, the 2024 audit fees and fees for non-audit services are given below, provided by the auditors and the entities belonging to its network.

(thousands of euro)

Type of services	Deloitte & Touche S.p.A.	Other companies Deloitte Network
Auditing	405	
Certification services	614	
Other services	27	
Total	**1,046**	

Amounts net of VAT, ancillary expenses and Consob contribution

Section 11 - Net provisions for risks and charges - Item 170

11.1 Net provisions for credit risk relating to commitments to disburse funds and financial guarantees issued: breakdown

	Provisions				Reversal of excess					
(thousands of euro)	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Purchased or originated credit impaired	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Purchased or originated impaired	Net result 2024	Net result 2023
Commitments to disburse funds	(18,447)	(156)	(233)		16,772	41	30		(1,993)	5,022
Financial guarantees issued	(9,653)				147				(9,506)	(21,089)
Total	**(28,100)**	**(156)**	**(233)**		**16,919**	**41**	**30**		**(11,499)**	**(16,067)**

11.2 Net provisions for other commitments and other guarantees issued: breakdown

No net provisions were recorded for other commitments and other guarantees issued both for 2024 and for the previous financial year.

11.3 Net provisions to other provisions for risks and charges: breakdown

	2024			
(thousands of euro)	Provisions	Reversal of excess	Net result	Total 2023
Legal and fiscal disputes	(18,134)	2,877	(15,257)	12,190
Staff costs				
Other				
Total	**(18,134)**	**2,877**	**(15,257)**	**12,190**

The balance of the item, negative by approximately 15 million euro, refers to the net balance of provisions and releases for surplus related to legal and tax disputes.

Section 12 - Net adjustments to/recoveries on property, plant and equipment - Item 180

12.1. Net adjustments to property, plant and equipment: breakdown

(thousands of euro) Assets/ P&L items	Depreciation (a)	Writedowns for impairment (b)	Writebacks (c)	Net result (a+b-c)
A. Property, plant and equipment				
1. For operations	(11,263)	(159)		(11,422)
- Owned	(6,356)	(159)		(6,515)
- Right of use acquired under leases	(4,907)			(4,907)
2. For investment	(7,078)			(7,078)
- Owned	(5,911)			(5,911)
- Right of use acquired under leases	(1,167)			(1,167)
3. Inventories	X			-
Total	**(18,341)**	**(159)**		**(18,500)**

This item includes, among others, the amortisation of the rights of use acquired under a lease, recognised in application of the IFRS 16.

Section 13 - Net adjustments to/recoveries on intangible assets - Item 190

13.1 Net adjustments to intangible assets: breakdown

(thousands of euro)

Assets/ P&L items	Amortisation (a)	Writedowns for impairment (b)	Writebacks (c)	Net result (a+b-c)
A. Intangible assets				
of which: software	(25,842)	(942)		(26,784)
A.1 Owned	(25,842)	(942)		(26,784)
- Internally generated by the company				-
- Other	(25,842)	(942)		(26,784)
A.2 Right of use acquired under leases				-
Total	**(25,842)**	**(942)**		**(26,784)**

Section 14 - Other operating income (costs) - Item 200

14.1 Other operating costs: breakdown

(thousands of euro)

Type of costs/Figures	2024	2023
Charges from adjustment of balance sheet items	577	484
Depreciation of leasehold improvements	308	308
Other	14,203	5,560
Total	**15,088**	**6,352**

The "Other costs" item mainly includes payments made to the CDP Foundation (approximately 10 million euro) and, to a lesser extent, consultancy costs incurred for managing Blending activities with the European Union, as well as equalisation costs paid on UCI shares.

14.2 Other operating income: breakdown

(thousands of euro)

Type of costs/Figures	2024	2023
Income for company engagements to employees	2,143	1,626
Writebacks on Ecobonus tax credits	6,237	14,663
Rental income	13,311	13,647
Recovery of expenses	17,095	19,646
Income for services rendered to group companies	7,390	4,883
Income from adjustment of balance sheet items	198	129
Other	7,650	1,779
Total	**54,024**	**56,373**

The item mainly includes:

- recovery of expenses (approximately 17 million euro) mainly related to costs incurred for the management of the three “Patrimonio Rilancio” sub-funds, for advisory activities to General Government for the implementation of the NRRP investments and for the management of EU blending activities;
- rental income from lease contracts in which CDP is the lessor (about 13.3 million euro);
- income from services rendered to Group companies (approximately 7.4 million euro);
- writebacks for approximately 6 million euro, against previous write-downs of Ecobonus tax credits recorded under item 120 of assets “Other Assets”. For further details, see Part A – Accounting Policies – A.1 General information – Section 4 – Other issues.

Section 15 - Gains (losses) on equity investments - Item 220

15.1 Gains (losses) on equity investments: breakdown

(thousands of euro)

P&L Items/Values	2024	2023
A. Gains	**2,052**	
1. Revaluations		
2. Gains on disposals		
3. Writebacks	2,052	
4. Other		
B. Losses		**(682,456)**
1. Writedowns		
2. Impairments		(682,456)
3. Losses on disposals		
4. Other		
Net gain (loss)	**2,052**	**(682,456)**

The item includes the value recovery recognised during the year for the investment in Redo Sgr. For further information, please refer to the paragraph “Impairment of equity investments” in Section 7 - Equity investments - Item 70 - Assets.

Section 16 - Gains (losses) on property, plant and equipment and intangible assets measured at fair value - Item 230

This item has a nil balance.

Section 17 - Goodwill impairment - Item 240

No goodwill impairment was recognised.

Section 18 - Gains (losses) on disposal of investments - Item 250

18.1 Gains (losses) on disposal of investments: breakdown

(thousands of euro)

P&L items/Values	2024	2023
A. Land and buildings		
- Gains from disposal		
- Losses from disposal		
B. Other assets	**(10)**	**(2)**
- Gains from disposal		
- Losses from disposal	(10)	(2)
Net gain (loss)	**(10)**	**(2)**

Section 19 - Income tax for the year on continuing operations - Item 270

19.1 Income tax for the year on continuing operations: breakdown

(thousands of euro)

Items/Values		2024	2023
1.	Current taxes (-)	(966,472)	(992,948)
2.	Change in current taxes from previous years (+/-)	2,979	3,538
3.	Reduction of current taxes for the year (+)		
3.bis	Reduction of current taxes for for the year due to tax credits pursuant to Law 214/2011 (+)		
4.	Change in deferred tax assets (+/-)	(45,966)	(34,349)
5.	Change in deferred tax liabilities (+/-)	100,034	50,878
6. Taxes for the year (-) (-1+/-2+3+3bis+/-4+/-5)		**(909,425)**	**(972,881)**

The current taxes for 2024 include the Corporate Income Tax (IRES), the related additional tax, and the Regional Tax on Productive Activities (IRAP), calculated at rates of 24%, 3.5%, and 5.57%, respectively. CDP does not owe any amount in relation to the global minimum tax in accordance with the current regulations.

The change in current taxes for prior years is mainly due to the difference between the taxes estimated when the provisions were made in the financial statements as of 31 December 2023 and the final figures determined at the time of submitting the related tax return.

The change in deferred tax assets is mainly due to (i) the deduction of impairment losses on loans to customers (including those recognised upon First Time Adoption of IFRS 9), (ii) impairment loans to banks, (iii) changes in the provisions for risks and charges and (iv) the deduction of negative foreign exchange differences from the valuation of foreign currency receivables and payables recognised up to 31 December 2023.

The change in deferred taxes, on the other hand, is mainly attributable to the taxation of positive exchange rate differences arising from the valuation of foreign currency receivables and payables recorded until 31 December 2023.

19.2 Reconciliation of theoretical tax liability and actual tax liability recognised

(thousands of euro)	2024	Tax rate
Income (loss) before taxes	**4,185,072**	
IRES Theoretical tax liability (27.5% rate)	**1,150,895**	**27.5%**
Permanent increases		
- non-deductible interest expense		
- writedowns of equity investments		
- other non-deductible costs	4,531	0.1%
Temporary increases		
- impairment adjustments of loans		
- other temporarily non-deductible costs	132,145	3.2%
Permanent decreases		
- tax exempt dividends	(430,463)	-10.3%
- ACE benefit		
- income from the national and global tax consolidation mechanism		
- other changes	(2,364)	-0.1%
Temporary decreases	(75,939)	-1.8%
IRES Actual tax liability	**778,805**	**18.6%**

(thousands of euro)	2024	Tax rate
Taxable income for IRAP purposes	**3,586,278**	
IRAP Theoretical tax liability (5.57% rate)	**199,756**	**5.57%**
deductible costs for staff costs	(10,922)	-0.3%
other changes	(1,167)	-0.03%
IRAP Actual tax liability	**187,667**	**5.2%**

Section 20 – Income (loss) after tax on discontinued operations – Item 290

This item has a nil balance.

Section 21 - Other information

Nothing to report in addition to the information provided in the previous sections.

PART D - COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Analytical statement of comprehensive income

(thousands of euro)

Items	2024	2023
10. Net income (loss) for the year	**3,275,647**	**3,074,304**
Other comprehensive income not transferred to income statement	-	
20. Equity securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	(69,456)	121,428
a) fair value changes	(69,456)	121,428
b) transfer to other equity items	-	
30. Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss (change in own credit rating)	-	
a) fair value changes	-	
b) transfer to other equity items	-	
40. Hedges on equity securities designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	
a) fair value change (hedged instrument)	-	
b) fair value change (hedging instrument)	-	
50. Property, plant and equipment	-	
60. Intangible assets	-	
70. Defined benefit	-	
80. Non-current assets and disposal group held for sale	-	
90. Share of valuation reserves of equity investments accounted for using equity method	-	
100. Income tax relating to other comprehensive income not transferred to income statement	3,838	(6,837)
Other comprehensive income transferred to income statement	-	
110. Hedging of foreign investments	-	
a) fair value changes	-	
b) transfers to income statement	-	
c) other changes	-	
120. Exchange rate differences:	-	
a) changes in values	-	
b) transfers to income statement	-	
c) other changes	-	
130. Cash flow hedges:	142,419	(19,951)
a) fair value changes	137,883	(18,879)
b) transfers to income statement	4,536	(1,072)
c) other changes	-	
- of which, result of net positions	-	
140. Hedging instruments (not designated elements)	-	
a) changes in value	-	
b) transfer to income statement	-	
c) other changes	-	
150. Financial assets (other than equity securities) at fair value through other comprehensive income	391,579	497,747
a) fair value changes	218,605	448,241
b) transfers to income statement	172,974	49,506
- impairment adjustments	(2,414)	(437)
- gains/losses on disposal	175,388	49,943
c) other changes	-	
160. Non-current assets and disposal group held for sale	-	
a) fair value changes	-	
b) transfers to income statement	-	
c) other changes	-	
170. Share of valuation reserves of equity investments accounted for using equity method	-	
a) fair value changes	-	
b) transfers to income statement	-	
- impairment adjustments	-	
- gains/losses on disposal	-	
c) other changes	-	
180. Income tax relating to other comprehensive income transferred to income statement	(176,593)	(158,007)
190. Total other comprehensive income	**291,787**	**434,380**
200. Comprehensive income (items 10+190)	**3,567,434**	**3,508,684**

PART E – INFORMATION ON RISKS AND RELATED HEDGING POLICIES

To ensure an efficient risk management system, CDP has set up rules, procedures, resources (human, technological, and organisational), and control activities to identify, measure or evaluate all the risks - assumed or that can be assumed - in the different segments of operations, monitoring their performance and implementing appropriate measures aimed at preventing and/or mitigating the risks identified. CDP also communicates the results and progress of its risk management and control activities at the appropriate hierarchical levels, also providing periodic information to the Board of Directors, the Risk and Sustainability Committee and the Board of Statutory Auditors. The risk management system takes into account the specific characteristics of the activity carried out by CDP and is implemented in compliance with the regulatory requirements.

Within the organisational structure of CDP, the Risk Director, who reports directly to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO), is responsible for the governance of all types of risk and for the clear representation of the overall risk profile and solidity of CDP to the Board of Directors. As part of this mandate, the Risk Director coordinates the activities of Risk Management (RM), Risk Governance and Support, Compliance and Anti-Money Laundering, Credit Assessment and Monitoring, and Equity Risk Assessment and Monitoring areas. In particular, RM is responsible for supporting the Risk Director with the management and monitoring of all types of risk, ensuring a clear representation about CDP's overall risk profile and capital requirements associated with each category of risk.

All the relevant types of risk are defined in the Risk Policy, initially approved by the Board of Directors in 2010 and constantly updated subsequently as necessary. The risks can be divided into market risks (which include equity risk, interest rate risk, inflation risk, and exchange rate risk), liquidity risks, credit risks (which include concentration and counterparty risks), operational risks, and reputational risks. In addition, when assessing its risks, CDP takes into account the ESG factors capable of influencing the different types of risks to which the company is exposed. In particular, within this area, CDP has implemented the measurement of the climate and environmental risk for those operations having the characteristics identified by the relevant Regulation.

The Risk Policy, which is subject to updates at least every six months, is divided into the General Risk Policy and the related documents, each of which addresses a specific category of risks or an area of risk assumption; in conjunction with the Stress Testing Regulation, it also sets the framework for CDP's stress testing programme. The Risk Policy is the key tool used by the Board of Directors to define the risk appetite of CDP, the tolerance thresholds, risk limits, risk management policies and the framework of the corresponding organisational processes. The documents linked to the General Risk Policy also specify the quantitative elements of the Risk Appetite Framework ("RAF") and the RAF in terms of IT and cyber risks. The Stress Testing Regulation describes the relative framework applied in CDP, comprising stress tests, which are configured for each of the risks and carried out both in the context of periodic risk monitoring (as described in the relevant paragraphs), and as part of strategic planning and periodic budgeting exercises (in this case, scenarios based on all relevant risk factors are defined and evaluated). CDP also uses reverse stress testing exercises.

The guidelines for the risk management of CDP, expressed by the General Risk Policy, set out provisions about:

- the separation of roles and responsibilities in the assumption and control of risks;
- the organisational independence of risk control from the operational management of risks;
- rigorous risk measurement and control systems.

Since 2023, CDP sends an annual report to the Bank of Italy (i.e. ICAAP/ILAAP Report) on its current and forward-looking capital and liquidity situation. This report describes the fundamental characteristics of processes, exposure to risks and the evaluation of capital adequacy as well as the liquidity risk governance and management system, and is prepared in a manner consistent with requirements of prudential regulations for banks, taking into account the characteristics of the supervised entity and special regulations regarding the separate account. RM ensures the preparation of this Report, to be submitted to the competent Committees prior to approval from the Board of Director.

The structure of the statutory, board and management committees is established at both Parent Company and Group level. The specific responsibilities of the committees responsible for risk, in compliance with the principles adopted, are set out by the internal regulations.

The Risk and Sustainability Committee is established within the Board of Directors, whose composition is governed by the Company Statute and whose operation and organisation are set out in a specific regulation, updated over time (last updated in 2024). The Committee, among other things, (i) carries out control and guidance functions in the field of risk management and prior assessment of new products, and (ii) provides opinions in support of the Board on matters relating to risk appetite, the RAF and capital allocation, evidence on the functioning of the internal control system and the assessment of sustainability policies. The Committee also periodically reviews the results of the risk profile monitoring and capital adequacy assessment activities as well as the activities of the liquidity risk governance and management system carried out by the control functions.

Two managerial consultative bodies, the Risk Governance Committee and the Risk Assessment Committee - with a composition that varies depending on the business area and the competent decision-making body - support the management and the decision-making bodies of each operation; and for specific, extraordinary or more relevant transactions proposed by subsidiaries, they serve as Group Committees. The Risk Governance Committee is responsible for (i) aspects related to defining and controlling CDP's overall risk profile, (ii) relevant aspects for the management of liquidity contingency situations, and (iii) the analysis of activities related to the risk profile monitoring and the capital adequacy assessment and the adequacy of the liquidity risk governance and management system, as well as corresponding reports for the Regulator[198] (iv) relevant aspects for the planning, reporting, and monitoring of the integrated internal control system. The Risk Assessment Committee is instead competent on matters of (i) assessment of transactions and activities, and operational frameworks, both credit-related and in equity investments/disinvestments, from a risk, legal, economic-financial sustainability, and ESG perspective, (ii) assessment of transactions considered relevant in terms of risk for CDP S.p.A. with reference to the limits provided for by the RAF and by the internal regulations to oversee the reputational risk of the transactions, (iii) evaluation of proposals for the management of specific non-performing loans and credit disputes, and (iv) periodic review of the risk profile of the counterparties in the portfolio. RM verifies compliance with the limits set by the Board of Directors and the operating limits established by the Chief Executive Officer, recommending corrective actions to the Risk Governance Committee or the Risk Assessment Committee, according to their responsibilities, that might be necessary to ensure compliance with the Policies adopted and the risk appetite expressed by the RAF approved by CDP's Board of Directors, monitoring the use of economic capital with respect to capital requirements and contributing to capital management activities.

Section 1 – Credit risk

Qualitative disclosures

1. General aspects

Credit risk arises primarily in relation to the lending activity — both under the Separate Account and the Ordinary Account — and, on a secondary level, in the form of counterparty risk, to hedging operations involving derivatives and treasury activities.

The Separate Account, which is prevailing in terms of share of assets, primarily features exposures to the Italian Government and Local Entities. CDP is also authorised to provide cash advances to local authorities, as part of the treasury service carried out by Poste Italiane, an operation that presents a risk profile in line with that of standard financing; the scope of the service includes municipalities with populations of up to 100,000, as well as provinces and metropolitan cities with up to 1 million residents.

Exposures under the Separate Account to the main banking groups operating in Italy, through which CDP conveys various kinds of financing, in particular loans in support of SMEs and in support of the residential real estate market, continue to play an important role.

Exposures under the Separate Account to private-sector parties involved in public interest projects promoted by public entities are also significant. Other exposures arise from the Fondo Rotativo per le Imprese (FRI, the revolving fund for enterprises), which to date are essentially immunized in terms of credit risk (as they are secured by a guarantee of last resort by the State), and those assumed to support the international expansion of companies and exports. With the Separate Account, interventions aimed at increasing energy efficiency and achieving the objectives established in the framework of international agreements on climate and environmental protection are also possible. Financing may also be granted for activities which have most recently started with the use of CDP own funds, in the context of International Cooperation & Development Finance.

Under the Ordinary Account, CDP grants corporate and project financing drawing on non-government-backed funding, in competition with banks. Loans from the Ordinary Account are mainly aimed at the provision of public services and at investments in research, development, innovation, protection and enhancement of cultural heritage, promotion of tourism, environment and energy efficiency, the green economy and initiatives for the growth of businesses, both in Italy and abroad.

In line with CDP's strategic guidelines, in recent years, operations in the Mid corporate segment, while still representing a very small share of the loan portfolio in terms of amounts, have assumed greater importance in terms of number of transactions, following CDP's more widespread presence in Italy and the strategic objective to support the growth of this type of counterparties.

In recent years, CDP has supported Italian companies in coordination with the banking system, granting medium/long-term loans secured from both SACE (SupportItalia and Archimede) and the EIB (through the European Guarantee Fund - EGF).

In 2024, CDP continued to develop interventions on platforms or investment programmes using EU funds (including, in particular, the European Commission's "InvestEU" investment programme, which CDP is an Implementing Partner for), or

198 As mentioned above, these adequacy assessments are conducted in a manner consistent with requirements of prudential regulations for banks, taking into account the specific characteristics of the supervised entity and special regulations regarding the separate account.

national resources (such as the Guarantee Fund managed by Mediocredito Centrale) while maintaining alignment with CDP’s typical risk profile.

Lastly, with regard to risks related to climate change, the impact on CDP’s activities, strategy and financial planning may be reflected mainly through changes in the performance of the equity investments, as well as the loans granted and the bonds held. CDP’s investments and loans include a variety of enterprises operating in different geographical areas and sectors, many of which are exposed to physical risk and/or transition risk. In addition, the impact of risks related to climate change may directly affect CDP’s operations, which are largely conducted in Italy and fall within the financial sector.

2. Credit risk management policies

2.1 Organisational aspects

The principles followed by CDP in its lending activities are set out in the Credit Risk Policy, which also defines the lending process and the roles of the involved units.

Credit Assessment and Monitoring Area

The Credit Assessment and Monitoring Area assesses the proposals advanced by CDP business units, as well as the most significant transactions submitted for a governance opinion by the subsidiaries; it is also responsible for assigning internal ratings and estimating the Loss Given Default (these parameters are used for management and accounting purposes and are determined in accordance with the Risk Policy and the Rating and Recovery Rate Policy).[199]). Credit Assessment and Monitoring is also responsible for the periodic review of the loan portfolio, regarding the evolution of the counterparty’s financial situation and developments in their industry/sector, manages and monitors both exposures in Watch Lists and non-performing, and analyses counterparties for the purposes of internal or regulatory classification. With regard to non-performing counterparties, Credit Assessment and Monitoring reviews any restructuring proposals – where necessary with the support of other structures for more complex cases. Contractual amendment requests for performing loans (“waivers”) are managed instead by the transactions-management structures of the business units.

Risk Governance and Support Area

The Risk Governance and Support Area:

i. in relation to risk matters, it manages the technical secretariat activities of the company's managerial committees and provides support for the technical documentation to be provided to the internal board committees;
ii. it is responsible for defining and updating CDP’s internal policies regarding risk-related matters;
iii. it ensures the management and monitoring of internal cross-departmental projects within the Risk Department;
iv. it supports the Risk Department in developing strategic proposals for approval by the corporate bodies, related to the risk areas to be implemented at both CDP and Group levels, ensuring their effectiveness within the Group;
v. it oversees important special initiatives in terms of risk on assets identified by the Risk Department, working closely with other relevant organisational departments.

Risk Management Area

The Risk Management Area is responsible for the methodologies used to determine the risk-adjusted pricing, for the monitoring of the risk-adjusted return, and for the measurement of portfolio concentration. Risk Management regularly monitors the overall performance of loan portfolio risk, also to identify corrective actions designed to optimise the risk/return profile.

With regard to credit risk, the responsibilities of Risk Management also include:

- carrying out second-level controls: (i) to ensure that performance is monitored correctly; (ii) to ensure that the classifications of the individual exposures are consistent; (iii) to ensure that provisioning is adequate; (iv) to ensure that the recovery process is appropriate; (v) in general with regard to the restructuring proposals;
- formulating opinions on specific loan transactions in the specific cases detailed in the policy;
- defining, selecting and implementing models, methodologies, and tools (including those related to the internal rating system).

Risk Assessment Committee

The Risk Assessment Committee is a technical and advisory body supporting the decision-making bodies. One of its duties is to give mandatory, non-binding opinions on financing transactions and operational frameworks, with regard to both the creditworthiness and the adequacy of the applied contractual terms and conditions. During 2024, the Risk Assessment Committee's structure, composition, and functioning were reviewed. Currently, the Risk Assessment Committee consists

199 This document explains the methodologies adopted by CDP in assigning internal ratings to counterparties and in producing internal estimates of the recovery rate for individual financing operations.

of four distinct types of sessions based on: (i) business area ("Credits" and "Equity, Funds and other operations") and (ii) composition level ("Director" and "Operational"). More specifically:

1. the "Director" composition involves the participation of the Risk Director, the Director of the proposing unit for the operation, the Director of Legal, Corporate and Regulatory Affairs, the Director of Finance, Control and Administration, the Director of Sustainability, and the Director of Sector Strategy and Impact;
2. the "Operational" composition involves the participation of the Head of Credit Assessment and Monitoring and/or Equity Risk Assessment and Monitoring, the Head of the proposing unit for the operation, the related Head Legal Officer, the Head of Finance and/or Planning and Management Control, and the Head of Sustainability and Impact Evaluation ex Ante.

To monitor the risks at group level, a specific governance process is foreseen for the most significant transactions in terms of risk. In these cases, a non-binding opinion must be obtained from the Parent Company, which is prepared by the Group Risk Assessment Committee. Specifically, the Committee provides opinions on significant Group operations.

2.2 Management, measurement and control systems

With regard to the credit risk management and control policies of the Separate Account, CDP has adopted a system for approving loans to local authorities. This system is used to classify each loan in homogeneous risk categories, by adequately defining the risk level associated with the individual entities, with the aid of quantitative parameters that are differentiated by type and size of entity.

This system of granting loans makes it possible to identify, through qualitative and quantitative criteria, cases for which an in-depth analysis of the debtor’s creditworthiness is necessary.

CDP uses a validated proprietary model to calculate credit risk at portfolio level for the Ordinary Account and for loans to private-sector parties under the Separate Account portfolio. CDP also uses this model to calculate the economic capital associated with the entire loan portfolio, with the sole exception of exposures, direct or indirect, to the State.

Risk Management monitors compliance with the system of limits and the guidelines for composition of the loan portfolio, which are an integral part of the Risk Policy. The limits are set according to the credit rating of each counterparty and become stricter as the rating and recovery rate decrease, according to proportions in line with the economic capital.

Risk Management also conducts stress tests on the level of risk in the loan portfolio, based on assumptions of generalised deterioration in the portfolio’s creditworthiness, increased probability of default, decreased recovery rates and increased correlation parameters.

The methodologies adopted for the assignment of internal ratings aim to ensure compliance with an adequate level of transparency and consistency, including auditability of the process of evaluation.

CDP uses benchmark tools in the process of assigning the internal rating, developed internally or supplied by specialised external providers, which are divided by nature, size, legal form and sector to which the counterparties belong. In particular, benchmark rating tools have been developed internally for Small and Mid Corporate counterparties, local authorities (Metropolitan Cities, Provinces and Municipalities) and for Italian banks. The internal benchmark rating tools include independent modules (quantitative, qualitative, performance- and group-based), which are integrated according to the information available. CDP constantly updates the architecture of these models based on the results of their monitoring activities.

In line with the practice of the rating agencies, the rating scale adopted by CDP is divided into 21 classes, 10 of which are for “investment grade” positions and 11 for “speculative grade”. A class is also used for counterparties in default.

Given the limited number of historical defaults in the CDP portfolio, also considering the type of borrowers, default probabilities are calibrated on the basis of long-term default rates (through-the-cycle) calculated using data acquired from a specialised provider. Since 2018, as part of the implementation of IFRS 9, CDP defined a methodology to calculate point-in-time default probabilities.

The internal estimates of Loss Given Default take into account the different types of guarantees, as well as recovery times, and are differentiated by category of customer.

The internal rating system is used in the loan approval process (for private entities also for risk-adjusted pricing), to monitor the performance of the loan portfolio; to calculate provisions; for the limits framework and to measure the absorption of economic capital. The risk assessment assigned to the counterparty is updated at least annually. However, it is reviewed at any time during the year whenever events occur, or information is acquired, that have the potential to significantly affect the credit rating.

In order to manage the risk of concentrations, Risk Management regularly monitors the net current and potential future exposure to banks arising from derivatives transactions. Risk Management checks compliance with the minimum internal rating limits and the limits associated with the notional amount and maximum exposure value, by counterparty or group of related counterparties. Similarly, Risk Management ensures the monitoring of exposures to counterparties in treasury activities, checking compliance with the limits and criteria set out in the Risk Policy.

Risk Management monitors the management and regulatory classifications, the internal ratings assigned according to the procedure described above and the collective and analytical provisions, on a quarterly basis. Monitoring includes, in particular, verifying the correct functioning of the credit quality monitoring system (early warning system).

2.3 Measurement methods of expected credit losses

Since 1 January 2018, the new International Financial Reporting Standard 9 (IFRS 9, or the "Standard"), issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) on 24 July 2014 and endorsed by the European Commission through EU Regulation 2016/2067, has replaced IAS 39, and prescribes the classification and measurement of financial assets.

The Standard has introduced numerous new aspects regarding scope, loan bucketing, a holding period for estimating expected credit loss, and in general certain characteristics of the basic components of credit risk: Probability of Default (PD), Exposure at Default (EAD) and Loss Given Default (LGD).

The main changes, introduced since 2018, concern the presence of a single impairment model, to be applied to all financial assets not measured at fair value through income statement, based on the concept of expected credit loss, compared with the previous concept of incurred loss. The aim of this new approach to impairment is to ensure more timely recognition of losses compared to the previous IAS 39-compliant model, in which the losses were recognised if objective evidence of impairment losses after initial recognition of the asset was found. Conversely, the new model prescribes that the financial assets are allocated in three distinct "stages" (Stage Allocation):

- **stage 1**: this stage refers to performing financial assets for which no significant credit impairment was recognised in comparison with the date of initial recognition. These assets are measured based on the expected loss over a time horizon of up to one year;
- **stage 2**: this stage involves performing financial assets whose credit quality has significantly deteriorated since initial recognition. These financial assets are measured based on their expected credit loss, calculated over a time horizon corresponding to the residual life of the financial asset;
- **stage 3**: this stage involves non-performing financial assets: having suffered a significant increase in their credit risk since initial recognition, they are measured accordingly based on the expected credit loss over the residual life of the financial asset.

Any financial assets classified as POCI (purchased or originated credit impaired) that do not have a significant impact on CDP are classified separately and, in accordance with the accounting standards, cannot be transferred to another classification.

CDP has defined its policies and methods of Stage Allocation and calculation of expected losses in compliance with the Standard and appropriate to the specific characteristics of the CDP Group, while taking into consideration the characteristics of the Parent Company's loan portfolio, whose main exposures are traditionally towards Public Entities and were originated in a timespan of more than one decade; consequently, that portfolio has recorded an extremely limited number of default events.

The credit rating assigned to each counterparty includes, inter alia and to the extent relevant, assessments, also on a forward-looking basis, related to climate change and energy transition. As a result, the measurement of the ECL associated with each position may be affected, where there is a significant impact, by the exposure to risks related to these issues.

Stage Allocation

CDP has long since set up a series of internal processes and models for assessing creditworthiness, focused on the typical multi-year horizon of CDP's business and used in the ex-ante assessment phase, as well as in risk monitoring and risk calculation. The results of these processes and models are summed up in a scale of internal ratings to which a term structure of the probability of default is associated.

The internal rating integrates all the key available information, including information on trends, since the structure of the internal rating system is forward-looking and takes into account the duration of the exposure.

Stage Allocation is, therefore, mainly based on the use of these methods, that are considered appropriate for managing the CDP assets. In particular, the classification in the various stages involves verifying a series of relative and absolute conditions.

The adoption of the new Standard does not lead to changes in the identification of non-performing assets, which are classified within stage 3.

Conversely, with regard to performing assets, it is necessary to define criteria for assigning them to stage 1 or stage 2.

The first element for identifying a significant impairment in creditworthiness is a change in the internal rating attributed to each operation between the initial date and the measurement date. The adopted method involves defining the staging criteria based on the number of notches that separate the two ratings: the threshold that causes the shift from stage 1 to stage 2 takes into account, among other things, the age of the individual operation and its rating on the reporting date. The first element allows CDP's expectations regarding changes in PD to be grasped (shifts in ratings over time), while, with regard to the second element, the threshold takes account of the fact that the probabilities of default increase in an uneven manner as the rating worsens (trends of the PD in line with the ratings).

The decision to use the internal ratings as a benchmark was taken due, among other things, to the lack of significant past default events as mentioned above, which is a characteristic of CDP's loan portfolio and does not allow thresholds to be calibrated based on PD.

Additional criteria specified by the Stage Allocation policy are of an absolute and not relative nature: all operations are classified in stage 2 if they relate to counterparties for which the following conditions apply:

- they belong to specific monitoring classes ("watchlists", which highlight the need for particularly careful monitoring, even for exposures that are performing, because of specific levels of risk);
- there are overdue amounts whose age and relative amount provide evidence of a possible deterioration of creditworthiness;
- classification of positions as forborne.

The existence of these elements ensures a gradual approach in classification, in order to reduce the likelihood of an operation being classified to stage 3 without having been classified to stage 2.

In accordance with the Standard, one notes that when the conditions that led to a position being attributed to stage 2, in line with the Stage Allocation policy, hold no more, it may return to stage 1 with the consequent reduction in the associated expected loss.

With regard to debt securities, it was necessary to develop certain additional considerations because, in contrast with loans, these types of exposures may involve acquisitions subsequent to the first purchase, performed on a case-by-case basis in accordance with the business models identified by CDP. In particular, it is necessary to take account of the time sequence of purchases and sales of the same security, so as to enable differentiated staging, where necessary, between two tranches purchased at different times when the corresponding creditworthiness may have been different.

In the event of tranches of securities classified in stage 2, which require the calculation of the expected losses over the lifetime, the time profile of the EAD would be determined according to the actual redemption schedule of the individual tranches in line with their accounting measurement.

The staging policy developed by CDP does not envisage the use of the "low credit risk exemption" (LCRE) for the portfolio of loans or for the portfolio of debt securities, even though this is an option allowed by IFRS 9. This exemption would involve classifying all positions with "low" credit risk (substantially similar to the "investment grade" threshold, i.e. from the "BBB-" rating upwards) in Stage 1, regardless of any changes in credit rating since origination. CDP has decided not to opt for this exemption, taking account of the recommendations of the Basel Committee, even though they are not binding for CDP, which state that banks authorised to use internal models for credit risk should not apply this exception to their loan portfolio. The approach chosen by CDP enables exposures to be treated in a uniform way, regardless of their technical form: in particular, one of the undesirable effects would have been the application of the LCRE to the securities portfolio, which would have led to differences in the classification of loans and securities issued by the same issuer and originated in the same period.

As mentioned above, financial assets classified as POCI remain in that classification throughout their life.

Elements for the calculation of expected loss

The accounting standard specifies that after identifying the appropriate stage for each operation, to calculate the expected loss one must use all reasonable and sustainable information (that is available without excessive costs or effort), which might influence the credit risk of a financial asset. The available information must include:

- specific attributes of the debtor, and
- general economic conditions and the assessment of both current and forecast conditions ("forward-looking information").

With regard to the estimation of expected loss, IFRS 9 requires the adoption of the Point-in-Time (PIT) PD instead of the Through-the-Cycle (TTC) PD which CDP uses in measuring risks, also due to the nature of long-term investor which characterises its activity.

Therefore, CDP has developed a method for determining the PIT PD starting from the TTC PD which are estimated using a sample of past external data, with methods that take into account possible future trends.

In order to achieve the aims of the Standard, the TTC PD are made contingent upon macroeconomic scenarios; a short-term, forward-looking element is, therefore, added to the medium-to-long term forward-looking component already present in the TTC PD, through the introduction of an appropriate scale factor allowing the maintenance of the current forward-looking system, combined with a greater sensitivity towards the expected short-term trends.

Within its own credit assessment and management methods, CDP has defined certain recovery values (and correspondingly Loss Given Defaults - LGD) based on expert opinions, adopting a conservative approach aimed at identifying the characteristic features of each position (i.e. existence of collateral or a "security package"), since it is unable to make use of a statistical approach due to the scarcity of events in its own portfolio. In those cases where an explicit value is not already provided for, reference was made to the instructions included in Regulation no. 2013/575/EU (CRR).

The calculation of the expected loss over the time horizon that is consistent with the staging of each operation is based on the discounting of the expected cash flows according to the probability of default corresponding to the creditworthiness at the reporting date and to the LGD.

Governance aspects

The methodological framework was developed by Risk Management, in collaboration with Accounting. The adoption of key choices on the implementation of the Standard was discussed in the relevant committees (Internal Risk Committee, at managerial level, and the Board Committee) and was finally approved by the Board of Directors.

Organisational and process adjustments were also developed to meet the increased data needs with respect to IAS 39.

Changes due to developments in ongoing conflicts

Developments in ongoing conflicts, with resulting impacts on economic activity, have increased the level of uncertainty, hence quantitative estimates regarding, for example, possible future losses on receivables measured at amortised cost or cash flows from equity investments or real estate assets became more difficult. For CDP, the areas in which there is an increased level of uncertainty are mainly:

- regulatory changes linked to measures adopted to respond to the economic situation, which might result in significant changes to the business model of one or more investee companies;
- a possible acceleration in the energy transition dynamics, in particular with effects on investee companies that operate in the Oil & Gas industry or in related sectors;
- a possible increase in the insolvency risk in the loan portfolio, in terms of both rating transitions and the higher probability of short-term default.

With particular regard to this latter area - and to the application of IFRS 9 - no additional changes were deemed necessary in the valuation and measurement models for financial assets related to the economic situation.

<u>Assessment of the significant increase in credit risk (SICR)</u>

CDP has not made changes to its methodology for assessing the significant increase in credit risk, either as a result of Covid-19 or due to other factors, as it considers this methodology to be sufficiently broad and therefore adequate in the current context.

Consistent with the characteristics of its loan portfolio, mainly including exposures with public counterparties, banks operating in Italy, large corporations and special-purpose vehicles operating in the infrastructure sector, CDP has noted, as at 31 December 2024, that changes in internal ratings are limited, even including the impacts of the economic situation on a forward-looking basis. Specifically, the phenomena observed, however limited, were mainly related to idiosyncratic factors and not directly consequent to geopolitical and economic events.

<u>Measurement of expected credit losses</u>

In measuring Expected Credit Losses, CDP applies the internally-developed methodology, which considers:

- a reliable estimate of through-the-cycle probability of default, which incorporates not only historical data but also forward-looking information to ensure the reliability of the estimates even in situations of serious crisis, across the entire life of the financial assets;
- an internal model for estimating the cyclical component of probability of default, to produce forward-looking estimates of point-in-time parameters.

The model applied to estimate the cyclical component is based on the main macroeconomic drivers including GDP and employment rate forecasts, with reference to the Eurozone and the USA. The quantitative model adopted internally has not changed and, in particular, no sector-based adjustments were made since it was deemed that alternative methods would not be more reliable in the current phase, also in light of the composition of CDP's loan portfolio, and might, at least potentially, introduce higher risks of arbitrariness. Despite the joint direct or indirect effects of the economic situation on counterparties in the portfolio being moderate so far, CDP has considered it necessary to apply a management overlay when quantifying the ECL, aimed at compensating for the effect of decreasing the Point-in-Time Probabilities of Default which would otherwise be connected to the trend recorded by the macroeconomic and credit indicators observed in the model. The application of this overlay, which is consistent with the recommendations of the Banking Regulators aimed at limiting excessive volatility in the measurement of reserves, refers to the contingent situation. CDP will assess developments in the economic environment and remove it when there is a return to a situation with fewer anomalies.

2.4 Credit risk mitigation techniques

CDP mitigates the credit risk with respect to lending operations by using techniques commonly adopted in the banking industry.

A significant number of CDP credit exposures in the Separate Account consists of special-purpose cash loans with adequate security framework (e.g., exposures with public local entities supported by payment orders to the Treasurers or an irrevocable mandate for collection).

Financing under the Ordinary Account and the financing of non-public entities under the Separate Account can be secured by collateral or unsecured guarantees. Specifically, some of the products in support of the economy, which are channelled through the banking system and targeted at SMEs, and in support of the housing market, are secured through the pledge of the underlying loans to CDP and the creation of pledges on government bonds in favour of CDP. The portfolio of transferred receivables provides for mechanisms of alignment with respect to the direct exposures to banks and has an adequate quality level of customers transferred as a guarantee, including in terms of distribution by risk classes according to the system average values. Lastly, with regard to risk concentration, a system of limits has been defined according to the overall exposure to the bank (and of the group that it might belong to) in relation to the Equity of CDP and the Regulatory Capital of the bank (or its group).

Aside from the acquisition of guarantees, typically in transactions under the Ordinary Account and in those with non-public entities under the Separate Account, it is possible to include clauses in the loan agreements, obligating the counterparty to satisfy appropriate financial covenants and other contractual clauses, typical for these types of transactions, that allow CDP to monitor its credit risk more effectively over the life of the transaction.

With reference to loans to private-sector parties, in order to reduce the risk of an excessive incidence in the total debt, CDP takes part in financing alongside the banking system, assuming a share that does not usually exceed 50% of the entire transaction.

The support provided by the sponsors of a deal assumes special importance in project finance transactions, and particularly during the construction phase. This support is materialised both in terms of the commitment to provide additional resources, as necessary, and by remaining shareholder until construction is completed and operations commence.

CDP has a credit quality monitoring system that ensures, through an early warning system, the prompt flagging up of credit events that indicates potential problems (based on information from both internal and external sources), and assigns the counterparty a specific internal Watch List class depending on the level of importance of the identified signals, also activating the assessment process for the purposes of regulatory classification. This system also operates on the regulatory status, with specific indicators that enable the generation of regulatory classification proposals, in particular as expected defaults.

Pursuant to the executed ISDA agreements, netting is used in hedge transactions with the bank counterparties of the Company to reduce exposure. All the contracts are based on the 2002 ISDA agreement. Credit Support Annexes, which involve the periodic exchange of collateral, are also systematically used to strengthen CDP credit risk mitigation. The arrangement is based on the standard format recommended by the ISDA.

In executing its hedging strategies, CDP relies on clearing houses.

Securities financing transactions utilise framework netting arrangements such as GMRAs (Global Master Repurchase Agreement, ICMA formats). In addition, CDP has long since joined the Euronext Clearing House (previously called Cassa di Compensazione e Garanzia), through which it transacts in repo agreements while benefiting from robust protections against counterparty risk.

CDP conducts its securities lending activities under the framework of the Global Master Securities Lending Agreement (GMSLA).

3. Non-performing credit exposures

3.1 Management strategies and policies

In the 2024 financial year, gross non-performing credit exposures remain marginal in relation to the overall credit portfolio.

Credit exposures are classified in order to identify — based on information about the counterparty's financial position, the age of the past-due amounts, the materiality thresholds indicated by supervisory regulations, and any debt restructuring authorised by CDP — the non-performing positions to be reported in the non-performing portfolio. In this regard, the classification of CDP's credit exposures is based on a substantial alignment between the definition of "non-performing exposures” contained in the Implementing Technical Standards issued by the EBA in 2014, the definition of “default” contained in the EBA Guidelines on the application of the definition of default under Article 178 of EU Regulation 575/2013 and the definition of “credit-impaired” governed by IFRS 9, with the consequent recognition of all the non-performing exposures as part of stage 3.

Non-performing financial assets are measured and classified in accordance with the accounting standards and the provisions of Bank of Italy Circular No. 272/2008. On the basis of the current regulatory framework, non-performing financial assets are classified in one of the following categories:

- non-performing past-due exposures: on-balance sheet exposures, other than those defined as bad debts or unlikely to pay, that have been continuously past-due for more than 90 days for an amount that exceeds both the materiality thresholds (absolute and relative) provided for by the aforementioned regulations;
- unlikely to pay: on- and off-balance sheet exposures for which the conditions for the classification as bad debts are not met and for which it is considered unlikely that, without actions such as the enforcement of guarantees, the debtor will fully meet (principal and/or interest) its credit obligations. This assessment is made regardless of the presence of any overdue and unpaid amounts (or instalments);
- bad debts: exposures to an entity in a state of insolvency (even if not judicially ascertained) or in substantially comparable situations, regardless of any forecasts of loss on the exposure. Those exposures for which the anomalous situation is attributable to country risk are excluded.

In identifying non-performing exposures, CDP assesses the overall situation of the counterparty and not of the individual credit lines granted to the same, therefore adopting a “per individual debtor” approach.

The main events monitored in analysing the financial soundness of counterparties and the consequent valuation of the credit exposure in the financial statements regard failure to make payments (or other contractual breaches), declarations of financial distress by local authorities, the activation of crisis and insolvency resolution tools for other financed entities, the review of key financial indicators, and the analysis of information from the Central Credit Register.

Non-performing assets are recognised in the financial statements on the basis of discounting expected cash flows over the asset’s entire lifetime, calculated using the original effective interest rate of the specific loan. The amount of the adjustments is equal to the difference between the carrying value of the asset and the discounted value of the expected future cash flows.

The estimate of the cash flows and the consequent adjustment of the value of loans considers any collateral or unsecured guarantees received. In particular, it considers the amounts granted but not disbursed on special purpose loans, for which disbursements are made in several instalments according to the work progress reports on the financed project. Borrowers with substantial arrears are disqualified from accessing new CDP financing and any remaining amounts to be disbursed on problem loans are frozen.

In order to estimate future cash flows and related collection times, the loans in question of a significant unit value are subject to an analytical assessment process. For some consistent categories of impaired loans of non-significant unit value, the assessment processes envisage that impairments must be determined with a lump-sum/statistical calculation method, to be analytically attributed to each individual position.

The assessment is reviewed whenever new information is received on events that might modify the outlook for recovery of the credit exposure. In order for these events to be promptly recorded, available information on the financial position and earnings of the debtors is periodically monitored and the progress of any extra-judicial agreements being made and the evolution of any lawsuits with customers are constantly checked, while the information available from the Central Credit Register is verified.

CDP has structures dedicated to the monitoring and management of non-performing exposures, which cover all phases of the life cycle of non-performing loans, from careful monitoring of the performing portfolio through to credit recovery. The monitoring, carried out by the Credit Monitoring function with the aid of the other organisational units involved, is aimed at detecting the first signs of deterioration in the counterparty’s credit quality, as well as identifying the corrective measures needed to manage the potential deterioration of the exposures. The recovery of non-performing exposures, carried out by the “Credit Restructuring and Problem loans” and “Credit Recovery” structures, is aimed at maximising earnings and financial results, by pursuing extra-judicial solutions as deemed appropriate. These may include restructuring arrangements or settlement agreements having a positive impact on recovery times and the level of costs incurred.

The return to performing status of credit exposures is subject to verification that the problem conditions or insolvency have been eliminated and can take place only after at least 3 months (or 12 months for exposures subject to forbearance measures) have passed since they no longer meet the conditions for being classified as such.

Both the classification and valuation processes of the individual financial assets are based on a system of delegations of powers to various decision-making bodies, depending on the asset class of the debtor and the amount of the credit exposure.

The consistent placement of an exposure in the appropriate risk class, as mandated by supervisory regulations, is also ensured by the presence of second-level controls, aimed at verifying not only the fairness of the classifications but also the fairness of the accruals.

Finally, non-performing exposures include individual forborne exposures that meet the definition of "Non-performing exposures with forbearance measures" envisaged by the EBA ITS (European Banking Authority Implementing Technical Standards), which do not form a separate category of non-performing assets but constitute a subset thereof. In the same way, performing exposures with forbearance measures are included in performing loans.

3.2 Write-offs

Credit exposures are written off, i.e. derecognised, when there is no longer any reasonable expectation of recovering the financial asset, including in cases of surrender of the asset. The write-off may relate to a financial position in its entirety or part of it and may even occur before the end of any legal actions that have been brought, without necessarily entailing waiver of the legal right to recover the debt. In such cases, the gross nominal value of the loan remains the same, but the gross carrying amount is reduced by the amount being written off. Any recoveries from collection after derecognition of the asset are recognised through profit or loss under recoveries.

In assessing the recoverability of non-performing loans, the following points, in particular, are taken into consideration:

- the age of past due positions, which could make any expectation of recovery substantially inexistent;
- the amount of the loan, in order to assess the cost-effectiveness of any credit recovery measures;
- the value of the guarantees that secure the exposure;
- the negative outcome of any action taken in and out of court.

3.3 Purchased or Originated Credit-Impaired financial assets

"Purchased or Originated Credit-Impaired (POCI) financial assets" are credit exposures that are impaired at the time of initial recognition.

Considering CDP's business operations, these exposures originated exclusively within the scope of restructuring operations for impaired exposures where new funds are disbursed, to a significant extent with respect to the amount of the original exposure.

For the purposes of interest calculation, for POCI exposures the credit-adjusted effective interest rate is used, which, in estimating future cash flows, considers the expected credit losses over the residual maturity of the asset.

4. Renegotiated financial assets and forborne exposures

Over the maturity of financial assets, and specifically for financial assets measured at amortised cost, it is possible that they are subject to renegotiation of the contract terms.

In that case, one needs to check whether or not the intervening contractual changes give rise to derecognition of the original instrument and the recognition of a new financial instrument.

The analysis required to assess which changes give rise to derecognition rather than modification may sometimes entail significant elements of valuation.

In general, changes to a financial asset lead to its derecognition and the recognition of a new asset when they are of a substantial nature. However, in the absence of specific instructions in the IFRS to which one can refer, a list of major changes has been drawn up which lead to a substantial change in the terms of the existing contract, by introducing a different nature of risks and entailing, therefore, derecognition.

The list is as follows:

- change of the counterparty;
- change in the reference currency;
- replacement of debt to equity;
- acceptance in lieu, whose repayment depends on the fair value of an asset;
- other cases of substantial change in the nature of the contract, such as the introduction of contractual clauses that expose the debtor to new risk components;
- changes granted to performing customers, who do not show any economic and financial difficulties (thus not falling into the series of so-called "forborne" exposures) and which involve the use of market parameters for the restatement of the financial conditions of the loan agreement, also with the aim of retaining the customer.

With specific reference to the granting of loans to public entities (which is one of the main activities historically performed by CDP), over the last few years CDP has put several loan renegotiation transactions in place, with the aim of meeting specific needs expressed by the entities and releasing financial resources that the entities can use for new investments as well.

These renegotiations are carried out according to the principle of financial equivalence and are aimed at entities other than defaulting ones and, for local authorities, entities that are not in financial crisis.

The renegotiation transactions proposed by CDP, executed in compliance with the regulations in force at the time, are particularly relevant in public sector finance, to the point that the transactions carried out in recent years have involved multiple positions and a considerable total amount of renegotiated loans. Therefore, these renegotiations represent "massive renegotiations".

Their aims, the reference regulatory framework, their scope and the involvement, historically, of multiple renegotiated positions for a considerable total amount represent their qualitative and quantitative characteristics that further emphasise the existence of key elements from which the "substantial" nature emerges of the contractual changes they made to the loans involved, therefore entailing derecognition.

On the other hand, in the event of changes not deemed significant (modification), the gross value is re-determined through the calculation of the current value of the cash flows resulting from the renegotiation, at the original exposure rate.

The difference between the gross value of the financial instrument before and after the renegotiation of contract terms, is recognised through profit or loss as a gain or loss from contractual changes without derecognition.

Quantitative disclosures

A. Credit quality

A.1 Non-performing and performing credit exposures: amounts, value adjustments, changes and economic distribution

A.1.1 Breakdown of financial assets by portfolio and credit quality (carrying amounts)

(thousands of euro) Portfolios/quality	Bad debts	Unlikely to pay	Non performing past-due exposures	Performing past-due exposures	Other performing exposures	Total
1. Financial assets measured at amortised cost	81,377	135,228	25,445	999	337,118,764	337,361,813
2. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income					8,941,503	8,941,503
3. Financial assets designated at fair value						-
4. Other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value						-
5. Financial assets held for sale						-
Total at 31/12/2024	**81,377**	**135,228**	**25,445**	**999**	**346,060,267**	**346,303,316**
Total at 31/12/2023	**92,738**	**52,942**	**61,681**	**39,205**	**355,301,231**	**355,547,797**

The following table shows the breakdown of credit exposures for on-balance sheet forborne credit exposures (non-performing and performing loans).

Forborne credit exposures: breakdown by portfolio and credit quality

(thousands of euro) Type of exposure/Values	Gross exposure	Accumulated impairment	Net exposure 31/12/2024	Net exposure 31/12/2023
Financial assets measured at amortised cost:				
Bad debts	440	(440)	-	
Unlikely to pay	90,221	(43,005)	47,216	14,028
Non-performing past-due exposures			-	4,435
Performing past-due exposures			-	
Other performing exposures	1,585,096	(131,260)	1,453,836	1,473,692
Total forborne exposures at 31/12/2024	**1,675,757**	**(174,705)**	**1,501,052**	**X**
Total forborne exposures at 31/12/2023	**1,660,640**	**(168,485)**	**X**	**1,492,155**

A.1.2 Breakdown of financial assets by portfolio and credit quality (gross and net values)

	Non-performing assets				Performing assets			
(thousands of euro) Portfolios/quality	Gross exposure	Accumulated impairment	Net exposure	Accumulated partial write off*	Gross exposure	Accumulated impairment	Net exposure	Total (net exposure)
1. Financial assets measured at amortised cost	414,671	(172,621)	242,050		337,916,599	(796,836)	337,119,763	337,361,813
2. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income					8,951,179	(9,676)	8,941,503	8,941,503
3. Financial assets designated at fair value					X	X		-
4. Other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value					X	X		-
5. Financial assets held for sale								-
Total at 31/12/2024	**414,671**	**(172,621)**	**242,050**	-	**346,867,778**	**(806,512)**	**346,061,266**	**346,303,316**
Total at 31/12/2023	**358,956**	**(151,595)**	**207,361**		**356,196,593**	**(856,157)**	**355,340,436**	**355,547,797**

(*) value to be shown for information purposes

	Assets with markedly poor credit quality		Other assets
(thousands of euro) Portfolios/quality	Accumulated loss	Net exposure	Net exposure
1. Financial assets held for trading			238,804
2. Hedging derivatives			1,010,697
Total at 31/12/2024	-	-	**1,249,501**
Total at 31/12/2023			**2,443,287**

A.1.3 Breakdown of financial assets by past-due bands (carrying amounts)

	Stage 1			Stage 2			Stage 3			Purchased or originated credit impaired		
(thousands of euro) Portfolios/stages	up to 30 days	more than 30 days to 90 days	more than 90 days	up to 30 days	more than 30 days to 90 days	more than 90 days	up to 30 days	more than 30 days to 90 days	more than 90 days	up to 30 days	more than 30 days to 90 days	more than 90 days
1. Financial assets measured at amortised cost	199		777			23		2,464	195,086			
2. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income												
3. Financial assets held for sale												
Total at 31/12/2024	**199**	-	**777**	-	-	**23**	-	**2,464**	**195,086**	-	-	-
Total at 31/12/2023	**29,734**	**4,042**	**1,604**		**3,825**				**177,110**			

A.1.4 Financial assets, commitments to disburse funds and financial guarantees issued: changes in accumulated impairment and provisions

(thousands of euro) Items/risk stages	Accumulated impairment Assets in stage 1 Loans to banks and Central banks on demand	Financial assets measured at amortised cost	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Financial assets held for sale	Of which: individual impairment	Of which: collective impairment	Assets in stage 2 Loans to banks and Central banks on demand	Financial assets measured at amortised cost	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Financial assets held for sale	Of which: individual impairment	Of which: collective impairment
Opening accumulated impairment and provisions	**2**	**383,081**	**12,091**			**395,174**		**460,985**				**460,985**
Increases resulting from purchased or originated financial assets	1	57,629	2,523			60,153		1,824				1,824
Derecognitions other than write-offs		(21,190)	(3,568)			(24,758)		(14,686)				(14,686)
Net adjustments/recoveries for credit risk (+/-)	(1)	(32,873)	(1,370)			(34,244)		(37,585)				(37,585)
Changes in contracts without derecognition		(42)				(42)		(306)				(306)
Changes in estimation method												
Write-offs not recognised directly through profit or loss												
Other changes												
Closing accumulated impairment and provisions	**2**	**386,605**	**9,676**			**396,283**		**410,232**				**410,232**
Recoveries from collection on financial assets subject to write-off												
Write-offs recognised directly through profit or loss												

(thousands of euro) Items/risk stages	Assets in stage 3 Loans to banks and Central banks on demand	Financial assets measured at amortised cost	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Financial assets held for sale	Of which: individual impairment	Of which: collective impairment	Purchased or originated credit impaired financial assets Financial assets measured at amortised cost	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Financial assets held for sale	Of which: individual impairment	Of which: collective impairment	Total provisions for commitments to disburse funds and financial guarantees issued Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Commitments to disburse funds and financial guarantees issued purchased or originated impaired	Total
Opening accumulated impairment and provisions		**151,595**			**151,290**	**305**						**642,641**	**348**	**82**		**1,650,825**
Increases resulting from purchased or originated financial assets		158			158		x	x	x	x	x	125,153	373	52		187,713
Derecognitions other than write-offs		(1,160)			(1,142)	(18)						(16,600)	(253)	(41)		(57,498)
Net adjustments/recoveries for credit risk (+/-)		23,579			23,852	(273)						(176,342)	(6)	193		(224,405)
Changes in contracts without derecognition		(568)			(568)							2,012				1,096
Changes in estimation method																
Write-offs not recognised directly through profit or loss		(983)			(983)											(983)
Other changes																
Closing accumulated impairment and provisions		**172,621**			**172,607**	**14**						**576,864**	**462**	**286**		**1,556,748**
Recoveries from collection on financial assets subject to write-off																
Write-offs recognised directly through profit or loss																

A.1.5 Financial assets, commitments to disburse funds and financial guarantees issued: transfers between credit risk stages (gross and nominal values)

(thousands of euro) Portfolios/risk stages	Gross value / Nominal value Transfers between stage 1 and stage 2 From stage 1 to stage 2	From stage 2 to stage 1	Transfers between stage 2 and stage 3 From stage 2 to stage 3	From stage 3 to stage 2	Transfers between stage 1 and stage 3 From stage 1 to stage 3	From stage 3 to stage 1
1. Financial assets measured at amortised cost	81,921	417,093	21,864	3,068	88,843	11,044
2. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income						
3. Financial assets held for sale						
4. Commitments to disburse funds and financial guarantees issued	1,669	104			3,481	91
Total 31/12/2024	**83,590**	**417,197**	**21,864**	**3,068**	**92,324**	**11,135**
Total 31/12/2023	**1,065,032**	**351,839**	**1,577**	**4,842**	**43,806**	**172,534**

New liquidity provided via public guarantee schemes rolled out during the Covid-19 pandemic

(thousands of euro) Portfolio/risk stages	Gross value Transfers between stage 1 and stage 2 From stage 1 to stage 2	From stage 2 to stage 1	Transfers between stage 2 and stage 3 From stage 2 to stage 3	From stage 3 to stage 2	Transfers between stage 1 and stage 3 From stage 1 to stage 3	From stage 3 to stage 1
Loans measured at amortised cost at 31/12/2024			**21,379**		**47,286**	
Loans measured at amortised cost at 31/12/2023	**29,765**				**6,408**	

This table represents the gross value of loans measured at amortised cost, as of the balance sheet date, representing the new liquidity provided through public guarantee mechanisms issued during the COVID-19 pandemic. This includes cases where the risk stage of the exposures at the end of the year differs from their stage at the beginning of the year (or initial recognition date if later).

A.1.6 On-balance sheet and off-balance sheet exposures to banks: gross and net amounts

(thousands of euro)	Gross exposure					Accumulated impairment and provisions						
Type of exposure/Values	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Purchased or originated credit impaired	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Purchased or originated credit impaired	Net exposure	Accum-ulated partial write off*
A. ON-BALANCE-SHEET CREDIT EXPOSURES												
A.1 On demand	**6,271,868**	**6,271,868**				**(2)**	**(2)**				**6,271,866**	
a) Non-performing		X					X					
b) Performing	6,271,868	6,271,868		X		(2)	(2)		X		6,271,866	
A.2 Others	**26,020,569**	**26,000,354**	**20,215**			**(53,774)**	**(47,710)**	**(6,064)**			**25,966,795**	
a) Bad debts		X					X					
- of which: forborne exposures		*X*					*X*					
b) Unlikely to pay		X					X					
- of which: forborne exposures		*X*					*X*					
c) Non-performing past-due exposures		X					X					
- of which: forborne exposures		*X*					*X*					
d) Performing past-due exposures	77	77		X					X		77	
- of which: forborne exposures				*X*					*X*			
e) Other performing exposures	26,020,492	26,000,277	20,215	X		(53,774)	(47,710)	(6,064)	X		25,966,718	
- of which: forborne exposures				*X*					*X*			
TOTAL A	**32,292,437**	**32,272,222**	**20,215**			**(53,776)**	**(47,712)**	**(6,064)**			**32,238,661**	
B. OFF-BALANCE-SHEET CREDIT EXPOSURES												
a) Non-performing		*X*					*X*					
b) Performing	2,406,212	825,293		X		(2,238)	(2,238)		X		2,403,974	
TOTAL B	**2,406,212**	**825,293**				**(2,238)**	**(2,238)**				**2,403,974**	
TOTAL A+B	**34,698,649**	**33,097,515**	**20,215**			**(56,014)**	**(49,950)**	**(6,064)**			**34,642,635**	

(*) value to be shown for information purposes.

A.1.7 On-balance sheet and off-balance sheet exposures to customers: gross and net amounts

(thousands of euro)	Gross exposure					Accumulated impairment and provisions						
Type of exposure/Values	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Purchased or originated credit impaired	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Purchased or originated credit impaired	Net exposure	Accumulated partial write off*
A. ON-BALANCE-SHEET CREDIT EXPOSURES												
a) Bad debts	156.747	X		156.747		(75.370)	X		(75.370)		81.377	
- of which: forborne exposures	*440*	*X*		*440*		*(440)*	*X*		*(440)*			
b) Unlikely to pay	229.347	X		229.347		(94.119)	X		(94.119)		135.228	
- of which: forborne exposures	*90.221*	*X*		*90.221*		*(43.005)*	*X*		*(43.005)*		*47.216*	
c) Non-performing past-due exposures	28.577	X		28.577		(3.132)	X		(3.132)		25.445	
- of which: forborne exposures		*X*					*X*					
d) Performing past-due exposures	927	903	24	X		(5)	(4)	(1)	X		922	
- of which: forborne exposures				*X*					*X*			
e) Other performing exposures	320.846.282	310.252.941	10.593.341	X		(752.733)	(348.567)	(404.166)	X		320.093.549	
- of which: forborne exposures	*1.585.096*		*1.585.096*	*X*		*(131.260)*		*(131.260)*	*X*		*1.453.836*	
TOTAL A	**321.261.880**	**310.253.844**	**10.593.365**	**414.671**		**(925.359)**	**(348.571)**	**(404.167)**	**(172.621)**		**320.336.521**	
B. OFF-BALANCE-SHEET CREDIT EXPOSURES												
a) Non-performing	4.747	X		4.747		(286)	X		(286)		4.461	
b) Performing	34.792.499	25.974.889	14.259	X		(575.089)	(574.627)	(462)	X		34.217.410	
TOTAL B	**34.797.246**	**25.974.889**	**14.259**	**4.747**		**(575.375)**	**(574.627)**	**(462)**	**(286)**		**34.221.871**	
TOTAL A+B	**356.059.126**	**336.228.733**	**10.607.624**	**419.418**		**(1.500.734)**	**(923.198)**	**(404.629)**	**(172.907)**		**354.558.392**	

(*) value to be shown for information purposes.

New liquidity provided via public guarantee schemes rolled out during the Covid-19 pandemic

(thousands of euro) Type of exposure/Values	Gross exposure					Accumulated impairment						
	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Purchased or originated credit impaired	Total	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Purchased or originated credit impaired	Net exposure	Accumulated partial write off*
A. Bad debt	1,570	X		1,570		(468)	X		(468)		1,102	
B. Unlikely to pay credit exposures	74,445	X		74,445		(8,971)	X		(8,971)		65,474	
C. Non-performing past-due credit exposures:	5,170	X		5,170		(150)	X		(150)		5,020	
D. Performing past due positions:				X					X			
E. Other performing positions:	386,231	366,185	20,046	X		(1,434)	(1,198)	(236)	X		384,797	
TOTAL	**467,416**	**366,185**	**20,046**	**81,185**		**(11,023)**	**(1,198)**	**(236)**	**(9,589)**		**456,393**	

(*) value to be shown for information purposes

This table represents the outstanding loans as of the balance sheet date, reflecting the newly provided liquidity through public guarantee mechanisms issued in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Furthermore, it provides a breakdown of the gross value and accumulated impairment adjustments for different categories of performing and non-performing assets.

A.1.8 On-balance sheet exposures to banks: changes in gross non-performing exposures

There are no non-performing credit exposures to banks.

A.1.8bis On-balance sheet exposures to banks: changes in gross forborne exposures by credit quality

There are no forborne credit exposures to banks.

A.1.9 On-balance sheet exposures to customers: changes in gross non-performing exposures

(thousands of euro) Items/Categories	Bad debts	Unlikely to pay	Non-performing past-due exposures
A. Opening gross exposure	**167,612**	**119,442**	**71,902**
- *of which: exposures assigned but not derecognised*			
B. Increases	**4,655**	**144,373**	**64,831**
B.1 transfers from performing exposures		49,291	60,497
B.2 transfers from purchased or originated credit impaired financial assets			
B.3 transfers from other categories of non-performing exposures	1,544	85,669	
B.4 changes in contracts without derecognition			
B.5 other increases	3,111	9,413	4,334
C. Decreases	**15,520**	**34,468**	**108,156**
C.1 transfers to performing exposures			14,782
C.2 write-off		983	
C.3 repayments	15,505	31,877	6,440
C.4 credit disposals			
C.5 losses from disposals			
C.6 transfers to other categories of non-performing exposures		1,527	85,686
C.7 changes in contracts without derecognition			
C.8 other decreases	15	81	1,248
D. Closing gross exposure	**156,747**	**229,347**	**28,577**
- *of which: exposures assigned but not derecognised*			

A.1.9bis On-balance sheet exposures to customers: changes in gross forborne exposures by credit quality

(thousands of euro)

Items/Quality	Forborne exposures: non-performing	Forborne exposures: performing
A. Opening gross exposure	**52,183**	**1,608,457**
- *of which: exposures assigned but not derecognised*		
B. Increases	**45,719**	**115,769**
B.1 transfers from performing not forborne exposures		14,580
B.2 transfers from performing forborne exposures	17,433	X
B.3 transfers from non-performing forborne exposures	X	
B.4 transfers from non-performing not forborne exposures	27,027	
B.5 other increases	1,259	101,189
C. Decreases	**7,241**	**139,130**
C.1 transfers to performing not forborne exposures	X	3,818
C.2 to performing forborne exposures		X
C.3 to non-performing forborne exposures	X	17,433
C.4 write-off		
C.5 collections	7,241	111,386
C.6 credit disposal		
C.7 losses on disposal		
C.8 other decreases		6,493
D. Closing gross exposure	**90,661**	**1,585,096**
- *of which: exposures assigned but not derecognised*		

A.1.10 On-balance sheet non-performing credit exposures to banks: changes in accumulated impairment

There are no non-performing credit exposures to banks.

A.1.11 On-balance sheet non-performing credit exposures to customers: changes in accumulated impairment

(thousands of euro) Items/Categories	Bad debts		Unlikely to pay		Non-performing past-due exposures	
	Total	Of which: forborne exposures	Total	Of which: forborne exposures	Total	Of which: forborne exposures
A. Opening accumulated impairment	**74,874**	**560**	**66,500**	**32,051**	**10,221**	**1,109**
- of which: exposures assigned but not derecognised						
B. Increases	**1,907**		**33,132**	**14,879**	**354**	
B.1 writedowns from purchased or originated credit impaired financial assets		X		X		X
B.2 other writedowns	1,818		26,092	8,565	277	
B.3 losses on disposal						
B.4 transfers from other categories of non-performing positions	81		6,234	1,109		
B.5 changes in contracts without derecognition						
B.6 other increases	8		806	5,205	77	
- of which: transfers from non-forborne positions				*5,085*		
C. Decreases	**1,411**	**120**	**5,513**	**3,925**	**7,443**	**1,109**
C.1 writebacks from valuations						
C.2 writebacks from collection	1,411	120	4,450	3,925	1,208	
C.3 gains on disposal						
C.4 write-off			983			
C.5 transfers to other categories of non-performing positions			80		6,235	1,109
C.6 changes in contracts without derecognition						
C.7 other decreases						
D. Closing accumulated impairment	**75,370**	**440**	**94,119**	**43,005**	**3,132**	
- of which: exposures assigned but not derecognised						

A.2 Classification of financial assets, commitments to disburse funds and financial guarantees issued on the basis of external and internal ratings

A.2.1 Breakdown of financial assets, commitments to disburse funds and financial guarantees issued by external rating grades (gross amounts)

(thousands of euro)	External rating grades							
Exposures	class 1	class 2	class 3	class 4	class 5	class 6	Not rated	Total
A. Financial assets measured at amortised cost	**4,818,387**	**1,096,158**	**277,457,252**	**5,246,990**	**1,376,623**	**20,215**	**48,315,645**	**338,331,270**
- stage 1	4,818,387	1,096,158	272,078,564	5,246,990	1,376,623		42,686,296	327,303,018
- stage 2			5,378,688			20,215	5,214,678	10,613,581
- stage 3							414,671	414,671
- purchased or originated credit impaired								-
B. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**257,502**	**337,748**	**8,223,389**	**132,540**				**8,951,179**
- stage 1	257,502	337,748	8,223,389	132,540				8,951,179
- stage 2								-
- stage 3								-
- purchased or originated credit impaired								-
C. Financial assets held for sale								-
- stage 1								-
- stage 2								-
- stage 3								-
- purchased or originated credit impaired								-
Total (A+B+C)	**5,075,889**	**1,433,906**	**285,680,641**	**5,379,530**	**1,376,623**	**20,215**	**48,315,645**	**347,282,449**
D. Commitments to disburse funds and financial guarantees issued	**54,399**	**100,000**	**9,703,391**	**535,947**	**88,337**		**16,337,115**	**26,819,189**
- stage 1	54,399	100,000	9,703,391	535,947	88,337		16,318,108	26,800,182
- stage 2							14,260	14,260
- stage 3							4,747	4,747
- purchased or originated impaired								-
Total (D)	**54,399**	**100,000**	**9,703,391**	**535,947**	**88,337**		**16,337,115**	**26,819,189**
Total (A+B+C+D)	**5,130,288**	**1,533,906**	**295,384,032**	**5,915,477**	**1,464,960**	**20,215**	**64,652,760**	**374,101,638**

The following table maps the rating grades and the agency ratings used.

	ECAI		
Rating grades	Moody's	Fitch	Standard & Poor's
Class 1	from Aaa to Aa3	from AAA to AA-	from AAA to AA-
Class 2	from A1 to A3	from A+ to A-	from A+ to A-
Class 3	from Baa1 to Baa3	from BBB+ to BBB-	from BBB+ to BBB-
Class 4	from Ba1 to Ba3	from BB+ to BB-	from BB+ to BB-
Class 5	from B1 to B3	from B+ to B-	from B+ to B-
Class 6	Caa1 and lower	CCC+ and lower	CCC+ and lower

A.3 Breakdown of secured credit exposures by type of guarantee

A.3.1 On-balance sheet and off-balance sheet secured credit exposures to banks

(thousands of euro)	Gross exposure	Net exposure	Collateral (1)				Unsecured guarantees (2)									Total (1)+(2)
							Credit derivatives					Guarantees				
								Other derivatives								
			Land and buildings - mortgages	Land and buildings - finance leases	Securities	Other assets	CLN	Central counterparties	Banks	Other financial companies	Other	General governments	Banks	Other financial companies	Other	
1. Secured on-balance-sheet credit exposures:																
1.1 fully secured	15,391,942	15,363,487			18,500	5,053,261						10,291,726				15,363,487
- of which: non-performing																
1.2 partially secured																
- of which: non-performing																
2. Secured off-balance-sheet credit exposures:																
2.1 fully secured	100,000	99,839										99,839				99,839
- of which: non-performing																
2.2 partially secured	132,042	131,845										89,476				89,476
- of which: non-performing																

A.3.2 On-balance sheet and off-balance sheet secured credit exposures to customers

(thousands of euros)	Gross exposure	Net exposure	Collateral (1)				Unsecured guarantees (2)									Total (1)+(2)
							Credit derivatives					Guarantees				
								Other derivatives								
			Land and buildings - mortgages	Land and buildings - finance leases	Securities	Other assets	CLN	Central counterparties	Banks	Other financial companies	Other	General governments	Banks	Other financial companies	Other	
1. Secured on-balance-sheet credit exposures:																
1.1 fully secured	9,682,013	9,634,760	218,647		877,305	498,469						6,418,847	311,660	158,499	1,131,786	9,615,213
- of which: non-performing	*136,134*	*112,730*	*5,224*			*22*						*107,018*			*431*	*112,695*
1.2 partially secured	10,709,025	10,670,894	9			49,059						7,811,986	529,848	3,738	221,875	8,616,515
- of which: non-performing	*89,463*	*72,871*										*66,059*			*2,464*	*68,523*
2. Secured off-balance-sheet credit exposures:																-
2.1 fully secured	9,104,338	9,091,863	118,935		67	584,157						6,742,051	255,322	42,889	1,348,184	9,091,605
- of which: non-performing	*7,501*	*7,128*	*4*			*13*						*7,054*			*57*	*7,128*
2.2 partially secured	7,356,116	6,836,959	89			7,668						4,894,509	606,878		206,149	5,715,293
- of which: non-performing																-

A.4 Financial and non-financial assets obtained through the enforcement of guarantees received

There are no financial and non-financial assets obtained through the enforcement of collateral.

It should be noted that CDP holds equity instruments that were not previously granted by the debtor as collateral for loans disbursed but originate from the conversion of impaired financial assets, recognised in the financial statements at zero value under “Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income” when they were obtained and maintained at this value at 31 December 2024.

B. Breakdown and concentration of credit exposures

B.1 On-balance sheet and off-balance sheet credit exposures to customers by sector

(thousands of euro) Exposures/Counterparties	General governments		Financial companies		Financial companies (of which: insurance companies)		Non-financial companies		Households	
	Net exposure	Accumulated impairment	Net exposure	Accumulated impairment	Net exposure	Accumulated impairment	Net exposure	Accumulated impairment	Net exposure	Accumulated impairment
A. On-balance-sheet credit exposures										
A.1 Bad debts		(23,540)					80,633	(51,774)	744	(56)
- of which: forborne exposures								(440)		
A.2 Unlikely to pay	2,417	(28,949)					132,446	(65,134)	365	(36)
- of which: forborne exposures	1,137	(4,715)					*46,079*	*(38,290)*		
A.3 Non-performing past-due exposures	19,965	(2,969)					5,464	(163)	16	
- of which: forborne exposures										
A.4 Performing exposures	287,338,265	(521,728)	7,265,101	(17,047)			25,459,134	(213,829)	31,971	(134)
- of which: forborne exposures							*1,453,836*	*(131,260)*		
Total (A)	**287,360,647**	**(577,186)**	**7,265,101**	**(17,047)**			**25,677,677**	**(330,900)**	**33,096**	**(226)**
B. Off-balance-sheet credit exposures										
B.1 Non performing exposures	903	(100)					3,558	(186)		
B.2 Performing exposures	6,974,728	(539,566)	9,778,568	(6,784)			16,716,069	(28,528)	53,698	(211)
Total (B)	**6,975,631**	**(539,666)**	**9,778,568**	**(6,784)**			**16,719,627**	**(28,714)**	**53,698**	**(211)**
Total (A+B) at 31/12/2024	**294,336,278**	**(1,116,852)**	**17,043,669**	**(23,831)**			**42,397,304**	**(359,614)**	**86,794**	**(437)**
Total (A+B) at 31/12/2023	**307,057,984**	**(1,227,909)**	**13,384,974**	**(21,960)**			**41,138,271**	**(340,037)**	**46,931**	**(333)**

B.2 On-balance sheet and off-balance sheet credit exposures to customers by geographical area

(thousands of euro) Exposures/Geographical area	Italy		Other European countries		Americas		Asia		Rest of the world	
	Net exposure	Accumulated impairment	Net exposure	Accumulated impairment	Net exposure	Accumulated impairment	Net exposure	Accumulated impairment	Net exposure	Accumulated impairment
A. On-balance-sheet credit exposures										
A.1 Bad debts	81,377	(75,370)								
A.2 Unlikely to pay	135,228	(94,119)								
A.3 Non-performing past-due exposures	25,445	(3,132)								
A.4 Performing exposures	302,323,617	(719,568)	5,562,285	(7,902)	7,192,532	(13,058)	2,530,087	(2,740)	2,485,950	(9,470)
Total A	**302,565,667**	**(892,189)**	**5,562,285**	**(7,902)**	**7,192,532**	**(13,058)**	**2,530,087**	**(2,740)**	**2,485,950**	**(9,470)**
B. Off-balance-sheet credit exposures										
B.1 Non performing exposures	4,461	(286)								
B.2 Performing exposures	23,283,262	(564,076)	1,258,922	(1,431)	8,116,376	(8,665)	757,674	(806)	106,829	(111)
Total (B)	**23,287,723**	**(564,362)**	**1,258,922**	**(1,431)**	**8,116,376**	**(8,665)**	**757,674**	**(806)**	**106,829**	**(111)**
Total (A+B) at 31/12/2024	**325,853,390**	**(1,456,551)**	**6,821,207**	**(9,333)**	**15,308,908**	**(21,723)**	**3,287,761**	**(3,546)**	**2,592,779**	**(9,581)**
Total (A+B) at 31/12/2023	**335,078,273**	**(1,550,192)**	**7,248,795**	**(8,900)**	**13,020,659**	**(20,113)**	**3,573,708**	**(3,811)**	**2,706,725**	**(7,223)**

B.3 On-balance sheet and off-balance sheet credit exposures to banks by geographical area

(thousands of euro) Exposures/Geographical area	Italy		Other European countries		Americas		Asia		Rest of the world	
	Net exposure	Accumulated impairment	Net exposure	Accumulated impairment	Net exposure	Accumulated impairment	Net exposure	Accumulated impairment	Net exposure	Accumulated impairment
A. On-balance-sheet credit exposures										
A.1 Bad debts										
A.2 Unlikely to pay										
A.3 Non-performing past-due exposures										
A.4 Performing exposures	31,300,314	(45,631)	667,312	(431)			33,176	(615)	237,859	(7,099)
Total (A)	**31,300,314**	**(45,631)**	**667,312**	**(431)**			**33,176**	**(615)**	**237,859**	**(7,099)**
B. Off-balance-sheet credit exposures										
B.1 Non performing exposures										
B.2 Performing exposures	691,677	(809)	1,191,729				222,278	(930)	134,782	(499)
Total (B)	**691,677**	**(809)**	**1,191,729**				**222,278**	**(930)**	**134,782**	**(499)**
Total (A+B) at 31/12/2024	**31,991,991**	**(46,440)**	**1,859,041**	**(431)**			**255,454**	**(1,545)**	**372,641**	**(7,598)**
Total (A+B) at 31/12/2023	**24,665,670**	**(51,285)**	**2,550,723**	**(415)**			**31,135**	**(577)**	**557,107**	**(8,309)**

C. Securitisation transactions

At the balance sheet date, there are no securitization transactions of own assets. In relation to securitization transactions of third-party assets, for which CDP plays the role of investor, see section "C.4. Prudential Consolidation - Unconsolidated Securitization Vehicles", contained in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements under "Part E - Information on risks and related hedging policies".

D. Disclosure of unconsolidated structured entities (other than securitisation vehicles)

For information about this paragraph, reference should be made to the corresponding section of the Notes to the consolidated financial statements.

E. Asset disposals

A. Financial assets assigned but not derecognised

Qualitative disclosures

Financial assets assigned but not derecognised mainly consist of Government securities classified as “Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income”, and “Financial assets measured at amortised cost”, underlying repurchase agreements.

Quantitative disclosures

E.1 Financial assets assigned recognised in full and associated financial liabilities: carrying amounts

	Financial assets assigned recognised in full				Financial liabilities associated		
(thousands of euro)	Book value	of which: subject to securisation	of which: subject to sales agreements with repurchase arrangements	of which: impaired	Book value	of which: subject to securisation	of which: subject to sales agreements with repurchase arrangements
A. Financial assets held for trading				**X**			
1. Debt securities				X			
2. Equity securities				X			
3. Loans				X			
4. Derivatives				X			
B. Non -trading financial asstes mandatorily measured at fair value							
1. Debt securities							
2. Equity securities				X			
3. Loans							
C. Financial assets designated at fair value							
1. Debt securities							
2. Loans							
D. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**107,630**		**107,630**		**107,465**		**107,465**
1. Debt securities	107,630		107,630		107,465		107,465
2. Equity securities				X			
3. Loans							
E. Financial assets measured at amortised cost	**36,572,290**		**36,572,290**		**34,009,721**		**34,009,721**
1. Debt securities	36,572,290		36,572,290		34,009,721		34,009,721
2. Loans							
Total 31/12/2024	**36,679,920**		**36,679,920**		**34,117,186**		**34,117,186**
Total 31/12/2023	**47,013,334**		**47,013,334**		**42,692,163**		**42,692,163**

E.2 Financial assets assigned partially recognised and associated financial liabilities: carrying amounts

There are no financial assets assigned partially recognised.

E.3 Disposals with liabilities with recourse only on assets assigned but not derecognised: fair value

(thousands of euro)	Fully recognised	Partially recognised	Total 31/12/2024	Total 31/12/2023
A. Financial assets held for trading				
1. Debt securities				
2. Equity securities				
3. Loans				
4. Derivatives				
B. Other financial assets mandatorily at fair value				
1. Debt securities				
2. Equity securities				
3. Loans				
C. Financial assets designated at fair value				
1. Debt securities				
2. Loans				
D. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**107,630**		**107,630**	**504,976**
1. Debt securities	107,630		107,630	504,976
2. Equity securities				
3. Loans				
E. Financial assets measured at amortised cost (fair value)	**34,648,835**		**34,648,835**	**37,874,979**
1. Debt securities	34,648,835		34,648,835	37,874,979
2. Loans				
Total financial assets	**34,756,465**		**34,756,465**	**38,379,955**
Total associated financial liabilities	**34,117,186**		**34,117,186**	**42,692,163**
Net value 31/12/2024	**639,279**		**639,279**	**X**
Net value 31/12/2023	**(4,312,208)**		**X**	**(4,312,208)**

B. Financial assets assigned and derecognised with recognition of continuing involvement

At the reporting date, there were no transactions classified in the portfolio of financial assets assigned and derecognised with recognition of continuing involvement.

C. Disposal and full write-off of financial assets

At the reporting date, there were no transactions involving the assignment of credit exposures through the issue of financial instruments partially subscribed by CDP.

D. Covered bond transactions

At the reporting date, no covered bond transactions have been carried out by CDP.

Section 2 - Market risks

2.1 Interest rate risk and price risk - Supervisory trading book

Qualitative disclosures

A. General aspects

In 2024, CDP did not undertake any transactions qualifying for allocation to the supervisory trading book.

2.2 Interest rate risk and price risk - Banking book

Qualitative disclosures

A. General aspects, management and measurement methods of interest rate risk and price risk

As a result of its operations, CDP is exposed to interest rate risk under all its forms: repricing, yield curve, basis and option risk. CDP also monitors inflation risk within the same conceptual and analytical framework as interest rate risk in the banking book.

CDP is exposed to significant interest rate risk due to large unhedged volumes of assets and liabilities that existed before its conversion into a joint-stock company and to its balance sheet structure: a considerable portion of CDP's liabilities consists of Ordinary fixed-rate Bonds with an early redemption option, while the asset side mainly comprises fixed-rate loans. Other types of postal savings bonds also embed an early redemption option, whose value is highly sensitive to fluctuations in interest rates and inflation.

Interest rate risk and inflation risk can impact both the profitability and economic value of CDP. Therefore, the reference approach taken by CDP to measure and manage interest rate risk is an "economic value" approach, which complements the "earnings-based" approach. The economic value approach corresponds to the long-term representation of the earnings-based approach, as the economic value of the firm is essentially equal to the discounted cash flows of future net interest income.

From this perspective, CDP analyses its exposure and risk profile by assessing balance sheet items that are sensitive to interest rates, quantifying their reaction to small changes (sensitivity analysis) and to major shocks (stress testing) to the risk factors. The transition from exposure metrics (derived from the sensitivity analyses and stress testing) to risk metrics is carried out by assigning a probability to possible market scenarios. This makes it possible to arrive at a statistical distribution of the value of the balance sheet items considered, as well as summary measures representative of the economic capital necessary for the risk.

This monitoring approach is translated into the calculation of value at risk (VaR), which CDP measures using historical simulations methods.

To quantify and monitor the interest rate risk in the banking book, CDP measures VaR both over short time horizons – such as over one day or ten days – and annually, which is more suited to the internal capital adequacy assessment process, in particular regarding risks in the banking book. The short-term and annual measures of VaR share the same combination of models for valuing balance sheet items and measuring sensitivity, and they use the same input data. The daily VaR is then used for backtesting, thanks to its larger sample dataset available over that interval.

VaR summarises in a single figure the results of the simulation of many scenarios generated in accordance with the statistical characteristics of the risk factors. Despite the limits of any composite metric based on historical scenarios, VaR also has two significant strengths:

- it captures the consequences of complex characteristics of the markets and products (volatility, correlation, optionality and asymmetry);
- it makes it possible, through the backtesting process, to check the hypotheses underpinning not only the calculation of the daily VaR but also the entire simulation.

CDP's Risk Policy sets specific limits to manage the exposure to interest rate and inflation risks. More specifically, limits have been established on the impact on the economic value of parallel shifts (+/- 100 basis points) of the yield curve and the inflation curve. Furthermore, more granular limits set by the Chief Executive Officer are in place.

CDP also assesses the impact of interest rate risk on earnings for shorter horizons using internal planning and ALM systems, specifically quantifying the impact of parallel shifts of the yield curve on net interest income.

CDP's ALM approach seeks to limit the volume of hedging derivatives by leveraging "natural hedges" between fixed-rate assets and liabilities. As a result, hedging is applied selectively to specific subsets of these items, depending on the net exposure, to effectively manage overall risk.

Managing interest rate risk at an operational level falls under the responsibility of the Finance function.

The measurement and the monitoring of interest rate risk are performed by Risk Management and discussed within the Risk Governance Committee. The Board of Directors approves risk management policies and the associated monitoring methodology and receives periodic reporting on the results achieved.

Price risk regards the possibility that the net economic value, profitability or the book value of equity of CDP could be adversely affected by variables associated with equity investments, in particular the market prices of such securities and related derivatives, or changes in the current and future profitability of the investment in such instruments.

In line with the net economic value approach, equity risk is quantified in terms of VaR (with a one-year time horizon). The VaR provides a proxy of the risk that the listed and liquid securities – even when they are not reported at their current fair value – do not recover any potential loss over time. It is calculated based on hypotheses about the statistical distribution of the prices of shares, the related derivatives (where present) and the fair value of unlisted securities. Risk is quantified by assuming continuity in the business model of CDP, which expects to hold most of its stock investments in the long term.

Risk Management also carries out stress tests on the risk measures of the equity portfolio, considering sensitivity analyses on the portfolio model parameters and scenario analysis on sector concentration.

A further source of CDP's exposure to price risk is due to CDP'S funding operations, namely to the issue of indexed securities (such as "Risparmio Sostenibile" postal savings bonds, whose yield is linked to the performance of the "STOXX Europe 600 ESG-X" index). In relation to this risk, RM monitors the net exposure resulting from the implemented hedging strategies.

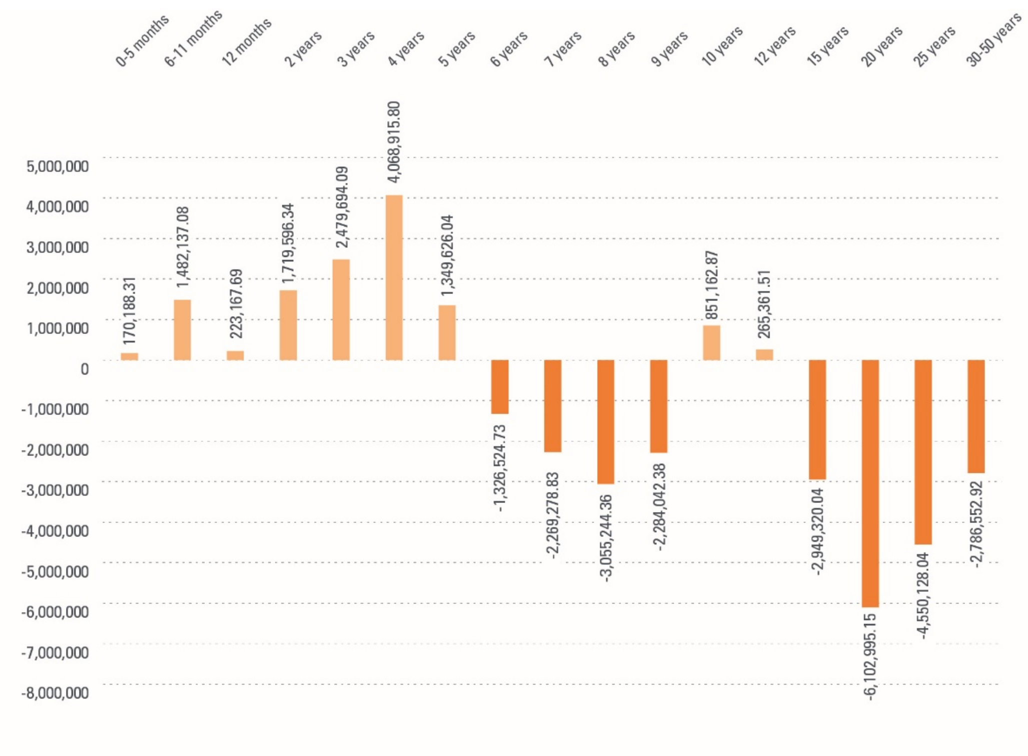
Quantitative disclosures

1. Banking book: breakdown of financial assets and liabilities by residual maturity (repricing date)

The following figure shows an analysis of CDP's interest rate risk sensitivity based on internal models, in line with the economic value approach.

Sensitivity to zero-coupon rates by maturity (increase of 1 basis point)

Market figures at 31/12/2024



Sensitivity to zero-coupon rates: parallel increase/decrease of 100 basis points

Market figures at 31/12/2024

Variation of zero coupon rates	Effect on economic value
Increase of 100 bps	EUR -1,227 million
Decrease of 100 bps	EUR +1,457 million

2.3 Exchange rate risk

Qualitative disclosures

A. General aspects, management processes, and measurement methods of exchange rate risk

Exchange rate risk is the risk whereby changes in exchange rates might have a negative impact on the profitability and/or the economic value of CDP.

Some activities of CDP can generate exchange rate risk. CDP undertakes such activities only if covered by appropriate exchange rate hedges. When uncertain disbursements and/or early repayment options exist, the hedging strategy might leave a small portion of the exchange rate risk unhedged.

Specifically, the activities of CDP that can generate exchange rate risk are normally associated with the issue of bonds denominated in foreign currencies, the purchase of bonds denominated in foreign currencies, and the granting of loans denominated in currencies other than the Euro, in order to support Italian exporters (Export Finance) or internationalisation.

B. Hedging exchange rate risk

With regard to the exposure to the US Dollar, there was a residual component of unhedged exchange rate risk as of 31 December 2024, mainly associated with refinancing operations of assets denominated in US dollars, in the short and medium term.

With regard to the exposure to the Yen, the exchange rate risk arising from a bond issue denominated in Yen is fully hedged through a Cross Currency Swap, which makes the net cash flows paid by CDP equivalent to those of a fixed-rate issue denominated in Euro.

In addition, there was a residual component of unhedged exchange rate risk as of 31 December 2024, associated with exposures in currencies for deposits on current accounts.

Quantitative disclosures

Breakdown of asset, liabilities and derivatives by currency

(thousands of euro)	Currency		
Items	Us dollar	Yen	Other currencies
A. Financial assets	**5,790,031**		**7**
A.1 Debt securities	254,306		
A.2 Equity securities	22,396		
A.3 Loans to banks	324,287		7
A.4 Loans to customers	5,189,042		
A.5 Other financial assets			
B. Other assets			
C. Financial liabilities	**3,289,426**	**46,157**	
C.1 Due to banks	874,017		
C.2 Due to customers	87		
C.3 Debt securities	2,415,322	46,157	
C.4 Other financial liabilities			
D. Other liabilities			
E. Financial derivatives:			
- Options			
+ long positions			
+ short positions			
- Other derivatives			
+ long positions		45,995	
+ short positions	2,339,440		
Total assets	**5,790,031**	**45,995**	**7**
Total liabilities	**5,628,866**	**46,157**	
Difference (+/-)	**161,165**	**(162)**	**7**

Section 3 – The derivatives and hedging policies

3.1 Derivatives held for trading

A. Financial derivatives

A.1 Financial derivatives held for trading: period-end notional values

(thousands of euro)	31/12/2024				31/12/2023			
	Over the counter				Over the counter			
		Without central counterparties				Without central counterparties		
Underlying assets/Type of derivatives	Central counterparties	With netting arrangements	Without netting arrangements	Organised markets	Central counterparties	With netting arrangements	Without netting arrangements	Organised markets
1. Debt securities and interest rates	**500,000**	**2,923,000**	**40,275**			**4,269,069**	**40,000**	
a) Options								
b) Swaps	500,000	2,923,000	40,000			4,269,069	40,000	
c) Forwards								
d) Futures								
e) Other			275					
2. Equity securities and equity indices		**351,450**	**377,103**			**192,700**	**208,106**	
a) Options		351,450	377,103			192,700	208,106	
b) Swaps								
c) Forwards								
d) Futures								
e) Other								
3. Foreign currencies and gold		**2,229,959**				**3,384,959**		
a) Options								
b) Swaps		1,807,589				1,932,723		
c) Forwards		422,370				1,452,236		
d) Futures								
e) Other								
4. Commodities								
5. Other								
Total	**500,000**	**5,504,409**	**417,378**			**7,846,728**	**248,106**	

A.2 Financial derivatives held for trading: gross positive and negative fair value – breakdown by product

(thousands of euro)	31/12/2024				31/12/2023			
	Over the counter				Over the counter			
		Without central counterparties				Without central counterparties		
Type of derivatives	Central counterparties	With netting arrangements	Without netting arrangements	Organised markets	Central counterparties	With netting arrangements	Without netting arrangements	Organised markets
1. Positive fair value								
a) Options		60,378				36,450		
b) Interest rate swap	67	169,354	1,809			241,045	1,670	
c) Cross currency swap		7,054				30,524		
d) Equity swap								
e) Forward						28,428		
f) Future								
g) Other			142					
Total	**67**	**236,786**	**1,951**			**336,447**	**1,670**	
2. Negative fair value								
a) Options			35,581				19,777	
b) Interest rate swap		168,981				241,539		
c) Cross currency swap		163,478				65,195		
d) Equity swap								
e) Forward		13,408				986		
f) Future								
g) Other								
Total		**345,867**	**35,581**			**307,720**	**19,777**	

A.3 OTC financial derivatives held for trading: notional values, gross positive and negative fair values by counterparty

(thousands of euro)

Underlying assets	Central counterparties	Banks	Other financial companies	Other
Contracts not covered by netting arrangements				
1) Debt securities and interest rates				
- notional value	X			40,275
- positive fair value	X			1,951
- negative fair value	X			
2) Equity securities and equity indices				
- notional value	X			377,103
- positive fair value	X			
- negative fair value	X			35,581
3) Foreign currencies and gold				
- notional value	X			
- positive fair value	X			
- negative fair value	X			
4) Commodities				
- notional value	X			
- positive fair value	X			
- negative fair value	X			
5) Other				
- notional value	X			
- positive fair value	X			
- negative fair value	X			
Contracts covered by netting arrangements				
1) Debt securities and interest rates				
- notional value	500,000	1,205,000	914,000	804,000
- positive fair value	67	2,013	31,734	135,608
- negative fair value		126,861	10,793	31,326
2) Equity securities and equity indices				
- notional value		291,550	59,900	
- positive fair value		50,615	9,763	
- negative fair value				
3) Foreign currencies and gold				
- notional value		1,763,443	466,516	
- positive fair value		6,114	939	
- negative fair value		146,245	30,642	
4) Commodities				
- notional value				
- positive fair value				
- negative fair value				
5) Other				
- notional value				
- positive fair value				
- negative fair value				

A.4 Residual life of OTC financial derivatives held for trading: notional values

(thousands of euro)

Underlying assets/Residual maturity	Up to 1 year	From 1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
A.1 Financial derivatives on debt securities and interest rates	1,337,000	1,280,000	846,275	3,463,275
A.2 Financial derivatives on equity securities and equity indices		464,753	263,800	728,553
A.3 Financial derivatives on foreign currencies and gold	2,229,959			2,229,959
A.4 Financial derivatives on commodities				
A.5 Other financial derivatives				
Total at 31/12/2024	**3,566,959**	**1,744,753**	**1,110,075**	**6,421,787**
Total at 31/12/2023	**4,326,959**	**2,421,069**	**1,346,806**	**8,094,834**

B. Credit derivatives

There were no credit derivatives.

3.2 Accounting hedges

Within the scope of its Asset Liability Management policies, CDP, where possible, makes use of “natural hedges” between assets and liabilities exposed to the same risks, also with a view to minimising the recourse to hedging through derivatives.

CDP’s transactions in derivatives have the sole purpose of risk hedging, mainly for interest and exchange rate risk, usually designated as accounting hedges under IAS 39.

In residual cases, CDP uses derivatives designated as operational hedges, monitored according to a framework established under the provisions of the EMIR. In this context, at the end of 2024 CDP had in place hedges for:

- liquidity, interest rate and exchange rate risks associated with managing the portfolio of assets denominated in US dollars (granting of loans and purchase of bonds), through Cross Currency Swaps, Repos and Forex Swaps;
- interest rate risk, in the meaning of fixing risk, related to the derivatives portfolio, carried out through Forward Rate Agreements and Overnight Indexed Swaps;
- equity risk resulting from the issue of postal savings bonds indexed to the Stoxx Europe 600 ESG-X, through the purchase of call options with financial characteristics and payoff that mirror those embedded in the issued bonds.

A. Fair value hedges

Fair value hedges are applied when the exposure to a specific risk leads to a change in fair value of assets or liabilities which impacts on profits and losses. CDP implements both micro and macro fair value hedges.

In the micro fair value hedge, the hedged item consists of one or more individually selected contracts, exposed proportionately to the same risk and hedged with one or more derivatives. In some cases, the hedged item is a subset of the cash flows of these contracts, specifically selected according to duration and/or amount (partial term hedge). CDP applies micro hedges in the Separate Account and Ordinary Account, to:

- fixed-rate loans (loans/mortgages);
- fixed-rate asset securities, possibly inflation-linked;
- liability bonds, at fixed rate or indexed to swap rates.

In the macro fair value hedge, the hedged item consists of portfolios of homogeneous loans in Separate Account exposed to interest rate risk. These hedges differ from micro hedges since the hedged item does not match the flows (or part of the flows) of a specific loan that is being hedged (or an aggregate of similar loans), and the explicit relationship between hedged loan and hedging derivative loses significance.

Fair value hedges are put in place through the use of Interest Rate and Asset Swap derivatives, which provide for the exchange of the interest payments of the hedged item with floating-rate interest payments that are usually linked to the 6M Euribor index. For specific ALM purposes, CDP also uses Euribor indexing on different tenors (1M, 3M), overnight rates in Euro (EuroSTR) and rates in Dollars (SOFR Compounded and SOFR Term).

B. Cash flow hedges

Cash flow hedges are risk hedges associated with the variability of cash flows, whose objective is the stabilisation of expected flows. CDP implements the following cash flow accounting hedges in relation to:

- EUR/USD exchange rate risk of asset securities in the Separate Account;
- EUR/JPY exchange rate risk of liability bonds in the Separate Account;

- interest rate risk of liability bonds and repos in the Separate Account and Ordinary Account;
- inflation rate risk of asset securities in the Separate Account;
- sale or purchase price fluctuation risk of asset securities in the Separate Account.

Exchange rate risk hedges are put in place through the use of Cross Currency Swaps, which exchange the foreign currency flows of the securities with fixed-rate cash flows in euro.

Interest-rate risk hedges are performed by using Interest Rate and Asset Swaps, which exchange cash flows indexed to the Euribor (3M or 6M) or the European inflation index with fixed-rate cash flows in euro.

Price fluctuation risk hedges are performed by using Bond Forward instruments.

C. Hedging of foreign investments

Currently there are no foreign investment hedges.

D. Hedging instruments

The hedging instruments used by CDP for fair value hedge strategies are mainly vanilla Interest Rate Swaps which exchange fixed-rate flows with floating-rate flows indexed to the Euribor, plus any market spread. It is also likely that the derivatives provide for the collection or payment of upfront premiums.

The hedging swaps of loans in micro fair value hedging relationships have amortising profiles that mirror those of the loans/securities or groups of similar loans hedged, generally with spot starting date. Swaps originated as macro hedges typically have bullet or amortizing profiles, also typically with a spot starting date. Where there is a need to hedge specific time segments, both in the micro (partial term hedge) and in the macro fair value hedge, it is possible to use derivatives with a forward starting date. All swaps have payment frequency that is the same as the refixing frequency, except in some cases for any initial or final periods.

The hedge of cash flow variability due to the exchange rate, interest rate and inflation rate risks is obtained by using Interest Rate, Asset and Cross Currency Swaps which have amortising profiles and payment frequencies that mirror those of securities hedged. Bond Forward instruments are used to hedge the price risk.

All hedging derivatives are traded Over the Counter (OTC), and include netting provision to reduce exposure, together with the high frequency exchange of collateral. In most cases, this takes place as part of bilateral agreements entered into with market counterparties, but also increasingly through netting via central counterparties.

E. Hedged items

The existing accounting hedges at the end of 2024 were carried out on asset and liability items, such as loans, receivables, bonds and repos.

Within the scope of fair value hedges, hedged items are typically represented by dummy instruments with cash flows representing the hedged risk, namely only the part of the cash flows at market level at the time of the hedge. This results in an item that presents:

- capital flows of the hedged bond/loan;
- interest flows of the hedged bond/loan net of the hedge spread;
- in the event of IRS with forward starting date, an initial capital outflow, equal to the nominal value of the swap on the starting date.

In cash flow hedges, the hedged items are generally represented by using the hypothetical derivative method, i.e. the derivative that is the ideal hedging instrument for the risks being hedged and whose main terms are aligned with those of the hedged item, regardless of the hedge actually implemented and net of the counterparty risk inherent in the derivative closed on the market.

Quantitative disclosures

A. Financial derivatives held for hedging

A.1 Financial derivatives held for hedging: period-end notional values

(thousands of euro)	31/12/2024				31/12/2023			
	Over the counter				Over the counter			
		Without central counterparties				Without central counterparties		
Underlying assets/Type of derivatives	Central counterparties	With netting arrangements	Without netting arrangements	Organised markets	Central counterparties	With netting arrangements	Without netting arrangements	Organised markets
1. Debt securities and interest rates	**17,564,340**	**24,189,430**			**18,013,247**	**27,890,654**		
a) Options								
b) Swaps	17,564,340	23,178,671			18,013,247	27,451,808		
c) Forwards		1,010,759				438,846		
d) Futures								
e) Other								
2. Equity securities and equity indices								
a) Options								
b) Swaps								
c) Forwards								
d) Futures								
e) Other								
3. Foreign currencies and gold		**142,251**				**228,971**		
a) Options								
b) Swaps		142,251				228,971		
c) Forwards								
d) Futures								
e) Other								
4. Commodities								
5. Other								
Total	**17,564,340**	**24,331,681**			**18,013,247**	**28,119,625**		

A.2 Financial derivatives held for hedging: gross positive and negative fair value – breakdown by product

(thousands of euro)	Positive and negative fair value							
	31/12/2024				31/12/2023			
	Over the counter				Over the counter			
		Without central counterparties				Without central counterparties		
Type of derivatives	Central counterparties	With netting arrangements	Without netting arrangements	Organised markets	Central counterparties	With netting arrangements	Without netting arrangements	Organised markets
1. Positive fair value								
a) Options								
b) Interest rate swap	46,184	950,724			52,276	2,052,894		
c) Cross currency swap								
d) Equity swap								
e) Forward		13,789						
f) Future								
g) Other								
Total	**46,184**	**964,513**			**52,276**	**2,052,894**		
2. Negative fair value								
a) Options								
b) Interest rate swap	516,742	1,034,298			630,605	1,008,440		
c) Cross currency swap		17,198				9,829		
d) Equity swap								
e) Forward						3,732		
f) Future								
g) Other								
Total	**516,742**	**1,051,496**			**630,605**	**1,022,001**		

A.3 OTC financial derivatives held for hedging: notional values, gross positive and negative fair values by counterparty

(thousands of euro)

Underlying assets	Central counterparties	Banks	Other financial companies	Other
Contracts not covered by netting arrangements				
1) Debt securities and interest rates				
- notional value	X			
- positive fair value	X			
- negative fair value	X			
2) Equity securities and equity indices				
- notional value	X			
- positive fair value	X			
- negative fair value	X			
3) Foreign currencies and gold				
- notional value	X			
- positive fair value	X			
- negative fair value	X			
4) Commodities				
- notional value	X			
- positive fair value	X			
- negative fair value	X			
5) Other				
- notional value	X			
- positive fair value	X			
- negative fair value	X			
Contracts covered by netting arrangements				
1) Debt securities and interest rates				
- notional value	17,564,340	19,197,086	4,992,344	
- positive fair value	46,184	817,328	147,185	
- negative fair value	516,742	634,398	399,900	
2) Equity securities and equity indices				
- notional value				
- positive fair value				
- negative fair value				
3) Foreign currencies and gold				
- notional value		142,251		
- positive fair value				
- negative fair value		17,198		
4) Commodities				
- notional value				
- positive fair value				
- negative fair value				
5) Other				
- notional value				
- positive fair value				
- negative fair value				

A.4 Residual life of OTC financial derivatives held for hedging: notional values

(thousands of euro) Underlying assets/Residual maturity	Up to 1 year	From 1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
A.1 Financial derivatives on debt securities and interest rates	3,756,403	11,679,473	26,317,894	41,753,770
A.2 Financial derivatives on equity securities and equity indices				
A.3 Financial derivatives on foreign currencies and gold		96,256	45,995	142,251
A.4 Financial derivatives on commodities				
A.5 Other financial derivatives				
Total at 31/12/2024	**3,756,403**	**11,775,729**	**26,363,889**	**41,896,021**
Total at 31/12/2023	**4,617,779**	**9,670,042**	**31,845,051**	**46,132,872**

B. Credit derivatives held for hedging purposes

There were no credit derivatives.

3.3 Other information on derivatives (held for trading and hedging)

A. Financial and credit derivatives

A.1 OTC financial and credit derivatives: net fair value by counterparty

(thousands of euro)	Central counterparties	Banks	Other financial companies	Other
A. Financial derivatives				
1) Debt securities and interest rates				
- notional value	18,064,340	20,402,086	5,906,344	844,275
- net positive fair value	46,251	819,340	178,919	137,559
- net negative fair value	516,742	761,259	410,694	31,326
2) Equity securities and equity indices				
- notional value		291,550	59,900	377,103
- net positive fair value		50,615	9,763	
- net negative fair value				35,581
3) Foreign currencies and gold				
- notional value		1,905,694	466,516	
- net positive fair value		6,114	939	
- net negative fair value		163,443	30,642	
4) Commodities				
- notional value				
- net positive fair value				
- net negative fair value				
5) Other				
- notional value				
- net positive fair value				
- net negative fair value				
B. Credit derivatives				
1) Protection purchases				
- notional value				
- net positive fair value				
- net negative fair value				
2) Protection sales				
- notional value				
- net positive fair value				
- net negative fair value				

Section 4 - Liquidity risk

Qualitative disclosures

A. General aspects, management processes, and methods for measurement of liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises in the form of “asset liquidity risk"[200] and “funding liquidity risk"[201].

Since CDP does not engage in trading activities, the exposure to liquidity risk in the sense of asset liquidity risk is limited. Given the dominant weight of demand deposits (savings accounts) and bonds redeemable on demand (postal savings bonds) on the liability side of the Separate Account, liquidity risk becomes significant mainly in the form of funding liquidity risk.

In order to ensure that any uncontrolled run-off scenario remains remote, CDP benefits from the mitigating effect originating from the state guarantee on postal savings. In addition to the key function of that guarantee, the ability of CDP to ensure that such a scenario does in fact remain remote is based on its capital strength, on the protection and promotion of postal savings reputation with the public, on safeguarding CDP’s reputation in the market and on liquidity management. With regard to the latter, CDP adopts a series of specific measures to prevent the emergence of unexpected funding requirements and to be able to meet them if it should prove necessary.

To this end, the Risk Management Area monitors a lower limit on the stock of liquid assets together with a number of figures that represent the capacity of CDP to cope with potential crisis. Among the operational safeguards for liquidity risk, CDP has adopted a Contingency Funding Plan (CFP) that describes the processes and intervention strategies adopted to manage any liquidity crises, whether systemic in origin - due to a sudden deterioration in the money and financial markets - or caused by the institution’s idiosyncratic difficulties.

As regards the Ordinary Account, CDP raises funds through the market or the EIB, adopting approaches, opportunities and constraints more similar to those of ordinary banks.

CDP prevents the emergence of unexpected liquidity requirements by developing effective loan disbursement forecasting systems, setting structural limits on maturity transformation, monitoring the short-term liquidity position, carried out on a continuous basis by the Finance Area, and monitoring liquidity gaps at short, medium and long term, which is performed by RM.

Management of treasury activities by the Finance department enables CDP to raise funds using repos, for both the Separate and Ordinary Accounts.

CDP can also take part in European Central Bank refinancing operations, as it holds a significant stock of eligible negotiable and non-negotiable assets.

As a further control, for both the Separate and the Ordinary Account, RM monitors the incremental liquidity available in a stress scenario through transactions with the European Central Bank and by refinancing liquid assets with market counterparts.

In addition to the described monitoring tools, RM performs a stress test to assess the potential effects of an extremely unfavourable scenario on the liquidity position.

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200 Asset liquidity risk means the impossibility, for a financial institution or a generic investor, of selling assets on the market without significantly reducing their price.

201 Funding liquidity risk means the impossibility, for a financial institution, to meet its obligations by collecting liquidity at non-penalising conditions or selling assets held.

Quantitative disclosures

1. Distribution of financial assets and liabilities based on contractual residual maturity over time

(thousands of euro)

Items/Maturities	On demand	More than 1 day to 7 days	More than 7 days to 15 days	More than 15 days to 1 month	More than 1 month to 3 months	More than 3 months to 6 months	More than 6 months to 1 year	More than 1 year to 5 years	More than 5 years	Indefinite life
A. On-balance-sheet assets	**147,601,319**	**895,492**	**76,431**	**414,208**	**1,640,277**	**1,975,365**	**7,294,426**	**67,013,163**	**124,525,091**	**2,923,878**
A.1 Government securities		15,651	35,185	9,998	1,251,776	1,132,203	2,582,202	26,299,971	41,214,990	
A.2 Other debt securities	4,150	5,202	16,008	29,663	110,752	559,241	874,949	8,357,481	4,152,527	
A.3 Units in collective investment undertakings	4,153,622									
A.4 Loans	143,443,547	874,639	25,238	374,547	277,749	283,921	3,837,275	32,355,711	79,157,574	2,923,878
- banks	6,277,704		10,864		750	8,546	819,473	5,378,150	10,253,670	2,923,878
- customers	137,165,843	874,639	14,374	374,547	276,999	275,375	3,017,802	26,977,561	68,903,904	
B. On-balance-sheet liabilities	**103,119,406**	**14,796,287**	**2,204,038**	**2,717,749**	**14,201,295**	**16,001,277**	**11,319,964**	**160,450,854**	**31,740,468**	
B.1 Deposits and current accounts	102,909,583	872,200	1,169,953	1,924,717	10,094,582	13,168,018	11,087,784	142,309,756	11,809,942	
- banks	45,745							334,339	22,564	
- customers	102,863,838	872,200	1,169,953	1,924,717	10,094,582	13,168,018	11,087,784	141,975,417	11,787,378	
B.2 Debt securities			25,000	300,000	420,000	1,260,000	212,200	12,890,391	5,155,995	
B.3 Other liabilities	209,823	13,924,087	1,009,085	493,032	3,686,713	1,573,259	19,980	5,250,707	14,774,531	
C. Off-balance-sheet transactions										
C.1 Financial derivatives with exchange of capital										
- long positions			1,010,759	472,911	416,838	1,219,481		90,719	45,995	
- short positions				477,893	431,954	1,320,113		96,256	1,027,169	
C.2 Financial derivatives without exchange of capital										
- long positions		193,252	1,503	1,555	65,992	184,543	497,008			
- short positions					35,215	268,427	275,261			
C.3 Deposits and loans to receive										
- long positions										
- short positions										
C.4 Irrevocable commitments to disburse funds										
- long positions	24,399,942							3,050,000		
- short positions	24,399,942							3,050,000		
C.5 Financial guarantees issued										
C.6 Financial guarantees received										
C.7 Credit derivatives with exchange of capital										
- long positions										
- short positions										
C.8 Credit derivatives without exchange of capital										
- long positions										
- short positions										

Section 5 - Operational risks

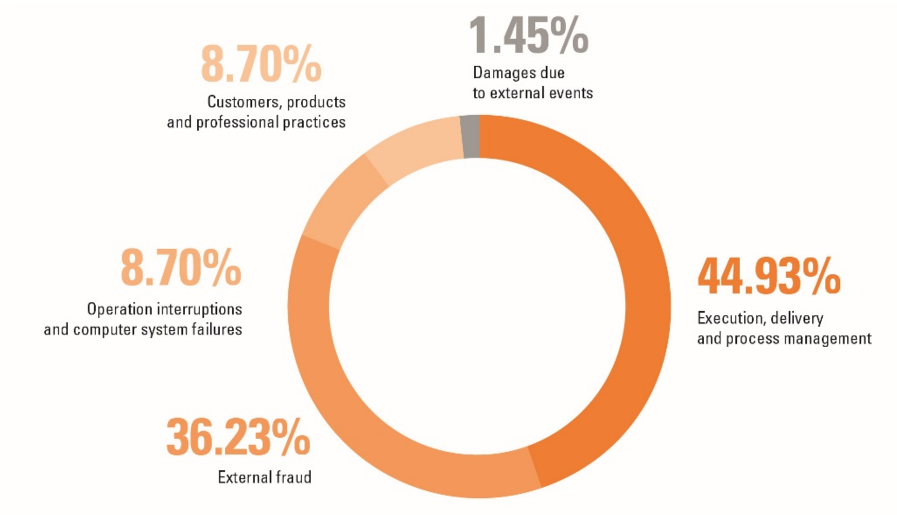
Qualitative disclosures

Details of the "Qualitative disclosures" can be found in Part E of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Quantitative disclosures

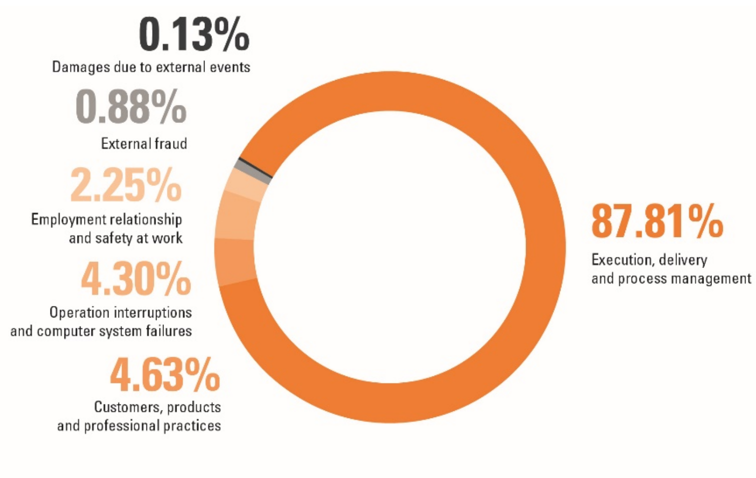
The chart below gives the breakdown by event type, showing the number and the impact in 2024, based on the event type classification scheme established by the New Basel Capital Accord.

% breakdown by number of events (actual and near-miss losses)



In 2024, the events identified with greater frequency were of the “Execution, delivery and process management” type, referring to losses arising mainly from executing and completing transactions.

% breakdown by accounting amount recorded



During 2024, the most significant type of event, in terms of impact, was “Execution, delivery, and process management”.

Legal disputes

Civil and administrative disputes

At 31 December 2024, there are 111 pending disputes in civil and administrative matters in which CDP is a defendant, of which 76 disputes for a total amount of approximately 511.4 million euro and 35 disputes with an undetermined claim amount.

With reference to the above-mentioned disputes, there are 10 disputes with a risk of a ruling against the company estimated to be **probable**. of these: i) 4 refer to positions relating to Postal Savings products amounting to approximately 14.7 thousand euro; ii) 5 refer to credit positions amounting to approximately 491.7 million euro; and iii) 1 dispute concerns other civil and administrative law issues, with a claim amount of approximately 655 thousand euro.

There are also 60 disputes with a risk of a ruling against the company estimated to be **possible**. of these: *i)* 33 refer to positions relating to Postal Savings products amounting to approximately 532.5 thousand euro; *ii*) 10 refer to credit positions amounting to approximately 2.6 million euro; and *iii)* 17 refer to other civil and administrative law issues amounting to approximately 293 thousand euro.

With reference to ongoing disputes, at 31 December 2024 a provision for risks and charges was set up amounting to approximately 60.4 million euro.

Labour law disputes

At 31 December 2024, there were 18 pending pre-disputes and disputes in labour matters in which CDP is a defendant, for which provisions were made for a total of about 4 million euro.

PART F – CAPITAL

Section 1 - Capital

Qualitative disclosures

As indicated in the introduction, CDP is subject to "informational" supervision only. Therefore, it is not required to indicate own funds, capital adequacy ratios and the related information.

PART G - BUSINESS COMBINATIONS

No business combination transactions involving companies or business units took place during the financial year, nor were there any extraordinary intra-group operations or transactions between entities under common control.

PART H – TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

1. INFORMATION ON THE REMUNERATION OF KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

Directors' and Statutory auditors' remuneration

(thousands of euro)	31/12/2024
a) Board of Directors	1,442
b) Board of Statutory Auditors	241
Total	**1,683**

Remuneration of other key management personnel

(thousands of euro)	31/12/2024
(a) short-term benefits	8,748
(b) post-employment benefits	887
(c) other long-term benefits	
(d) severance benefits	
(e) share-based payments	
Total	**9,635**

Remuneration paid to the Board of Directors and the Board of Statutory Auditors

(thousands of euro) Name and surname	Position		Period in office	End of term (*)	Compensation and bonuses	
Directors						
Giovanni Gorno Tempini	Chairman		01/01/2024-31/12/2024	2026	295	
Dario Scannapieco	Chief Executive Officer		01/01/2024-31/12/2024	2026	266	(note 3)
Francesco Di Ciommo	Director		01/01/2024-31/12/2024	2026	68	(note 4)
Maria Cannata	Director		15/07/2024-31/12/2024	2026	21	
Matilde Bini	Director		15/07/2024-31/12/2024	2026	21	
Luisa D'Arcano	Director		15/07/2024-31/12/2024	2026	(**)	
Luigi Guiso	Director		15/07/2024-31/12/2024	2026	21	
Stefano Cuzzilla	Director		15/07/2024-31/12/2024	2026	21	
Flavia Mazzarella	Director		15/07/2024-31/12/2024	2026	21	
Valentina Milani	Director		15/07/2024-31/12/2024	2026	12	(note 5)
Giorgio Lamanna	Director		15/07/2024-31/12/2024	2026	26	(note 6)
Supplementary members for administration of Separate Account (Article 5.8, Decree law 269/2003)						
Pier Paolo Italia	Director	(note 1)	01/01/2024-31/12/2024	2026	(**)	
Riccardo Barbieri Hermitte	Director	(note 2)	01/01/2024-31/12/2024	2026	(**)	
Veronica Nicotra	Director		16/07/2024-31/12/2024	2026	21	
Alessia Grillo	Director		16/07/2024-31/12/2024	2026	21	
Piero Antonelli	Director		16/07/2024-31/12/2024	2026	21	
Directors with office ceased in 2024						
Fabiana Massa Felsani	Director		01/01/2024-15/07/2024		24	
Anna Girello Garbi	Director		01/01/2024-15/07/2024		45	(note 7)
Giorgio Toschi	Director		01/01/2024-15/07/2024		24	
Livia Amidani Aliberti	Director		01/01/2024-15/07/2024		45	(note 7)
Alessandra Ruzzu	Director		01/01/2024-15/07/2024		24	
Giorgio Righetti	Director		01/01/2024-15/07/2024		24	
Supplementary members for administration of Separate Account (Article 5.8, Decree law 269/2003) with office ceased in 2024						
Paolo Calvano	Director		01/01/2024-15/07/2024		24	
Antonio Decaro	Director		01/01/2024-15/07/2024		24	
De Pascale Michele	Director		01/01/2024-15/07/2024		24	
Statutory Auditors						
Carlo Corradini	Chairman		01/01/2024-31/12/2024	2024	50	
Franca Brusco	Auditor		01/01/2024-31/12/2024	2024	51	(note 8)
Mauro D'Amico	Auditor		01/01/2024-31/12/2024	2024	(**)	
Patrizia Graziani	Auditor		01/01/2024-31/12/2024	2024	40	
Davide Maggi	Auditor		01/01/2024-31/12/2024	2024	120	(note 9)

(*) Date of Shareholders' Meeting called to approve financial statements for the year.
(**) The compensation is paid to the Ministry for the Economy and Finance.
(1) Delegate of the State Accountant General.
(2) Director General of Treasury.
(3) The indicated compensation includes MBO for the year 2023.
(4) The indicated compensation, equal to approximately 68 thousands of euro including charges and VAT, includes the 2023 arrears paid in 2024 and the compensation accrued in the second half of 2024. The remaining compensation, relating to the second half of 2024 and equal to approximately 29 thousands of euro, has not yet been paid as of December 31, 2024.
(5) The indicated compensation, amounting to approximately 12 thousands of euro including charges and VAT, includes the compensation accrued until September 30, 2024. The remaining remuneration for the fourth quarter 2024, amounting to approximately 14 thousands of euro including charges and VAT, has not yet been paid as of December 31, 2024.
(6) The indicated compensation, amounting to approximately 26 thousands of euro, includes charges and VAT.
(7) The indicated compensation, amounting to approximately 45 thousands of euro including charges and VAT, includes the 2023 arrears paid in 2024 and the compensation accrued until July 15, 2024.
(8) The indicated compensation, amounting to approximately 51 thousands of euro including charges and VAT, includes the 2023 arrears paid in 2024 and the compensation accrued until September 30, 2024. The remaining remuneration for the fourth quarter 2024, amounting to approximately 13 thousands of euro including charges and VAT, has not yet been paid as of December 31, 2024.
(9) The indicated compensation, amounting to approximately 120 thousands of euro including charges and VAT, includes arrears from previous years paid in 2024 and the compensation accrued until September 30, 2024. The remaining remuneration for the fourth quarter 2024, amounting to approximately 13 thousands of euro including charges and VAT, has not yet been paid as of December 31, 2024.

2. INFORMATION ON TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

This paragraph provides information about the relationship with:

- CDP’s directly or indirectly controlled or affiliated companies;
- the majority shareholder MEF;
- MEF’s directly and indirectly controlled or affiliated companies.

Certain transactions between CDP and related parties, notably those with the Ministry of the Economy and Finance and Poste Italiane S.p.A., arise as a result of legislative provisions. In any event, it should be noted that CDP did not carry out any atypical or unusual transactions with related parties whose size could have an impact on the assets and liabilities or performance of the Company. All transactions with related parties were carried out on an arm’s length basis and form part of CDP’s ordinary operations.

The table below highlights the impact of related-party transactions on the balance sheet and income statement items, as well as on commitments, guarantees issued, and other off-balance-sheet items as of 31 December 2024.

	(thousands of euro) Items	Ministry for the Economy and Finance	CDP subsidiaries and associates	MEF subsidiaries and associates	Other	Total transaction with related parties
Assets	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss			135,608		135,608
	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	6,833,310		158,788		6,992,098
	Financial assets measured at amortised cost	223,013,026	1,960,899	4,768,621		229,742,546
	Other assets	154,701	29,955	470	865	185,991
Liabilities	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost*	1,385,046	4,971,914	104,705		6,461,665
	Financial liabilities held for trading		1,196	31,326		32,522
	Other liabilities	1,911	475,168	74		477,153
	Provisions for risks and charges	54,015	3,895	993		58,903
Off-Balance Sheet	Commitments and guarantees issued	2,628,342	4,579,935	558,280		7,766,557
	Other	2,587,802	2,500,638	112,423		5,200,863
Income statement	Interest income and similar revenues	7,301,772	126,451	172,091	1,059	7,601,373
	Interest expense and similar charges	(80,697)	(149,299)	(4,062)		(234,058)
	Commission income	303,555	22,979	5,088		331,622
	Commission expense	(4,896)	(1,500,269)			(1,505,165)
	Profits (losses) on trading and hedging activities	8,953	(8,003)	(10,434)		(9,484)
	Gains (Losses) on disposal of financial assets	(345)	1,507	2		1,164
	Net impairment adjustments for credit risk	(14,909)	3,526	6,154	43	(5,186)
	Administrative expenses:					
	a) staff costs		7,301	3	815	8,119
	b) other administrative expenses		(250)			(250)
	Net accruals to the provisions for risks and charges	(9,245)	(1,196)	(390)		(10,831)
	Other operating income (costs)	25,146	10,219	163	(10,031)	25,497

(*) Securities issued shown under liabilities exclusively comprise securities held by the subsidiaries, of which information is available or provided by investee companies in the consolidation process, and securities subscribed by associated companies in the context of private placements.

The main transactions conducted with the Ministry of Economy and Finance were related to cash held on an account with the Treasury, and to lending transactions, government securities recognised as financial assets.

The investment in government securities is recognised in the following items:

- "Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income", of about 6.8 billion euro;
- "Financial assets measured at amortised cost", of about 66 billion euro.

The item "Financial assets measured at amortised cost" also includes the cash and cash equivalents held with the Central State Treasury, on the interest-bearing current account no. 29814, for approximately 135 billion euro (of which 2 billion euro will be credited after the reporting date) and receivables mainly related to funding activities, of about 21 billion euro.

Starting 1 January 2023, the Ministry of Economy and Finance will pay interest to CDP on the liquid assets held with the State Treasury, this interest rate takes into account the cost of postal savings incurred by CDP and the annual return on government securities across short and medium to long-term maturities.

The item "Financial liabilities at amortised cost" mainly refers to the balance of amounts not yet disbursed at the end of the financial year on amortising loans (approximately 1 billion euro).

"Commitments and guarantees issued" includes the balance of residual loan commitments and financial guarantees issued, which amounted to around 2.6 billion euro at year-end.

Other off-balance sheet items refer to securities received as a deposit for the "Patrimonio Rilancio" Fund operations.

The income statement mainly reports Interest income and similar revenues for approximately 7.3 billion euro and commission income for approximately 304 million euro. Commission income is due primarily to the fees, established with dedicated agreements, for the management of loans, guarantees and postal savings products owned by the MEF and funds dedicated to the financing of particular economic sectors.

Transactions with subsidiaries and direct associates, and other related parties

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss:

The item includes the positive fair value of outstanding derivatives with Sace S.p.A. To hedge these derivatives, CDP has implemented a management hedge using mirrored instruments.

Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income:

Among the most significant items in this category are bonds held in the portfolio with a nominal value of 120 million euro, issued by Banca Monte dei Paschi di Siena S.p.A.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost - a) loans to banks:

The most significant exposure in loans to banks is with Banca Monte dei Paschi di Siena S.p.A., for approximately 1 billion euro, relating mainly to loans disbursed under the various funds for catastrophic events, for SMEs and for Housing as well as securities subscribed and held under financial assets at amortised cost.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost - b) loans to customers:

The most significant exposure in loans to customers, which primarily include debt securities and loans, are related to Ferrovie dello Stato Italiane S.p.A. for approximately 2 billion euro (among the controlled and affiliated companies of the Ministry of Economy and Finance) and Snam for around 704 million euro (within the CDP Group companies).

Other assets:

The amounts included in Other assets, relate mainly to receivables resulting from joining the "national fiscal consolidation" mechanism, for the supply of outsourcing services, the recovery of expenses for seconded personnel and receivables for attached personnel.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost - b) due to customers:

The item includes mainly CDP's funding resulting from the centralisation of the treasury of Group Companies. The most significant amounts refer to Fintecna S.p.A., for around 695 million euro, and CDP Equity, for around 444 million euro.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost - c) securities issued:

The previous table shows exclusively securities issued by CDP known to be held by subsidiaries by virtue of the information received during consolidation and securities subscribed by affiliated companies in the context of private placements. These mainly consist of four bonds issued by CDP and subscribed by Poste Italiane S.p.A. for a total value of about 3 billion euro.

Other liabilities:

This item primarily reflects debts related to the Group's participation in the "national fiscal consolidation" and the payable to Poste Italiane, which totals around 202 million euro, related to the outstanding portion, as of the balance sheet date, of commissions and charges for the postal savings products collection service.

Commitments and financial guarantees issued:

This item reports the loan commitments and financial guarantees issued. The largest exposures within CDP’s subsidiaries and associates companies are to: Poste Italiane S.p.A. for 3 billion euro and Autostrade per l’Italia for 950 million euro. Among the subsidiaries and associates of the Ministry of the Economy and Finance, the most significant exposure is with Ferrovie dello Stato S.p.A. for approximately 491 million euro.

Other off-balance sheet items

Other off-balance sheet items refer primarily to securities received as a deposit and commercial guarantees issued to Group companies.

Interest income and similar income:

The amounts refer primarily to interest for 2024 accrued on loans granted to counterparties and debt securities held in the portfolio.

Interest expense and similar expense:

Within CDP’s subsidiaries and associated companies, the amounts mainly refer to interest expense accrued on deposits from Group companies and bonds issued by CDP, which have been subscribed by Poste Italiane S.p.A.

Commission income:

Commission income with CDP’s subsidiaries and associated companies, mainly refers to commissions received from CDP for the provision of lending and guarantee services.

Commission expense:

Commission expense recognised in the income statement, equal to about 1.5 billion euro, refers to the postal savings collection service provided by Poste Italiane S.p.A.

Profits (losses) on trading and hedging activities

Profits (losses) on trading and hedging activities primarily includes interest and the impact of fair value changes in derivatives.

Net adjustments/recoveries for credit risk:

The item includes adjustments and recoveries for credit risk mainly on loans granted and debt securities in portfolio related to Group companies and to the subsidiaries and associates of the Ministry of the Economy and Finance.

Administrative expenses - a) staff costs:

The item mainly includes revenues linked to the reimbursement of expenses for CDP staff seconded to Group Companies. These revenues are partly offset by the costs incurred by CDP relating to Group Companies’ personnel seconded to CDP.

Net accruals to the provisions for risks and charges:

The item mainly includes the accruals to the provisions for risks and charges relating to commitments to disburse funds and financial guarantees issued.

Other operating income (costs):

This item mainly consists of revenues from the supply of outsourced auxiliary services, leased property and revenues for corporate offices held by CDP employees at Group companies. It also includes the costs incurred to finance projects supported by the CDP Foundation, to pursue social, environmental, cultural and economic development goals, amounting to approximately 10 million euro.

PART I – SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

There were no share-based payments in place (IFRS 2).

PART L – OPERATING SEGMENTS

Pursuant to paragraph 4 of IFRS 8 "Operating segments", since the financial statements contain both the consolidated financial statements of the CDP Group and the separate financial statements of CDP S.p.A., information on operating segments only needs to be provided for the consolidated financial statements, to which the reader is referred for more details.

PART M – DISCLOSURE OF LEASES

This section contains some information indicated by IFRS 16.

Section 1 – Lessee

Qualitative disclosures

As at 31 December 2024, CDP's lease contracts are mainly represented by contracts regarding real estate, whose values cover almost all of the assets, and include property used as offices and as employee housing.

There are a few agreements in place for leasing machinery, such as scanners and telephone switchboards, though they constitute a minor portion.

CDP calculated the duration of the lease for each individual contract, considering the "non-cancellable" period during which it has the right to use the underlying asset by measuring all the contractual aspects that may change this duration, including, in particular, the possible presence of:

- any period covered by an option to extend the lease, if it is reasonably certain that the option will be exercised;
- any period covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain that the option will be exercised.

In accordance with the rules of the principle that states that *"the underlying asset can only be of low value provided that:*

- *the lessee can benefit from use of the underlying asset on its own or together with other resources that are readily available to the lessee; and*
- *the underlying asset is neither highly dependent on, nor highly interrelated with, other assets".*

CDP applies the exemption for lease contracts when the asset value on the purchase date is negligible.

The Standard also specifies that "*a contract containing the purchase option cannot be considered a short-term lease*".

CDP considers a lease to be "short-term" when it has a maximum lease duration of 12 months and does not include any option to extend (and to purchase) that may be exercised at the discretion of the lessee.

For these contracts, the related payments are recognised through profit or loss on a straight-line basis for the corresponding duration.

Quantitative disclosures

Reported below is the information required by IFRS 16 with regard to contracts where CDP acts as a lessee, contained in these notes in the following sections:

- Part B – Assets, section 8 - for information on the rights of use acquired under a lease;
- Part B – Liabilities, section 1, table 1.6 "Lease liabilities" - for information on lease liabilities;
- Part C – section 1, table 1.3 "Interest expense and similar expense: breakdown" – for information on interest expense on the lease liabilities;
- Part C – section 12, table 12.1 "Net adjustments to property, plant and equipment: breakdown" - for information on the amortisation of the rights of use acquired under a lease.

Short-term leases and leases of a low value are accounted for in accordance with paragraph 6 of IFRS 16. The costs are reported in Part C, section 10, table 10.5 "Other administrative expenses: breakdown".

Section 2 – Lessor

Qualitative disclosures

Regarding the scope of the contracts that are subject to the provisions of IFRS 16, for CDP there is a real estate lease and various intragroup real estate sublease contracts.

CDP carries out finance lease activities associated with subleasing properties to other Group companies.

Quantitative disclosures

1. Disclosures on the balance sheets and income statements

Reported below is the information required by IFRS 16 with regard to contracts where CDP acts as a lessor, contained in these notes in the following sections:

- in Part B, Assets, section 4, table 4.2 "Financial assets measured at amortised cost: breakdown by type of loans to customers" - for information on finance leases;
- in Part B, Assets, section 8, table 8.2 "Investment property: breakdown of assets measured at cost" and table 8.7 "Investment property: changes for the year" - for information on assets granted under an operating lease;
- in Part C, section 1, table 1.1 "Interest income and similar income: breakdown" - for information on interest income on finance leases;
- in Part C, section 14, table 14.2 "Other operating income: breakdown" - for information on income resulting from operating leases.

2. Finance leases

2.1 Classification by time band of the payments to be received and reconciliation with finance leases recognised under assets

(thousands of euro)	Lease payments to be received	
Time bands	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Up to 1 year	115	120
More than 1 year to 2 years	115	120
More than 2 years to 3 years	115	120
More than 3 years to 4 years	115	120
More than 4 years to 5 years	115	120
More than 5 years	568	680
Total lease payments to be received	**1,143**	**1,280**
Reconciliation with finance leases		
Unearned finance income (-)	(141)	(116)
Non-secured residual value (-)		
Finance leases	**1,002**	**1,164**

The table contains the payment flows to be received on finance leases, relating to real estate sublease contracts with Group companies, gross of impairment of around 1 thousand euro.

2.2 Other information

There is no additional information to report.

3. Operating leases

3.1 Classification by time band of the payments to be received

(thousands of euro)	Lease payments to be received	
Time bands	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Up to 1 year	19,096	13,666
More than 1 year to 2 years	12,715	13,356
More than 2 years to 3 years	11,708	12,844
More than 3 years to 4 years	11,708	11,839
More than 4 years to 5 years	11,708	11,839
More than 5 years	227,603	241,878
Total	**294,538**	**305,422**

3.2 Other information

There is no additional information to report.

PROPOSALS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING

We hereby submit for shareholder approval the financial statements for 2024, consisting of the balance sheet, the income statement, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows, and the notes to the financial statements with the relevant annexes. The financial statements are accompanied by the directors' report on operations.

The following proposal for the allocation of the net income for 2024, amounting to **3,275,647,294.24** euro, is submitted to the shareholders for approval.

Article 6, paragraphs 1 and 2, of Legislative Decree 38/2005 provides for capital gains recognised in the income statement, net of the corresponding tax charges, other than those that refer to financial instruments held for trading and to foreign exchange and hedging transactions, deriving from fair value measurement, to be recognised in a reserve that is not available for distribution. The reserve, amounting to 322,543,023.72 euro, does not require further funding, as it exceeds the accumulated capital gains, net of the relevant tax charge, which amounts to 295,695,044.69 euro.

In addition, it is not necessary to allocate amounts to the legal reserve pursuant to Article 2430 of the Italian Civil Code, since it has reached the limit of one-fifth of share capital.

Furthermore, it is proposed to distribute a dividend of **2,129,272,437.60** euro, corresponding to **6.3** euro per share, and to carry forward the residual profit of **1,146,374,856.64** euro.

	(euro)
Net income for the year	3,275,647,294.24
Reserve - art. 6 c.2 of Legislative Decree 38/2005	
Distributable net income	**3,275,647,294.24**
Dividend	2,129,272,437.60
Retained earnings	1,146,374,856.64
Dividend per share*	**6.3**

* Excluding treasury shares

Rome, 9 April 2025

The Chairman

Giovanni Gorno Tempini

ANNEXES

1. Annexes to the separate financial statements

1.1 Accounting separation statements

1.2 Disclosure pursuant to Law 124 of 4 August 2017, Article 1 paragraphs 125-129

1.3 Reports of the sub-funds of the Patrimonio Rilancio

2. Annexes to the Report on operations

2.1 Reconciliation between the reclassified income statement and balance sheet and the financial statements - CDP S.p.A.

2.2 Details of alternative performance indicators - CDP S.p.A.

1. Annexes to the separate financial statements

1.1 Accounting separation statements

CDP is subject to a system of organisational and accounting separation under article 5, paragraph 8, of decree law 269 of 30 September 2003, converted with amendments by law 326 of 24 November 2003.

In order to create an accounting separation system, the organisational structure of the Company was therefore divided into three operating units called, respectively, Separate Account, Ordinary Account and Joint Services, within which CDP's existing organisational units have been re-grouped.

SEPARATE ACCOUNT (SA)

The role of the Separate Account is to pursue the mission of general economic interest entrusted to CDP by law.

The Articles of Association of CDP, in accordance with art. 5 of decree law 269 and with the ministerial decree of 5 December 2003, allocate the following activities to the Separate Account:

a) the financing of Government, regions, local authorities, public entities and public law organisations;
b) the granting of loans:
    i. to public or private entities with legal personality, with the exception of natural persons, for public interest initiatives promoted by the entities mentioned in the aforementioned paragraph based on the criteria established in the decrees of the Minister of the Economy and Finance, adopted pursuant to article 5, paragraph 11, letter e), of the above mentioned decree law;
    ii. to private entities with legal personality, with the exception of natural persons, for transactions in the general interest sectors identified in the decrees of the Minister of the Economy and Finance, adopted pursuant to article 5, paragraph 11, letter e), of the above mentioned decree law;
    iii. to public or private entities with legal personality, with the exception of natural persons, to support the international expansion of companies and exports based on the criteria established in the decrees of the Minister of the Economy and Finance, adopted pursuant to article 8 of decree law 78 of 1 July 2009, converted with amendments by law 102 of 3 August 2009;
    iv. to companies in order to support the economy through (a) the banking system i.e. financial intermediaries authorised to grant loans to the public in any form whatsoever pursuant to Legislative Decree no. 385 of 1 September 1993, as subsequently amended or (b) the subscription of units of mutual funds managed by an asset management company, whose corporate purpose achieves one or more of the institutional missions of Cassa Depositi e Prestiti S.p.A.;
    v. to public or private entities with legal personality, with the exception of natural persons, within the framework of International Cooperation & Development Finance activities;
    vi. to banks operating in Italy for the disbursement of mortgage loans secured by residential real estate mainly for the purchase of principal dwellings and for renovation and energy efficiency works;
    vii. to public or private entities with legal personality, with the exception of natural persons, to contribute to the achievement of objectives set under international climate and environmental protection agreements, and other agreements concerning global public goods, of which Italy is a signatory;
c) acquiring equity investments transferred or assigned to the company by decree of the Minister of the Economy and Finance as per article 5, paragraph 3, letter b), of the above mentioned decree law, whose management is in line - where required - with the criteria set out by decree of the Minister of the Economy and Finance pursuant to article 5, paragraph 11, letter d), of the abovementioned decree law;
d) acquiring - also indirectly - equity investments in companies of major national interest having a stable financial position and performance and adequate profit-generating prospects, which satisfy the requirements set out in the decree of the Minister of the Economy and Finance pursuant to article 5, paragraph 8-bis, of the above mentioned decree law;
e) acquiring: (i) covered bank bonds backed by mortgages on residential real estate and/or securities issued under law 130 of 30 April 1999, as part of securitisation transactions involving receivables deriving from mortgages on residential real estate; (ii) securities issued under law 130 of 30 April 1999, as part of securitisation transactions involving receivables from SMEs;
f) the management, where assigned by the Minister of the Economy and Finance, of the functions, assets and liabilities of Cassa Depositi e Prestiti, prior to its transformation, transferred to the Ministry of the Economy and Finance pursuant to article 5, paragraph 3, letter a), of the abovementioned decree law, as well as the management of any other public function and activities of general interest assigned by act of law, administrative regulations or contract;
g) providing advisory and consultancy services in favour of the entities described in point a) or to support the transactions or the entities listed in letter b), points i., ii., iii., iv., v., and vii;
h) providing consultancy services and conducting studies, research and analysis of economic and financial matters.

With regard to the organisational structure of CDP at 31 December 2024, the following units operate exclusively under the Separate Account organisation:

- "Public Administration" and its related divisions;
- within the "Infrastructure" division: "Transport and Social Infrastructure Financing, Separate Account", "Energy, Utilities & Telecom Financing Separate Account", "Infrastructure Bond Loans";
- within the "Companies and Financial Institutions" division: "Export Financing", "Business Accelerators and Capital Structure Advisory", "Subordinated and Convertible Instruments, and Turnaround Funds", "Guarantees and Structured Finance Financial Institutions", "Subsidised Financial Instruments", "Liquidity Ceiling", "Food, Fashion, and Services Financing Separate Account", "Heavy Industry and Chemicals Financing Separate Account", "Financing for Productive Activities and Energy Transition Separate Account";
- within the "International Cooperation & Development Finance" division: "International Cooperation & Development Finance Funds and Project Finance", "Sovereign and Sub-Sovereign Financing", "Innovation and Development Centre (CIS) Companies and Financial Institutions Financing Separate Account", "Innovation and Development Centre (CIS) Multilateral Institutions and Public Development Banks Financing";
- reporting to the "Administration, Finance, Control and Sustainability" division: "Postal Savings and Retail Collection";
- reporting to the "Investments" division: "Patrimonio Rilancio Equity" and "Patrimonio Rilancio Renovations".

ORDINARY ACCOUNT (OA)

All of CDP's other business activities that are not specifically attributed to the Separate Account are carried out by the Ordinary Account organisational unit. While not specifically cited in article 5 of decree law 269, the Ordinary Account encompasses the other activities of CDP, specifically, those that are not assigned by law to the Separate Account.

Specifically, pursuant to article 5, paragraph 7, letter b), of decree law 269, CDP's Articles of Association include among the activities designed to achieve its mission that are not assigned to the Separate Account:

a) the granting of loans, preferably under joint financing arrangements with credit institutions, for: (i) works, systems, networks and equipment designed for initiatives of public utility; (ii) investments in research, development, innovation, protection and enhancement of cultural heritage, promotion of tourism, environment and energy efficiency and the green economy; (iii) initiatives for the growth, also by business combination, of companies in Italy and abroad;
b) acquiring - also indirectly - equity investments in companies of major national interest having a stable financial position and performance and adequate profit-generating prospects, which satisfy the requirements set out in the decree of the Minister of the Economy and Finance pursuant to article 5, paragraph 8-bis, of the above mentioned decree law;
c) acquiring: (i) covered bank bonds backed by mortgages on residential real estate and/or securities issued under law 130 of 30 April 1999, as part of securitisation transactions involving receivables deriving from mortgages on residential real estate; (ii) securities issued under law 130 of 30 April 1999, as part of securitisation transactions involving receivables from SMEs;
d) providing consultancy services and conducting studies, research and analysis of economic and financial matters.

From an organisational point of view, the following units operate exclusively within the Ordinary Account organisation:

- within the "Infrastructure" division: "Transport and Social Infrastructure Financing Ordinary Account" and "Energy, Utilities & Telecom Financing Ordinary Account";
- within the "Enterprises and Financial Institutions" division: "Internationalisation Financing", "Basket Bond and Digital Lending", "Food, Fashion and Services Financing Ordinary Account", "Heavy Industry and Chemicals Financing Ordinary Account", and "Manufacturing and Energy Transition Financing Ordinary Account";
- within the "International Cooperation & Development Finance" division: "Innovation and Development Centre (CIS) Business Financing Ordinary Account".

Joint Services

Joint Services include:

- the "Business" division and the following units reporting to it:
  - "Infrastructure" and its direct reports, excluding the aforementioned units that operate exclusively under the Separate Account or the Ordinary Account;
  - "Enterprises and Financial Institutions" and its direct reports, excluding the aforementioned units that operate exclusively under the Separate Account or the Ordinary Account;
  - "Business Projects, Multi-channel Operations and Local Initiatives" and its direct reports;
  - "Business Planning, Coordination and Governance" and its direct reports;
- "International Cooperation & Development Finance" and its related divisions, with the exception of those listed above that operate exclusively under the Separate Account and the Ordinary Account;
- the "Real Estate" division;
- "Technical Advisory and Consulting" and its related divisions;
- "Investor Relations & Rating Agencies", reporting to the "Finance" division;

- “Mergers and Acquisitions”, “Development and Governance Business Equity” and “Relations with Co-Investors and Fundraising” reporting to the “Investments” division.

With reference to the Organisational Business Units of the “Investments” division (with the exception of the divisions listed above that operate exclusively within the scope of the Separate Account, i.e. “Patrimonio Rilancio Equity” and “Patrimonio Rilancio Restructuring”, or that fall exclusively within the scope of Shared Services, i.e. “Mergers and Acquisitions”, “Business Equity Development and Governance” and “Relations with Co-Investors and Fundraising”) and “Finance” division (with the exception of the divisions listed above of “Investor Relations & Rating Agencies”, which falls exclusively within the scope of Joint Services), it should be noted that, for accounting segregation purposes, the costs and revenues related to them are apportioned between the Separate Account, Ordinary Account and Joint Services, based on the specific activity they pertain to.

The Organisational Units of Governance and Control and Operations are designated as entities providing centralised services (Joint Services).

Below are the reclassified financial statements for operations, in which the costs and revenues from the Common Services unit have been allocated to the two Accounts (Separate and Ordinary).

Reclassified income statement

(millions of euro)	Separate Account	Ordinary Account	Total CDP
Net interest income	**2,784**	**116**	**2,899**
Dividends	1,680	23	1,702
Other net revenues	(79)	46	(33)
Gross income	**4,385**	**184**	**4,569**
Write-downs	16	(24)	(7)
Operating costs	(319)	(42)	(362)
Operating income	**4,082**	**118**	**4,200**

Reclassified Balance Sheet

(millions of euro)	Separate Account	Ordinary Account	Total CDP
Cash and cash equivalents	147,448	265	147,713
Loans	118,738	7,656	126,394
Debt securities	71,139	2,581	73,720
Equity investments and shares	37,712	247	37,959
Funding, of which:	345,930	10,142	356,072
- postal funding	*289,816*		*289,816*
- funding from banks	*37,517*	*3,215*	*40,732*
- funding from customers	*5,385*		*5,385*
- bond funding	*13,212*	*6,927*	*20,139*

1.2 Disclosure pursuant to Law 124 of 4 August 2017, Article 1, paragraphs 125-129

The purpose of this section is to fulfil the disclosure obligations introduced as of 2018, by Law No. 124 of 4 August 2017, as amended by Article 35 of Decree-Law No. 34 of 30 April 2019, regarding disclosure obligations related to public disbursements, and by Law No. 160 of 27 October 2023, which delegates to the Government the authority to revise business incentive systems and simplify relevant procedures, as well as to streamline controls on economic activities.

The reformulation of the original regulatory provisions clarified some significant interpretation issues raised by the previous formulation, confirming the interpretation guidance shared during the first application of the disclosure obligations, and contained in Assonime circular no. 5 of 22 February 2019 regarding “Transparency in the system of public funding: analysis of the rules and interpretation guidance”.

According to the contents of Article 35 of Decree no. 34/2019:

- companies publish in the notes to the separate financial statements and to the consolidated financial statements, if any, the amounts and information relating to subsidies, subventions, benefits, contributions or aid, paid in cash or in kind, not of a general nature and with no consideration, remuneration or compensation, effectively granted to them by government agencies and from companies controlled, directly or indirectly, on a legal or de facto basis, by government agencies, including listed companies and their subsidiaries;
- the publication obligations established for government agencies by Article 26 of Legislative Decree no. 33 of 2013 apply also to entities and companies controlled, directly or indirectly, on a legal or de facto basis by government agencies, with the publication in the notes to their annual accounting reports.

According to the amendments introduced by Law No. 160 of 27 October 2023, paragraph 125d of Law No. 124/2017, as modified by the aforementioned law, currently stipulates that "*in the case of State aid and de minimis aid listed in the National Register of State Aid referred to in Article 52 of Law No. 234 of 24 December 2012, the registration of aid in the said system, along with its subsequent publication in the transparency section provided therein, carried out by the entities granting or managing such aid in accordance with the relevant regulations, shall fulfil the publication obligations imposed on beneficiary companies as outlined in Article 1, paragraphs 125 and 125 bis.*"

Consequently, the requirement to disclose in the footnotes to the financial statements the details of any State aid and de minimis aid received by the entities specified in paragraph 125-quinquies of Article 1 of Law No. 124 of 4 August 2017, is no longer applicable.

The disclosure obligations established by Law 124 of 2017, in continuity with what was represented during the first application, are limited to transactions that provide the beneficiary a direct or indirect economic benefit through the provision of incentives or concessions that have the effect of providing relief, savings or the acquisition of resources, and that are in the nature of gifts or donations.

The disbursements, unless otherwise specified, are recognised on a cash basis. With reference to any disbursements not in cash, the cash criterion is understood in a substantial sense, allocating the economic benefit to the financial year in which it is received.

In accordance with the guidance provided by the Assonime circular no. 5/2019, the information provided in application of Law 124/2017 is provided in table form, indicating:

- the identification details of the granting entity and the beneficiary;
- the amount of the economic benefit awarded or received;
- a brief description of the type of benefit (reason for payment).

With reference to the benefits provided in 2024, the following cases are worth noting:

- Grants made to the CDP Foundation for the achievement and execution of projects focused on social, environmental, cultural, and economic development:

(thousands of euro)

Grantor	Beneficiary	Motive	Amount
CDP S.p.A.	Fondazione CDP	Liberal donations for project grants	10,031

- the suspension of loan instalments granted to local authorities, in regard to emergencies generated by earthquakes, whereby the borrowers were offered the option of deferring the payment of the instalments, for principal and interest, to a future date. The table shows the amounts of the instalments due in 2024, for principal and interest, the collection of which was deferred to a future date.

Public grants granted pursuant to art.1 c.126 Law n.124 / 2017

(thousands of euro)

Grantor	Beneficiary	Motive	2024 instalment amount with collection deferred to a future date
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Accumoli	Central Italy Earthquake	97
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Acquasanta Terme	Central Italy Earthquake	167
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Amandola	Central Italy Earthquake	123
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Amatrice	Central Italy Earthquake	65
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Antrodoco	Central Italy Earthquake	95
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Apiro	Central Italy Earthquake	215
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Appignano del Tronto	Central Italy Earthquake	58
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Arquata del Tronto	Central Italy Earthquake	57
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Arrone	Central Italy Earthquake	198
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Ascoli Piceno	Central Italy Earthquake	1,094
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Barete	Central Italy Earthquake	61
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Belforte del Chienti	Central Italy Earthquake	42
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Belmonte Piceno	Central Italy Earthquake	39
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Bolognola	Central Italy Earthquake	23
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Borbona	Central Italy Earthquake	42
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Cagnano Amiterno	Central Italy Earthquake	10
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Caldarola	Central Italy Earthquake	75
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Camerino	Central Italy Earthquake	679
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Campli	Central Italy Earthquake	246
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Camporotondo di Fiastrone	Central Italy Earthquake	19
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Campotosto	Central Italy Earthquake	45
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Cantalice	Central Italy Earthquake	132
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Capitignano	Central Italy Earthquake	8
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Cascia	Central Italy Earthquake	84
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Castel Castagna	Central Italy Earthquake	27
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Castel Di Lama	Central Italy Earthquake	336
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Castel Sant'angelo	Central Italy Earthquake	24
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Castelli	Central Italy Earthquake	128
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Castelraimondo	Central Italy Earthquake	593
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Castelsantangelo sul Nera	Central Italy Earthquake	114
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Castignano	Central Italy Earthquake	13
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Castorano	Central Italy Earthquake	76
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Cerreto d'Esi	Central Italy Earthquake	529
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Cerreto di Spoleto	Central Italy Earthquake	89
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Cessapalombo	Central Italy Earthquake	45
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Cingoli	Central Italy Earthquake	943
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Cittaducale	Central Italy Earthquake	586
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Cittareale	Central Italy Earthquake	27
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Civitella del Tronto	Central Italy Earthquake	272
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Colledara	Central Italy Earthquake	151
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Colli del Tronto	Central Italy Earthquake	124
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Colmurano	Central Italy Earthquake	98
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Comunanza	Central Italy Earthquake	256
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Corridonia	Central Italy Earthquake	390
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Cortino	Central Italy Earthquake	125
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Cossignano	Central Italy Earthquake	25
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Crognaleto	Central Italy Earthquake	115
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Esanatoglia	Central Italy Earthquake	282

(thousands of euro) Grantor	Beneficiary	Motive	2024 instalment amount with collection deferred to a future date
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Fabriano	Central Italy Earthquake	2,010
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Falerone	Central Italy Earthquake	142
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Fano Adriano	Central Italy Earthquake	39
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Farindola	Central Italy Earthquake	47
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Ferentillo	Central Italy Earthquake	157
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Fiastra	Central Italy Earthquake	77
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Fiuminata	Central Italy Earthquake	159
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Folignano	Central Italy Earthquake	494
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Force	Central Italy Earthquake	88
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Gagliole	Central Italy Earthquake	70
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Gualdo	Central Italy Earthquake	96
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Leonessa	Central Italy Earthquake	87
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Loro Piceno	Central Italy Earthquake	202
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Macerata	Central Italy Earthquake	2,163
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Massa Fermana	Central Italy Earthquake	71
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Matelica	Central Italy Earthquake	825
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Micigliano	Central Italy Earthquake	26
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Mogliano	Central Italy Earthquake	291
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Monsampietro Morico	Central Italy Earthquake	52
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Montalto delle Marche	Central Italy Earthquake	148
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Montappone	Central Italy Earthquake	156
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Monte Cavallo	Central Italy Earthquake	41
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Monte Rinaldo	Central Italy Earthquake	25
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Monte San Martino	Central Italy Earthquake	56
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Monte Vidon Corrado	Central Italy Earthquake	43
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Montefalcone Appennino	Central Italy Earthquake	25
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Montefortino	Central Italy Earthquake	21
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Montefranco	Central Italy Earthquake	30
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Montegallo	Central Italy Earthquake	61
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Montegiorgio	Central Italy Earthquake	309
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Monteleone di Fermo	Central Italy Earthquake	29
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Monteleone di Spoleto	Central Italy Earthquake	13
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Montelparo	Central Italy Earthquake	56
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Montereale	Central Italy Earthquake	86
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Montorio Al Vomano	Central Italy Earthquake	293
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Muccia	Central Italy Earthquake	39
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Norcia	Central Italy Earthquake	321
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Offida	Central Italy Earthquake	191
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Ortezzano	Central Italy Earthquake	34
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Palmiano	Central Italy Earthquake	2
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Penna San Giovanni	Central Italy Earthquake	151
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Petriolo	Central Italy Earthquake	87
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Pietracamela	Central Italy Earthquake	57
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Pieve Torina	Central Italy Earthquake	281
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Pioraco	Central Italy Earthquake	104
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Pizzoli	Central Italy Earthquake	154
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Poggio Bustone	Central Italy Earthquake	34
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Poggiodomo	Central Italy Earthquake	29
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Polino	Central Italy Earthquake	63

(thousands of euro) Grantor	Beneficiary	Motive	2024 instalment amount with collection deferred to a future date
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Pollenza	Central Italy Earthquake	209
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Posta	Central Italy Earthquake	7
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Preci	Central Italy Earthquake	29
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Rieti	Central Italy Earthquake	1,970
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Ripe San Ginesio	Central Italy Earthquake	42
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Rivodutri	Central Italy Earthquake	42
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Rocca Santa Maria	Central Italy Earthquake	87
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Roccafluvione	Central Italy Earthquake	55
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Rotella	Central Italy Earthquake	4
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of San Ginesio	Central Italy Earthquake	297
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of San Severino Marche	Central Italy Earthquake	433
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Santa Vittoria in Matenano	Central Italy Earthquake	26
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Sant'anatolia di Narco	Central Italy Earthquake	46
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Sant'angelo in Pontano	Central Italy Earthquake	109
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Sarnano	Central Italy Earthquake	400
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Scheggino	Central Italy Earthquake	46
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Sefro	Central Italy Earthquake	61
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Serravalle di Chienti	Central Italy Earthquake	97
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Servigliano	Central Italy Earthquake	71
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Smerillo	Central Italy Earthquake	20
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Spoleto	Central Italy Earthquake	1,329
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Teramo	Central Italy Earthquake	1,685
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Tolentino	Central Italy Earthquake	1,597
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Torricella Sicura	Central Italy Earthquake	49
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Tossicia	Central Italy Earthquake	49
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Treia	Central Italy Earthquake	327
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Urbisaglia	Central Italy Earthquake	244
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Ussita	Central Italy Earthquake	746
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Valfornace	Central Italy Earthquake	189
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Valle Castellana	Central Italy Earthquake	92
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Vallo di Nera	Central Italy Earthquake	5
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Venarotta	Central Italy Earthquake	96
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Visso	Central Italy Earthquake	177
CDP S.p.A.	Province of Ancona	Central Italy Earthquake	833
CDP S.p.A.	Province of Ascoli Piceno	Central Italy Earthquake	1,230
CDP S.p.A.	Province of Fermo	Central Italy Earthquake	1,421
CDP S.p.A.	Province of Macerata	Central Italy Earthquake	1,154
CDP S.p.A.	Province of Pescara	Central Italy Earthquake	2,773
CDP S.p.A.	Province of Rieti	Central Italy Earthquake	987
CDP S.p.A.	Province of Teramo	Central Italy Earthquake	1,027
CDP S.p.A.	Province of Terni	Central Italy Earthquake	1,168

1.3 Reports of the Sub-funds of the Patrimonio Rilancio

With regard to the annual reports of the Sub-funds of the Patrimonio Rilancio, prepared pursuant to article 27 of Decree Law no. 34 of 19 May 2020 (“Relaunch Decree”), reference is made to Section “Reports of the Patrimonio Rilancio” in this Annual Report.

2. Annexes to the Report on Operations

2.1 Reconciliation between the reclassified income statement and balance sheet and the financial statements - CDP S.p.A.

The reconciliation of the financial statements prepared in accordance with Bank of Italy Circular no. 262/2005, as amended, and the aggregates as reclassified on an operational basis is provided below.

These reclassifications mainly concerned:

- the allocation to specific and distinct items of interest-bearing amounts and non-interest-bearing amounts;
- the revision of portfolios for IAS/IFRS purposes with their reclassification into uniform aggregates in relation to both products and business lines.

Balance sheet - Assets

(millions of euro)

ASSETS - Balance sheet items	31 December 2024	Cash and cash equivalents and other treasury investments	Loans	Debt securities	Equity investments	Assets held for trading and hedging derivatives	Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	Accrued income, prepaid expenses and other non-interest bearing assets	Other assets
10. Cash and cash equivalents	6,272	6,272						0	0
20. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	4,392				4,154	239			0
30. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	9,389			8,867	447			75	
40. Financial assets measured at amortised cost	337,362	141,441	126,242	64,854				4,794	31
a) Loans to banks	24,917	3,353	21,479					85	
b) Loans to customers	312,445	138,088	104,763	64,854				4,709	31
50. Hedging derivatives	1,011					1,011			
60. Fair value change of financial assets in hedged portfolios (+/-)	(1,688)							(1,688)	
70. Equity investments	33,359				33,359				
80. Property, plant and equipment	353						353		
90. Intangible assets	80						80		
100. Tax assets	440								440
110. Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale									
120. Other assets	382		152					11	218
Total assets	**391,351**	**147,713**	**126,394**	**73,720**	**37,959**	**1,249**	**433**	**3,192**	**690**

Balance sheet - Liabilities and equity

(millions of euro)			Funding detail								
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY - Balance sheet items	31 December 2024	Funding	Postal Funding	Funding from banks	Funding from customers	Bond Funding	Liabilities held for trading and hedging derivatives	Accrued expenses, deferred income and other non-interest bearing assets	Other liabilities	Provisions for contingencies, taxes and staff severance pay	Total equity
10. Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	356,836	356,072	289,816	40,732	5,385	20,139		764			
a) Due to banks	26,486	26,357	399	25,958				130			
b) Due to customers	310,044	309,576	289,417	14,775	5,385			468			
c) Securities issued	20,306	20,139				20,139		167			
20. Financial liabilities held for trading	381						381				
30. Financial liabilities designated at fair value											
40. Hedging derivatives	1,568						1,568				
50. Fair value change of financial liabilities in hedged portfolios											
60. Tax liabilities	154									154	
70. Liabilities associated with assets held for sale											
80. Other liabilities	1,827							204	1,623		
90. Staff severance pay	2									2	
100. Provisions for risks and charges	746									746	
110. Valuation reserves	275										275
120. Redeemable shares											
130. Equity instruments											
140. Reserves	20,179										20,179
150. Share premium reserve	2,379										2,379
160. Share capital	4,051										4,051
170. Treasury shares	(322)										(322)
180. Net income (loss) for the year	3,276										3,276
Total liabilities and equity	**391,351**	**356,072**	**289,816**	**40,732**	**5,385**	**20,139**	**1,950**	**968**	**1,623**	**901**	**29,838**

Income statement

(milions of euro)

INCOME STATEMENT-Financial statement items	31 December 2024	Net interest income	Dividends	Other net revenues (costs)	Gross Income	Write-downs	Operating costs	Operating income	Net provisions for risks and charges	Income taxes	Net income (loss) for the year
10. Interest income and similiar income	11,770	11,770			11,770			11,770			11,770
20. Interest expense and similar expense	(7,629)	(7,629)			(7,629)			(7,629)			(7,629)
40. Commission income	438	258		180	438			438			438
Commission expense	(1,529)	(1,500)		(29)	(1,529)			(1,529)			(1,529)
70. Dividends and similar revenues	1,702		1,702		1,702			1,702			1,702
80. Profits (losses) on trading activities	(49)			(49)	(49)			(49)			(49)
90. Net gain (loss) on hedging activities	(1)			(1)	(1)			(1)			(1)
100. Gains (losses) on disposal or repurchase	(152)			(152)	(152)			(152)			(152)
110. Profits (losses) on financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	8			17	17	(10)		8			8
130. Net impairment adjustments for credit risk	6					6		6			6
140. Gains/losses from changes in contrats without derecognition	(0)				(0)			(0)			(0)
160. Administrative expenses	(349)						(349)	(349)			(349)
170. Net accruals to the provisions for risks and charges	(27)					(11)		(11)	(15)		(27)
180. Net adjustments to/recoveries on property, plant and equipment	(18)						(18)	(18)			(18)
190. Net adjustments to/recoveries on intangible assets	(27)						(27)	(27)			(27)
200. Other operating income (costs)	39					6	33	39			39
220. Gains (losses) on equity investments	2					2		2			2
230. Gains (losses) on tangible and intangible assets measured at fair value											
240. Goodwill impairment											
250. Gains (losses) on disposal of investments	(0)								(0)		(0)
270. Income tax for the period on continuing operations	(909)									(909)	(909)
290. Income (loss) after tax on discontinued operations											
Total income statement	**3,276**	**2,899**	**1,702**	**(33)**	**4,569**	**(7)**	**(362)**	**4,200**	**(15)**	**(909)**	**3,276**

2.2 Details of alternative performance measures - CDP S.p.A.

To complement the comments on the period's results, the Report on Operations includes and illustrates in paragraph 4.4.1 the reclassified income statement and balance sheet of CDP S.p.A. The reconciliation between these and the accounting statements as of 31 December 2024 of the Parent Company is provided in Annex 2, as required by Consob in Communication No. 6064293 dated 28 July 2006. With a view to providing further information on the Parent Company's performance, the Report on Operations contains financial information and a number of alternative performance measures, including, for example, the Cost/Income ratio and Net impaired loans/net loans to customers and banks. In accordance with the guidelines published on 5 October 2015 by the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA/2015/1415), details of the calculation method and the content of the aforementioned measures are provided below.

STRUCTURE RATIOS

Funding / Total liabilities: it measures Total Funding, as shown in the aggregate account (Annex 2), against total liabilities, as shown in the financial statements.

Postal Funding / Total Funding: it measures Postal Funding, inclusive of the nominal value of Savings Bonds and Passbook Savings Accounts, interest accrued and premiums on the related options, against Total Funding, as shown in the aggregate account (Annex 2).

PROFITABILITY RATIOS

Spread on interest-bearing assets and liabilities: it measures the difference between the return on assets (measured as the ratio of interest income to average interest-bearing assets) and the cost of liabilities (measured as the ratio of interest expense to average interest-bearing liabilities).

Average interest-bearing assets are measured as the average of Cash and Cash Equivalents, Loans to customers and banks and Debt securities, as shown in the aggregate account (Annex 2).

Average interest-bearing liabilities are measured as the average of Funding, as shown in the aggregate account (Annex 2).

Cost/Income Ratio: it measures the ratio of Operating Costs (sum of staff costs, administrative expenses, depreciation and amortisation, and other operating income and costs) to Gross Income, net of the cost of risk, as respectively shown in the aggregate account (Annex 2). Operating costs have been pro-forma adjusted to reflect the payments made to the CDP Foundation.

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REPORT OF THE BOARD OF STATUTORY AUDITORS

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING

OF CASSA DEPOSITI E PRESTITI S.P.A.

1. Introduction

Dear shareholders,

with this report, prepared pursuant to Article 2429, second paragraph, of the Italian Civil Code, the Board of Statutory Auditors of Cassa Depositi e Prestiti S.p.A. ("CDP" or the "Company") reports to the Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting called to approve the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 on the results of that year and the activities performed by the Board of Statutory Auditors in the performance of its duties, in accordance with the standards of conduct issued by the National Council of the Italian accounting profession and taking account of the recommendations of Consob in its communications, to the extent compatible with the nature of CDP.

The Board of Statutory Auditors had the following members, all appointed by the Shareholders' Meeting of 17 May 2022: Carlo Corradini (Chairman), Franca Brusco, Mauro D'Amico, Patrizia Graziani and Davide Maggi. The Board of Statutory Auditors reaches the end of its term on the occasion of the aforesaid Shareholders' Meeting called to approve the financial statements for 2024.

Statutory audit activities were performed during the financial period 2024 by Deloitte & Touche S.p.A. ("Deloitte" or the "Independent Auditors"), on the basis of the engagement granted to the latter by the Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting of 19 March 2019 for the financial years from 2020 to 2028.

2. Meetings of the Board of Statutory Auditors and other corporate bodies

In 2024, the Board of Statutory Auditors held 16 meetings. The magistrate (and his substitute) designated by the Italian Court of Auditors was invited to all meetings, pursuant to art. 27, paragraph 10, of the Articles of Association. The Board of Statutory Auditors – in its entirety or represented by some members – attended the 8 Shareholders' Meetings[1] , the 22 meetings of the Board of Directors, the 16 meetings of the Risk and Sustainability Committee, the 6 meetings of the Remuneration Committee and the 8 meetings of the Related Parties Committee. As from December 2024 the Board, through its Chair, was also involved in the 2 meetings of the Nomination Committee. Furthermore, in line with Article 22, paragraph 1, of the Articles of Association, the Board of Statutory Auditors had access to the minutes of the meetings of the Support Committee (no.12). Finally, the Board participated in the induction sessions aimed at directors and statutory auditors (see section 11.2). For the sake of completeness, it is noted that, in 2025, up to the date of this report, 6 meetings

[1] In 6 of the aforementioned meetings, the Shareholders' Meeting was not constituted due to the failure to reach the quorum and decided to postpone the discussion of the agenda items to a subsequent meeting. Additionally, in 2025, the Board of Statutory Auditors also attended 2 Shareholders' Meetings.

of the Board of Statutory Auditors have been held, dedicated, among other things, to verification activities related to financial and sustainability reporting.

3. Monitoring of compliance with the law, the articles of association and the principles of sound administration

In accordance with the provisions of Article 2403 of the Italian Civil Code, the Board of Statutory Auditors monitored compliance with the law and the Articles of Association, with the principles of sound administration and, in particular, the adequacy of the organisational, administrative and accounting arrangements adopted by the Company and their effective operation (see sections 4 and 5 below). This monitoring activity was carried out by the Board also through participation in the meetings of the Board of Directors and the Board Committees, as well as through meetings and exchanges of information with the management, the heads of the main company departments and control units (in particular, the Head of Internal Audit, the Manager in charge with preparing the company's financial reports – "Manager in Charge" – the units of the Risk Department responsible for anti-money laundering, risk and compliance matters and the Employer as defined in Legislative Decree no. 81/2008 – "Employer") and the Independent Auditors.

The Board received, pursuant to and with the frequency required by Article 23, paragraph 4, of the Articles of Association, information on general developments in operations and the expected outlook, as well as on the most significant transactions in terms of size or characteristics carried out by CDP and its subsidiaries (see section 9 below).

The checks performed found no censurable facts with a significant impact.

To the best of the Board's knowledge, the directors, in preparing the financial statements, did not deviate from legal provisions pursuant to art. 2423, paragraph 5, of the Italian Civil Code.

The Board of Statutory Auditors did not receive any complaints pursuant to Articles 2408 and 2409 of the Italian Civil Code, or complaints concerning irregularities or censurable facts. Finally, no reports have been made to the board of directors pursuant to and for the purposes of Article 25-*octies* of Legislative Decree no. 14/2019 et seq. as amended ("Corporate Crisis Code"), nor were any reports received from qualified public creditors pursuant to and for the purposes of Article 25-*novies* of the Corporate Crisis Code.

4. Monitoring of the adequacy of the organisational arrangements and the operation of the internal control and risk management system

The Board of Statutory Auditors monitored the adequacy of the organisational arrangements adopted by the Company and their effective operation – among others, as noted, pursuant to the Corporate Crisis Code – also through meetings and exchanges of information with the heads of the main company departments.

With regard to the above, the Board of Statutory Auditors reports that it has presented its assessments and suggestions to the Board of Directors, including through its delegates, in the context of the ordinary exchange of information between corporate bodies.

The Board also monitored the internal control and risk management systems in order to assess their appropriateness. Specifically, the Board of Statutory Auditors: (i) monitored the controls related to the risk management process, including matters concerning Environmental, Social & Governance (ESG); (ii) reviewed the progress of projects aimed at defining the ICT and cybersecurity risk control model; (iii) oversaw the adequacy of measures in place to manage the risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations, including those relating to sustainability (following the transposition into Italian law, via Legislative Decree no. 125/2024, of Directive (EU) 2022/2464 – the so-called Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive or "CSRD") and digital resilience in the financial sector (following the entry into force of Regulation (EU) 2022/2554 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 14 December 2022 – the so-called Digital Operational Resilience Act or "DORA Regulation"); and (iv) monitored the effectiveness of the internal control and risk management system, including through participation in the Risk and Sustainability Committee, the review of periodic reports prepared by the Internal Audit Department, the Manager in charge with preparing the company's financial reports, the Employer and the departments responsible for anti-money laundering, risk management – including ICT – and compliance, as well as meetings with these control functions.

During the meetings with the above structures, the following were examined, among other things: (i) the progress of the related action plans; (ii) developments in the so-called integrated tableau de bord of the control functions; (iii) the information flows from the control bodies of the companies subject to management and coordination by CDP; (iv) updates from the Employer on occupational health and safety measures; (v) the appointments to be made or conferred on the lead auditor; (vi) periodic and event-driven information flows to the Supervisory Authorities; and (vii) developments in external and corporate regulations on digital resilience for the financial sector (as mentioned, following the entry into force of the DORA Regulation) and on sustainability reporting (as mentioned, following the transposition into national law of the CSRD). During these meetings, the Internal Audit Director – as a permanent invitee to the meetings of the Board of Statutory Auditors – also reported on other activities of her department and the annual evaluation of the internal control system.

The checks performed found no issues with a significant impact.

The Board of Statutory Auditors also monitored the management and coordination performed by CDP pursuant to Article 2497 et seq. of the Italian Civil Code on the companies belonging to the Group, in respect of which no matters worthy of note were found.

Lastly, the Board of Statutory Auditors reports that it has continued its monitoring of the investigations and fulfilments arising from the request for information and assessments sent by the Bank of Italy to CDP on 16 November 2022. Specifically, during 2024, the Board – also through participation in induction sessions and meetings of the Risk and Sustainability Committee and through meetings with the control functions – among others, (i) examined the flows sent by the Company to the Bank of Italy, with particular regard to the second report on the internal capital adequacy assessment process (ICAAP) and the liquidity risk governance and management system (ILAAP) – ICAAP/ILAAP Report – referred to 31 December 2023, and (ii) further examined and verified the reflections carried out by the Company on the refinement of corporate processes and regulations related to the afore-mentioned obligation, also in view of the preparation of the ICAAP/ILAAP Report referred to 31 December 2024.

5. Monitoring of the administrative and accounting system and the financial reporting process

The Board of Statutory Auditors monitored the financial reporting process and the adequacy of the Company's administrative and accounting system and its reliability in accurately and promptly representing operational events. This activity included meetings with the Financial Reporting Manager and the relevant company structures, as well as through the examination of company documentation and the methods adopted by the Company to identify the consolidation area and to calculate the parameters required to prepare the consolidated financial statements, and the analysis of the results of the activities carried out by the Independent Auditors.

In this respect, the Board also verified that the report on operations provided the information required under Article 123-bis, paragraph 2, letter b) of Legislative Decree 58 of 24 February 1998 on the main characteristics of the risk management and internal control systems for financial reporting, including on a consolidated basis.

The Board of Statutory Auditors also verified compliance with the regulations governing the preparation of the financial statements – including the rules of Directive 2004/109/EC and Regulation (EU) 2019/815 on the publication format – and the report on operations, obtaining information from the Independent Auditors where appropriate. In particular, the additional report drawn up by Deloitte under Article 11 of Regulation (EU) no. 537/2014 – thoroughly discussed in the course of information exchanges between the Board of Statutory Auditors and the Independent Auditors – does not report significant deficiencies in the internal control system for financial reporting.

The checks performed found no issues with a significant impact that could compromise the opinion on the adequacy and the effective application of the administrative and accounting procedures.

6. Separate and consolidated financial statements

The Board launched the examination of the draft separate financial statements of CDP at 31 December 2024, at the meeting of 8 April 2025, reporting net income of 3,275.6 million euro and equity of 29,837.7 million euro, including net income for 2024. The CDP Board of Directors approved the draft financial statements at its meeting on 9 April 2025. The supervisory board continued its audits at subsequent meetings.

As the Board was not entrusted with the statutory audit function, the supervisory board oversaw the general approach of the financial statements, their compliance with the law with regard to their formation and structure, without identifying any aspects to be reported. The Board also verified compliance with the laws relating to the preparation of the report on operations, also in this case without any findings to be reported. The directors illustrated in the Financial Report the items that contributed to the economic result and the events that generated the same.

The Board of Statutory Auditors also examined the Independent Auditors' report issued pursuant to Articles 14 and 16 of Legislative Decree no. 39/2010 and Article 10 of Regulation (EU) no. 537/2014, in which it expressed an unqualified opinion without emphasis of matter.

In this regard, the Board reports the following:

– in application of Legislative Decree no. 38 of 28 February 2005, the financial statements as at 31 December 2024 of CDP have been prepared in accordance with the International Accounting Standards (IAS) and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and the associated interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) endorsed by the European Commission, as established under Regulation (EC) no. 1606 of 19 July 2002. The financial statements have been prepared, to the extents applicable, on the basis of the "*instructions for* *the preparation of the separate financial statements and the consolidated financial statements of banks and financial institutions that are parent companies of banking groups*" issued by the Bank of Italy in exercising the powers established by Article 9 of Legislative Decree no. 38/2005 in the measure of 22 December 2005 bearing Circular no. 262/2005 "*bank financial statements: presentation formats and rules of preparation*" (as amended in the eighth update of 17 November 2022) – supplemented by the provisions set out in the communication of the Bank of Italy of 14 March 2023[2], concerning the impacts of the COVID-19 health emergency and measures to support the economy. The IASs/IFRSs endorsed and in effect as of 31 December 2024 (including SIC and IFRIC interpretations) were applied in the preparation of the financial statements;

- the accurate recognition of operational events in the accounts and their representation in the financial statements in accordance with the IASs/IFRSs have been assessed by Deloitte in the performance of its statutory auditing activities;
- on 28 April 2025, as part of its reports, the Independent Auditors confirmed, among other things, that the financial statements give a true and fair view of the asset and financial position as at 31 December 2024 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS international standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board adopted by the European Union and the measures issued in accordance with Article 9 of Legislative Decree no. 38/05;
- the financial statements include both the activity of the Ordinary Account and that of the Separate Account, although the cash flows of the two accounts and their recognition are separate. The separation of these two accounts, pursuant to Article 16, paragraphs 5 and 6, of the decree of the Ministry for the Economy and Finance ("MEF") of 6 October 2004, involves the preparation of accounting separation statements for the use of the MEF and the Bank of Italy. At the end of the financial year, shared costs incurred by the Separate Account are computed and subsequently reimbursed on a pro-rated basis by the Ordinary Account. The accounting separation statements are presented as an annex to the financial statements;
- starting from the 2021 financial statements, the annual reports of the sub-funds of the Patrimonio Rilancio are included in the annexes to these financial statements, pursuant to Art. 27 of Decree Law no. 34/2020. In this respect, in its reporting, on 28 April 2025, the

[2]The communication of 14 March 2023 repeals and replaces the previous communication of 21 December 2021 – *Update of the additions to the provisions of Circular No. 262 "Bank financial statements: presentation formats and rules" on the impact of COVID-19 and measures to support the economy*.

Independent auditors have, among others, confirmed that the accompanying separate annual report give a true and fair view of the financial position of the sub-funds as at 31 December 2024 and of their financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the European Union;

- starting with the financial statements for the year ending 2024, the sustainability reporting required by Legislative Decree no. 125/2024 (which transposed the CSRD), prepared in accordance with the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) issued by the European Financial Reporting Advisory (EFRAG), is included in a specific section of the report on operations. In this regard, note that on 28 April 2025, as part of their reports, the Independent Auditors confirmed among other things that the aforesaid report was prepared in accordance with the provisions of Legislative Decree no. 125/2024 and the disclosure requirements of Article 8 of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 ("Taxonomy Regulation").

Pursuant to Article 154-bis of Legislative Decree no. 58/1998, with a report attached to the draft separate financial statements and the consolidated financial statements at 31 December 2024, the Chief Executive Officer and the Manager in charge with preparing the company's financial reports of CDP certified: (i) the adequacy and effective application of administrative and accounting procedures for the preparation of the financial statements; (ii) the compliance of the content of the financial statements with the applicable international financial reporting standards endorsed by the European Union pursuant to Regulation (EC) no. 1606/2002; (iii) the correspondence of the financial statements with the information contained in the accounting books and records and their suitability to give a true and fair view of the performance and financial position of the Company and of the companies included in its scope of consolidation; and (iv) that the report on operations accompanying the financial statements provides a reliable analysis of performance and the results of operations, as well as the situation of the Company and the companies within its scope of consolidation, together with a description of the main risks and uncertainties to which they are exposed, and (v) the compliance of sustainability reporting with the relevant standards and the provisions of the Taxonomy Regulation.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Board is not required to report or formally express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements, which are instead the responsibility of the Independent Auditors, it was acknowledged that:

- the CDP Group consolidated financial statements report net income of 5,956 million euro (of which 3,805 million euro pertaining to the Parent Company), an increase over 2023 (consolidated net income of 5,027 million euro, of which 3,307 million euro pertaining to the

Parent Company);

- the specific report made by Deloitte pursuant to art. 14 of Legislative Decree no. 39/2010 expresses an unqualified opinion without emphasis of matter. In any case, it should be noted that the Company declared that it prepared the 2024 consolidated financial statements of the CDP Group in compliance with the IAS and IFRS international standards issued by the IASB and related interpretations (IFRIC and SIC), endorsed by the European Union with European Regulation no. 1606/2002, as well as pursuant to Legislative Decree no. 38/2005, which governed the application of IFRS under the Italian accounting system. Reference will subsequently be made, in the specific section of this report, to the main relationships with subsidiaries.

With reference to 2024, the Board reports that the separate and consolidated financial statements were prepared in compliance with Directive 2004/109/EC and Regulation (EU) 2019/815 and therefore in XHTML format and, as regards the consolidated financial statements, according to the European provisions for the standardisation of communication languages ("European Single Electronic Format" Regulation - ESEF) which provide for the adoption of the "inline XBRL" standard and the labelling of the consolidated financial statements and – from the financial year 2022 onwards – of the relevant Notes to the Financial Statements, using the IFRS accounting taxonomy adopted by European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA).

7. Sustainability reporting

The Board of Statutory Auditors examined the CDP Group's sustainability report for the year 2024, prepared pursuant to Legislative Decree no. 125/2024 (which transposed the CSRD into Italian law), and included in a specific section of the report on operations.

Specifically, the Board of Statutory Auditors fulfilled its responsibilities with respect to the oversight of sustainability reporting in accordance with the provisions of Article 10, paragraph 1, of Legislative Decree no. 125/2024. Indeed, it examined the degree of compliance with the new regulatory framework, which repealed and replaced the provisions contained in Legislative Decree no. 254/2016 for recipient companies. The Board held specific meetings with the relevant corporate structures and with the independent auditors tasked with certifying the sustainability reporting in order to gather information on the preparations made for the process, including the updating of the dual materiality assessment, prepared in accordance with the ESRS and the EFRAG Guidelines.

In compliance with regulatory requirements and consistent with the rules of conduct for the board of statutory auditors of unlisted companies (no. Q. 3.4) issued by the National Board of Accountants and Auditors, the Board ascertained, among other things, that (i) the scope of application in terms of the entities involved was identified in compliance with the applicable provisions[3]; (ii) the governing body adapted the organisational structure in a manner consistent with regulatory obligations, putting in place safeguards and structures for the collection, processing and communication of sustainability data; (iii) the Company established an internal control and risk management system aimed at identifying, assessing and mitigating ESG risks; (iv) the corporate functions involved in sustainability reporting have been identified and are consistent with the objective of ensuring the reliability, completeness and traceability of the reported information; (v) the governing body extended the existing audit engagement to include assurance on sustainability reporting pursuant to Article 18 of Legislative Decree no. 125/2024; (vi) alignment with the European ESRS standards and with the provisions of the Taxonomy Regulation and subsequent delegated acts has been ensured; (vii) the Company structured the reporting process in accordance with the mandatory content required by Legislative Decree no. 125/2024, and the sustainability reporting was prepared in line with the double materiality principle, consistent with the standards and guidelines on double materiality published by EFRAG; (viii) the Company structured the content of the reporting in accordance with the provisions of Legislative Decree no. 125/2024, also making sure that, in compliance with the ESRS standards, the business model and strategy, the adopted policies, objectives and related progress, key impacts, risks and opportunities, as well as relevant indicators and metrics, have been considered and appropriately represented.

In addition to the foregoing, note that pursuant to Article 8 of Legislative Decree no. 125/2024 the Independent Auditors (i) verified that the Board of Directors had prepared the sustainability report, included in a specific section of the Report on Operations, and (ii) performed the limited assurance of the sustainability report, in line with the provisions of Article 18 of Legislative Decree no. 125/2024. In this regard, note that on 28 April 2025 Deloitte issued a report certifying that no evidence had come to its attention that would suggest that the sustainability reporting had not been prepared in all significant aspects in compliance with the reporting principles adopted by the European Commission in compliance with Directive (EU) 2013/34/UE and Article 8 of the Taxonomy Regulation.

With regard to the organisational arrangements, note that the Administration, Finance, Control and Sustainability Department – with the support of the competent business and operating units of the Group – is entrusted, inter alia, with the task of preparing sustainability reporting. These corporate

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[3] Note that pursuant to Article 2, paragraph 5, of Legislative Decree no. 125/2024, "*...for the purpose of preparing the consolidated sustainability report...Cassa Depositi e Prestiti S.p.A. is required to make exclusive reference to information on the companies over which it exercises management and coordination, and the companies over which the latter exercise such activities...with the exception of subsidiaries of collective investment undertakings*".

units, which were involved in the production, reporting, measurement and representation of results of the aforesaid reporting, were found to be adequate.

In relation to the foregoing, and taking due account of the limited assurance issued by the Independent Auditors, it is the view of the Board of Statutory Auditors that the procedures, the process of formation of the sustainability reporting and the support structures were appropriate.

8. Monitoring activities pursuant to Article 19 of Legislative Decree no. 39/2010

In its capacity as the internal control and audit committee ("ICAC"), in accordance with Article 19 of Legislative Decree no. 39/2010, the Board of Statutory Auditors monitored independent audit activities. In this regard, the Board of Statutory Auditors met with the Independent Auditors on several occasions, including in connection with the provisions of Article 2409 *septies* of the Italian Civil Code, in order to exchange information related to its activities. As part of the periodic information exchanges with Deloitte, no relevant aspects emerged which required to be reported. In particular:

– the Board of Statutory Auditors met with Deloitte on the occasion of the preparation of the Half-Yearly Report at 30 June 2024. On 8 August 2024, Deloitte issued a report containing an unqualified opinion with no emphasis of matter on the limited review of the half-yearly condensed consolidated financial statements;

– on 28 April 2025, pursuant to Article 14 of Legislative Decree 39/2010 and Article 10 of Regulation (EU) no. 537/2014, Deloitte issued the audit reports on the financial statements and consolidated financial statements as at 31 December 2024, expressing an unqualified opinion with no emphasis of matter;

– on 28 April 2025, pursuant to Article 14-*bis* of Legislative Decree no. 39/2010, Deloitte issued the report certifying the compliance of the sustainability reporting with the reporting principles adopted by the European Commission in compliance with Directive (EU) 2013/34/UE and Article 8 of the Taxonomy Regulation. This report did not note any issues or call for further disclosure;

– also on 28 April 2025, Deloitte provided the Board of Statutory Auditors with the additional report required by Article 11 of Regulation (EU) no. 537/2014, which, in addition to what was noted above (see section 5 of this report), (i) is consistent with the audit report referred to in the previous paragraph as far as the audit opinion is concerned and (ii) does not contain any elements that require mention in this report. The additional report will be transmitted by the Board of Statutory Auditors to the Board of Directors, together with its comments in compliance with the provisions of Article 19, paragraph 1, letter a), of Legislative Decree no. 39/2010.

The Board of Statutory Auditors also verified and monitored the independence of the Independent Auditors, also taking into account the amendments made by the *International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants* to its "*Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants*" regarding the auditor's independence in relation to statutory audit assignments with respect to groups of companies. This in particular with regard to the adequacy of the provision of services other than statutory auditing, in accordance with Articles 4 and 5 of Regulation (EU) no. 537/2014. In this respect, Deloitte submitted to the Board of Statutory Auditors the certification of independence required under Article 6 of Regulation (EU) no. 537/2014 and paragraph 17 of the ISA Italia 260 audit standard, as well as taking into account the provisions pursuant to Legislative Decree no. 39/2010 from which it emerges there are no circumstances that could compromise its independence or could be a cause of incompatibility.

Pursuant to the Group Policy for "Engagements of audit firms and their networks" (the "Policy"), the Board of Statutory Auditors, in its capacity as ICAC of the Parent Company, reports annually to the Shareholders' Meeting on the fees due to the principal auditor, to its network and to the parties connected to the same for non-audit services pursuant to Article 14 of Legislative Decree no. 39/2010. On this point, the fees paid to the statutory auditor's network by CDP for duties other than the statutory audit of the financial statements, during the 2024 financial year, by the Group companies subject to management and coordination and the other subsidiaries falling within the scope of monitoring of CDP's ICAC are summarised below.

Type of assignment	**CDP** *(Fees paid in euro, net of VAT and supervisory contribution to CONSOB or other Regulators, where due)*	**CDP Group Companies** *(Fees paid in euro, net of VAT and supervisory contribution to CONSOB or other Regulators, where due)*
Audit		15,000
Audit related	329,200[4]	178,500
Professional services		

[4] Of which 290,000 euro related to the bond issue in USD (2024 Yankee Bond) already reported at the Shareholders' Meeting of 24 May 2024.

For the sake of completeness, note that upon the reasoned proposal of the Board of Statutory Auditors the Shareholders' Meeting of 12 March 2025 resolved to adjust the fee for the mandate for the legal audit of the accounts and related activities for the financial years of 2024 to 2028 in view of the additional services communicated by Deloitte linked to the new sustainability reporting.

The Board of Statutory Auditors took note of the transparency report prepared by Deloitte and published on its website pursuant to Article 13 of Regulation EU no. 537/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014.

9. Most significant transactions, transactions with related parties and atypical or unusual transactions

As part of the information flows referred to in art. 23, paragraph 4, of the Articles of Association, the Board acquired, with the required frequency, information on the most significant transactions, due to their size or characteristics, carried out by the company and its subsidiaries; specific information was given at the meetings of the Board of Directors. These transactions are represented in the report on operations prepared by the Board of Directors and in Part H (referred to as “Transactions with related parties'”) in the notes to the financial statements (to which reference is also made for the purposes of identifying the type of transactions and their economic, equity and financial effects).

The Board of Statutory Auditors also monitored the existence and updating of the procedures adopted on a voluntary basis by the Company for the management of transactions with related parties. The supervisory board acknowledges that these procedures are adequate and has no observations of note to include in this report.

In particular, the Board did not find any atypical and/or unusual transactions that, due to their significance or materiality, the nature of the counterparties, object and/or consideration may give rise to doubts as to the accuracy/completeness of the information in the financial statements or may be considered manifestly imprudent, reckless or undertaken against the Company’s interest or in violation of the provisions on conflicts of interest.

10. Significant events

The Board of Statutory Auditors reports that 2024 was characterised by a number of key themes, both in the separate financial statements of CDP and in the consolidated financial statements of the CDP Group. The following topics are described below:

1. Priorities set out by ESMA in its Public Statement of 24 October 2024[5] (such as issues related to IFRS financial reporting and sustainability reporting);
2. Performance and financial position of CDP*;*
3. Impairment test of CDP's equity investments;
4. Individual and collective impairment of loans granted by CDP*;*
5. Performance and financial position of the CDP Group;
6. Impairment tests on equity investments and goodwill of the CDP Group.

10.1 Priorities indicated by ESMA in the Public Statement of 24 October 2024

In preparing the annual financial report for the year ended 31 December 2024, as with the 2021 annual financial report with the respective applicable recommendations, CDP considered the requirements of ESMA's October 2024 recommendation (*i.e*. "European common enforcement priorities for 2024 corporate reporting"), paying attention to the issue of risks and possible impacts associated with the reference scenario, as well as climate change, to the extent that these effects may be significant.

With regard to the evolution of the macroeconomic landscape, characterised by a combination of factors linked to geopolitical tensions (which continue to weigh on the global outlook), the evolution of monetary policy conditions, the tightening of trade relations and the spectre of an intensification of protectionist policies (*i.e*. tariffs), the general deterioration in the economic climate and uncertainties about future developments, CDP has provided the disclosures required by the ESMA recommendation, consistent with what is presented in the sustainability report.

The Board of Statutory Auditors verified that:

- in preparing the annual financial statements at 31 December 2024, the relevant company structures took into account the elements of greatest uncertainty characterising the current context and gave adequate information in the financial statements, as requested by the Authorities;
- impacts resulting from *(i)* climate change issues and *(ii)* the current macroeconomic environment did not represent a factor of uncertainty on CDP's ability to continue operating as

[5] On 24 October 2024, ESMA published the annual Public Statement - European Common Enforcement Priorities in which it requires issuers to give due consideration to the impacts of current events and issues in the preparation of the IAS/IFRS annual financial reports for 2024, including the related disclosures in the Notes to the financial statements.

a going concern and that the Company provided adequate disclosure on the valuation of items incorporating higher estimate components in the application of the accounting policies and on the sources underlying the main estimate components, as well as on the main risks and uncertainties to which CDP is exposed as a result of such estimates and on the related assessments;

- as part of the notes to the separate and consolidated financial statements, further information was adequately provided with reference to the main subsidiaries.

Increasing uncertainty resulting from the above entails greater uncertainty in the formulation of estimates regarding quantities such as possible future losses on loans and receivables measured at amortized cost and cash flows deriving from equity investments, also with reference to the assumptions and parameters used to support the asset valuation analyses. In this context, the Board of Statutory Auditors verified that the information provided in the annual financial report as at 31 December 2024 complies with the provisions of the Authorities regarding the areas most exposed to the related uncertainties.

10.2 Performance and financial position of CDP[6]

With regard to the income statement, the net income amounted to 3,276 million euro, an increase of 201 million euro compared to the figure recorded in 2023 of 3,074 million euro. Specifically:

- the interest margin amounted to 2,899 million euro, an increase compared to 2023 (+101 million euro), mainly due to (i) the methods of remuneration of the treasury current account, which, by providing for a remuneration increasingly benchmarked to the yields of government bond issues, favour alignment with the current market scenario, (ii) the continuation of asset-liability management initiatives aimed at mitigating the impact of the rise in interest rates on the cost of funding, and (iii) the benefits of the self-financing executed in accordance with the Plan guidelines, which allowed for a further reduction in short-term funding;
- dividends amounted to 1,702 million euro, a decrease compared to 2023 (-258 million euro), mainly due to the lower contribution of Group companies, whose distributions in 2023 were

[6]The performance and financial position of CDP described here refers to the separate financial statements, reclassified according to management criteria illustrated in the report on operations.

affected by non-recurring factors[7];

- other net revenues amounting to -33 million euro decreased compared to 2023 (-107 million euro), mainly due to the interest rate risk management strategies implemented on the securities portfolio;
- the cost of risk came to a total of -7 million euro, an improvement over 2023 (+516 million euro) due to the elimination of impairment losses on equity investments recognised in the previous year, mainly attributable to the write-down of CDP's equity investment in CDP Equity. The 2024 figure is almost entirely attributable to the equity portfolio, which recorded impairment of -7 million euro due to negative fair value changes of investment funds (-10 million euro), partially offset by the value recovery of REDO SGR for 2 million euro;
- personnel and administrative expenses amounted to 330 million euro, up from 254 million euro in 2023. This increase is mainly attributable to the allocation to the Credit Solidarity Fund[8] for the launch of an early retirement plan on a voluntary basis, and to a lesser extent to the planned growth in the company's workforce, the renewal of the national collective labour agreement and expenses to support the digitisation of activities and processes and the resilience and *cyber-security* of IT systems. Overall, the cost/income ratio remained low (8%).

Total assets amounted to 391 billion euro, down 1.2% from the end of 2023. Specifically:

- the stock of cash and cash equivalents and other short-term investments amounted to 148 billion euro, down from the figure recorded at the end of 2023 (-4%) due to lending (mainly loans and securities) and asset-liability management actions implemented during the period;
- loans, which amounted to 126 billion euro, increased by 2% with respect to the balance at the end of 2023, mainly as a result of higher loans to the private sector;
- debt securities amounted to 74 billion euro, up compared to the figure at the end of 2023 (+2%) due to the increase in the government bond portfolio;
- the stock of equity investments and funds amounted to 38 billion euro, up compared with the figure at the end of 2023 (+1%) mainly due to payments to CDP Equity.

[7] Specifically: (i) for Fintecna, the release of provisions for risks and charges in 2022 with an effect on 2023 distributions; and (ii) for CDP Equity, the availability in 2023 of profit reserves generated by the SIA-Nexi merger, an initial tranche of which had already been distributed in 2022.

[8] Specifically, the Solidarity Fund for conversion and professional retraining to support the employment and income of credit personnel pursuant to Article 3 of Italian Law no. 92 of 28 June 2012.

Under liabilities, total funding stood at 356 billion euro, down 2% from the figure recorded at the end of 2023. Specifically:

- postal funding amounted to 290 billion euro, up from 2023 (+2%) due to the positive net funding recorded during the year and interest accrued to savers;
- funding from banks and customers amounting to 46 billion euro, down 22% from 2023 mainly due to the decline in short-term funding (particularly repurchase agreements) attributable to the aforementioned asset-liability management strategies;
- bond funding amounted to 20 billion euro, up versus 2023 (+10%) due to growth in commercial paper and new issues during the year, including CDP's second issue in dollars (Yankee Bond), which raised 1.5 billion dollars, and CDP's seventh social bond, which raised 750 million euro.

Equity was 30 billion euro, up compared to the end of 2023 (+7%) mainly due to the net income for the year, partially offset by dividends distributed during the year.

10.3 Impairment testing of CDP's equity investments

The impairment testing of equity investments in subsidiaries and associates is governed by the international accounting standard IAS 36, which aims to define rules and principles that ensure that the carrying amount of the assets does not exceed their recoverable amount, and is carried out in compliance with the guidelines indicated in the Group Policy "Impairment Tests on Equity Investments and Goodwill".

As at 31 December 2024 the presence of the impairment indicators envisaged by IAS 36 and applicable supplementary indicators was assessed, also considering the guidance of national and international supervisory authorities on financial disclosure profiles related to risks, uncertainties, estimates, assumptions and valuations, as well as the difficulties related to the current landscape, characterised by a combination of factors deriving from geopolitical tensions that continue to weigh on the global outlook, the evolution of monetary policy conditions, the tightening of trade relations and the general deterioration of the economic climate.

With reference to the equity investments owned by CDP in Eni S.p.A., CDP Equity S.p.A., Poste Italiane S.p.A., CDP Reti S.p.A., Fintecna S.p.A., Elite S.p.A., ITsART S.p.A. in liquidation and Europrogetti e Finanza S.r.l. in liquidation, for which it was necessary to carry out impairment tests, the recoverable amount was found to be in line with or higher than the related book value and the carrying amount of these equity investments was confirmed.

With regard to REDO SGR S.p.A., for which an impairment test had to be performed following the write-downs recognised on previous reporting dates, the exercise resulted in a write-back of about 2 million euro, which allowed the carrying value of the equity investment to be realigned to its initial recognition value.

With regard to other equity investments owned by CDP, no facts or circumstances indicating a need to carry out an impairment test have emerged.

10.4 Individual and collective impairment of loans granted by CDP

Loans granted by CDP undergo impairment testing at the end of each period to determine whether there is objective evidence of impairment of the recognised asset.

Impairment is assumed when, due to events occurring after the initial recognition of the asset having an impact on the associated future cash flows (*e.g.* defaulted payments), it is deemed probable that the value of the asset tested will not be recovered in full. The value of an asset subject to impairment can be restored in subsequent periods if the reason for the write-down ceases to exist.

The individual assessment of such loans[9], carried out at 31 December 2024 on the basis of reasonable repayment assumptions, taking account of any guarantees securing these exposures, prompted net impairment totalling about 21.3 million euro, mainly due to impairment reversals from collection. With regard the classification of loans, the impaired exposures were identified and presented in the financial statements in accordance with the relevant legislation.

The staging allocation envisaged by IFRS 9 for financial assets determined the classification of net on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet exposures in Stage 1 in the amount of 368.8 billion euro, in Stage 2 in the amount of 10.2 billion euro and in Stage 3 in the amount of about 246.5 million euro. Stage 3 includes all impaired exposures classified as bad debts (81.3 million euro net), unlikely to pay (138.7 million euro net) and non-performing past-due exposures (26.5 million euro net).

With regard to the collective assessment of loans and other credit exposures, in 2024 a net recovery of about 15.5 million euro was recognised in the income statement (11.9 million euro of net recoveries on exposures to customers and Euro 3.6 million of net recoveries relating to exposures to banks). The provision for collective impairment totalled about 907.5 million euro (of which 54.5 million euro in respect of banks).

[9] The accounting loan portfolio does not include tax receivables, which are classified in the statutory accounts under Other assets.

The provision for collective impairment at 31 December 2024 was equal to about 0.24% of gross on- and off-balance-sheet exposures subject to collective impairment.

10.5 Performance and financial position of the CDP Group

The CDP Group's profit for the year came to Euro 5,956 million (+929 million euro compared to 2023), with the Parent Company's share being 3,805 million euro (3,307 million euro in 2023).

The main contributors to the result were the equity valuation of Eni S.p.A. (+797 million euro compared to +1,269 million euro in 2023), Poste Italiane S.p.A. (+671 million euro compared to +587 million euro in 2023), Saipem S.p.A. (+74 million euro compared to +23 million euro in 2023), Webuild S.p.A. (+21 million euro compared to +7 million euro in 2023), Nexi S.p.A. (-15 million euro compared to -723 million euro in 2023; this result was inclusive of the impact of the write-down of -712 million euro recorded as a result of the impairment test), Holding Reti Autostradali S.p.A. (+150 million euro compared to +95 million euro in 2023) and Open Fiber Holdings S.p.A. (-215 million euro compared to -164 million euro in 2023).

Interest income amounted to 2,224 million euro, down slightly from the previous year, mainly due to the increase in interest expenses on securities issued by industrial companies, partially offset by the positive contribution of the Parent Company.

Administrative expenses decreased (-761 million euro compared to 2023), while other net operating income and expenses increased (+75 million euro compared to 2023), which mainly included the contribution of the Fincantieri, Ansaldo Energia, Snam, Terna and Italgas groups.

Total consolidated assets, equal to 478 billion euro, increased by about 0.7% (equal to about 3.1 billion euro) compared to the previous year-end.

The dynamics in financial assets represented by cash and cash equivalents, loans and securities were primarily attributable to the performance of the Parent Company's portfolios, also in response to the new rates scenario.

Equity investments amounted to 27.8 billion euro, an increase of 1.2 billion euro, mainly attributable to the following equity investments:

- Eni S.p.A. recorded an increase deriving from net income for the year pertaining to the Group, equal to 797 million euro, and from the change in reserves, mainly from valuation, for +692 million euro. Added to these effects is the impact of the reversal of the dividend for -908 million euro;

- Poste Italiane S.p.A. recorded an increase of +671 million euro (including the effect of consolidation entries) deriving from net income for the year, partially offset by the overall negative effects of the change in valuation reserves, the reversal of the dividend and other changes totalling -257 million euro;
- Saipem S.p.A. recorded an increase deriving from net income for the year pertaining to the Group (including the effect of consolidation entries) equal to 74 million euro, as well as the effects of the change in valuation reserves and other changes totalling -16 million euro;
- Holding Reti Autostradali S.p.A., the parent of Autostrade per l'Italia S.p.A., recorded a decrease due to the overall negative impacts of the change in valuation reserves, the reversal of the dividend and other changes for a total value of -162 million euro, partially offset by net income for the year of +150 million euro;
- Open Fiber Holdings S.p.A., the parent of Open Fiber S.p.A., recorded a decrease arising from net income for the year pertaining to the Group (including the effect of consolidation entries) equal to -215 million euro, partially offset by the overall positive effects of the change in valuation reserves, other changes and the increase in capital for a total of 87 million euro;
- Nexi S.p.A. recorded a decrease due to the Group's share of the result for the year (including consolidation entries) of -15 million euro. Added to this effect was the impact of the change in valuation reserves and other changes for a total value of +29 million euro.

The total balance of “Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets” amounted to 62.3 billion euro, an increase of 3.4 billion euro over the previous year. This item mainly includes investments made by the Snam (25.4 billion euro), Terna (21.3 billion euro) and Italgas (9.9 billion euro) groups in their respective regulated and unregulated businesses.

Total consolidated funding stands at about 398.4 billion euro at 31 December 2024, a drop of 4.3 billion euro compared to 2023. The item mainly includes the Parent Company's postal funding, funding from banks, and bond issues by CDP and the Terna, Snam, Italgas and Ansaldo Energia groups.

Group equity at 31 December 2024 came to about 47.8 billion euro, an increase of 6 billion euro on the previous year (41.8 billion euro), due to the net income for the year and other components recognised in profit or loss partially offset by the decrease due the distribution of dividends.

10.6 Impairment Tests on equity investments and goodwill of the CDP Group

In line with the provisions of IAS 36 and in accordance with the guidelines set out in the CDP Group Policy "Impairment Test of Investments and Goodwill", for the purposes of the consolidated financial statements it is necessary to measure (i) equity investments in associates or jointly controlled companies consolidated using the equity method and governed by IAS 28, as well as (ii) goodwill attributable to fully consolidated equity investments. The assessments performed as part of the impairment tests on the consolidated financial statements are carried out consistently with the same assessments performed for the impairment tests on CDP's separate financial statements, both in terms of the process followed and the assessment results.

With regard to the equity investments in Nexi S.p.A., Open Fiber Holdings S.p.A., Webuild S.p.A., Mozart HoldCo S.p.A.[10], Trevi Finanziaria Industriale S.p.A. and Elite S.p.A., for which impairment tests had to be performed, the recoverable value was found to be in line with or higher than the relative book value, and the book value of these investments was confirmed.

With regard to Saipem S.p.A., for which an impairment test had to be performed as a result of impairment losses recognised on previous reporting dates, the exercise resulted in a recovery of value of approximately 34 million euro[11], supported by a recoverable value significantly higher than the carrying value of the equity investment in the consolidated financial statements.

With regard to the goodwill recognised in the CDP Group's consolidated financial statements amounting to 1,040 million euro, this is allocated to the cash-generating units (CGUs) comprising the equity investments in Snam S.p.A., Terna S.p.A., Italgas S.p.A., Fincantieri S.p.A, Ansaldo Energia S.p.A. and CDP Venture Capital SGR S.p.A. For the purpose of performing the impairment test, the estimated recoverable amount for each CGU is compared with its carrying amount, including the related allocated goodwill. If the recoverable amount is higher than the carrying amount of the CGU in CDP's consolidated financial statements, no adjustment is recognised. As a result of the impairment tests performed,[12] the recoverable values were found to be higher than the carrying value of the CGUs including the respective goodwill, and consequently no value adjustments had to be made.

11. Other activities

Below is information on other activities carried out by the Board of Statutory Auditors, with specific reference to:

[10] A vehicle in which CDP Equity holds a 15.1% stake in Maticmind.
[11] The write-back is equal to the cumulative write-downs recorded on the investment in 2017 (-22 million euro), 2020 (-5 million euro) and 2021 (-7 million euro).
[12] In line with the provisions of IAS 36, at the reporting date of 31 December 2024, goodwill recognised in the consolidated financial statements referring to fully consolidated participations is subject to an impairment test regardless of the existence of impairment indicators.

1. the self-assessment process related to the second part of the Board of Statutory Auditors' term of office;
2. the advisory activity performed, training and tasks of the Supervisory Body.

11.1 Self-assessment process of the Board of Statutory Auditors

In 2025, the Board of Statutory Auditors performed a voluntary self-assessment of the final phase of its mandate[13] aimed at verifying the proper and effective functioning of the body and its adequate composition, also in view of the renewal of the supervisory board. In this context, the Board of Statutory Auditors focused its assessment on aspects such as (i) the qualitative and quantitative dimensions of the body, (ii) its organisation and functioning, (iii) the way in which the body's powers and attributions are exercised, (iv) the role of the Chair of the Board of Statutory Auditors and (v) the dynamics of the body. This process, which confirmed the positive results of the previous year (concluded in Q4 2023 and referring to the first phase of the mandate), resulted in an assessment of overall satisfaction with the body. The outcome of this process was made available to the Company's Board of Directors at its meeting on 9 April 2025.

11.2 Advisory activities of the Board of Statutory Auditors, formation and tasks of the Supervisory Body

In the exercise of the advisory functions attributed by current legislation, the Articles of Association and other internal provisions on governance, in 2024 the Board of Statutory Auditors issued an opinion on:

– the proposals of the Remuneration Committee relating among other things to (i) the determination of the remuneration of senior management and board and internal committees, and (ii) the setting (for 2024) and finalisation (for 2023) of the performance targets related to the variable component of the remuneration of the Chief Executive Officer and General Manager;
– the assignment of non-audit tasks to the appointed auditor by CDP and Group companies; and
– the appointment of the Financial Reporting Manager, approved by the Board of Directors on 1 August 2024.

[13] Also in keeping with the indications of Q.1.7. "Self-Assessment of the Board of Statutory Auditors" of the Rules of Conduct for the Board of Statutory Auditors of Listed Companies.

The Board of Statutory Auditors also contributed to the Company's reflections on governance related to, among others, (i) the possible applicability of Law no. 49/2023 – setting forth “Provisions on fair compensation for professional services” – to the compensation due to members of the corporate bodies of companies in which CDP has an equity interest, (ii) the procedures for accessing the documentation of the corporate bodies through virtual data rooms, and (iii) possible developments in the governance system, including in light of best practices. In this context, the supervisory board met with top management and contributed to the reflections during the induction session devoted to the topic.

During the year, the Board of Statutory Auditors also participated in induction sessions aimed at providing the Board of Directors, Board Committees and the supervisory board with a more in-depth understanding of issues related to, among other things, (i) CDP's Digital Evolution, Security and Innovation Plan, (ii) new developments in the area of sustainability reporting, (iii) the progress of the 2022-2024 ESG Plan, (iv) the preparation of the ICAAP/ILAAP Report as at 31 December 2023, (v) certain extraordinary transactions undertaken by the CDP Group, and (vi) the guidelines of the 2025-2027 Strategic Plan, approved by the Board of Directors on 19 December 2024.

Lastly, please note that as from 27 February 2017, the Board of Statutory Auditors performs the functions of the Supervisory Body pursuant to Legislative Decree 231 of 8 June 2001. In that capacity, during 2024 the Body has regularly carried out its supervisory activities on the functioning and compliance with the Organisation, Management, and Control Model pursuant to Legislative Decree no. 231/2001 of the Company, promoting and monitoring its updating. No critical issues emerged with respect to the correct implementation of the organisational model that should be highlighted in this report.

12. Conclusions

Within the scope of the supervision activity of the Board of Statutory Auditors, no omissions, censurable facts or irregularities have been found. As regards in particular the draft financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024, as prepared by the Board of Directors and to submit for the approval of the Shareholders’ Meeting, the Board of Statutory Auditors, bearing in mind the specific duties of the Independent Auditors with regard to controlling the accounts and verifying the reliability of the annual financial statements, and having considered the reports issued by the Independent Auditors as well as the statements jointly issued by the Chief Executive Officer and the Manager in Charge with preparing the company’s financial reports, has no comments to report to the Shareholders' Meeting and has found no reasons to oppose to the approval, by the Shareholders, of the financial statements ended at 31 December 2024 as drawn up by the Directors.

Rome, 28 April 2025

For the Board of Statutory Auditors

The Chairman

Carlo Corradini

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 14 OF LEGISLATIVE DECREE No. 39 OF JANUARY 27, 2010
AND ARTICLE 10 OF THE EU REGULATION 537/2014

To the Shareholders of
Cassa Depositi e Prestiti S.p.A.

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

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

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2024, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and adopted by the European Union and the requirements of national regulations issued pursuant to art. 9 of Italian Legislative Decree no. 38/05.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Valuation of the equity investments in subsidiaries and associates

Description of the key audit matter	The financial statements as at December 31, 2024 include equity investments amounting to Euro 33,359 million, related to investments in subsidiaries and associates accounted for using the cost method. At each reporting date, the Management assess whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired (so-called “triggers”) provided by IAS 36; this assessment is performed on the basis of information taken from public sources or of any additional information received by the investees. For the purpose of the assessment carried out for the financial statements as at December 31, 2024, the Management also considered the indications issued by national and international authorities in relation to the current reference scenario, with a combination of factors related to the geopolitical tensions which continue to weigh on global prospects, the evolution of monetary policy conditions, the worsening of trade relations and the potential intensification of protectionist policies (tariffs), the overall deterioration of the economic climate, and uncertainties regarding future developments. In this regard, the resulting impacts of these events on economic activity have led to an increase in uncertainty which makes the formulation of estimates regarding cash flows deriving from equity investments more complex, also with reference to the greater uncertainty associated with the assumptions and parameters used in the recoverability assessment of the assets. As at December 31, 2024, the Management detected impairment indicators on several equity investments accounted for using the cost method. As indicated in the notes to the financial statements, the Management, therefore, carried out the impairment test through a comparison between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount of such equity investments, using the most appropriate methodologies, from the outcome of which no impairment losses were recognised. Considering the discretionary and the uncertainty implied in the estimation made in determining the assumptions and parameters of the impairment model, the complexity in the formulation of these estimates, as well as the significance of the amount of equity investments in subsidiaries and associates, we considered the valuation of such equity investments was a key audit matter of the financial statements of the Company.

Deloitte.

	Paragraph 5 “Equity investments” of Part A.2 “The main financial statement items” describes the accounting principles used for the valuation of these items. Paragraph 7.9 “Other information” of Section 7 “Equity investments” Item 70 of Part B “Information on the balance sheet” includes the disclosure about the valuation of investments in subsidiaries and associates.
Audit procedures performed	As part of our audits work, we carried out the following procedures also supported, in some cases, by valuation experts from our Network: • meetings and discussions with Management of the Company and, where appropriate, of the equity investments in order to understand the valuation methods, the information used and the assumptions made for the impairment test; • understanding the processes and relevant controls adopted by the Company for the assessment of the impairment test; • analysis of the valuation methods adopted by Management to determine the recoverable amount of such equity investments; • analysis of the set of information used by Management to support their valuation, including the report issued by the independent expert involved by Management for the estimation of the recoverable amount; • verification of the adequacy of the valuation method and their consistency with the accounting standards and valuation practices, also taking into account the specific context of each equity investments; • analysis of the reasonableness of the main assumptions and parameters used to determine the recoverable amount also through the verification of external data and information provided by Management; • assessing the mathematical accuracy of the model used to determine the recoverable amount of the equity investments in subsidiaries and associates; • analysis of the subsequent events after the reporting period; • verification of the adequacy of the disclosure provided by Directors in the financial statements and its compliance with IAS 36.

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

The Directors are responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and adopted by the European Union and the requirements of national regulations issued pursuant to art. 9 of Italian Legislative Decree no. 38/05 and, within the terms established by law, for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

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

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.

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

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

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

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

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence applicable in Italy, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence and, where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or 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 financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report.

Other information communicated pursuant to art. 10 of the EU Regulation 537/2014

The Shareholders' Meeting of Cassa Depositi e Prestiti S.p.A. has appointed us on March 19, 2019 as auditors of the Company for the years from December 31, 2020 to December 31, 2028.

We declare that we have not provided prohibited non-audit services referred to in art. 5 (1) of EU Regulation 537/2014 and that we have remained independent of the Company in conducting the audit.

We confirm that the opinion on the financial statements expressed in this report is consistent with the additional report to the Board of Statutory Auditors, in its role of Audit Committee, referred to in art. 11 of the said Regulation.

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

Opinion on the compliance with the provisions of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815

The Directors of Cassa Depositi e Prestiti S.p.A. are responsible for the application of the provisions of the European Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815 with regard to the regulatory technical standards on the specification of the single electronic reporting format (ESEF - European Single Electronic Format) (hereinafter referred to as the "Delegated Regulation") to the financial statements as at December 31, 2024, to be included in the annual financial report.

We have carried out the procedures set forth in the Auditing Standard (SA Italia) n. 700B in order to express an opinion on the compliance of the financial statements with the provisions of the Delegated Regulation.

In our opinion, the financial statements as at December 31, 2024 have been prepared in XHTML format in accordance with the provisions of the Delegated Regulation.

Opinions and statement pursuant to art. 14, paragraph 2, sub-paragraphs e), e-bis) and e-ter), of Legislative Decree 39/10 and pursuant to art. 123-bis, paragraph 4, of Legislative Decree 58/98

The Directors of Cassa Depositi e Prestiti S.p.A. are responsible for the preparation of the report on operations and the information pursuant to art. 123-bis, paragraph 2 (b), of Legislative Decree 58/98 contained in the section related to the report on corporate governance and ownership structure of Cassa Depositi e Prestiti S.p.A. as at December 31, 2024, including their consistency with the related financial statements and their compliance with the law.
We have carried out the procedures set forth in the Auditing Standard (SA Italia) n. 720B in order to:

- express an opinion on the consistency of the report on operations and of some specific information contained in the section related to the report on corporate governance and ownership structure set forth in art. 123-bis, paragraph 4, of Legislative Decree 58/98 with the financial statements;

- express an opinion on the compliance with the law of the report on operations, excluding the section related to the corporate sustainability reporting, and of some specific information contained in the section related to the report on corporate governance and ownership structure set forth in art. 123-bis, paragraph 4, of Legislative Decree 58/98;

- make a statement about any material misstatement in the report on operations and of some specific information contained in the section related to the report on corporate governance and ownership structure set forth in art. 123-bis, paragraph 4, of Legislative Decree 58/98.

In our opinion, the report on operations and the information pursuant to art. 123-bis, paragraph 2 (b), of Legislative Decree 58/98 contained in the section related to the report on corporate governance and ownership structure are consistent with the financial statements of Cassa Depositi e Prestiti S.p.A. as at December 31, 2024.

In addition, in our opinion, the report on operations, excluding the section related to the consolidated sustainability reporting, and the information pursuant to art. 123-bis, paragraph 2 (b), of Legislative Decree 58/98 contained in the section related to the report on corporate governance and ownership structure are prepared in accordance with the law.

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

Our opinion on the compliance with the law does not extend to the section related to the corporate sustainability reporting. The conclusions on the compliance of that section with the law governing criteria of preparation and with the disclosure requirements outlined in art. 8 of the EU Regulation 2020/852 are expressed by us in the assurance report pursuant to art. 14-bis of Legislative Decree 39/10.

DELOITTE & TOUCHE S.p.A.

Signed by
Enrico Pietrarelli
Partner

Rome, Italy
April 28, 2025

As disclosed by the Directors on page [1], the accompanying financial statements of Cassa Depositi e Prestiti S.p.A. constitute a non-official version which has not been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815. This independent auditor's report has been translated into the English language solely for the convenience of international readers. Accordingly, only the original text in Italian language is authoritative.

CERTIFICATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

PURSUANT TO ART. 154-BIS OF D.LGS. NO. 58/1998

1. The undersigned Dario Scannapieco, in his capacity as Chief Executive Officer, and Fabio Massoli, in his capacity as Manager in charge with preparing the company's financial reports of Cassa Depositi e Prestiti S.p.A., hereby certify, taking into account the provisions of article 154-*bis*, paragraphs 3 and 4, of Italian Legislative Decree no. 58 of 24 February 1998:
   - the appropriateness with respect to the characteristics of the company; and
   - the actual application

   of the administrative and accounting procedures for the preparation of the separate financial statements during 2024.

2. The assessment of the appropriateness of the administrative and accounting procedures adopted in preparing the separate financial statements at 31 December 2024 was based on a process developed by Cassa Depositi e Prestiti S.p.A in line with the COSO model and COBIT model (for the IT component), which make up the generally-accepted internal control framework at the international level.

3. In addition, it is hereby certified that:

   3.1 the separate financial statements at 31 December 2024:

   a) have been prepared in compliance with the applicable international accounting standards endorsed by the European Union pursuant to Regulation (EC) no. 1606/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 July 2002;
   b) correspond to the information in the books and other accounting records;
   c) give a true and fair view of the performance and financial position of the issuer.

   3.2 The report on operations contains a reliable analysis of operations and performance, as well as the situation of the issuer, together with a description of the main risks and uncertainties to which it is exposed.

Rome, 28 April 2025

Chief Executive Officer	**Financial Reporting Manager**
Dario Scannapieco	Fabio Massoli

3 CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2024

1. Consolidated financial statements at 31 December 2024
2. Notes to the consolidated financial statements
3. Annexes
4. Report of the Independent Auditors
5. Certification of the consolidated financial statements pursuant to Art. 154-bis of Legislative Decree no. 58/1998

Form and content of the consolidated financial statements at 31 December 2024

The consolidated financial statements at 31 December 2024 have been prepared in compliance with applicable regulations and consist of:

- Consolidated balance sheet;
- Consolidated income statement;
- Consolidated statement of comprehensive income;
- Statement of changes in consolidated equity;
- Consolidated statement of cash flows;
- Notes to the consolidated financial statements.

The Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements are composed of:

- Introduction
- Part A - Accounting policies
- Part B - Information on the consolidated balance sheet
- Part C - Information on the consolidated income statement
- Part D - Consolidated comprehensive income
- Part E - Information on risks and related hedging policies
- Part F - Consolidated capital
- Part G - Business combinations
- Part H - Transactions with related parties
- Part I - Share-based payments
- Part L - Operating segments
- Part M – Disclosure of leases

The following are also included:

- Annexes
- Independent Auditor’s Report
- Certification pursuant to article 154-bis of Legislative decree no. 58/98

In the section “Annexes”, paragraph 1.1 “Scope of consolidation”, which forms an integral part of the consolidated financial statements (Annex 1.1) and paragraph 1.2 “Disclosure pursuant to Law 124 of 4 August 2017, Article 1, paragraphs 125-129” (Annex 1.2) have been added

Contents

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 31 DECEMBER 2024

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

(thousands of euro)

Assets	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
10. Cash and cash equivalents	8,488,542	3,570,496
20. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	4,011,288	3,963,896
a) financial assets held for trading	263,895	342,382
b) financial assets designated at fair value	190,971	192,647
c) other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value	3,556,422	3,428,867
30. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	10,747,279	12,153,618
40. Financial assets measured at amortised cost	342,661,209	348,296,883
a) loans to banks	29,556,787	25,287,314
b) loans to customers	313,104,422	323,009,569
50. Hedging derivatives	1,075,137	2,267,140
60. Fair value change of financial assets in hedged portfolios (+/-)	(1,687,926)	(2,001,492)
70. Equity investments	27,804,401	26,616,572
80.Insurance assets	-	-
a) insurance contracts issued that are assets	-	-
b) reinsurance contracts held that are assets	-	-
90. Property, plant and equipment	48,332,748	45,118,380
100. Intangible assets	13,968,598	13,767,646
of which:		
- goodwill	*1,172,733*	*1,182,340*
110. Tax assets	2,012,883	2,043,994
a) current tax assets	190,343	94,151
b) deferred tax assets	1,822,540	1,949,843
120. Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale	590,798	206,501
130. Other assets	20,019,647	18,924,637
Total assets	**478,024,604**	**474,928,271**

The data referring to 31 December 2023 have been restated as described in the accounting policies, “Other issues” section.

(thousands of euro)

Liabilities and equity	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
10. Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	398,437,627	402,710,718
a) due to banks	41,911,698	49,195,362
b) due to customers	310,853,789	313,470,185
c) securities issued	45,672,140	40,045,171
20. Financial liabilities held for trading	434,312	303,986
30. Financial liabilities designated at fair value	9,313	9,393
40. Hedging derivatives	1,792,925	1,956,344
50. Fair value change of financial liabilities in hedged portfolios (+/-)	-	-
60. Tax liabilities	2,475,379	2,822,866
a) current tax liabilities	253,476	384,834
b) deferred tax liabilities	2,221,903	2,438,032
70. Liabilities associated with assets held for sale	399,259	4,654
80. Other liabilities	23,526,520	22,221,934
90. Staff severance pay	161,923	173,918
100. Provisions for risks and charges	3,033,705	2,937,272
a) guarantees issued and commitments	614,994	679,763
b) pensions and other post-retirement benefit obligations	-	-
c) other provisions	2,418,711	2,257,509
110. Insurance liabilities	-	-
a) insurance contracts issued that are liabilities	-	-
b) reinsurance contracts held that are liabilities	-	-
120. Valuation reserves	585,712	(728,019)
130. Redeemable shares	-	-
140. Equity instruments	-	-
150. Reserves	18,707,490	17,005,922
160. Share premium reserve	2,378,517	2,378,517
170. Share capital	4,051,143	4,051,143
180. Treasury shares (-)	(322,220)	(322,220)
190. Non-controlling interests (+/-)	18,547,509	16,094,441
200. Net income (loss) for the year (+/-)	3,805,490	3,307,402
Total liabilities and equity	**478,024,604**	**474,928,271**

The data referring to 31 December 2023 have been restated as described in the accounting policies, “Other issues” section.

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

(thousands of euro)

Items	2024	2023
10. Interest income and similar income	12,228,617	11,335,929
- of which: interest income calculated using the effective interest rate method	*11,632,425*	*10,733,360*
20. Interest expense and similar expense	(8,762,112)	(8,090,443)
30. Net interest income	**3,466,505**	**3,245,486**
40. Commission income	582,540	550,613
50. Commission expense	(1,611,490)	(1,338,576)
60. Net commission income (expense)	**(1,028,950)**	**(787,963)**
70. Dividends and similar revenues	74,521	77,249
80. Profits (losses) on trading activities	(56,479)	(121,218)
90. Net gains (losses) on hedge accounting	(39,179)	(28,336)
100. Gains (losses) on disposal or repurchase of:	(139,035)	25,330
a) financial assets measured at amortised cost	29,377	75,274
b) financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	(167,528)	(49,944)
c) financial liabilities	(884)	-
110. Net gains (losses) on other financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:	(23,078)	67,875
a) financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value	(684)	(2,582)
b) other financial assets mandatorily at fair value	(22,394)	70,457
120. Gross income	**2,254,305**	**2,478,423**
130. Net impairment adjustments for credit risk relating to:	(10,391)	57,929
a) financial assets measured at amortised cost	(12,805)	57,492
b) financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	2,414	437
140. Gains/losses from changes in contracts without derecognition	(9)	(9,857)
150. Financial income (expense), net	**2,243,905**	**2,526,495**
160. Insurance service result	-	-
a) insurance revenue from insurance contracts issued	-	-
b) insurance service expenses arising from insurance contracts issued	-	-
c) insurance revenue arising from reinsurance contracts	-	-
d) insurance service expenses arising from reinsurance contracts	-	-
170. Balance of financial income/expenses relating to insurance business	-	-
a) net financial expenses/income relating to insurance contracts issued	-	-
b) net financial income/expenses relating to reinsurance contracts held	-	-
180. Net income from financial and insurance operations	**2,243,905**	**2,526,495**
190. Administrative expenses	(12,682,086)	(13,442,682)
a) staff costs	(3,104,421)	(2,814,495)
b) other administrative expenses	(9,577,665)	(10,628,187)
200. Net accruals to the provisions for risks and charges:	(103,444)	(245,757)
a) guarantees issued and commitments	(12,189)	(16,572)
b) other net accrual	(91,255)	(229,185)
210. Net adjustments to/recoveries on property, plant and equipment	(2,109,735)	(2,159,913)
220. Net adjustments to/recoveries on intangible assets	(1,034,084)	(994,195)
230. Other operating income (costs)	19,401,495	19,326,191
240. Operating costs	**3,472,146**	**2,483,644**
250. Gains (losses) on equity investments	2,060,348	1,538,500
260. Net gains (losses) on property, plant and equipment and intangible assets measured at fair value	-	-
270. Goodwill impairment	(10,503)	(46,037)
280. Gains (losses) on disposal of investments	48,275	136,355
290. Income (loss) before tax from continuing operations	**7,814,171**	**6,638,957**
300. Income tax for the year on continuing operations	(1,858,166)	(1,611,680)
310. Income (loss) after tax on continuing operations	**5,956,005**	**5,027,277**
320 Income (loss) after tax on discontinued operations	-	-
330 Net income (loss) for the year	**5,956,005**	**5,027,277**
340. Net income (loss) for the year pertaining to non-controlling interests	2,150,515	1,719,875
350. Net income (loss) for the year pertaining to shareholders of the parent company	**3,805,490**	**3,307,402**

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(thousands of euro)

Items		2024	2023
10.	**Net income (loss) for the year**	**5,956,005**	**5,027,277**
	Other comprehensive income (net of tax) not transferred to income statement	**182,248**	**212,426**
20.	Equity securities designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	194,455	207,231
30.	Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss (change in the entity's own credit risk)	-	-
40.	Hedging of equity securities designated at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	-
50.	Property, plant and equipment	-	-
60.	Intangible assets	-	-
70.	Defined benefit	(1,421)	(8,470)
80.	Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale	-	-
90.	Share of valuation reserves of equity investments accounted for using equity method	(10,786)	13,665
100.	Financial income or expenses relating to insurance contracts issued	-	-
	Other comprehensive income (net of tax) transferred to income statement	**1,126,613**	**88,637**
110.	Hedging of foreign investments	-	-
120.	Exchange rate differences	197	(4,484)
130.	Cash flow hedges	7,915	(155,734)
140.	Hedging instruments (elements not designated)	-	-
150.	Financial assets (other than equity securities) measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	264,393	334,154
160.	Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale	-	-
170.	Share of valuation reserves of equity investments accounted for using equity method	854,108	(85,299)
180.	Financial income or expenses relating to insurance contracts issued	-	-
190.	Financial income or expenses relating to reinsurance contracts held	-	-
200.	**Total other comprehensive income (net of tax)**	**1,308,861**	**301,063**
210.	**Comprehensive income (items 10+200)**	**7,264,866**	**5,328,340**
220.	Consolidated comprehensive income pertaining to non-controlling interests	2,125,442	1,624,630
230.	**Consolidated comprehensive income pertaining to shareholders of the parent company**	**5,139,424**	**3,703,710**

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN CONSOLIDATED EQUITY: CURRENT FINANCIAL YEAR

				Allocation of net income for previous year		Changes for the year		
							Equity transactions	
(thousands of euro)	Balance at 31.12.2023	Changes in opening balance	Balance at 01.01.2024	Reserves	Dividends and other allocations (*)	Changes in reserves	Issues of new shares	Purchase of own shares
Share capital:								
a) ordinary shares	7,355,695	-	7,355,695	-	-	-	4,827	-
b) other shares	4,532	-	4,532	-	-	-	1,350	-
Share premium reserve	3,897,130	-	3,897,130	(102,931)	-	(1,087)	109,364	-
Reserves:								
a) income	25,350,855	-	25,350,855	1,916,585	-	93,872	-	-
b) other	787,040	-	787,040	(119,736)	-	(1,298)	-	-
Valuation reserves	(729,674)	-	(729,674)	-	-	7,306	-	-
Equity instruments	1,020,539	-	1,020,539	-	-	-	-	-
Interim dividends	(561,171)	-	(561,171)	561,171	-	-	-	-
Treasury shares	(365,037)	-	(365,037)	-	-	-	3,595	(1,885)
Net income (loss) for the year	5,027,277	-	5,027,277	(2,255,089)	(2,772,188)	-	-	-
Total Equity	**41,787,186**	**-**	**41,787,186**	**-**	**(2,772,188)**	**98,793**	**119,136**	**(1,885)**
Equity Group	**25,692,745**	**-**	**25,692,745**	**-**	**(1,618,923)**	**(76,751)**	**-**	**-**
Equity Non-controlling interests	**16,094,441**	**-**	**16,094,441**	**-**	**(1,153,265)**	**175,544**	**119,136**	**(1,885)**

(*) Dividend per share distributed by the Parent Company equal to 4.79 euro as an ordinary dividend

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN CONSOLIDATED EQUITY: PREVIOUS FINANCIAL YEAR

				Allocation of net income for previous year		Changes for the year		
							Equity transactions	
(thousands of euro)	Balance at 31.12.2022	Changes in opening balance	Balance at 01.01.2023	Reserves	Dividends and other allocations (*)	Changes in reserves	Issues of new shares	Purchase of own shares
Share capital:								
a) ordinary shares	7,421,437	-	7,421,437	(2,910)	-	-	9,227	-
b) other shares	4,532	-	4,532	-	-	-	-	-
Share premium reserve	3,953,177	-	3,953,177	(2,316)	-	-	27,950	-
Reserves:								
a) income	21,591,554	(342,853)	21,248,701	3,836,720	-	282,753	426	-
b) other	763,936	-	763,936	-	-	(1,980)	-	-
Valuation reserves	(882,777)	(55,425)	(938,202)	-	-	(95,841)	-	-
Equity instruments	989,037	-	989,037	-	-	-	-	-
Interim dividends	(538,091)	-	(538,091)	538,091	-	-	-	-
Treasury shares	(365,936)	-	(365,936)	-	-	-	5,596	(4,697)
Net income (loss) for the year	6,802,495	25,421	6,827,916	(4,369,585)	(2,458,331)	-	-	-
Total Equity	**39,739,364**	**(372,857)**	**39,366,507**	**-**	**(2,458,331)**	**184,932**	**43,199**	**(4,697)**
Equity Group	**23,771,321**	**(372,857)**	**23,398,464**	**-**	**(1,368,818)**	**(798)**	**-**	**-**
Equity Non-controlling interests	**15,968,043**	**-**	**15,968,043**	**-**	**(1,089,513)**	**185,730**	**43,199**	**(4,697)**

(*) Dividend per share distributed by the Parent Company equal to 4.05 euro as an ordinary dividend

Changes for the year									
Equity transactions									
Interim dividends	Special dividend distribution	Changes in equity instruments	Derivatives on own shares	Stock options	Change in equity interests	Comprehensive income for 31.12.2024	Shareholders' Equity at 31.12.2024	Group's Equity at 31.12.2024	Equity Non-controlling interests at 31.12.2024
-	-	-	-	-	(19,436)	-	**7,341,086**	**4,051,143**	**3,289,943**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**5,882**	**-**	**5,882**
-	-	-	-	-	(10,672)	-	**3,891,804**	**2,378,517**	**1,513,287**
-	(67,476)	-	-	-	92,965	-	**27,386,801**	**18,828,213**	**8,558,588**
-	-	-	-	542	(1,489)	-	**665,059**	**(120,723)**	**785,782**
-	-	-	-	-	(79)	1,308,861	**586,414**	**585,712**	**702**
-	-	1,846,606	-	-	-	-	**2,867,145**	**-**	**2,867,145**
(583,228)	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(583,228)**	**-**	**(583,228)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(363,327)**	**(322,220)**	**(41,107)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	5,956,005	**5,956,005**	**3,805,490**	**2,150,515**
(583,228)	**(67,476)**	**1,846,606**	**-**	**542**	**61,289**	**7,264,866**	**47,753,641**	**29,206,132**	**18,547,509**
-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**69,637**	**5,139,424**	**29,206,132**	**29,206,132**	**-**
(583,228)	**(67,476)**	**1,846,606**	**-**	**542**	**(8,348)**	**2,125,442**	**18,547,509**	**-**	**18,547,509**

Changes for the year									
Equity transactions									
Interim dividends	Special dividend distribution	Changes in equity instruments	Derivatives on own shares	Stock options	Change in equity interests	Comprehensive income for 31.12.2023	Shareholders' Equity at 31.12.2023	Group's Equity at 31.12.2023	Equity Non-controlling interests at 31.12.2023
-	-	-	-	-	(72,059)	-	**7,355,695**	**4,051,143**	**3,304,552**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**4,532**	**-**	**4,532**
-	-	-	-	-	(81,681)	-	**3,897,130**	**2,378,517**	**1,518,613**
-	(66,939)	-	-	-	49,194	-	**25,350,855**	**17,005,123**	**8,345,732**
-	-	-	-	389	24,695	-	**787,040**	**799**	**786,241**
-	-	-	-	-	3,306	301,063	**(729,674)**	**(728,019)**	**(1,655)**
-	-	31,502	-	-	-	-	**1,020,539**	**-**	**1,020,539**
(561,171)	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(561,171)**	**-**	**(561,171)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**(365,037)**	**(322,220)**	**(42,817)**
-	-	-	-	-	-	5,027,277	**5,027,277**	**3,307,402**	**1,719,875**
(561,171)	**(66,939)**	**31,502**	**-**	**389**	**(76,545)**	**5,328,340**	**41,787,186**	**25,692,745**	**16,094,441**
-	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(39,813)**	**3,703,710**	**25,692,745**	**25,692,745**	**-**
(561,171)	**(66,939)**	**31,502**	**-**	**389**	**(36,732)**	**1,624,630**	**16,094,441**	**-**	**16,094,441**

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (INDIRECT METHOD)

(thousands of euro)	2024	2023
A. OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
1. Operations	**12,625,624**	**8,927,446**
- net income for the year (+/-)	5,956,005	5,027,277
- gains (losses) on financial assets held for trading and other financial assets/liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss (-/+)	44,041	(87,980)
- gains (losses) on hedging activities (-/+)	84,275	4,277
- net impairment adjustments for credit risk (+/-)	22,580	(41,357)
- net value adjustments to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (+/-)	3,154,322	3,200,145
- net provisions and other costs/revenues (+/-)	91,255	229,185
- net revenue and expenses of insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held (-/+)	-	-
- unpaid charges, taxes and tax credits (+/-)	(88,826)	(113,824)
- writedowns/writebacks of equity investments (+/-)	(1,810,977)	(1,468,097)
- income (loss) after tax on discontinued operations (+/-)	-	-
- other adjustments (+/-)	5,172,949	2,177,820
2. Cash generated by/used in financial assets	**(4,868,087)**	**(3,486,574)**
- financial assets held for trading	89,165	37,492
- financial assets designated at fair value	(1,041)	(267)
- other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value	(207,745)	(193,776)
- financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,881,327	450,158
- financial assets measured at amortised cost	(6,647,974)	(7,836,687)
- other assets	18,181	4,056,506
3. Cash generated by/used in financial liabilities	**(8,816,191)**	**(11,416,282)**
- financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(9,343,706)	(6,801,917)
- financial liabilities held for trading	112,039	(26,870)
- financial liabilities designated at fair value	1,953	(7,234)
- other liabilities	413,523	(4,580,261)
4. Cash flows generated by/used in insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held	**-**	**-**
- insurance contracts issued that are liabilities/assets (+/-)	-	-
- reinsurance contracts held that are liabilities/assets (+/-)	-	-
Cash generated by/used in operating activities	**(1,058,654)**	**(5,975,410)**

B. INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES		
1. Cash generated by	**2,397,436**	**2,711,782**
- sale of equity investments	376,707	654,428
- dividends from equity investments	1,761,528	1,649,557
- sale of property plant and equipment	200,418	176,189
- sale of intangibles	16,467	111,034
- sales of subsidiaries and business units	42,316	120,574
2. Cash used in	**(7,017,610)**	**(6,317,627)**
- purchase of equity investments	(370,114)	(688,118)
- purchase of property, plant and equipment	(5,056,205)	(4,162,593)
- purchase of intangible assets	(1,584,497)	(1,337,521)
- purchases of subsidiaries and business units	(6,794)	(129,395)
Cash generated by/used in investing activities	**(4,620,174)**	**(3,605,845)**
C. FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
- issue/purchase of treasury shares	(1,885)	(4,697)
- issue/purchase of equity instruments	1,846,606	-
- dividend distribution and other allocations	(3,155,551)	(2,827,010)
- sale/purchase of third-party control	-	-
Cash generated by/used in financing activities	**(1,310,830)**	**(2,831,707)**
CASH GENERATED/USED DURING THE YEAR	**(6,989,658)**	**(12,412,962)**

Key:
(+) generated
(-) used

RECONCILIATION

Items (*)	2024	2023
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	**150,952,721**	**163,352,511**
Total cash generated/used during the year	(6,989,658)	(12,412,962)
Cash and cash equivalents: foreign exchange effect	14,431	13,172
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	**143,977,494**	**150,952,721**

* The cash and cash equivalents reported in the Cash flow statement comprise the balance of item 10 “Cash and cash equivalents” (Euro/000 8,488,542 vs Euro/000 3,570,496 as of 31/12/2023), the balance on the current account held with the Central Treasury (Euro/000 135,461,187 vs Euro/000 147,390,322 as of 31/12/2023), and the balance of the cash and cash equivalents reported under item 120 "Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale" (Euro/000 69,572 vs Euro/000 3,560 as of 31/12/2023), net of current accounts with a negative balance reported under item 10 “Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost” under liabilities (Euro/000 41,807 vs Euro/000 11,657 as of 31/12/2023).

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

INTRODUCTION

Cassa Depositi e Prestiti S.p.A. (the Parent Company), abbreviated to CDP, and its subsidiaries form the Cassa Depositi e Prestiti Group (hereinafter also referred to as the "CDP Group" or the "Group").

Cassa Depositi e Prestiti S.p.A. is a joint-stock company organised under the laws of the Republic of Italy and controlled by the Ministry of Economy and Finance.

Its registered office is at Via Goito 4, 00185 Rome, Italy.

The CDP Group is a catalyst for Italian and international resources to support the growth of the Italian system, through the financing of public sector infrastructure and investment and support for business development. In particular, the Group:

- is a leader in the financing of public sector investments and promotes infrastructure development;
- is a central operator supporting Italy's business system throughout the lifecycle of companies, encouraging the birth of start-ups, the growth of SMEs, the turnaround of mature or historic companies, investing as a medium- to long-term partner and supporting their expansion via export and international expansion;
- promotes property development and acts as Italy's leading operator in social and smart housing.

Form and content of the financial statements

As in previous years, the consolidated financial statements of the CDP Group have been prepared according to the provisions of the Bank of Italy, as applicable, specified in the "Credit and Financial Supervision" circular issued on 22 December 2005, in the version updated on 17 November 2022, on "Bank financial statements: presentation formats and rules", which regulates the preparation of the financial statements of banks according to the IFRS International Accounting Standards, supplemented by the provisions set out in the Bank of Italy Communication of 14 March 2023[202] on the impact of COVID-19 and measures to support the economy and amendments to IAS/IFRS.

With Regulation (EC) 1606/2002 of 19 July 2002, the European Union made it compulsory, as of the 2006 financial year, to adopt the IAS/IFRS in preparing the financial statements of EU companies that issue equity or debt securities on a regulated market in the European Union.

Italian Legislative Decree 38 of 28 February 2005 was then issued in order to govern the application of:

- the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB);
- the International Accounting Standards (IAS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Committee (IASC);

and interpretation sources adopted by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC", formerly SIC - Standing Interpretations Committee).

The currency used for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements is the euro. The consolidated financial statements consist of the Consolidated balance sheet, the Consolidated income statement, the Consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the Statement of changes in consolidated equity, the Consolidated statement of cash flows, and these Notes to the consolidated financial statements with the relevant annexes as well as the Board of Directors' Report on operations.

The consolidated financial statements clearly present, and give a true and fair view of, the Group's financial performance and results of operations for the year.

202 The communication of 14 March 2023 repeals and replaces the previous communication of 21 December 2021 – Update of the additions to the provisions of Circular No. 262 "Bank financial statements: presentation formats and rules" on the impact of COVID-19 and measures to support the economy.

Basis of presentation

The consolidated financial statements and the tables of the notes to the consolidated financial statements are expressed in thousands of euro, unless otherwise specified.

In the balance sheet and income statements, items with zero balances for both the current and prior financial year are also shown. In the income statement, income is indicated as positive numbers, while expenses are shown in brackets.

The figures of the items, sub-items, and the "of which" specifications in the consolidated financial statements and in the tables of the notes to the financial statements have been rounded as appropriate, while ignoring the fractions of amounts equal to or less than 500 euro and raising fractions greater than 500 euro to the next highest thousand. The rounded amounts for the various items are the sum of the rounded balances of sub-items.

The cash and cash equivalents reported in the Statement of cash flows comprise the balance of item 10 "Cash and cash equivalents", inclusive of the positive balance of bank current accounts on demand, the balance on the current account held with the Central State Treasury reported under item 40 b "Loans to customers", the balance of the cash and cash equivalents reported under item 120 "Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale", net of current accounts with a negative balance reported under item 10 a "Due to banks" of liabilities.

Comparison and disclosure

As detailed below, the Notes to the financial statements provide all information required by law, as applicable to CDP and its Group, as well as any supplemental information deemed necessary in order to give a true and fair view of the company's financial performance and standing.

The mandatory tables and other details required by the Bank of Italy, where applicable, have been numbered in accordance with the parts and sections specified in Annex "B" of the supervisory instructions issued by the Bank of Italy.

The statement of cash flows, prepared using the indirect method and in accordance with the format set out in the above-mentioned Bank of Italy circular No. 262/2005, includes, under cash generated by/used in financial liabilities, the changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, as provided by par. 44 B of IAS 7.

With regard to the requirements of the afore-mentioned Circular 262/2005 on presentation of data and information for the scope of "prudential consolidation", we note that, in line with the Italian and EU regulatory framework, the CDP Group is not subject to prudential supervision on a consolidated basis. Therefore, the Parent Company CDP S.p.A. and the following companies, subject to supervision on an individual basis, were included where reference is made to the scope of "prudential consolidation": CDP Real Asset SGR, CDP Venture Capital SGR and Fondo Italiano di Investimento SGR.

Where significant, detailed information has been provided distinguishing between "prudential consolidation" (which can be referred to alternatively as "banking group"), and "other companies".

All fully consolidated subsidiaries, other than those already included in the scope of the "prudential consolidation", or "banking group", are included in the "other companies" scope.

Pursuant to Art. 5, Decree Law no. 269, 30 September 2003, on the transformation of CDP into a joint-stock company, the provisions of Title V, Legislative Decree no. 385, 1 September 1993 ("Consolidated Law on Banking") for intermediaries in the list referred to in Art. 106 of the same legislative decree, "taking into account the characteristics of the supervised entity and the special regulations applicable to the separate account […]" shall apply to CDP.

On this point, it should be noted that since 2004 the Bank of Italy has been exercising mainly "informational" supervision over CDP, conducted by using management data based on sectorial legislation, geared to acquiring aspects of knowledge and assessment on the business and organisation of CDP.

"Section F – Consolidated capital" was therefore not prepared.

Tables with zero amounts both for the reporting period and for the comparison year were omitted.

Auditing of the financial statements

The consolidated financial statements of the CDP Group are subject to statutory audit pursuant to Legislative Decree 39/2010 by the independent auditing firm Deloitte & Touche S.p.A., following award of the audit engagement for the 2020-2028 period by the Shareholders' Meeting of CDP S.p.A., held in ordinary session on 19 March 2019.

Annexes to the consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements include Annex 1.1 “Scope of consolidation” and Annex 1.2 “Disclosure pursuant to Law 124 of 4 August 2017, Article 1, paragraphs 125-129”.

PART A - ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A.1 - GENERAL INFORMATION

Section 1 - Declaration of compliance with the International Financial Reporting Standards

These consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended 31 December 2024 have been prepared in compliance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), including the SIC and IFRIC interpretations, in force at 31 December 2024, endorsed by the European Commission, as provided by Regulation (EC) 1606 of 19 July 2002, published in the Official Journal L 243 on 11 September 2002.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared, as applicable, in accordance with Bank of Italy Circular no. 262 issued on 22 December 2005, in the version updated on 17 November 2022, on the "Bank financial statements: presentation formats and rules", which regulates the preparation of the financial statements of banks according to the IFRS.

The IFRS applied for preparation of these consolidated financial statements are listed in "Section 5 – Other issues".

Section 2 - General preparation principles

The consolidated financial statements of the CDP Group include the balance sheet, the income statement, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows (prepared according to the "indirect method"), and these notes to the financial statements, and are also accompanied by the Board of Directors' Report on operations. These documents, the separate financial statements and the annexes to both separate and consolidated financial statements, make up the annual report.

The consolidated financial statements and tables in the notes to the consolidated financial statements present not only the amounts related to the current financial period but also the corresponding comparative values.

The consolidated balance sheet does not contain items having a zero amount in the reporting and comparative period. The consolidated income statement and the consolidated statement of comprehensive income do not contain items that have a zero amount in the reporting and comparative period.

In the consolidated income statement, in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, and in the tables in the notes to the consolidated financial statements, revenues are shown as positive, while costs are shown as negative in brackets, when presented in tables in combination with revenues.

For the purposes of interpretation and to provide support in applying the financial reporting standards, the following documents have also been considered, although they have not been endorsed by the European Commission:

- Conceptual framework for financial reporting;
- Implementation Guidance and Basis for Conclusions;
- SIC/IFRIC interpretations;
- Interpretative documents on the application of the IFRS in Italy, prepared by the Organismo Italiano di Contabilità (Italian Accounting Board, OIC) and the Italian Banking Association (ABI);
- Documents issued by the EBA, ESMA and Consob concerning the application of specific IFRS rules;
- Documents issued by ESMA and Consob regarding the assessments and disclosures required for financial reporting and Sustainability statement[203].

Where the information required by the IFRS and the regulations of the Bank of Italy is deemed to be inadequate in presenting the company's financial standing in a true and fair manner, the notes to the financial statements also provide supplemental information for such purpose.

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the following general requirements of IAS 1 - "Presentation of financial statements":

203 These references are:
- ESMA Public Statement of 24 October 2024 "European common enforcement priorities for 2024 corporate reporting";
- Consob Notice: "Climate Disclosure in Financial Statements";
- Bank of Italy/Consob Communication of 6 March 2025 -"Crypto-assets and Financial Statement Disclosures - Joint Communication to Issuers, Statutory Audit Firms, and Statutory Auditors with Engagements on the Financial Statements of Public Interest Entities (PIEs) and Entities under Intermediate Regime (ESRIs)."

- Going concern basis: pursuant to the provisions of joint Bank of Italy/Consob/Isvap Document No. 2 of 6 February 2009 concerning disclosures on the going concern basis and in compliance with the requirements on the same issue contained in IAS 1 Revised, the CDP Group has conducted an assessment of the company's ability to continue to operate as a going concern, considering all available information over a medium-term time horizon. Based on an analysis of the information and the results achieved in previous years, CDP deems appropriate to prepare its consolidated financial statements on a going concern basis;
- Accruals basis: operations are recognised in the accounting records and in the consolidated financial statements of the CDP Group (except for the disclosure about cash flows) when they accrue, regardless of the payment or collection date. Costs and revenues are recognised in the income statement in accordance with the matching principle;
- Materiality and aggregation: all items containing assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of a similar nature and with similar characteristics are presented separately in the financial statements, unless they are immaterial;
- Offsetting: no assets have been offset with liabilities, nor income with expenses, unless expressly required or allowed by the instructions of the Bank of Italy or by an accounting standard or a related interpretation;
- Frequency of reporting: the CDP Group has prepared these consolidated financial statements, presenting the related disclosures, on an annual basis. No changes occurred with respect to the reporting date, which remains at 31 December of each year;
- Comparative information: comparative information is disclosed in respect of the previous financial period. Comparative information, at the same reporting date, is provided for each document comprising the financial statements, including the notes thereto.

Use of estimates

The application of International Financial Reporting Standards in preparing the consolidated financial statements requires the CDP Group to make accounting estimates that are considered reasonable and realistic according to the information available at the time the estimate is made. Such estimates impact the carrying amount of the assets and liabilities, costs, revenues, and the disclosures on contingent assets and liabilities as of the reporting date, as well as the amounts reported for revenues and costs for the reference financial year.

Changes in the conditions underlying the judgements, assumptions and estimates used could also have an impact on the consolidated financial statement items and earnings result in the future periods.

Relevant accounting policies and uncertainties about the use of estimates in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements (in accordance with IAS 1 and the recommendations contained in Bank of Italy/Consob/Isvap Documents no. 2 of 6 February 2009 and no. 4 of 3 March 2010)

The application of certain accounting standards necessarily involves the use of estimates and assumptions that have an effect on the values of assets, liabilities, costs and revenues recognised in the financial statements and on the reporting on potential assets and liabilities.

The underlying assumptions of the estimates take into account all the information available at the date of preparation of the consolidated financial statements, as well as hypothesis considered reasonable, also in light of historical experience. Because of their nature, it cannot therefore be excluded that the assumptions made, however reasonable, may not be confirmed in the future scenarios the CDP Group will operate in. The results that will be achieved in the future may therefore differ from the estimates made for the purposes of preparing the consolidated financial statements and it may therefore be necessary to make adjustments that cannot be foreseen or estimated to date with respect to the carrying value of the assets and liabilities recognised in the financial statements. In this respect, it should be noted that adjustments to the estimates may be necessary as a result of changes in the circumstances on which the estimates were based, as a result of new information or increased experience.

The main areas in which management is required to make subjective assessments are:

- the calculation of impairment losses on loans, equity investments and, in general, other financial assets subject to impairment;
- the use of measurement techniques to determine the fair value of derivative instruments and financial instruments not listed on an active market;
- the calculation of employee benefits and provisions for risks and charges (including provisions for environmental risks and liabilities related to clean-up obligations, site and/or land restoration and plant decommissioning);
- the estimates and assumptions used in assessing the recoverability of deferred tax assets and interpretative issues concerning tax treatment;
- the statistical and financial assumptions used in estimating repayment flows on postal savings products;
- the assessment of the recoverability of goodwill and other intangible assets;
- the valuation of work in progress and inventories of raw materials, semi-finished and finished goods;
- the quantification of revenues related to output-based incentives.

The description of the accounting policies used for the main consolidated financial statement items provides details on the main assumptions and assessments used in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

The current macroeconomic scenario continues to be characterised by a combination of factors related to geopolitical tensions (which still weigh on global prospects), the variability of monetary policy conditions, the general deterioration of the economic climate, and uncertainties about future developments.

For further information on the uncertainties of the current context, see also the Report on Operations as well as the 'Section 5 - Other issues' in the Notes to the Financial Statements.

Section 3 - Scope and methods of consolidation

Subsidiaries are consolidated on a line-by-line basis, while companies subject to joint control or significant influence are accounted for using the equity method. An exception is made for a number of equity investments in companies in liquidation or subsidiaries in the start-up phase without assets and liabilities or of insignificant value, whose contribution to the consolidated financial statements is immaterial.

The financial statements of the subsidiaries used for line-by-line consolidation are those at 31 December 2024, as approved by competent corporate bodies of consolidated companies, adjusted as necessary to harmonise them with Group accounting policies and reclassified on the basis of the formats established by the Bank of Italy in Circular no. 262 of 22 December 2005, in the updated version of 17 November 2022.

Exceptions include Fondo Italiano Consolidamento e Crescita (FICC), whose financial statements are as of 30 June 2024, and the sub-holding Fly One S.p.A. (controlled by the FICC), whose consolidated financial statements are as of 30 September 2024. Additionally, for the purpose of fully consolidating the single-shareholder sub-holding Melt 1 S.r.l. (also controlled by the FICC), the most recent consolidated financial statements, updated as of 30 June 2023, were used, with adjustments made to reflect the operational performance of the Melt 1 group, as well as the impact of operations and significant events up to the reference date of these consolidated financial statements[204].

The following statement shows the companies consolidated on a line-by-line basis.

1. Equity investments in subsidiaries

	Company name	Operational headquarters	Registered office	Type of relationship (1)	Equity investment		
					Investor	% holding	% of votes (2)
1.	ACE Marine LLC	Green Bay, WI	Madison, WI	1	Fincantieri Marine Group LLC	100.00%	100.00%
2.	Acqua Campania S.p.A.	Naples	Naples	1	Nepta S.p.A.	95.70%	95.70%
				1	Italgas Reti S.p.A.	0.53%	0.53%
3.	Acqua S.r.l.	Milan	Milan	1	Nepta S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
4.	Alfiere S.p.A.	Rome	Rome	4	Fondo Sviluppo Comparto A	100.00%	100.00%
5.	Alivieri Power Units Maintenance SA	Athens	Athens	1	Ansaldo Energia Switzerland AG	100.00%	100.00%
6.	Ansaldo Energia Gulf	Abu Dhabi	Abu Dhabi	1	Ansaldo Energia S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
7.	Ansaldo Energia IP UK Ltd	London	London	1	Ansaldo Energia S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
8.	Ansaldo Energia Iranian LLC	Tehran	Tehran	1	Ansaldo Russia LLC	30.00%	30.00%
				1	Ansaldo Energia S.p.A.	70.00%	70.00%
9.	Ansaldo Energia Netherlands BV	Breda	Breda	1	Ansaldo Energia Switzerland AG	100.00%	100.00%
10.	Ansaldo Energia S.p.A.	Genoa	Genoa	1	CDP Equity S.p.A.	99.62%	99.62%
11.	Ansaldo Energia Spain S.L.	Zaragoza	Zaragoza	1	Ansaldo Energia Switzerland AG	100.00%	100.00%
12.	Ansaldo Energia Switzerland AG	Baden	Baden	1	Ansaldo Energia S.p.A.	89.50%	100.00%
13.	Ansaldo Green Tech S.p.A.	Genoa	Genoa	1	Ansaldo Energia S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
14.	Ansaldo Nigeria Limited	Lagos	Lagos	1	Ansaldo Energia S.p.A.	60.00%	60.00%
15.	Ansaldo Nucleare S.p.A.	Genoa	Genoa	1	Ansaldo Energia S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
16.	Ansaldo Russia LLC	Moscow	Moscow	1	Ansaldo Energia S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
17.	Arsenal S.r.l.	Trieste	Trieste	1	Fincantieri Oil & gas S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%

204 The FICC, in which CDP holds 65.99% of the shares, was part of a sale transaction in the second half of 2024, with the closing finalised in February 2025, as outlined in section 12 - Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale and associated liabilities. As a result, the assets and liabilities of the FICC and its equity investments have been reclassified in accordance with IFRS 5 under Item 120 for assets and Item 70 for liabilities.

	Company name	Operational headquarters	Registered office	Type of relationship (1)	Equity investment: Investor	% holding	% of votes (2)
18.	Asia Power Project Private Ltd	Chennai	Chennai	1	Ansaldo Nucleare S.p.A.	0.01%	0.01%
				1	Ansaldo Energia S.p.A.	99.99%	99.99%
19.	Asset Company 10 S.r.l.	San Donato Milanese (MI)	San Donato Milanese (MI)	1	Snam S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
20.	Asset Company 2 S.r.l.	San Donato Milanese (MI)	San Donato Milanese (MI)	1	Snam S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
21.	Avvenia the Energy Innovator S.r.l.	Rome	Rome	1	Terna Energy Solutions S.r.l.	100.00%	100.00%
22.	Bacini di Palermo S.p.A.	Palermo	Palermo	1	Fincantieri S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
23.	Bioenerys Agri S.r.l.	Pordenone	Pordenone	1	Bioenerys S.r.l.	100.00%	100.00%
24.	Bioenerys Ambiente S.r.l.	San Donato Milanese (MI)	San Donato Milanese (MI)	1	Bioenerys S.r.l.	100.00%	100.00%
25.	Bioenerys S.r.l.	San Donato Milanese (MI)	San Donato Milanese (MI)	1	Snam S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
26.	Biogas Bruso Società Agricola a r.l.	Pordenone	Pordenone	1	Bioenerys Agri S.r.l.	99.90%	99.90%
27.	Biowaste CH4 Legnano	Turin	San Donato Milanese (MI)	1	Bioenerys Ambiente S.r.l.	100.00%	100.00%
28.	Bludigit S.p.A.	Milan	Milan	1	Italgas S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
29.	BOP6 S.c.ar.l. in liquidazione	Trieste	Trieste	1	Fincantieri SI S.p.A.	95.00%	95.00%
				1	Fincantieri S.p.A.	5.00%	5.00%
30.	Broady Flow Control Ltd.	Kingston Upon Hull	Kingston Upon Hull	1	Valvitalia S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
31.	Brugg Cables (India) Pvt., Ltd.	Haryana	Haryana	1	Brugg Kabel GmbH	0.26%	0.26%
				1	Brugg Kabel AG	99.74%	99.74%
32.	Brugg Cables (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	Shanghai	Shanghai	1	Brugg Kabel AG	100.00%	100.00%
33.	Brugg Cables (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	Suzhou	Suzhou	1	Brugg Cables (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	100.00%	100.00%
34.	Brugg Cables Company	Riyadh	Riyadh	1	Brugg Kabel AG	100.00%	100.00%
35.	Brugg Cables Italia S.r.l.	Milan	Milan	1	Brugg Kabel Manufacturing AG	100.00%	100.00%
36.	Brugg Cables Middles East Contracting LLC	Dubai	Dubai	1	Brugg Kabel AG	100.00%	100.00%
37.	Brugg Cables, Inc.	Chicago	Chicago	1	Brugg Kabel AG	100.00%	100.00%
38.	Brugg Kabel AG	Brugg	Brugg	1	Brugg Kabel Services AG	90.00%	90.00%
39.	Brugg Kabel GmbH	Schwieberdingen	Schwieberdingen	1	Brugg Kabel AG	100.00%	100.00%
40.	Brugg Kabel Manufacturing AG	Brugg	Brugg	1	Brugg Kabel Services AG	100.00%	100.00%
41.	Brugg Kabel Services AG	Brugg	Brugg	1	Terna Energy Solutions S.r.l.	100.00%	100.00%
42.	BYS Ambiente Impianti S.r.l.	San Donato Milanese (MI)	San Donato Milanese (MI)	1	Bioenerys Ambiente S.r.l.	100.00%	100.00%
43.	BYS Società Agricola Impianti S.r.l.	Piacenza	Piacenza	1	Bioenerys Agri S.r.l.	100.00%	100.00%
44.	C.S.I S.r.l. in liquidazione	Follo (La Spezia)	Milan	1	Fincantieri NexTech S.p.A.	75.65%	75.65%
45.	C2MAC Group S.p.A.	Montorso Vicentino	Montorso Vicentino	1	Melt 1 S.r.l. a socio unico	57.00%	57.00%
46.	CCA Centro Combustione e Ambiente	Gioia del Colle (BA)	Gioia del Colle (BA)	1	Ansaldo Energia S.p.A.	60.00%	60.00%
47.	CDP Equity S.p.A.	Milan	Milan	1	CDP S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
48.	CDP Immobiliare S.r.l. in liquidazione	Rome	Rome	1	Fintecna S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
49.	CDP Real Asset SGR S.p.A.	Rome	Rome	1	CDP S.p.A.	70.00%	70.00%
50.	CDP Reti S.p.A.	Rome	Rome	1	CDP S.p.A.	59.10%	59.10%
51.	CDP Technologies AS	Ålesund	Ålesund	1	Seaonics AS	100.00%	100.00%
52.	CDP Technologies Estonia OÜ	Tallinn	Tallinn	1	CDP Technologies AS	100.00%	100.00%
53.	CDP Venture Capital SGR S.p.A.	Rome	Rome	1	CDP Equity S.p.A.	70.00%	70.00%
54.	CDPE Investimenti S.p.A.	Milan	Milan	1	CDP Equity S.p.A.	77.12%	77.12%
55.	Centro per gli Studi di Tecnica Navale - CETENA S.p.A.	Genoa	Genoa	1	Fincantieri NexTech S.p.A.	86.10%	86.10%
56.	CH4 Energy S.r.l.	Palermo	San Donato Milanese (MI)	1	Bioenerys Ambiente S.r.l.	100.00%	100.00%
57.	Cinque Cerchi S.p.A. in liquidazione	Rome	Rome	1	CDP Immobiliare S.r.l. in liquidazione	100.00%	100.00%
58.	Consorzio Stabile Ansaldo Newclear	Genoa	Genoa	1	Nuclear Engineering Group Limited	10.00%	10.00%
				1	Ansaldo Nucleare S.p.A.	70.00%	70.00%
				1	Ansaldo Energia S.p.A.	20.00%	20.00%
59.	Constructora Finso Chile S.p.A.	Santiago de Chile	Santiago de Chile	1	Fincantieri Infrastrutture Sociali S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%

	Company name	Operational headquarters	Registered office	Type of relationship (1)	Equity investment Investor	% holding	% of votes (2)
60.	Cubogas S.r.l.	San Donato Milanese (MI)	San Donato Milanese (MI)	1	Greenture S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
61.	Elimetal Inc.	Montreal	Montreal	1	Mecaer Aviation Group S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
62.	Emiliana Agroenergia Società Agricola S.r.l.	Piacenza	Piacenza	1	Bioenerys Agri S.r.l.	100.00%	100.00%
63.	Empoli Salute Gestione S.c.ar.l.	Florence	Florence	1	SOF S.p.A.	4.50%	4.50%
				1	Fincantieri Infrastrutture Sociali S.p.A.	95.00%	95.00%
64.	Enaon Eda S.A.	Athens	Athens	1	Enaon S.A.	100.00%	100.00%
65.	Enaon S.A.	Athens	Athens	1	Italgas Newco S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
66.	Enersi Sicilia	Caltanissetta	San Donato Milanese (MI)	1	Bioenerys Ambiente S.r.l.	100.00%	100.00%
67.	Enura S.p.A.	San Donato Milanese (MI)	San Donato Milanese (MI)	1	Snam S.p.A.	55.00%	55.00%
68.	E-phors S.p.A.	Milan	Milan	1	Fincantieri NexTech S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
69.	Ergon Projects ltd	Gżira	Gżira	1	SOF S.p.A.	1.00%	1.00%
				1	Fincantieri Infrastrutture Sociali S.p.A.	99.00%	99.00%
70.	ESPERIA-CC S.r.l.	Rome	Rome	1	Terna S.p.A.	1.00%	1.00%
71.	Estaleiro Quissamã Ltda	Rio de Janeiro	Rio de Janeiro	1	Vard Group AS	50.50%	50.50%
				1	Vard Promar SA	49.50%	49.50%
72.	Euroavia S.r.l.	Reggio Emilia	Reggio Emilia	1	Mecaer Aviation Group S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
73.	Eusebi Impianti - Russia	Moscow	Moscow	1	Valvitalia S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
74.	Eusebi Impianti Kazakhstan	Aktau	Aktau	1	Valvitalia S.p.A.	75.00%	75.00%
75.	Fincantieri (Shanghai) Trading Co. Ltd	Shanghai	Shanghai	1	Fincantieri S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
76.	Fincantieri Arabia for Naval Services LLC	Riyadh	Riyadh	1	Fincantieri S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
77.	Fincantieri Dragaggi Ecologici S.p.A. in liquidazione	Rome	Rome	1	Fincantieri S.p.A.	55.00%	55.00%
78.	Fincantieri Holding B.V.	Amsterdam	Amsterdam	1	Fincantieri S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
79.	Fincantieri India Private Limited	New Delhi	New Delhi	1	Fincantieri S.p.A.	1.00%	1.00%
				1	Fincantieri Holding B.V.	99.00%	99.00%
80.	Fincantieri Infrastructure Florida Inc.	Miami, FL	Miami, FL	1	Fincantieri Infrastructure USA, Inc.	100.00%	100.00%
81.	Fincantieri Infrastructure Opere Marittime S.p.A.	Rome	Trieste	1	Fincantieri Infrastructure S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
82.	Fincantieri Infrastructure S.p.A.	Verona	Trieste	1	Fincantieri S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
83.	Fincantieri Infrastructure USA, Inc.	Newark, Delaware	Newark, Delaware	1	Fincantieri Infrastructure S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
84.	Fincantieri Infrastrutture Sociali S.p.A.	Florence	Florence	1	Fincantieri Infrastructure S.p.A.	90.00%	90.00%
85.	Fincantieri Marine Group Holdings Inc.	Washington, DC	Wilmington, DE	1	Fincantieri USA Inc.	87.44%	87.44%
86.	Fincantieri Marine Group LLC	Washington, DC	Carson City, NV	1	Fincantieri Marine Group Holdings Inc.	100.00%	100.00%
87.	Fincantieri Marine Repair LLC	Wilmington, DE	Wilmington, DE	1	Fincantieri Marine Systems North America Inc.	100.00%	100.00%
88.	Fincantieri Marine System LLC	Wilmington, DE	Wilmington, DE	1	Fincantieri Marine Systems North America Inc.	100.00%	100.00%
89.	Fincantieri Marine Systems North America Inc.	Chesapeake, VI	Wilmington, DE	1	Fincantieri USA Inc.	100.00%	100.00%
90.	Fincantieri Naval Services – Sole Proprietorship LLC	Abu Dhabi	Abu Dhabi	1	Fincantieri S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
91.	Fincantieri NexTech S.p.A.	Follo (La Spezia)	Milan	1	Fincantieri S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
92.	Fincantieri Oil & gas S.p.A.	Trieste	Trieste	1	Fincantieri S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
93.	Fincantieri S.p.A.	Trieste	Trieste	1	CDP Equity S.p.A.	71.30%	71.30%
94.	Fincantieri Services Doha LLC	Qatar	Qatar	1	Fincantieri S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
95.	Fincantieri Services Middle East LLC	Doha (QFC)	Doha (QFC)	1	Fincantieri S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
96.	Fincantieri Services USA LLC	Miami,FL	Plantation, FL	1	Fincantieri USA Inc.	100.00%	100.00%
97.	Fincantieri SI Impianti S.c.ar.l.	Milan	Milan	1	Fincantieri SI S.p.A.	60.00%	60.00%
98.	Fincantieri SI S.p.A.	Trieste	Trieste	1	Società per l'Esercizio di Attività Finanziarie - Seaf S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
99.	Fincantieri USA Holding LLC (4)	Washington, DC	Wilmington, DE	1	Fincantieri S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
100.	Fincantieri USA Inc.	Washington, DC	Wilmington, DE	1	Fincantieri USA Holding LLC	35.00%	35.00%
				1	Fincantieri S.p.A.	65.00%	65.00%
101.	Finso Albania S.h.p.k.	Tirana	Tirana	1	Fincantieri Infrastrutture Sociali S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%

	Company name	Operational headquarters	Registered office	Type of relationship (1)	Equity investment Investor	% holding	% of votes (2)
102.	Fintecna S.p.A.	Rome	Rome	1	CDP S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
103.	FIV Comparto Extra	Rome	Rome	1	CDP S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
104.	FIV Comparto Plus	Rome	Rome	1	CDP S.p.A.	95.43%	95.43%
				1	CDP Immobiliare S.r.l. in liquidazione	4.57%	4.57%
105.	Fly One S.p.A.	Milan	Milan	4	Fondo Italiano Consolidamento e Crescita (FICC)	67.30%	67.30%
106.	FMSNA YK	Nagasaki	Nagasaki	1	Fincantieri Marine Systems North America Inc.	100.00%	100.00%
107.	FNAS - Fondo Nazionale dell'Abitare Sociale	Rome	Rome	1	CDP S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
108.	FNT Fondo Nazionale per il Turismo - Comparto A	Rome	Rome	1	CDP S.p.A.	76.96%	76.96%
109.	FoF Private Equity Italia	Milan	Milan	1	CDP S.p.A.	60.40%	60.40%
110.	FoF Private Debt	Milan	Milan	1	CDP S.p.A.	62.50%	62.50%
111.	Fondmatic Hydraulic Machining S.r.l.	Crevalcore	Crevalcore	1	C2MAC Group S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
112.	Fondo Italiano Consolidamento e Crescita (FICC)	Milan	Milan	1	CDP S.p.A.	65.99%	65.99%
113.	Fondo Italiano d'Investimento SGR S.p.A.	Milan	Milan	1	CDP Equity S.p.A.	55.00%	55.00%
114.	Fondo Sviluppo Comparto A	Rome	Rome	1	CDP S.p.A.	90.20%	90.20%
				1	CDP Immobiliare S.r.l. in liquidazione	9.80%	9.80%
115.	FT1 Fondo Turismo 1	Rome	Rome	4	FNT Fondo Nazionale per il Turismo - Comparto A	100.00%	100.00%
116.	FT2 Fondo Turismo 2	Rome	Rome	4	FNT Fondo Nazionale per il Turismo - Comparto A	100.00%	100.00%
117.	Gannouch Maintenance S.àr.l.	Tunis	Tunis	1	Ansaldo Energia Switzerland AG	1.00%	1.00%
				1	Ansaldo Energia Netherlands BV	99.00%	99.00%
118.	Gasrule Insurance D.A.C.	Dublin	Dublin	1	Snam S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
119.	Geoside S.p.A.	Casalecchio di Reno	Casalecchio di Reno	1	Toscana Energia S.p.A.	32.78%	32.78%
				1	Italgas S.p.A.	67.22%	67.22%
120.	Gestione Bacini La Spezia S.p.A.	La Spezia	La Spezia	1	Fincantieri S.p.A.	99.89%	99.89%
121.	GNL Italia S.p.A.	San Donato Milanese (MI)	San Donato Milanese (MI)	1	Snam S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
122.	Govone Biometano S.r.l.	Pordenone	Pordenone	1	Bioenerys Agri S.r.l.	100.00%	100.00%
123.	Grandry Technicast	Sable-sur-Sarthe	Sable-sur-Sarthe	1	C2MAC Group S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
124.	Greenture S.p.A.	San Donato Milanese (MI)	San Donato Milanese (MI)	1	Snam S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
125.	Halfbridge Automation S.r.l.	Rome	Rome	1	LT S.r.l.	70.00%	70.00%
126.	HMS IT S.p.A.	Rome	Rome	1	Fincantieri NexTech S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
127.	Idrolatina S.r.l.	Milan	Milan	1	Acqua S.r.l.	100.00%	100.00%
128.	Idrosicilia S.p.A.	Milan	Milan	1	Acqua S.r.l.	99.22%	99.22%
129.	IDS Australasia PTY Ltd	Brendale	Hendra	1	IDS Ingegneria Dei Sistemi S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
130.	IDS Ingegneria Dei Sistemi (UK) Ltd	Fareham	Fareham	1	IDS Ingegneria Dei Sistemi S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
131.	IDS Ingegneria Dei Sistemi S.p.A.	Pisa	Pisa	1	Fincantieri NexTech S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
132.	IDS Korea Co. Ltd	Daejeon	Daejeon	1	IDS Ingegneria Dei Sistemi S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
133.	IDS North America Ltd	Ottawa	Ottawa	1	IDS Ingegneria Dei Sistemi S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
134.	IDS Technologies US Inc.	Littleton	Littleton	1	IDS Ingegneria Dei Sistemi S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
135.	Immogas S.r.l.	Florence	Florence	1	Toscana Energia S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
136.	INFRA.BAS.MAR. S.c. a r.l.	Rome	Rome	1	FINCANTIERI INFRASTRUTTURE SOCIALI S.p.A.	49.00%	49.00%
				1	Fincantieri Infrastructure Opere Marittime S.p.A.	51.00%	51.00%
137.	Infrastrutture Trasporto Gas S.p.A.	Milan	San Donato Milanese (MI)	1	Asset Company 2 S.r.l.	100.00%	100.00%
138.	Isotta Fraschini Motori S.p.A.	Bari	Bari	1	Fincantieri S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
139.	Issel Nord S.r.l.	Follo (La Spezia)	Follo (La Spezia)	1	Fincantieri NexTech S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
140.	Italgas Newco S.p.A.	Milan	Milan	1	Italgas S.p.A.	90.00%	90.00%
141.	Italgas Reti S.p.A.	Turin	Turin	1	Italgas S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%

	Company name	Operational headquarters	Registered office	Type of relationship (1)	Equity investment: Investor	% holding	% of votes (2)
142.	Italgas S.p.A.	Milan	Milan	2	CDP Reti S.p.A.	25.98%	25.98%
				2	Snam S.p.A.	13.46%	13.46%
143.	L.A.C. Laboratorio Acqua Campania S.r.l.	Naples	Naples	1	Acqua Campania S.p.A.	51.00%	51.00%
144.	LT S.r.l.	Rome	Rome	1	Terna Energy Solutions S.r.l.	87.50%	87.50%
145.	Maiero Energia società agricola a r.l.	Pordenone	Pordenone	1	Bioenerys Agri S.r.l.	100.00%	100.00%
146.	Marina Bay S.A.	Luxembourg	Luxembourg	1	Fincantieri NexTech S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
147.	Marine Interiors Cabins S.p.A.	Pordenone	Trieste	1	Marine Interiors S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
148.	Marine Interiors S.p.A.	Ronchi dei Legionari (GO)	Trieste	1	Fincantieri S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
149.	Marinette Marine Corporation	Marinette, WI	Green Bay, WI	1	Fincantieri Marine Group LLC	100.00%	100.00%
150.	Mecaer America Inc.	Montreal	Montreal	1	Mecaer Aviation Group S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
151.	Mecaer Aviation Group Inc.	Philadelphia	Philadelphia	1	Mecaer Aviation Group S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
152.	Mecaer Aviation Group S.p.A.	Borgomanero (NO)	Borgomanero (NO)	1	Fly One S.p.A.	75.77%	75.77%
153.	Medea S.p.A.	Sassari	Sassari	1	Italgas Reti S.p.A.	51.85%	51.85%
154.	Melt 1 S.r.l. a socio unico	Milan	Milan	4	Fondo Italiano Consolidamento e Crescita (FICC)	100.00%	100.00%
155.	MI S.p.A.	Arluno	Trieste	1	Marine Interiors S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
156.	Moglia Energia Società Agricola ar.l.	Pordenone	Pordenone	1	Bioenerys Agri S.r.l.	100.00%	100.00%
157.	MST S.r.l.	Pordenone	Pordenone	1	Bioenerys Agri S.r.l.	100.00%	100.00%
158.	MTM S.c.ar.l.	Venice	Venice	1	Fincantieri S.p.A.	41.00%	41.00%
159.	MZ Biogas società agricola a r.l.	Pordenone	Pordenone	1	Bioenerys Agri S.r.l.	99.90%	99.90%
160.	Nepta S.p.A.	Caserta	Milan	1	Italgas S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
161.	Niehlgas GmbH	Oberursel	Oberursel	1	Ansaldo Energia Switzerland AG	100.00%	100.00%
162.	Nuclear Engineering Group Limited	Warrington/Egremont	Wolverhampton	1	Ansaldo Nucleare S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
163.	OPERAE a Marine Interiors Company S.r.l.	Treviso	Trieste	1	Marine Interiors S.p.A.	85.00%	85.00%
164.	Opere Marittime Tunnel Subportuale S.c.a r.l.	Rome	Rome	1	Fincantieri Infrastructure Opere Marittime S.p.A.	70.00%	70.00%
165.	ORTONA FM Società Consortile a Responsabilità Limitata	Rome	Rome	1	Fincantieri Infrastructure Opere Marittime S.p.A.	80.00%	80.00%
166.	Pentagramma Piemonte S.p.A. in liquidazione	Rome	Rome	1	CDP Immobiliare S.r.l. in liquidazione	100.00%	100.00%
167.	Pentagramma Romagna S.p.A. in liquidazione unipersonale	Rome	Rome	1	CDP Immobiliare S.r.l. in liquidazione	100.00%	100.00%
168.	Perucchini S.p.A.	Omegna (VB)	Omegna (VB)	1	C2MAC Group S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
169.	Power4Future S.p.A.	Calderara di Reno (BO)	Calderara di Reno (BO)	1	Fincantieri SI S.p.A.	52.00%	52.00%
170.	REICOM S.r.l.	Padua	Milan	1	Fincantieri NexTech S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
171.	REMAZEL ENGINEERING S.p.A.	Milan	Milan	1	Fincantieri S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
172.	Renovit Building Solutions S.p.A.	Milan	Milan	1	Renovit S.p.A.	70.00%	100.00%
173.	Renovit Business Solutions S.r.l.	Milan	Rome	1	Renovit S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
174.	Renovit Public Solutions S.p.A.	Milan	Milan	1	Renovit S.p.A.	70.00%	100.00%
175.	Renovit S.p.A.	San Donato Milanese (MI)	San Donato Milanese (MI)	1	Snam S.p.A.	60.05%	60.05%
				1	CDP Equity S.p.A.	30.00%	30.00%
176.	Residenziale Immobiliare 2004 S.p.A.	Rome	Rome	4	Fondo Sviluppo Comparto A	100.00%	100.00%
177.	Rete S.r.l.	Rome	Rome	1	Terna S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
178.	Rob.Int S.r.l.	Pisa	Pisa	1	IDS Ingegneria Dei Sistemi S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
179.	S.L.S. - Support Logistic Services S.r.l.	Guidonia Montecelio	Guidonia Montecelio	1	IDS Ingegneria Dei Sistemi S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
180.	Scaranello S.r.l.	Rovigo	Rovigo	1	C2MAC Group S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
181.	Seanergy a Marine Interiors Company S.r.l.	Cordignano (TV)	Pordenone	1	Marine Interiors S.p.A.	80.00%	80.00%
182.	Seaonics AS	Ålesund	Ålesund	1	Vard Group AS	100.00%	100.00%
183.	Seaonics Polska SP.Z O.O.	Gdańsk	Gdańsk	1	Seaonics AS	100.00%	100.00%
184.	Simest S.p.A.	Rome	Rome	1	CDP S.p.A.	76.005%	76.005%
185.	Skytech Italia S.r.l.	Rome	Rome	1	IDS Ingegneria Dei Sistemi S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%

	Company name	Operational headquarters	Registered office	Type of relationship (1)	Equity investment Investor	% holding	% of votes (2)
186.	Snam FSRU Italia S.r.l.	San Donato Milanese (MI)	San Donato Milanese (MI)	1	Snam S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
187.	Snam International B.V.	Amsterdam	Amsterdam	1	Snam S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
188.	Snam Rete Gas S.p.A.	San Donato Milanese (MI)	San Donato Milanese (MI)	1	Snam S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
189.	Snam S.p.A.	San Donato Milanese (MI)	San Donato Milanese (MI)	2	CDP Reti S.p.A.	31.35%	31.35%
190.	Società Agricola Agrimetano Pozzonovo S.r.l.	Pordenone	Pordenone	1	Bioenerys Agri S.r.l.	100.00%	100.00%
191.	Società Agricola Agrimetano Ro S.r.l.	Pordenone	Pordenone	1	Bioenerys Agri S.r.l.	100.00%	100.00%
192.	Società Agricola Carignano Biogas S.r.l.	Bologna	Bologna	1	Bioenerys Agri S.r.l.	100.00%	100.00%
193.	Società Agricola G.B.E. Gruppo Bio Energie S.r.l.	Pordenone	Pordenone	1	Società Agricola Sangiovanni S.r.l.	100.00%	100.00%
194.	Società Agricola La Valle Green Energy S.r.l	Cerea (VR)	Cerea (VR)	1	Bioenerys Agri S.r.l.	100.00%	100.00%
195.	Società Agricola Sangiovanni S.r.l.	Pordenone	Pordenone	1	Bioenerys Agri S.r.l.	50.00%	50.00%
				1	Società Agricola SQ Energy S.r.l.	50.00%	50.00%
196.	Società Agricola SQ Energy S.r.l.	Pordenone	Pordenone	1	Bioenerys Agri S.r.l.	100.00%	100.00%
197.	Società Agricola T4 Energy S.r.l.	Pordenone	Pordenone	1	Bioenerys Agri S.r.l.	100.00%	100.00%
198.	Società Agricola Zoppola Biogas S.r.l.	Pordenone	Pordenone	1	Società Agricola Sangiovanni S.r.l.	100.00%	100.00%
199.	Società per l'Esercizio di Attività Finanziarie - Seaf S.p.A.	Trieste	Trieste	1	Fincantieri S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
200.	SOF S.p.A.	Florence	Florence	1	Fincantieri Infrastrutture Sociali S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
201.	Stogit S.p.A.	San Donato Milanese (MI)	San Donato Milanese (MI)	1	Snam S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
202.	Tamini Transformatori India Private limited	Magarpatta City, Hadapsar, Pune	Magarpatta City, Hadapsar, Pune	1	Tamini Trasformatori S.r.l.	100.00%	100.00%
203.	Tamini Transformers USA L.L.C.	Sewickley	Sewickley	1	Tamini Trasformatori S.r.l.	100.00%	100.00%
204.	Tamini Trasformatori S.r.l.	Legnano (MI)	Legnano (MI)	1	Terna Energy Solutions S.r.l.	100.00%	100.00%
205.	Team Turbo Machines SAS	La Trinité De Thouberville	La Trinité De Thouberville	1	Fincantieri S.p.A.	85.00%	85.00%
206.	Terna 4 Chacas S.A.C.	Lima	Lima	1	Terna USA LLC	0.01%	0.01%
				1	Terna Plus S.r.l.	99.99%	99.99%
207.	Terna Chile S.p.A.	Santiago de Chile	Santiago de Chile	1	Terna Plus S.r.l.	100.00%	100.00%
208.	Terna Crna Gora d.o.o.	Podgorica	Podgorica	1	Terna S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
209.	Terna Energy Solutions S.r.l.	Rome	Rome	1	Terna S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
210.	Terna Forward S.r.l.	Rome	Rome	1	Terna S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
211.	Terna Interconnector S.r.l.	Rome	Rome	1	Terna Rete Italia S.p.A.	5.00%	5.00%
				1	Terna S.p.A.	65.00%	65.00%
212.	Terna Peru S.A.C.	Lima	Lima	1	Terna Plus S.r.l.	99.99%	99.99%
				1	Terna USA LLC	0.01%	0.01%
213.	Terna Plus S.r.l.	Rome	Rome	1	Terna S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
214.	Terna Rete Italia S.p.A.	Rome	Rome	1	Terna S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
215.	Terna S.p.A.	Rome	Rome	2	CDP Reti S.p.A.	29.85%	29.85%
216.	Terna USA LLC	New York	New York	1	Terna Plus S.r.l.	100.00%	100.00%
217.	T-Lux S.r.l.	Piancogno (BS)	Piancogno (BS)	1	Renovit Public Solutions S.p.A.	85.00%	100.00%
218.	Toscana Energia S.p.A.	Florence	Florence	1	Italgas S.p.A.	50.66%	50.66%
219.	TRS Sistemi S.r.l.	Rome	Rome	1	IDS Ingegneria Dei Sistemi S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
220.	Valvitalia (Suzhou) Valves co., Ltd.	Suzhou	Suzhou	1	Valvitalia S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
221.	Valvitalia Algerie EURL	Algiers	Algiers	1	Valvitalia S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
222.	Valvitalia Canada Ltd.	Edmonton (Alberta)	Edmonton (Alberta)	1	Valvitalia S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
223.	Valvitalia S.p.A.	Milan	Milan	1	CDPE Investimenti S.p.A.	75.00%	75.00%
224.	Valvitalia USA Inc	Houston, Texas	Houston, Texas	1	Valvitalia S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
225.	Vard Design AS	Ålesund	Ålesund	1	Vard Group AS	100.00%	100.00%
226.	Vard Design Liburna Ltd.	Rijeka	Rijeka	1	Vard Design AS	75.50%	75.50%
227.	Vard Electrical Installation and Engineering (India) Private Limited	New Delhi	New Delhi	1	Vard Electro AS	99.50%	99.50%

	Company name	Operational headquarters	Registered office	Type of relationship (1)	Equity investment: Investor	% holding	% of votes (2)
				1	Vard Electro Romania S.r.l.	0.50%	0.50%
228.	Vard Electro AS	Tennfjord	Tennfjord	1	Vard Group AS	100.00%	100.00%
229.	Vard Electro Brazil (Instalaçoes Eletricas) Ltda	Niterói	Niterói	1	Vard Electro AS	99.00%	99.00%
				1	Vard Group AS	1.00%	1.00%
230.	Vard Electro Canada Inc	Vancouver	Vancouver	1	Vard Electro AS	100.00%	100.00%
231.	Vard Electro Italy S.r.l.	Trieste	Trieste	1	Vard Electro AS	100.00%	100.00%
232.	Vard Electro Romania S.r.l.	Tulcea	Tulcea	1	Vard Electro AS	100.00%	100.00%
233.	Vard Electro US Inc.	Delaware	Delaware	1	Vard Electro Canada Inc	100.00%	100.00%
234.	Vard Engineering Constanta S.r.l.	Konstanz	Konstanz	1	Vard Shipyards Romania SA	30.00%	30.00%
				1	Vard RO Holding S.r.l.	70.00%	70.00%
235.	Vard Group AS	Ålesund	Ålesund	1	Vard Holdings Limited	100.00%	100.00%
236.	Vard Holdings Limited	Singapore	Singapore	1	Fincantieri Oil & gas S.p.A.	98.38%	98.38%
237.	Vard Infraestrutura Ltda	Ipojuca	Ipojuca	1	Vard Group AS	0.01%	0.01%
				1	Vard Promar SA	99.99%	99.99%
238.	Vard Interiors AS	Tennfjord	Tennfjord	1	Vard Group AS	100.00%	100.00%
239.	Vard Interiors Romania S.r.l.	Tulcea	Tulcea	1	Vard Electro Romania S.r.l.	0.23%	0.23%
				1	Vard Interiors AS	99.77%	99.77%
240.	Vard Marine Gdansk sp. z o. o.	Gdańsk	Gdańsk	1	Vard Group AS	100.00%	100.00%
241.	Vard Marine Inc.	Vancouver	Vancouver	1	Vard Group AS	100.00%	100.00%
242.	Vard Marine US Inc.	Houston, Texas	Dallas	1	Vard Marine Inc.	100.00%	100.00%
243.	Vard Niteroi RJ S.A.	Rio de Janeiro	Rio de Janeiro	1	Vard Group AS	99.99%	99.99%
				1	Vard Electro Brazil (Instalaçoes Eletricas) Ltda	0.01%	0.01%
244.	Vard Promar SA	Ipojuca	Ipojuca	1	Vard Electro Brazil (Instalaçoes Eletricas) Ltda	0.001%	0.001%
				1	Vard Group AS	99.999%	99.999%
245.	Vard RO Holding S.r.l.	Tulcea	Tulcea	1	Vard Group AS	99.995%	99.995%
				1	Vard Electro AS	0.001%	0.001%
246.	Vard Shipholding Singapore Pte Ltd	Singapore	Singapore	1	Vard Holdings Limited	100.00%	100.00%
247.	Vard Shipyards Romania SA	Tulcea	Tulcea	1	Vard Group AS	2.89%	2.89%
				1	Vard RO Holding S.r.l.	97.11%	97.11%
248.	Vard Singapore Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	Singapore	1	Vard Group AS	100.00%	100.00%
249.	Vard Vung Tau Ltd	Vũng Tàu	Vũng Tàu	1	Vard Singapore Pte. Ltd.	100.00%	100.00%
250.	Yeni Aen Insaat Anonim Sirketi	Istanbul	Istanbul	1	Ansaldo Energia S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
251.	Zibello Agroenergie Società Agricola S.r.l.	Sorbolo Mezzani (PR)	Sorbolo Mezzani (PR)	1	Bioenerys Agri S.r.l.	100.00%	100.00%

Key
(1) Type of relationship:
1 = Majority of voting rights in ordinary shareholders' meeting
2 = Dominant influence in ordinary shareholders' meeting
3 = Agreements with other shareholders
4 = other form of control
5 = unitary management pursuant to Article 26.1 of Legislative Decree 87/92
6 = unitary management pursuant to Article 26.2 of Legislative Decree 87/92
(2) Actual percentage of votes in ordinary shareholders' meeting, distinguishing between effective and potential votes
(3) 49% of the voting rights of Fincantieri USA Holding LLC is held through USA Marine Trust, a legally recognised independent trust based in the state of Delaware (USA)

Changes in the scope of consolidation

During 2024, the CDP Group saw the following key changes in its scope of full consolidation:

- with regard to the Fincantieri group, on 15 February 2024, Fincantieri acquired 100% of the share capital of Remazel Engineering S.p.A., thereby strategically strengthening its position in the subsea and offshore technological sectors;
- for the Italgas group, as part of its water sector development strategy, a 96.23% acquisition of the share capital of Acqua Campania S.p.A. was completed through two purchases in January and April 2024. Acqua Campania S.p.A. manages the Western Campania aqueduct under the concession of the Campania region;
- the Snam group recorded the exit from the scope of consolidation following the merger of its subsidiaries Bioenerys Ambiente S.r.l. and Bioenerys Agri S.r.l., which were involved in the Biomethane-Agri and Biomethane-Waste sectors;

- through this acquisition, the Ansaldo Energia group has gained control of Centro Combustione Ambiente S.p.A. from the Sofinter group, a company committed to the development of new products and technologies in the energy and combustion industry;
- following the disposal of real estate assets and the resolution of outstanding issues, the liquidation procedures were completed during the year, and Bonafous S.p.A. in liquidation, a subsidiary of CDP Immobiliare S.r.l. in liquidation, was removed from the Companies' Register;
- the FICC has sold its equity investment in Stark Two S.r.l., the vehicle that, in turn, holds equity investment in the Marval group, a company specialising in the precision mechanical processing of critical components for propulsion systems;
- Fly One S.p.A., a subsidiary of FICC, has gained control of Elimetal Inc., a company that provides complex stamped components and sub-assemblies for the aerospace, defence, energy, and high-end commercial sectors.

Please refer to the paragraph "Business combinations involving companies or business units" for detailed information regarding the entry of new subsidiaries in the scope of consolidation during 2024.

2. Significant assessments and assumptions to determine whether there is control, joint control or significant influence

Line-by-line consolidation

Line-by-line consolidation involves the line-by-line use of the aggregate amounts on the balance sheets and income statements of the subsidiaries. After the allocation to non-controlling interests, reported as a separate item, of their share of equity and net income, the value of the equity investment is cancelled against the residual value of the equity of the subsidiary.

Assets, liabilities, income and expenses between consolidated companies are totally eliminated.

Acquisitions of companies are accounted for using the "acquisition method" provided for under IFRS 3, as modified by Regulation 495/2009, under which the identifiable assets acquired and the identifiable liabilities assumed (including contingent liabilities) are recognised at their respective fair values at the acquisition date.

For newly acquired companies, the difference between the acquisition price and equity, net of goodwill, if any, recognised in the financial statements of the acquirees, is subject to provisional allocation. In accordance with IFRS 3, paragraphs 45 ff., within twelve months of the acquisition date the changes to be made to the accounting balances of the investee used for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements of the CDP Group shall be definitively identified to restate them at fair value at the date of acquisition of control by adjusting the initial provisional allocation where appropriate.

The acquisition method is applied as from the moment in which control of the investee is effectively acquired.

Accounting for companies using the equity method

Associates and joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method.

The equity method involves initial recognition of the equity investment at cost, which is subsequently adjusted on the basis of the share held in the equity of the investee.

The difference between the value of the equity investment and the share held of the equity of the investee is included in the carrying value of the investee.

The share of profit or loss of the investee is recognised in a specific item of the consolidated income statement.

If there is evidence of impairment, the recoverable amount of the equity investment is estimated, considering the present value of the future cash flows which may be generated by the investment, including the final disposal value. If the recoverable value is lower than the carrying value resulting from the application of the equity method, the difference is recognised through profit or loss.

Equity investments in joint ventures or companies subject to significant influence with a value of less than 20 million euro are excluded from the valuation using the equity method (remaining however valued at cost) due to the insignificance of the value of the investment and in order to avoid incurring disproportionate burdens for the production of reporting packages in accordance with the accounting policies of the CDP Group with respect to the benefits that would derive from their inclusion in the scope of consolidation.

The consolidation of joint ventures and investments in associates was based on the most recent (annual or interim) reporting package and/or financial statements of the companies, approved by the respective governing bodies.

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities, including structured entities, which are directly or indirectly controlled by the Group. Control over an entity is shown by the Group's capacity to exercise powers in order to influence variable returns to which the Group is exposed as a result of its relationship with the aforementioned entity.

In order to verify the existence of control, the Group considers the following factors:

- the purpose and structure of the investee, in order to identify the entity's objectives, the activities that generate its revenues and how such activities are governed;
- power, in order to understand whether the Group has contractual rights enabling it to govern relevant activities. To this end, only substantial rights that confer effective governance are considered;
- the exposure to the investee, in order to assess whether the Group has business relationships with the investee whose returns vary as a result of changes in the investee's performance;
- the existence of potential principal-agent relationships.

Where significant activities are governed through voting rights, the following factors show evidence of control:

- direct or indirect ownership – through a subsidiary – of over fifty per cent of voting rights of an entity, unless it can be demonstrated – in exceptional cases – that such ownership does not constitute control;
- ownership of fifty per cent or less of the votes that can be exercised in the Shareholders' Meeting and unilateral ability to govern the main activities through:
  - control of over half of voting rights by virtue of an agreement with other investors;
  - power to determine the financial and operational policies of the entity by virtue of a clause of the Articles of Association or an agreement;
  - power to appoint or remove the majority of the members of the Board of Directors or the equivalent governing body, where management of the business falls under the remit of the aforementioned Board of Directors or body;
  - power to exercise the majority of voting rights in the meetings of the Board of Directors or those of the equivalent governing body, where management of the business falls under the remit of the aforementioned Board of Directors or body. Presence of the aforementioned factors was verified for equity investments in Snam, Terna and Italgas, over which, therefore, de facto control was ascertained.

The presence and the effect of potential voting rights, where substantial, are taken into account when assessing whether the power of governing another entity's financial and operational policies exists.

Subsidiaries may include any "structured entities" in which voting rights are not significant with respect to control assessment, including special purpose entities and investment funds.

Structured entities are considered as subsidiaries where:

- the Group has power through contractual rights that enable governance of relevant activities;
- the Group is exposed to variable returns resulting from the aforementioned activities.

The carrying value of equity stakes in entities consolidated on a line-by-line basis held by the Parent Company or other Group companies is offset – against the assets and the liabilities of the investees – as a balancing entry of the relevant equity share pertaining to the Group.

Assets and liabilities, off-balance sheet transactions, income and expenses, as well as profits and losses between entities included into the scope of consolidation are fully eliminated, in line with the consolidation method adopted.

A subsidiary's revenues and costs are consolidated starting from the date on which control is acquired. Revenues and costs of a divested subsidiary sold are included into the consolidated income statement up to the divestment date, i.e. until the Group no longer controls the investee. The difference between the disposal price for the subsidiary and the carrying value of its net assets at the same date is recorded in the income statement under item 280. "Gains (Losses) on disposal of investments" for companies consolidated on a line-by-line basis.

Non-controlling interests are presented in the balance sheet under item 190. "Non-controlling interests", separately from liabilities and equity pertaining to the Group. In the income statement, non-controlling interests are also presented separately under item 340. "Net income (loss) for the year pertaining to non-controlling interests".

For companies included into the scope of consolidation for the first time, the fair value of the cost incurred to acquire control over the equity investment, including ancillary charges, is measured at the acquisition date.

Subsidiaries with total assets of less than 20 million euro are excluded from the scope of consolidation due to the non-significant value of assets and in order to avoid incurring disproportionate burdens for the production of reporting packages in accordance with the accounting policies of the CDP Group with respect to the benefits that would derive from their inclusion in the scope of consolidation. These subsidiaries are therefore valued at cost.

Also excluded from the scope of line-by-line consolidation, remaining at fair value, are UCIs over which control has been ascertained that invest in:

- other UCIs (funds of funds), provided that they have an asset side less than 200 million euro and that the cumulative value of the funds excluded from the line-by-line scope does not result in the failure to represent payables to third-party subscribers exceeding a predetermined threshold;
- primary assets, provided that they have an asset side less than 100 million euro and that the cumulative value of the funds excluded from the line-by-line scope does not result in the failure to represent payables to third-party subscribers exceeding a predetermined threshold.

The difference between the disposal price of an interest held in a subsidiary and the relevant carrying value of net assets is recognised as a balancing entry in Equity, when the disposal does not entail a loss of control.

Joint arrangements

A joint arrangement is a contractual agreement in which two or more counterparties have joint control. Joint control is 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.

According to IFRS 11, joint arrangements must be classified as joint operation or joint venture depending on the Group’s contractual rights and obligations.

A joint operation is a joint arrangement in which the parties have rights on the assets and obligations on the liabilities of the arrangement. A joint operator shall account for the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses relating to its interest in a joint operation in accordance with the IFRSs applicable to the particular assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses.

A joint venture is a joint arrangement in which the parties have rights on the net assets of the agreement. Equity investments in jointly controlled companies, which can be classified as Joint Ventures, are valued at equity.

Associate companies

An associate is a company over which the owner exercises a significant influence and which is neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture. Significant influence is presumed when the owner:

- owns, directly or indirectly, at least 20% of another company’s share capital; or
- can, inter alia through shareholders’ agreements, exercise significant influence through:
  - representation in the company’s management body;
  - participation in the policy-making process, including in decision-making on dividends or other allocations;
  - existence of significant transactions;
  - exchange of managerial personnel;
  - provision of key know-how.

Equity investments in associates are measured at equity.

3. Equity investments in subsidiaries with significant non-controlling interests

For the purposes of preparing the following tables, an interest was considered significant if:

- non-controlling interests are equal to or greater than 50% of the share capital of the investee;
- the investee’s accounts are of material significance for the reader of this report.

The information presented in the following tables refers to the date of 31 December 2024.

3.1 Non-controlling interests, availability of non-controlling interest votes and dividends distributed to non-controlling interests

(thousands of euro) Company name	Non-controlling interests %	% of non-controlling votes (1)	Dividends paid to non-controlling interests
1. Terna S.p.A.	82.32%	70.15%	569,525
2. Snam S.p.A.	81.43%	68.65%	779,461
3. Italgas S.p.A.	82.15%	60.56%	234,575

(1) Available voting rights at Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting.
(2) Including interim dividend

3.2 Equity investments in subsidiaries with significant non-controlling interests: accounting data

(thousands of euro) Company name	Total assets	Cash and cash equivalents	Financial assets	Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	Financial liabilities	Equity
1. Terna S.p.A.	27,215,648	221,319	2,926,746	20,219,381	13,920,338	7,544,033
2. Snam S.p.A.	35,868,562	255,079	2,051,688	22,305,653	18,408,939	8,972,545
3. Italgas S.p.A.	12,252,547	401,610	361,250	9,216,598	7,185,866	2,793,509

(thousands of euro) Company name	Net interest income	Gross income	Operating costs	Income (loss) before tax from continuing operations	Income (loss) after tax on continuing operations	Income (loss) after tax on disposal groups held for sale	Income (loss) for the period (1)	Other comprehensive income net of taxes (2)	Comprehensive income (3) = (1) + (2)
1. Terna S.p.A.	(168,604)	(190,698)	1,667,174	1,492,671	1,040,865	11,577	1,052,442	(14,618)	1,037,824
2. Snam S.p.A.	(274,398)	(311,625)	1,655,318	1,678,265	1,256,274		1,256,274	8,394	1,264,668
3. Italgas S.p.A.	(116,985)	(121,388)	782,831	672,692	507,435		507,435	(10,664)	496,771

4. Significant restrictions

There are no significant restrictions except as possibly specified in paragraph 7.9 of these explanatory notes.

5. Other Information

No other information to be reported.

Section 4 - Events subsequent to the reporting date

No events requiring changes to the figures approved occurred between the reporting date of these consolidated financial statements and the date of their approval by the Board of Directors, which took place on 9 April 2024.

Significant events after the reporting date

The other significant events after the reporting date are described below.

CDP S.p.A.

The Board of Directors of CDP, in its extraordinary session on 15 February 2025, approved the sale of its 9.81% shareholding in Tim to Poste Italiane. Additionally, the Board authorised CDP to acquire a 3.78% shareholding in Nexi from Poste Italiane. The Group will therefore increase its shareholding in Nexi from the current 14.46% to a total of 18.25%, further strengthening its support for the industrial strategy of a company that is a leading player in Europe’s digital payments infrastructure, and has had CDP as a partner since its inception four years ago.

A bond issue with a nominal value of 1.25 billion euro was successfully placed on 4 February 2025, marking CDP's largest euro transaction for institutional investors. With a 7-year duration, the bond matures in February 2032 and carries a fixed annual coupon rate of 3.375%.

On 19 February 2025, CDP completed the sale of all its A shares in the FICC.

FINCANTIERI

On 13 January 2025, Fincantieri and the Hera group announced the creation of CircularYard Srl, a new company aimed at developing an innovative integrated waste management system within Fincantieri's eight Italian shipyards, with a focus on enhancing waste management through a circular economy approach. Future plans include extending the operations of the new company to additional Fincantieri sites located outside Italy.

On 14 January 2025, Fincantieri completed the acquisition of the "Underwater Armaments & Systems" ("UAS") business line from Leonardo S.p.A. by acquiring the entire share capital of the newly created WASS Submarine Systems S.r.l. ("WASS"), to which the UAS business line had previously been transferred. Based on the preliminary agreement signed with Leonardo on 9 May 2024 and in line with the terms communicated on the same date, the acquisition included the payment of 287 million euro, corresponding to the fixed component of the acquisition price, on 14 January 2025. The variable component, linked to the growth objectives of the UAS business line in 2024, with a total Enterprise Value of up to 415 million euro and subject to standard price adjustment mechanisms, will be determined after the approval of the final results for UAS in 2024.

In accordance with Article 85-bis of the Issuers' Regulations adopted by CONSOB with resolution no. 11971/1999, Fincantieri notified the market of the new composition of its subscribed and paid-up share capital following the exercise of two tranches of "Fincantieri Warrants 2024-2026", namely 990,114 warrants in January 2025 and 446,964 warrants in February 2025. This resulted in the subscription and simultaneous issuance of 145,605 and 65,730 Fincantieri ordinary shares, respectively, at a price of 4.44 euro per share, with 0.10 euro allocated to share capital and 4.34 euro to share premium, representing a total value of 646,486.20 euro and 291,841.20 euro, respectively.

TERNA

On 10 February 2025, Terna successfully launched a green bond issuance, single tranche, in euro, with a fixed interest rate, aimed at institutional investors, for a nominal amount of 750 million euro. The issue was received with enthusiasm by the market, with demand reaching nearly five times the supply, attracting a high quality and wide geographical diversification of investors. The green bond issuance was carried out under Terna's Euro Medium Term Notes (EMTN) Program, with a total amount of 12 billion euro. The program has been assigned a "BBB+" rating by Standard and Poor's and a "(P)Baa2" rating by Moody's. The green bond has a maturity of 7 years, with a due date of 17 February 2032, an annual coupon of 3.125%, and will be issued at a price of 99.975%, with a spread of 90 basis points over the midswap.

On 21 March 2025, Terna entered into an ESG-linked Revolving Credit Facility worth 1.8 billion euro, to refinance the ESG-linked revolving credit facility signed on 17 December 2021, which had a total amount of 1.65 billion euro.

The Revolving Credit Facility, structured as "committed", revolving, and ESG-linked, is an update to the previous revolving credit facility from 2021, which includes extending the duration to five years from today, increasing the amount, and amending the ESG indicators. The Revolving Credit Facility also includes the introduction of specific environmental, social, and governance ("ESG") objectives, linked to a reward/penalty mechanism applied to the contractual provisions related to the so-called commitment fee and margin, further strengthening the integration of sustainability goals into the company's financial strategy.

ITALGAS

On 27 February 2025, Italgas S.p.A. successfully launched a dual-tranche bond issue with 5- and 9-year maturities, each at a fixed rate and for an amount of 500 million euro. The issuance was oversubscribed by more than six times for both tranches and was characterised by high quality and broad geographical diversification of investors. As a result of the highly favourable response from investors, the cost was maintained below current market levels. The two tranches have a duration of 5 and 9 years, with an annual coupon of 2.875% and 3.500%, and spreads of 78 and 118 basis points respectively compared to the reference rate (around 5bps below the fair value). The issuance took place under the EMTN (Euro Medium Term Notes) Programme, renewed by the Board of Directors' resolution of 24 October 2024, with a total amount of 10 billion euro. The proceeds from the transaction will be allocated to cover the financial needs anticipated throughout the year. The bonds will be listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

On 11 March 2025, the Italian Competition Authority granted approval for Italgas to acquire exclusive control of 2i Rete Gas, with a decision confirming that the company's proposed remedies were sufficient to resolve the potential issues identified at the start of the investigation. The measures prescribed by the AGCM involve the sale of approximately 600,000 PDRs distributed across 35 ATEMs. The company must finalise the divestment process by the end of October 2025. Furthermore, the AGCM has requested Italgas to implement behavioural measures in all the ATEMs under investigation, to be applied in future tender procedures.

On 10 April 2025, the Extraordinary Shareholders' Meeting of Italgas will be held, with the agenda including a proposal for a capital increase, payable and non-divisible, for a total amount of up to 1,020 million euro (including any premium), through the issuance of ordinary shares with regular entitlement and the same features as those in circulation.

With the deal's closing, the group will establish itself as the European leader in gas distribution. Starting from the second quarter, Italgas will begin the integration process of 2i Rete Gas, ahead of schedule, thus fully delivering on the 15.6 billion euro of investments planned in the 2024-2030 strategic plan.

SNAM

On 22 January 2025, the Board of Directors of Snam approved the company's strategic plan for 2025-2029, with the planned investments being the largest in Snam's history.

On 3 March 2025, Snam, through its subsidiary Stogit, completed the acquisition from Edison of 100% of the share capital of Edison Stoccaggio, for a consideration of approximately 565 million euro, which accounts for the agreed-upon adjustments in the sales contract and the ticking fee. With the acquisition, the Snam group further strengthens its industrial position in natural gas storage, which is essential for energy security, reaching a total capacity of around 18 billion cubic metres (of which 4.6 billion is strategic reserves), corresponding to over 17% of Europe's capacity.

During March 2025, the transaction for the sale of the 12.33% minority stake in Galaxy Pipeline Assets Holdco Ltd. to the Lunate fund was also completed, through which Snam holds a shareholding in ADNOC Gas Pipeline Assets LLC. The consideration for the transaction amounts to 242 million dollars. The sale is in line with Snam's strategic vision to focus on the development of infrastructure for the energy transition along key energy corridors in Europe.

CDP EQUITY

On 8 January 2025, the enhanced voting right (i.e. 2 votes per share owned) was applied to the shares held in GPI (5,323,193), resulting in CDPE holding voting rights of 22.32% of the total, despite owning 18.42% of the share capital.

Section 5 - Other issues

IFRS endorsed at 31 December 2024 and in force since 2024

As required by IAS 8 - Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors, details of the new international financial reporting standards, or amendments to standards already in force, whose application became mandatory from 1 January 2024, are provided below:

- Commission Regulation (EU) 2023/2579 of 20 November 2023 amending Regulation (EU) 2023/1803 as regards International Financial Reporting Standard 16;
- Commission Regulation (EU) 2023/2822 of 19 December 2023 amending Regulation (EC) no. 2023/1803 as regards International Accounting Standard (IAS) 1;
- Commission Regulation (EU) 2024/1317 of 15 May 2024 amending Regulation (EU) no. 2023/1803 as regards International Accounting Standard 7 and International Financial Reporting Standard 7.

New accounting standards and interpretations issued and endorsed by the European Union, but not yet effective (effective for the financial years beginning 1 January 2025)

Listed below are the new standards and interpretations already issued and endorsed, but not yet effective and therefore not applicable to the preparation of the financial statements as at 31 December 2024:

- Commission Regulation (EU) 2024/2862 of 12 November 2024 amending Regulation (EC) No.2023/1803 with regard to International Accounting Standard No. 21 (IAS 21).

Accounting standards, amendments and interpretations not yet endorsed by the European Union at the reporting date of 31 December 2024

Certain accounting standards, interpretations and amendments had been issued by the IASB but not yet endorsed by the European Union at the approval date of these consolidated financial statements:

- IFRS 19 "Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures" (issued on 9 April 2023);
- IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements" (issued on 9 April 2024);
- Amendment to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (issued on 30 May 2024);
- Amendment to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 "Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity" (issued on 18 December 2024).

Delegated Regulation 2019/815 - ESEF (European Single Electronic Format)

Directive 2013/50/EU, which amended Directive 2004/109/EC (Transparency Directive), established that all Annual Financial Reports (“AFRs”) of Issuers whose securities are admitted to trading on a regulated market must be drawn up in a single electronic communication format.

The European Commission implemented these regulations through Delegated Regulation 2019/815 (the “ESEF Regulation”) and assigned the European Securities and Markets Authority (“ESMA”) the responsibility of formulating technical standards to define the unified electronic reporting format. This initiative was intended to enable annual financial reports to be comprehensible to both humans and automated systems, thereby enhancing the comparability and analytical capability of the information contained within the Annual Financial Reports (“AFRs”).

According to the ESEF Regulations, entities that prepare consolidated financial statements in compliance with IAS/IFRS are obliged to prepare and disclose their AFR in the eXtensible Hypertext Markup Language (“XHTML”) format, utilising Inline Extensible Business Reporting Language (“iXBRL”). Additionally, the regulations require detailed tagging of the consolidated financial statements, starting from AFR 2021, and block tagging of notes, known as “block tagging”, of the information contained within the Notes to the consolidated financial statements (starting from AFR 2022).

The ESEF Regulation is periodically updated through the issuance of Delegated Regulations, in terms of taxonomy and technical regulatory rules, while ESMA regularly publishes updates to the Reporting Manual, aiming to make technical enhancements, correct previously identified errors, and offer guidance on the implementation of block-tagging requirements and the expected level of readability for information extracted from block-tagging. Some information contained in the notes to the consolidated financial statements when extracted from the XHTML format in an XBRL instance, due to certain technical limitations, may, in fact, not be reproduced in the same way as the corresponding information displayed in the consolidated financial statements in XHTML format.

While preparing the 2024 annual financial statements in ESEF format and during the tagging process, CDP took into account the recommendations issued by ESMA and the methodological note published by XBRL Italia, the result of collaboration between XBRL Italia, ABI, ANIA, Regulators, and the main Italian banks and insurance companies. The taxonomy applied for the preparation of the ESEF filing is the 2022 version.

Other information

The annual consolidated financial statements are subject to approval by the CDP Board of Directors and will be published within the times and in the manner envisaged by the applicable legislation in force.

Restatement of the comparative figures

For better comparative presentation, the "Other assets" and "Other liabilities" items in the consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2023 have been restated. The impact on the two items was a reduction of 52,422 thousand euro.

Disclosure on priorities and general considerations issued by ESMA in relation to annual financial reports

For the preparation of the financial report as of 31 December 2024, following the approach used for the 2023 annual financial report, companies are required to consider the guidance provided by ESMA in its October 2024 recommendation (“European common enforcement priorities for 2024 corporate reporting”) and pay particular attention to the risks and potential impacts associated with climate change, where such effects are likely to be significant.

The current macroeconomic scenario continues to be characterised by a combination of factors related to geopolitical tensions (which continue to weigh on global prospects), the evolution of monetary policy conditions, the tightening of trade relations, and the looming threat of intensified protectionist policies (tariffs), the general deterioration of the economic climate, and uncertainties about future developments.

Throughout 2024, the global economy demonstrated good resilience, showing broadly positive growth signals despite the ongoing high uncertainty related to the evolution of geopolitical tensions, which could negatively affect and weaken future growth prospects.

The positive signs were particularly seen in inflation, which decreased more rapidly than expected due to the drop in energy prices and the success of restrictive monetary policies, as well as in employment trends, as labour market conditions remained robust in many areas.

Regarding the global geopolitical landscape, in 2024, the conflicts persisted in various regions of continental Europe and the Middle East (with tensions spreading to Gaza, the West Bank, Lebanon, the Red Sea, Iran, and Syria). Additionally, further sources of uncertainty stemmed from developments in the world's largest economies: on one hand, China's real estate and demographic crisis, and on the other, the outcome of the US presidential elections, raising the possibility that the next administration might adopt protectionist policies that could negatively affect international trade in goods and services. According to the most recent projections from the European Central Bank (ECB), global GDP is expected to grow this year and next, with a decline in the subsequent two-year period.

In 2024, while remaining far below the peak levels of 2022, energy prices in Europe showed an upward trend.

This trend was driven by various factors, including climatic ones, such as colder-than-usual temperatures in Europe and low wind generation, which have increased gas demand, as well as contingent factors, such as the non-renewal of the agreement for gas transit through Ukraine

These phenomena, in addition to fueling price dynamics, have contributed to depleting European gas reserves at a faster rate than in the last 12 months.

Despite some encouraging signs, significant uncertainties and challenges for both domestic and European economic growth remain, linked to ongoing conflicts and geopolitical tensions, as well as the uncertainty surrounding the evolution of international trade policies and potential protective measures that could be introduced.

Economic growth prospects continue to be fragile, and the onset of new crises or the worsening of existing tensions may complicate the ECB's efforts to ease monetary policy, possibly resulting in adverse effects on broader economic activity.

During 2024, in accordance with directives from national and international regulatory bodies, CDP and the Group's entities were required to conduct assessments and provide disclosures about the impacts that the environment and related uncertainties may have on financial statements as well as specific operational activities.

Risks and uncertainties

Based on the scenario described above (for information on this, please refer to the detailed description in the "Market Context – Macroeconomic scenario" section of the Report on Operations), CDP assesses and takes into account the impacts that this context and its associated uncertainties may have on its financial statements and operations.

The main risks to which the CDP Group is exposed in conducting its business can be summarised based on the following taxonomy:

- Credit risk: the risk that a debtor will not meet its commitments in relation to a loan or an issued bond;
- Counterparty risk: the risk that a counterparty will not meet its commitments in respect of one or more derivative or treasury transactions;
- Concentration risk: the risk arising from large exposures to individual counterparties, groups of connected counterparties or counterparties carrying out the same activity, belonging to the same economic sector or the same geographical area;
- Liquidity risk: the risk that a financial institution will be unable to meet its commitments due to difficulties in financing itself or in divesting assets, or that it will be unable to monetise assets held in the market without significantly adverse conditions affecting their market price;
- Market risks (interest rate and price risk, exchange rate risk): the risk that negative trends in interest and inflation rates and exchange rates will adversely affect the fair value, earnings or equity value of a financial institution;
- Spread risk: It is the risk that adverse movements in the credit spreads of the *Held To Collect & Sell* securities portfolio may negatively affect the net economic value, profitability, or the book equity of a financial institution;
- Equity risk: the risk that negative trends of equity security prices will adversely affect the fair value, earnings or net assets value of a financial institution;
- Reputational risk: the current or prospective risk of a fall in profits, loss of economic value or damage to the institutional role, resulting from a negative perception of the image of CDP by customers, counterparties, shareholders, investors, regulators or other stakeholders;
- Operational risk: the risk that inadequate information systems, operational errors, failures in internal controls or procedures, fraud, lawsuits, judgments or invalid agreements or external events (e.g. earthquakes, epidemics, etc.) may result in losses for a financial institution;
- Country risk: the risk that events occurred in countries other than Italy may result in losses. This does not just refer to the credit risk associated with exposures to the public administration of the foreign country (sovereign risk), but to all exposures regardless of the type of counterparty.

The evolving macroeconomic environment has not generated risks other than those reported, as these types of events are considered within the risks already assessed and monitored. In particular, the following key risk areas have been identified:

- Equity risks due to a fall in the price of listed equity investments and a possible drop in the value of the overall portfolio;
- Credit risks due to a possible rise of debtors in financial distress, both on the loans and guarantees portfolio and on debt securities;
- Liquidity risks due to possibly more difficult conditions to raise funding and/or dispose assets when required.

The CDP Group pays particular attention to the emerging risks arising from climate change, in terms of both possible economic-financial impacts as well as potential reputational risks, given that the consequences of climate change and the transition process towards a green economy could have a far from negligible impact on credit risk, equity risk and operational risk.

Climate and environmental risks can be grouped into the following categories:

- physical risk, meaning the risk of direct or indirect financial loss caused by recurring or extreme climate and natural events;
- transition risk, i.e. the business risk linked to global warming mitigation policies with a particular focus on the energy sector; and
- environmental risk, meaning the risk of environmental damage during business activities and the litigation risk connected with infringements of environmental protection regulations, with potential consequences in terms of reputational risk.

With regard to the specificities of the CDP Group companies, the following information is provided:

- Regarding Fintecna S.p.A., the operational risks encompass those linked to overseeing environmental remediation at sites owned by the Efim separate asset pool, properties that were originally part of the Iged separate asset pool, Fintecna's role as liquidator, and more recently, those tied to managing the shareholding in CDP Immobiliare S.r.l., which is in liquidation. Considering the complexity and future uncertainty of these situations, the Company periodically reviews, based on the best available information and its cautious judgment, the adequacy of the provisions for risks and charges in the financial statements, which are currently regarded as adequate to cover the potential liabilities of Fintecna. There could also be an increase in Cyber-risk, as the current geopolitical scenario has shown an overall increase in Hostile Cyber Activities (HCA). In this context, CDP Immobiliare S.r.l. in liquidazione has placed particular emphasis on enhancing defensive measures related to cybersecurity.

- For CDP Immobiliare S.r.l. in liquidazione the impacts associated with the current economic environment characterised by a combination of factors linked to the ongoing geopolitical crises and the evolution of the macroeconomic scenario have been take into account throughout. By way of example and not limited to, the impacts on the business might include increased challenges in securing financing under conditions akin to those of the previous context by prospective property buyers, as well as elevated asset management costs.
- With regard to SIMEST S.p.A., the current reference framework confirms some potential impacts, in particular in terms of credit risk due to the possible deterioration of creditworthiness (worsening of the rating/growth of expected defaults) and related provisions, with consequent effects on the forecast and budget and risks of fraud, anti-money laundering and reputational risks also related to the operation of managed public resources. To better monitor the risks associated with the reference historical context, SIMEST’s control functions have continued to consolidate the risk monitoring and control framework, in order to capture any changes in the scenario in terms of credit risk, liquidity, interest rate and other risks in an even more timely manner, ensuring reactivity and adaptability. Macroeconomic factors are considered and included in the determination of Expected Credit Loss, fair value measurements, financial risk management, and other risk areas, using valuation models and metrics. Based on the characteristics of SIMEST's Business Model, these areas are deemed material and are closely monitored.
- CDP Equity S.p.A., CDPE Equity Investimenti S.p.A. and CDP RETI S.p.A., as financial holding companies, are by their very nature indirectly exposed to the business risks of their subsidiaries and to the main elements of uncertainty that affect their financial performance and expected returns on their investments and commitments; for this reason, these entities carry out continuous monitoring of the actual and expected economic results of their investees, evaluating management recommendations and proposal in alignment with sector dynamics, market conditions as well as the broader political, economic and social landscape.

  Throughout 2024, CDP Equity's Risk Department carried out its activities in compliance with the risk management principles set forth in internal legislation, structured around three key guidelines: (i) assessing risks related to the investment portfolio, both during investment and divestment activities and through periodic monitoring of the portfolio's risk profile; (ii) evaluating the risks to which CDP Equity is exposed in the course of its primary operations; and (iii) conducting checks during company activity assessments within the accounting process. Specifically, the Risk Department has provided its opinion on transactions involving (i) direct investments, (ii) capital increases in previously invested companies, and (iii) indirect investments in funds.

  In relation to portfolio risk profile monitoring, this activity was carried out on an ongoing basis, relying on the periodic reports received from the companies and managers, as well as available public information. Additionally, detailed analyses were performed on the investee companies (such as assessing their exposure to Interest Rate Risk) and on fund investments. In addition, the Risk Department has undertaken a targeted analysis of ESG risks associated with direct investments and funds. These analyses facilitated the effective monitoring of the portfolio's risk profile.
- Throughout 2024, the Snam group continued its operational and investment activities in the fields of Transportation, Regasification, and Storage without interruption. In particular, in December 2024, the FSRU BW Singapore arrived in Italian waters, providing the country with an additional LNG (liquefied natural gas) import point, set to be operational from the second quarter of 2025.

  Regarding the group's foreign investee companies, the gradual reduction of Russian gas supplies to Europe persisted, with further interruptions occurring from January 2025 as a result of the expiration of the gas transit agreement with Ukraine. Thanks to ongoing efforts to diversify supply sources and investments in supply security across various countries, no significant disruptions or critical issues have been reported within Snam’s international asset portfolio.
- The Terna group closely monitors the current macroeconomic scenario and international political developments, paying particular attention to the evolution of geopolitical tensions, as well as the relevant regulatory framework, remaining focused on executing its planned investments and activities, and to date, sees no need to reassess the assumption of business continuity.
- For the Ansaldo Energia group, the recent drop in interest rates has had a particularly positive impact on the parent company due to its financial indebtedness, resulting in lower interest expenses for the portion of debt not at a fixed rate.

  The variable-rate component primarily pertains to portions of the Term Loan, Revolving Credit Facility, and SACE Supporto Italia Loan, which were signed last year as part of the Financial Maneuver's completion, along with the recently introduced SACE "Archimede" bank financing facility, already mentioned in earlier sections.

  Additionally, this contributed to a reduction in the discount rates used for impairment testing. Additionally, during 2024, operating cash flow turned positive again, although this was largely due to the advance payment received by Ansaldo Green Tech from the IPCEI Fund, in accordance with the decree of 21 April 2021.
- Fincantieri group continues to prioritise the implementation of price risk mitigation strategies for copper, gas, and energy procurement, as well as marine fuel. Additionally, diversification of suppliers, also through the exploration of

new international partnerships, particularly for critical materials like steel, is crucial, given the uncertainty deriving from the current geopolitical scenario.
The Fincantieri group's receivables consist largely of receivables from private ship operators typically related to ongoing construction contracts, as well as from the Italian government, including both receivable contributions and supplies to military bodies for projects under construction.
The Fincantieri group carries out checks on the financial soundness of its customers, including through information from the main credit risk assessment agencies, and constantly monitors counterparty risk, including during the order construction phase, reporting any issues to top management and assessing the actions to be taken on a case-by-case basis. The group also engages in constant dialogue with its customers, undertaking customer support actions where deemed useful for maintaining or increasing the order book.
Moreover, to place their orders, the Fincantieri group's customers often take out loans, which are guaranteed by a national export credit agency. This financing method gives Fincantieri group the certainty that the customer will have the funds to meet its contractual obligations during the construction and delivery of the ships; moreover, in the recent past, the support of the Export Credit Agency has enabled shipowners to obtain the necessary flexibility to meet their commitments to the shipyards, even in situations of systemic crisis.

Exposure to interest rate risk, liquidity risk and commodity price risk

CDP conducts in-depth analyses of its exposure and risk profile, meticulously examining interest rate-sensitive assets and liabilities (both on and off balance sheet) quantifying, under an economic value perspective, the response to minor disruptions (sensitivity analysis) and major disruptions (stress tests) in risk factors. Moreover, CDP evaluates the income-related impact of interest rate risk over shorter time horizons, specifically quantifying the impact of parallel shifts in the yield curve on net interest income.

In response to the observed macroeconomic scenario, CDP has adopted a cautious approach, closely monitoring its exposures to identify any signals warranting the implementation of precise risk mitigation measures within its standard ALM framework. The impacts of the macroeconomic framework on the exposure to interest rate risk have so far been contained, although more active measures to manage CDP's exposure, through the hedging portfolio for instance, cannot be excluded, in the event of heightened market tensions[205].

With reference to liquidity risk, CDP monitors funding trends, both on capital markets and through the postal savings channel. While direct exposure to commodity price fluctuations is minimal, indirect exposure exists through certain assets held within the equity or credit portfolio.

For more details on the methodologies and findings of analyses at 31 December 2024, see Section 2 "Market Risks – Interest rate risk and price risk - Banking Book" as regards interest rate risk, and Section 4 "Liquidity Risk" of Part E "Information on risks and related hedging policies" as regards liquidity risk.

With regard to the specificities of the CDP Group companies, the following is highlighted:

- For Fintecna S.p.A., based on management's assessments, the current financial resources are deemed adequate to meet its payment obligations. Liquidity commitments are primarily linked to litigation management, covering liquidation costs, and expenditures associated with environmental issues and remediation. Since cash and cash equivalents act as the offsetting asset for the "Provisions for risks and charges", any miscalculation of its trends, particularly in core business activities, along with poor liquidity management, could expose Fintecna to risks. Accordingly, as part of its assessments of the provisions for liabilities and charges, the Company also continually updates its forecasts on the use of these provisions and takes them into account when setting its liquidity management policies. Nearly all of Fintecna's liquidity is invested in the CDP Group. The excess liquidity is held in short-term accounts with banking institutions. It should be highlighted that Fintecna has no liabilities resulting from financing activities. With respect to the estimated items, the key aspects subject to evaluation for Fintecna include risk and charge provisions, trade receivables, inventories, and taxation.
  These estimates are not affected by exogenous variables of a technological, social, climatic, or geopolitical nature, and the current macroeconomic scenario does not present any significant critical issues for the Company.
  With reference to the IGED Separate Asset Pool and to the investment in CDP Immobiliare S.r.l. in liquidazione, another risk factor relates to the possible challenges in the disposal of assets, mainly represented by properties located in Italy, for which there is also a market risk associated with macroeconomic factors relating to the performance of the real estate market that may generate a depreciation of the value of the assets. In measuring and managing market risk, the value of the property portfolio is periodically monitored through assessments conducted by Independent Experts.
- For CDP Immobiliare S.r.l. in liquidazione, the liquidity risk associated with fulfilling obligations and operational management needs to be appropriately weighed: its assessment primarily focuses on ensuring the liquidation process

205 With regard to the portfolio of hedging derivatives, there are currently no signs that point to the occurrence of hedge termination events related to the impact of the macroeconomic scenario on the default risk of derivative counterparties over the next few years. Similarly, the current macroeconomic scenario is not expected to affect the probability of the occurrence of hedged transactions. Finally, CDP does not have macro-hedge accounting relationships in place relating to postal savings liabilities.

is completed within the scheduled deadlines. Based on management's assessments, cash and cash equivalents are adequate to meet the proposed liquidation plan and disbursements related to asset management. The exposure to interest rate risk is limited to the medium-to-long-term financial liabilities of the subsidiary Quadrifoglio Brescia in liquidation, for which debt restructuring activities are currently underway with the creditor companies. Operational risks include, in addition to those arising from security related to owned properties, those related to environmental issues of owned assets, as well as those related to ongoing litigations. Given the complexity and future uncertainty of these situations, the directors – acting on the best available information and on the prudent principle – periodically update their evaluations of the adequacy of the provisions for risks and charges made in the financial statements.

- CDP Real Asset SGR is potentially exposed to the risk of cash shortfalls caused by the reduction of the management fees received on the funds under management; the latter, in fact, are calculated as a percentage of the fund's Total Net Asset Value, as a percentage of the Total Asset Value or as a percentage of the lower of historical cost and the market value of assets.
  Any value fluctuation for the real estate funds and/or assets held in their portfolios might consequently affect the management fees. This risk appears to be insignificant at the present, and from an operational point of view, it is monitored through careful planning of the company's cash flows (financial forecast). As of the end of 2024, the Company faces no liquidity risks, given that the managed funds are adequately capitalised to cover their financial commitments, in line with the respective business plans.
- Regarding liquidity risk, SIMEST S.p.A. continued its monitoring activities, focusing on risk indicators specifically designed to align with its business model, such as the short-term liquidity indicator and the structural liquidity indicator, both of which were found to be effective. Concerning interest rate risk, the framework provides for the adoption of the "Repricing Gap" methodology, which quantifies interest rate risk by calculating the "gap", differentiated by predetermined time buckets, between interest rate-sensitive assets and liabilities. The Repricing Gap on the different maturities, combined with an assumption of rate changes, allows the potential impacts on the income statement to be quantified, identifying the relative limits on two levels: soft limit and hard limit. The activities carried out during 2024 confirmed the effectiveness of this indicator.
  With particular reference to the SIMEST's cost of funding, during the year there was a small decrease essentially in all medium-term segments.
  In the area of public funds and with particular reference to the operation of the 295/73 Fund, in March 2024, the Subsidies Committee, on the proposal of the manager SIMEST, approved the interest and exchange rate risk monitoring framework that provides for quantifying the risks in line with prudential regulations (through the estimation of the present value of full-life commitments under stress assumptions), supported by a scenario analysis of cash flows, including stressed ones, over different time horizons and by an early warning system on the potential evolutions of the risks assumed. Monitoring activities during the year confirmed the effectiveness of the chosen indicators and the implemented warning thresholds.
- CDP RETI S.p.A., overall, is not significantly exposed to credit risk, which primarily arises from receiving dividends from subsidiaries and trading derivative instruments (for which cash collateral is exchanged), bank deposits, and irregular deposits with the parent company CDP S.p.A..
  Regarding exposure to interest rate risk, the Company has two hedge accounting transactions (IRS) with CDP S.p.A., to hedge the interest rate risk on the variable rate Term Loan, whose Mark to Market is affected by interest rate fluctuations.
- Throughout 2024, the Snam group was able to operate without interruptions and successfully complete the significant investments it had planned. With reference to the indirect consequences of the current macroeconomic context, the significant increases in reference rates by the major central banks, beginning with the ECB in July 2022, have caused a general increase in the cost of debt.
  As at 31 December 2024, Snam had unsecured bilateral and syndicated loan agreements in place with banks and other financial institutions. Some of these agreements include, inter alia, compliance with typical international practice commitments, some of which are subject to specific materiality thresholds, such as, for example: (i) negative pledge commitments pursuant to which Snam and its subsidiaries are subject to limitations concerning the pledging of real property rights or other restrictions on all or part of the respective assets, shares or merchandise; (ii) pari passu and change-of-control clauses; (iii) limitations on certain extraordinary transactions that the Company and its subsidiaries may carry out; and (iv) limits on the debt of subsidiaries.
  Failure to comply with these covenants, and the occurrence of other events such as cross-default events could result in Snam's failure to comply and, possibly, trigger the early repayment of the related loan.
- With respect to Terna group's financial risks, the possible impact of rising contract costs due to inflation, higher material, energy, and wage expenses, as well as the possibility that issuing entities may be unable to pass these costs on to their service or product prices, does not represent a significant risk for Terna. This is because legally mandated price revisions are covered by tariff adjustments, which ensure tariff updates that adjust for inflation and fully incorporate investments into the RAB. It should also be noted that Terna S.p.A. and its subsidiaries do not have offices or significant activities in the regions affected by the conflicts.
  The Terna group also acknowledges the potential risk related to the supply chain due to significant changes in the strategy of key suppliers, exacerbated by the global supply chain crisis resulting from conflicts, tariffs, reduced supply, and the energy transition process underway in many countries, which could impact both construction and maintenance activities, and consequently affect service continuity, quality, and project timelines. The Terna group constantly monitors the development of the supply chain and has not identified any critical issues.

- Regarding the risk associated with gas demand, the Italgas group highlights that the current tariff system for natural gas distribution includes revenue protection mechanisms.
  Through its ERM system, the group monitors risks related to climate change, which are divided into physical risks, resulting from direct weather and climate fluctuations, and transition risks, linked to the socio-economic adjustments triggered by climate change.
  The identified physical risks include the increased frequency of extreme natural events in the areas where Italgas operates and the rise in average temperatures in those same regions. Italgas continuously monitors the integrity of its infrastructure and implements new technologies to minimise environmental impact, proactively identify risks, and prevent negative effects on service levels.
  Transition risks, on the other hand, include: (i) changes in the regulatory and legislative framework regarding greenhouse gases aimed at limiting emissions, (ii) technological advancements, and (iii) uncertainty about the role of natural gas in the future energy mix. To mitigate these risks, Italgas invests in cutting-edge technologies (Picarro Surveyor, Power to Gas), upgrading its network into a digital infrastructure suited for distributing alternative gases to methane (including hydrogen, biomethane, and e-gas), and supporting projects in the water and energy efficiency sectors. Furthermore, Italgas is committed to lowering greenhouse gas emissions, partly by investing in energy efficiency projects. As a result of its systematic oversight of assets and their surrounding areas, Italgas is able to detect early signs of potential climate-related liabilities.
  With regard to default and covenant risk on financial debt, as of 31 December 2024, the Italgas group has not entered into any financing agreements containing financial covenants and/or secured by collateral, except for the EIB loan taken out by Toscana Energia, which require compliance with particular financial covenants.
  The bonds issued by Italgas as at 31 December 2024 as part of the Euro Medium Term Notes programme provided for compliance with covenants that reflect international market practices regarding, inter alia, negative pledge and pari passu clauses. The failure to meet the commitments accompanying these loans, and the occurrence of other events such as, for example, cross-default events, result in defaults by Italgas and could cause the related loan to become immediately due.
  These cases are carefully monitored by the Italgas group in the context of financial management and business performance.
- For the Ansaldo Energia group, the improvement in market conditions, along with the strong performance of the Service sector and the gradual completion of New Units projects, has mitigated the group's liquidity risk exposure despite the persistence of a complex geopolitical situation.
  In this context, it is also important to highlight the positive impact on reducing the risk of breaching financial covenants, which, according to the financial documentation in place with the main financial institutions, include: (i) Leverage Ratio, tested semi-annually; (ii) Interest Coverage Ratio, tested semi-annually; (iii) Minimum Available Liquidity, tested quarterly. The group also uses reverse factoring contracts that enable more efficient management of outstanding debts. These agreements are included in trade payables.
  By adhering to the agreements with the aforementioned banks, the supplier grants Ansaldo Energia an extension of the commercial payment terms specified in purchase orders, up to 210 days from the invoice issuance date, while ensuring the supplier receives payment on the due date and has the option to request advances on approved receivables.
- For the Fincantieri group, payables to suppliers under reverse factoring relate to agreements designed to facilitate suppliers' access to credit. These agreements allow suppliers to sell their receivables from the group to a financial institution and obtain payment before the due date. Moreover, the supplier can agree to additional extensions of payment terms, negotiated directly with the Group, beyond those indicated on the invoice.
  As of 31 December 2024, payables to suppliers for reverse factoring represent the value of invoices transferred by suppliers and formally recognised by the group as due and payable, with payment deferred at the reporting date due to further extensions granted by suppliers beyond the standard contractual terms.
  Based on its liquidity needs and financial planning, the group has the option to make payments earlier than the maximum deferral contractually granted. Regarding this, the additional payment extensions the group has benefited from during the year range from 0 to 270 additional days.
  The liquidity risk associated with reverse factoring is to be considered low in consideration of: i) the contractual agreements, which establish that in the event of cancellation of one or more factoring agreements, these must, by formal agreement between the parties, continue to operate for contracts in place at that date. Therefore, in addition to not being able to request immediate payment of the deferred amounts, the factors will also have to maintain the contractual relationships in place with the suppliers until their natural expiry date; ii) the diversification achieved with the involvement of 10 different operators and with a concentration that does not exceed 32% of the total reverse factoring liabilities as of that date.
  With respect to commodity risks, in order to prevent and protect against the impact of changes in commodity prices on production costs, risk exposure is continuously reviewed by monitoring price trends and implementing commercial (steel, gas and electricity) or financial (copper, diesel, and LNG) hedging policies where necessary and feasible. The group takes into consideration foreseeable increases in the components of contract costs when determining the offer price and assesses the feasibility of risk sharing with customers. At the time of signing the contract, fixed-price purchase options will already have been defined for some of the vessel's principal components. In addition, the market and the Authority's resolutions on electricity and gas continue to be monitored.

Impairment test

Equity investments

Interest rate trends and the related uncertainty could influence the discount rates used in impairment testing and the resulting determination of impairment indicators.

With reference to the estimated recoverable amount of equity investments and other assets, CDP considers a range of factors also relating to the unique circumstances characterised, among other things, by the instability of financial markets and the international real economy. Therefore, there is still a need to constantly monitor the evolution of these elements in the current context.

When performing impairment testing, CDP takes into account the guidelines of the supervisory authorities on financial reporting aspects relating to risks, uncertainties, estimates, assumptions and valuations, as well as difficulties associated with the possible impact of climate risks on the entities under analysis. Where relevant, factors relating to climate change, as well as to the reference scenario (plagued by geopolitical risks and uncertainty on the evolution of the macroeconomic situation), have been taken into account, mainly through considerations and/or sensitivity analyses on the variables determining the recoverable amount.

The indicators of impairment (triggers) and objective evidence of impairment are assessed on the basis of information taken from public sources or of any additional information received by the investee companies.

Specifically, as at 31 December 2024, impairment triggers were activated on some of the key equity investments accounted for using the equity method (Eni, Nexi, Open Fiber Holdings, Saipem, and Webuild), primarily due to the actual results or because they had been subject to write-downs in previous reporting dates.

When estimating the recoverable amount of equity investments, which is determined as the higher value between fair value less costs to sell and value in use, CDP has implemented several fundamental principles with due consideration given to (i) the particular historical moment characterised by a combination of factors related to the persistence of geopolitical tensions, the evolution of the inflationary scenario and the resulting monetary policy strategies of central banks, the tightening of trade relations, and the general slowdown in economic growth, and (ii) the guidance provided by both national and international regulators, alongside directives from industry organisations. In this regard, the assumptions and the valuation parameters adopted to determine the recoverable amount included, where potentially relevant, factors concerning the updated macroeconomic framework. The key general principles used are as follows:

- a period of observation of interest rates for estimating the risk-free rate in line with a time horizon that allows for the proper weighting of relevant market developments (e.g., revisions of inflation expectations and interest rate forecasts)[206];
- the use of an Equity Risk Premium “consensus” in line with the average of the latest values available and a period of analysis of the market parameters (e.g. beta) that is such to mitigate and normalise any contingent factors in view of the medium/long-term perspective of the underlying cash flows;
- the use of the latest available exact survey of Country Risk Premiums, where deemed most significant, instead of the average of the latest surveys.

In addition, CDP has conducted a sensitivity analysis, where deemed relevant, against the main variables that determine the subject asset’s value, including for example:

- the price of hydrocarbons (e.g. oil) for companies operating mainly in the Oil & Gas sector, also in order to take into account any climate risks inherent in the business;
- the cost of capital, margin, and long-term growth rate, if applicable, based on the value estimation method used;
- stock prices for listed companies, also in order to take into account potential unfavourable share price trends linked to the generalised context of uncertainty that could increase market volatility.

Goodwill

Goodwill generated from the acquisition of subsidiaries is allocated to each identified “cash generating unit” (CGU). Within the CDP Group, CGUs correspond to the individual investee companies. Since it is an intangible asset having an indefinite useful life, goodwill is not amortised but tested only for the recoverability of its carrying amount. An impairment test is performed annually on goodwill, or whenever there is evidence of impairment. This involves comparing the carrying amount of the CGU, including goodwill, and the recoverable amount of said CGU. If the value of the CGU is higher than its recoverable amount, the difference is recognised through profit or loss first reducing goodwill until it reaches zero.

At each reporting date, the CDP Group conducts an assessment to detect the presence of indicators of impairment under IAS 36 and of any additional indicators, where applicable, also considering the indications of national and international regulators on financial reporting relating to risks, uncertainties, estimates, assumptions and assessments, as well as the

206 This principle also applies if the country risk has been estimated directly through the yield of the government bond of the country of reference for the company.

difficulties related to the current reference scenario, with a combination of factors related to the persisting geopolitical tensions (which continue to weigh on global prospects), the evolution of monetary policy conditions, the worsening of trade relations and the potential intensification of protectionist policies (tariffs), the overall deterioration of the economic climate, and uncertainties regarding future developments. In this regard, the resulting impacts of these events on economic activity have increased the level of uncertainty, hence making it more complex to make quantitative estimates, for example, cash flows from the CGUs, also due to the increased uncertainty in the assumptions and parameters at the basis of the CGU analyses.

For further information please refer to the more detailed description in the specific sections of the Notes to the consolidated financial statements.

With regard to specific features of the CDP Group companies, the following is highlighted:

- For CDP RETI S.p.A., in relation to the variables defining the current situation, it is still essential to evaluate the potential impacts that this environment may have on the operations of the Company. Specifically, to assess the equity investment's recoverable amount, understood as the higher of the fair value net of cost of sales and its value in use (so-called value in use), in the event of one or more impairment indicators, the Company determines the relative fair value (calculated as the weighted average of stock prices and volumes from the last month up to the valuation date). Specifically regarding the exposure to risks more closely related to climate change, CDP RETI S.p.A. currently faces a limited overall exposure, and there have been no impacts to date on the estimation of the recoverable amount (nor are such impacts anticipated in the short term) of the equity investments held in its portfolio.
- CDP Equity S.p.A. and CDP Equity Investimenti S.p.A. conducted impairment tests on equity investments showing potential impairment indicators, utilising valuation metrics that account for uncertainties related to the macroeconomic context (including interest rate and inflation risks) and other risks (including environmental ones), while also obtaining updated financial information from the subsidiaries.
- With regard to the non-current assets of the Snam group, it is important to highlight: (i) in relation to TAG (a joint venture) and GCA (associate), the issuance in May 2024 by the Austrian regulator of the Final Cost Decree and Tariff Ordinance, which defines the reference framework applicable to the new regulatory period.
  The Decree introduced considerable changes to the earlier regulatory framework, such as eliminating volume risk for the two TSOs (Transmission System Operator) and defining compensatory mechanisms that the companies must adhere to from 2025. This change will enable TAG to return to profitability after several years of negative results driven by changes in the supply chain context; (ii) regarding the Middle East situation, the Gaza Strip conflict does not, at present, have any direct impact on Snam's assets or the functioning of the pipeline linking Israel and Egypt (EMG).
- For the Italgas group, the rise in temperatures and transition risks could, among other things, negatively impact the number of active delivery points served and the revenue associated with covering operational costs. This risk is, however, mitigated by Resolution 570/19 and Determination 4/2023, through which ARERA has introduced a revenue adjustment mechanism aimed at compensating for the impact of the reduction in delivery points in specific locations. For these reasons, it is believed that, considering the specific business and sectors in which it operates, the group currently has limited exposure to the potential impacts of climate-related risks on the valuation of non-current assets and other activities, including receivables, recorded in the financial statements.
- The Ansaldo Energia group performed impairment testing to assess the existence of any potential impairment of assets. The result of the impairment test was based on estimates based on the information currently available and the assumptions made. The assumptions with the highest degree of uncertainty, requiring a higher degree of subjective judgement, specifically pertain to:
  - the receipt of expected orders and the subsequent estimate of the profitability of the contracts;
  - the estimation of financial parameters used to determine the discount rate;
  - changes in energy legislation.

  The Ansaldo group took these uncertainties into account when developing and defining the underlying assumptions used to determine the recoverable amount of Goodwill and technologies, incorporating an execution risk into the cash flow discount rate and performing sensitivity analysis on the Business Plan data.
  The above analyses confirm the sensitivity of the recoverability assessments of non-current assets to changes in the aforementioned exogenous and uncontrollable variables; in this context, the directors will systematically monitor their progress for any adjustments to the recoverability estimates of the carrying values of goodwill and technologies.

Financial instruments: Expected Credit Losses ("ECL") and fair value measurements

In measuring Expected Credit Losses, CDP applies an internally-developed methodology, which considers:

- a reliable estimate of through-the-cycle probability of default, which incorporates not only historical data but also forward-looking information to ensure the reliability of the estimates even in situations of serious crisis, across the entire life of the financial instruments;
- an internal model for estimating the cyclical component of probability of default, to produce forward-looking estimates of point-in-time parameters.

The model applied to estimate the cyclical component is based on the main macroeconomic drivers including GDP and employment rate forecasts, with reference to the Eurozone and the USA. The quantitative model adopted internally has not changed and, in particular, no sector-based adjustments were made since it was deemed that alternative methods would not be more reliable in the current phase and might, at least potentially, introduce higher risks of arbitrariness. Even when considering the effects of the changing economic environment on the counterparties in portfolio to date as relatively small, CDP considered it necessary to continue applying the management overlay (introduced for the 2021 financial statements) for quantifying ECL, aimed at compensating for the effect of falling point-in-time default probabilities which would otherwise result from the trends in the macroeconomic and credit indicators used in the model.

In terms of quantifying the Expected Credit Loss, all key risk factors affecting the counterparty's creditworthiness, including those linked to climate risks and the transition process, are evaluated by assigning a synthetic judgment on creditworthiness (credit rating), which is forward-looking in nature, with the goal of ensuring prudent assessments that also reflect CDP's specific role and objectives.

In carrying out fair value measurements (both on a recurring basis and with regard to financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost), CDP accurately reflects the current macroeconomic scenario, in particular in relation to the level of interest rates, exchange rates, inflation, credit spreads and volatility, which - for fair value levels 2 and 3 - are used as inputs for the valuation models consistently applied over time to consistent categories of instruments.

With regard to the specificities of the CDP Group companies, the following is highlighted:

- CDP Real Asset SGR, with regard to the fair value of real estate investments, has relied on Independent Experts for the valuation of the real estate assets held by the funds under management.
  During 2024, no factors emerged that would require a revision of the estimates. Specifically, as noted by the independent experts of the funds directly managed by the Company, as of the valuation date, various markets, including the real estate market, are undergoing restructuring; consequently, the value judgment provided no longer reflects a "substantial uncertainty" (Material Valuation Uncertainty), as defined by VPS 3 and VPGA 10 of the RICS Valuation - Global Standards. Therefore, the valuation must be considered with less certainty and a higher degree of caution than normally required under standard market conditions.
- For SIMEST S.p.A., with reference to credit risk, the consolidation of measurement and monitoring models and tools continued, also taking into account the current macroeconomic context, applying prudential provisioning policies both at portfolio level (collective) and individual counterparty level (analytical). For those assets classified at amortised cost, the model, based on Expected Credit Loss, involved (i) the updating of risk parameters, including ratings on individual entities (so called “single name”) subject to ongoing review and performance monitoring and (ii) the application of prudential classification logic at Stage 2 for the portion of the portfolio most exposed to the macroeconomic situation. Specifically, in the assessment of Expected Credit Losses, SIMEST uses the methodology developed internally by the Parent Company, which includes:
  (i) a reliable estimate of through-the-cycle probability of default, which incorporates not only historical data but also forward-looking information to ensure the reliability of the estimates even in situations of serious crisis, across the entire life of the financial instruments; (ii) an internal model for estimating the cyclical component of default probabilities, intended to produce forward-looking estimations of the Point-in-Time parameters.
  While the effects of the changing economic environment have been barely noticeable on the counterparties in the portfolio thus far, the Parent Company has considered it necessary to continue applying the management overlay for quantifying ECL, aimed at compensating for the effect of falling point-in-time default probabilities which would otherwise result from the trends in the macroeconomic and credit indicators used in the model.
  For the portion of portfolio measured at fair value, the impairment values, calculated using updated market parameters, factor in i) interest rate trends and ii) updated risk parameters such as ratings. With regard to individual impairment, the measurements were conducted at individual counterparty/transaction level on the basis of the expected cash flows, the presence of guarantees and the recovery timing and percentages, also depending on the economic context. In December 2024, a coverage ratio of more than 70% was recorded, confirming write-downs at prudential levels. As part of the Public Funds, during 2024 the monitoring activities of the portfolio of the Venture Capital Fund and the 394/81 Fund continued;
- For the Terna group, neither the effects of the changed macroeconomic scenario nor those arising from geopolitical crises have led to an increase in credit risk nor impacted the measurement of expected credit losses; in fact, the group's trade receivables are part of the "Held to Collect" business model, mainly maturing within 12 months, and have no significant financial component. Moreover, these effects did not generate changes in reference to the business model identified for financial instruments, not involving changes in the chosen classification.
  Furthermore, the fair value measurement of the financial assets and liabilities held by the Terna group has not changed in terms of an increase in the risks associated (market, liquidity and credit). Similarly, modification of the underlying assumptions did not generate any deviations in regard to the sensitivity analyses related to their measurement. In terms of recoverable amount, the group's primary counterparties (holders of dispatching contracts for withdrawal or injection and distributors), deemed solvent by the market and with high credit ratings, have not experienced any deterioration in receivable positions during 2024. In addition, credit risk management is regulated by ARERA Resolution No. 111/06, which includes provisions aimed at mitigating risks related to the insolvency of dispatching customers, both as a preventative measure and when insolvency is realised.
- The Ansaldo group performs an analysis on trade receivables and estimates the probability of recoverability using all available information from both internal and external sources. The group operates in a business characterised by a small number of large clients (typically state-owned companies), where trade receivables are usually settled within a

year, and any technical risks that could delay the collection of receivables are addressed at the project level. In addition, a country default risk is incorporated into the cost budgets for specific trade receivables.
The parent company also carried out a detailed analysis on receivables that are either not yet due or overdue by less than one year, applying the country default risk (where the specific customer default risk is unavailable), applying it to 40% of the outstanding amount (loss given default). The analysis confirmed the adequacy of the credit impairment provision. The ECL analysis for derivatives has been incorporated into the fair value valuations of the instruments. The company carried out ECL analyses on short-term cash, considering the default risk of the banks, and found no significant impacts.

Control, joint control, and significant influence

The companies of the CDP Group conduct specific assessments to ensure the correct classification of equity investments in the financial statements, considering additional elements beyond voting rights, such as (i) the ability to determine the financial and management policies of the investee for determining control investments; (ii) participation in determining financial and management policies (without control or joint control) for the purpose of identifying associate investments; (iii) the existence of contractual agreements between two or more parties sharing control and making unanimous decisions regarding relevant activities to define joint control investments.

Revenues

Given the current context, substantial judgment may be required in the assessments made for the evaluation of long-term contracts under IFRS 15, which should include reasonable and adequately supported forecasts, particularly when measuring the progress of a performance obligation and recognising revenue over time.

In this context, the following is highlighted:

- For the Terna group, the largest share of the revenues is linked to the performance of regulated activities in Italy and the way the revenue is generated, which remunerates both operational costs and invested capital, both of which are adjusted annually according to the indexing rates established by the regulator. In addition, the return on invested capital is calculated using a WACC that is reviewed periodically by ARERA in order to update the parameters underlying the calculation of the cost of equity and cost of debt.
  In the context of Non-Regulated Activities, particularly in Energy Solutions, with the portfolio of products and services designed to support renewable energy expansion in Italy – such as constructing and managing photovoltaic plants, connecting them to the grid, and offering services to industrial clients – alongside cable and transformer production, the Group has not identified any new uncertainties that could affect its current revenue recognition model, nor has a reassessment of the existing contracts been deemed necessary.
- The Ansaldo Energia group works with complex and long-term contractual arrangements. When the contractual fee, particularly relevant in the service business (Long Term Service Agreement), is not clearly defined, management estimates the revenue based on the contract length, the number of interventions planned, and the share of variable revenue (e.g., inflation index adjustments).
  Contracts are recognised in the financial statements based on the percentage of completion, with margins being recognised based on the contracts progress. Revenue for performance obligations fulfilled over time is recognised using the progress method (or percentage of completion), whereby costs, revenues, and margins are recognised based on the progress of the production activity, determined by the ratio between costs incurred at the evaluation date and total expected costs on the project, or based on the units of product delivered.
  The estimate of total expected costs is subject to a high degree of uncertainty and may be influenced by multiple factors that carry risks of cost overruns or the enforcement of penalties.
  The group has implemented management and control systems to address project risks, aimed at identifying, tracking, and quantifying such risks over the contract lifecycle. Any economic impacts resulting from the periodic revision of estimates are recognised in the financial year in which the updates are made. In the event that the completion of a contract is expected to result in a loss of business margin, it is recognised in its entirety in the financial year in which it becomes reasonably foreseeable within operating costs.

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In relation to the above, it should be noted that for the purposes of the estimates, data relating to quotations and market parameters have been used, which are subject to fluctuations, even significant ones, due to the persistent turbulence and volatility of the markets, mainly connected to the tensions of the international geo-political situation and the current macroeconomic scenario. The valuations were also made using forward-looking data. Such forecasts are, by their nature, random and uncertain in that they are sensitive to changes in macroeconomic variables and to events outside the company's control. They are also based on a set of assumptions linked to future events and actions of management, which may not necessarily happen. In view of the uncertainty surrounding any future event - both as regards the actual occurrence of the event and in terms of when and to what extent it may happen - the differences between actual values and estimated values might be significant, even if the events at the basis of the forecast assumptions were to occur. This limit is even more pronounced in the current situation of uncertainty.

It is therefore necessary to reiterate the ongoing uncertainty arising from the instability of the current framework, which makes it difficult to predict even the associated short-term and medium-term impacts. This significantly increases the complexity and uncertainty of the estimates made, whose results are described in the specific sections referred to, given that the underlying assumptions and conditions might be subject to further review, to take into account developments outside the management's control, thus resulting in unexpected and unforeseeable impacts.

Therefore, there is still a need to constantly monitor the evolution of these elements in the current context.

Tax credits on building interventions as outlined in the "Cura Italia" and "Rilancio" Decree Laws

For information regarding tax credits related to building interventions outlined in the "Cura Italia" and "Rilancio" Decree-Laws, which were acquired by CDP Parent Company via non-recourse assignment from prior purchasers, please consult the corresponding information found in the Notes to the Separate Financial Statements, Part A - Accounting Policies, Section 4 - Other issues.

In relation to the operations of the Snam and Italgas groups, it's important to highlight that, as part of their engagement in the energy efficiency sector, they actively participate in the acquisition of Ecobonus tax credits. These credits are subsequently reclassified from trade receivables and recognised in other assets upon obtaining the necessary affidavits mandated by existing tax regulations.

Global Minimum Tax Disclosure

The legislative decree of 27 December 2023, No. 209 ("Pillar II regulation" or "*global minimum tax*") introduced an effective minimum taxation regime of 15% for national and multinational groups in each jurisdiction where they operate. It also provides for the application of a Top-up tax in case the *effective tax rate* ("ETR") per country, adjusted according to the applicable rules, results lower than this minimum tax rate.

During 2024, Pillar II regulation was integrated, *inter alia*, by (i) the Ministerial Decree of 20 May 2024, on simplified transitional regimes ("TSH regulation"). Under this decree, for the period 2024–2026, any Top up tax potentially due in a given jurisdiction is considered equal to zero provided that companies there located meet at least one of the three test established by the law, and (ii) the Ministerial Decree of 1 July 2024, which sets out the implementing provisions for introducing the *qualified domestic minimum top-up tax*.

Furthermore, as of today, additional implementing Ministerial Decrees (DMs of 11 October, 20 December, and 27 December) have been issued to provide guidance and setting out implementing measures. At the same time, the OECD has also published additional *Administrative Guidance* (June 2024 and January 2025), providing further clarifications listing countries having transitional status of qualified legislation for Top up tax application purposes.

In this regard, in 2024, the CDP Group, with the support of reputable tax advisors, put in place the activities related to Pillar II project aimed at (i) addressing the gaps identified during the preliminary phase of the project carried out in 2023, (ii) defining a calculation model for *Transitional Safe Harbour* and the Top up taxes due, (iii) automating tax fulfilments through a dedicated software application, and (iv) estimating the impacts of Pillar II for the purposes of financial reporting deadlines and related compliance duties.

As part of the consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2024, the Pillar II's Group perimeter has been updated to include companies that were part of the CDP Group at the balance sheet closing date. The calculation of the Top up tax due was made with reference to low-taxed jurisdictions (ETR lower than 15%), determined by applying the simplifications provided by the TSH regulation to the relevant perimeter. The group includes 395 entities operating in 58 jurisdictions, where the ETR is generally up to 15%. Approximately 10 minor entities, located in 6 jurisdictions, reported an ETR lower than 15%, reaching a group's total estimated tax liability as of 31 December 2024 of about 0.4 million euro. According to tax application mechanisms provided by Pillar II regulation, such amount will not be accounted in the stand-alone financial statement of CDP.

A.2 - THE MAIN FINANCIAL STATEMENT ITEMS

The consolidated financial statements of the CDP Group as of and for the year ended 31 December 2024 have been prepared by applying the same accounting policies as those used for preparation of the consolidated financial statements for the previous financial year, except for the amendments endorsed and in force with effect from the financial year 2023, as described in Section 5 – Other issues, A.1 General Information.

The following pages provide a description of the accounting policies adopted in preparing these consolidated financial statements.

1 - Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

The item “Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss” includes:

- “Financial assets held for trading” including debt securities, equities, loans, units of UCIs included in Business Model Other/Trading, and also derivatives not designated as hedging instruments;
- “Financial assets designated at fair value” including debt securities and loans, measured at profit and loss in accordance with IFRS 9 (i.e. the fair value option), which allows a financial asset to be irrevocably measured at fair value through profit or loss if, and only if, this will eliminate or significantly reduce an accounting mismatch;
- “Other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value” including debt securities, equity securities, units of UCIs and loans, i.e. those assets other than those measured at fair value through profit or loss, which do not meet the requirements for classification at amortised cost, at fair value through other comprehensive income or which are not held for trading. They are substantially represented by those financial assets whose contractual terms provide for periodic cash flows that are not represented by solely payments of principal and interests (thus characterised by the failure to pass the SPPI test), or those assets that do not comply with the business model terms of the portfolio measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Financial assets held for trading, as indicated, include financial derivatives not designated as hedging instruments, operational hedging derivatives, as well as embedded derivatives in complex financial contracts, whose host contract is a financial liability, which were recognised separately because:

- the financial characteristics and risks are not closely related to the characteristics of the underlying contract;
- if separated, they meet the definition of derivative;
- the hybrid instruments that they belong to are not measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Derivatives that are not part of effective hedge accounting relationships, but are held for the purpose of hedging the assets and/or liabilities related to them, are considered operational hedging derivatives.

As with all financial assets held for trading, the fair value of which can be both positive and negative, derivatives are classified among Financial assets held for trading if their fair value is positive and among Financial liabilities held for trading if their fair value is negative.

Other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value also include units of UCIs subscribed by Group companies with the aim of implementing initiatives geared to supporting the economy in the long term. Given the nature of these initiatives, these financial assets are held within a Held to Collect business model, but because of their structure and also in accordance with the clarifications provided by the IFRIC, their contractual terms do not enable them to pass the SPPI test.

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognised on the trade date for derivative contracts, at the settlement date for debt securities, equities, and units of UCIs, and at the disbursement date for loans. An exception is represented by those securities whose delivery is not governed by conventions on the market concerned, for which initial recognition is at the subscription date.

Upon initial recognition, financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are recognised at fair value, which generally equals the transaction price, net of transaction costs or income that are immediately recognised through profit or loss.

Subsequent measurement is at fair value, with recognition of the measurement results: (i) in the item “Profits (losses) on trading activities” in the income statement in relation to financial assets held for trading, including those relating to derivatives associated with the fair value option and (ii) in the item “Profits (losses) on financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss” as regards other types. The fair value is determined based on the official prices as of the reporting date if the financial instruments are listed on active markets. For financial instruments, including equity securities, not listed on active markets, fair value is determined by using measurement techniques and information available on the market, such as the price of similar instruments on an active market, discounted cash flows, option pricing models and values registered in recent similar transactions. For equity securities and related derivative instruments not listed in an active market, the cost method is used as an estimate of fair value only in a residual manner and limited to a few circumstances, i.e. in case of non-applicability of all the afore-mentioned measurement methods, or in the presence of a wide range of possible measurements of fair value, within which the cost is the most significant estimate.

The interest arising from debt securities and loans classified as Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are included in interest income and similar income, an item that also includes gains and losses and margins of operational hedging derivatives of financial assets and/or liabilities measured at fair value through profit and loss. The gains and losses and margins of trading derivatives are included in the “Profits (losses) on trading activities”. Dividends and similar revenues of equity instruments classified among the “Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss” (including revenue from units of UCIs) are included in the item “Dividends and similar revenues”.

Reclassifications to other categories of financial assets are not permitted, unless, as regards financial assets held for trading, the business model is changed. In this case, all affected financial assets will be reclassified, according to the rules provided for in IFRS 9.

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are derecognised when payment is received, when the contractual rights to the cash flows expire, or a sale transfers all the risks and rewards connected with ownership to a third party. Conversely, when a significant portion of the risks and rewards associated with the transferred financial assets is retained, the asset remains on the financial statements, even if legal title has been effectively transferred.

In cases where it is not possible to verify the substantial transfer of risks and rewards, financial assets are derecognised from the balance sheet if any kind of control over the assets has been maintained. Conversely, the preservation of such control, even if it is only partial, results in maintaining the assets on the balance sheet to an extent equal to the residual involvement.

Transferred financial assets are derecognised even if the contractual rights to receive the related cash flows are retained, in the presence of a simultaneous obligation to transfer such flows, and only those, without material delay to other third parties.

2 - Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

The item "Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income" includes financial assets represented by debt securities and loans that meet both of the following conditions:

- the financial asset is held within a Business Model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets;
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Under this item are also recognised equity instruments, considered as such in compliance with the provisions of IAS 32, which are not held for trading and for which the option, granted by the standard, of recognising the subsequent changes in the fair value of the instrument through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI option[207]) has been irrevocably exercised.

Initial recognition of the item under examination occurs on the settlement date for debt securities and equities and on the disbursement date for loans.

Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are initially recognised at fair value, which generally corresponds to the transaction price, including any expenses and income attributable to the transaction.

Subsequent to the initial recognition, financial instruments traded in active markets are measured at their fair value determined on the basis of official prices on the reporting date. For financial instruments, including equity securities, not listed on active markets, fair value is determined by using measurement techniques and information available on the market, such as the price of similar instruments on an active market, discounted cash flows, and values recorded in recent similar transactions. For equity securities not listed in an active market, the cost method is used as an estimate of fair value only in a residual manner and limited to a few circumstances, i.e. in case of non-applicability of all the afore-mentioned measurement methods, or in the presence of a wide range of possible measurements of fair value, within which the cost is the most significant estimate.

The profits and losses resulting from changes in fair value of debt instruments and loans are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income and recorded in the item Valuation reserves, in equity, until the financial asset is derecognised. If these financial assets are derecognised, the cumulative gains or losses, previously recognised in the other comprehensive income, are transferred from equity to the income statement.

Gains and losses on foreign exchange are included in the income statement among the Profits (losses) on trading activities.

Interest on the debt instruments and on receivables is recognised through profit or loss according to the amortised cost method, which is based on the effective interest rate, i.e. the rate that discounts the estimated future receipts (and any payments) during the expected life of the financial instrument at the gross carrying value of the financial asset.

The carrying value of these instruments includes the provision for expected credit losses required by IFRS 9, with consequent recognition in profit or loss of an impairment loss. In particular, an expected loss for the 12 months following the reporting date is recognised on initial recognition and at each subsequent reporting date, on instruments classified in stage 1 (i.e. on non-credit-impaired financial assets at the time of their origination, and on instruments which do not show a significant increase in credit risk compared to initial recognition). Conversely, an expected loss measured throughout the residual maturity of the financial instrument is recorded on those instruments classified in stage 2 (performing financial assets for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk compared to initial recognition) and in stage 3 (non-performing exposures)[208].

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207 Fair value Through Other Comprehensive Income option.

208 The new rules under Article 178 of Regulation (EU) no. 575/2013 govern the definition of prudential default of an obligor. Specifically, a default shall be considered to have occurred with regard to a particular obligor when either or both of the following have taken place:

For financial assets that are performing (stages 1 and 2) impairment is calculated based on the risk parameters represented by probability of default (PD), loss given default (LGD) and exposure at default (EAD). If, in addition to a significant increase in the credit risk, there is also objective evidence of impairment (events that have a negative impact on estimated cash flows), the financial asset is impaired (stage 3) and the amount of the related impairment is measured as the difference between the gross carrying value of the asset and the current value of the expected cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

Losses and recoveries arising from the impairment process are included under the item "Net adjustments/recoveries for credit risk". No reclassifications to other categories of financial assets are allowed, unless the business model is changed. In this case, all affected financial assets will be reclassified, according to the rules provided for in IFRS 9.

With reference to equity instruments, their inclusion in the item Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is linked to the irrevocable option adopted by the company holding the instrument. In particular, the CDP Group includes in that item the investments that are made with strategic objectives over the long term.

The exercise of this option entails using different recognition rules from those described above for debt securities, because:

- the amounts recognised in the valuation reserve are never reclassified through profit or loss, even when they are derecognised;
- all exchange rate differences are recognised in the equity reserve and are therefore charged to other comprehensive income;
- IFRS 9 does not envisage impairment rules for these equity instruments.

Only dividends from these equity instruments are recognised through profit or loss.

Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are derecognised when payment is received, when the contractual rights to the cash flows expire, or a sale transfers all the risks and rewards connected with ownership to a third party. Conversely, when a significant portion of the risks and rewards associated with the transferred financial assets is retained, the asset remains on the financial statements, even if legal title has been effectively transferred.

In cases where it is not possible to verify the substantial transfer of risks and rewards, financial assets are derecognised from the balance sheet if any kind of control over the assets has been maintained. Conversely, the preservation of such control, even if it is only partial, results in maintaining the assets on the balance sheet to an extent equal to the residual involvement.

Transferred financial assets are derecognised even if the contractual rights to receive the related cash flows are retained, in the presence of a simultaneous obligation to transfer such flows, and only those, without material delay to other third parties.

3 - Financial assets measured at amortised cost

The item "Financial assets measured at amortised cost" includes debt securities and loans that meet both of the following conditions:

- the financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows;
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Specifically, the following items are recognised:

- loans to banks (current accounts, deposits, security deposits, debt securities, repo transactions and other loans). This includes operating receivables associated with the provision of business and financial services. This also includes the amounts receivable from Central Banks (such as the reserve requirement), other than demand deposits included in "Cash and cash equivalents";
- loans to customers (current accounts, mortgage loans, factoring, debt securities, repo transactions and other loans). It also includes receivables due from Italian post offices and variation margins with clearing houses in respect of derivatives transactions, in addition to operating receivables associated with the provision of business and financial services. The item also includes cash and cash equivalents held with the Central State Treasury.

Loans disbursed using funds provided by the State or other government agencies and intended for particular uses and operations required and regulated by special laws ("loans with third-party funds in administration") are recognised under

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- objective condition ("past-due criterion") – the obligor is past due more than 90 consecutive days on any material credit obligation (in the case of approach at obligor level, in order to determine whether the obligation is material, reference is made to all the obligations of the same obligor to the institution);
- subjective condition ("unlikeliness to pay") - the institution considers that the obligor is unlikely to pay its credit obligation (or obligations, in the approach at obligor level) without recourse by the institution to actions such as realising security.

this item, provided that the loans and funds accrue interest respectively in favour of and at the expense of the providing agency. Conversely, loans disbursed using funds administered on behalf of the State or other entities are not included.

The loans granted to public entities and public-law bodies under CDP's Separate Account portfolio[209] have a number of features that distinguish them from loans granted by banks, which normally disburse the entire amount of the loan to its beneficiary at the time the loan is granted. Such loans are special-purpose loans generally granted to public entities for public works and are disbursed to the beneficiaries only in case of positively verified milestones of the above-mentioned works. Therefore, disbursements are intended to meet the debts actually accumulated by the entities in respect of suppliers as the work is performed.

Upon signing the loan agreement, the debtor assumes the obligation to repay the entire principal granted, and this amount is used to determine an amortisation schedule separately from the amount actually disbursed. Amounts still to be disbursed by CDP earn interest that can be treated as a reimbursement of the interest income earned by CDP on the non-disbursed portion.

The special-purpose loans issued by CDP normally have an initial grace period, during which, in the absence of disbursements on the loan granted, the loan does not bear interest. With certain exceptions, the loan repayment schedule begins on 1 July or 1 January following the execution of the loan agreement. CDP's accounting policy for special-purpose loans is to recognise a commitment to disburse the sums granted upon signing the loan agreement and to recognise a receivable (with a consequent reduction in the disbursement commitments) for the entire amount granted only when repayment begins, regardless of the amount actually disbursed.

Any disbursements requested by borrowers during the grace period effectively reduce the commitment and result in a "short-term" receivable for the amount actually disbursed, with this amount accruing interest at the contractually agreed lending rate. The short-term receivable for advances on loans in their grace period is measured at cost as permitted by IFRS.

When repayment begins on a loan that has not yet been disbursed, both a payable and a receivable are recognised for the same amount in respect of the party responsible for repaying the loan. The receivable is measured at amortised cost (which, given the lack of transaction costs on the loans granted by CDP and with certain exceptions, equals cost), and the payable is a demand liability that decreases as the amounts are actually disbursed.

Loans granted to borrowers other than public entities or public-law bodies are treated in a manner analogous to that for loans granted by banks.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost also include receivables from companies engaged in productive, commercial, or technological innovation investments as part of an international development programme, arising from the acquisition of temporary minority stakes in Italian or foreign companies in which Italian enterprises hold interests (so-called partner companies).

Specifically, the existing relationships between the financing company, the partner companies and the businesses they invest in qualify as a financial asset, giving rise to the right to receive a sum of money (which is contractually defined and at least equal to the disbursed amount) from the partner companies. For such transactions, the participation share cannot exceed 49%, and the duration of the relationship is capped at 8 years, at the end of which the partner company is required to repurchase the equity share under terms agreed upon in the contract. "Financial assets measured at amortised cost" are initially recognised on the settlement date as regards debt securities or on the disbursement date as regards loans.

Initial recognition is at fair value, which generally equals the transaction price, including any expenses and income attributable to the transaction.

After initial recognition, these assets are measured at amortised cost, equal to the value that the financial asset was measured at on initial recognition minus any principal repayments, plus or minus the accumulated amortisation, according to the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any loss allowance. The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts the estimated future receipts (and any payments) for the expected lifetime of the financial asset at its gross carrying value, which includes the directly attributable transaction costs and the fees paid or received by the contracting parties.

In some cases, the financial asset is considered impaired at initial recognition as the credit risk is very high and, if it is purchased, this may be done with significant discounts (assets known as POCI i.e. "Purchased or Originated Credit Impaired"). In that case, for purchased or originated financial assets that are credit-impaired at initial recognition, a credit-

209 CDP is subject to a system of organisational and accounting separation under article 5, paragraph 8, of decree law 269 of 30 September 2003, converted with amendments by law 326 of 24 November 2003. In order to create an accounting separation system, the organisational structure of the Company was therefore divided into three operating units called, respectively, Separate Account, Ordinary Account and Joint Services, within which CDP's existing organisational units have been re-grouped. The role of the Separate Account is to pursue the mission of general economic interest entrusted to CDP by law. For more information on the contribution of the Separate Account to the results posted by CDP, see Annex 1.1 "Accounting separation statements" of the separate financial statements of CDP.

adjusted effective interest rate is calculated for the credit risk, including the expected losses on initial loans within the financial flow estimates.

The amortised cost method is not used for loans whose short-term duration means that discounting is considered to have a negligible effect. This measurement rule is also used for loans without a specific expiration date or demand loans.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost are subject to the calculation of an expected credit loss allowance under IFRS 9 rules and the amount of such losses is recognised through profit or loss in the item "Net adjustments/recoveries for credit risk". In particular, an expected loss at one year is recognised on initial recognition and at each subsequent reporting date, on instruments classified in stage 1 (i.e. on non-credit-impaired financial assets at the time of their origination, and on instruments which do not show a significant increase in credit risk compared to initial recognition). Conversely, an expected loss measured throughout the residual maturity of the financial instrument is recorded on those instruments classified in stage 2 (performing financial assets for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk compared to initial recognition) and in stage 3 (non-performing exposures).

For financial assets that are performing (stages 1 and 2) impairment is calculated based on the risk parameters represented by probability of default (PD), loss given default (LGD) and exposure at default (EAD). If, in addition to a significant increase in the credit risk, there is also objective evidence of impairment (events that have a negative impact on estimated cash flows), the financial asset is impaired (stage 3) and the amount of the related impairment is measured as the difference between the gross carrying value of the asset and the current value of the expected cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate.

Non-performing assets include those financial instruments that have been attributed the status of bad debts, expected defaults or past due and/or overdrawn as defined by the current rules of the Bank of Italy for the purposes of supervisory reporting.

The expected cash flows take account of estimated recovery times and the expected realisable value of any guarantees.

The amount of the loss to be recognised through profit or loss is calculated based on an analytical assessment process or for categories of the same kind and thus attributed analytically to each position and takes account of forward-looking information and possible alternative recovery scenarios.

If the reasons for the impairment no longer apply following an event after initial recognition, then impairment reversals are charged through profit or loss.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost are derecognised when payment is received, when the contractual rights to the cash flows expire, or a sale transfers to a third party all the risks and rewards connected with ownership of the transferred asset. Conversely, when a significant portion of the risks and rewards associated with the transferred financial assets is retained, the asset remains on the financial statements, even if legal title has been effectively transferred.

In cases where it is not possible to verify the substantial transfer of risks and rewards, financial assets are derecognised from the balance sheet if any kind of control over the assets has been maintained. Conversely, the preservation of such control, even if it is only partial, results in maintaining the assets on the balance sheet to an extent equal to the residual involvement.

Transferred financial assets are derecognised even if the contractual rights to receive the related cash flows are retained, in the presence of a simultaneous obligation to transfer such flows, and only those, without material delay to other third parties.

It is also possible, over the maturity of financial assets, and specifically for financial assets measured at amortised cost, that they are subject to renegotiation of the contract terms. In that case, it is necessary to determine whether the contractual amendments that cause a change in the amount and timing of future cash flows give rise to the derecognition of the original instrument, with consequent recognition of a new financial asset, or in the recognition through profit or loss of the difference between the gross carrying value of the pre-amended financial instrument and the restated financial asset (modification).

In the absence of specific guidance in IFRS 9, the analysis necessary to identify possible amendments that give rise to derecognition rather than modification may sometimes involve significant elements of valuation.

In general, changes to a financial asset, when substantial in nature, lead to its derecognition and the recognition of a new asset, also for Originated Credit Impaired positions.

On this basis, a list has been identified, by way of non-limiting example, of the main changes that represent a substantial change to the terms of the existing financial asset, introducing a different nature of the risks and resulting in derecognition.

The list is as follows:

- change in the counterparty: this includes novation or the replacement of the counterparty by another obligor (succession), because these changes lead to a change in the credit risk;
- change in the reference currency (because it introduces a different risk profile than the original exposure);

- debt-to-equity swap: the lender and the obligor may, as an alternative to other types of renegotiation, agree to extinguish the original debt through a substantial change in the nature of the debt-to-equity swap;
- introduction of new contractual clauses that result in failure of the SPPI test (e.g. leverage, indexing to parameters not related to the time value of money and credit risk, inverse rates, and financial covenants that result in failure of the test or other similar clauses);
- *acceptance in lieu*, whose repayment depends on the fair value of an asset;
- substantial change in the discounted value of cash flows (the change is considered substantial when the present value of cash flows from the new asset, discounted using the original effective interest rate, differs significantly from the present value of the remaining cash flows of the original financial asset);
- changes granted to performing customers, which provide for the use of market parameters to redetermine the financial terms of the loan agreement, including modifications granted as part of renegotiations made on terms that would apply to new loans[210];
- other cases of substantial change in the nature of the contract, such as the introduction of contractual clauses that expose the obligor to new risk components, such as returns linked to equity or commodity components, leverage or other similar clauses.

In the event of changes not deemed significant, which therefore do not come under the case of derecognition, but for which the modification is applied, the gross value is redetermined by calculating the current value of the cash flows resulting from the renegotiation, at the original internal rate of return of the exposure.

Below is a non-exhaustive list of the main changes to the previous contractual terms:

- reduction of the interest rate;
- extension of the maturity of the loan;
- reduction of part of the exposure;
- introduction of payment holidays (grace period/payment moratorium);
- payment of interest only;
- capitalisation of arrears/interest.

Contractual changes to a financial asset for which the derecognition rules are applied will have the following accounting impacts:

- derecognition of the financial asset and recognition of a new financial asset;
- subjecting the new financial asset to a new assessment in terms of classification and measurement (business model and SPPI test);
- identification of the date of new recognition as the origination date;
- recognition of the new asset at its fair value; recognition of any gain or loss equal to the difference between the fair value of the new asset and its carrying value at the time of derecognition of the existing asset, except for level 3 fair value financial assets as envisaged by IFRS 9;
- classification of the new asset in the relevant stage, at the initial recognition date, and verification, in subsequent reporting periods, of any deterioration in credit risk.

If there are contractual changes to a financial asset for which the rules of modification without derecognition apply, in accordance with IFRS 9:

- reassessment in terms of classification and measurement is not required: the SPPI test is only performed on initial recognition of the instrument and there is no subsequent reassessment of this initial assessment;
- the gains or losses resulting from the modification are calculated as the difference between the gross carrying value of the pre-modified financial asset and its restated gross carrying value (corresponding to the present value of the renegotiated or modified cash flows, discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate, i.e. before the modification), adjusted where applicable in the case of hedging transactions;
- any deterioration in the credit risk of the modified financial asset is analysed by comparing it with the credit risk at the asset's original recognition date, before the modification.

4 - Hedging transactions

Hedging transactions are executed to hedge contingent losses that are attributable to a specific risk and which can be found in a specific element or group of elements, should that particular risk effectively materialise.

As permitted by paragraph 7.2.21 of IFRS 9, the Parent Company CDP has decided to apply the provisions on hedging from IAS 39 rather than those from Chapter 6 of IFRS 9, to be used for its separate financial statements and the consolidated financial statements of the Group, as well as its own half-yearly financial statements.

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210 Specifically for CDP, this includes the changes made to the contractual terms as part of renegotiations, including "massive" renegotiations, carried out under the "financial equivalence" regime to public entities other than non-performing and, for local authorities, other than those in a situation of financial distress.

In accordance with IAS 39, hedging instruments are derivatives or, limited to the hedging of foreign currency risk, non-derivative financial assets or liabilities whose fair value or cash flows are expected to offset the changes in fair value or cash flows of a designated hedged position [IAS 39, paragraphs 72-77 and Appendix A, paragraph AG94]. A hedged item is an asset, liability, firm commitment, a highly probable forecast transaction, or a net investment in a foreign operation that:

- exposes the company to the risk of a change in fair value or future cash flows;
- is designated as being hedged [IAS 39, paragraphs 78-84 and Appendix A, paragraphs AG98-AG101].

The effectiveness of the hedge is the extent to which the changes in fair value or cash flows of the hedged position that are attributable to a hedged risk are offset by the changes in fair value or cash flows of the hedging instrument [IAS 39, Appendix A, paragraphs AG105-AG113].

When a financial instrument is classified as a hedging instrument, the following are to be formally documented:

- the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item, including the risk management objectives;
- the hedging strategy, which must be in line with established risk management policies;
- the methods to be used in order to verify the hedge effectiveness.

Accordingly, both at the inception of the hedge and throughout its life, the change in the fair value of the derivative is analysed in order to determine whether it is highly effective in offsetting the changes in fair value of the hedged item.

A hedge is deemed to be highly effective if the changes in fair value of the hedged item or in the expected cash flows attributable to the risk being hedged are almost entirely offset by the changes in fair value of the hedging derivative, with the relationship of these changes falling within a range of between 80% and 125%.

At each annual or interim reporting date, the effectiveness is assessed through specific prospective and retrospective tests capable, respectively, of demonstrating the expected effectiveness and the level of effectiveness achieved.

If the hedge is not effective as described above, the hedging instrument is reclassified under financial instruments held for trading, while the hedged item continues to be measured in accordance with the criteria defined for its category. Hedge accounting also ceases when the hedging instrument expires, is sold or exercised or when the hedged item expires, is sold or is repaid. The termination of hedge accounting may apply to the entire hedging relationship or only a part of it; in the latter case, the termination of hedge accounting is partial rather than complete.

Hedging derivatives are initially recognised at their fair value on the contract date. Hedging relationships that meet the eligibility criteria are subject to the following accounting treatment:

- for fair value hedge, the change in the fair value of the hedged item is offset by the change in the fair value of the hedging instrument. This offsetting is accounted for by recognising the changes in value through profit or loss, in the item “Fair value adjustments in hedge accounting”, relating both to the hedged item (for the changes generated by the underlying risk factor) and to the hedging instrument. Any difference, which represents the partial ineffectiveness of the hedge, consequently represents the net profit or loss effect. The recognition through profit or loss of the change in fair value of the hedged item, attributable to the risk hedged, is also applied if the hedged item is a financial asset measured at fair value through other comprehensive income; if there were no hedging, this change would be recognised in equity;
- for cash flow hedge, the changes in fair value of the derivative are recognised, net of the tax effect, in a specific “Valuation reserve” of equity, for the effective portion of the hedge, and are only recognised through profit or loss when there is a change in the cash flows to be offset for the hedged item. The amount of the gain or loss of the hedging instrument considered ineffective is recognised through profit or loss, in the item “Fair value adjustments in hedge accounting”. This amount is equal to any excess of the accumulated fair value of the hedging instrument with respect to the related fair value of the instrument hedged; in any event, the fluctuation of the hedged item and the related hedge must be kept within the range of 80%-125%;
- hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation are accounted for in the same way as cash flow hedges.

If the hedge is not fully effective, the fair value change of the hedging instrument, to the extent of the ineffective portion, is immediately recognised through profit or loss, in the item “Fair value adjustments in hedge accounting”.

If, during the life of a derivative, the expected hedged cash flows are no longer considered as highly probable, the portion of that instrument recognised in the “Valuation reserves” of equity is immediately recycled through profit or loss. Conversely, if the hedging instrument is transferred or no longer qualifies as an effective hedge, the portion of the item “Valuation reserves” representing the changes in the fair value of the instrument recognised up to that point are retained in equity and reversed to profit or loss in accordance with the classification criterion described above, in conjunction with the recognition of the financial effects of the transaction originally hedged.

Item 50 of the consolidated balance sheet assets and item 40 of the consolidated balance sheet liabilities report financial and credit hedging derivatives, which at the reporting date have, respectively, a positive and a negative fair value.

For macro hedges, IAS 39 allows the object of a fair value hedge against interest rate risk to be not only an individual financial asset or liability, but also a monetary amount, included in a group of financial assets and liabilities (or their portions), so that a set of derivatives may be used to reduce the fair value fluctuations of the hedged items in response to changes in market interest rates. Net amounts resulting from the mismatch of assets and liabilities cannot be designated as subject to macro hedging. In the same way as for micro fair value hedges, a macro hedge is deemed to be highly effective if, both at inception and throughout its life, the changes in fair value of the monetary amount hedged are offset by changes in the fair value of the hedge derivatives and if the actual results are within a range of 80% to 125%. The positive or negative amount of the fair value changes, respectively, of the assets or liabilities subject of fair value macro hedge measured with reference to the risk hedged is recognised in Items 60 of the consolidated balance sheet assets or 50 of the consolidated balance sheet liabilities, with a balancing entry under “Fair value adjustments in hedge accounting” in the income statement.

The hedge ineffectiveness consists of the difference between the change in fair value of the hedging instruments and the change in fair value of the monetary amount hedged. The hedge ineffective portion is in any case included under “Fair value adjustments in hedge accounting” in the income statement.

If the hedging relationship ends, for reasons other than the sale of the hedged items, the accumulated revaluation/write-down recognised in items 60 of the consolidated balance sheet assets or 50 of the consolidated balance sheet liabilities is recognised through profit or loss under interest income or expenses, over the residual maturity of the hedged financial asset or liability.

If these assets and liabilities are sold or redeemed, the amount of fair value not amortised is recognised immediately in “Gains (Losses) on disposal or repurchase” in the income statement.

5 - Equity investments

“Equity investments” include investments in associates (IAS 28) and in joint ventures (IAS 28 and IFRS 11).

Associates are companies in which the CDP Group holds, either directly or indirectly, at least 20% of the voting rights or, even with a lower voting interest, companies over which the CDP Group has significant influence, which is defined as the power to participate in determining financial and operating policies, but without exercising either control or joint control.

Joint ventures involve companies where control, by means of a contractual arrangement, is shared between CDP and one or more parties, or when decisions about the relevant activities, which have a significant impact on returns, require the unanimous consent of the parties involved in the contractual arrangement that have control over the company.

Equity investments are initially recognised at cost at the settlement date and subsequently accounted for using the equity method, where the original cost of the equity investment is adjusted (up or down) according to: (i) the investor’s share of the profit (loss) for the portion realised by the investee after the acquisition, (ii) the investor’s share of changes in the items of the other comprehensive income of the investee, realised after the acquisition, (iii) the dividends received from the investee and (iv) the investor’s share of changes in the equity of the investee other than the previous ones.

The same provisions governing business combinations apply to acquisitions. Consequently, the difference between the acquisition price and the portion of acquired equity is allocated based on the fair value of the identifiable net assets of the associate. Any unallocated excess amount is considered as goodwill. The higher allocated price is not presented separately, but is included in the carrying value of the equity investment (“equity method”).

Any positive difference between the value of the portion of equity of the investee and the cost of the equity investment is recognised as income. Application of the equity method also considers the treasury shares held by the investee.

The equity investments are tested for impairment at every annual or interim reporting date.

Evidence of impairment, based on the existence of qualitative and quantitative indicators, as illustrated hereunder, and in accordance with the internal policies, differs where these involve equity investments in companies whose shares are or are not listed on active markets.

An impairment test is performed when the aforementioned indicators exist, in accordance with the provisions of IAS 36. This test is aimed at estimating the recoverable amount of the equity investment and comparing it with its carrying value to determine the recognition of any impairment losses.

In particular, the impairment process for the consolidated financial statements is performed in line with what is done for the separate financial statements of the Group companies.

In particular, and for CDP, taking into account the characteristics of its investment portfolio, as well as its role of long-term investor, at least the following are considered indicators of impairment/objective evidence of impairment:

- the recognition of losses[211] or significantly lower results than budgeted (or forecast in multi-year plans), if, after specific analyses, they are relevant due to their effects on the estimate of expected future cash flows in any impairment test preparation;
- Significant financial difficulties of the investee company and/or the likelihood that the investee company declares bankruptcy or undergoes other financial restructuring procedures;
- The distribution of a dividend by the investee company that exceeds the total other comprehensive income (or overall profitability for financial companies) for the period[212].

With reference to listed equity investments, the following are also considered indicators of impairment:

- a reduction in the market price compared to the carrying value in the consolidated financial statements of more than 40% or for a period exceeding 24 months;
- a downgrade of the rating of at least four notches from the time when the equity investment was made, if assessed as relevant together with other available information[213].

If the recoverable amount is lower than the carrying amount, the difference is recognised through profit or loss. If the reasons causing the impairment cease to exist, the impairment losses are reversed. These reversals have to be recognised through profit or loss up to the amount of the previous impairment. Consequently, the reduction in the previously recognised impairment loss upon write-back of the value of the equity investment may not exceed the carrying value that would have existed if no impairment had been previously recognised. Both the impairment and the reversals of impairment are recognised in the income statement under “Gains (losses) on equity investments”.

Equity investments are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows deriving from ownership of the equity investments expire or when they are sold, substantially transferring all risks and rewards connected with them.

6 - Property, plant and equipment

The item includes both the operating assets governed by IAS 16 and the investment property governed by IAS 40, as well as inventories of property, plant and equipment governed by IAS 2. As concerns in particular immovable property, this is distinguished according to its intended purpose as follows:

- operating or functional property, consisting of property that meets the requirements of IAS 16 for operating assets;
- non-operating property or investment property in accordance with IAS 40;
- property classified as inventories (IAS 2), which is held for sale in the ordinary course of business or in the process of construction or development for later sale.

Also included in property, plant and equipment are rights of use acquired under a lease and relating to the use of property, plant and equipment (for the lessees)[214], assets granted under an operating lease (for the lessors), as well as leasehold improvements, provided they relate to identifiable and separable property, plant and equipment.

Property, plant and equipment includes: (i) with regard to the natural gas transport segment, the value referring to the quantity of natural gas fed into gas pipelines to make them operational and (ii) with regard to the natural gas storage segment, the portion of gas injected into the storage wells as “Cushion Gas”.

In accordance with IAS 16, property, plant and equipment is initially recognised at purchase cost, including expenses directly related to the purchase, non-deductible VAT and costs for bringing the asset to working condition, increased by revaluations carried out under the provisions of specific laws. Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset have to be added to the value of the asset itself and capitalised pursuant to IAS 23.

Special maintenance and repair costs, incurred after initial recognition, which result in an increase in the future economic benefits, are recognised as an addition to the value of the assets.

Ordinary maintenance costs that do not generate future economic benefits, on the other hand, are recognised through profit or loss.

Subsequent measurement is at cost, net of depreciation and impairment (the latter in accordance with IAS 36).

These assets are systematically depreciated from the period they enter service in the production process and are, therefore, ready for use. They are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their residual life.

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211 The recognition of losses may not be considered relevant if it is in line with the budget and/or business plan objectives of the equity investment (e.g. investments recently made); on the contrary, losses attributable to cases provided for by the Italian Civil Code (e.g. Articles 2446, 2447) are always considered relevant.

212The indicator takes into account the distribution of a dividend greater than the other comprehensive income result (or overall profitability for financial institutions) on which the dividend is paid (for instance, dividends declared in 2024, representing the distribution of net profit for 2023, that exceed the total other comprehensive income for 2023)

213 The downgrade of the equity investment's credit rating is not, in itself, evidence of impairment, although it may be an indication to that effect; therefore, such a trigger is considered relevant only when activated together with at least another impairment trigger.

214 Lease liabilities recognised by the Group as the lessee in lease transactions are recorded under financial liabilities measured at amortised cost.

Therefore, the depreciation allowances for each year charged to the income statement are calculated by the CDP Group at the rates considered adequate to represent the residual useful life of each asset, as listed below:

	Minimum rate	Maximum rate
Buildings	2.0%	20.0%
Movables	5.0%	25.0%
Electrical plant	7.0%	30.0%
Other:		
Power lines	2.2%	2.2%
Transformation stations	2.4%	6.7%
Gas pipelines	2.0%	2.0%
Power stations	5.0%	10.0%
Gas reduction and regulation	5.0%	5.0%
Pipelines	2.0%	2.0%
Processing stations	4.0%	20.0%
Compression stations	5.0%	5.0%
Storage wells	1.7%	20.0%
Regasification	4.0%	4.0%
Industrial and commercial equipment	2.5%	33.3%
Other assets	4.0%	33.0%
Other plant and equipment	2.0%	33.3%

Land and artwork are not depreciated as they have an indefinite useful life.

At every annual or interim reporting date, the recognised carrying amount of the operating assets is tested for impairment. If impairment indicators are identified, the carrying amount of the asset is compared with its recoverable amount, with the latter being the greater of fair value less any costs of disposal, and the associated value in use of the asset (that is the discounted value of the future cash flows originated by the asset). If the carrying amount is higher than the recoverable amount, the difference is recognised through profit or loss under “Net adjustments to/recoveries on property, plant and equipment”. If the reasons for which impairment was recognised cease to exist, the impairment loss is reversed. The adjusted value may not exceed the value that the asset would have had, net of the depreciation calculated in the absence of previous impairment.

Newly acquired assets are depreciated as from the period in which they enter service and are, therefore, ready for use.

Land and buildings are considered to be separable assets; therefore, they are treated as separate assets for accounting purposes, even if purchased together.

Each item of property, plant and equipment that has a significant value compared to the overall value of the asset it belongs to is recognised and depreciated separately.

“Investment property” is investment property made to earn rentals or for capital appreciation, rather than for use in the production or supply of goods or services or for administrative purposes, or for sale, in the ordinary course of business.

These assets are initially recognised in accordance with IAS 40 at purchase or construction cost, including directly attributable purchase/construction costs. However, maintenance costs relating to these assets cannot be capitalised, but are recognised through profit or loss.

Subsequent measurement of said property investments in the consolidated financial statements is at cost, net of depreciation and impairment, as set out in IAS 16 in relation to operating property, plant and equipment.

“Assets under construction and advances” are composed of advances or expenses incurred in respect of items of property, plant and equipment that have not been completed or are undergoing testing before entering service. Since they have not yet entered the company’s production cycle, depreciation is suspended.

The “right-of-use assets” (RoU) under lease agreements, in accordance with IFRS 16, are recognised by the lessee at the commencement date, namely on the date that the asset is made available to the lessee and is initially valued at cost. In order to match the asset consisting of the right of use, the lessee enters a liability corresponding to the current value of the payments due for the lease. The discount rate to be used is the interest rate implicit in the lease, if this is practicable to determine; if not, the lessee’s incremental borrowing rate shall be used. In the event of operating sublease agreements, the sub-lessor enters the right of use among the Investment property.

The right of use is amortised on a straight-line basis throughout the lease term which includes the non-cancellable period of a lease and the options for renewal, if the lessee has a reasonable certainty of exercising it.

During the lease term, the carrying value of the right of use is adjusted in the event of a change to the lease term or to the lease payments, and also for changes to the lease contract which increase or reduce the scope of the lease.

As regards property, plant and equipment recognised in accordance with IAS 2, these are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The carrying amount of the asset is anyway compared with its recoverable amount, where there is some evidence that shows that the asset may have incurred an impairment loss. Any adjustments are recognised through profit or loss.

The carrying value of an operating item of property, plant and equipment is eliminated from the balance sheet upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal.

7 - Intangible assets

"Intangible assets" includes, pursuant to IAS 38, non-monetary assets that are identifiable and do not have physical substance. They are held to be used for a multi-year period or an indefinite period. They consist mainly of concessions, licenses and trademarks, contractual relationships with customers, research and development costs and industrial patent and intellectual property rights.

Intangible assets include goodwill, regulated by IFRS 3 and defined as the difference between the price paid for a transaction related to a business combination and the fair value of identifiable net assets acquired. If this difference is negative (badwill) or if the goodwill is not justified by the future earnings capacity of the assets acquired, the difference is recognised in the income statement.

An intangible asset is recognised if the following conditions are satisfied:

- the asset is identifiable, i.e. it is separable from the rest of the enterprise;
- the asset is controlled, i.e. it is subject to the control of the enterprise;
- the asset generates future economic benefits;
- the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

If one of these elements is missing, the purchase or realisation cost is fully recognised as a cost in the income statement in the financial year in which it is incurred.

The non-current intangible assets are initially recognised at purchase or development cost, including directly attributable transaction costs.

After initial recognition, the non-current intangible assets with a finite useful life are measured at cost, net of amortisation and any impairment (the latter governed by IAS 36).

The amortisation is charged based on the estimated useful life of the asset. This estimate of its useful life is assessed, at the end of each financial year, to check the adequacy of the estimate.

Concessions, licenses, trademarks and similar rights arising from an acquisition are recognised at current values at the date of the acquisition. The value of storage concessions, consisting of natural gas reserves in the fields ("Cushion Gas"), is determined in accordance with the Ministerial Decree of 3 November 2005 and recognised under "Other assets". This item is not amortised as the volume of gas is not modified by the storage activity and its economic value is not below the carrying amount. More specifically, trademarks are not amortised but they are tested for impairment annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they may be impaired.

Assets associated with public-private service concession agreements (Service Concession Arrangements) relating to the development, financing, management and maintenance of infrastructure under concession arrangements are represented by agreements under which the granting entity agrees to provide a public service (distribution of gas, dispatch of electricity), with the right to use the infrastructure. In such cases, the grantor: i) controls or regulates the services provided by the operator through the infrastructure, and the prices charged; ii) controls, through ownership, beneficial entitlement or otherwise, any significant residual interest in the infrastructure at the end of the concession.

Customer contracts arising from an acquisition are recognised at fair value as of the date of the acquisition. Contractual rights are amortised over the expected life of the relationship. Research costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred. Costs for the development of new products and production processes are capitalised and recognised under intangible assets only if all of the following conditions are met:

- the project is clearly identified and the associated costs can be identified and measured reliably;
- the technical feasibility of the project has been established;
- there is a clear intention to complete the project and sell the intangible assets generated by the project;
- a potential market exists or, in the case of internal use, the usefulness of the intangible asset has been established;

- adequate technical and financial resources to complete the project are available.

The amortisation of any development costs recognised under intangible assets begins as from the date on which the result of the project is ready for sale and is carried out on a straight-line basis.

The costs incurred for the acquisition of industrial patents and intellectual property rights are amortised on a straight-line basis, allocating the acquisition cost over the shorter of the expected period of use and the term of the associated contracts, as from the time the right acquired can be exercised.

If, regardless of the amortisation, there is objective evidence that the intangible asset is impaired, a test is performed to determine the adequacy of the carrying amount of the asset. Consequently, the carrying amount of the asset is compared with its recoverable amount, with the latter being the greater of fair value less the costs of disposal, and the associated value in use of the asset (construed as the discounted value of the future cash flows originated by the asset). If the carrying amount is higher than the recoverable amount, the difference is recognised through profit or loss under “Net adjustments to/recoveries on intangible assets”. If the reasons for which impairment was recognised cease to exist, the value of the asset is written back. The adjusted value may not exceed the value that the asset would have had, net of the amortisation calculated in the absence of previous impairment.

Goodwill generated from the acquisition of subsidiaries is allocated to each identified cash generating unit (CGU). Within the CDP Group, CGUs correspond to the individual investee companies. Since it is an intangible asset having an indefinite useful life, goodwill is not amortised but tested only for the adequacy of its carrying amount. An impairment test is performed at least annually on goodwill, or whenever there is evidence of impairment. This involves comparing the carrying amount of goodwill and the recoverable amount of the CGUs to which the goodwill is attributed. If the carrying amount of goodwill is higher than the recoverable amount of the CGU, the difference is recognised through profit or loss at “Goodwill impairment”. Any reversals of impairment of goodwill may not be recognised.

Goodwill related to equity investments in associated companies and joint ventures is included in the carrying amount of such companies. Negative goodwill is recognised through profit or loss at the time of the acquisition.

Intangible assets are derecognised when sold or when future economic benefits are no longer expected.

8 - Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale

The balance sheet items “Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale” and “Liabilities associated with disposal groups held for sale” include the assets or groups of assets/liabilities whose carrying value will be recovered mainly through a sales transaction rather than through their continuous use. These assets must be available for sale in their current condition and the CDP Group companies must be committed to plans to dispose of the asset (or group of assets) and must have initiated programmes to locate potential buyers, such that a sale can be considered highly probable.

To be able to classify an asset (or group of assets) as available for sale, the following is also required:

- the asset can be readily exchanged in the market at a price considered reasonable in relation to its fair value at the current date;
- the sale is expected to be completed within one year from the date of classification, except as permitted by paragraph 9 of IFRS 5;
- the actions required to complete the plan to dispose of the asset do not indicate that it is unlikely to be completed.

Non-current assets (or disposal groups) are presented separately from balance sheet items “Other assets” and “Other liabilities”. Initial recognition is done in compliance with the specific IFRS as applicable to each associated asset and liability while, subsequently, they are recognised at the lower of their carrying value and fair value (net of costs to sell), without any depreciation/amortisation being recognised.

The individual assets of the companies classified as held for sale are not amortised, whereas financial expense and other expenses attributable to liabilities held for sale continue to be recognised.

Any subsequent impairment losses are recognised directly as an adjustment to the carrying amount of the non-current assets (or disposal groups) held for sale through profit or loss. The corresponding balance sheet values for the previous financial year are not reclassified. A discontinued operation is a component of an entity that either has been disposed of, or is classified as held for sale, and:

- represents a major line of business or geographical area of operations;
- is part of a single coordinated plan to dispose of a separate major line of business or geographical area of operations;
- is an equity investment exclusively acquired with a view to resale.

The profits and losses net of tax that can be related to disposal groups of assets and liabilities are shown in the specific income statement item “Income (loss) after tax on disposal groups held for sale”.

9 - Current and deferred taxes

Tax assets and liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet respectively under consolidated assets Item "Tax assets" and consolidated liabilities Item "Tax liabilities".

The accounting entries related to current and deferred taxes include: i) current tax assets, consisting of tax paid in advance and receivables for withholding taxes incurred; ii) current tax liabilities, consisting of tax payables to be settled according to applicable tax regulations; iii) deferred tax assets, consisting of the amounts of tax recoverable in future years in view of deductible temporary differences; and iv) deferred tax liabilities, consisting of payables for tax to be paid in future periods as a result of taxable temporary differences.

Current taxes, consisting of corporate income tax (IRES) and regional tax on business activities (IRAP), are recognised on an accruals basis using a realistic estimate of the negative and positive tax components for the year.

They are calculated on the basis of applicable tax rates. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised according to the tax rate that, under the legislation in force at the reporting date, is expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, and are periodically reviewed to take account of any changes in legislation.

The term "deferred" tax refers, in particular, to the recognition, in terms of tax, of the temporary differences between the value assigned to an asset or liability for statutory accounting purposes and the corresponding value for tax purposes.

Deferred taxes are recognised:

- under Tax assets, if they relate to "deductible temporary differences", which means the differences between statutory and tax values that will give rise to deductible amounts in future periods, to the extent that they are likely to be recovered;
- under Tax liabilities, if they relate to "taxable temporary differences" representing liabilities because they are related to accounting entries that will become taxable in future tax periods.

If the deferred tax items regard transactions that directly affected equity, they are recognised in equity.

Some of the CDP Group's Italian companies joined the "national fiscal consolidation" mechanism regulated by articles 117-129 of the Consolidated Income Tax Law ("TUIR"), introduced into tax law by Italian Legislative Decree no. 344/2003. It consists of an optional tax system, according to which aggregate net taxable income or loss of each subsidiary that has joined the national fiscal consolidation mechanism – inclusive of any tax withholding, deductions and tax credits – is transferred to the Parent Company, for which a single taxable income or a single tax loss is carried forward (resulting from the algebraic sum of its income/losses and those of the subsidiaries) and, as a result, a single tax payable/receivable.

10 - Provisions for risks and charges

This item consists of the provision set aside to cover specific types of liabilities whose existence is certain or probable, but whose amount or accrual date were uncertain at the reporting date.

Therefore, the provisions are recognised only when:

- there is a present (legal or constructive) obligation resulting from a past event;
- it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation;
- a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

When the time value is significant and the dates of payment of the obligation can be estimated reliably, the allowance is measured as the present value (discounted at market rates as of the reporting date) of the charges that are expected to be incurred in order to settle the obligation.

Contingent – not probable – liabilities are not recognised in the balance sheet. However, they are disclosed in the notes, unless the probability of an outflow of resources is remote or the event is deemed insignificant.

The provisions are used only to cover the costs for which they were originally recognised, and they are reversed in the income statement when the obligation is settled or when it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the present obligation.

This item also includes provisions for credit risk for commitments to disburse funds and on financial guarantees that are subject to the rules of impairment in IFRS 9.

This item also includes the company pensions and other post-retirement benefit obligations, i.e. the provisions for long-term employment and post-employment benefits. However, no value has been recognised for the sub-account in question because there were no net amounts attributable to that item at the reporting date of these financial statements. For more information see the section "Staff severance pay" in paragraph 15 "Other information".

11 - Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

This item includes all amounts due to banks and due to customers of any technical form (deposits, current accounts, loans), other than those in the items "Financial liabilities held for trading" and "Financial liabilities designated at fair value". This includes operating debts associated with the provision of business and financial services and variation margins with clearing houses in respect of transactions on derivatives, in addition to operating debts associated with the provision of financial services.

In particular, the Parent Company CDP includes in these items the amounts still to be disbursed for loans being repaid, as well as liabilities in respect of postal funding products.

Postal savings bonds issued by CDP are reported under the item "Due to banks" and the item "Due to customers", including those that have matured but have not yet been redeemed at the reporting date. These instruments are zero-coupon securities (where the interest accrued is paid when the principal is redeemed) with a step-up interest structure (the interest rate increases as the period for which the bond is held increases) and with principal and interest redeemed in a single payment upon maturity, although the bonds can be redeemed upon request of the underwriter at any time prior to their contractual maturity, with principal and interest paid in accordance with the period for which the bond was held.

For Postal savings bonds, the adoption of the amortised cost method and of the effective interest rate used for calculating the amortised cost under examination must be equal to the internal rate of return from the estimated (not contractual) cash flows throughout the expected (and not contractual) life of the instrument. Given the aforementioned option of early redemption, the expected life of postal savings bonds is, on average, less than their contractual life. CDP has therefore developed a statistical model for forecasting early redemption of postal savings bonds based on a time series of redemptions, which is used to price the new issues. The forecasting model used at the time of the bond issue is also used to determine the initial estimated amortisation plan for each series of postal savings bonds. Based on these estimated flows, the effective interest rate and the amortised cost to be recognised in the balance sheet are then calculated. Differences between the actual early redemptions and these estimates result in the recalculation of the remaining amortisation schedule. In such cases, the IFRS state that the amortised cost of the instrument being measured is to be equal to the present value of the new estimated future cash flows using, for fixed rate postal savings bonds, the effective interest rate calculated at the issue of each series as the discount rate, and kept unchanged. The effective rate for floating-rate interest-bearing postal savings bonds is updated every time the estimated cash flows are revised due to changes in the benchmark indices and the review of the flow of redemptions.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost also include the amount of funds provided by the State or other government agencies and intended for particular operations required and regulated by special laws ("third-party funds in administration"), provided that the loans and funds accrue interest respectively in favour of and at the expense of the providing agency. However, funds administered on behalf of the State or other government agencies are not included here if their management is exclusively remunerated by an all-in-one fee (commission) and that are, therefore, merely seen as a service.

In addition, this item also includes issued securities measured at amortised cost. The item is reported net of repurchased securities.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost are recognised for the first time on the date the raised funds are received or the debt instruments issued. These items are recognised at their fair value upon initial recognition. That value normally corresponds to the amount received or the issue price, inclusive of the directly attributable expenses to the individual fund-raising operations or the costs incurred for the issue.

The financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, as defined in the preceding paragraphs. An exception is represented by short-term financial liabilities, which are recognised at the received value, given the negligible effect of the time factor.

In hybrid debt instruments (indexed to equity instruments, indices, foreign currencies, etc.) the embedded derivative is separated from the host contract, when the criteria for separation under IFRS 9 apply, and is recognised at its fair value under financial assets/liabilities held for trading (respectively positive or negative). The related changes in value are recognised in profit or loss. The host contract is instead allocated an initial value corresponding to the difference between the total amount of the proceeds received and the fair value allocated to the embedded derivative. The contract is recognised and measured according to the criteria envisaged by the classification portfolio.

The amounts under the item "Due to banks", "Due to customers", and "Securities issued" are derecognised when they mature or are extinguished. The derecognition also takes place when there is a repurchase of previously issued bonds, with simultaneous recalculation of the residual payable only for the securities issued. The difference between the carrying value of the liability and the amount paid to purchase it is recognised in the income statement.

12 - Financial liabilities held for trading

This item includes all forms of financial liabilities of any technical form (debt securities, loans, derivatives) designated as being held for trading purposes. It excludes any portion of the company's own issued debt securities that have not yet been placed with third parties.

This category of liabilities includes, in particular, financial derivatives not designated under hedge accounting, operational hedging derivatives and derivatives embedded in complex financial contracts, whose host contract is a financial liability, which have been recognised separately if their fair value is negative.

The criteria for the initial recognition and measurement of these derivatives are described with reference to the same instruments with positive fair value within the scope of Financial assets held for trading.

Financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value, which generally equals the amount received net of transaction costs or revenues. When the amount paid differs from fair value, a financial liability is nevertheless recognised at fair value, and the difference between the two amounts is recognised through profit or loss. Initial recognition is made at the contract date for derivative contracts and at the settlement date for debt securities, with the exception of those for which delivery is not governed by conventions on the market concerned, for which initial recognition is at the subscription date.

Measurement after initial recognition is made at fair value, with recognition of any changes in value through profit or loss. If the fair value of a financial liability becomes positive, it is recognised as a financial asset held for trading.

Financial liabilities held for trading are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows expire or a sale transfers all the risks and rewards connected with ownership to a third party. Conversely, when a significant portion of the risks and rewards associated with the financial liability are retained, the liabilities remain on the balance sheet even if official title has been transferred.

The gains and losses on sale or redemption and unrealised gains and losses resulting from changes in the fair value of the trading portfolio are reported under "Profits (losses) on trading activities" in the income statement.

13 - Financial liabilities designated at fair value

This item includes financial liabilities, regardless of their technical form (debt securities, loans etc.), for which the option of measurement at fair value through profit or loss has been exercised ("Fair Value Option") in accordance with the requirements established by IFRS 9 for classification in this item.

This classification is made when one of the following conditions applies:

- the designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency (i.e. an accounting mismatch) that would otherwise arise from the measuring of assets or liabilities or from the recognition of gains or losses on different bases;
- a group of financial liabilities, or a group of financial assets and liabilities is managed and the performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy;
- the liabilities consist of hybrid instruments containing embedded derivatives that would otherwise have been separated (however, this rule does not apply if the embedded derivative is insignificant or if the separation of the embedded derivative cannot be applied).

As regards issued debt securities, these financial liabilities are recognised for the first time on the date of issue.

Initial recognition is at fair value, which generally equals the amount collected, without considering the transaction expenses and income attributable to the instrument issued, which are instead recognised in the income statement.

Subsequent to initial recognition, these financial liabilities are measured at fair value and charged as follows:

- the change in fair value that is attributable to changes in its creditworthiness is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income and recorded in the item Valuation reserves;
- the residual amount of change in fair value is recognised through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at fair value are derecognised from the balance sheet when the contractual rights to the related cash flows expire or when the financial liability is sold, transferring all risks and rewards connected with it to third parties.

14 – Transactions in a foreign currency

Transactions in a foreign currency are initially recognised in euros by translating the amount in the foreign currency into euros at the spot exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction.

In preparing the annual or interim financial statements, assets denominated in a foreign currency are accounted for as follows:

- monetary instruments are translated at the spot rate quoted on the reporting date;
- non-monetary instruments, which are carried at cost, are translated at the exchange rate quoted on the date of the original transaction;
- non-monetary instruments, which are carried at fair value, are translated at the spot rate quoted on the reporting date.

Exchange rate differences in respect of non-monetary items are treated using the same rules for gains and losses on the original instruments.

Positive and negative exchange differences relating to financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, other than those measured at fair value, those subject to fair value hedges (exchange rate or fair value risk) and cash flow hedges (exchange rate risk), as well as related hedging derivatives, are included in “Profits (losses) on trading”. This item also includes the results of fair value measurement of any forward contracts associated with foreign currency transactions concluded for hedging purposes, net of the accrued contractual margins recognised in interest with the relevant + or - sign;

Financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies measured at fair value are included in the “Profits (losses) on financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss”;

Financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, subject to fair value hedge (exchange rate or fair value risk) and relating to hedging derivatives are included in the results of related measurements recognised in “Fair value adjustments in hedge accounting”.

15 - Other information

Other assets

Inventories

Inventories, including compulsory stock, are stated at the lower of their purchase or production cost and their net realisable value, represented by the amount that the business expects to obtain from their sale in the normal course of its activities. Cost is measured as the weighted average cost.

The net realisable value is the selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated completion costs and those necessary to sell the good. Work in progress and semi-finished goods are valued at production cost, excluding financial charges and overheads.

Sales and purchases of strategic gas[215], subject to prior authorisation by the MISE, do not generate an actual transfer of the risks and rewards associated with ownership and, therefore, do not result in changes in inventory.

Contract work in progress

The gross amount due from contract work in progress is shown in the balance sheet assets. Recognition in the financial statements of the activities deriving from contracts (orders) depends on the methodology by which the transfer of control to the customer of the asset or service takes place: if this occurs gradually as the asset is built or the services are rendered, the assets are recognised based on the value of the contractual fees agreed, increased by any contributions provided for by specific legal regulations reasonably accrued on the balance sheet date, according to the cost-to-cost method, taking into account the progress achieved and the expected contractual risks; if, on the other hand, transfer of control takes place at the time of final delivery of the asset or the completion of the provision of all promised services, the assets are recognised at purchase cost.

Work in progress is recorded on the basis of the progress (or percentage of completion) method according to which costs, revenues and margin are recognised based on the progress of the production activity. Progress is determined through the ratio of costs incurred at the reporting date to the total costs expected. Differences between the value of completed contracts and payments on account received are recognised under balance sheet assets or liabilities, considering any impairment losses on the work carried out so as to take into account the risks of customers’ refusal to recognise the work performed. Updates are periodically made to the assumptions that are the basis of the assessments and any economic effects are recorded in the year in which the updates are made.

In the event that the completion of a contract is expected to result in a loss of business margin, it will be recognised in its entirety in the financial year in which it becomes reasonably foreseeable within operating costs. Contract work in progress is shown net of any provisions for write-downs, losses on contracts and advances and down payments relating to the contract in progress.

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215 The gas storage activity ensures the availability of strategic gas quantities, with the aim of compensating for any interruptions or reductions in non-EU supplies, or of overcoming temporary gas system crises.

Contract costs include all those costs that relate directly to the specific contract, as well as fixed and variable costs incurred by Group companies as part of normal operations.

Capitalised borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that qualify for capitalisation are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. The qualifying assets (property, plant and equipment and intangible assets) involved are those that require at least one year before being ready for use. The directly attributable financial expenses are those that would not have been incurred if the expense for that asset had not been incurred.

Where funds are borrowed specifically, costs eligible for capitalisation are the actual financial expense incurred for that financing, less any income earned on the temporary investment of such borrowings. In regard to the general pool of assumed debt, the amount of financial expenses that can be capitalised is determined by applying a capitalisation rate to the expenses incurred for that asset which corresponds to the weighted average of the borrowing costs applicable to the general pool, excluding any specifically borrowed funds. The amount of borrowing costs capitalised during a financial year shall in any case not exceed the amount of borrowing costs incurred during that year.

The starting date of capitalisation is the date on which all of the following conditions were met for the first time: (a) the costs for the asset were incurred; (b) the financial expenses were incurred; and (c) the activities necessary to prepare the asset for its intended use or for sale were undertaken.

Capitalisation of the financial expenses ceases when the activities necessary to prepare the asset for its intended use or sale are substantially complete.

Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

Applying offsetting accounting to the relevant financial assets and liabilities is carried out in accordance with IAS 32, if, and only if, an entity:

- currently has a legally enforceable right to set-off the recognised amounts; and
- intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and simultaneously extinguish the liability.

More details are included in the tables of the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements, Part B – Information on the consolidated balance sheet - Liabilities - Other information.

The tables, in particular, include:

- the balance sheet values, before and after the effects of accounting offsetting, related to financial assets and liabilities that meet the necessary criteria for recognising such effects;
- the amounts of exposures that do not meet these requirements but are included in master netting agreements, which allow for offsetting only under specific circumstances (e.g., a default event);
- the values of the related collateral.

Other liabilities

Supplier Finance Arrangement and Reverse Factoring

Supplier Finance Arrangements ("SFA") are characterised by one or more financiers offering to pay the amounts owed by a company to its suppliers, with the understanding that the company will repay them based on the terms and conditions of the agreements, either on the same date or at a later time. These contractual arrangements offer the entity an extension of payment terms and/or allow its suppliers to receive an early payment in advance of the invoice due date.

The most common type of Supplier Finance Arrangement is Reverse Factoring, which is an agreement that allows suppliers to collect their receivables from the debtor company in advance through a specific arrangement with the company. This operation constitutes a “reversal” of the traditional Factoring process, since it is the debtor who decides to use this instrument in order to optimise the management of its liability cycle. The main characteristic of this contract is that the request for assignment of the receivable is made directly by the debtor company, so that the factor is entrusted with the complete management of the supply payable. The agreement with the factor may also provide for the advance payment of receivables or their payment when due. In this case, the supplier collects the receivable immediately, and at the same time, the debtor company can take advantage of the payment extension offered by the agreement.

From an accounting standpoint, the determining factor for classification of the payable for reverse factoring is the settlement of the original liability (with consequent derecognition) and the stipulation of a new relationship or otherwise. Specifically, IAS 39 in paragraph AG57 and IFRS 9 in paragraph B3.3.1 provide that “a financial liability (or part of it) is extinguished when the debtor either:

- **discharges the liability (or part of it) by paying the creditor, normally with cash, other financial assets, goods or services; or**

- **is legally released from primary responsibility for the liability (or part of it) either by process of law or by the creditor (If the debtor has given a guarantee this condition may still be met).**

In CDP's consolidated financial statements reverse factored supply payables are shown under Other liabilities together with all other operating payables.

Staff severance pay

Staff severance pay (TFR) covers the entire entitlement accrued by employees at the end of the financial year, as provided by law (Article 2120 of the Italian Civil Code) and applicable employment agreements.

In accordance with IAS 19, staff severance pay is treated as a "Post-employment benefit" and is classified as:

- a "Defined benefit plan" for the portion of staff severance pay accrued by employees until 31 December 2006;
- a "Defined contribution plan" for the portion of staff severance pay accrued by employees beginning 1 January 2007.

The accounting standard envisages that these portions of staff severance pay be recognised at their actuarial value. The accruing and accrued obligations are considered for discounting purposes (these obligations are, respectively, the discounted value of the expected future payments related to benefits accrued during the current financial year and the discounted value of future payments resulting from amounts accrued in previous financial years).

It should be noted that a number of CDP Group companies with a small number of employees and an immaterial staff severance pay amount continued to report that liability as calculated on the basis of Italian statutory provisions (Article 2120 of the Italian Civil Code), given the immateriality of the effects of adopting IAS 19.

Hybrid bonds

Perpetual non-convertible hybrid bonds issued by the Group's companies are recognised as equity instruments and recorded under equity. These instruments enable Group companies to postpone interest payments over time, with early redemption permitted under specific conditions or on the reset date. These instruments are not convertible into shares, and in the event of the company's liquidation, dissolution, or insolvency, coupon payments will take a lower priority than all other payment obligations of the issuer. Proceeds from the sale of the instruments and subsequent capital repayments are treated as increases and decreases in equity, respectively, in accordance with the accounting standards for equity instruments under IAS 32. Interest expenses are recorded as a decrease in equity once a payment obligation is incurred.

Other income statement items

Revenue and cost recognition

Revenues are recognised in such a way as to accurately represent the process of transfer of goods and services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration that one expects to receive in exchange for supplied goods and services, using a model consisting of five basic steps:

- step 1: identify the contract with the customer;
- step 2: identify the contractual obligations, noting the separable goods or services as separate obligations;
- step 3: determine the price of the transaction, i.e. the amount of the consideration that one expects to receive;
- step 4: allocate the transaction price to each obligation identified in the contract based on the sale price of each individual separable item of goods or services;
- step 5: recognise the revenue when (or if) each contractual obligation is fulfilled through the transfer of the good or service to the customer, i.e. when the customer obtains control of the good or service.

Revenues from contracts with customers are recognised on the basis of when control of the goods and/or the services is transferred to the customer for an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity believes it is entitled. In the event that control is transferred as the asset is built or the services are rendered, the revenues are recognised "over time", i.e. with the gradual progress of activities; if, on the other hand, control is not transferred as the asset is built or the services are rendered, the revenues are recognised "at a point in time", i.e. at the time of the final delivery of the asset or on completion of the provision of the services. To evaluate the progress of orders "over time", the Group chose the criterion of the percentage of progress evaluated with the cost-to-cost methodology. When the total lifetime contract costs are likely to exceed the total lifetime corresponding revenues, the potential loss is recognised immediately in the Income Statement.

Revenue from regulated activities is governed by the regulations issued by the Italian Energy Networks and Environment Regulator (ARERA) and in Greece by the Regulatory Authority for Energy (RAE). Consequently, in these cases, the financial terms and conditions relating to the services provided are not defined by negotiation but in accordance with the relevant regulatory frameworks and the tariffs are set periodically by ARERA and RAE and used as a basis to define the tariff criteria for the reference period, which provide that the reference revenues in formulating the tariffs are determined in order to cover the costs incurred by the operator and allow an equitable return on the capital invested.

There are three cost categories recognised:

- the cost of the net invested capital for RAB (Regulatory Asset Base) purposes through applying a rate of return on that invested capital;
- the economic - technical amortisation covering the investment costs;
- the operating costs covering the running costs.

With reference to Natural Gas Distribution and Metering in Greece and to the integrated water service, the difference (respectively referred to as "Recoverable Difference" or "Tariff Adjustments") between the revenues recognised by the regulator (Revenue Cap) and the revenues accrued is recorded, if positive, as an asset on the balance sheet and if negative as a liability, given that any such difference will be subject to monetary settlement with the Cassa per i Servizi Energetici e Ambientali (CSEA).

With reference to Natural Gas Distribution and Metering in Greece and to the integrated water service, the difference (respectively referred to as "Recoverable Difference" or "Tariff Adjustments") between the revenues recognised by the regulator (Revenue Cap) and the revenues actually accrued is recorded, if positive, under other non-financial assets or, if negative, under other non-financial liabilities, since the operator has fulfilled the relative performance obligation and has the right to recover, or the obligation to return, in subsequent regulatory periods, or at the end of the concession, the amounts not charged or overcharged to customers during the year.

As regards the recognition of revenues relating to “start-up municipalities”, located mainly on the island of Sardinia, the remuneration mechanism provides for a revenue cap on tariffs for investments in distribution networks for locations in which the first year of supply is after 2017, to the extent determined by Resolution no. 704/2016/R/gas. The payment of the fee by ARERA is made on the basis of a “three-phase” arrangement, which provides for a first phase lasting three years (beyond the first year of supply) in which the investments are fully recognised, a second phase in which a cap is applied, calculated on the basis of a prospective assessment of the redelivery points that could potentially be connected to the network, and finally a third phase that starts from the sixth year of service management, in which, if the cap is exceeded, the investments recognised as of the first year of service management are retroactively curtailed. Resolution no. 525/2022/R/gas subsequently governed the operational procedures for applying the cap to the recognition of capital costs in start-up locations and the application procedures of the mechanism, addressing in particular the determination of the service dissemination index and the procedures for checking whether the maximum unit expenditure threshold has been exceeded, for the second and third phases of the mechanism. In relation to these municipalities, revenue is recognised on the basis of the RAB expected at the sixth year of supply, considering it highly probable that on the basis of the expected re-delivery points (PdR, *punti di riconsegna*) there will be no significant reversal of accumulated revenues after uncertainty has been resolved.

Revenues also include output-based incentives, set out by ARERA both in terms of transmission and dispatching activities. The incentive mechanisms are framed within the scope of IFRS 15. In the event that the counterparties through which an incentive is collected are not the same as those operating on the market in the year audited for the delivery of the objectives underlying the incentive programme, IFRS 15 is applied through the analogy approach provided for by IAS 8, also considering the guidance provided by the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting. In the event that the mechanism includes a significant financial component, the amounts recognised in the financial statements are subject to discounting. Based on the specific characteristics of each mechanism, it is assessed whether the performance obligation is fulfilled over a period of time or at a point of time, also taking into account the need for confirmation or verification by ARERA for the purposes of determining the existence of the right.

Payments collected on behalf of third parties, such as fees for other non-Group grid owners, as well as fees recognised for the balancing of the national electrical energy system, which do not increase equity, are shown net of the related costs. In particular, revenues and costs of a “passing” nature that originate from transactions with electricity market operators for the purchase and sale of energy are included. The regulatory framework provides that these costs and revenues should always have a net-zero balance, through the pro-rata charging to each consumer of the net charge resulting from the valuation of imbalances and purchase and sale transactions carried out on the Dispatching Services Market, through a specific Uplift fee. The company remunerated for this activity is entitled to a special “margin” revenue, which is the consideration for the dispatching activity. Considering that companies operating in this market do not have the power to set prices for DSM transactions, revenues are expressed net of costs, on a net basis.

In the context of energy efficiency projects, the Italgas and Snam groups are involved in the redevelopment and recovery of residential real estate, allowing customers to benefit from tax deductions in line with applicable regulations, including the Superbonus introduced by Article 119 and related provisions of DL 34/2020 and amendments, along with other minor bonuses (e.g., Sismabonus, Ecobonus, etc.). Revenue is recognised over the duration of the contract (over-time), for an amount equal to what the Italgas and Snam groups expect to receive for the operation, based on the progress of the works, determined by the costs incurred compared to the total estimated costs. Revenue allocations for partially completed services are recognised based on the earned amount, as long as the stage of completion can be accurately determined and there are no significant uncertainties about the revenue amount or its related costs; otherwise, they are recognised to the extent of the recoverable costs incurred.

Costs are recognised through profit or loss based on the accrual principle; costs related to obtaining and fulfilling customer contracts are recognised through profit or loss during the periods in which the corresponding revenues are recognised.

Interest income and expense

Interest income and expense is recognised through profit or loss, on a pro-rata basis over time for all instruments, based on the contractual interest rate or at the effective interest rate if the amortised cost method is applied.

Default interest, where provided for by contract, is recognised through profit or loss only when it is actually received.

The interest also includes the net balance, either positive or negative, of the differentials and margins relating to the financial derivative instruments hedging assets and liabilities that generate interest, and derivatives recognised in the balance sheet in the trading book but operationally related to assets and/or liabilities designated at fair value (fair value option).

Commission income and expense

Commission income for revenues from services provided and commission expense for the costs of services received are recognised, based on the existence of contractual agreements, on an accrual basis, i.e. in the year when the services are provided.

This item also includes the commissions received from guarantees issued in favour of third parties, and commissions paid for guarantees received.

When the amortised cost method is used, the commissions considered in calculating the effective interest rate are classified as interests.

Dividends

The dividends received from subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, accounted for by using the cost method and not consolidated are recognised in the income statement in the year in which the distribution is approved.

The dividends from companies accounted for using the equity method reduce the carrying value of the equity investments.

Share-based payments

These are payments to employees as consideration for their work services performed. When specific conditions are met, the cost of employee service is remunerated through stock option plans, whose value is measured according to the fair value of the options granted to employees at the grant date.

The fair value of options granted is recognised in the income statement, under the item “Staff costs” over the vesting period, with a corresponding increase in equity, considering the best possible estimate of the number of options that employees will be able to exercise. That estimate is revised where subsequent information indicates that the expected number of equity instruments that will vest differs from the estimate previously carried out, independently of market conditions.

The measurement method used to calculate fair value considers all the characteristics of the options (term, price and conditions for exercise, etc.), as well as the value of the underlying security at the grant date, volatility and the yield curve at the grant date, in line with the duration of the plan.

At maturity, the estimate is revised and recognised in the income statement to register the amount corresponding to the number of equity instruments that have effectively vested, independently of whether market conditions have been met.

Grants

The revenues are recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits of the operation will flow to the entity. However, where the recoverability of an amount already included in the revenues is uncertain, the unrecoverable amount or the amount whose recovery is no longer probable is recognised as a cost.

With regard to projects related to the transmission of electricity, grants received in relation to specific assets (whose value is recognised under non-current assets) are, for plants already in operation before 31 December 2002, recognised under other liabilities and recognised in the income statement over the depreciation period of the related assets. Since 2003, grants for new plants entering service are recognised as a direct reduction of the value of the related asset.

Grants for operating expenses are recognised in full in the income statement when the conditions for recognition are satisfied.

Capital grants provided by public entities are recognised when there is reasonable certainty that the conditions established by the granting authorities for obtaining the grant will be met. Their recognition reduces the purchase or transfer price or the production cost of the asset they refer to. Similarly, capital grants received from private parties are accounted for in accordance with the same accounting policies.

Emission rights

The European-wide system for the management and trading of emission rights sets a maximum limit on the greenhouse gas emissions to be produced over a year, which corresponds to the allowances contained in the bonus allocation, by the competent national authorities, of a certain number of emission rights. During the year, depending on the actual greenhouse gas emissions produced, each company has the right to sell or the obligation to purchase emission allowances on the market for a consideration.

The rights purchased for a consideration to cover the emissions released into the atmosphere during the year are recognised in the income statement; any rights purchased in excess of requirements are recorded under "Other assets", while any bonus allowances allocated that are not used in the year of allocation are not recognised in the financial statements, as they will be used to cover emissions the following year. Where there is a deficit of emission rights not covered by purchases made on the market at the balance sheet date, the charge and corresponding liability are recognised at the end of the year at market value.

Business combinations

A business combination is a transaction or other event in which an entity acquires control of one or more business activities (e.g., a business[216]).

Control of one or more businesses may be obtained: (i) by transferring cash, cash equivalents or other assets; (ii) by issuing equity interests; (iii) by assuming liabilities; (iv) without transferring consideration (for example, through a contractual agreement).

Business combinations are recognised in accordance with the acquisition method, by which the assets transferred and liabilities assumed by the CDP Group at the acquisition date are recognised at fair value. Transaction costs are generally recognised through profit or loss in the years when those costs are incurred or the services are rendered.

Any contingent consideration provided in the business combination is measured at the acquisition-date fair value and included in the amount of the consideration transferred in the business combination for the purposes of calculating goodwill. Any subsequent changes in that fair value, which qualify as adjustments occurring during the measurement period, are included in goodwill retrospectively. Changes in fair value that can be considered as measurement-period adjustments are those prompted by new information about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date, that has been obtained during the measurement period (which shall not exceed one year from the business combination).

For newly acquired companies, if the initial values for a business combination are incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the CDP Group reports in its consolidated financial statements provisional amounts for the item for which the accounting is incomplete.

In accordance with IFRS 3, paragraphs 45 ff., within twelve months of the acquisition date, the differences resulting from the business combination have to be allocated by recognising the fair value at the acquisition date of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

The following items are an exception and are measured in accordance with their applicable standard:

- deferred tax assets and liabilities within the scope of IAS 12;
- assets and liabilities for employee benefits within the scope of IAS 19;
- liabilities or equity instruments related to share-based payment transactions involving shares of the acquiree or share-based payment transactions involving shares of the Group issued in replacement of contracts of the acquiree, as defined by IFRS 2;
- insurance contracts within the scope of IFRS 17;
- assets and liabilities arising from leases within the scope of IFRS 16 for which the acquiree is the lessee;
- assets held for sale and discontinued operations within the scope of IFRS 5.

Goodwill is determined as the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred in the business combination, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree, and the fair value of any equity investment previously held by the acquirer in the acquiree over the fair value at the acquisition date of the net assets acquired and the liabilities assumed. If the fair value at the acquisition date of the net assets acquired and the liabilities assumed exceeds the aggregate of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree, and the fair value of any equity investment previously held by the acquirer in the acquiree, the excess is recognised in the income statement as a gain from the transaction.

After initial recognition, the goodwill acquired for consideration in a business combination is tested for impairment once annually or whenever there is evidence of impairment. For newly acquired companies, the difference between the

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216 IFRS 3, in Appendix A defines a business as "an integrated set of activities and assets that is capable of being conducted and managed for the purpose of providing a return in the form of dividends, lower costs or other economic benefits directly to investors or other members, shareholders or participants".

acquisition price and equity is provisionally recognised as goodwill, if positive, or under liabilities if negative, net of goodwill, if any, recognised in the financial statements of the acquirees.

At the acquisition date, non-controlling interests are measured at fair value or as a proportionate share of the recognised amounts of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. The measurement method is selected on a transaction basis.

Any contingent consideration provided in the business combination is measured at the acquisition-date fair value and included in the amount of the consideration transferred in the business combination for the purposes of calculating goodwill. Any subsequent changes in that fair value, which qualify as adjustments occurring during the measurement period, are included in goodwill retrospectively. Changes in fair value that can be considered as measurement-period adjustments are those prompted by new information about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date, that has been obtained during the measurement period (which shall not exceed one year from the business combination).

In the case of business combinations achieved in stages, the equity investment previously held by the Group in the acquiree is revalued at the fair value at the date control was acquired and any resulting gain or loss is recognised through profit or loss. Any changes in the value of the previously held equity investment that had been recognised in other comprehensive income are reclassified to the income statement as if the equity investment had been sold. If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the CDP Group shall report in its financial statements provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. During the measurement period, the Group shall adjust the provisional amounts to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date and that, if known, would have affected the measurement of the amounts recognised at that date.

Business combinations do not include joint venture transactions, as well as those transactions aimed at obtaining control of one or more companies that do not constitute a business activity and those for which the business combination is carried out for reorganisation purposes, and thus between two or more entities belonging to the same group, and which do not cause changes in the control structure independently of the percentage of non-controlling interests before and after the transaction (referred to as "Business combination under common control"). These transactions are in fact considered to have no economic substance.

A.3 – DISCLOSURE OF TRANSFERS BETWEEN PORTFOLIOS OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

There were no transfers between portfolios of financial assets.

According to the general rules set out in IFRS 9, financial assets (other than equity instruments) can only be reclassified between measurement categories when, and only when, an entity changes its business model for managing such assets.

However, such changes in the business model are expected to be infrequent and must be determined by senior management as a result of significant external or internal changes that can be demonstrated to external parties.

A.4 - DISCLOSURES ON FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

Qualitative disclosures

This section contains the disclosures on fair value measurement in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 13.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The assumption is that this refers to an ordinary transaction between independent counterparties that have a reasonable degree of knowledge of market conditions and the relevant facts related to the item being traded.

In the definition of fair value, a key assumption is that an entity is fully operational and does not have the urgent need to liquidate or significantly reduce a position. Among other factors, the fair value of an instrument reflects its credit quality as it incorporates the default risk associated with the counterparty or the issuer.

The international accounting standards have established three levels of classification for a financial instrument (known as the "hierarchy of fair value"); the level of fair value measurement assigned depends on the observability and significance of the inputs used in the valuation model.

For financial instruments listed on active markets, fair value corresponds to the market price at the measurement date, or as close to it as possible (Level 1). An instrument is considered to be traded on an active market if prices are readily and regularly available on regulated markets, organised trading facilities, pricing services, etc. and if those prices can reasonably be considered to be representative of actual and regular market transactions executed close to the valuation date. When there are no published prices on an active market or when, in reference to several indicators (e.g. the possibility of performing transactions at the quoted price and their number, the bid-ask spread, the effective trading volumes), it cannot be held that the price represents an active and regularly functioning market, the fair value of the financial instruments is determined by using measurement models and techniques whose purpose is to establish the price at which the asset or liability would be exchanged between market operators in an ordinary transaction at the valuation date. The fair value of unlisted financial instruments is classified under Level 2 or 3 according to whether or not the inputs used in the valuation model are observable and their significance within that model.

The Level 2 inputs are prices available on active markets or inputs based on observable market data, such as interest rates, credit spreads, or yield curves. If they are used in the pricing of an instrument, they must be available for the entire residual life of the instrument. The fair value of a financial instrument measured with techniques that use Level 2 inputs is classified in the same level for the fair value hierarchy.

In certain cases, the level 2 inputs need to be adjusted to enable their use, also in view of the characteristics of the financial instrument being measured. If the adjustment is made on the basis of parameters that cannot be observed in the market or is impacted to a greater or a lesser extent by the modelling choices needed to make it, for example through the use of statistical or "expert-based" techniques, the fair value measurement is classified under Level 3, if the inputs are not observable in the market or not directly inferable. This category also includes the parameters estimated on the basis of proprietary models or historic data and used for the fair value measurement of unlisted financial instruments, classified under the same level.

The valuation techniques used for Level 2 and Level 3 measurements are validated by the Risk Management Area of CDP. The development and validation of the techniques, and their application for accounting evaluations, are set out in specific process documentation.

A.4.1 Fair value levels 2 and 3: valuation techniques and inputs used

The valuation techniques used for unlisted financial instruments may, in addition to interpolations and extrapolations, involve the specification of stochastic processes that represent market dynamics and the use of simulations or other numerical techniques to determine the fair value of the instruments being measured.

The CDP Group takes the following into consideration when selecting the valuation models:

- simpler valuation techniques are preferred to more complex techniques, all other conditions being equal and as long as they represent all of the relevant characteristics of the product, ensuring that they are reasonably in line with the practices and results of other sector operators;
- valuation techniques are applied consistently over time to consistent categories of instruments, unless objective grounds for replacement emerge;
- all other conditions being equal, preference is given to standard models whose mathematical structure and implementing procedures are familiar to practitioners and implemented in the systems.

The market parameters used as inputs for Level 2 valuations are selected on the basis of non-arbitrage relationships or comparative relationships that define the fair value of the financial instrument being measured as the relative fair value compared with that of financial instruments listed on active markets.

Specifically, the consolidated financial statements use fair value measurements assigned to Level 2 for interest rate, currency and equity derivatives designated as accounting or operational hedges for assets or liabilities and of the items relating to the exchanges of collateral referring to them.

The fair value of derivatives incorporates the counterparty credit risk and current and potential exposure using a simplified credit value adjustment (CVA) methodology. However, in view of the generalised use of framework netting arrangements that provide for the exchange of collateral, and considering the frequency of exchange of the collateral and the fact that it is established in the form of cash deposits, as well as the minimum ratings required from the counterparties, no adjustments of this kind have been made at 31 December 2024.

With regard to the assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis, the following are classified as Level 3 in the consolidated financial statements:

- bonds and tranches of Asset-Backed Securities that do not pass the SPPI test dictated by IFRS 9, for which the valuation requires the use of inputs that are not directly observable or representative of the creditworthiness;
- equity interests and other unlisted equity instruments that are measured using non-market parameters.

A.4.2 Valuation processes and sensitivity

Description of the valuation process for the fair value measurement of instruments classified at Level 3 of the hierarchy of fair value inputs

Level 3 valuation techniques are also applied consistently over time to consistent categories of instruments, unless objective grounds for replacement emerge. Similarly, parameters that cannot be drawn directly from observable market variables are applied consistently over time.

The methods and processes adopted aim to ensure that the value assigned to each position appropriately reflects their current fair value, with a level of detail for the checks proportional to the quantitative significance of the assets and liabilities measured.

Description of non-observable inputs used in the valuation process for the fair value measurement on a recurrent basis of instruments classified at Level 3 and the sensitivity of the fair value to changes in those inputs

For fair value measurements for which significant non-observable inputs are used (Level 3), a sensitivity analysis is conducted to obtain a range of possible and reasonable alternative valuations. In general, the impact of unobservable inputs on the Level 3 fair value measurement depends on the interaction between the various inputs used in the valuation process.

Asset-Backed Securities

For asset-backed securities that have not passed the SPPI test required by IFRS 9, there is no listing on an active market. Their fair value is established according to model-based prices produced by specialist providers in the sector, which, in view of the assumptions underlying certain relevant parameters for the valuation (such as default and prepayment rates, determining their amortisation profile, and pricing spreads), is classified at level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. Considering the low notional value of the securities and their limited residual life, the analysis of sensitivity to these parameters results in insignificant changes to the value of the assets.

Redemption profiles

The redemption profile of postal savings bonds is a central estimate of the nominal amount of the bonds that will be redeemed within a series of future dates, between the valuation date and the final maturity date. The estimate is made by CDP through statistical analyses and expert-based valuations. This non-observable figure is significant for the Level 3 measurement of the fair value of the options separated out from the Risparmio Sostenibile postal saving bonds, linked to the performance of the Stoxx Europe 600 ESG-X index. If the investor asks for early redemption of the bond, they lose the entitlement to receive any component of remuneration linked to the index and, as a result, the equity option sold by CDP lapses. For this category of financial instruments, higher redemptions therefore result in a lower value of liabilities for CDP. Although the redemption profiles are non-observable inputs on the market, the changes in those profiles over time are closely linked to the changes in actual redemptions observed.

The sensitivity analysis considers changes of 10% in the remaining principal, applied to the relevant expected percentage for the expiry of each option. If redemptions are lower than estimated, a condition has been established that the current level of remaining principal cannot be exceeded.

Redemption profile sensitivity analysis

(millions of euro) Change in fair value resulting from the use of possibile reasonable alternatives	+10% (higher redemptions)	-10% (lower redemptions)
Embedded options postal saving bond Risparmio Sostenibile	3.57	(3.57)

NAV Adjustment

The Net Asset Value (NAV) is the difference between the total value of a fund's assets and liabilities. In this case, the fair value corresponds to the NAV of the fund, adjusted, if necessary, to take into account certain specific characteristics, purely for illustrative and non-exhaustive purposes, such as elements occurring between the reference date of the last available NAV and the valuation date, transactions on the shares of the fund being valued, any discounts relating to potential illiquidity of the shares held and any other information that may be disclosed by the manager with a significant impact on the fair value of the assets held by the fund.

A.4.3 Hierarchy of fair value

IFRS 13 requires the provision of a description, with regard to the financial and non-financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis, of the policy for determining when transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy are deemed to have occurred separately for financial assets and liabilities and non-financial assets and liabilities (IFRS 13, paragraph 95). For all classes of assets and liabilities, the policies adopted by the CDP Group require that the transfer from one level to another take place at the end of the reporting period.

The transfers are motivated by whether it becomes possible or impossible to reliably measure fair value, respectively, at Level 1, Level 2 or Level 3: for example, if the measurement of an instrument is classified as "Level 3" due to the non-observability of a significant input, if that input becomes observable in the market or if it becomes common to use a model that requires only observable inputs, or its estimate is not necessary, then the measurement is transferred to Level 2, and the transfer occurs at the end of the reporting period.

Quantitative disclosures

A.4.5 Hierarchy of fair value

A.4.5.1 Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis: breakdown by level of fair value inputs

(thousands of euro)	31/12/2024			31/12/2023		
Assets/liabilities measured at fair value	L1	L2	L3	L1	L2	L3
1. Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	2,007	326,450	3,682,831		484,046	3,479,850
a) Financial assets held for trading		250,197	13,698		327,292	15,090
b) Financial assets designated at fair value			190,971			192,647
c) Other financial assets mandatorily at fair value	2,007	76,253	3,478,162		156,754	3,272,113
2. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	10,447,313	8,691	291,275	11,860,646	97	292,875
3. Hedging derivatives		1,075,137			2,267,140	
4. Property, plant and equipment						
5. Intangible assets						
Total	**10,449,320**	**1,410,278**	**3,974,106**	**11,860,646**	**2,751,283**	**3,772,725**
1. Financial liabilities held for trading		397,100	37,212		284,210	19,776
2. Financial liabilities at fair value			9,313			9,393
3. Hedging derivatives		1,792,925			1,956,344	
Total		**2,190,025**	**46,525**		**2,240,554**	**29,169**

Key:
L1 = Level 1
L2 = Level 2
L3 = Level 3

There were no transfers between fair value levels during the year as a result of changes in the observability of prices or market data used to value instruments or the significance of observable inputs.

A.4.5.2 Change for the year in financial assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis (Level 3)

(thousands of euro)	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss				Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	Hedging derivatives	Property, plant and equipment	Intangible assets
	Total	of which: a) Financial assets held for trading	of which: b) Financial assets designated at fair value	of which: c) Other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value				
1 Opening balance	**3,479,850**	**15,090**	**192,647**	**3,272,113**	**292,875**			
2 Increases	**798,420**	**2,135**		**796,285**	**54,050**			
2.1 Purchases	486,191			486,191	2,009			
2.2 Profits taken to:	88,580	2,135		86,445	52,041			
2.2.1 Income statement	88,580	2,135		86,445				
- of which: capital gains	*64,916*	*2,132*		*62,784*				
2.2.2 Equity		X	X	X	52,041			
2.3 Transfers from other levels								
2.4 Other increases	223,649			223,649				
3. Decreases	**595,439**	**3,527**	**1,676**	**590,236**	**55,650**			
3.1 Sales	141,372			141,372				
3.2 Repayments	310,981	3,522		307,459	298			
3.3 Losses taken to:	105,773	5	1,676	104,092	126			
3.3.1 Income statement	105,773	5	1,676	104,092				
- of which: capital losses	*101,978*	*5*		*101,973*				
3.3.2 Equity		X	X	X	126			
3.4 Transfers to other levels								
3.5 Other decreases	37,313			37,313	55,226			
4. Closing balance	**3,682,831**	**13,698**	**190,971**	**3,478,162**	**291,275**			

A.4.5.3 Change for the year in financial liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis (Level 3)

(thousands of euro)		Financial liabilities held for trading	Financial liabilities at fair value	Hedging derivatives
1.	**Opening balance**	**19,776**	**9,393**	
2.	**Increases**	**20,090**	**1,953**	
	2.1 Issues	18,287		
	2.2 Losses taken to:	1,803		
	2.2.1 Income statement	1,803		
	- of which: capital losses	*1,803*		
	2.2.2 Equity	X		
	2.3 Transfers from other levels			
	2.4 Other increases		1,953	
3.	**Decreases**	**2,654**	**2,033**	
	3.1 Repayments			
	3.2 Buybacks			
	3.3 Profits taken to:	2,654	2,033	
	3.3.1 Income statement	2,654	2,033	
	- of which: capital gains	*2,654*		
	3.3.2 Equity	X		
	3.4 Transfers to other levels			
	3.5 Other decreases			
4.	**Closing balance**	**37,212**	**9,313**	

A.4.5.4 Assets and liabilities not measured at fair value or measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis: breakdown by level of fair value inputs

(thousands of euro) Assets and liabilities not carried at fair value or carried at fair value on a non-recurring basis	31/12/2024				31/12/2023			
	CA	L1	L2	L3	CA	L1	L2	L3
1. Financial assets measured at amortised cost	342,661,209	59,472,243	7,427,239	271,191,973	348,296,883	55,170,269	6,725,654	279,402,982
2. Investment property, plant and equipment	947,639		740,040	213,059	849,290		634,026	224,027
3. Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale	590,798		145	41,623	206,501			
Total	**344,199,646**	**59,472,243**	**8,167,424**	**271,446,655**	**349,352,674**	**55,170,269**	**7,359,680**	**279,627,009**
1. Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	398,437,627	36,790,026	13,462,629	347,074,811	402,710,718	30,298,742	16,051,377	355,801,209
2. Liabilities associated with non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale	399,259			145,036	4,654			
Total	**398,836,886**	**36,790,026**	**13,462,629**	**347,219,847**	**402,715,372**	**30,298,742**	**16,051,377**	**355,801,209**

Key:
CA = carrying amount
L1 = Level 1
L2 = Level 2
L3 = Level 3

A.5 DISCLOSURE OF DAY ONE PROFIT/LOSS

The carrying amount of financial instruments on recognition is equal to their fair value at the same date.

In the case of financial instruments other than those measured at fair value through profit or loss, the fair value at the recognition date is normally assumed to be equal to the amount received or paid.

In the case of financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss classified as Level 3, any difference with respect to the amount received, the so-called “day one profit/loss”, cannot be recognised immediately through profit or loss.

Subsequently, such difference must be recognised through profit or loss if it is generated by a change in the factors on which market participants base their valuations in determining prices (including the time effect).

If the instrument has a specified maturity and a model that monitors changes in the factors on which operators base prices is not immediately available, the day one profit/loss can be recognised through profit or loss over the life of the financial instrument.

CDP Group has not recognised any “day one profit/loss” on financial instruments in accordance with the provisions of IFRS 7.28 and other related IFRS provisions.

PART B - INFORMATION ON THE CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS

Section 1 - Cash and cash equivalents - Item 10

1.1 Cash and cash equivalents: breakdown

(thousands of euro)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
a) Cash	2,196	7,046
b) Current accounts and demand deposits with Central banks	6,102,999	1,010,224
c) Bank current accounts and demand deposits	2,383,347	2,553,226
Total	**8,488,542**	**3,570,496**

The positive balance of current accounts held with banks and the liquidity deposited by the Parent company in the ECB via overnight Deposit Facility operations is Included in the item, amounting to about 6,103 million euro.

Section 2 - Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss - Item 20

2.1 Financial assets held for trading: breakdown by type

	31/12/2024						31/12/2023		
(thousands of euro)	Prudential consoliation			Other entities					
Items/Values	L1	L2	L3	L1	L2	L3	L1	L2	L3
A. On-balance-sheet assets									
1. Debt securities								102	
1.1 Structured securities									
1.2 Other debt securities								102	
2. Equity securities									
3. Units in collective investment undertakings									
4. Loans					1				
4.1 Repurchase agreements									
4.2 Other					1				
Total A					**1**			**102**	
B. Derivatives									
1. Financial derivatives		237,466	142		12,730	13,556		327,190	15,090
1.1 Trading		237,466			12,730			327,190	
1.2 Associated with fair value option									
1.3 Other			142			13,556			15,090
2. Credit derivatives									
2.1 Trading									
2.2 Associated with fair value option									
2.3 Other									
Total B		**237,466**	**142**		**12,730**	**13,556**		**327,190**	**15,090**
Total (A+B)		**237,466**	**142**		**12,731**	**13,556**		**327,292**	**15,090**

Key
L1= Level 1
L2= Level 2
L3= Level 3

As at 31 December 2024, financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss totalled around 264 million euro (compared to 342 million euro as at 31 December 2023) and are mainly derived from entities included in the scope of prudential consolidation, which contributes 238 million euro. This includes the positive fair value of interest rate derivatives (approximately 171 million euro), currency derivatives (approximately 7 million euro), and the positive fair value (approximately 60 million euro) of options purchased to manage the optional component of the Sustainable Savings Bonds, indexed to the STOXX Europe 600 ESG-X. This option component was separated from the host instrument and was classified among financial liabilities held for trading.

Other companies contribute to the balance with 26 million euro, mainly deriving from the positive fair value of financial derivatives from CDP Equity (13 million euro) and Fincantieri (11 million euro).

2.2 Financial assets held for trading: breakdown by debtor/issuer/counterparty

(thousands of euro)

Items/Values	Prudential consolidation	Other entities	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
A. ON-BALANCE-SHEET ASSETS				
1. Debt securities				**102**
a) Central banks				
b) General governments				
c) Banks				102
d) Other financial companies				
of which: insurance companies				
e) Non-financial companies				
2. Equity securities				
3. Units in collective investment undertakings				
4. Loans		**1**	**1**	
Total A		**1**	**1**	**102**
B. DERIVATIVES				
a) Central Counterparties	67		67	
b) Others	237,541	26,286	263,827	342,280
Total B	**237,608**	**26,286**	**263,894**	**342,280**
Total (A+B)	**237,608**	**26,287**	**263,895**	**342,382**

2.3 Financial assets designated at fair value: breakdown by type

(thousands of euro)

Items/Values	31/12/2024 L1	31/12/2024 L2	31/12/2024 L3	31/12/2023 L1	31/12/2023 L2	31/12/2023 L3
1. Debt securities						
1.1 Structured securities						
1.2 Other debt securities						
2. Loans			190,971			192,647
2.1 Structured						
2.2 Other			190,971			192,647
Total			**190,971**			**192,647**

Key:
L1= Level 1
L2= Level 2
L3= Level 3

Included in the item is the fair value assessment of Fintecna's investments in the separate assets EFIM and IGED, which were consolidated following the merger of Ligestra Due.

2.4 Financial assets designated at fair value: breakdown by debtor/issuer

(thousands of euro)

Items/Values	Prudential consolidation	Other entities	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
1. Debt securities				
a) Central banks				
b) General governments				
c) Banks				
d) Other financial companies				
of which: insurance companies				
e) Non-financial companies				
2. Loans		**190,971**	**190,971**	**192,647**
a) Central banks				
b) General governments				
c) Banks				
d) Other financial companies				
of which: insurance companies				
e) Non-financial companies		190,971	190,971	192,647
f) Households				
Total		**190,971**	**190,971**	**192,647**

2.5 Other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value: breakdown by type

(thousands of euro)

	31/12/2024						31/12/2023		
	Prudential consolidation			Other entities					
Items/Values	L1	L2	L3	L1	L2	L3	L1	L2	L3
1. Debt securities					17				
1.1 Structured securities									
1.2 Other debt securities					17				
2. Equity securities				5		11,290			45,932
3. Units in collective investment undertakings	2,002		2,479,949		76,236	960,221		156,754	3,167,249
4. Loans						26,702			58,932
4.1 Repurchase agreements									
4.2 Other						26,702			58,932
Total	**2,002**		**2,479,949**	**5**	**76,253**	**998,213**		**156,754**	**3,272,113**

Key
L1= Level 1
L2= Level 2
L3= Level 3

Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value related to the Prudential Consolidation essentially include investments in units of the Parent Company's units in collective investment undertakings and fall into the following macro-categories: Enterprise Funds for 1,074.9 million euro, Real Estate Funds for 758 million euro, Infrastructure Funds for 439.3 million euro, and International Cooperation Funds for 204.4 million euro.

With regard to Other companies, the total amount of 1,074 million euro derives mainly from investments in units of collective investment undertakings for 1,036 million euro, from investments in equity securities other than equity investments for 11 million euro and from other loans for 27 million euro.

2.6 Other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value: breakdown by debtor/issuer

(thousands of euro)

Items/Values	Prudential consolidation	Other entities	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
1. Equity securities		**11,295**	**11,295**	**45,932**
of which: banks				
of which: other financial companies		4,430	4,430	4,429
of which: non-financial companies		6,865	6,865	41,503
2. Debt securities		**17**	**17**	
a) Central banks				
b) General governments				
c) Banks				
d) Other financial companies				
of which: insurance companies				
e) Non-financial companies		17	17	
3. Units in collective investment undertakings	**2,481,951**	**1,036,457**	**3,518,408**	**3,324,003**
4. Loans		**26,702**	**26,702**	**58,932**
a) Central banks				
b) General governments				
c) Banks				
d) Other financial companies				
of which: insurance companies				
e) Non-financial companies		26,702	26,702	58,932
f) Households				
Total	**2,481,951**	**1,074,471**	**3,556,422**	**3,428,867**

Section 3 - Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income – Item 30

3.1 Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income: breakdown by type

(thousands of euro)	31/12/2024			31/12/2023		
Items/Values	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
1. Debt securities	9,169,418			10,797,899		
1.1 Structured securities						
1.2 Other debt securities	9,169,418			10,797,899		
2. Equity securities	1,277,895	1,695	291,275	1,062,747	97	292,875
3. Loans		6,996				
Total	**10,447,313**	**8,691**	**291,275**	**11,860,646**	**97**	**292,875**

Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income amounted to 10,747 million euro as at 31 December 2024 and derived mainly from entities included in the scope of prudential consolidation.

Specifically, debt securities totalling 9,169 million euro refer to investments of the Parent Company worth 8,942 million euro, which includes Italian government bonds worth about 6,833 million euro.

Investments in equity securities amount to approximately 1,571 million euro and mainly include the fair value measurement of equity interests in TIM (held by the Parent Company) and Euronext (held through CDP Equity).

3.1 of which: pertaining to the Prudential consolidation

(thousands of euro)	31/12/2024			31/12/2023		
Items/Values	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
1. Debt securities	8,941,502			10,478,292		
1.1 Structured securities						
1.2 Other debt securities	8,941,502			10,478,292		
2. Equity securities	370,825		76,324	442,403		74,201
3. Loans						
Total	**9,312,327**		**76,324**	**10,920,695**		**74,201**

3.1 of which: pertaining to Other companies

(thousands of euro)	31/12/2024			31/12/2023		
Items/Values	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
1. Debt securities	227,916			319,607		
1.1 Structured securities						
1.2 Other debt securities	227,916			319,607		
2. Equity securities	907,070	1,695	214,951	620,344	97	218,674
3. Loans		6,996				
Total	**1,134,986**	**8,691**	**214,951**	**939,951**	**97**	**218,674**

3.2 Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income: breakdown by debtor/issuer

(thousands of euro)

Items/Values	Prudential consolidation	Other entities	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
1. Debt securities	**8,941,502**	**227,916**	**9,169,418**	**10,797,899**
a) Central banks				
b) General governments	7,045,187	227,916	7,273,103	8,805,257
c) Banks	1,049,807		1,049,807	1,233,406
d) Other financial companies	310,133		310,133	284,632
of which: insurance companies				
e) Non-financial companies	536,375		536,375	474,604
2. Equity securities	**447,149**	**1,123,716**	**1,570,865**	**1,355,719**
a) Banks	72,677		72,677	70,431
b) Other issuer:	374,472	1,123,716	1,498,188	1,285,288
- other financial companies		924,115	924,115	634,207
of which: insurance companies				
- non-financial companies	374,472	159,267	533,739	587,357
- other		40,334	40,334	63,724
3. Loans		**6,996**	**6,996**	
a) Central banks				
b) General governments				
c) Banks				
d) Other financial companies				
of which: insurance companies				
e) Non-financial companies		6,996	6,996	
f) Households				
Total	**9,388,651**	**1,358,628**	**10,747,279**	**12,153,618**

3.3 Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income: gross value and accumulated impairment

(thousands of euro)	Gross value					Accumulated impairment				
	Stage 1	of which: Instruments with low credit risk	Stage 2	Stage 3	Purchased or originated credit impaired financial assets	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Purchased or originated credit impaired financial assets	Accumulated partial write-off(*)
Debt securities	9,179,328					(9,910)				
Loans	6,996									
Total 31/12/2024	**9,186,324**					**(9,910)**				
Total 31/12/2023	**10,810,224**					**(12,325)**				

(*) value to be shown for information purposes

Section 4 - Financial assets measured at amortised cost - Item 40

4.1 Financial assets measured at amortised cost: breakdown by type of loans to banks

(thousands of euro)	Total 31/12/2024					Total 31/12/2023					
	Carrying amounts		Fair value			Carrying amounts			Fair value		
Type of transactions/values	Stage 1 & 2	Purchased or originated credit impaired financial assets	L1	L2	L3	Stage 1 & 2	Stage 3	Purchased or originated credit impaired financial assets	L1	L2	L3
A. Loans to Central banks	**2,938,028**				**2,936,966**	**2,892,820**					**2,891,001**
1. Time deposits			X	X	X				X	X	X
2. Reserve requirement	2,923,877		X	X	X	2,879,600			X	X	X
3. Repurchase agreements			X	X	X				X	X	X
4. Other	14,151		X	X	X	13,220			X	X	X
B. Loans to banks	**26,618,759**		**456,661**		**25,626,107**	**22,394,494**			**469,023**		**21,196,895**
1. Loans	21,055,106				20,340,623	17,771,693					16,999,790
1.1 Current deposit	10,971		X	X	X	10,972			X	X	X
1.2 Time deposits	4,628,829		X	X	X	2,826,206			X	X	X
1.3 Other financing:	16,415,306		X	X	X	14,934,515			X	X	X
- Repurchase agreements			X	X	X				X	X	X
- Finance lease			X	X	X				X	X	X
- Other	16,415,306		X	X	X	14,934,515			X	X	X
2. Debt securities	5,563,653		456,661		5,285,484	4,622,801			469,023		4,197,105
2.1 Structured											
2.2 Other debt securities	5,563,653		456,661		5,285,484	4,622,801			469,023		4,197,105
Total	**29,556,787**		**456,661**		**28,563,073**	**25,287,314**			**469,023**		**24,087,896**

Key
L1= Level 1
L2= Level 2
L3= Level 3

Loans and advances to banks amounted to 29,557 million euro as at 31 December 2024 and derived mainly from the Parent Company's contribution through:

- loan financing of approximately 16,415 million euro (up by 1,575 million euro compared to 2023);
- the balance on the management account of the Reserve requirement, which decreased to around 2,924 million euro (around -44 million euro compared to 2023);

- deposits for Credit Support Annexes (cash collateral) held with banks hedging counterparty risk on derivatives, for approximately 430 million euro (approximately +319 million euro compared to 2023);
- debt securities for approximately 5,564 million euro (+941 million euro approximately with respect to 2023).

Term deposits (4,629 thousand euro) relating to the loans of the Group's industrial companies, in particular Terna, Snam and Fincantieri are also recorded.

4.1 of which: pertaining to the Prudential consolidation

(thousands of euro)	Total 31/12/2024					Total 31/12/2023					
	Carrying amounts		Fair value			Carrying amounts			Fair value		
Type of transactions/values	Stage 1 & 2	Purchased or originated credit impaired financial assets	L1	L2	L3	Stage 1 & 2	Stage 3	Purchased or originated credit impaired financial assets	L1	L2	L3
A. Loans to Central banks	**2,938,028**				**2,936,966**	**2,892,820**					**2,891,001**
1. Time deposits			X	X	X				X	X	X
2. Reserve requirement	2,923,877		X	X	X	2,879,600			X	X	X
3. Repurchase agreements			X	X	X				X	X	X
4. Other	14,151		X	X	X	13,220			X	X	X
B. Loans to banks	**22,027,480**		**456,661**		**21,034,828**	**19,589,862**			**469,023**		**18,392,263**
1. Loans	16,463,827				15,749,344	14,967,061					14,195,158
1.1 Current deposit			X	X	X				X	X	X
1.2 Time deposits	48,521		X	X	X	32,671			X	X	X
1.3 Other financing:	16,415,306		X	X	X	14,934,390			X	X	X
- Repurchase agreements			X	X	X				X	X	X
- Finance lease			X	X	X				X	X	X
- Other	16,415,306		X	X	X	14,934,390			X	X	X
2. Debt securities	5,563,653		456,661		5,285,484	4,622,801			469,023		4,197,105
2.1 Structured											
2.2 Other debt securities	5,563,653		456,661		5,285,484	4,622,801			469,023		4,197,105
Total	**24,965,508**		**456,661**		**23,971,794**	**22,482,682**			**469,023**		**21,283,264**

Key
L1= Level 1
L2= Level 2
L3= Level 3

4.1 of which: pertaining to Other companies

(thousands of euro) Type of transactions/values	Total 31/12/2024					Total 31/12/2023					
	Carrying amounts		Fair value			Carrying amounts			Fair value		
	Stage 1 & 2	Purchased or originated credit impaired financial assets	L1	L2	L3	Stage 1 & 2	Stage 3	Purchased or originated credit impaired financial assets	L1	L2	L3
A. Loans to Central banks											
1. Time deposits			X	X	X				X	X	X
2. Reserve requirement			X	X	X				X	X	X
3. Repurchase agreements			X	X	X				X	X	X
4. Other			X	X	X				X	X	X
B. Loans to banks	**4,591,279**				**4,591,279**	**2,804,632**					**2,804,632**
1. Loans	4,591,279				4,591,279	2,804,632					2,804,632
1.1 Current deposit	10,971		X	X	X	10,972			X	X	X
1.2 Time deposits	4,580,308		X	X	X	2,793,535			X	X	X
1.3 Other financing:			X	X	X	125			X	X	X
- Repurchase agreements			X	X	X				X	X	X
- Finance lease			X	X	X				X	X	X
- Other			X	X	X	125			X	X	X
2. Debt securities											
2.1 Structured											
2.2 Other debt securities											
Total	**4,591,279**				**4,591,279**	**2,804,632**					**2,804,632**

Key
L1= Level 1
L2= Level 2
L3= Level 3

Loans and advances to banks pertaining to Other companies mainly include term deposits (4,580 million euro), primarily related to the Terna group (2,578 million euro) and the Snam group (1,901 million euro).

4.2 Financial assets measured at amortised cost: breakdown by type of loans to customers

(thousands of euro) Type of transactions/values	Total 31/12/2024						Total 31/12/2023					
	Carrying amounts			Fair value			Carrying amounts			Fair value		
	Stage 1 & 2	Stage 3	Purchased or originated credit impaired financial assets	L1	L2	L3	Stage 1 & 2	Stage 3	Purchased or originated credit impaired financial assets	L1	L2	L3
1. Loans	**240,826,863**	**258,797**		**176,890**		**239,317,120**	**254,380,113**	**210,270**		**176,873**		**251,919,076**
1.1 Current accounts	8,255			X	X	X	13,577			X	X	X
1.1.1 Cash and cash equivalents held with Central State Treasury	135,461,187			X	X	X	147,390,322			X	X	X
1.2 Repurchase agreements	874,804			X	X	X				X	X	X
1.3 Loans	98,341,460	234,700		X	X	X	100,351,315	199,314		X	X	X
1.4 Credit cards, personal loans and loans repaid by automatic deductions from wages	175			X	X	X	218			X	X	X
1.5 Finance lease	122,403			X	X	X	124,415			X	X	X
1.6 Factoring				X	X	X				X	X	X
1.7 Other	6,018,579	24,097		X	X	X	6,500,266	10,956		X	X	X
2. Debt securities	**72,016,159**	**2,603**		**58,838,692**	**7,427,239**	**3,311,780**	**68,416,361**	**2,825**		**54,524,373**	**6,725,654**	**3,396,010**
2.1 Structured securities												
2.2 Other debt securities	72,016,159	2,603		58,838,692	7,427,239	3,311,780	68,416,361	2,825		54,524,373	6,725,654	3,396,010
Total	**312,843,022**	**261,400**		**59,015,582**	**7,427,239**	**242,628,900**	**322,796,474**	**213,095**		**54,701,246**	**6,725,654**	**255,315,086**

Loans to customers, which primarily include the contribution of the Parent Company, mainly relate to:

- lending operations under the Separate Account and Ordinary Account;
- cash and cash equivalents held with Central State Treasury;
- investments in debt securities under the Held to collect business model.

The table provides a breakdown of the positions by technical form.

Cash and cash equivalents held with Central State Treasury, current account no. 29814 called “Cassa DP SPA - Gestione Separata”, into which the liquidity related to CDP’s Separate Account operations is deposited, amount to approximately 135,461 million euro (down by 11,929 million euro compared to the end of 2023). The reduction compared to the previous year is primarily due to (i) the financing of CDP’s business operations and (ii) the continued reduction in short-term lending and funding stocks as part of asset-liability management, in response to the current interest rate conditions.

Starting 1 January 2023, the Ministry of Economy and Finance will pay interest to CDP on the liquid assets held with the State Treasury, this interest rate takes into account the cost of postal savings incurred by CPP and the annual return on government securities across short and medium to long-term maturities[217].

The total of reverse repo transactions amounts to 875 million euro (at the end of 2023, the balance was nil).

The volume of mortgage loans and other financing amounted to approximately 103,744 million euro (-2,912 million euro compared to the end of 2023).

The amount of debt securities reported in this category totalled around 72,357 million euro (+3,788 million euro compared to the end of 2023), with 66,182 million euro in Italian government bonds (+3,277 million euro compared to the end of 2023).

217 The calculation formula for determining rates is designed to gradually increase the significance of the government bond component over time, while ensuring it does not exceed the trend observed in the average cost of government bonds over a preceding period longer than one year, while, at the same time, still ensuring appropriate remuneration for the expenses incurred by CDP to replenish the Treasury current account.

4.3 Financial assets measured at amortised cost: breakdown by debtor/issuer of loans to customers

(thousands of euro) Type of transactions/values	Total 31/12/2024			Total 31/12/2023		
	Stage 1 & 2	Stage 3	Purchased or originated credit impaired financial assets	Stage 1 & 2	Stage 3	Purchased or originated credit impaired financial assets
1. Debt securities	**72,016,159**	**2,603**		**68,416,361**	**2,825**	
a) General governments	66,766,838			63,483,225		
b) Other financial companies	1,213,609			1,155,711		
of which: insurance companies						
c) Non-financial companies	4,035,712	2,603		3,777,425	2,825	
2. Loans	**240,826,863**	**258,797**		**254,380,113**	**210,270**	
a) General governments	213,930,531	22,382		227,958,942	28,981	
b) Other financial companies	5,533,607			5,792,316		
of which: insurance companies						
c) Non-financial companies	21,327,766	235,291		20,601,282	179,997	
d) Households	34,959	1,124		27,573	1,292	
Total	**312,843,022**	**261,400**		**322,796,474**	**213,095**	

4.4 Financial assets measured at amortised cost: gross value and accumulated impairment

(thousands of euro)	Gross value					Accumulated impairment				
	Stage 1	of which: Instruments with low credit risk	Stage 2	Stage 3	Purchased or originated credit impaired financial assets	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Purchased or originated credit impaired financial assets	Accumulated partial write-offs (*)
Debt securities	77,284,476		528,087	26,030		(111,864)	(120,887)	(23,427)		
Loans	254,511,777		10,932,017	448,267		(274,941)	(348,856)	(189,470)		
Total 31/12/2024	**331,796,253**		**11,460,104**	**474,297**		**(386,805)**	**(469,743)**	**(212,897)**		
Total 31/12/2023	**336,423,030**		**12,577,642**	**391,993**		**(374,923)**	**(541,961)**	**(178,898)**		

(*) value to be shown for information purposes

New liquidity provided via public guarantee schemes rolled out during the Covid-19 pandemic

The following table shows outstanding loans, providing insights into gross value and accumulated impairment, categorised by risk stage, representing newly extended liquidity facilitated by public guarantee mechanisms issued in accordance with the Covid-19 framework.

(thousands of euro)	Gross value: Stage 1	Gross value: of which: Instruments with low credit risk	Gross value: Stage 2	Gross value: Stage 3	Gross value: Purchased or originated credit impaired financial assets	Accumulated impairment: Stage 1	Accumulated impairment: Stage 2	Accumulated impairment: Stage 3	Accumulated impairment: Purchased or originated credit impaired financial assets	Accumulated partial write-offs (*)
Total 31/12/2024	**366,185**		**20,046**	**81,185**		**(1,198)**	**(236)**	**(9,589)**		
Loans outstanding as of 31/12/2023	**810,046**		**29,765**	**29,934**		**(2,795)**	**(177)**	**(4,360)**		

(*) value to be shown for information purposes

4.5 Finance leases

For the purpose of IFRS 16, para. 94, the table below provides the classification by time band of the payments to be received and reconciliation with finance leases recognised under assets.

(thousands of euro)	Total	Total
	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Time bands	Lease payments to be received	Lease payments to be received
Up to 1 year	12,160	12,165
Between 1 and 2 years	12,184	12,189
Between 2 and 3 years	12,184	12,189
Between 3 and 4 years	12,184	12,189
Between 4 and 5 years	12,184	12,189
Over 5 years	61,648	63,610
Total lease payments to be received	**122,544**	**124,531**
Reconciliation with finance leases	**(141)**	**(116)**
Unearned finance income (-)	(141)	(116)
Finance leases	**122,403**	**124,415**

Section 5 - Hedging Derivatives - Item 50

5.1 Hedging derivatives: breakdown by type of hedge and level

(thousands of euro)	Fair value 31/12/2024 L1	Fair value 31/12/2024 L2	Fair value 31/12/2024 L3	NV 31/12/2024	Fair value 31/12/2023 L1	Fair value 31/12/2023 L2	Fair value 31/12/2023 L3	NV 31/12/2023
A. Financial derivatives:		**1,075,137**		**21,452,997**		**2,267,140**		**29,968,267**
1) Fair value		899,756		13,781,501		2,016,763		20,213,741
2) Cash flow		175,381		7,671,496		250,377		9,754,526
3) Investment in foreign operation								
B. Credit derivatives								
1) Fair value								
2) Cash flow								
Total		**1,075,137**		**21,452,997**		**2,267,140**		**29,968,267**

Key
NV= notional value
L1= Level 1
L2= Level 2
L3= Level 3

5.2 Hedging derivatives: breakdown by hedged portfolio and type of hedge

(thousands of euro)	Fair value							Cash flow		Investment in foreign operation
	Micro-Hedge						Macro-hedge	Micro-hedge	Macro-hedge	
Operation/Type of hedging	Debt securities and interest rates	Equity securities and equity indices	Foreign currencies and gold	Credit	Commodities	Others				
1. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,024				x	x	x	17,940	x	x
2. Financial assets at amortised cost	373,142	x			x	x	x	11,626	x	x
3. Portfolio	x	x	x	x	x	x	495,048	x		x
4. Other	4						x	44,119	x	
Total assets	**374,170**						**495,048**	**73,685**		
1. Financial liabilities	30,538	x		x			x	101,696	x	x
2. Portfolio	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x
Total liabilities	**30,538**							**101,696**		
1. Forecast transactions	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x
2. Portfolio of financial assets and liabilities	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		

Section 6 - Fair value change of financial assets in hedged portfolios - Item 60

6.1 Fair value change of hedged assets: breakdown by hedged portfolio

(thousands of euro)

Fair value change of financial assets in hedged portfolios/Values	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
1. Positive fair value change	**484,918**	**337,326**
1.1 of specific portfolios:	484,918	337,326
a) financial assets measured at amortised cost	484,918	337,326
b) financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		
1.2 overall		
2. Negative fair value change	**(2,172,844)**	**(2,338,818)**
2.1 of specific portfolios:	(2,172,844)	(2,338,818)
a) financial assets measured at amortised cost	(2,172,844)	(2,338,818)
b) financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		
2.2 overall		
Total	**(1,687,926)**	**(2,001,492)**

Section 7 - Equity investments - Item 70

7.1 Information on equity investments

	Company name	Registered office	Operational headquarters	Type of relationship (1)	Investor	% holding	% of votes (2)
A. Companies subject to joint control							
1.	4B3 S.c.ar.l.	Trieste	Trieste	7	Fincantieri SI S.p.A.	52.50%	52.50%
				7	Fincantieri S.p.A.	2.50%	2.50%
2.	4TB13 S.c.ar.l.	Trieste	Trieste	7	Fincantieri SI S.p.A.	55.00%	55.00%
3.	4TB21 Società consortile a r.l.	Trieste	Trieste	7	Fincantieri S.p.A.	51.00%	51.00%
4.	4TCC1 S.c.ar.l.	Trieste	Trieste	7	Fincantieri SI S.p.A.	75.00%	75.00%
				7	Fincantieri S.p.A.	5.00%	5.00%
5.	AS Gasinfrastruktur Beteiligung GmbH	Vienna	Vienna	7	Snam S.p.A.	40.00%	40.00%
6.	Ansaldo Gas Turbine Technology Co. LTD (JVA)	Shanghai	Shanghai	7	Ansaldo Energia S.p.A.	60.00%	60.00%
7.	BMT Energy Transmission Development LCC	Wilmington	Wilmington	7	Terna USA LLC	40.00%	40.00%
8.	BUSBAR4F S.c.ar.l.	Trieste	Trieste	7	Fincantieri S.p.A.	10.00%	10.00%
				7	Fincantieri SI S.p.A.	50.00%	50.00%
9.	CONSORZIO RAVENNA DIGA OFFSHORE S.c. a r.l.	Genoa	Genoa	7	Fincantieri Infrastructure Opere Marittime S.p.A.	31.50%	31.50%
10.	CSSC - Fincantieri Cruise Industry Development Ltd.	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	7	Fincantieri S.p.A.	40.00%	40.00%
11.	Consorzio F.S.B.	Marghera (VE)	Marghera (VE)	7	Fincantieri S.p.A.	58.36%	58.36%
12.	Darsena Europa S.c.ar.l.	Rome	Rome	7	Fincantieri Infrastructure Opere Marittime S.p.A.	26.00%	26.00%
13.	ELMED Etudes S.àr.l.	Tunis	Tunis	7	Terna S.p.A.	50.00%	50.00%
14.	ERSMA 2026 - S.c.ar.l.	Piacenza	Piacenza	7	Fincantieri SI S.p.A.	20.00%	20.00%
15.	Ecos S.r.l.	Genoa	Genoa	7	Snam S.p.A.	33.34%	33.34%
16.	Elco - Valvitalia TGT JV	Netanya	Netanya	7	Valvitalia S.p.A.	50.00%	50.00%
17.	Etihad Ship Building LLC	Abu Dhabi	Abu Dhabi	7	Fincantieri S.p.A.	35.00%	35.00%
18.	FINMESA S.c.ar.l. in liquidazione	Milan	Milan	7	Fincantieri SI S.p.A.	50.00%	50.00%
19.	Fincantieri Clea Buildings S.c.ar.l.	Milan	Milan	7	Fincantieri Infrastructure S.p.A.	51.00%	51.00%
20.	GreenIT S.p.A.	San Donato Milanese (MI)	San Donato Milanese (MI)	7	CDP Equity S.p.A.	49.00%	49.00%
21.	Holding Reti Autostradali S.p.A.	Rome	Rome	7	CDP Equity S.p.A.	51.00%	51.00%
22.	Hotelturist S.p.A.	Padua	Padua	7	CDP Equity S.p.A.	45.95%	45.95%
23.	MAEN-Energetika ZMR	Budapest	Budapest	7	Ansaldo Energia S.p.A.	40.00%	40.00%
24.	Metano S.Angelo Lodigiano S.p.A.	Sant'Angelo Lodigiano	Sant'Angelo Lodigiano	7	Italgas S.p.A.	50.00%	50.00%
25.	Naviris S.p.A.	Genoa	Genoa	7	Fincantieri S.p.A.	50.00%	50.00%
26.	Nuovo Santa Chiara Hospital S.c.ar.l.	Florence	Pisa	7	Fincantieri Infrastrutture Sociali S.p.A.	50.00%	50.00%
27.	OLT Offshore LNG Toscana S.p.A.	Milan	Livorno	7	Snam S.p.A.	49.07%	49.07%
28.	Open Fiber Holdings S.p.A.	Milan	Milan	7	CDP Equity S.p.A.	60.00%	60.00%
29.	Orizzonte Sistemi Navali S.p.A.	Genoa	Genoa	7	Fincantieri S.p.A.	51.00%	51.00%
30.	Saipem S.p.A.	San Donato Milanese (MI)	San Donato Milanese (MI)	7	CDP Equity S.p.A.	12.82%	12.82%
31.	Seacorridor S.r.l.	San Donato Milanese (MI)	San Donato Milanese (MI)	7	Snam S.p.A.	49.90%	49.90%
32.	Shanghai Electric Gas Turbine Co. LTD (JVS)	Shanghai	Shanghai	7	Ansaldo Energia S.p.A.	40.00%	40.00%
33.	Southeast Electricity Network Coordination Center S.A.	Thessaloniki	Thessaloniki	7	Terna S.p.A.	33.00%	33.00%
34.	TAG GmbH	Vienna	Vienna	7	Snam S.p.A.	84.47%	89.20%
35.	TCM S.c. a r.l.	Rome	Rome	7	Fincantieri Infrastructure Opere Marittime S.p.A.	41.56%	41.56%
36.	Terega Holding S.A.S.	Pau	Pau	7	Snam S.p.A.	40.50%	40.50%

	Company name	Registered office	Operational headquarters	Type of relationship (1)	Investor	% holding	% of votes (2)
37.	Vimercate Salute Gestioni S.c.ar.l.	Milan	Vimercate (MB)	7	SOF S.p.A.	3.65%	3.65%
				7	Fincantieri Infrastrutture Sociali S.p.A.	49.10%	49.10%
38.	Wesii S.r.l.	Chiavari	Chiavari	7	Terna Forward S.r.l.	33.00%	33.00%
B. Companies subject to significant influence							
1.	2F Per Vado - S.c.ar.l.	Genoa	Genoa	4	Fincantieri Infrastructure Opere Marittime S.p.A.	49.00%	49.00%
2.	A-U Finance Holdings Bv	Amsterdam	Amsterdam	4	Ansaldo Energia S.p.A.	40.00%	40.00%
3.	Acqualatina S.p.A.	Latina	Latina	4	Idrolatina S.r.l.	49.00%	49.00%
4.	Ansaldo Algerie S.àr.l.	Algiers	Algiers	4	Ansaldo Energia S.p.A.	49.00%	49.00%
5.	Bioteca soc. cons. ar.l.	Carpi (MO)	Santorso (VI)	4	SOF S.p.A.	33.33%	33.33%
6.	CA 51 S.c. a r.l.	Bari	Alghero	4	Fincantieri Infrastructure S.p.A.	13.53%	13.53%
7.	CESI S.p.A.	Milan	Milan	4	Terna S.p.A.	42.70%	42.70%
8.	CGES A.D.	Podgorica	Podgorica	4	Terna S.p.A.	22.09%	22.09%
9.	CORESO S.A.	Brussels	Brussels	4	Terna S.p.A.	15.84%	15.84%
10.	CSS Design Limited	British Virgin Islands (UK)	British Virgin Islands (UK)	4	Vard Marine Inc.	31.00%	31.00%
11.	Centro Servizi Navali S.p.A.	San Giorgio di Nogaro (UD)	San Giorgio di Nogaro (UD)	4	Fincantieri S.p.A.	10.93%	10.93%
12.	Cisar Costruzioni S.c.ar.l.	Milan	Rome	4	Fincantieri Infrastrutture Sociali S.p.A.	30.00%	30.00%
13.	Città Salute Ricerca Milano S.p.A	Milan	Rome	4	Fincantieri Infrastrutture Sociali S.p.A.	30.00%	30.00%
14.	dCarbonX Ltd	London	London	4	Snam International B.V.	50.00%	50.00%
15.	DECOMAR S.p.A.	Massa (MS)	Massa (MS)	4	Fincantieri S.p.A.	20.00%	20.00%
16.	DIDO S.r.l.	Milan	Milan	4	Fincantieri S.p.A.	30.00%	30.00%
17.	Dynamic	Saint-Paul-lès-Durance	Saint-Paul-lès-Durance	4	Ansaldo Energia S.p.A.	10.00%	10.00%
				4	Ansaldo Nucleare S.p.A.	15.00%	15.00%
18.	East Mediterranean Gas Company S.a.e.	Cairo	Cairo	4	Snam International B.V.	25.00%	25.00%
19.	Elite S.p.A.	Milan	Milan	4	CDP S.p.A.	15.00%	15.00%
20.	Energetika S.c.ar.l.	Florence	Florence	4	SOF S.p.A.	40.00%	40.00%
21.	Energie Rete Gas S.r.l.	Milan	Milan	4	Medea S.p.A.	49.00%	49.00%
22.	Energy Investment Solution S.r.l. (in liquidazione)	Milan	Brescia	4	Renovit Business Solutions S.r.l.	40.00%	40.00%
23.	Enerpaper S.r.l.	Turin	Turin	4	Geoside S.p.A.	20.01%	20.01%
24.	Eni S.p.A.	Rome	Rome	4	CDP S.p.A.	28.50%	28.50%
25.	Equigy B.V.	Arnhem	Arnhem	4	Terna S.p.A.	20.00%	20.00%
26.	Europrogetti & Finanza S.r.l. in liquidazione	Rome	Rome	4	CDP S.p.A.	31.80%	31.80%
27.	GPI S.p.A.	Trento	Trento	4	CDP Equity S.p.A.	18.41%	13.52%
28.	Galaxy Pipeline Assets Holdco Limited	Jersey	Jersey	4	Snam S.p.A.	12.33%	12.33%
29.	Gesam Reti S.p.A.	Lucca	Lucca	4	Toscana Energia S.p.A.	42.96%	42.96%
30.	Gruppo PSC S.p.A.	Maratea (PZ)	Rome	4	Fincantieri S.p.A.	10.00%	10.00%
31.	Hospital Building Technologies S.c.ar.l.	Florence	Florence	4	SOF S.p.A.	20.00%	20.00%
32.	ITS Integrated Tech System S.r.l.	La Spezia	La Spezia	4	Rob.Int S.r.l.	51.00%	51.00%
33.	Industrie De Nora S.p.A.	Milan	Milan	4	Asset Company 10 S.r.l.	21.59%	21.59%
34.	Interconnector Ltd	London	London	4	Snam International B.V.	23.68%	23.68%
35.	Interconnector Zeebrugge Terminal B.V.	Brussels	Brussels	4	Snam International B.V.	25.00%	25.00%
36.	M.T. Manifattura Tabacchi S.p.A.	Rome	Rome	4	Fondo Sviluppo Comparto A	40.00%	40.00%
37.	MC4COM - Mission critical for communication S.c.ar.l.	Milan	Milan	4	HMS IT S.p.A.	50.00%	50.00%
38.	Mozart Holdco S.p.A.	Milan	Milan	4	CDP Equity S.p.A.	15.09%	17.50%

	Company name	Registered office	Operational headquarters	Type of relationship (1)	Investor	% holding	% of votes (2)
39.	Nexi S.p.A.	Milan	Milan	4	CDP Equity S.p.A.	5.64%	5.64%
				4	CDPE Investimenti S.p.A.	8.82%	8.82%
40.	Note Gestione S.c.ar.l.	Reggio Emilia	Reggio Emilia	4	SOF S.p.A.	34.00%	34.00%
41.	PerGenova Breakwater	Genoa	Genoa	4	Fincantieri Infrastructure Opere Marittime S.p.A.	25.00%	25.00%
42.	Poste Italiane S.p.A.	Rome	Rome	4	CDP S.p.A.	35.00%	35.00%
43.	Prelios Solutions & Technologies S.r.l.	Milan	Milan	4	Fincantieri NexTech S.p.A.	49.00%	49.00%
44.	REMAC S.r.l.	Trieste	Trieste	4	Remazel Engineering S.p.A.	49.00%	49.00%
45.	S.Ene.Ca Gestioni S.c.ar.l.	Florence	Florence	4	SOF S.p.A.	49.00%	49.00%
46.	STARS Railway Systems	Rome	Rome	4	IDS Ingegneria Dei Sistemi S.p.A.	48.00%	48.00%
				4	TRS Sistemi S.r.l.	2.00%	2.00%
47.	Senfluga energy infrastructure holdings S.A.	Athens	Athens	4	Snam S.p.A.	54.00%	54.00%
48.	Siciliacque S.p.A.	Palermo	Palermo	4	Idrosicilia S.p.A.	75.00%	75.00%
49.	Solstad Supply AS	Ålesund	Ålesund	4	Vard Group AS	26.66%	26.66%
50.	Terminale GNL Adriatico S.r.l.	Milan	Milan	4	Snam S.p.A.	30.00%	30.00%
51.	Trans Adriatic Pipeline AG	Baar	Baar	4	Snam International B.V.	20.00%	20.00%
52.	Trevi Finanziaria Industriale S.p.A	Cesena	Cesena	4	CDPE Investimenti S.p.A.	21.28%	21.28%
53.	Umbria Distribuzione GAS S.p.A.	Terni	Vimercate (MB)	4	Italgas S.p.A.	45.00%	45.00%
54.	Unifer Navale S.r.l. in liquidazione	Finale Emilia (MO)	Finale Emilia (MO)	4	Società per l'Esercizio di Attività Finanziarie - Seaf S.p.A.	20.00%	20.00%
55.	VBF Nautica S.r.l.	Genoa	Genoa	4	Fincantieri S.p.A.	12.90%	12.90%
56.	Webuild S.p.A.	Milan	Milan	4	Fincantieri S.p.A.	0.07%	0.07%
				4	CDP Equity S.p.A.	16.44%	21.28%
57.	Zena Project S.p.A.	Carpi (MO)	Carpi (MO)	4	Renovit Public Solutions S.p.A.	35.93%	35.93%

C. Unconsolidated subsidiaries (3)

1.	Ansaldo Energia Muscat LLC	Muscat	Muscat	1	Ansaldo Energia S.p.A.	20.00%	20.00%
				1	Ansaldo Energia Switzerland AG	50.00%	50.00%
2.	Arbolia S.r.l. Società Benefit	San Donato Milanese (MI)	San Donato Milanese (MI)	1	Snam S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
3.	Asset Company 12 S.r.l.	San Donato Milanese (MI)	San Donato Milanese (MI)	1	Snam S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
4.	Asset Company 9 S.r.l.	San Donato Milanese (MI)	San Donato Milanese (MI)	1	Snam S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
5.	Consorzio Bancario Sir S.p.A. in liquidazione	Rome	Rome	1	Fintecna S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
6.	Consorzio IMAFID in liquidazione	Naples	Naples	1	Fintecna S.p.A.	56.85%	56.85%
7.	IES Biogas S.r.l. in liquidazione	Buenos Aires	Buenos Aires	1	Bioenerys S.r.l.	5.00%	5.00%
				1	Bioenerys Agri S.r.l.	95.00%	95.00%
8.	ITsART S.p.A. in liquidazione	Milan	Milan	1	CDP S.p.A.	51.00%	51.00%
9.	New Energy Carbon Capture e Storage S.r.l.	San Donato Milanese (MI)	San Donato Milanese (MI)	1	Snam S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
10.	Remazel Asia Co. Ltd - Remazel Shanghai Trading Co Ltd.	Shanghai	Shanghai	1	Remazel Engineering S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
11.	Remazel Servicos De Sistema De Oleo&Gas, Ltda	Rio de Janeiro	Rio de Janeiro	1	Remazel Engineering S.p.A.	100.00%	100.00%
12.	RENPV S.r.l.	Milan	Milan	1	Renovit Business Solutions S.r.l.	100.00%	100.00%
13.	RENPV1 S.r.l	Milan	Milan	1	Renovit Business Solutions S.r.l.	100.00%	100.00%
14.	RENPV2 S.r.l.	Milan	Milan	1	Renovit Business Solutions S.r.l.	100.00%	100.00%
15.	RENPV3 S.r.l.	Milan	Milan	1	Renovit Business Solutions S.r.l.	100.00%	100.00%
16.	RENPV4 S.r.l.	Milan	Milan	1	Renovit Business Solutions S.r.l.	100.00%	100.00%
17.	RENPV5 S.r.l.	Milan	Milan	1	Renovit Business Solutions S.r.l.	100.00%	100.00%
18.	RENPV6 S.r.l.	Milan	Milan	1	Renovit Business Solutions S.r.l.	100.00%	100.00%

	Company name	Registered office	Operational headquarters	Type of relationship (1)	Investor	% holding	% of votes (2)
19.	RENPV7 S.r.l.	Milan	Milan	1	Renovit Business Solutions S.r.l.	100.00%	100.00%
20.	RENPV8 S.r.l.	Milan	Milan	1	Renovit Business Solutions S.r.l.	100.00%	100.00%
21.	RENPV9 S.r.l.	Milan	Milan	1	Renovit Business Solutions S.r.l.	100.00%	100.00%
22.	RENPV10 S.r.l.	Milan	Milan	1	Renovit Business Solutions S.r.l.	100.00%	100.00%
23.	Renovit Consorzio Stabile	Milan	Milan	1	Renovit Public Solutions S.p.A.	33.33%	33.33%
				1	Renovit Business Solutions S.r.l.	33.33%	33.33%
				1	Renovit Building Solutions S.p.A.	33.33%	33.33%
24.	Snam energy services private limited	New Delhi	New Delhi	1	Snam S.p.A.	0.001%	0.001%
				1	Snam International B.V.	99.999%	99.999%
25.	Snam Gas & Energy Services (Beijing) Co. Ltd.	Beijing	New Delhi	1	Snam International B.V.	100.000%	100.000%
D. Unconsolidated associates (3)							
1.	Albanian Gas Service Company Sh.a.	Tirana	Tirana	4	Snam S.p.A.	25.00%	25.00%
2.	Consorzio INCOMIR in liquidazione	Mercogliano (AV)	Mercogliano (AV)	4	Fintecna S.p.A.	45.46%	45.46%
3.	Polo Strategico Nazionale S.p.A.	Rome	Rome	7	CDP Equity S.p.A.	20.00%	20.00%
4.	Quadrifoglio Brescia S.p.A. in liquidazione	Rome	Rome	7	CDP Immobiliare S.r.l. in liquidazione	50.00%	50.00%
5.	Redo SGR S.p.A.	Milan	Milan	4	CDP S.p.A.	30.00%	30.00%
6.	Sosaval S.àr.l.	Dar El Beida	Dar El Beida	4	Valvitalia S.p.A.	40.00%	40.00%
7.	Tianjin Ei Fire Fighting Equipment Co. Ltd.	Tianjin Airport Economic Area	Tianjin Airport Economic Area	4	Valvitalia S.p.A.	33.00%	33.00%

Key
(1) Type of relationship:
1 = majority of voting rights in ordinary shareholders' meeting
2 = dominant influence in ordinary shareholders' meeting
3 = agreements with other shareholders
4 = entity subject to significant influence
5 = unitary management pursuant to Article 26.1 of Legislative Decree 87/92
6 = unitary management pursuant to Article 26.2 of Legislative Decree 87/92
7 = joint control
8 = other form of control
(2) Actual percentage of votes in ordinary shareholders' meeting, distinguishing between effective and potential votes
(3) This classification includes companies in liquidation or subsidiaries in the start-up phase without assets and liabilities, or associates excluded from the scope of consolidation in view of the overall value of equity.

Financial line item 70, relating to equity investments, amounts to 27,804 million euro as of 31 December 2024, reflecting an increase of 1,188 million euro from the previous year.

The change is attributable to the valuation processes carried out in 2024, which are described below and partially offset each other:

- regarding ENI, the investment value increased by +581 million euro, driven by the Group's share of the annual result (+797 million euro) and changes in reserves, primarily due to revaluation, amounting to +692 million euro. These effects are offset by the reversal of the dividend, amounting to -908 million euro;
- the equity investment value in Poste Italiane increased by +413 million euro, due to the Group's share of profit for the year which rose by +671 million euro and the positive change in valuation reserves and profits of +151 million euro, partially offset by the reversal of the dividend for -408 million euro.
- the equity investment value in Saipem increased by +57 million euro due to Group's share of profit for the year which rose by +74 million euro, and the positive change in valuation reserves and other changes for -16 million euro;
- the equity investment value in Holding Reti Autostradali, the parent company of Autostrade per l'Italia, decreased by -11 million euro. Income from the investee's equity investments accounted for using the equity valuation method amounted to +150 million euro, offset by an overall decrease of -161 million euro attributable to the reversal of dividends and changes in valuation and other reserves;
- with regard to the investment in Nexi, whose value increased by +14 million euro, the rise was driven by the revaluation reserves and other reserves adjustments amounting to +29 million euro, partially offset by a negative result of -15 million euro.
- the equity investment value in Open Fiber Holdings, the parent company of Open Fiber, decreased by -128 million euro. The investee's equity investments accounted for using the equity valuation method resulted in a decrease in the Group's share of the result for the year of -215 million euro, along with an additional overall decrease of -30 million euro due to movements in revaluation and other reserves, partially offset by a capital increase of +117 million euro.

- with regard to the investment in WeBuild, whose value increased by +23 million euro, the increase was driven by the Group's share of the annual result (including consolidation adjustments) amounting to +21 million euro and by revaluation and other reserves of +13 million euro, partially offset by the dividend reversal of -12 million euro.
- regarding the Snam group, it recorded the acquisition (161 million euro) of an additional shareholding in the capital of Terminale GNL Adriatico S.r.l., increasing its share from 7.3% to 30%. The impact from the equity method valuation recognised in the income statement amounts to +270 million euro.

Impairment testing of equity investments

The CDP Group's equity investment portfolio includes listed and unlisted companies of major national interest, which are also pivotal in the promotional activity of supporting the growth and international expansion of businesses and the development of infrastructure. In its capacity as a National Promotional Institution, CDP invests in companies' share capital, mainly over a long-term horizon.

At each reporting date, the CDP Group conducts an assessment to detect the presence of indicators of impairment under IAS 36 and of any additional indicators, where applicable, also considering the indications of national and international regulators on financial reporting relating to risks, uncertainties, estimates, assumptions and assessments, as well as the difficulties related to the current reference scenario, with a combination of factors related to persisting geopolitical tensions, (which continue to weigh on global prospects), the evolution of monetary policy conditions, the tightening of trade relations, the threat of intensifying protectionist policies (tariffs), the general deterioration of the economic climate, and uncertainties regarding future developments. In this regard, the resulting impacts of these events on economic activity have increased the level of uncertainty, hence making it more complex to make quantitative estimates, such as for example, cash flows from equity investments, also due to the increased uncertainty in the assumptions and parameters at the basis of the asset valuation analyses.

Specifically, in light of the above, the following should be noted:

- the estimates also considered stock prices and market parameters which are subject to fluctuation, even significant, due to the ongoing turbulence and volatility of the markets linked to the tensions in the international geopolitical arena and the uncertainty of the macroeconomic scenario (e.g. evolution of the inflationary scenario and the resulting monetary policy strategies of the central banks);
- the evaluations were also made using forecast data, which are, by their nature, random and uncertain in that they are sensitive to changes in macroeconomic variables and to events outside the company's control. They are also based on a set of assumptions linked to future events and actions of management, which may not necessarily happen. In view of the uncertainty surrounding any future event - both as regards the actual occurrence of the event and in terms of when and to what extent it may happen - the differences between actual values and estimated values might be significant, even if the events at the basis of the forecast assumptions were to occur. This limit is even more pronounced in the current situation of uncertainty due to the variables mentioned above.

It is therefore necessary to reiterate the ongoing uncertainty arising from the instability of the current framework, which makes it difficult to predict even the associated short-term and medium-term impacts. This significantly increases the complexity and uncertainty of the estimates made, whose results are described in the specific sections referred to, given that the underlying assumptions and conditions might be subject to further review, to take into account developments outside the management's control, thus resulting in unexpected and unforeseeable impacts.

Therefore, there is still a need to constantly monitor the evolution of these elements in the current context.

Moreover, when performing impairment testing, CDP takes into account the guidelines of the supervisory authorities on financial reporting aspects relating to risks, uncertainties, estimates, assumptions and valuations, as well as difficulties associated with the possible impact of climate risks on the entities under analysis. Where relevant, factors relating to climate change, as well as to the reference scenario (plagued by geopolitical risks and uncertainty on the evolution of the macroeconomic situation), have been taken into account, mainly through considerations and/or sensitivity analyses on the variables determining the recoverable amount.

For further details, please refer to the more detailed description in part A1, Section 5 – Other Issues of this notes to the consolidated financial statements.

The indicators of impairment (triggers) and objective evidence of impairment are assessed on the basis of information taken from public sources or of any additional information received by the investee companies.

Specifically, as at 31 December 2024, impairment triggers were activated on some of the key equity investments accounted for using the equity method (Eni, Nexi, Open Fiber Holdings, Saipem and Webuild), primarily due to the actual results or because they had been subject to write-downs in previous reporting dates.

When estimating the recoverable amount of equity investments, which is determined as the higher value between fair value less costs to sell and value in use, CDP has implemented several fundamental principles with due consideration given to (i) the particular historical moment characterised by a combination of factors related to the persistence of geopolitical tensions, the evolution of the inflationary scenario and the resulting monetary policy strategies of central banks, the tightening of trade relations, and the general slowdown in economic growth, and (ii) the guidance provided by both national and international regulators, alongside directives from industry organisations. In this regard, the assumptions and the valuation parameters adopted to determine the recoverable amount included, where potentially relevant, factors concerning the updated macroeconomic framework. The key general principles used are as follows:

- a period of observation of interest rates for estimating the risk-free rate in line with a time horizon that allows for the proper weighting of relevant market developments (e.g., revisions of inflation expectations and interest rate forecasts)[218];
- the use of an Equity Risk Premium "consensus" in line with the average of the latest values available and a period of analysis of the market parameters (e.g. beta) that is such to mitigate and normalise any contingent factors in view of the medium/long-term perspective of the underlying cash flows;
- the use of the latest available exact survey of Country Risk Premiums, where deemed most significant, instead of the average of the latest surveys.

In addition, CDP has conducted a sensitivity analysis, where deemed relevant, against the main variables that determine the subject asset's value, including for example:

- the price of hydrocarbons (e.g. oil) for companies operating mainly in the Oil & Gas sector, also in order to take into account any climate risks inherent in the business;
- the cost of capital, margin, and long-term growth rate, if applicable, based on the value estimation method used;
- stock prices for listed companies, also in order to take into account potential unfavourable share price trends linked to the generalised context of uncertainty that could increase market volatility.

The following summary table lists the main equity investments recognised at consolidated level and accounted for using the equity method, with indication of the carrying value at consolidated level and the methods used to calculate the recoverable amount for the purpose of the impairment test.

Note that equity investments accounted for using the equity method were measured using the "closed box" method, which measures the equity investment as a whole in accordance with the IAS 28 Standard.

Equity Investment	Consolidated carrying amount (million of euro)	Recoverable amount	Methodology
Eni	14,076	Value in use	Sum of the parts (e.g. DCF for main business unit E&P)
Nexi	1,548	Value in use	Discounted Cash Flow
Open Fiber Holdings	1,074	Value in use	Asset-based
Saipem	364	Fair value	Stock market price
Webuild	262	Fair value	Stock market price

Eni

Assisted by an independent valuation specialist, the recoverable amount of the equity investment in Eni was measured at value in use based on the discounted cash flow method for the main business unit (i.e. Exploration & Production) and taking into account the value of the other business units, so as to reflect the specificity of the different business segments it operates in. In particular:

- for the Exploration & Production sector, the unlevered Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) method was used, based on a closed portfolio model which develops and measures the entirety of the group's oil and natural gas reserves until stocks are exhausted over a specific multi-stage forecast period that extends until 2050 (without components of value in perpetuity):
    - production volumes were calculated starting from current proven reserves communicated by Eni and on the assumption that by 2035 about 80% of the proven and unproven reserves (i.e. possible and probable, adequately risked) will be produced, in line with what was declared by Eni. The estimation of production volumes post-2035 was conducted under the assumption that proven and unproven reserves would be completely depleted by 2050;
    - sales prices of oil and gas were calculated on the basis of the geographical macro-area the mineral reserves belong to, applying the spreads between the average historical prices and the average sales prices actually charged by Eni to the expected values of oil and gas. These values are in line with current market estimates and aligned in the medium to long term with the forecasts contained in Eni's 2025-2028 Plan, which shows oil and gas prices for 2028 of about USD 80/bbl and about EUR 36/Mwh, respectively;

218 This principle also applies if the country risk has been estimated directly through the yield of the government bond of the country of reference for the company.

    - unit operating costs were also estimated on the basis of the geographical macro-area the mineral reserves belong to;
    - investments were estimated in a differentiated manner for proven reserves and possible/probable reserves by referring to the expenditure per barrel produced – including development costs – that Eni incurs in areas where it has historically been present;
    - The WACC was estimated: (i) for the cost of equity, through the Capital Asset Pricing Model theory, (ii) for the cost of borrowing, based on the company's latest bond issues, and (iii) for the debt to equity ratio, through an analysis of these parameters for the main comparable companies operating in the sector;
- for sectors other than Exploration & Production, due to their lower contribution to the overall recoverable amount of the investment and the significant sensitivity of results to long-term forecasts amid the current uncertainty surrounding the expected energy transition process, net invested capital was used as the most reliable estimate of recoverable amount, except for Plenitude and Enilive, for which the values of recent investments by Energy Infrastructure Partners and KKR in the companies were used.

The impairment test found that the recoverable amount was higher than the carrying value of the equity investment in the CDP consolidated financial statements, and therefore, its carrying amount was confirmed. Since the value in use is determined through the use of estimates and assumptions that may contain elements of uncertainty, analyses were also conducted to verify the sensitivity of the results obtained to changes in the main assumptions and variables underlying the exercise. Specifically, sensitivity analyses were conducted with particular reference to the WACC discount rate, to the EBITDA and to oil prices for the Exploration & Production sector, which showed that any non-marginal negative changes in these variables would result in a recoverable amount lower than that identified at the reference date, but in any case higher than the carrying value of the equity investment. In particular, the sensitivity analyses carried out with reference to the main assumptions underlying the evaluation of the Exploration & Production sector showed that in order to align the value in use – thus determined – with the carrying value of the equity investment (assuming a break-even scenario) it would be necessary to (i) increase the WACC by about 1.000 bps, or (ii) reduce EBITDA by about 25% per year, or (iii) reduce the annual Brent crude price with respect to the base scenario considered by about 28%.

In this regard, it should be noted that expectations regarding the results of the Eni Group are directly and indirectly linked to those regarding the trend of oil and gas prices at the global level: these are complex scenarios, involving very dynamic and discontinuous markets, on whose future evolutions, especially in the medium to long term, the expectations of operators and analysts may diverge from each other even significantly. The growing tensions in the international geopolitical environment fuelled by the ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine and exacerbated by the conflict in the Middle East, which also involved the application of sanctions by Western countries against Russia, with the related impacts on the economy and the oil sector, as well as the intensification of trade relations and the prospect of stronger protectionist policies (tariffs), have created additional complexities, widening the disparity between current market prices and medium-to-long term price expectations for many commodities.

Nexi

At 31 December 2024, with the support of a third party independent valuation specialist, the recoverable amount of the equity investment held in Nexi was measured at value in use, estimated using the discounted cash flow method (i.e. Discounted Cash Flow, DCF unlevered) based on a two-stage model, with (i) a clearly stated forecast of future cash flows for the years 2025-2029 and (ii) the calculation of the terminal value using the algorithm of cash flows in perpetuity. Note that the information needed to estimate the cash flows and the other information needed to calculate the value in use was taken from the estimates prepared by the financial analysts that cover the share.

Specifically:

- the values in the specific period 2025-2029 are based on the public estimates prepared by a selected group of financial analysts and by extrapolation of a growth rate;
- the terminal value was calculated using the perpetuity growth model, estimating the cash flows of Nexi with a medium/long-term view;
- the WACC was estimated as follows: (i) the cost of equity was determined using the Capital Asset Pricing Model theory, and (ii) the cost of debt and the equity-to-debt ratio were analysed based on the structure of the financing sources of leading companies in the sector.

The impairment test performed indicated that the recoverable amount was substantially in line with the carrying value of the equity investment in CDP's consolidated financial statements, thus confirming its carrying amount. Since the value in use is determined through the use of estimates and assumptions that may contain elements of uncertainty, analyses were also conducted to verify the sensitivity of the results obtained to changes in the main assumptions and variables underlying the exercise. Specifically, sensitivity analyses were conducted with particular reference to the WACC discount rate and the long-term growth rate, which show that any negative changes, even marginal, in these variables would result in a recoverable value lower than the carrying amount of the investment, not accounting for the effects of subsequent actions that management may take. The sensitivity analyses carried out with reference to the main assumptions have shown that in order to align the value in use with the carrying value of the equity investment (assuming a break-even scenario) it would be necessary to (i) increase the WACC by about 1 bps, or (ii) reduce the long-term growth rate by about 1 bps.

Open Fiber Holdings

The recoverable amount of the equity investment in Open Fiber Holdings was determined, also with the help of a third party independent valuation specialist by estimating the Net Asset Value (NAV) of the company at 31 December 2024, calculating the recoverable amount of the entire equity investment in Open Fiber, by applying the Dividend Discount Model (DDM Method) based on a two-stage model, with: (i) explicit forecast of future cash flows for the years 2025-2044[219] derived from the economic-financial projections based on estimates taken from the latest business plan approved by the company's Board of Directors, (ii) the calculation of the residual value ("Terminal Value") applying the perpetuity formula. The discount rate is equal to the estimated cost of equity using the Capital Asset Pricing Model theory, utilising specific parameters obtained from an analysis of the key comparable listed companies. The discount rate also incorporates an additional risk premium to account for certain residual elements of uncertainty included in the estimates of future financial flows.

The impairment test found that the recoverable amount was higher than the carrying value of the equity investment in the CDP consolidated financial statements, and therefore, its carrying amount was confirmed. Since the value in use is determined through the use of estimates and assumptions that may contain elements of uncertainty, analyses were also conducted to verify the sensitivity of the results obtained to changes in the main assumptions and variables underlying the exercise. Specifically, sensitivity analyses were conducted with particular reference to the discount rate (cost of equity) and the EBITDA used to estimate the Terminal Value, which show that any non-marginal negative changes in these variables would result in a recoverable amount lower than that identified at the reference date, but in any case higher than the carrying value of the equity investment. The sensitivity analyses carried out with reference to the main assumptions showed that, in order to align the value in use - thus determined - with the carrying value of the equity investment (assuming a break-even scenario), it would be necessary to (i) increase the cost of equity by approximately 150 bps, or (ii) reduce the EBITDA used to estimate the Terminal Value by approximately 30%.

Saipem

The recoverable amount of the equity investment in Saipem was measured at fair value less costs to sell.

The fair value of the equity investment was calculated on the basis of the volume-weighted average stock market prices ("VWAP" method) in December 2024.

Based on the impairment test, the fair value was significantly higher than the carrying value of the investment in CDP's consolidated accounts, consequently, a value recovery of around 34 million euro was recognised, offsetting the impairments previously recorded on the investment. It should also be noted that, in order to align the fair value, as stated above, with the carrying value of the equity investment (assuming a break-even scenario), a reduction of approximately 44% in the VWAP would be necessary.

Webuild

The recoverable amount of the equity investment in Webuild was measured at fair value less costs to sell.

The fair value of the equity investment was calculated on the basis of the volume-weighted average stock market prices ("VWAP" method) in December 2024.

Based on the impairment test, the fair value was significantly higher than the carrying value of the investment and, consequently, the carrying value of the investment was confirmed. It should be noted that, in order to align the fair value, as stated above, with the carrying value of the equity investment (assuming a break-even scenario), a reduction of approximately 45% in the VWAP would be necessary.

Other equity investments

The Snam group has tested for impairment all the main CGUs represented by the investments held in joint ventures and associated companies, verifying their recoverability by comparing their carrying value with their recoverable amount, represented by the higher of fair value and value in use. The scope of the CGUs, represented by investments in jointly controlled and associated companies, has not changed since 31 December 2023, except for the CGU Terminale GNL Adriatico S.r.l., as a result of the acquisition of an additional share in the capital (from 7.30% to 30.00%).

Specifically, to perform the impairment test, the recoverable amount of equity investments was determined using the value in use approach, based on the Dividend Discount Model (DDM) or Discounted Cash Flow (DCF) methodology, except for the investments in Italgas and Industrie De Nora, associate companies, where, as listed companies, the recoverable amount was determined based on market prices. Given the volatility of the stock market in 2024, due to macroeconomic

219 The primary time frame identified by the company's management as the most indicative for fully capitalising on the fundamentals, with consideration given to potential extensions of the duration of the company's awarded concessions.

uncertainties and geopolitical tensions, the recoverable amount was estimated based on the arithmetic average of the closing stock prices over the last six months of the year.

As at 31 December 2024, the discount rates estimated by the Snam group and used in the impairment tests range from 5.82% to 8.50% for CGUs assessed using the DDM, and from 4.49% to 9.69% for CGUs assessed using the DCF.

With reference to TAG (jointly controlled company) and GCA (associated company), it is noted that on 29 May 2024, the Austrian regulator issued the Final Cost Decree and Tariff Ordinance (the "Decree"), which defines the regulatory framework applicable to the new regulatory period (2025-2027). The Decree introduced considerable changes to the earlier regulatory framework, such as eliminating volume risk for the two TSOs and defining compensatory mechanisms that the companies must adhere to from 2025. This change will allow TAG to return to profitability after several years of negative results influenced by the altered supply context. Regarding TAG, due to the uncertainties arising from the current geopolitical context, the limited visibility on the regulatory framework's evolution beyond the short term, and the further reduction in Russian gas supplies to Europe from January 2025 following the failure to renew the agreement for the transit of gas flows through Ukraine, the company has not made any impairment reversals on the value of the investment.

7.2 Significant equity investments: carrying amount, fair value and dividends received

(thousands of euro)

Company name	Carrying amount	Fair value (*)	Dividends received
A. Joint ventures			
1. Open Fiber Holdings S.p.A.	1,074,146		
2. Holding Reti Autostradali S.p.A.	3,726,210		156,570
B. Companies subject to significant influence			
1. ENI S.p.A.	14,075,777	12,254,589	908,094
2. Poste Italiane S.p.A.	3,239,668	6,226,226	408,225
3. Nexi S.p.A.	1,548,499	953,780	

(*) The fair value shown in the table regarding listed securities is calculated by multiplying the number of shares held by the stock market price recorded at the end of 2024 (30 December 2024).

7.3 Significant equity investments: accounting data

(millions of euro) Company name	Cash and cash equivalents	Financial assets	Non-financial assets	Financial liabilities	Non-financial liabilities
A. Joint ventures					
1. Open Fiber Holdings S.p.A.	126	397	11,897	6,166	3,108
2. Holding Reti Autostradali S.p.A.	1,454	420	26,189	11,582	7,806
B. Companies under significant influence					
1. ENI S.p.A.	x	11,097	127,659	36,843	54,448
2. Poste S.p.A.	x	244,538	27,880	94,085	171,303
3. Nexi S.p.A.	x	5,357	19,064	10,470	3,069

(millions of euro) Company name	Total revenues	Net interest income	Writedowns of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	Income (loss) before tax from continuing operations	Income (loss) after tax on continuing operations	Income (loss) after tax on discontinued operations	Income (loss) for the year (1)	Other comprehensive income net of taxes (2)	Comprehensive income (3) = (1) + (2)
A. Joint ventures									
1. Open Fiber Holdings S.p.A.	648	(322)	(544)	(610)	(488)		(488)	(41)	(529)
2. Holding Reti Autostradali S.p.A.	6,263		(1,804)	449	310		310	(8)	302
B. Companies under significant influence									
1. ENI S.p.A.	91,214	x	x	6,489	2,764		2,764	2,415	5,179
2. Poste S.p.A.	12,927	x	x	2,671	2,013		2,013	448	2,461
3. Nexi S.p.A.	6,198	x	x	408	190	(19)	171	(27)	144

The consolidated accounting figures for joint arrangements and significant associates were produced based on the information at 31 December 2024 provided by the investees.

(thousands of euro) Company name	Net assets	% holding	Net assets held	Goodwill	Other adjustments	Book value
A. Joint ventures						
1. Open Fiber Holdings S.p.A.	1,307,408	60.00%	784,445	609,135	(319,434)	1,074,146
2. Holding Reti Autostradali S.p.A.	7,306,295	51.00%	3,726,210			3,726,210
B. Companies subject to significant influence						
1. ENI S.p.A.	52,785,000	28.50%	15,043,725		(967,948)	14,075,777
2. Poste S.p.A.	11,583,021	35.00%	4,054,057		(814,390)	3,239,668
3. Nexi S.p.A.	10,933,796	14.47%	1,582,120	1,262,229	(1,295,850)	1,548,499

Goodwill and other adjustments include changing arising as a result of the Purchase Price Allocation processes. Other adjustments also include the impact of asymmetrical transactions carried out by listed investees with CDP Group companies.

7.4 Non-significant equity investments: accounting data

(thousands of euro) Company name	Carrying amount of the investments	Total assets	Total liabilities	Total revenues	Income (loss) after tax on continuing operations	Income (loss) after tax on disposal groups held for sale	Income (loss) for the year (1)	Other comprehensive income after tax (2)	Comprehensive income (3) = (1) + (2)
Joint ventures	1,974,823	25,654,770	23,293,679	16,964,125	(15,854)		274,641	(136,400)	138,241
Companies subject to significant influence	2,159,296	40,592,121	31,490,630	15,679,432	1,221,183	93,272	1,136,457	85,941	1,222,398

The accounting figures for non-significant equity investments in companies subject to joint control and associates were produced based on the information provided by the investees.

7.5 Equity investments: changes for the year

(thousands of euro)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
A. Opening balance	**26,616,572**	**26,736,106**
B. Increases	**3,494,623**	**4,280,447**
B.1 Purchases	370,613	689,578
B.2 Writebacks	35,608	
B.3 Revaluations	2,032,009	2,418,860
B.4 Other increases	1,056,393	1,172,009
C. Decreases	**2,306,794**	**4,399,981**
C.1 Sales	2,056	650,925
C.2 Writedowns		713,589
C3 Impairment	255,014	238,981
C.4 Other decreases	2,049,724	2,796,486
D. Closing balance	**27,804,401**	**26,616,572**
E. Total revaluations	**13,955,556**	**11,821,804**
F. Total writedowns	**2,495,289**	**2,363,076**

7.6 Significant assessments or assumptions made to determine whether there is joint control or significant influence

Please refer to the contents of Section 7 “Equity Investments” Part A.2 of these Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

7.7 Commitments relating to joint operations

CDP Equity has commitments for a total of 1,814 million euro in favour of its jointly controlled subsidiaries.

7.8 Commitments relating to companies under significant influence

The most significant commitments relating to equity investments in companies under significant influence are attributable to TAP (the investee company managed through Snam) for which, for the time being and until repayment of the loan, a mechanism has been put in place to support the repayment of the outstanding financial debt of the same company (the so-called "Debt Payment Undertaking"), which, unlike a first demand guarantee, released upon reaching the "Financial Completion Date" on 31 March 2021, would be activated upon the occurrence of specific and determined conditions linked to exceptional events of an extraordinary nature. The maximum Snam pro-rata amount of the guarantee is 1,129 million euro. Moreover, the financial documentation signed as part of the Project Financing concluded for TAP provides for some restrictions for the shareholders, typical of this type of transaction, such as: (i) the restriction on the sale of TAP shares, according to a certain schedule; (ii) establishment of a pledge for the shares held by Snam in TAP in favour of the lenders for the entire duration of the loan.

7.9 Significant restrictions

There are no significant restrictions on equity investments.

7.10 Other information

With regard to equity investments in associates or joint ventures, financial statements or reports with a reporting date of up to six months from 31 December 2024 were used in limited cases. The table below shows the reporting date of the year used to apply the equity method:

Company name	Type of relationship	Reporting date
Mozart HoldCo S.p.A.	Significant influence	30/06/2024
GPI S.p.A.	Significant influence	30/06/2024
Trevi finanziaria industriale S.p.A.	Significant influence	30/06/2024
Sea One S.p.A. (*)	Joint control	30/06/2024
Superba One S.p.A. (*)	Joint control	30/06/2024
White S.r.l. (*)	Joint control	31/10/2024
Hotelturist S.p.A.	Joint control	31/10/2024

(*) Reclassified in non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale (IFRS 5)

Furthermore, when the accounting data of an associate or a joint operation used to apply the equity method is different from 31 December 2024, adjustments are made to reflect the effects of the significant transactions or facts that occurred between said date and the reporting date of the consolidated financial statements of the CDP Group.

Section 8 – Insurance activities - Item 80

There are no insurance activities.

Section 9 - Property, plant and equipment - Item 90

9.1 Operating property, plant and equipment: breakdown of assets measured at cost

(thousands of euro) Items/Values	Prudential consolidation	Other entities	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
1. Owned	**116,186**	**45,915,409**	**46,031,595**	**42,904,351**
a) land	62,276	561,611	623,887	609,245
b) buildings	32,056	3,196,058	3,228,114	3,169,723
c) furniture	2,828	7,941	10,769	10,359
d) electrical systems	6,414	822,283	828,697	723,721
e) other	12,612	41,327,516	41,340,128	38,391,303
2. Right of use acquired under leases	**17,968**	**375,173**	**393,141**	**417,827**
a) land		49,151	49,151	34,958
b) buildings	17,110	202,443	219,553	244,890
c) furniture				
d) electrical systems	8		8	20
e) other	850	123,579	124,429	137,959
Total	**134,154**	**46,290,582**	**46,424,736**	**43,322,178**
of which: obtained via the enforcement of the guarantees received				

Other property, plant and equipment refer primarily to the investments in plants instrumental for the performance of the business activity by groups in the industrial sector, and in particular by Terna, Snam and Fincantieri. In detail, the item includes mainly:

- investments by Terna for approximately 18.3 billion euro, referring to power lines for 8.2 billion euro and transformation stations for 5.1 billion euro, other plant and machinery of 1 billion euro, industrial and commercial equipment of 60 million euro and other assets of 94 million euro;
- investments by Snam for approximately 22.6 billion euro, including transport for 14.6 billion euro (gas pipelines for 13.7 billion euro, gas reduction regulation stations and plants for 1 billion euro), storage for 3.1 billion euro (storage wells for 0.9 billion euro, pipelines for 77 million euro and processing and compression stations for 2.1 billion euro), regasification for 369 million euro, other plant and machinery for 0.8 billion euro, industrial and commercial equipment for 73 million euro and other assets for 13 million euro;
- assets under construction and advances for 7.5 billion euro, of which 3.8 billion euro attributable to Terna, 3.6 billion euro to Snam and 120 million related to Fincantieri.

9.2 Investment property: breakdown of assets measured at cost

(thousands of euro)	31/12/2024				31/12/2023			
	Carryng amount	Fair value			Carryng amount	Fair value		
Items/Values		L1	L2	L3		L1	L2	L3
1. Owned	**946,855**		**740,040**	**212,275**	**848,330**		**634,026**	**223,067**
a) land	184,707		129,577	55,130	158,474		103,344	55,130
b) buildings	762,148		610,463	157,145	689,856		530,682	167,937
2. Right of use acquired under leases	**784**			**784**	**960**			**960**
a) land								
b) buildings	784			784	960			960
Total	**947,639**		**740,040**	**213,059**	**849,290**		**634,026**	**224,027**
of which: obtained via the enforcement of the guarantees received								

Key
L1= Level 1
L2= Level 2
L3= Level 3

9.2 of which: pertaining to the Prudential consolidation

(thousands of euro)	31/12/2024				31/12/2023			
		Fair value				Fair value		
Items/Values	Carryng amount	L1	L2	L3	Carryng amount	L1	L2	L3
1. Owned	**202,552**			**202,552**	**208,462**			**208,462**
a) land	55,130			55,130	55,130			55,130
b) buildings	147,422			147,422	153,332			153,332
2. Right of use acquired under leases	**784**			**784**	**960**			**960**
a) land								
b) buildings	784			784	960			960
Total	**203,336**			**203,336**	**209,422**			**209,422**
of which: obtained via the enforcement of the guarantees received								

9.2 of which: pertaining to Other companies

(thousands of euro)	31/12/2024				31/12/2023			
		Fair value				Fair value		
Items/Values	Carryng amount	L1	L2	L3	Carryng amount	L1	L2	L3
1. Owned	**744,303**		**740,040**	**9,723**	**639,868**		**634,026**	**14,605**
a) land	129,577		129,577		103,344		103,344	
b) buildings	614,726		610,463	9,723	536,524		530,682	14,605
2. Right of use acquired under leases								
a) land								
b) buildings								
Total	**744,303**		**740,040**	**9,723**	**639,868**		**634,026**	**14,605**
of which: obtained via the enforcement of the guarantees received								

9.3 Operating property, plant and equipment: breakdown of revalued assets

This item has a nil balance.

9.4 Investment property: breakdown of assets measured at fair value

This item has a nil balance.

9.5 Inventories of property, plant and equipment governed by IAS 2: breakdown

(thousands of euro)	Total	Total
Items/Values	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
1. Inventories of property, plant and equipment from enforcement of the guarantees received		
2. Other inventories of property, plant and equipment	**960,373**	**946,912**
Total	**960,373**	**946,912**
of which measured at fair value, less costs of disposal		

The remaining property, plant and equipment mainly consist of properties owned by the real estate funds within the consolidation perimeter, valued at 877 million euro, and by CDP Immobiliare S.r.l. in liquidation, valued at 57 million euro.

9.6 Operating property, plant and equipment: changes for the year

(thousands of euro)	Land	Buildings	Furnitures	Electrical systems	Other	Total
A. Opening gross balance	**659,454**	**5,302,802**	**34,465**	**1,611,299**	**65,932,905**	**73,540,925**
A.1 Total net writedowns	(15,251)	(1,888,189)	(24,106)	(887,558)	(27,403,643)	(30,218,747)
A.2 Opening net balance	**644,203**	**3,414,613**	**10,359**	**723,741**	**38,529,262**	**43,322,178**
B. Increases	**64,275**	**326,367**	**2,949**	**427,189**	**7,312,760**	**8,133,540**
B.1 Purchases	47,722	76,586	203	77,254	4,766,716	4,968,481
- of which: business combinations	*13,574*	*32,144*		*17,235*	*117,597*	*180,550*
B.2 Capitalized improvement costs						
B.3 Writebacks					1,825	1,825
B.4 Fair value gains recognised in						
a) equity						
b) income statement						
B.5 Positive exchange rate differences	28	10,192		5,217	4,651	20,088
B.6 Transfers from investment property		104	X	X	X	104
B.7 Other changes	16,525	239,485	2,746	344,718	2,539,568	3,143,042
C. Decreases	**35,440**	**293,313**	**2,539**	**322,225**	**4,377,465**	**5,030,982**
C.1 Sales	2,693	36,394		17,571	43,232	99,890
- of which: business combinations	1,811	23,367		16,888	473	42,539
C.2 Depreciation	7,363	187,869	2,036	145,543	1,688,904	2,031,715
C.3 Writedowns for impairment recognised in	42	159		2,733	58,531	61,465
a) equity						
b) income statement	42	159		2,733	58,531	61,465
C.4 Fair value losses recognised in						
a) equity						
b) income statement						
C.5 Negative exchange rate differences	514	468			129	1,111
C.6 Transfers to	2,230	43,742		35,961	26,678	108,611
a) investment property		58	X	X	X	58
b) assets held for sale	2,230	43,684		35,961	26,678	108,553
C.7 Other changes	22,598	24,681	503	120,417	2,559,991	2,728,190
D. Closing net balance	**673,038**	**3,447,667**	**10,769**	**828,705**	**41,464,557**	**46,424,736**
D.1 Total net writedowns	(22,274)	(2,007,726)	(26,040)	(906,181)	(28,894,788)	(31,857,009)
D.2 Closing gross balance	**695,312**	**5,455,393**	**36,809**	**1,734,886**	**70,359,345**	**78,281,745**
E. Measurement at cost						

9.6 of which: pertaining to the Prudential consolidation

(thousands of euro)	Land	Buildings	Furnitures	Electrical systems	Other	Total
A. Opening gross balance	**62,276**	**92,769**	**11,729**	**22,406**	**39,231**	**228,411**
A.1 Total net writedowns		(37,792)	(8,358)	(18,125)	(28,325)	(92,600)
A.2 Opening net balance	**62,276**	**54,977**	**3,371**	**4,281**	**10,906**	**135,811**
B. Increases		**877**	**596**	**4,341**	**11,259**	**17,073**
B.1 Purchases		234	169	3,860	8,704	12,967
- of which: business combinations						
B.2 Capitalized improvement costs						
B.3 Writebacks						
B.4 Fair value gains recognised in						
a) equity						
b) income statement						
B.5 Positive exchange rate differences						
B.6 Transfers from investment property		104	X	X	X	104
B.7 Other changes		539	427	481	2,555	4,002
C. Decreases		**6,688**	**1,139**	**2,200**	**8,703**	**18,730**
C.1 Sales						
- of which: business combinations						
C.2 Depreciation		5,873	835	1,752	2,555	11,015
C.3 Writedowns for impairment recognised in		159				159
a) equity						
b) income statement		159				159
C.4 Fair value losses recognised in						
a) equity						
b) income statement						
C.5 Negative exchange rate differences						
C.6 Transfers to						
a) investment property			X	X	X	
b) assets held for sale						
C.7 Other changes		656	304	448	6,148	7,556
D. Closing net balance	**62,276**	**49,166**	**2,828**	**6,422**	**13,462**	**134,154**
D.1 Total net writedowns		(43,522)	(8,893)	(19,616)	(28,932)	(100,963)
D.2 Closing gross balance	**62,276**	**92,688**	**11,721**	**26,038**	**42,394**	**235,117**
E. Measurement at cost						

9.6 of which: pertaining to Other companies

(thousands of euro)	Land	Buildings	Furnitures	Electrical systems	Other	Total
A. Opening gross balance	**597,178**	**5,210,033**	**22,736**	**1,588,893**	**65,893,674**	**73,312,514**
A.1 Total net writedowns	(15,251)	(1,850,397)	(15,748)	(869,433)	(27,375,318)	(30,126,147)
A.2 Opening net balance	**581,927**	**3,359,636**	**6,988**	**719,460**	**38,518,356**	**43,186,367**
B. Increases	**64,275**	**325,490**	**2,353**	**422,848**	**7,301,501**	**8,116,467**
B.1 Purchases	47,722	76,352	34	73,394	4,758,012	4,955,514
- of which: business combinations	*13,574*	*32,144*		*17,235*	*117,597*	*180,550*
B.2 Capitalized improvement costs						
B.3 Writebacks					1,825	1,825
B.4 Fair value gains recognised in						
a) equity						
b) income statement						
B.5 Positive exchange rate differences	28	10,192		5,217	4,651	20,088
B.6 Transfers from investment property			X	X	X	
B.7 Other changes	16,525	238,946	2,319	344,237	2,537,013	3,139,040
C. Decreases	**35,440**	**286,625**	**1,400**	**320,025**	**4,368,762**	**5,012,252**
C.1 Sales	2,693	36,394		17,571	43,232	99,890
- of which: business combinations	1,811	23,367		16,888	473	42,539
C.2 Depreciation	7,363	181,996	1,201	143,791	1,686,349	2,020,700
C.3 Writedowns for impairment recognised in	42			2,733	58,531	61,306
a) equity						
b) income statement	42			2,733	58,531	61,306
C.4 Fair value losses recognised in						
a) equity						
b) income statement						
C.5 Negative exchange rate differences	514	468			129	1,111
C.6 Transfers to	2,230	43,742		35,961	26,678	108,611
a) investment property		58	X	X	X	58
b) assets held for sale	2,230	43,684		35,961	26,678	108,553
C.7 Other changes	22,598	24,025	199	119,969	2,553,843	2,720,634
D. Closing net balance	**610,762**	**3,398,501**	**7,941**	**822,283**	**41,451,095**	**46,290,582**
D.1 Total net writedowns	(22,274)	(1,964,204)	(17,147)	(886,565)	(28,865,856)	(31,756,046)
D.2 Closing gross balance	**633,036**	**5,362,705**	**25,088**	**1,708,848**	**70,316,951**	**78,046,628**
E. Measurement at cost						

9.7 Investment property: changes for the year

(thousands of euro)	Prudential consolidation		Other entities	
	Land	Buildings	Land	Buildings
A. Opening gross balance	**55,130**	**198,193**	**103,344**	**679,431**
A.1 Total net writedowns		(43,901)		(142,907)
A.2 Opening net balance	**55,130**	**154,292**	**103,344**	**536,524**
B. Increases		**32**	**26,233**	**109,340**
B.1 Purchases				
B.2 Capitalized improvement costs				109,282
B3. Fair value gains				
B4. Writebacks				
B.5 Positive exchange rate differences				
B.6 Transfers from operating property				58
B7. Other changes		32	26,233	
C. Decreases		**6,118**		**31,138**
C1. Sales				
C.2 Depreciation		6,014		2,852
C3. Fair value losses				
C4. Writedowns for impairment				2,012
C.5 Negative exchange rate differences				40
C.6 Transfers to		104		
a) operating property		104		
b) non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale				
C.7 Other changes				26,234
D. Closing balance	**55,130**	**148,206**	**129,577**	**614,726**
D.1 Total net writedowns		(49,911)		(147,772)
D.2 Closing gross balance	**55,130**	**198,117**	**129,577**	**762,498**
E. Measurement at fair value	55,130	148,206	129,577	620,186

9.8 Inventories of property, plant and equipment governed by IAS 2: changes for the year

	Inventories of property, plant and equipment obtained via the enforcement of the guarantees received					Other inventories of property, plant and equipment	Total
	Land	Buildings	Furnitures	Electrical systems	Other		
A. Opening gross balance						**946,912**	**946,912**
B. Increase						**135,860**	**135,860**
B.1 Purchase						114,296	114,296
B.2 Writebacks						13,351	13,351
B.3 Positive exchange rate differences							
B.4 Other changes						8,213	8,213
C. Decreases						**122,399**	**122,399**
C.1 Sales						100,528	100,528
C.2 Writedowns for impairment						20,271	20,271
C.3 Negative exchange rate differences							
C.4 Other changes						1,600	1,600
D. Closing gross balance						**960,373**	**960,373**

9.9 Commitments to purchase property, plant and equipment

Commitments to purchase property, plant and equipment at 31 December 2024 refer mainly to:

- the Fincantieri group with commitments for the purchase of property, plant and equipment for approximately 47 million euro;
- the Ansaldo Energia group with commitments for purchases of approximately 10 million euro.

Section 10 - Intangible assets - Item 100

10.1 Intangible assets: breakdown by category

(thousands of euro) Assets/values	Prudential consolidation		Other entities		31/12/2024		31/12/2023	
	Definite life	Indefinite life	Definite life	Indefinite life	Definite life	Indefinite life	Definite life	Indefinite life
A.1 Goodwill	**x**	**3,189**	**x**	**1,169,544**	**x**	**1,172,733**	**x**	**1,182,340**
A.1.1 pertaining to Group	x	3,189	x	1,036,370	x	1,039,559	x	1,056,516
A.1.2 non-controlling interests	x		x	133,174	x	133,174	x	125,824
A.2 Other intangible assets	**81,086**		**12,697,694**	**17,085**	**12,778,780**	**17,085**	**12,569,406**	**15,900**
of which: software	80,849		798,324		879,173		693,133	
A.2.1 Assets carried at cost	81,086		12,697,694	17,085	12,778,780	17,085	12,569,406	15,900
a) internally-generated intangible assets			541,461		541,461		471,361	
b) other assets	81,086		12,156,233	17,085	12,237,319	17,085	12,098,045	15,900
A.2.2 Assets carried at fair value								
a) internally-generated intangible assets								
b) other assets								
Total	**81,086**	**3,189**	**12,697,694**	**1,186,629**	**12,778,780**	**1,189,818**	**12,569,406**	**1,198,240**

Other intangible assets valued at cost with finite useful life as of 31 December 2024 amounted to approximately 12,779 million euro and include the valuation of intangibles carried out in connection with business combinations involving various Group companies.

They mainly regard:

- infrastructure rights worth 9,385 million euro, of which 9,144 million euro relating to Italgas, and the remainder to Snam and Terna. The item includes the value of the public-private service concession agreements relating to the development, maintenance and operation of infrastructure under concession arrangements. Under the terms of the agreements, the operator holds the right to use the infrastructure in order to provide the public service;
- concessions and licences worth 1,026 million euro, which mainly include the value of concessions for the storage of natural gas pertaining to Snam;
- customer contracts valued at 199 million euro and portfolio order valued at 148 million euro;
- trademarks worth 7 million euro;
- technological know-how worth 288 million euro.

Please refer to Part G for more details on “Goodwill” with reference to the contributions from the company’s operations during the period.

With reference to the joint communication from the Bank of Italy and Consob dated 6 March 2025 regarding “Crypto-assets and financial statement disclosure,” it is noted that as of 31 December 2024, CDP Group does not hold any crypto currencies or crypto assets and did not carry out any transactions involving crypto currencies or crypto assets during 2024.

10.2 Intangible assets: changes for the year

(thousands of euro)	Goodwill	Other intangible assets: internally generated		Other intangible assets: other		Total
		DEF	INDEF	DEF	INDEF	
A. Opening gross balance	**1,268,972**	**1,303,993**		**22,304,590**	**15,900**	**24,893,455**
A.1 Total net writedowns	(86,632)	(832,632)		(10,206,545)		(11,125,809)
A.2 Opening net balance	**1,182,340**	**471,361**		**12,098,045**	**15,900**	**13,767,646**
B. Increases	**82,694**	**234,621**		**2,655,684**	**1,185**	**2,974,184**
B.1 Purchases	57,876	23,314		1,622,626		1,703,816
of which: business combinations	*57,876*	*6,777*		*119,118*		*183,771*
B.2 Increases in internally-generated intangible assets	x	155,748		281,717		437,465
B.3 Writebacks	x	15,147		12,565		27,712
B.4 Fair value gains						
- equity	x					
- income statement	x					
B.5 Positive exchange rate differences	6,194	740		2,952	1,185	11,071
B.6 Other changes	18,624	39,672		735,824		794,120
C. Decreases	**92,301**	**164,521**		**2,516,410**		**2,773,232**
C.1 Sales	12,638	295		3,534		16,467
C.2 Writedowns	10,503	138,386		923,410		1,072,299
- Amortisation	x	138,386		916,571		1,054,957
- Impairment	10,503			6,839		17,342
+ equity	x					
+ income statement	10,503			6,839		17,342
C.3 Fair value losses						
- equity	x					
- income statement	x					
C.4 Transfer to non-current assets held for sale	3,842			40,434		44,276
C.5 Negative exchange rate differences	9,692	681		4,449		14,822
C.6 Other changes	55,626	25,159		1,544,583		1,625,368
D. Closing net balance	**1,172,733**	**541,461**		**12,237,319**	**17,085**	**13,968,598**
D.1 Total net writedowns	(92,396)	(983,867)		(10,415,537)		(11,491,800)
E. Closing gross balance	**1,265,129**	**1,525,328**		**22,652,856**	**17,085**	**25,460,398**
F. Measurement at cost						

Key
DEF: definite life
INDEF: indefinite life

10.2 of which: pertaining to the Prudential consolidation

(thousands of euro)	Goodwill	Other intangible assets: internally generated		Other intangible assets: other		Total
		DEF	INDEF	DEF	INDEF	
A. Opening gross balance	**3,189**			**176,634**		**179,823**
A.1 Total net writedowns				(98,414)		(98,414)
A.2 Opening net balance	**3,189**			**78,220**		**81,409**
B. Increases				**30,128**		**30,128**
B.1 Purchases				29,841		29,841
B.2 Increases in internally-generated intangible assets	x					
B.3 Writebacks	x					
B.4 Fair value gains						
- equity	x					
- income statement	x					
B.5 Positive exchange rate differences						
B.6 Other changes				287		287
C. Decreases				**27,262**		**27,262**
C.1 Sales						
C.2 Writedowns				26,969		26,969
- Amortisation	x			26,027		26,027
- Impairment				942		942
+ equity	x					
+ income statement				942		942
C.3 Fair value losses						
- equity	x					
- income statement	x					
C.4 Transfer to non-current assets held for sale						
C.5 Negative exchange rate differences						
C.6 Other changes				293		293
D. Closing net balance	**3,189**			**81,086**		**84,275**
D.1 Total net writedowns				(125,097)		(125,097)
E. Closing gross balance	**3,189**			**206,183**		**209,372**
F. Measurement at cost						

10.2 of which: pertaining to Other companies

(thousands of euro)	Goodwill	Other intangible assets: internally generated		Other intangible assets: other		Total
		DEF	INDEF	DEF	INDEF	
A. Opening gross balance	**1,265,783**	**1,303,993**		**22,127,956**	**15,900**	**24,713,632**
A.1 Total net writedowns	(86,632)	(832,632)		(10,108,131)		(11,027,395)
A.2 Opening net balance	**1,179,151**	**471,361**		**12,019,825**	**15,900**	**13,686,237**
B. Increases	**82,694**	**234,621**		**2,625,556**	**1,185**	**2,944,056**
B.1 Purchases	57,876	23,314		1,592,785		1,673,975
of which: business combinations	*57,876*	*6,777*		*119,118*		*183,771*
B.2 Increases in internally-generated intangible assets	x	155,748		281,717		437,465
B.3 Writebacks	x	15,147		12,565		27,712
B.4 Fair value gains						
- equity	x					
- income statement	x					
B.5 Positive exchange rate differences	6,194	740		2,952	1,185	11,071
B.6 Other changes	18,624	39,672		735,537		793,833
C. Decreases	**92,301**	**164,521**		**2,489,148**		**2,745,970**
C.1 Sales	12,638	295		3,534		16,467
C.2 Writedowns	10,503	138,386		896,441		1,045,330
- Amortisation	x	138,386		890,544		1,028,930
- Impairment	10,503			5,897		16,400
+ equity	x					
+ income statement	10,503			5,897		16,400
C.3 Fair value losses						
- equity	x					
- income statement	x					
C.4 Transfer to non-current assets held for sale	3,842			40,434		44,276
C.5 Negative exchange rate differences	9,692	681		4,449		14,822
C.6 Other changes	55,626	25,159		1,544,290		1,625,075
D. Closing net balance	**1,169,544**	**541,461**		**12,156,233**	**17,085**	**13,884,323**
D.1 Total net writedowns	(92,396)	(983,867)		(10,290,440)		(11,366,703)
E. Closing gross balance	**1,261,940**	**1,525,328**		**22,446,673**	**17,085**	**25,251,026**
F. Measurement at cost						

Impairment testing of goodwill

Goodwill generated from the acquisition of subsidiaries is allocated to each identified "cash generating unit" (CGU). Within the CDP Group, CGUs correspond to the individual investee companies. Since it is an intangible asset having an indefinite useful life, goodwill is not amortised but tested only for the recoverability of its carrying amount. An impairment test is performed annually on goodwill, or whenever there is evidence of impairment. This involves comparing the carrying amount of the CGU, including goodwill, and the recoverable amount of said CGU. If the value of the CGU is higher than its recoverable amount, the difference is recognised through profit or loss first reducing goodwill until it reaches zero.

At each reporting date, the CDP Group conducts an assessment to detect the presence of indicators of impairment under IAS 36 and of any additional indicators, where applicable, also considering the indications of national and international regulators on financial reporting relating to risks, uncertainties, estimates, assumptions and assessments, as well as the difficulties related to the current reference scenario, with a combination of factors related to persisting geopolitical tensions, (which continue to weigh on global prospects), the evolution of monetary policy conditions, the tightening of trade relations, the threat of intensifying protectionist policies (tariffs), the general deterioration of the economic climate, and uncertainties regarding future developments. In this regard, the resulting impacts of these events on economic activity have increased the level of uncertainty, hence making it more complex to make quantitative estimates, for example, cash flows from the CGUs, also due to the increased uncertainty in the assumptions and parameters at the basis of the CGU analyses.

Specifically, in light of the above, the following should be noted:

- the estimates also considered stock prices and market parameters which are subject to fluctuation, even significant, due to the ongoing turbulence and volatility of the markets linked to the tensions in the international geopolitical arena and the uncertainty of the macroeconomic scenario (e.g. evolution of the inflationary scenario and the resulting monetary policy strategies of the central banks);
- the evaluations were also made using forecast data, which are, by their nature, random and uncertain in that they are sensitive to changes in macroeconomic variables and to events outside the company's control. They are also based on a set of assumptions linked to future events and actions of management, which may not necessarily happen. In view of the uncertainty surrounding any future event - both as regards the actual occurrence of the event and in terms of when and to what extent it may happen - the differences between actual values and estimated values might be significant, even if the events at the basis of the forecast assumptions were to occur. This limit is even more pronounced in the current situation of uncertainty due to the variables mentioned above.

It is therefore necessary to reiterate the ongoing uncertainty arising from the instability of the current framework, which makes it difficult to predict even the associated short-term and medium-term impacts. This significantly increases the complexity and uncertainty of the estimates made, whose results are described in the specific sections referred to, given that the underlying assumptions and conditions might be subject to further review, to take into account developments outside the management's control, thus resulting in unexpected and unforeseeable impacts.

Therefore, there is still a need to constantly monitor the evolution of these elements in the current context.

Moreover, when performing impairment testing, CDP takes into account the guidelines of the supervisory authorities on financial reporting aspects relating to risks, uncertainties, estimates, assumptions and valuations, as well as difficulties associated with the possible impact of climate risks on the entities under analysis. Where relevant, factors relating to climate change, as well as to the reference scenario (plagued by geopolitical risks and uncertainty on the evolution of the macroeconomic situation), have been taken into account, mainly through considerations and/or sensitivity analyses on the variables determining the recoverable amount.

For further details, please refer to part A1, Section 5 – Other Issues of this notes to the consolidated financial statements.

The indicators of impairment (triggers) and objective evidence of impairment are assessed on the basis of information taken from public sources or of any additional information received by the investee companies.

The goodwill recorded in the consolidated financial statements of the CDP Group is allocated to the CGUs identified in the investments in Snam, Terna, Fincantieri, Italgas, Ansaldo Energia, and CDP Venture Capital SGR. It should be noted that:

- with reference to Snam[220], Terna, Italgas[221], Ansaldo Energia, and CDP Venture Capital SGR, goodwill is attributable to the higher price paid upon acquiring control of the equity investments, compared to the fair value attributable to the companies' individual assets[222] and liabilities;
- with regard to Fincantieri, goodwill is recognised in the consolidated financial statements of the same CGU following the acquisitions made by the company, which is reflected in the CDP consolidation due to the full consolidation of the investment.

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220 In relation to Snam, it should be noted that goodwill also includes goodwill recorded directly at sub-group level, as part of the acquisition operations carried out by the latter following the acquisition of control by the CDP Group.

221 With regard to Italgas, it should be noted that the goodwill also includes the portion related to the acquisition of Enaon, which took place on 1 September 2022.

222 Including any goodwill recognised in the companies' financial statements at the time of the acquisition of control.

Compared to 31 December 2023, the following changes are noted with regard to the goodwill recorded in the consolidated financial statements for the CGUs Stark Two (a vehicle controlled by the Fondo Italiano Consolidamento e Crescita, which holds a 69% stake in Marval), Fly One (a vehicle controlled by the Fondo Italiano Consolidamento e Crescita, which holds a 76% stake in Mecaer Aviation Group), and Melt 1 (a vehicle controlled by the Fondo Italiano Consolidamento e Crescita, which holds a 57% stake in C2MAC):

- as a result of the sale of the shareholding in Stark Two to the Azzurra Capital fund on 19 August 2024, the goodwill previously recorded in the consolidated balance sheet for the CGU Stark Two was written off, along with the assets and liabilities of the controlled entity;
- following the decision to sell the shares held by CDP in the Fondo Italiano Consolidamento e Crescita (FICC), which took place in December 2024, the goodwill recorded in the consolidated financial statements for the CGUs Fly One and Melt 1 was reclassified under Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale, along with the assets and liabilities of the fund and its subsidiaries, including Fly One and Melt 1, in accordance with the provisions of IFRS 5.

The following summary table lists the goodwill amounts pertaining to the Group and recognised at consolidated level, with indication of the carrying value and the methods to calculate the recoverable amount determined for the purpose of the impairment test.

CGU	Goodwill amount (million of euro)	Recoverable amount	Methodology
Ansaldo Energia	360	Value in use	Discounted Cash Flow
Snam	250	Fair value	Stock market price
Terna	219	Fair value	Stock market price
Fincantieri	112	Fair value	Stock market price
Italgas	96	Fair value	Stock market price
CDP Venture Capital SGR	3	Value in use	Dividend Discounted Model

The recoverable amount of the individual CGUs was determined as described below:

- regarding Ansaldo Energia, the CGU associated with the goodwill is the investee itself; and the recoverable amount was assessed with the support of an independent appraiser, using an estimated value-in-use approach through the discounted cash flow method (i.e., Discounted Cash Flow, DCF unlevered), applying a two-stage model: (i) an explicit forecast of future cash flows for the years 2025-2029, based on the projections in the Business Plan approved by the company’s Board of Directors, and (ii) the calculation of the residual value ("Terminal Value") using the perpetuity formula. The discount rate is equal to the WACC estimated: (i) for the cost of equity, by applying the Capital Asset Pricing Model theory, and (ii) for the cost of indebtedness and the debt to equity ratio, by analysing these parameters for the main comparable companies operating in the sector. The long-term growth rate in Terminal Value was estimated on the basis of long-term inflation rate forecasts. The impairment test performed resulted in a recoverable amount higher than the net assets including goodwill and, consequently, no impairment adjustment was necessary. Since the value in use is determined through the use of estimates and assumptions that may contain elements of uncertainty, analyses were also conducted to verify the sensitivity of the results obtained to changes in the main assumptions and variables underlying the exercise. Specifically, sensitivity analyses were conducted with particular reference to the WACC discount rate and the long-term growth rate, which have shown that any non-marginal negative changes in the main assumptions underlying the exercise would result in a recoverable amount lower than that identified at the reference date, but in any case higher than the value of the net assets including goodwill. The sensitivity analyses carried out with reference to the main assumptions have shown that in order to align the value in use – thus determined – with the value of the net assets including goodwill (assuming a break-even scenario) it would be necessary to (i) increase the WACC by about 370 bps, or (ii) reduce the long-term growth rate by about 700 bps;
- for Snam, the fair value less transaction costs was determined using the volume-weighted stock market prices recorded in December 2024, based on the “VWAP” method. The impairment test performed resulted in a fair value higher than the net assets including goodwill and, consequently, no impairment adjustment was necessary. It’s important to highlight that to align the fair value, as stated above, with the net assets including goodwill (assuming a break-even scenario), a reduction of approximately 25% in the VWAP would be necessary;
- for Terna, the fair value less transaction costs was determined using the volume-weighted stock market prices recorded in December 2024, based on the “VWAP” method. The impairment test performed resulted in a fair value higher than the net assets including goodwill and, consequently, no impairment adjustment was necessary. It’s important to highlight that to align the fair value, as stated above, with the net assets including goodwill (assuming a break-even scenario), a reduction of approximately 52% in the VWAP would be necessary;
- for Fincantieri - in relation to which it should be noted that the goodwill is recognised in the consolidated financial statements of the same CGU following the acquisition of the Vard group, and reflected in the consolidated financial statements of CDP as a result of the line-by-line consolidation of the equity investment - the recoverable amount was estimated on the basis of fair value less transaction costs and determined on the basis of volume-weighted stock

market prices recorded in October, November and December 2024 ("VWAP" method)[223]. The impairment test performed resulted in a fair value significantly higher than the net assets including goodwill and, consequently, no impairment adjustment was necessary. It's important to highlight that to align the fair value, as stated above, with the net assets including goodwill (assuming a break-even scenario), a reduction of approximately 52% in the VWAP would be necessary;

- for Italgas, the fair value less transaction costs was determined using the volume-weighted stock market prices recorded in December 2024, based on the "VWAP" method. The impairment test performed resulted in a fair value higher than the net assets including goodwill and, consequently, no impairment adjustment was necessary. It's important to highlight that to align the fair value, as stated above, with the net assets including goodwill (assuming a break-even scenario), a reduction of approximately 13% in the VWAP would be necessary;
- for CDP Venture Capital SGR, the value in use is based on a Dividend Discount Model specifically employing the excess capital variant that considers (i) the dividends distributable to shareholders in the explicit forecast period 2025-2034 and (ii) residual equity at the end of the explicit period ("Terminal Value"). The discount rate is equal to the estimated cost of equity using the Capital Asset Pricing Model theory, utilising specific parameters obtained from an analysis of the key comparable listed companies. The impairment test performed resulted in a recoverable amount higher than the net assets including goodwill and, consequently, no impairment adjustment was necessary. Since the value in use is determined through the use of estimates and assumptions that may contain elements of uncertainty, analyses were also conducted to verify the sensitivity of the results obtained to changes in the main assumptions and variables underlying the exercise. Specifically, sensitivity analyses were conducted with particular reference to the discount rate (cost of equity), which showed that any non-marginal negative changes in the main assumptions underlying the exercise would result in a recoverable amount lower than that identified at the reporting date, but still higher than the value of the net assets including goodwill. The sensitivity analyses performed with reference to the main assumptions showed that in order to align the value in use - thus determined - with the value of net assets including goodwill (assuming a break-even scenario), an increase in the cost of equity of more than 1.000 bps would be required.

223 This time horizon was considered more representative due to the stock's market performance in the final months of the fiscal year, following the completion of the capital increase in July 2024.

Section 11 - Tax assets and liabilities - Item 110 of assets and Item 60 of liabilities

11.1 Deferred tax assets: breakdown

(thousands of euro)	Prudential consolidation	Other entities	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Deferred tax assets recognised in income statement	**153,843**	**1,507,070**	**1,660,913**	**1,638,779**
- losses carried forward		33,292	33,292	14,785
- grants		76,273	76,273	50,024
- sundry writedowns	40	70,929	70,969	68,327
- financial instruments		120	120	197
- debts				
- dismantling and site restoration		90,546	90,546	86,535
- provisions for risks and charges	63,517	150,173	213,690	191,409
- writedowns of receivables	87,172	26,585	113,757	153,531
- equity investments				
- property, plant and equipment / intangible assets	3,094	595,229	598,323	548,882
- product guarantee		15,904	15,904	15,767
- employee benefits	20	34,624	34,644	24,832
- technical provisions				
- exchange rate differences				28,599
- other temporary differences		413,395	413,395	455,891
Deferred tax assets recognised in equity	**118,098**	**43,529**	**161,627**	**311,064**
- financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	24,194		24,194	141,430
- exchange rate differences				
- cash flow hedge	93,904	29,881	123,785	154,220
- other assets		13,648	13,648	15,414
Total	**271,941**	**1,550,599**	**1,822,540**	**1,949,843**

11.2 Deferred tax liabilities: breakdown

(thousands of euro)	Prudential consolidation	Other entities	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Deferred tax liabilities recognised in income statement	**64,277**	**1,997,122**	**2,061,399**	**2,298,630**
- capital gains taxed in instalments		2,769	2,769	4,846
- staff severance pay		2,955	2,955	13,885
- leasing		1,070	1,070	
- property, plant and equipment		1,687,969	1,687,969	1,723,212
- own securities portfolio				
- equity investments	57,964	37,502	95,466	80,109
- other financial instruments	6,294		6,294	6,377
- technical provisions				
- exchange rate differences				100,353
- other temporary differences	19	264,857	264,876	369,848
Deferred tax liabilities recognised in equity	**118,847**	**41,657**	**160,504**	**139,402**
- financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	59,688	3,419	63,107	47,751
- reserve L. 169/83		1,747	1,747	
- reserve L. 213/98				
- other reserves	23	36,491	36,514	40,115
- other	59,136		59,136	51,536
Total	**183,124**	**2,038,779**	**2,221,903**	**2,438,032**

11.3 Changes in deferred tax assets (recognised in the income statement)

(thousands of euro)	Prudential consolidation	Other entities	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
1. Opening balance	**199,198**	**1,439,581**	**1,638,779**	**1,601,305**
2. Increases	**46,677**	**322,946**	**369,623**	**262,715**
2.1 Deferred tax assets recognised during the year	46,676	241,931	288,607	237,222
a) in respect of previous periods				
b) due to change in accounting policies				
c) writebacks				
d) other	46,676	241,931	288,607	237,222
2.2 New taxes or increases in tax rates				
2.3 Other increases	1	81,015	81,016	25,493
- of which: business combinations		*3,199*	*3,199*	*8,484*
3. Decreases	**92,032**	**255,457**	**347,489**	**225,241**
3.1 Deferred tax assets derecognised during the year	92,032	175,415	267,447	193,607
a) reversals	86,721	126,209	212,930	136,780
b) writedowns for supervening non-recoverability				
c) due to change in accounting policies				
d) other	5,311	49,206	54,517	56,827
3.2 Reduction in tax rates				
3.3 Other decreases		80,042	80,042	31,634
a) trans formation in tax credits under Law 214/2011				
b) other		80,042	80,042	31,634
4. Closing balance	**153,843**	**1,507,070**	**1,660,913**	**1,638,779**

11.5 Changes in deferred tax liabilities (recognised in the income statement)

(thousands of euro)	Prudential consolidation	Other entities	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
1. Opening balance	**147,398**	**2,151,232**	**2,298,630**	**2,490,912**
2. Increases	**33,755**	**77,293**	**111,048**	**63,799**
2.1 Deferred tax liabilities recognised during the year	33,755	57,991	91,746	27,014
a) in respect of previous periods				
b) due to change in accounting policies				
c) other	33,755	57,991	91,746	27,014
2.2 New taxes or increases in tax rates				
2.3 Other increases		19,302	19,302	36,785
- of which: business combinations		*10,392*	*10,392*	*9,495*
3. Decreases	**116,876**	**231,403**	**348,279**	**256,081**
3.1 Deferred tax liabilities derecognised during the year	116,876	158,738	275,614	218,008
a) reversals	116,875	149,876	266,751	204,434
b) due to change in accounting policies				
c) other	1	8,862	8,863	13,574
3.2 Reduction in tax rates				
3.3 Other decreases		72,665	72,665	38,073
4. Closing balance	**64,277**	**1,997,122**	**2,061,399**	**2,298,630**

11.6 Changes in deferred tax assets (recognised in equity)

(thousands of euro)	Prudential consolidation	Other entities	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
1. Opening balance	**274,560**	**36,504**	**311,064**	**475,414**
2. Increases	**93,904**	**15,544**	**109,448**	**147,321**
2.1 Deferred tax assets recognised during the year	93,904	5,301	99,205	147,102
a) in respect of previous periods				
b) due to change in accounting policies				
c) other	93,904	5,301	99,205	147,102
2.2 New taxes or increases in tax rates				
2.3 Other increases		10,243	10,243	219
3. Decreases	**250,366**	**8,519**	**258,885**	**311,671**
3.1 Deferred tax assets derecognised during the year	250,366	6,298	256,664	309,087
a) reversals	250,366	6,129	256,495	309,087
b) writedowns for supervening non-recoverability				
c) due to changes in accounting policies				
d) other		169	169	
3.2 Reduction in tax rates				
3.3 Other decreases		2,221	2,221	2,584
- of which: business combinations				
4. Closing balance	**118,098**	**43,529**	**161,627**	**311,064**

11.7 Changes in deferred tax liabilities (recognised in equity)

(thousands of euro)	Prudential consolidation	Other entities	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
1. Opening balance	**98,676**	**40,726**	**139,402**	**187,820**
2. Increases	**71,435**	**34,213**	**105,648**	**77,823**
2.1 Deferred tax liabilities recognised during the year	71,425	6,310	77,735	77,216
a) in respect of previous periods				
b) due to change in accounting policies				
c) other	71,425	6,310	77,735	77,216
2.2 New taxes or increases in tax rates				
2.3 Other increases	10	27,903	27,913	607
3. Decreases	**51,264**	**33,282**	**84,546**	**126,241**
3.1 Deferred tax liabilities derecognised during the year	51,264	30,071	81,335	123,317
a) reversals	51,263	21,162	72,425	96,632
b) due to change in accounting policies				
c) other	1	8,909	8,910	26,685
3.2 Reduction in tax rates				
3.3 Other decreases		3,211	3,211	2,924
4. Closing balance	**118,847**	**41,657**	**160,504**	**139,402**

Section 12 - Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale and associated liabilities - Item 120 of the assets and Item 70 of the liabilities

12.1 Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale: breakdown by category

(thousands of euro)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
A. Assets held for sale		
A.1 Financial assets	103,963	63,921
A.2 Equity investments	107,455	114,097
A.3 Property, plant and equipment	115,365	7,343
- of which: obtained via the enforcement of the guarantees received		
A.4 Intangible assets	57,371	14,738
A.5 Other non-current assets	206,644	6,402
Total (A)	**590,798**	**206,501**
of which carried at cost	*549,030*	*206,501*
of which designated at fair value – level 1		
of which designated at fair value – level 2	*145*	
of which designated at fair value – level 3	*41,623*	
B. Groups of assets (discontinued operations)		
Total (B)		
C. Liabilities associated with individual assets held for sale		
C.1 Payables	155,489	
C.2 Securities		
C.3 Other liabilities	243,770	4,654
Total (C)	**399,259**	**4,654**
of which carried at cost	254,223	4,654
of which designated at fair value – level 1		
of which designated at fair value – level 2		
of which designated at fair value – level 3	145,036	
D. Liabilities associated with disposal groups held for sale		
Total (D)		

Following the signing of the transaction for the sale of CDP's shares in the Fondo Italiano Consolidamento e Crescita (FICC) in December 2024, the line item primarily includes the assets and liabilities of the fund and its subsidiaries, Melt 1 and Fly One.

The transaction closing was finalised on 19 February 2025, at a sale price exceeding the net asset value.

The table below shows the list of FICC investments that have been reclassified as assets held for disposal:

	Company name	Registered office	Operation headquarters	Investor	% holding
1.	Sea One S.p.A.	Milan	Milan	Fondo Italiano Consolidamento e Crescita (FICC)	71.43%
2.	Superba One S.p.A.	Milan	Milan	Fondo Italiano Consolidamento e Crescita (FICC)	27.70%
3.	White S.r.l.	Milan	Milan	Fondo Italiano Consolidamento e Crescita (FICC)	65.00%
4.	Elettra One S.p.A.	Milan	Milan	Fondo Italiano Consolidamento e Crescita (FICC)	90.20%

Section 13 - Other assets - Item 130

13.1 Other assets: breakdown

(thousands of euro)	Prudential consolidation	Other entities	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Payments on account for withholding tax on postal passbooks				25,422
Other tax receivables	5,886	356,897	362,783	570,138
Leasehold improvements	1,551	9,151	10,702	11,632
Receivables due from investees	2,196	164,973	167,169	96,854
Trade receivables and advances to public entities	146,826	131,522	278,348	325,674
Construction contracts		3,628,315	3,628,315	2,776,535
Advances to suppliers	499	441,163	441,662	366,093
Inventories		3,947,390	3,947,390	4,669,443
Advances to personnel	664	51,876	52,540	44,659
Other trade receivables	7,208	8,061,916	8,069,124	8,164,478
Accrued income and prepaid expenses	28,166	590,074	618,240	452,057
Other items	23,114	750,654	773,768	636,853
Ecobonus tax credits	152,231	1,517,375	1,669,606	784,799
Total	**368,341**	**19,651,306**	**20,019,647**	**18,924,637**

The item includes assets that are not classified under the previous items.

With regard to trade receivables — detailed in Trade receivables and advances to public entities and in Other trade receivables in the table — for a total of 8,347 million euro (8,490 million euro as at 31 December 2023), the information relating to gross values and accumulated impairment referring to each of the three stages in which receivables were classified according to the associated credit risk as required by IFRS 9 is shown below.

	Gross value			Accumulated impairment		
(thousands of euro)	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3
Total trade receivables at 31/12/2024	**2,163,198**	**5,983,119**	**484,571**	**(22,179)**	**(13,451)**	**(247,786)**
Total trade receivables at 31/12/2023	**2,389,646**	**5,092,028**	**1,164,121**	**(11,357)**	**(11,122)**	**(133,164)**

Specifically with regard to Other trade receivables, deriving from the contribution of Other companies, the amount of 8,061 million euro as of 31 December 2024, mainly relates to Snam for 3,066 million euro (4,041 million euro as of 31 December 2023) of which 345 million euro is attributable to customer receivables related to energy efficiency projects awaiting conversion into tax credits for Super-Ecobonus, Terna for 3,067 million euro (2,005 million euro as of 31 December 2023), Italgas for 900 million euro (848 million euro as of 31 December 2023) of which 349 million euro attributable to customer receivables related to energy efficiency projects awaiting conversion into tax credits for Super-Ecobonus, Fincantieri for 586 million euro (698 million euro as of 31 December 2023) and Ansaldo Energia for 304 million euro (364 million euro as of 31 December 2023).

Please refer to Section 4 – The risks of other entities, part E for credit risk considerations and further details on credit ageing and geographical distribution.

Contract work in progress, amounting to 3,585 million euro (2,745 million euro at 31 December 2023) mainly refers to the activities deriving from the Fincantieri group's business, for a total of 3,377 million euro (2,497 million euro at 31 December 2023) and includes orders whose progress has a higher value than what was invoiced to the customer. The relative progress is determined by the costs incurred added to the margins recognised and net of any expected losses. The net assets for contract work in progress of the Fincantieri group, totalling 1,366 million euro (899 million euro as at 31 December 2023), are calculated considering also what is represented in item 80 Other liabilities for orders whose progress has a value lower than what was invoiced to the customer.

Inventories of semi-finished products and work in progress of 3,990 million euro (4,701 million euro at 31 December 2023) include:

- mandatory stocks of natural gas held at its storage sites by Snam's subsidiary, Stogit, and other inventories held by the group[224], amounting to approximately 2,553 million euro, arising from purchases made to ensure the security of gas supplies in Italy[225];
- inventories of subsidiary raw materials and consumables of the Ansaldo Energia group, for approximately 665 million euro;
- Fincantieri group's inventories of semi-finished products, amounting to about 512 million euro.

The value of other assets includes 1,670 million euro relating to the so-called "Ecobonus" tax credits. This amount derives from the Parent Company's contribution of 152 million euro, which represents the present value of tax credits acquired from CDP, accrued on building renovation and energy efficiency measures, for the amount deemed recoverable. The remainder derives from the contribution of Other companies and, in particular, from the contribution of the Snam group (through the subsidiaries TEP Energy Solution S.r.l. and Evolve S.p.A.) for 1,159 million euro and of the Italgas group (through the subsidiary Geoside S.p.A.) for 349 million euro from the energy efficiency business.

224 In this regard, it should be noted that approximately 7.5 billion cubic meters of natural gas are stored in the group's Snam storage facilities by customers benefiting from the service, amounting to a total of 4,186 million euro (3,302 million euro as of 31 December 2023). This amount was determined by measuring the quantities of stored gas at the presumed unitary repurchase cost, amounting to around 0.55 euro per standard cubic metre (0.44 euro per standard cubic meter as of 31 December 2023).

225 In particular, the purchases were made in accordance with the following Resolutions of the Authority: (i) Resolution 165/2022/R/Gas, which provided for the procurement by Snam Rete Gas of volumes covering the system gas and gas for technical consumption in storage (approximately 0.37 billion cubic meters, with a total value of 411 million euro as of 31 December 2024); (ii) Resolutions 274/2022/R/Gas and 3/2023/R/Gas, which defined the procurement methods for gas as part of the last resort storage filling service (approximately 1.03 billion cubic meters, with a total value of 1,445 million euro as of 31 December 2024). The value of the purchased gas stocks in accordance with these resolutions is offset, for the same amount, by liabilities on the balance sheet.

LIABILITIES

Section 1 – Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost - Item 10

1.1 Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost: breakdown by type of amounts due to banks

(thousands of euro)	31/12/2024				31/12/2023			
	Carrying amount	Fair value			Carrying amount	Fair value		
Types of operations/values		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
1. Due to central banks	**801,343**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**2,470,238**	**X**	**X**	**X**
2. Due to banks	**41,110,355**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**46,725,124**	**X**	**X**	**X**
2.1 Current accounts and demand deposits	41,807	X	X	X	11,657	X	X	X
2.2 Time deposits	398,799	X	X	X	626,688	X	X	X
2.3 Loans	38,590,611	X	X	X	42,708,719	X	X	X
2.3.1 Repurchase agreements	19,681,109	X	X	X	23,324,940	X	X	X
2.3.2 Other	18,909,502	X	X	X	19,383,779	X	X	X
2.4 Liabilities in respect of commitments to repurchase own equity instruments		X	X	X		X	X	X
2.5 Lease liabilities	46	X	X	X		X	X	X
2.6 Other payables	2,079,092	X	X	X	3,378,060	X	X	X
Total	**41,911,698**		**4,069,399**	**36,955,076**	**49,195,362**		**4,861,565**	**43,787,550**

Amounts due to central banks of about 801 million euro (down by 1,669 million euro compared to 2023) mainly refer to TLTRO-III financing lines granted by the ECB. During 2024, the Parent Company repaid two TLTRO-III transactions at maturity for a total amount of 2,242 million euro. Additionally, in December, CDP participated in the LTRO and MRO refinancing operations, amounting to a total of 800 million euro.

Amounts due to banks include loans of 38,591 million euro, mainly related to:

- reverse repurchase agreements of the Parent company amounting to about 19,681 million euro (-3,644 million euro compared to 2023);
- Other financing activities of about 18,910 million euro include loans granted to the Parent Company, with a value of 5,268 million euro (down by 24 million euro compared with 2023), which refer to credit lines received from the European Investment Bank (EIB) and the Council of Europe Development Bank (CEB); bank loans granted to Terna for about 5,485 million euro, Snam for 3,567 million euro, Fincantieri for 1,673 million euro, Italgas for 1,234 million euro, CDP Reti for 600 million euro and Ansaldo Energia S.p.A. for 491 million euro.

Please refer to Section 4 – The risks of other entities, part E for liquidity risk considerations and an analysis of the maturity of financial liabilities to banks.

Time deposits, amounting to 399 million euro (-228 million euro compared to 2023), refer to the balance of passbook savings accounts and postal savings bonds held by banks (-75 million euro from 2023). Short-term deposits with banks, totalling 153 million euro at the end of 2023, were closed during 2024.

Outstanding lease liabilities of the Parent Company amount to approximately 46 thousand euro, relating to a real estate lease agreement signed in 2024 with a banking counterparty, where CDP acts as the lessee.

Other payables as at 31 December 2024 refers mainly to Credit Support Annex contracts to hedge the counterparty risk on the Parent Company’s derivatives for 337 million euro and the Terna group’s contribution for 1,692 million euro.

1.2 Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost: breakdown by type of amounts due to customers

(thousands of euro)	31/12/2024				31/12/2023			
	Carrying amount	Fair value			Carrying amount	Fair value		
Types of operations/values		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
1. Current accounts and demand deposits	12,107	X	X	X	13,207	X	X	X
2. Time deposits	289,624,226	X	X	X	286,390,588	X	X	X
3. Loans	16,411,197	X	X	X	22,147,573	X	X	X
3.1 Repurchase agreements	14,627,802	X	X	X	19,392,989	X	X	X
3.2 Other	1,783,395	X	X	X	2,754,584	X	X	X
4. Liabilities in respect of commitments to repurchase own equity instruments		X	X	X		X	X	X
5. Lease liabilities	414,089	X	X	X	417,594	X	X	X
6. Other payables	4,392,170	X	X	X	4,501,223	X	X	X
Total	**310,853,789**		**1,629,746**	**309,234,606**	**313,470,185**		**3,417,090**	**310,987,764**

The amounts due to customers mainly consist of the Parent Company's term deposits, which include the balance of passbook savings accounts, equal to 94,142 million euro (+2,498 million euro compared to 2023), net of those held by banks, and the balance of postal savings bonds, amounting to 195,275 million euro (+2,769 million euro compared to 2023), net of those held by banks.

The balance related to loans, equal to 16,411 million euro at 31 December 2024, mainly relates to the Parent Company's reverse repurchase agreements, amounting to approximately 14,628 million euro (-4,765 million euro compared to 2023).

Sub-item Other debts includes the Parent Company amounts that have not yet been disbursed by the end of the financial year on amortised loans granted to beneficiary entities, whose disbursement is linked to the progress of the funded investments, total 4,042 million euro (-3 million euro compared to 2023).

For the part relating to postal savings bonds issued by the Parent Company, the fair value reported above is equal to the carrying amount. In theory, for postal savings bonds it would be possible, using statistical models of redemptions, to apply valuation techniques that incorporate a credit risk premium (spread) in line with that on medium/long-term government securities. In view of the redemption on demand characteristic of postal savings bonds and the particular uncertainty on redemption forecasts in a volatile rates market, which could also lead to fair value estimates lower than the amortised cost value, the best estimate of the fair value of postal savings bonds is believed to be the carrying amount.

1.3 Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost: breakdown by type of securities issued

(thousands of euro) Types of securities/Values	31/12/2024				31/12/2023			
	Carrying amount	Fair value			Carrying amount	Fair value		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
A. Securities								
1. bonds	44,218,107	36,790,026	6,307,263	885,129	39,206,334	30,298,742	6,933,410	1,025,895
1.1 structured	46,022		45,595		45,291		44,512	
1.2 other	44,172,085	36,790,026	6,261,668	885,129	39,161,043	30,298,742	6,888,898	1,025,895
2. other securities	1,454,033		1,456,221		838,837		839,312	
2.1 structured								
2.2 other	1,454,033		1,456,221		838,837		839,312	
Total	**45,672,140**	**36,790,026**	**7,763,484**	**885,129**	**40,045,171**	**30,298,742**	**7,772,722**	**1,025,895**

1.3 of which: pertaining to the Prudential consolidation

(thousands of euro) Types of securities/Values	31/12/2024				31/12/2023			
	Carrying amount	Fair value			Carrying amount	Fair value		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
A. Securities								
1. bonds	18,274,512	12,025,724	6,307,263		16,901,070	9,775,588	6,933,410	
1.1 structured	46,022		45,595		45,291		44,512	
1.2 other	18,228,490	12,025,724	6,261,668		16,855,779	9,775,588	6,888,898	
2. other securities	1,454,033		1,456,221		838,837		839,312	
2.1 structured								
2.2 other	1,454,033		1,456,221		838,837		839,312	
Total	**19,728,545**	**12,025,724**	**7,763,484**		**17,739,907**	**9,775,588**	**7,772,722**	

With respect to the Prudential consolidation, the balance of securities issued at 31 December 2024 refers to the Parent Company and includes:

- bonds issued under the "Euro Medium Term Notes" (EMTN) and "Debt Issuance Programme" (DIP) programmes, with a stock of 9,964 million euro (-137 million euro compared to the end of 2023). In 2024 new bond issues were completed under the "Debt Issuance Programme" (DIP), totalling 1,600 million euro. Among these, it is worth highlighting the public issuance of CDP's seventh Social Bond, with a nominal value of 750 million euro, aimed at supporting initiatives with positive social impacts, including investments in public education to enhance educational infrastructure nationwide, financing for the healthcare sector, and support for SMEs, with the goal of fostering their growth, competitiveness, and employment levels;
- 2 bond loans reserved for individuals, with a total book value of 3,460 million euro, which remains essentially unchanged compared to the end of 2023;
- 4 bonds guaranteed by the Italian government, entirely subscribed by Poste Italiane, for a total carrying amount of 3,012 million euro, essentially stable compared to the end of 2023. At the end of 2024 there are: 2 bonds issued in December 2017 for a nominal value of 1,000 million euro, and 2 bonds issued in March 2018 for a total nominal value of 2,000 million euro;
- 2 bond issues denominated in dollars by CDP, known as "Yankee Bonds", for a total nominal amount of 2.5 billion dollars, with a carrying amount of approximately 2,415 million euro as of 31 December 2024. The value has increased by approximately 1,505 million euro compared to the end of 2023, due to the second issuance made at the end of April 2024 for an amount of 1.5 billion dollars. Through this transaction, CDP continues its strategy of diversifying its sources of funding;
- the stock of commercial paper with a carrying amount of 1,454 million euro (+615 million euro on the 2023 year-end balance), related to the "Multi-Currency Commercial Paper Programme".

1.3 of which: pertaining to Other companies

(thousands of euro) Types of securities/Values	31/12/2024				31/12/2023			
	Carrying amount	Fair value			Carrying amount	Fair value		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
A. Securities								
1. bonds	25,943,595	24,764,302		885,129	22,305,264	20,523,154		1,025,895
1.1 structured								
1.2 other	25,943,595	24,764,302		885,129	22,305,264	20,523,154		1,025,895
2. other securities								
2.1 structured								
2.2 other								
Total	**25,943,595**	**24,764,302**		**885,129**	**22,305,264**	**20,523,154**		**1,025,895**

Securities issued by Other companies mainly refer to the bond issues by Snam, Terna and Italgas mostly listed on active markets (Level 1), amounting to 12,460 million euro, 6,623 million euro and 5,675 million euro, respectively.

The Group has certain bond loans and bonds that include so-called "ESG-linked" provisions, instruments which feature a reward/penalty mechanism applied to the interest payments, depending on the achievement of specific environmental, social, and governance (ESG) targets.

The Group considers that there may be a risk, albeit not significant, connected to achievement of the ESG objectives. Failure to meet these objectives by a certain date indicated in the contract would, in fact, result in a slight increase in the cost of debt. However, the impact of this risk on financial costs would be negligible.

1.4 Breakdown of subordinated debts/securities

This item has a nil balance.

1.5 Breakdown of structured debts

As at 31 December 2024, structured debts attributable to the Parent Company amounted to approximately 730,225 thousand euro (up by 331,327 thousand euro compared to 2023) and refer to the “Risparmio Sostenibile” postal savings bonds (Postal saving bonds), subscribed by customers, linked to the STOXX Europe 600 ESG-X, an index that considers the European companies with the highest capitalisation compliant with the Sustainable Development Goals of the UN 2030 agenda, for which the embedded derivative has been separated.

1.6 Lease liabilities

The following table shows the information required by IFRS 16, paragraph 53, letter g and paragraph 58).

(thousands of euro) Time bands	Total 31/12/2024 Lease payables	Total 31/12/2023 Lease payables
Up to 1 year	124,147	121,661
Between 1 and 2 years	109,895	114,460
Between 2 and 3 years	45,621	49,629
Between 3 and 4 years	40,339	40,456
Between 4 and 5 years	30,786	37,878
Over 5 years	84,124	76,139
Total lease payments to be made	**434,912**	**440,223**
Reconciliation with lease liabilities	**(20,777)**	**(22,629)**
Unearned finance costs (-)	(20,777)	(22,629)
Unguaranteed residual value (-)		
Lease liabilities	**414,135**	**417,594**

Section 2 - Financial liabilities held for trading - Item 20

2.1 Financial liabilities held for trading: breakdown by type

(thousands of euro)	31/12/2024					31/12/2023				
	NV	Fair value			Fair Value *	NV	Fair value			Fair Value *
Type of operations/Values		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3			Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
A. On-balance-sheet liabilities										
1. Due to banks										
2. Due to customers										
3. Debt securities										
3.1 Bonds										
3.1.1 Structured					x					x
3.1.2 Other					x					x
3.2 Other securities										
3.2.1 Structured					x					x
3.2.2 Other					x					x
Total A										
B. Derivatives										
1. Financial derivatives			397,100	37,212				284,210	19,776	
1.1 Trading	x		397,100	1,631	x	x		282,733		x
1.2 Associated with fair value option	x				x	x				x
1.3 Other	x			35,581	x	x		1,477	19,776	x
2. Credit derivatives										
2.1 Trading	x				x	x				x
2.2 Associated with fair value option	x				x	x				x
2.3 Other	x				x	x				x
Total B	**x**		**397,100**	**37,212**	**x**	**x**		**284,210**	**19,776**	**x**
Total (A+B)	**x**		**397,100**	**37,212**	**x**	**x**		**284,210**	**19,776**	**x**

Key
NV = nominal or notional value
FV* = fair value calculated excluding changes in value due to changes in the issuer's creditworthiness since the issue date

The item includes mainly:

- the negative fair value of interest rate derivatives (approximately 169 million euro) and currency derivatives (approximately 177 million euro) related to the Parent Company;
- the negative value of the optional component of Risparmio Sostenibile postal saving bonds, indexed to the STOXX Europe 600 ESG-X, which was separated from the host instrument (approximately 36 million euro);
- Fincantieri’s derivative instruments of 28 million euro and Snam’s derivative instruments of 24 million euro.

2.2 Breakdown of “Financial liabilities held for trading": subordinated liabilities

This item has a nil balance.

2.3 Breakdown of “Financial liabilities held for trading": structured debts

This item has a nil balance.

Section 3 – financial liabilities designated at fair value - item 30

3.1 Financial liabilities designated at fair value: breakdown by type

(thousands of euro)	31/12/2024					31/12/2023				
		Fair value			Fair Value*		Fair value			Fair Value*
Type of transactions/values	NV	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	FV *	NV	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	FV *
1. Due to banks										
1.1 Structured					X					X
1.2 Other					X					X
of which										
- commitments to disburse funds		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
- financial guarantees issued		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
2. Due to customers	**9,313**			**9,313**	**9,313**	**9,393**			**9,393**	**9,393**
2.1 Structured					X					X
2.2 Other	9,313			9,313	X	9,393			9,393	X
of which										
- commitments to disburse funds		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
- financial guarantees issued		X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X
3. Debt securities										
3.1 Structured					X					X
3.2 Other					X					X
Total	**9,313**			**9,313**	**9,313**	**9,393**			**9,393**	**9,393**

Key
NV = nominal or notional value
FV* = fair value calculated excluding changes in value due to changes in the issuer's creditworthiness since the issue date

At 31 December 2024, the balance of the financial liabilities designated at fair value is fully attributable to Fincantieri's contribution and is represented by the negative fair value of options to purchase equity securities.

3.2 Breakdown of Financial liabilities designated at fair value: subordinated liabilities

As at 31 December 2024 the item had a nil balance.

Section 4 - Hedging Derivatives - Item 40

4.1 Hedging derivatives: breakdown by type of hedge and level

(thousands of euro)	NV 31/12/2024	Fair value 31/12/2024 L1	Fair value 31/12/2024 L2	Fair value 31/12/2024 L3	NV 31/12/2023	Fair value 31/12/2023 L1	Fair value 31/12/2023 L2	Fair value 31/12/2023 L3
A. Financial derivatives	**37,745,420**		**1,792,925**		**30,398,222**		**1,956,344**	
1) Fair value	24,060,409		920,727		23,201,530		1,062,454	
2) Cash flow	13,685,011		872,198		7,196,692		893,890	
3) Investment in foreign operation								
B. Credit derivatives								
1) Fair value								
2) Cash flow								
Total	**37,745,420**		**1,792,925**		**30,398,222**		**1,956,344**	

Key
NV= notional value
L1= Level 1
L2= Level 2
L3= Level 3

4.2 Hedging derivatives: breakdown by hedged portfolio and type of hedge

(thousands of euro)	Fair value							Cash flow		Investment in foreign operation
	Micro-hedge						Macro-hedge	Micro-hedge	Macro-hedge	
Transactions/Type of hedging	Debt securities and interest rates	Equity securities and equity indices	Foreign currencies and gold	Credit	Commodities	Others				
1. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	173				X	X	X	33,188	X	X
2. Financial assets at amortised cost	326,598	X			X	X	X	698,737	X	X
3. Portfolio	X	X	X	X	X	X	377,987	X		X
4. Other			66,540				X	2,076	X	
Total assets	**326,771**		**66,540**				**377,987**	**734,001**		
1. Financial liabilities	149,429	X					X	138,197	X	X
2. Portfolio	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		X
Total liabilities	**149,429**							**138,197**		
1. Forecast transactions	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
2. Portfolio of financial assets and liabilities	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		

Section 5 - Fair value change of financial liabilities in hedged portfolios - Item 50

5.1 Fair value change of hedged financial liabilities

As at 31 December 2024, there were no value adjustments to subordinated financial liabilities designated at fair value.

Section 6 - Tax liabilities - Item 60

For more information concerning this item, please see Section 11 of Assets.

Section 7 - Liabilities associated with assets held for sale - Item 70

For more information concerning this item, please see Section 12 of Assets.

Section 8 - Other liabilities - Item 80

8.1 Other liabilities: breakdown

(thousands of euro) Type of operations/Values	Prudential consolidation	Other entities	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Items being processed	16,978		16,978	32,146
Amounts due to employees	17,788	211,685	229,473	195,109
Charges for postal funding service	202,481		202,481	218,649
Tax payables	1,256,214	148,319	1,404,533	1,171,458
Construction contracts		2,890,683	2,890,683	2,509,395
Trade payables	68,329	8,692,460	8,760,789	7,712,401
Due to social security institutions	10,850	171,161	182,011	165,622
Accrued expenses and deferred income	81	1,488,701	1,488,782	1,439,120
Equity and net income pertaining to non-controlling interests in funds		211,815	211,815	200,745
Other	79,662	8,059,313	8,138,975	8,577,289
Total	**1,652,383**	**21,874,137**	**23,526,520**	**22,221,934**

This item reports other liabilities not otherwise classified under the previous items and is broken down as follows.

The Prudential consolidation includes tax payables of the Parent Company totalling around 1,249 million euro, mainly regarding the substitute tax levied on interest paid on postal savings products, and other items being processed, which were mostly completed after the reporting date.

With regard to Other Group entities, the item mainly regards:

- trade payables of around 8.7 billion euro, mainly attributable to Terna (approximately 3.4 billion euro), Fincantieri (approximately 3.1 billion euro), Snam (approximately 987 million euro), Italgas (approximately 662 million euro) and Ansaldo Energia (approximately 391 million euro). Trade payables included liabilities arising from reverse factoring transactions totalling 709 million euro (of which 650 million euro related to Fincantieri and 59 million euro to Ansaldo Energia), relating to payables to suppliers who transferred their credit position to factoring companies. These liabilities are classified among Trade payables since they are related to obligations for the supply of goods and services used during the normal operating cycle. The sale is agreed with the supplier and envisages the possibility for the latter to give further extensions for consideration or not;
- contract work in progress for 2.9 billion euro, deriving mainly from Fincantieri orders and Ansaldo Energia's business, whose progress has a value lower than what was invoiced to the customer. With regard to the contribution made by the Fincantieri group, please refer to the comments under item 130 Other assets;
- other items of 8.1 billion euro, referring in particular to Snam for approximately 6.0 billion euro, for payables for investing activities and liabilities to "Cassa per i Servizi Energetici e Ambientali". The latter mainly refer to accessory tariff components pertaining to natural gas transportation and distribution activities.

Section 9 - Staff severance pay - Item 90

9.1 Staff severance pay: changes for the year

(thousands of euro)	Prudential consolidation	Other entities	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
A. Opening balance	**3,439**	**170,479**	**173,918**	**172,566**
B. Increases	**400**	**13,500**	**13,900**	**21,254**
B.1 Provision for the year	312	9,498	9,810	9,131
B.2 Other increases	88	4,002	4,090	12,123
- of which business combinations		*267*	*267*	3,384
C. Decreases	**308**	**25,587**	**25,895**	**19,902**
C.1 Severance payments	227	13,885	14,112	12,298
C.2 Other decreases	81	11,702	11,783	7,604
- of which business combinations				
D. Closing balance	**3,531**	**158,392**	**161,923**	**173,918**

The provisions for staff severance pay of other companies mainly refers to Fincantieri (54 million euro), Italgas (43 million euro), Terna (27 million euro), Snam (21 million euro) and Ansaldo Energia (6 million euro).

The table below describes the main actuarial assumptions used by the Group companies for the valuation of the provision for staff severance pay.

	Minimun value	Maximum value
Discount rate	2.57%	3.42%
Expected rate of salary increases	1.00%	4.00%
Inflation rate	1.60%	3.00%

The sensitivity analysis with regard to actuarial assumptions is considered unnecessary due to the insignificant effects on the estimate of the liability itself, and also in consideration of the negligible amount of the provision for staff severance pay when compared to the total consolidated liabilities.

Section 10 - Provisions for risks and charges - Item 100

10.1 Provisions for risks and charges: breakdown

(thousands of euro)

Items/Components	Prudential consolidation	Other entities	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
1. Provisions for credit risk relating to commitments and financial guarantees issued	**576,888**	**38,106**	**614,994**	**679,763**
2. Provisions on other guarantees issued and other commitments				
3. Company pensions and other post-retirement benefit obligations				
4. Other provisions	**179,813**	**2,238,898**	**2,418,711**	**2,257,509**
4.1 fiscal and legal disputes	66,727	326,335	393,062	396,025
4.2 staff costs	112,374	142,164	254,538	187,550
4.3 other	712	1,770,399	1,771,111	1,673,934
Total	**756,701**	**2,277,004**	**3,033,705**	**2,937,272**

The provisions for risks and charges stood at approximately 3,034 million euro at 31 December 2024, up by around 96 million euro compared to the end of 2023.

Provisions for credit risk associated with commitments and financial guarantees issued (arising from the adoption of the prudential consolidation method and to which the Parent Company is a significant contributor), amounted to 578 million euro. This amount decreased by 65 million euro compared to the end of 2023, attributed to the reduction in the value of financial guarantees issued.

10.2 Provisions for risks and charges: changes for the year

(thousands of euro)	Prudential consolidation			Other entities			31/12/2024		
Items/Components	Provisions on other guarantees issued and other commitments	Pensions and other post-retirement benefit obligations	Other provisions	Provisions on other guarantees issued and other commitments	Pensions and other post-retirement benefit obligations	Other provisions	Provisions on other guarantees issued and other commitments	Pensions and other post-retirement benefit obligations	Other provisions
A. Opening balance			**119,671**			**2,137,838**			**2,257,509**
B. Increases			**115,844**			**654,282**			**770,126**
B.1 Provision for the year			115,844			380,263			496,107
B.2 Changes due to passage of time						3,664			3,664
B.3 Changes due to changes in discount rate						139			139
B.4 Other increases						270,216			270,216
- of which business combinations						*7,885*			*7,885*
C. Decreases			**55,702**			**553,222**			**608,924**
C.1 Use during the year			55,702			479,447			535,149
C.2 Changes due to changes in discount rate						3,664			3,664
C.3 Other decreases						70,111			70,111
- of which business combinations									
D. Closing balance			**179,813**			**2,238,898**			**2,418,711**

10.3 Provisions for credit risk relating to commitments and financial guarantees issued

	Provisions for credit risk relating to commitments and financial guarantees issued				
(thousands of euro)	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Purchased or originated credit impaired financial assets	Total
Commitments to disburse funds	47,254	462	286		**48,002**
Financial guarantees issued	528,886	38,106			**566,992**
Total	**576,140**	**38,568**	**286**		**614,994**

10.4 Provisions on other guarantees issued and other commitments

This item has a nil balance.

10.5 Defined benefit pension funds

This item has a nil balance.

10.6 Provisions for risks and charges - Other provisions

(thousands of euro)

Items/Values	Prudential consolidation	Other entities	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
4. Other provisions	**179,813**	**2,238,898**	**2,418,711**	**2,257,509**
4.1 Legal anf fiscal disputes	66,727	326,335	393,062	396,025
4.2 Staff costs:	112,374	142,164	254,538	187,550
- early retirement	53,138	63,924	117,062	79,768
- loyalty bonus		7,406	7,406	6,981
- electricity discount		2,096	2,096	2,206
- other	59,236	68,738	127,974	98,595
4.3 Other risks and charges	712	1,770,399	1,771,111	1,673,934

Item 4.3 Other risks and charges, amounting to approximately 1,771 million euro as at 31 December 2024 mainly refers:

- for approximately 710 million euro relating to the provisions for the dismantling and reclamation of sites, recognised mainly for liabilities that are likely to be incurred to remove the structures and reclaim natural gas storage and transportation sites;
- for about 156 million euro to the provisions for the reclamation and preservation of properties, as well as provisions for commitments in respect of contracts. The estimate of the liabilities recognised is based both on technical assessments (relating to the determination of works to be carried out or actions to be taken) and on legal assessments, bearing in mind contractual provisions in force;
- for around 105 million euro to liabilities for contractual guarantees issued to customers in line with market practices and conditions.
- for approximately 761 million euro to provisions for miscellaneous charges and other risks, mainly relating to Fincantieri (289 million euro), Ansaldo Energia (136 million euro), Snam (133 million euro), and Terna (116 million euro).

For a more detailed description of the litigation in progress with Group companies, please refer to the information provided in Part E:

- Section 2, par. 1.5 Operational risks, as regards litigation of companies included in the scope of prudential consolidation;
- Section 4 as regards disputes involving Other companies included in the CDP scope of consolidation.

Section 11 – insurance liabilities - item 110

There are no insurance liabilities.

Section 12 - Redeemable shares- Item 130

This item has a nil balance.

Section 13 - Group equity - Items 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170 and 180

13.1 “Share capital” and “Treasury shares”: breakdown

As at 31 December 2024, the Parent Company's fully paid-up share capital amounted to 4,051,143,264 euro and consisted of 342,430,912 ordinary shares, with no par value.

At 31 December 2024, the Parent Company held treasury shares with a value of 322 million euro which is unchanged compared to the previous year.

13.2 Share capital - Number of shares of the Parent Company: changes for the year

Items/Type	Ordinary	Other
A. Shares at start of the year	**342,430,912**	
- fully paid	342,430,912	
- partly paid		
A.1 Treasury shares (-)	(4,451,160)	
A.2 Shares in circulation: opening balance	**337,979,752**	
B. Increases		
B.1 New issues		
- for consideration:		
- business combinations		
- conversion of bonds		
- exercise of warrants		
- other		
- bonus issues:		
- to employees		
- to directors		
- other		
B.2 Sale of treasury shares		
B.3 Other changes		
C. Decreases		
C.1 Cancellation		
C.2 Purchase of own shares		
C.3 Disposal of companies		
C.4 Other changes		
D. Shares in circulation: closing balance	**337,979,752**	
D.1 Treasury shares (+)	4,451,160	
D.2 Shares at end of the year	342,430,912	
- fully paid	342,430,912	
- partly paid		

13.3 Share capital: other information

There is no other relevant information on the share capital.

13.4 Income reserves: additional information

(thousands of euro)

Items/Types	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Income reserves:	**18,828,213**	**17,005,123**
Legal reserve	810,229	810,229
Other reserves	18,017,984	16,194,894

13.5 Equity instruments: breakdown and changes for the year

There were no equity instruments recorded under item 140 of the liabilities.

Section 14 - Non-controlling interests - Item 190

14.1 Breakdown of item 190 “Non-controlling interests”

(thousands of euro)

Company name	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Equity investments in consolidated companies with significant minority interests		
1. Terna S.p.A.	6,425,436	5,339,856
2. Snam S.p.A.	7,584,653	6,462,980
3. Italgas S.p.A.	2,449,389	2,283,807
Other equity investments	2,088,031	2,007,798
Total	**18,547,509**	**16,094,441**

14.2 Equity instruments: breakdown and changes for the year

At 31 December 2024, approximately 2,867 million euro in equity instruments is recorded under item 190 of liabilities.

The amount mainly refers to:

- hybrid perpetual bonds (“hybrid green bonds”) issued by Terna for a nominal value of 1 billion euro. The subordinate, non-convertible, perpetual equity instrument, which is non “callable” for six years, will pay a coupon of 2.375% up to 9 February 2028 (the first “reset” date), and then annual interest equal to midswap at five years increased by 212.1 basis points, further increased from 9 February 2033 by 25 basis points and a further 75 from 9 February 2048;
- a perpetual subordinated hybrid bond of 1 billion euro, issued by Snam in September 2024.

OTHER INFORMATION

1. Commitments and financial guarantees issued

	Nominal value on commitments and financial guarantees issued									
	Prudential consolidation				Other entities					
(thousands of euro)	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Purchased or originated credit impaired financial assets	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Purchased or originated credit impaired financial assets	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
1. Commitments to disburse funds	**24,826,431**	**14,260**	**4,747**		**6,733,488**	**8,199,200**			**39,778,126**	**27,649,794**
a) Central Banks										
b) General Government	6,061,150	9,239	1,004						6,071,393	6,266,277
c) Banks	825,293								825,293	515,521
d) Other financial companies	3,959,002								3,959,002	751,594
e) Non-financial companies	13,928,977	4,930	3,743		6,733,488	8,199,200			28,870,338	20,096,490
f) Households	52,009	91							52,100	19,912
2. Financial guarantees issued	**1,493,951**				**1,748,358**	**669,200**			**3,911,509**	**3,466,396**
a) Central Banks										
b) General Government	1,308,155								1,308,155	1,385,586
c) Banks					1,134,525				1,134,525	1,229,000
d) Other financial companies	4,146								4,146	4,146
e) Non-financial companies	181,650				613,833	669,200			1,464,683	847,664
f) Households										

This table shows the commitments to disburse funds and the financial guarantees that are subject to the rules of impairment in IFRS 9.

2. Other commitments and other guarantees issued

	Nominal value	
(thousands of euro)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Other guarantees issued	**3,490,506**	**3,392,528**
of which: non-performing credit exposure		
a) Central Banks		
b) General Government	26,555	29,999
c) Banks		
d) Other financial companies	1,923	1,923
e) Non-financial companies	3,462,028	3,360,606
f) Households		
Other commitments	**14,496,749**	**9,897,777**
of which: non-performing credit exposure		
a) Central Banks		
b) General Government		
c) Banks	541,303	513,494
d) Other financial companies	2,055,563	914,567
e) Non-financial companies	11,899,883	8,469,716
f) Households		

3. Assets pledged as collateral for own debts and commitments

(thousands of euro)

Portfolios	Prudential consolidation	Other entities	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
1. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss				
2. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	283,000		283,000	698,612
3. Financial assets measured at amortised cost	82,352,112		82,352,112	92,854,356
4. Property, plant and equipment		572,399	572,399	576,787
- of which: property, plant and equipment classified as inventory		*3,740*	*3,740*	*3,870*

The assets pledged as collateral for debts consist of loans and securities of the Parent Company pledged as collateral in refinancing operations with the ECB, securities in repurchase agreements and receivables pledged as security for loans from the EIB and CEB.

4. Breakdown of investments related to unit-linked and index-linked policies

This item has a nil balance.

5. Management and intermediation services on behalf of third parties

(thousands of euro)

Type of service	31/12/2024
1. Order execution on behalf of customers	
a) purchases	
1. settled	
2. not yet settled	
b) sales	
1. settled	
2. not yet settled	
2. Asset management	**718,544**
a) individual	
b) collective	718,544
3. Securities custody and administration	**91,615,527**
a) third-party securities held as part of depository bank services (excluding asset management)	
1. securities issued by consolidated companies	
2. other securities	
b) other third-party securities on deposit (excluding asset management): other	4,116,702
1. securities issued by consolidated companies	575,000
2. other securities	3,541,702
c) Third-party securities deposited with third parties	4,116,702
d) own securities portfolio deposited with third parties	87,498,825
4. Other	**53,774,727**
Management on behalf of third parties in separate accounts on the basis of specific argreements:	
Postal savings bonds managed on behalf of MEF (1)	32,305,090
Loans transferred to the MEF - Ministerial Decree 5 December 2013 (2)	1,292,779
Payment PA payable (Decree Law 8 April 2013, no. 35; Decree Law 24 april 2014 no. 66; Decree Law 19 june 2015, no.78) (3)	4,769,231
Funds for Approved and Subsidised Residential Building initiatives (4)	2,149,697
Funds for Regional Agreements and Area Contracts - Law 662/96, Article 2, paragraph 203 (4)	363,844
Funds of Public Entities and Other Entities deposited pursuant to Legislative Decree 1058/1919 and Law no. 1041/1971 (4)	1,128,963
Fondo Kyoto (3)	625,669
Funds for Methanisation of Southern Italy - Law 784/80 (4)	84,018
Minimum Environmental Impact Fund (4)	26,941
Revolving Fund for development cooperation (3)	4,729,880
EURECA Fund - guarantee platform to support SMEs in the Emilia-Romagna Region (4)	4,649
Cash advances - Public administration payables (Decree Law 34 of 19 May 2020) (3)	1,977,007
Funds for international cooperation - Archipelagos project (4)	2,028
Funds for international cooperation - Blending EU - PASPED Project (4)	128
Funds for international cooperation - InclusiFI project (4)	553
Financing Ukraine - Legislative Decree "Aiuti" n. 50/2022 (4)	200
InvestEU Fund - advisory (4)	1,485
Green Finance Fund (4)	6,736
Fund MISE 2 - Venture Capital (4)	1,324,797
Fund MISE 2 - to be transferred to Fund "European Tech Champions Initiative" (ETCI) (4)	117,137
PNRR - Digital Transition Fund (4)	376,135
PNRR - Green Transition Fund (4)	225,478
Clima Fund Law 234/21 (4)	1,879,106
Ministry of Universities and Research - Student Housing - Law 388/2000 (4)	328,282
MASE Funds - Ministry of Environment and Energy Security - International Cooperation and Italian Platform for Climate and Sustainable Development (4)	46,904
MASAF Fund - Ministry of Agriculture, Food Sovereignty and Forestry - Guarantee platform to support olive oil producers (4)	7,990

Note:
(1) the figure shown represents the amount at the reporting date
(2) the figure shown represents the outstanding principal, at the reporting date, of the loans managed on behalf of the MEF
(3) the figure shown represents the sum of outstanding principal of the loans disbursed and the remaining funds available on the current accounts at the reporting datethe MEF
(4) the figure shown represents the remaining funds available on the current accounts at the reporting date

6. Financial assets offset in the financial statements, or subject to master netting agreements or similar agreements

(thousands of euro) Technical forms	Gross amount of financial assets (a)	Amount of financial liabilities offset in financial statements (b)	Net amount of financial assets reported in balace sheet (c=a-b)	Correlated amounts not offset in financial statements		Net amount 31/12/2024 (f=c-d-e)	Net amount 31/12/2023
				Financial instruments (d)	Cash deposits received as guarantee (e)		
1. Derivatives	1,246,354		1,246,354	741,805	502,809	1,740	7,336
2. Repurchase agreements	874,804		874,804	874,804			
3. Securities lending							
4. Other							
Total 31/12/2024	**2,121,158**		**2,121,158**	**1,616,609**	**502,809**	**1,740**	**X**
Total 31/12/2023	**2,390,732**		**2,390,732**	**868,066**	**1,515,330**	**X**	**7,336**

The table below shows the allocation of the amounts shown in column c) of the table above to the relevant items of the consolidated balance sheet.

(thousands of euro) Technical forms	Balance sheet items	Net amount of financial asstes shown in financial statements (C=A-B) L3
1. Derivatives		1,246,354
	20. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	*236,853*
	50. Hedging derivatives	*1,009,501*
2. Repurchase agreements		874,804
	40. Financial assets measured at amortised cost	*874,804*
3. Securities landing		
4. Other		

For details of the valuation criteria used for the financial assets shown in the table above, see Section A of the Accounting Policies.

7. Financial liabilities offset in the financial statements, or subject to master netting agreements or similar agreements

(thousands of euro) Technical forms	Gross amount of financial liabilities (a)	Amount of financial assets offset in financial statements (b)	Net amount of financial liabilities reported in balance sheet (c=a-b)	Correlated amounts not offset in financial statements		Net amount 31/12/2024 (f=c-d-e)	Net amount 31/12/2023
				Financial instruments (d)	Cash deposits received as guarantee (e)		
1. Derivatives	1,912,909		1,912,909	744,197	1,127,567	41,145	34,895
2. Repurchase agreements	34,308,911		34,308,911	34,281,288	23,266	4,357	
3. Stock lending							
4. Other operations							
Total 31/12/2024	**36,221,820**		**36,221,820**	**35,025,485**	**1,150,833**	**45,502**	**X**
Total 31/12/2023	**44,627,370**		**44,627,370**	**43,636,881**	**955,594**	**X**	**34,895**

The table below shows the allocation of the amounts shown in column c) of the table above to the relevant items of the consolidated balance sheet.

(thousands of euro) Technical forms	Balance sheet items	Net amount of financial asstes shown in financial statements (C=A-B) L3
1. Derivatives		1,912,909
	20. Financial liabilities held for trading	*345,867*
	40. Hedging derivatives	*1,567,042*
2. Repurchase agreements		34,308,911
	10. Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	*34,308,911*
3. Securities landing		
4. Other		

For details of the valuation criteria used for the financial assets shown in the table above, see Section A of the Accounting Policies.

8. Securities lending transactions

Securities lending transactions carried out during 2024 were attributable to the Parent Company, and generally involved government securities, totalling approximately 366 million euro. For more details on these transactions, please refer to Part B, Other information, paragraph 7 of the separate financial statements.

9. Disclosure on joint operations

At 31 December 2024, this item has a nil balance.

PART C - INFORMATION ON THE CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

Section 1 - Interest - Items 10 and 20

1.1 Interest income and similar income: breakdown

(thousands of euro)

Items/Technical forms	Debt securities	Loans	Other	2024	2023
1. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss		**2,435**		**2,435**	**4,366**
1.1 Financial assets held for trading					
1.2 Financial assets designated at fair value					
1.3 Other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value		2,435		2,435	4,366
2. Financial assets measured at fair value thorough other comprehensive income	**278,515**		**X**	**278,515**	**227,295**
3. Financial assets measured at amortised cost	**2,002,934**	**9,335,135**		**11,338,069**	**10,491,918**
3.1 Loans to banks	205,363	800,325	X	1,005,688	786,336
3.2 Loans to customers	1,797,571	8,534,810	X	10,332,381	9,705,582
4. Hedging derivatives	**X**	**X**	**508,125**	**508,125**	**563,714**
5. Other assets	**X**	**X**	**101,289**	**101,289**	**44,888**
6. Financial liabilities	**X**	**X**	**X**	**184**	**3,748**
Total	**2,281,449**	**9,337,570**	**609,414**	**12,228,617**	**11,335,929**
of which: interest income on non-performing assets		*10,131*		*10,131*	*7,934*
of which: interest income on finance lease	*X*	*10,241*	*X*	*10,241*	*10,359*

Interest income accrued in 2024, amounting to approximately 12,229 million euro, an increase of 893 million euro compared to the previous year, is primarily attributable to the Parent Company and consists mainly of:

- interest income on loans and bank accounts amounting to about 8,926 million euro;
- interest income on debt securities amounting to about 2,003 million euro;

Sub-item "4. Hedging derivatives" includes the (positive or negative) amount of the differentials or margins accrued on interest rate risk hedging derivatives, which adjust the interest income recognised on the hedged financial instruments. As at 31 December 2024, this amount is positive for around 508 million euro.

The item includes interest income on non-performing financial assets of approximately 10 million euro.

Interest income accrued on loans on demand, in the form of current accounts and deposits held with banks and central banks, recorded under asset item 10 "Cash and cash equivalents", is conventionally shown in loans to banks.

1.2 Interest income and similar income: additional information

1.2.1 Interest income on financial assets in foreign currency

The item includes interest income accrued on financial assets in foreign currency of about 623 million euro (349 million euro in 2023), mainly attributable to the Parent Company CDP and to Snam.

1.3 Interest expense and similar expense: breakdown

(thousands of euro)

Items/Technical forms	Debt securities	Securities	Other	2024	2023
1. Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	**(7,402,155)**	**(1,097,837)**		**(8,499,992)**	**(7,948,892)**
1.1 Due to central banks	(78,420)	X	X	(78,420)	(190,046)
1.2 Due to banks	(1,544,785)	X	X	(1,544,785)	(1,421,140)
1.3 Due to customers	(5,778,950)	X	X	(5,778,950)	(5,505,141)
1.4 Securities issued	X	(1,097,837)	X	(1,097,837)	(832,565)
2. Financial liabilities held for trading					
3. Financial liabilities designated at fair value					
4. Other liabilities and provisions	**X**	**X**	**(317,032)**	**(317,032)**	**(188,216)**
5. Hedging derivatives	**X**	**X**	**55,968**	**55,968**	**50,085**
6. Financial assets	**X**	**X**	**X**	**(1,056)**	**(3,420)**
Total	**(7,402,155)**	**(1,097,837)**	**(261,064)**	**(8,762,112)**	**(8,090,443)**
of which: interest expense on finance lease	*(13,302)*	*X*	*X*	*(13,302)*	*(11,770)*

As at 31 December 2024, interest expenses totalled 8,762 million euro, representing a significant increase compared to the previous year's figure of 672 million euro. This rise is primarily attributed to the fluctuations in market interest rates and mainly results from:

- remuneration of the Parent Company's postal funding, amounting to approximately 5,038 million euro;
- interest expense on securities issued by the Parent Company of 674 million euro, Snam issues of 161 million euro, Terna issues of 115 million euro and from Italgas issues of 107 million euro;
- interest payable to banks by the Parent Company for 1,029 million euro, Fincantieri 131 million euro, Snam 129 million euro, and Terna 119 million euro;
- interest expenses from credit facilities granted to the Parent Company by the EIB and the CEB amounting to around 123 million euro;
- interest expenses from the Parent Company's ECB refinancing facilities, amounting to approximately 78 million euro;
- interest expenses on deposits related to Credit Support Annex contracts to hedge counterparty risk on derivatives with the Parent Company, amounting to approximately 50 million euro.

Sub-item "5. Hedging derivatives" includes the (positive or negative) amount of differentials or margins accrued on interest rate risk hedging derivatives that adjusts the interest expense recognised on the hedged financial instruments. As at 31 December 2024, this amount is positive for around 56 million euro.

The item includes financial expenses accrued on lease liabilities recognised as a consequence of applying the IFRS 16, equal to about 13 million euro.

1.4 Interest expense and similar expense: additional information

1.4.1 Interest expense on liabilities in foreign currencies

Interest expenses on financial liabilities in foreign currency amount to approximately 193 million euro, an increase of 84 million euro compared to 2023, mainly attributable to the Parent Company.

1.5 Differentials on hedging transactions

(thousands of euro)

Items	2024	2023
A. Positive differences on hedging transactions	680,483	751,526
B. Negative differences on hedging transactions	(116,390)	(137,727)
C. Balance (A-B)	**564,093**	**613,799**

Section 2 – Commissions - Items 40 and 50

2.1 Commission income: breakdown

(thousands of euro)

Type of services/Amounts	2024	2023
a) Financial instruments		
1. Placement of securities		
1.1 Assumed based on a firm commitment		
1.2 Without a firm commitment		
2. Activity of receiving and sending orders and executing orders on behalf of customers		
2.1 Receiving and sending orders of one or more financial instruments		
2.2 Order execution on behalf of customers		
3. Others commissions connected with assets linked to financial instruments		
of which: trading on own behalf		
of which: management of individual portfolios		
b) Corporate Finance		
1. Advice on mergers and acquisitions		
2. Treasury services		
3. Other commissions connected to corporate finance services		
c) Advice on investments		
d) Offsetting and settlement	**226**	**312**
e) Management of collective portfolios	**88,851**	**69,657**
f) Custody and administration		
1. Custodian bank		
2. Other commissions connected to the custody and administration activities		
g) Central administrative services to manage collective portfolios		
h) Fiduciary activities		
i) Payment services		
1. Current accounts		
2. Credit cards		
3. Debit cards and other payment cards		
4. Bank transfers and other payment orders		
5. Other commissions connected to payment services		
j) Distribution of third party services		
1. Management of collective portfolios		
2. Insurance products		
3. Other products		
of which: management of individual portfolios		
k) Structured finance	**1,850**	**1,490**
l) Servicing activities for securitisations		
m) Commitments to disburse funds	**55,686**	**57,180**
n) Financial guarantees issued	**43,553**	**48,877**
of which: credit derivatives		
o) Financing transactions	**49,456**	**47,193**
of which: factoring		
p) Trading of currencies		
q) Commodities		
r) Other commission income	**342,918**	**325,904**
of which: management of multilateral trading systems		
of which: management of organised trading systems		
Total	**582,540**	**550,613**

Commission income at 31 December 2024 amounts to 583 million euro, mainly attributable to the contribution of the Parent Company, which during the year accrued commission income of 436 million euro in relation to:

- agreements signed with the Italian Ministry of the Economy and Finance for the management of the assets and liabilities of the MEF for approximately 261 million euro (of which 258 million euro relating to the management of the MEF Bonds);
- commitments to disburse funds amounting to around 56 million euro;
- structuring and disbursement of loans for around 49 million euro;
- financial guarantees issued of around 44 million euro;
- commercial guarantees issued of around 19 million euro.

The residual contribution includes, among other commission income, those accrued for: securities lending activities, management of the Revolving Fund for Development Cooperation, the Kyoto Fund, the Climate Fund, the Revolving Fund supporting enterprises and research investment (FRI), and other services rendered.

The balance also includes 57.5 million euro from commissions received by the subsidiary SIMEST for the management of Public Funds, and commission income of 88.9 million euro accrued by subsidiaries CDP Real Asset SGR, CDP Venture Capital SGR and Fondo Italiano d'Investimento SGR for the performance of portfolio management activity.

2.2 Commission expense: breakdown

(thousands of euro)

Type of services/Amounts	2024	2023
a) Financial instruments	**1,534,278**	**1,269,568**
of which: trading of financial instruments	811	2,337
of which: placement of financial instruments	1,506,445	1,243,165
of which: management of individual portfolios	110	11
- Own	110	11
- Delegated to third parties		
b) Offsetting and settlement	**2,904**	**2,964**
c) Management of collective portfolios		
1. Own		
2. Delegated to third parties		
d) Custody and administration	**2,781**	**1,966**
e) Collection and payment services	**27,234**	**23,114**
of which: credit cards, debit cards and other payment cards	6	4
f) Servicing activities for securitisations		
g) Commitments to receive funds	**26**	**16**
h) Financial guarantees received	**38,882**	**36,866**
of which: credit derivatives		
i) Door-to-door selling of financial instruments, products and services		
j) Trading of currencies		
k) Other commission expense	**5,385**	**4,082**
Total	**1,611,490**	**1,338,576**

Commission expenses amount to 1,611 million euro, mainly related to the portion of 2024 compensation paid by the Parent Company to Poste Italiane S.p.A. for the management of Postal Savings, excluding those classified as transaction costs and therefore included in the recorded value of Postal Savings products, totalling approximately 1,500 million euro (+264 million euro compared to 2023).

Section 3 - Dividends and similar revenues - Item 70

3.1 Dividends and similar revenues: breakdown

(thousands of euro)	2024		2023	
Items/Revenues	Dividends	Similar revenues	Dividends	Similar revenues
A. Financial assets held for trading			25	
B. Other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value	68	51,169	68	51,943
C. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	22,993	291	24,520	244
D. Equity investments			449	
Total	**23,061**	**51,460**	**25,062**	**52,187**

Section 4 - Profits (losses) on trading activities - Item 80

4.1 Profits (losses) on trading activities: breakdown

(thousands of euro) Type of operations/P&L Items	Gains (A)	Profits on trading (B)	Losses (C)	Losses on trading (D)	Net gain (loss) [(A+B) - (C+D)]
1. Financial assets held for trading					
1.1 Debt securities					
1.2 Equity securities					
1.3 Units in collective investment undertakings					
1.4 Loans					
1.5 Other					
2. Financial liabilities held for trading					
3. Other financial assets and liabilities: exchange rate differences	x	x	x	x	**184,254**
4. Derivatives	**44,457**	**21,273**	**44,777**	**33,780**	**(240,733)**
4.1 Financial derivatives:	44,457	21,273	44,777	33,769	(240,722)
- On debt securities and interest rates	20,360	18,811	41,008	31,385	(33,222)
- On equity securities and equity indices	12,828	2,462	3,769		11,521
- On currencies and gold	x	x	x	x	(227,906)
- Other	11,269			2,384	8,885
4.2 Credit derivatives				11	(11)
Total	**44,457**	**21,273**	**44,777**	**33,780**	**(56,479)**

Profits (losses) on trading activities, negative by about 56 million euro in 2024 (compared to a negative 121 million euro in 2023), mainly derives from the net negative results recorded by the Parent Company (49 million euro), the Terna group (19 million euro), and the Snam group (10 million euro), partially offset by the positive contribution of the Fincantieri group amounting to 24 million euro.

Section 5 - Fair value adjustments in hedge accounting - Item 90

5.1 Fair value adjustments in hedge accounting: breakdown

(thousands of euro)

Type of operations/P&L Items	2024	2023
A. Income on:		
A.1 Fair value hedges	170,617	209,598
A.2 Hedged financial assets (fair value)	391,674	1,774,325
A.3 Hedged financial liabilities (fair value)	3,693	69
A.4 Cash flow hedges	111	48
A.5 Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies	9,831	12,431
Total income on hedging activities (A)	**575,926**	**1,996,471**
B. Expense on:		
B.1 Fair value hedges	528,167	1,867,045
B.2 Hedged financial assets (fair value)	23,947	445
B.3 Hedged financial liabilities (fair value)	49,965	135,643
B.4 Cash flow hedges	3,625	8,589
B.5 Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies	9,401	13,085
Total expense on hedging activities (B)	**615,105**	**2,024,807**
C. Net gain (loss) on hedging activities (A-B)	**(39,179)**	**(28,336)**

Section 6 - Gains (losses) on disposal or repurchase - Item 100

6.1 Gains (losses) on disposal or repurchase: breakdown

(thousands of euro)

	2024			2023		
Type of operations/P&L Items	Gains	Losses	Net gain (loss)	Gains	Losses	Net gain (loss)
Financial assets						
1. Financial assets at amortised cost	29,745	(368)	29,377	120,491	(45,217)	75,274
1.1 Loans to banks	462		462	64		64
1.2 Loans to customers	29,283	(368)	28,915	120,427	(45,217)	75,210
2. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	43,900	(211,428)	(167,528)	16,622	(66,566)	(49,944)
2.1 Debt securities	25,952	(207,386)	(181,434)	16,622	(66,566)	(49,944)
2.2 Loans	17,948	(4,042)	13,906			
Total assets	**73,645**	**(211,796)**	**(138,151)**	**137,113**	**(111,783)**	**25,330**
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost						
1. Due to banks						
2. Due to customers		(884)	(884)			
3. Securities issued						
Total liabilities		**(884)**	**(884)**			

This line item shows a net loss as at 31 December 2024 of approximately 139 million euro (compared with a gain of 25 million euro on 31 December 2023), and resulted mainly from the net negative result recorded by the Parent Company on the sale of debt securities classified under financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (-181 million euro), partially offset by the net positive result from the sale of debt securities classified as amortised cost assets (+26 million euro).

The residual contribution to this item's result comes from indemnities received by the Parent Company upon the early settlement of loans granted to customers (+3.5 million euro approximately).

Section 7 – Profits (losses) on financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss - Item 110

7.1 Net change in value of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss: breakdown of financial assets and liabilities designated at fair value

(thousands of euro)

Type of operations/P&L Items	Gains (A)	Realised profits (B)	Losses (C)	Realised losses (D)	Net gain (loss) [(A+B) - (C+D)]
1. Financial assets	**349**		**3,066**		**(2,717)**
1.1 Debt securities	349		1,390		(1,041)
1.2 Loans			1,676		(1,676)
2. Financial liabilities	**2,033**				**2,033**
2.1 Securities issued					
2.2 Due to banks					
2.3 Due to customers	2,033				2,033
3. Foreign currency financial assets and liabilities: exchange rate differences	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	
Total	**2,382**		**3,066**		**(684)**

7.2 Net change in value of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss: breakdown of financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value

(thousands of euro)

Type of operations/P&L Items	Gains (A)	Realised profits (B)	Losses (C)	Realised losses (D)	Net gain (loss) [(A+B)-(C+D)]
1. Financial assets	**82,919**	**19,506**	**125,956**		**(23,531)**
1.1 Debt securities	17				17
1.2 Equity securities	1,269				1,269
1.3 Units in collective investment undertakings	79,208	16,352	123,697		(28,137)
1.4 Loans	2,425	3,154	2,259		3,320
2. Financial assets: exchange rate differences	**X**	**X**	**X**	**X**	**1,137**
Total	**82,919**	**19,506**	**125,956**		**(22,394)**

The balance of this item, negative by approximately 22 million euro as of 31 December 2024 (positive by 70 million euro in 2023), primarily reflects the overall positive result deriving from the fair value valuation of the UCI units included in the financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value.

Section 8 – Net impairment adjustments for credit risk - Item 130

The balance of the item is negative by approximately 10 million euro (compared to a positive 58 million euro in 2023) and reflects the negative contributions of Simest (-12 million euro), Valvitalia (-2.7 million euro), and Fincantieri (-1 million euro), partially offset by the net positive balance of value adjustments and reversals related to credit risk variations of financial assets measured at amortised cost and those financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, calculated using the individual and collective method of the Parent Company (+5.7 million euro).

8.1 Net impairment adjustments for credit risk relating to financial assets measured at amortised cost: breakdown

(thousands of euro) Type of operations/P&L Items	Writedowns						Writebacks					
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3		Purchased or originated credit impaired financial assets		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Purchased or originated credit impaired financial assets	2024	2023
			Write - off	Other	Write - off	Other						
A. Loans to banks	**(9,085)**						**13,332**	**931**			**5,178**	**(9,527)**
- Loans	(5,369)						11,350	931			6,912	(9,399)
- Debt securities	(3,716)						1,982				(1,734)	(128)
B. Loans to customers	**(74,456)**	**(17,115)**	**(588)**	**(38,793)**			**44,301**	**60,365**	**8,303**		**(17,983)**	**67,019**
- Loans	(50,190)	(15,654)	(588)	(38,793)			32,227	56,606	6,309		(10,083)	80,943
- Debt securities	(24,266)	(1,461)					12,074	3,759	1,994		(7,900)	(13,924)
Total	**(83,541)**	**(17,115)**	**(588)**	**(38,793)**			**57,633**	**61,296**	**8,303**		**(12,805)**	**57,492**

8.2 Net impairment adjustments for credit risk relating to financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income: breakdown

(thousands of euro) Type of operations/P&L Items	Writedowns						Writebacks					
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3		Purchased or originated credit impaired financial assets		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Purchased or originated credit impaired financial assets	2024	2023
			Write-off	Other	Write-off	Other						
A. Debt securities	**(2,533)**						**4,947**				**2,414**	**437**
B. Loans												
Total	**(2,533)**						**4,947**				**2,414**	**437**

Section 9 – Gains/losses from changes in contracts without derecognition - Item 140

9.1 Gains/losses from changes in contracts: breakdown

(thousands of euro)	Gains	Losses	Net gain (loss)
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income			
Loans			
Debt securities			
Financial assets measured at amortised cost: loans to banks			
Loans			
Debt securities			
Financial assets measured at amortised cost: loans to customers		**(9)**	**(9)**
Loans		(9)	(9)
Debt securities			
Total		**(9)**	**(9)**

The balance of the item was negative for approximately 9 thousand euro. It represents the loss recognised by the Parent Company on renegotiation of the contractual terms with a counterparty, classified among loans to customers in the portfolio of the financial assets measured at amortised cost. The loss is recognised as the difference between the gross carrying value of the asset before the modification and the discounted value of the future renegotiated cash flows, discounted at the original effective interest rate of the financial asset.

Section 10 - insurance service result - Item 160

The Group does not engage in insurance business, so there are no revenues and expenses from insurance services.

Section 11 - Balance of financial income and expenses relating to insurance operations - Item 170

The Group does not engage in insurance business, so there are no financial revenues and expenses related to insurance operations.

Section 12 - Administrative expenses - Item 190

12.1 Staff costs: breakdown

(thousands of euro)

Type of expenses/Sectors	Prudential consolidation	Other entities	2024	2023
1) Employees	**303,209**	**2,753,314**	**3,056,523**	**2,769,060**
a) wages and salaries	182,199	1,902,884	2,085,083	1,926,450
b) social security costs	6,159	103,725	109,884	113,097
c) staff severance pay	832	31,088	31,920	41,149
d) pension costs	33,093	465,087	498,180	457,677
e) allocation to staff severance pay	312	9,314	9,626	8,909
f) allocation to provision for post-employment benefits				
g) payments to external supplementary pensions funds:	15,789	91,139	106,928	90,910
- defined contribution	15,789	85,686	101,475	86,266
- defined benefit		5,453	5,453	4,644
h) costs arising from share-based payment arrangements		7,258	7,258	317
i) other employee benefits	64,825	142,819	207,644	130,551
2) Other personnel in service	**1,139**	**20,141**	**21,280**	**21,605**
3) Board of Directors and Board of Auditors	**5,189**	**21,429**	**26,618**	**23,830**
4) Retired personnel				
Total	**309,537**	**2,794,884**	**3,104,421**	**2,814,495**

12.2 Average number of employees by category

(number)	Prudential consolidation	Other entities	2024	2023
Employees	**1,748**	**41,595**	**43,343**	**42,656**
a) Senior management	177	953	1,130	1,094
b) Middle management	965	13,971	14,936	13,943
c) Other employees	606	26,671	27,277	27,619
Other personnel	**10**	**205**	**215**	**274**

12.3 Defined benefit pension funds: costs and revenues

This item has a nil balance.

12.4 Other employee benefits

(thousands of euro)

Type of expenses /Values	Prudential consolidation	Other entities	2024	2023
Food coupons	3,748	6,959	10,707	9,953
Insurance policies	12,631	3,655	16,286	12,384
Lump sum repayments				
Contributions to mortgage loan interest	1,542		1,542	1,386
Leaving incentives	41,025	37,408	78,433	21,264
Energy bonus		322	322	475
Length of service bonuses		7,848	7,848	1,532
Other benefits	5,879	86,627	92,506	83,557
Total	**64,825**	**142,819**	**207,644**	**130,551**

12.5 Other administrative expenses: breakdown

(thousands of euro)

Type of expenses/Values	Prudential consolidation	Other entities	2024	2023
IT costs	48,610	149,656	198,266	190,352
General services	13,696	7,931,564	7,945,260	8,776,639
Professional and financial services	31,860	950,396	982,256	1,190,826
Publicity and marketing expenses	4,964	51,014	55,978	62,318
Other personnel-related expenses	6,777	68,022	74,799	70,968
Utilities, duties and other expenses	7,319	309,026	316,345	332,413
Information resources and databases	2,767	835	3,602	3,653
Corporate bodies	671	488	1,159	1,018
Total	**116,664**	**9,461,001**	**9,577,665**	**10,628,187**

As required by article 149-duodecies of Consob Issuers' Regulation no. 11971, the 2024 audit fees and fees for non-audit services are given below.

Audit fees and fees for non-audit services

(thousands of euro)

Type of services	Subject that provided the service	Recipient	Fees
Auditing	Auditor of the parent company	Parent company	405
		Subsidiaries	7,769
	Network of the auditor of the parent company	Subsidiaries	1,237
Certification services	Auditor of the parent company	Parent company	614
		Subsidiaries	1,225
	Network of the auditor of the parent company	Subsidiaries	3
Other services	Auditor of the parent company	Parent company	27
		Subsidiaries	1,048
	Network of the auditor of the parent company	Subsidiaries	153
Total			**12,481**

Amounts net of VAT, ancillary expenses and Consob contribution

Section 13 - Net provisions for risks and charges - Item 200

13.1 Net provisions for credit risk relating to commitments to disburse funds and financial guarantees issued: breakdown

	Accruals				Reversal of excees				
(thousands of euro)	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Purchased or originated credit impaired financial assets	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Purchased or originated credit impaired financial assets	Net income (loss)
Commitments to disburse funds	(18,466)	(156)	(233)		16,101	41	30		(2,683)
Financial guarantees issued	(9,653)				147				(9,506)
Total	**(28,119)**	**(156)**	**(233)**		**16,248**	**41**	**30**		**(12,189)**

13.2 Net provisions for other commitments and other guarantees issued: breakdown

During the year, no accruals for other commitments and guarantees were made.

13.3 Net provisions to other provisions for risks and charges: breakdown

(thousands of euro)

Type of transactions/Values	Accruals	Reversal of excess	2024	2023
Net provisions for legal and fiscal disputes	(61,788)	27,838	(33,950)	(18,771)
Net provisions for sundry expenses for personnel	(1,153)	30	(1,123)	(8,764)
Net sundry provisions	(174,845)	118,663	(56,182)	(201,650)
Total	**(237,786)**	**146,531**	**(91,255)**	**(229,185)**

13.3 of which: pertaining to the Prudential consolidation

(thousands of euro)

Type of transactions/Values	Allocations	Reversal of excess	2024	2023
Net provisions for legal and fiscal disputes	(18,134)	2,877	(15,257)	12,190
Net provisions for sundry expenses for personnel	(753)		(753)	
Net sundry provisions	(500)		(500)	
Total	**(19,387)**	**2,877**	**(16,510)**	**12,190**

13.3 of which: pertaining to Other companies

(thousands of euro)

Type of transactions/Values	Allocations	Reversal of excess	2024	2023
Net provisions for legal and fiscal disputes	(43,654)	24,961	(18,693)	(30,961)
Net provisions for sundry expenses for personnel	(400)	30	(370)	(8,764)
Net sundry provisions	(174,345)	118,663	(55,682)	(201,650)
Total	**(218,399)**	**143,654**	**(74,745)**	**(241,375)**

The item Net provisions for risks and other charges mainly includes the negative contribution of 39 million euro related to the Snam group, 31 million euro related to the Fincantieri group, and 21 million euro related to the Ansaldo Energia group, partially offset by the positive impacts from the release of excess provisions related to CDPE Investimenti (19 million euro) and the Valvitalia group (13 million euro).

Section 14 - Net adjustments to/recoveries on property, plant and equipment - Item 210

14.1 Net adjustments to property, plant and equipment: breakdown

(thousands of euro)

Assets/P&L items	Depreciation (a)	Impairment adjustments (b)	Writebacks (c)	Net result (a + b - c)
A. Property, plant and equipment				
1. Operating	(2,031,715)	(62,047)	1,825	(2,091,937)
- Owned	(1,922,771)	(62,047)	1,825	(1,982,993)
- Right of use acquired under leases	(108,944)			(108,944)
2. Investment	(8,866)	(2,012)		(10,878)
- Owned	(8,763)	(2,012)		(10,775)
- Right of use acquired under leases	(103)			(103)
3. Inventories	X	(20,271)	13,351	(6,920)
Totale	**(2,040,581)**	**(84,330)**	**15,176**	**(2,109,735)**

14.1 of which: pertaining to the Prudential consolidation

(thousands of euro)

Assets/P&L items	Depreciation (a)	Impairment adjustments (b)	Writebacks (c)	Net result (a + b - c)
A. Property, plant and equipment				
1. Operating	(11,015)	(159)		(11,174)
- Owned	(6,507)	(159)		(6,666)
- Right of use acquired under leases	(4,508)			(4,508)
2. Investment	(6,014)			(6,014)
- Owned	(5,911)			(5,911)
- Right of use acquired under leases	(103)			(103)
3. Inventories	X			
Total	**(17,029)**	**(159)**		**(17,188)**

14.1 of which: pertaining to Other companies

(thousands of euro)

Assets/P&L items	Depreciation (a)	Impairment adjustments (b)	Writebacks (c)	Net result (a + b - c)
A. Property, plant and equipment				
1. Operating	(2,020,700)	(61,888)	1,825	(2,080,763)
- Owned	(1,916,264)	(61,888)	1,825	(1,976,327)
- Right of use acquired under leases	(104,436)			(104,436)
2. Investment	(2,852)	(2,012)		(4,864)
- Owned	(2,852)	(2,012)		(4,864)
- Right of use acquired under leases				
3. Inventories	X	(20,271)	13,351	(6,920)
Total	**(2,023,552)**	**(84,171)**	**15,176**	**(2,092,547)**

Section 15 - Net adjustments to/recoveries on intangible assets - Item 220

15.1 Net adjustments to intangible assets: breakdown

(thousands of euro)

Assets/P&L items	Amortisation (a)	Impairment adjustments (b)	Writebacks (c)	Net result (a + b - c)
A. Intangible assets				
of which: software	(328,573)	(942)		(329,515)
A.1 Owned	(1,054,957)	(6,839)	27,712	(1,034,084)
- Internally generated by the company	(138,386)		15,147	(123,239)
- Other	(916,571)	(6,839)	12,565	(910,845)
A.2 Right of use acquired under leases				
Total	**(1,054,957)**	**(6,839)**	**27,712**	**(1,034,084)**

15.1 of which: pertaining to the Prudential consolidation

(thousands of euro)

Assets/P&L items	Amortisation (a)	Impairment adjustments (b)	Writebacks (c)	Net result (a + b - c)
A. Intangible assets				
of which: software	(25,843)	(942)		(26,785)
A.1 Owned	(26,027)	(942)		(26,969)
- Internally generated by the company				
- Other	(26,027)	(942)		(26,969)
A.2 Acquired under finance leases				
Total	**(26,027)**	**(942)**		**(26,969)**

15.1 of which: pertaining to Other companies

(thousands of euro)

Assets/P&L items	Amortisation (a)	Impairment adjustments (b)	Writebacks (c)	Net result (a + b - c)
A. Intangible assets				
of which: software	(302,730)			(302,730)
A.1 Owned	(1,028,930)	(5,897)	27,712	(1,007,115)
- Internally generated by the company	(138,386)		15,147	(123,239)
- Other	(890,544)	(5,897)	12,565	(883,876)
A.2 Acquired under finance leases				
Total	**(1,028,930)**	**(5,897)**	**27,712**	**(1,007,115)**

Section 16 - Other operating income (costs) - Item 230

16.1 Other operating costs: breakdown

(thousands of euro)

Type of costs/Figures	Prudential consolidation	Other entities	2024	2023
Depreciation of leasehold improvements	349	1,768	2,117	1,836
Other	14,961	295,129	310,090	335,487
Total	**15,310**	**296,897**	**312,207**	**337,323**

16.2 Other operating income: breakdown

(thousands of euro)

Type of costs/Figures	Prudential consolidation	Other entities	2024	2023
Income for company engagements to employees	1,279	628	1,907	1,481
Recovery of expenses	17,218	21,436	38,654	38,977
Rental income and other income from property management	12,045	72,940	84,985	48,491
Revenues from industrial management		19,249,988	19,249,988	19,195,121
Other	12,974	325,194	338,168	379,444
Total	**43,516**	**19,670,186**	**19,713,702**	**19,663,514**

Other operating income, equal to 19,713 million euro as at 31 December 2024 (19,664 million euro in 2023), includes income that is not attributable to the other items of the bank financial statements, represented almost exclusively by the revenues recorded by the CDP Group companies whose characteristic activity is of an industrial nature, and it is described below.

Among other operating income, are included the revenues deriving from the Snam group, equal to 3,558 million euro, related to the transport, regasification and storage of natural gas, and of the Italgas group for 2,513 million euro related to the distribution of natural gas, whose income is governed by the regulatory framework defined by the Energy Networks and Environment Regulator (ARERA), whose financial conditions are defined through regulatory frameworks and not on a negotiated basis.

The Terna group contributed to the balance of industrial operating revenues with 3,634 million euro in revenues, the main component of which derived from the transmission fee (“CTR”) for the use of network that remunerates the ownership and management of the National Transmission Grid pertaining to Terna S.p.A. and its subsidiaries Rete S.r.l., Terna Crna Gora d.o.o. Transmission revenues represent the most significant portion of the regulated revenues of the Terna group and derive from the monopolistic application of the transmission fee (CTR) billed by Terna to distributors connected to the National Transmission Grid as part of the regulation overseen by ARERA.

In the year, the Fincantieri group recorded revenues of 7,945 million euro in the period deriving from the shipbuilding orders and the services provided in the businesses it operates in: Shipbuilding, Offshore and Special Vessels, Systems, Components and Services and Other activities. Revenues are progressively recognised over time on the basis of the transfer over time of control of goods and/or services to the customer and as a result of the change in contract work in progress.

The contribution of the Ansaldo group amounted to 1,116 million euro of revenues deriving from the main business sectors of the group: orders relating to the production of gas turbines, steam turbines and generators, and related engineering activities, supply and construction of thermoelectric power plants, and maintenance, repair and spare parts services for existing plants.

Section 17 - Gains (losses) on equity investments - Item 250

17.1 Gains (losses) on equity investments: breakdown

(thousands of euro)

P&L components/Sectors	2024	2023
1. Joint ventures		
A. Income	**366,922**	**271,711**
1. Writebacks	332,993	271,711
2. Gains on disposal		
3. Writebacks	33,556	
4. Other	373	
B. Expenses	**(255,600)**	**(223,707)**
1. Impairment	(236,628)	(215,515)
2. Writedowns for impairment		
3. Losses on disposal		(86)
4. Other	(18,972)	(8,106)
Net result	**111,322**	**48,004**
2. Enterprises subject to significant influence		
A. Income	**1,967,416**	**2,228,767**
1. Writebacks	1,699,016	2,147,149
2. Gains on disposal	260,554	76,361
3. Writebacks	2,052	
4. Other	5,794	5,257
B. Expenses	**(18,390)**	**(738,271)**
1. Impairment	(18,386)	(23,466)
2. Writedowns for impairment		(713,589)
3. Losses on disposal		
4. Other	(4)	(1,216)
Net gain (loss)	**1,949,026**	**1,490,496**
Total	**2,060,348**	**1,538,500**

Net gains on equity investments of approximately 2,060 million euro comprise the results of the measurement at equity of investments subject to significant influence or subject to joint control and are mainly due to:

- the positive effect of the valuation using the equity method includes contributions from ENI (797 million euro), Poste Italiane (671 million euro), Holding Reti Autostradali (150 million euro), SAIPEM (74 million euro, including a value recovery of approximately 34 million euro after the impairment test), and WeBuild (21 million euro);
- the 260 million euro profit from the sale by CDPE Investimenti of the shareholding held in Rocco Forte Hotels;
- the net positive effect of the equity method valuation of Snam's holdings amounted to 270 million euro;
- the negative impact resulting from the equity valuation of Open Fiber (215 million euro) and NEXI (15 million euro).

Please refer to Part B "Assets" – Section 7 – Investments for more details, also with reference to impairment tests on equity investments.

Section 18 - Gains (losses) on property, plant and equipment and intangible assets measured at fair value - Item 260

This item has a nil balance.

Section 19 - Goodwill impairment - Item 270

19.1 Goodwill impairment: breakdown

In the 2024 financial year, a 10.5 million euro goodwill impairment was recognised, specifically related to the goodwill accounted for by Melt 1.

Section 20 - Gains (losses) on disposal of investments - Item 280

20.1 Gains (losses) on disposal of investments: breakdown

(thousands of euro)

P&L components/Figures	2024	2023
A. Land and buildings	**1,624**	**(61)**
- Gains on disposal	1,624	5
- Losses on disposal		(66)
B. Other assets	**46,651**	**136,416**
- Gains on disposal	51,356	141,214
- Losses on disposal	(4,705)	(4,798)
Net gain (loss)	**48,275**	**136,355**

This item shows a positive balance of 48 million euro, down from 136 million euro in the comparative year. The profit was mainly due to the capital gain contribution of the subsidiary Fondo Italiano Consolidamento e Crescita (FICC) of approximately 35 million euro deriving from the sale of the investment in Stark Two to the Azzurra Capital fund on 19 August 2024. Additionally, the Terna group contributed 13 million euro to this financial line item.

Section 21 - Income tax for the year on continuing operations - Item 300

The CDP Group operates in various countries (both European and non-European) that have autonomous tax systems where the determination of the taxable base, the level of tax rates, the nature, type and timing of formal obligations differ from one another.

CDP and some Italian group companies have adopted the so-called “national fiscal consolidation” under which it is possible to algebraically offset the income and losses of companies belonging to the same scope of consolidation.

With regard to tax rates, in Italy corporate income tax (IRES) is 24%, to which an additional 3.5% applicable exclusively to banks and other financial intermediaries should be added. In addition to IRES, the Regional Tax on Productive Activities (IRAP) must be added, whose nominal rate is 4.65% for the banking sector and to which each Region can autonomously add a surcharge. IRAP applies to a taxable income that is marginally different from the one used to calculate IRES.

With regard to income tax of the Parent Company, please refer to Part C – Notes to the Financial Statements of CDP S.p.A. – Section 19 – Income tax for the year on continuing operations – item 270, which is understood to be fully included here.

21.1 Income tax for the year on continuing operations: breakdown

(thousands of euro)

P&L components/Figures	Prudential consolidation	Other entities	2024	2023
1. Current taxes (-)	(975,328)	(1,117,653)	(2,092,981)	(1,927,809)
2. Change in current taxes from previous years (+/-)	2,979	27,538	30,517	82,858
3. Reduction of current taxes for the year (+)				10
3.bis. Reduction of current income taxes for the year due to tax credits pursuant to Law 214/2011 (+)				
4. Change in deferred tax assets (+/-)	(45,356)	66,172	20,816	43,359
5. Change in deferred tax liabilities (+/-)	83,121	100,361	183,482	189,902
6. Taxes for the year (-) (-1+/-2+3+3 bis +/-4+/-5)	**(934,584)**	**(923,582)**	**(1,858,166)**	**(1,611,680)**

For an examination of the dynamics of deferred tax assets and liabilities recorded during the year, with particular regard to the most significant contributions by Group companies grouped according to the type of activity carried out, please refer to the tables in section 11 describing the related changes.

For further details on the indication of the main elements that contributed to determining the estimate of the tax burden and its changes compared to the previous financial year, please refer to the tables below.

21.2 Reconciliation of theoretical tax liability and actual tax liability recognised

(thousands of euro)	2024	Tax rate	2023	Tax rate
Income (loss) before taxes	**7,814,171**		**6,638,957**	
IRES theoretical tax liability (rate 27.5%)	**2,148,897**	**-27.50%**	**1,825,713**	**-27.50%**
Increases in taxes				
- non-deductible interest expense	12,761	0.16%	13,745	-0.21%
- writedowns of equity investments	9,256	0.12%	197,389	-2.97%
- other non-deductible costs	975	0.01%	1,655	-0.02%
- adjustments on receivables	3,684	0.05%	5,509	-0.08%
- non-deductible temporary differences	231,784	2.97%	178,423	-2.69%
- non-deductible permanent differences	45,949	0.59%	45,004	-0.68%
- foreign tax rate effects (+)	427	0.01%	1,328	-0.02%
- other changes	71,523	0.92%	137,880	-2.08%
Decreases in taxes				
- ACE benefit	-	0.00%	(107,059)	1.61%
- exchange rate differences	(4,156)	-0.05%	(1,780)	0.03%
- non-taxable income	(1,384)	-0.02%	(692)	0.01%
- use of accruals	(46,619)	-0.60%	(46,421)	0.70%
- 24% rate effect	(6,309)	-0.08%	(28,362)	0.43%
- other changes	(377,327)	-4.83%	(166,963)	2.51%
- revaluation of equity investments	(405,999)	-5.20%	(512,235)	7.72%
IRES Actual tax liability	**1,683,462**	**21.54%**	**1,543,134**	**-23.24%**

(thousands of euro)	2024	Tax rate	2023	Tax rate
IRAP tax amount	**8,726,139**		**7,877,296**	
IRAP Theoretical tax liability (5.57% rate)	**486,046**	**-5.57%**	**438,765**	**-5.57%**
Increases in taxes				
- non-deductible interest 4%	4,108	0.05%	3,814	-0.05%
- other non-deductible costs	25,011	0.29%	44,172	-0.56%
- different regional rates	8,551	0.10%	7,048	-0.09%
Decreases in taxes				
- costs deductible in previous years	(1,975)	-0.02%	(2,563)	0.03%
- deductible costs for staff costs	(56,158)	-0.64%	(56,059)	0.71%
- different regional rates	(40,250)	-0.46%	(32,908)	0.42%
- other decreases	(15,814)	-0.18%	(17,594)	0.22%
IRAP Actual tax liability	**409,519**	**4.69%**	**384,675**	**-4.88%**

Section 22 – Income (loss) after tax on discontinued operations – Item 320

22.1 Income (loss) after tax on discontinued operations: breakdown

This item has a nil balance.

22.2 Breakdown of income taxes on discontinued operations

No taxes are recognised in respect of gains or losses on discontinued operations.

Section 23 - Net income (loss) for the year pertaining to non-controlling interests - Item 340

23.1 Breakdown of item 340 “Net income (loss) for the year pertaining to non-controlling interests”

Net income pertaining to non-controlling interests amounts to 2,151 million euro.

(thousands of euro)

Company name	2024	2023
Equity investments in consolidated companies with significant third party interests		
1. Terna S.p.A.	813,446	657,788
2. Snam S.p.A.	901,084	809,566
3. Italgas S.p.A.	394,564	369,394
Other equity investments	**41,421**	**(116,873)**
Total	**2,150,515**	**1,719,875**

Section 24 - Other information

There is no additional information to report.

Section 25 - Earnings per share

The necessary conditions for the disclosure required by IAS 33 are not met.

PART D - CONSOLIDATED COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Analytical statement of comprehensive income

(thousands of euro)

Items		2024	2023
10.	**Net income (loss) for the year**	**5,956,005**	**5,027,277**
	Other comprehensive income not transferred to income statement	**182,248**	**212,426**
20.	Equity securities at fair value through other comprehensive income	193,706	214,184
	a) fair value changes	193,706	214,184
	b) transfer to other equity items		
30.	Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss (change in own credit rating)		
	a) fair value changes		
	b) transfer to other equity items		
40.	Hedges on equity securities designated at fair value through other comprehensive income		
	a) fair value change (hedged instrument)		
	b) fair value change (hedging instrument)		
50.	Property, plant and equipment		
60.	Intangible assets		
70.	Defined benefit	(1,402)	(9,950)
80.	Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale		
90.	Share of valuation reserves of equity investments accounted for using equity method	(10,786)	13,665
100.	Financial income or expenses relating to insurance contracts issued		
110.	Income tax relating to other comprehensive income not transferred to income statement	730	(5,473)
	Other comprehensive income transferred to income statement	**1,126,613**	**88,637**
120.	Hedging of foreign investments		
	a) fair value changes		
	b) transfer to income statement		
	c) other changes		
130.	Exchange rate differences	197	(4,484)
	a) changes in value	4,135	(10,499)
	b) transfer to income statement		
	c) other changes	(3,938)	6,015
140.	Cash flow hedges	31,138	(208,550)
	a) fair value changes	65,470	(207,478)
	b) transfer to income statement	(34,332)	(1,072)
	c) other changes		
	- of which, result of net positions		
150.	Hedging instruments (non-designated items)		
	a) changes in value		
	b) transfer to income statement		
	c) other changes		

160.	Financial assets (other than equity securities) at fair value through other comprehensive income	394,617	499,078
	a) fair value changes	221,643	449,572
	b) transfer to income statement	172,974	49,506
	- impairment adjustments	(2,414)	(437)
	- gains (losses) on disposal	175,388	49,943
	c) other changes		
170.	Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale		
	a) fair value changes		
	b) transfer to income statement		
	c) other changes		
180.	Share of valuation reserves of equity investments accounted for using equity method	854,108	(85,299)
	a) fair value changes	852,622	(87,457)
	b) transfer to income statement		
	- impairment adjustments		
	- gains (losses) on disposal		
	c) other changes	1,486	2,158
190.	Financial income or expenses relating to reinsurance contracts held		
	a) fair value changes		
	b) transfer to income statement		
	c) other changes		
200.	Revenues or costs of a financial nature relating to reinsurance transfers		
	a) fair value changes		
	b) transfer to income statement		
	c) other changes		
210.	Income tax relating to other comprehensive income transferred to income statement	(153,447)	(112,108)
220.	**Total other comprehensive income**	**1,308,861**	**301,063**
230.	**Comprehensive income (items 10+190)**	**7,264,866**	**5,328,340**
240.	Consolidated comprehensive income pertaining to non-controlling interests	2,125,442	1,624,630
250.	**Consolidated comprehensive income pertaining to shareholders of the parent company**	**5,139,424**	**3,703,710**

PART E - INFORMATION ON RISKS AND RELATED HEDGING POLICIES

To ensure an efficient risk management system, the Parent Company and the companies belonging to the prudential consolidation perimeter have set up rules, procedures, resources (human, technological, and organisational), and control activities to identify, measure or evaluate all the risks - assumed or that can be assumed - in the different segments of operations, monitoring their performance and implementing appropriate measures aimed at preventing and/or mitigating the risks identified. The Parent Company and the Companies of the scope of prudential consolidation also communicate the results and progress of their activities in the field of risk management and control at the appropriate levels, including the Board of Directors. The risk management system takes into account the specific characteristics of the activity carried out by each entity of the Group; it is implemented in compliance with the requirements of the internal regulations of each Company and the Group regulations issued by the Parent Company with regard to companies included in the prudential consolidation and on which the Parent Company also exercises the Management and Coordination activity.

Within the organisational structure of the Parent Company, the Risk Director, who reports directly to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO), is responsible for the management of all types of risk and for the clear representation of the overall risk profile and solidity of the Group to the Board of Directors. As part of this mandate, the Risk Director coordinates the activities of the Risk Management (hereinafter referred to as "RM"), Risk Governance and Support, Compliance and Anti-Money Laundering, as well as Credit Evaluation, Monitoring, and Equity Risk Evaluation and Monitoring. In particular, RM is responsible for supporting the Risk Director with the management and monitoring of all types of risk, ensuring a clear representation about CDP's overall risk profile and capital requirements associated with each category of risk.

All the relevant types of risk are defined in the Risk Policy, initially approved by the Board of Directors in 2010 and constantly updated subsequently as necessary. The risks can be divided into market risks (which include equity risk, interest rate risk, inflation risk, and exchange rate risk), liquidity risks, credit risks (which include concentration and counterparty risks), operational risks, and reputational risks. In addition, when assessing its risks, the Parent Company takes into account the ESG factors capable of influencing the different types of risks to which the Company is exposed. In particular, within this area, the Parent Company has implemented the measurement of the climate-environmental risk for operations that have the characteristics identified by the specific relevant Regulation, issued during 2022.

The Risk Policy, which is subject to updates at least every six months, is divided into the General Risk Policy and the related documents, each of which addresses a specific category of risks or an area of risk assumption; in conjunction with the Stress Testing Regulation, it also sets the framework for CDP's stress testing programme. The Risk Policy is the key tool used by the Board of Directors to define the risk appetite of CDP, the tolerance thresholds, risk limits, risk management policies and the framework of the corresponding organisational processes. The documents linked to the General Risk Policy also specify the quantitative elements of the Risk Appetite Framework ("RAF") and the RAF in terms of IT and cyber risks. The Stress Testing Regulation describes the relative framework applied in CDP, comprising stress tests, which are configured for each of the risks and carried out both in the context of periodic risk monitoring (as described in the relevant paragraphs), and as part of strategic planning and periodic budgeting exercises (in this case, scenarios based on all relevant risk factors are defined and evaluated). CDP also uses reverse stress testing exercises.

The guidelines for the risk management of the Parent Company, expressed by the General Risk Policy, set out provisions about:

- the separation of roles and responsibilities in the assumption and control of risks;
- the organisational independence of risk control from the operational management of risks;
- rigorous risk measurement and control systems.

Since 2023, CDP has sent an annual report to the Bank of Italy (i.e. ICAAP/ILAAP Report) on its current and forward-looking capital and liquidity situation. This report describes the fundamental characteristics of processes, exposure to risks and the determination of capital as well as the liquidity risk governance and management system, and is prepared in a manner consistent with requirements of prudential regulations for banks, taking into account the characteristics of the supervised entity and special regulations regarding the separate account. RM ensures the preparation of this Report, to be submitted to the competent Committees prior to approval from the Board of Directors.

The structure of the statutory, board and management committees is established at both Parent Company and Group level. The specific responsibilities of the committees responsible for risk, in compliance with the principles adopted, are set out by the internal regulations.

The Risk and Sustainability Committee is established within the Board of Directors of the Parent Company, whose composition is governed by the Articles of Association and whose operation and organisation are set out in a specific regulation (last updated in 2023). The Committee (i) carries out control and guidance functions in the field of risk management and prior assessment of new products, and (ii) provides opinions in support of the Board on matters relating to risk appetite, the RAF and capital allocation, evidence on the functioning of the internal control system and the assessment of sustainability policies. The Committee also periodically reviews the results of the risk profile monitoring and capital adequacy assessment activities as well as the activities of the liquidity risk governance and management system carried out by the control functions.

In the Parent Company there are two technical and advisory managerial committees, the Risk Governance Committee and the Risk Assessment Committee. These committees support the management and decision-making bodies for each transaction, with a composition that varies depending on the business area and the competent decision-making body; for specific, extraordinary or more relevant transactions proposed by subsidiaries, they assume the role of Group Committees. The Risk Governance Committee is responsible for (i) aspects related to defining and controlling CDP's overall risk profile, (ii) relevant aspects for the management of liquidity contingency situations, and (iii) the analysis of activities related to the risk profile monitoring and the capital adequacy assessment and the adequacy of the liquidity risk governance and management system, as well as corresponding reports for the Regulator [226](iv) relevant aspects for the planning, reporting, and monitoring of the integrated internal control system. The Risk Assessment Committee is instead competent in matters of (i) assessment of transactions and activities, and operational frameworks, both credit-related and in equity investments/disinvestments, from a risk, legal, economic-financial sustainability, and ESG perspective, (ii) assessment of transactions considered relevant in terms of risk for the Parent Company with reference to the limits provided for by the RAF and by the internal regulations to oversee the reputational risk of the transactions, (iii) evaluation of proposals for the management of specific non-performing loans and credit disputes, and (iv) periodic review of the risk profile of the counterparties in the portfolio.

RM verifies compliance with the limits set by the Board of Directors and the operating limits established by the Chief Executive Officer, recommending corrective actions to the Risk Governance Committee or the Risk Assessment Committee, according to their responsibilities, that might be necessary to ensure compliance with the Policies adopted and the risk appetite expressed by the RAF approved by CDP's Board of Directors, monitoring the use of economic capital with respect to capital requirements and contributing to capital management activities.

Within the companies pertaining to the prudential consolidation perimeter, the risk control and management systems include, in addition to the top management, the second-level control functions (Risk Management, Compliance, Anti-Money Laundering) and third-level control functions (Internal Auditing).

Section 1 - The risks of accounting consolidation

Quantitative disclosures

A. Credit quality

A.1 Non-performing and performing credit exposures: amounts, value adjustments, changes and economic distribution

A.1.1 Breakdown of financial assets by portfolio and credit quality (carrying amounts)

(thousands of euro) Portfolios/quality	Bad debts	Unlikely to pay	Non-performing past-due exposures	Performing past-due exposures	Other performing exposures	Total
1. Financial assets measured at amortised cost	100,719	135,228	25,453	2,126	342,397,683	342,661,209
2. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income					9,176,414	9,176,414
3. Financial assets designated at fair value					190,971	190,971
4. Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value	4,575		2,758	4,089	15,297	26,719
5. Financial assets held for sale					1,149	1,149
Total 31/12/2024	**105,294**	**135,228**	**28,211**	**6,215**	**351,781,514**	**352,056,462**
Total 31/12/2023	**102,500**	**52,942**	**64,694**	**39,958**	**359,150,188**	**359,410,282**

The following table shows the breakdown of credit exposures for on-balance sheet forborne credit exposures (non-performing and performing loans).

226 As mentioned above, these adequacy assessments are conducted in a manner consistent with requirements of prudential regulations for banks, taking into account the specific characteristics of the supervised entity and special regulations regarding the separate account.

Forborne credit exposures: breakdown by portfolio and credit quality

(thousands of euro) Type of exposition/value	Gross exposure	Accumulated impairment	Net exposure 31/12/2024	Net exposure 31/12/2023
Forborne loans to customers:				
Bad debts	440	(440)		
Unlikely to pay	90,221	(43,005)	47,216	14,028
Non-performing past-due exposures				4,435
Performing past-due exposures				
Other performing exposures	1,585,096	(131,260)	1,453,836	1,473,692
Total forborne exposures at 31/12/2024	**1,675,757**	**(174,705)**	**1,501,052**	**X**
Total forborne exposures at 31/12/2023	**1,660,640**	**(168,485)**	**X**	**1,492,155**

A.1.2 Breakdown of financial assets by portfolio and credit quality (gross and net values)

(thousands of euro) Portfolios/quality	Non performing assets				Performing assets			**Total (net exposure)**
	Gross exposure	Specific adjustments	Net exposure	Accumulated partial write-offs *	Gross exposure	Portfolio adjustments	Net exposure	
1. Financial assets measured at amortised cost	474,297	(212,897)	261,400		343,256,531	(856,722)	342,399,809	342,661,209
2. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income					9,186,342	(9,928)	9,176,414	9,176,414
3. Financial assets designated at fair value					X	X	190,971	190,971
4. Financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value	54,631	(47,298)	7,333		X	X	19,386	26,719
5. Financial assets held for sale					1,149		1,149	1,149
Total 31/12/2024	**528,928**	**(260,195)**	**268,733**		**352,444,022**	**(866,650)**	**351,787,729**	**352,056,462**
Total 31/12/2023	**455,339**	**(235,203)**	**220,136**		**359,875,008**	**(929,401)**	**359,190,145**	**359,410,281**

* value to be shown for information purposes

(thousands of euro) Portfolios/Quality	Assets with markedly poor credit quality		Other assets
	Accumulated loss	Net exposure	Net exposure
1. Financial assets held for trading			263,895
2. Hedging derivatives			1,075,137
Total 31/12/2024			**1,339,032**
Total 31/12/2023			**2,609,522**

B. Disclosure of structured entities (other than securitisation companies)

Not present at 31 December 2024.

Section 2 - The Risks of the prudential consolidation

In compliance with the national and EU legal framework, the CDP Group is not subject to prudential supervision on a consolidated basis. This section, whose scope is the area of "prudential consolidation", refers to the Parent Company CDP S.p.A. and to the following companies, subject to supervision on an individual basis:

- CDP Real Asset SGR S.p.A.
- Fondo Italiano d'Investimento SGR S.p.A.
- CDP Venture Capital SGR S.p.A.

Article 5 of Decree Law no. 269 of 30th September 2003, relating to the transformation of CDP into a joint-stock company, specifies that CDP must be subject to the provisions of Title V of Legislative Decree no. 385 of 1st September 1993 provided for intermediaries registered in the list referred to in Article 106 of the same legislative decree, “taking into account the characteristics of the supervised entity and the special regulations applicable to the separate account […]”. Therefore, the transformation decree provides for a specific set of supervisory regulations for CDP, since the provisions relating to non-banking financial intermediaries cannot be directly applicable to it.

On this point, it should be noted that since 2004 the Bank of Italy has been exercising mainly “informational” supervision over CDP, conducted by using management data based on sectorial legislation, geared to acquiring aspects of knowledge and assessment on the business and organisation of CDP.

It should also be noted that:

- CDP is classified in the harmonised statistics of the European System of Central Banks as “other monetary financial institution” (MFI), falling into the category of credit institutions and, as such, it is subject to the Eurosystem’s minimum reserve requirement; and
- CDP is one of the counterparties admitted to the Eurosystem monetary policy operations and, as such, quarterly sends to the Bank of Italy figures of a managerial nature on its capital adequacy.

1.1 Credit risk

Qualitative disclosures

1. General aspects

Credit risk arises primarily in relation to the lending activity — both under the Separate Account and the Ordinary Account — and, on a secondary level, in the form of counterparty risk, to hedging operations involving derivatives and treasury activities.

The Separate Account, which is prevailing in terms of share of assets, primarily features exposures to the Italian Government and Local Entities. CDP is also authorised to provide cash advances to local authorities, as part of the treasury service carried out by Poste Italiane, an operation that presents a risk profile in line with that of standard financing; the scope of the service includes municipalities with populations of up to 100,000, as well as provinces and metropolitan cities with up to 1 million residents.

Exposures under the Separate Account to the main banking groups operating in Italy, through which CDP conveys various kinds of financing, in particular loans in support of SMEs and in support of the residential real estate market, continue to play an important role.

Exposures under the Separate Account to private-sector parties involved in public interest projects promoted by public entities are also significant. Other exposures arise from the Fondo Rotativo per le Imprese (FRI, the revolving fund for enterprises), which to date are essentially immunized in terms of credit risk (as they are secured by a guarantee of last resort by the State), and those assumed to support the international expansion of companies and exports. With the Separate Account, interventions aimed at increasing energy efficiency and achieving the objectives established in the framework of international agreements on climate and environmental protection are also possible. Financing may also be granted for activities which have most recently started with the use of CDP own funds, in the context of International Cooperation & Development Finance.

Under the Ordinary Account, CDP grants corporate and project financing drawing on non-government-backed funding, in competition with banks. Loans from the Ordinary Account are mainly aimed at the provision of public services and at investments in research, development, innovation, protection and enhancement of cultural heritage, promotion of tourism, environment and energy efficiency, the green economy and initiatives for the growth of businesses, both in Italy and abroad.

In line with CDP’s strategic guidelines, in recent years, operations in the Mid corporate segment, while still representing a minor share of the loan portfolio in terms of amounts, have assumed greater importance in terms of number of transactions, following CDP’s more widespread presence in Italy and the strategic objective to support the growth of this type of counterparties.

In recent years, CDP has supported Italian companies in coordination with the banking system, granting medium/long-term loans secured from both SACE (SupportItalia and Archimede) and the EIB (through the European Guarantee Fund - EGF).

In 2024, CDP continued to develop interventions on platforms or investment programmes using EU funds (including, in particular, the European Commission’s “InvestEU” investment programme, which CDP is an Implementing Partner for), or national resources (such as the Guarantee Fund managed by Mediocredito Centrale) while maintaining alignment with CDP’s typical risk profile.

Lastly, with regard to risks related to climate change, the impact on CDP’s activities, strategy and financial planning may be reflected mainly through changes in the performance of the equity investments, as well as the loans granted and the bonds held. CDP's investments and loans include a variety of enterprises operating in different geographical areas and sectors, many of which are exposed to physical risk and/or transition risk. In addition, the impact of risks related to climate change may directly affect CDP's operations, which are largely conducted in Italy and fall within the financial sector.

CDP Real Asset SGR is exposed to credit risk in the sense of counterparty risk, in connection with the fees received as fund manager. This exposure refers to managed funds and, indirectly, to the subscribers of these funds, considering the nature of recall funds. In this regard, it should be noted that the assets of the managed funds are mainly subscribed by the Parent Company.

With reference to Fondo Italiano d'Investimento SGR S.p.A., the exposure to credit risk is intended as the exposure to counterparty risk in relation to the management fees received by the managed funds. However, the exposure is limited both because of the diversification of the funds and investors, and the credit standing of the same. It should also be considered that the assets of the managed funds are mainly subscribed by the Parent Company or the controlling company.

Similarly, CDP Venture Capital SGR S.p.A. is exposed to credit risk mainly in relation to the management fees received by investment funds. Regarding the potential default of the investors of the managed funds, it should be noted that, to date, no defaults arise, as well as systematic delays by the subscribers as a result of the calls made by the funds. Therefore, the credit risk is estimated to be medium-low, also in consideration of the diversification of the funds managed and the standing of the subscribers, including the Parent Company or the holding company, as well as resources from public entities. Finally, the exposure to counterparty risk in relation to the financial entities with which the company's liquidity is deposited is also attributable to credit risk.

2. Credit risk management policies

2.1 Organisational aspects

The principles followed by CDP in its lending activities are set out in the Credit Risk Policy, which also defines the lending process and the roles of the involved units.

Credit Assessment and Monitoring Area

The Credit Assessment and Monitoring Area assesses the proposals advanced by CDP business units, as well as the most significant transactions submitted for a governance opinion by the subsidiaries; it is also responsible for assigning internal ratings and estimating the Loss Given Default (these parameters are used for management and accounting purposes and are determined in accordance with the Risk Policy and the Rating and Recovery Rate Policy).[227]). Credit Assessment and Monitoring is also responsible for the periodic review of the loan portfolio, regarding the evolution of the counterparty's financial situation and developments in their industry/sector, manages and monitors both exposures in Watch Lists and non-performing, and analyses counterparties for the purposes of internal or regulatory classification. With regard to non-performing counterparties, Credit Assessment and Monitoring reviews any restructuring proposals – where necessary with the support of other structures for more complex cases. Contractual amendment requests for performing loans ("waivers") are managed instead by the transactions-management structures of the business units.

Governance and Risk Support Area

The Governance and Risk Support Area:

i. in relation to risk matters, it manages the technical secretariat activities of the company's managerial committees and provides support for the technical documentation to be provided to the internal board committees;
ii. it is responsible for defining and updating CDP's internal policies with regard to risk-related matters;
iii. it ensures the management and monitoring of internal cross-departmental projects within the Risk Department;
iv. it supports the Risk Department in developing strategic proposals for approval by the corporate bodies, related to the risk areas to be implemented at both CDP and Group levels, ensuring their effectiveness is monitored within the Group;
v. it oversees important special initiatives related to risk on assets identified by the Risk Department, working closely with other relevant organisational departments.

Risk Management Area

The Risk Management Area is responsible for the methodologies used to determine the risk-adjusted pricing, for the monitoring of the risk-adjusted return, and for the measurement of portfolio concentration. Risk Management regularly monitors the overall performance of loan portfolio risk, also to identify corrective actions designed to optimise the risk/return profile.

With regard to credit risk, the responsibilities of Risk Management also include:

227 This document explains the methodologies adopted by CDP in assigning internal ratings to counterparties and in producing internal estimates of the recovery rate for individual financing operations.

- carrying out second-level controls: (i) to ensure that performance is monitored correctly; (ii) to ensure that the classifications of the individual exposures are consistent; (iii) to ensure that provisioning is adequate; (iv) to ensure that the recovery process is appropriate; (v) in general with regard to the restructuring proposals;
- formulating opinions on specific loan transactions in the specific cases detailed in the policy;
- defining, selecting and implementing models, methodologies, and tools (including those related to the internal rating system).

Risk Assessment Committee

The Risk Assessment Committee is a technical and advisory body supporting the decision-making bodies. One of its duties is to give mandatory, non-binding opinions on financing transactions and operational frameworks, with regard to both the creditworthiness and the adequacy of the applied contractual terms and conditions. The structure of the Risk Assessment Committee varies according to the type and significance of the operations. During 2024, the Committee's structure, composition, and functioning were reviewed. To monitor the risks at group level, a specific governance process is foreseen for the most significant transactions in terms of risk. In these cases, a non-binding opinion must be obtained from the Parent Company, which is prepared by the Group Risk Assessment Committee. Specifically, the Committee provides opinions on significant Group operations.

2.2 Management, measurement and control systems

With regard to the credit risk management and control policies of the Separate Account, CDP has adopted a system for approving loans to local authorities. This system is used to classify each loan in homogeneous risk categories, by adequately defining the risk level associated with the individual entities, with the aid of quantitative parameters that are differentiated by type and size of entity.

This system of granting loans makes it possible to identify, through qualitative and quantitative criteria, cases for which an in-depth analysis of the debtor's creditworthiness is necessary.

CDP uses a validated proprietary model to calculate credit risk at portfolio level for the Ordinary Account and for loans to private-sector parties under the Separate Account portfolio. CDP also uses this model to calculate the economic capital associated with the entire loan portfolio, with the sole exception of exposures, direct or indirect, to the State.

Risk Management monitors compliance with the system of limits and the guidelines for composition of the loan portfolio, which are an integral part of the Risk Policy. The limits are set according to the credit rating of each counterparty and become stricter as the rating and recovery rate decrease, according to proportions in line with the economic capital.

Risk Management also conducts stress tests on the level of risk in the loan portfolio, based on assumptions of generalised deterioration in the portfolio's creditworthiness, increased probability of default, decreased recovery rates and increased correlation parameters.

The methodologies adopted for the assignment of internal ratings aim to ensure compliance with an adequate level of transparency and consistency, including auditability of the process of evaluation.

CDP uses benchmark tools in the process of assigning the internal rating, developed internally or supplied by specialised external providers, which are divided by nature, size, legal form and sector to which the counterparties belong. In particular, benchmark rating tools have been developed internally for Small and Mid Corporate counterparties, local authorities (Metropolitan Cities, Provinces and Municipalities) and for Italian banks. The internal benchmark rating tools include independent modules (quantitative, qualitative, performance- and group-based), which are integrated according to the information available. CDP constantly updates the architecture of these models based on the results of their monitoring activities.

In line with the practice of the rating agencies, the rating scale adopted by CDP is divided into 21 classes, 10 of which are for "investment grade" positions and 11 for "speculative grade". A class is also used for counterparties in default.

Given the limited number of historical defaults in the CDP portfolio, also considering the type of borrowers, default probabilities are calibrated on the basis of long-term default rates (through-the-cycle) calculated using data acquired from a specialised provider. Since 2018, as part of the implementation of IFRS 9, CDP defined a methodology to calculate point-in-time default probabilities.

The internal estimates of Loss Given Default take into account the different types of guarantees, as well as recovery times, and are differentiated by category of customer.

The internal rating system is used in the loan approval process (for private entities also for risk-adjusted pricing), to monitor the performance of the loan portfolio; to calculate provisions; for the limits framework and to measure the absorption of economic capital. The risk assessment assigned to the counterparty is updated at least annually. However, it is reviewed at any time during the year whenever events occur, or information is acquired, that have the potential to significantly affect the credit rating.

In order to manage the risk of concentrations, Risk Management regularly monitors the net current and potential future exposure to banks arising from derivatives transactions. Risk Management checks compliance with the minimum internal rating limits and the limits associated with the notional amount and maximum exposure value, by counterparty or group of related counterparties. Similarly, Risk Management ensures the monitoring of exposures to counterparties in treasury activities, checking compliance with the limits and criteria set out in the Risk Policy.

Risk Management monitors the management and regulatory classifications, the internal ratings assigned according to the procedure described above and the collective and analytical provisions, on a quarterly basis. Monitoring includes, in particular, verifying the correct functioning of the credit quality monitoring system (early warning).

2.3 Measurement methods of expected credit losses

Since 1 January 2018, the new International Financial Reporting Standard 9 (IFRS 9, or the "Standard"), issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) on 24 July 2014 and endorsed by the European Commission through EU Regulation 2016/2067, has replaced IAS 39, and prescribes the classification and measurement of financial assets.

The Standard has introduced numerous new aspects regarding scope, loan bucketing, a holding period for estimating expected credit loss, and in general certain characteristics of the basic components of credit risk: Probability of Default (PD), Exposure at Default (EAD) and Loss Given Default (LGD).

The main changes, introduced since 2018, concern the presence of a single impairment model, to be applied to all financial assets not measured at fair value through income statement, based on the concept of expected credit loss, compared with the previous concept of incurred loss. The aim of this new approach to impairment is to ensure more timely recognition of losses compared to the previous IAS 39-compliant model, in which the losses were recognised if objective evidence of impairment losses after initial recognition of the asset was found. Conversely, the new model prescribes that the financial assets are allocated in three distinct "stages" (Stage Allocation):

- **stage 1**: this stage refers to performing financial assets for which no significant credit impairment was recognised in comparison with the date of initial recognition. These assets are measured based on the expected loss over a time horizon of up to one year;
- **stage 2**: this stage involves performing financial assets whose credit quality has significantly deteriorated since initial recognition. These financial assets are measured based on their expected credit loss, calculated over a time horizon corresponding to the residual life of the financial asset;
- **stage 3**: this stage involves non-performing financial assets: having suffered a significant increase in their credit risk since initial recognition, they are measured accordingly based on the expected credit loss over the residual life of the financial asset.

Any financial assets classified as POCI (purchased or originated credit impaired) that do not have a significant impact on CDP are classified separately and, in accordance with the accounting standards, cannot be transferred to another classification.

CDP has defined its policies and methods of Stage Allocation and calculation of expected losses in compliance with the Standard and appropriate to the specific characteristics of the CDP Group, while taking into consideration the characteristics of the Parent Company's loan portfolio, whose main exposures are traditionally towards Public Entities and were originated in a timespan of more than one decade; consequently, that portfolio has recorded an extremely limited number of default events.

The credit rating assigned to each counterparty includes, inter alia and to the extent relevant, assessments, also on a forward-looking basis, related to climate change and energy transition. As a result, the measurement of the ECL associated with each position may be affected, where there is a significant impact, by the exposure to risks related to these issues.

<u>Stage Allocation</u>

CDP has long since set up a series of internal processes and models for assessing creditworthiness, focused on the typical multi-year horizon of CDP's business and used in the ex-ante assessment phase, as well as in risk monitoring and risk calculation. The results of these processes and models are summed up in a scale of internal ratings to which a term structure on the probability of default is associated.

The internal rating integrates all the key available information, including information on trends, since the structure of the internal rating system is forward-looking and takes into account the duration of the exposure.

Stage Allocation is, therefore, mainly based on the use of these methods, that are considered appropriate for managing the CDP assets. In particular, the classification in the various stages involves verifying a series of relative and absolute conditions.

The adoption of the new Standard does not lead to changes in the identification of non-performing assets, which are classified within stage 3.

Conversely, with regard to performing assets, it is necessary to define criteria for assigning them to stage 1 or stage 2.

The first element for identifying a significant impairment in creditworthiness is a change in the internal rating attributed to each operation between the initial date and the measurement date. The adopted method involves defining the staging criteria based on the number of notches that separate the two ratings: the threshold that causes the shift from stage 1 to stage 2 takes into account, among other things, the age of the individual operation and its rating on the reporting date. The first element allows CDP's expectations regarding changes in PD to be grasped (shifts in ratings over time), while, with regard to the second element, the threshold takes account of the fact that the probabilities of default increase in an uneven manner as the rating worsens (trends of the PD in line with the ratings).

The decision to use the internal ratings as a benchmark was taken due, among other things, to the lack of significant past default events as mentioned above, which is a characteristic of CDP's loan portfolio and does not allow thresholds to be calibrated based on PD.

Additional criteria specified by the Stage Allocation policy are of an absolute and not relative nature: all operations are classified in stage 2 if they relate to counterparties for which the following conditions apply:

- they belong to specific monitoring classes ("watchlists", which highlight the need for particularly careful monitoring, even for exposures that are performing, because of specific levels of risk);
- there are overdue amounts whose age and relative amount provide evidence of a possible deterioration of creditworthiness;
- classification of positions as forborne.

The existence of these elements ensures a gradual approach in classification, in order to reduce the likelihood of an operation being classified to stage 3 without having been classified to stage 2.

In accordance with the Standard, one notes that when the conditions that led to a position being attributed to stage 2, in line with the Stage Allocation policy, hold no more, it may return to stage 1 with the consequent reduction in the associated expected loss.

With regard to debt securities, it was necessary to develop certain additional considerations because, in contrast with loans, these types of exposures may involve acquisitions subsequent to the first purchase, performed on a case-by-case basis in accordance with the business models identified by CDP. In particular, it is necessary to take account of the time sequence of purchases and sales of the same security, so as to enable differentiated staging, where necessary, between two tranches purchased at different times when the corresponding creditworthiness may have been different.

In the event of tranches of securities classified in stage 2, which require the calculation of the expected losses over the lifetime, the time profile of the EAD would be determined according to the actual redemption schedule of the individual tranches in line with their accounting measurement.

The staging policy developed by CDP does not envisage the use of the "low credit risk exemption" (LCRE) for the portfolio of loans or for the portfolio of debt securities, even though this is an option allowed by IFRS 9. This exemption would involve classifying all positions with "low" credit risk (substantially similar to the "investment grade" threshold, i.e. from the "BBB-" rating upwards) in Stage 1, regardless of any changes in credit rating since origination. CDP has decided not to opt for this exemption, taking account of the recommendations of the Basel Committee, even though they are not binding for CDP, which state that banks authorised to use internal models for credit risk should not apply this exception to their loan portfolio. The approach chosen by CDP enables exposures to be treated in a uniform way, regardless of their technical form: in particular, one of the undesirable effects would have been the application of the LCRE to the securities portfolio, which would have led to differences in the classification of loans and securities issued by the same issuer and originated in the same period.

As mentioned above, financial assets classified as POCI remain in that classification throughout their life.

Elements for the calculation of expected loss

The accounting standard specifies that after identifying the appropriate stage for each operation, to calculate the expected loss one must use all reasonable and sustainable information (that is available without excessive costs or effort), which might influence the credit risk of a financial asset. The available information must include:

- specific attributes of the debtor, and
- general economic conditions and the assessment of both current and forecast conditions ("forward-looking information").

With regard to the estimation of expected loss, IFRS 9 requires the adoption of the Point-in-Time (PIT) PD instead of the Through-the-Cycle (TTC) PD which CDP uses in measuring risks, also due to the nature of long-term investor which characterises its activity.

Therefore, CDP has developed a method for determining the PIT PD starting from the TTC PD which are estimated using a sample of past external data, with methods that take into account possible future trends.

In order to achieve the aims of the Standard, the TTC PD are made contingent upon macroeconomic scenarios; a short-term, forward-looking element is, therefore, added to the medium-to-long term forward-looking component already present in the TTC PD, through the introduction of an appropriate scale factor allowing the maintenance of the current forward-looking system, combined with a greater sensitivity towards the expected short-term trends.

Within its own credit assessment and management methods, CDP has defined certain recovery values (and correspondingly Loss Given Defaults - LGD) based on expert opinions, adopting a conservative approach aimed at identifying the characteristic features of each position (i.e. existence of collateral or a “security package”), since it is unable to make use of a statistical approach due to the scarcity of events in its own portfolio. In those cases where an explicit value is not already provided for, reference was made to the instructions included in Regulation no. 2013/575/EU (CRR).

The calculation of the expected loss over the time horizon that is consistent with the staging of each operation is based on the discounting of the expected cash flows according to the probability of default corresponding to the creditworthiness at the reporting date and to the LGD.

Governance aspects

The methodological framework was developed by Risk Management, in collaboration with Accounting. The adoption of key choices on the implementation of the Standard was discussed in the relevant committees (Internal Risk Committee, at managerial level, and the Board Committee) and was finally approved by the Board of Directors.

Organisational and process adjustments were also developed to meet the increased data needs with respect to IAS 39.

Changes due to developments in ongoing conflicts

Developments in ongoing conflicts, with resulting impacts on economic activity, have increased the level of uncertainty, hence quantitative estimates regarding, for example, possible future losses on receivables measured at amortised cost or cash flows from equity investments or real estate assets became more difficult. For CDP, the areas in which there is an increased level of uncertainty are mainly:

- regulatory changes linked to measures adopted to respond to the economic situation, which might result in significant changes to the business model of one or more investee companies;
- a possible acceleration in the energy transition dynamics, in particular with effects on investee companies that operate in the Oil & Gas industry or in related sectors;
- a possible increase in the insolvency risk in the loan portfolio, in terms of both rating transitions and the higher probability of short-term default.

With particular regard to this latter area - and to the application of IFRS 9 - no additional changes were deemed necessary in the valuation and measurement models for financial assets related to the economic situation.

<u>Assessment of the significant increase in credit risk (SICR)</u>

CDP has not made changes to its methodology for assessing the significant increase in credit risk, either as a result of Covid-19 or due to other factors, as it considers this methodology to be sufficiently broad and therefore adequate in the current context.

Consistent with the characteristics of its loan portfolio, mainly including exposures with public counterparties, banks operating in Italy, large corporations and special-purpose vehicles operating in the infrastructure sector, CDP has noted, as at 31 December 2024, that changes in internal ratings are limited, even including the impacts of the economic situation on a forward-looking basis. Specifically, the phenomena observed, however limited, were mainly related to idiosyncratic factors and not directly consequent to geopolitical and economic events.

<u>Measurement of expected credit losses</u>

In measuring Expected Credit Losses, CDP applies the internally-developed methodology, which considers:

- a reliable estimate of through-the-cycle probability of default, which incorporates not only historical data but also forward-looking information to ensure the reliability of the estimates even in situations of serious crisis, across the entire life of the financial assets;
- an internal model for estimating the cyclical component of probability of default, to produce forward-looking estimates of Point-In-Time parameters.

The model applied to estimate the cyclical component is based on the main macroeconomic drivers including GDP and employment rate forecasts, with reference to the Eurozone and the USA. The quantitative model adopted internally has not changed and, in particular, no sector-based adjustments were made since it was deemed that alternative methods would not be more reliable in the current phase, also in light of the composition of CDP’s loan portfolio, and might, at least potentially, introduce higher risks of arbitrariness. Despite the joint direct or indirect effects of the economic situation on counterparties in the portfolio being moderate so far, CDP has considered it necessary to apply a management overlay when quantifying the ECL, aimed at compensating for the effect of decreasing the Point-in-Time Probabilities of Default which would otherwise be connected to the trend recorded by the macroeconomic and credit indicators observed in the model. The application of this overlay, which is consistent with the recommendations of the Banking Regulators aimed at limiting excessive volatility in the measurement of reserves, refers to the contingent situation. CDP will assess developments in the economic environment and remove it when there is a return to a situation with fewer anomalies.

2.4 Credit risk mitigation techniques

CDP mitigates the credit risk with respect to lending operations by using techniques commonly adopted in the banking industry.

A significant number of CDP credit exposures in the Separate Account consists of special-purpose cash loans with adequate security framework (e.g., exposures with public local entities supported by payment orders to the Treasurers or an irrevocable mandate for collection).

Financing under the Ordinary Account and the financing of non-public entities under the Separate Account can be secured by collateral or unsecured guarantees. Specifically, some of the products in support of the economy, which are channelled through the banking system and targeted at SMEs, and in support of the housing market, are secured through the pledge of the underlying loans to CDP and the creation of pledges on government bonds in favour of CDP. The portfolio of transferred receivables provides for mechanisms of alignment with respect to the direct exposures to banks and has an adequate quality level of customers transferred as a guarantee, including in terms of distribution by risk classes according to the system average values. Lastly, with regard to risk concentration, a system of limits has been defined according to the overall exposure to the bank (and of the group that it might belong to) in relation to the Equity of CDP and the Regulatory Capital of the bank (or its group).

Aside from the acquisition of guarantees, typically in transactions under the Ordinary Account and in those with non-public entities under the Separate Account, it is possible to include clauses in the loan agreements, obligating the counterparty to satisfy appropriate financial covenants and other contractual clauses, typical for these types of transactions, that allow CDP to monitor its credit risk more effectively over the life of the transaction.

With reference to loans to private-sector parties, in order to reduce the risk of an excessive incidence in the total debt, CDP takes part in financing alongside the banking system, assuming a share that does not usually exceed 50% of the entire transaction.

The support provided by the sponsors of a deal assumes special importance in project finance transactions, and particularly during the construction phase. This support is materialised both in terms of the commitment to provide additional resources, as necessary, and by remaining shareholder until construction is completed and operations commence.

CDP has a credit quality monitoring system that ensures, through an early warning system, the prompt flagging up of credit events that indicates potential problems (based on information from both internal and external sources), and assigns the counterparty a specific internal Watch List class depending on the level of importance of the identified signals, also activating the assessment process for the purposes of regulatory classification. This system also operates on the regulatory status, with specific indicators that enable the generation of regulatory classification proposals, in particular as expected defaults.

Pursuant to the executed ISDA agreements, netting is used in hedge transactions with the bank counterparties of the Company to reduce exposure. All the contracts are based on the 2002 ISDA agreement. Credit Support Annexes, which involve the periodic exchange of collateral, are also systematically used to strengthen CDP credit risk mitigation. The arrangement is based on the standard format recommended by the ISDA.

In executing its hedging strategies, CDP relies on clearing houses.

Securities financing transactions utilise framework netting arrangements such as GMRAs (Global Master Repurchase Agreement, ICMA formats). In addition, CDP has long since joined the Euronext Clearing House (previously called Cassa di Compensazione e Garanzia), through which it transacts in repo agreements while benefiting from robust protections against counterparty risk.

CDP conducts its securities lending activities under the framework of the Global Master Securities Lending Agreement (GMSLA).

3. Non-performing credit exposures

3.1 Management strategies and policies

In the 2024 financial year, gross non-performing credit exposures remain marginal in relation to the overall credit portfolio.

Credit exposures are classified in order to identify — based on information about the counterparty's financial position, the age of the past-due amounts, the materiality thresholds indicated by supervisory regulations, and any debt restructuring authorised by CDP — the non-performing positions to be reported in the non-performing portfolio. In this regard, the classification of CDP's credit exposures is based on a substantial alignment between the definition of "non-performing exposures" contained in the Implementing Technical Standards issued by the EBA in 2014, the definition of "default" contained in the EBA Guidelines on the application of the definition of default under Article 178 of EU Regulation 575/2013 and the definition of "credit-impaired" governed by IFRS 9, with the consequent recognition of all the non-performing exposures as part of stage 3.

Non-performing financial assets are measured and classified in accordance with the accounting standards and the provisions of Bank of Italy Circular No. 272/2008. On the basis of the current regulatory framework, non-performing financial assets are classified in one of the following categories:

- non-performing past-due exposures: on-balance sheet exposures, other than those defined as bad debts or unlikely to pay, that have been continuously past-due for more than 90 days for an amount that exceeds both the materiality thresholds (absolute and relative) provided for by the aforementioned regulations;
- unlikely to pay: on- and off-balance sheet exposures for which the conditions for the classification as bad debts are not met and for which it is considered unlikely that, without actions such as the enforcement of guarantees, the debtor will fully meet (principal and/or interest) its credit obligations. This assessment is made regardless of the presence of any overdue and unpaid amounts (or instalments);
- bad debts: exposures to an entity in a state of insolvency (even if not judicially ascertained) or in substantially comparable situations, regardless of any forecasts of loss on the exposure. Those exposures for which the anomalous situation is attributable to country risk are excluded.

In identifying non-performing exposures, CDP assesses the overall situation of the counterparty and not of the individual credit lines granted to the same, therefore adopting a "per individual debtor" approach.

The main events monitored in analysing the financial soundness of counterparties and the consequent valuation of the credit exposure in the financial statements regard failure to make payments (or other contractual breaches), declarations of financial distress by local authorities, the activation of crisis and insolvency resolution tools for other financed entities, the review of key financial indicators, and the analysis of information from the Central Credit Register.

Non-performing assets are recognised in the financial statements on the basis of discounting expected cash flows over the asset's entire lifetime, calculated using the original effective interest rate of the specific loan. The amount of the adjustments is equal to the difference between the carrying value of the asset and the discounted value of the expected future cash flows.

The estimate of the cash flows and the consequent adjustment of the value of loans considers any collateral or unsecured guarantees received. In particular, it considers the amounts granted but not disbursed on special purpose loans, for which disbursements are made in several instalments according to the work progress reports on the financed project. Borrowers with substantial arrears are disqualified from accessing new CDP financing and any remaining amounts to be disbursed on problem loans are frozen.

In order to estimate future cash flows and related collection times, the loans in question of a significant unit value are subject to an analytical assessment process. For some consistent categories of impaired loans of non-significant unit value, the assessment processes envisage that impairments must be determined with a lump-sum/statistical calculation method, to be analytically attributed to each individual position.

The assessment is reviewed whenever new information is received on events that might modify the outlook for recovery of the credit exposure. In order for these events to be promptly recorded, available information on the financial position and earnings of the debtors is periodically monitored and the progress of any extra-judicial agreements being made and the evolution of any lawsuits with customers are constantly checked, while the information available from the Central Credit Register is verified.

CDP has structures dedicated to the monitoring and management of non-performing exposures, which cover all phases of the life cycle of non-performing loans, from careful monitoring of the performing portfolio through to credit recovery. The monitoring, carried out by the Credit Monitoring function with the aid of the other organisational units involved, is aimed at detecting the first signs of deterioration in the counterparty's credit quality, as well as identifying the corrective measures needed to manage the potential deterioration of the exposures. The recovery of non-performing exposures, carried out by the "Credit Restructuring and Problem loans" and "Credit Recovery" structures, is aimed at maximising earnings and financial results, by pursuing extra-judicial solutions as deemed appropriate. These may include restructuring arrangements or settlement agreements having a positive impact on recovery times and the level of costs incurred.

The return to performing status of credit exposures is subject to verification that the problem conditions or insolvency have been eliminated and can take place only after at least 3 months (or 12 months for exposures subject to forbearance measures) have passed since they no longer meet the conditions for being classified as such.

Both the classification and valuation processes of the individual financial assets are based on a system of delegations of powers to various decision-making bodies, depending on the asset class of the debtor and the amount of the credit exposure.

The consistent placement of an exposure in the appropriate risk class, as mandated by supervisory regulations, is also ensured by the presence of second-level controls, aimed at verifying not only the fairness of the classifications but also the fairness of the accruals.

Finally, non-performing exposures include individual forborne exposures that meet the definition of “Non-performing exposures with forbearance measures” envisaged by the EBA ITS (European Banking Authority Implementing Technical Standards), which do not form a separate category of non-performing assets but constitute a subset thereof. In the same way, performing exposures with forbearance measures are included in performing loans.

3.2 Write-offs

Credit exposures are written off, i.e. derecognised, when there is no longer any reasonable expectation of recovering the financial asset, including in cases of surrender of the asset. The write-off may relate to a financial position in its entirety or part of it and may even occur before the end of any legal actions that have been brought, without necessarily entailing waiver of the legal right to recover the debt. In such cases, the gross nominal value of the loan remains the same, but the gross carrying amount is reduced by the amount being written off. Any recoveries from collection after derecognition of the asset are recognised through profit or loss under recoveries.

In assessing the recoverability of non-performing loans, the following points, in particular, are taken into consideration:

- the age of past due positions, which could make any expectation of recovery substantially inexistent;
- the amount of the loan, in order to assess the cost-effectiveness of any credit recovery measures;
- the value of the guarantees that secure the exposure;
- the negative outcome of any action taken in and out of court.

3.3 Purchased or Originated Credit-Impaired financial assets

“Purchased or Originated Credit-Impaired (POCI) financial assets” are credit exposures that are impaired at the time of initial recognition.

Considering CDP’s business operations, these exposures originated exclusively within the scope of restructuring operations for impaired exposures where new funds are disbursed, to a significant extent with respect to the amount of the original exposure.

For the purposes of interest calculation, for POCI exposures the credit-adjusted effective interest rate is used, which, in estimating future cash flows, considers the expected credit losses over the residual maturity of the asset.

4. Renegotiated financial assets and forborne exposures

Over the maturity of financial assets, and specifically for financial assets measured at amortised cost, it is possible that they are subject to renegotiation of the contract terms.

In that case, one needs to check whether or not the intervening contractual changes give rise to derecognition of the original instrument and the recognition of a new financial instrument.

The analysis required to assess which changes give rise to derecognition rather than modification may sometimes entail significant elements of valuation.

In general, changes to a financial asset lead to its derecognition and the recognition of a new asset when they are of a substantial nature. However, in the absence of specific instructions in the IFRS to which one can refer, a list of major changes has been drawn up which lead to a substantial change in the terms of the existing contract, by introducing a different nature of risks and entailing, therefore, derecognition.

The list is as follows:

- change of the counterparty;
- change in the reference currency;
- replacement of debt to equity;
- acceptance in lieu, whose repayment depends on the fair value of an asset;
- other cases of substantial change in the nature of the contract, such as the introduction of contractual clauses that expose the debtor to new risk components;
- changes granted to performing customers, who do not show any economic and financial difficulties (thus not falling into the series of so-called “forborne” exposures) and which involve the use of market parameters for the restatement of the financial conditions of the loan agreement, also with the aim of retaining the customer.

With specific reference to the granting of loans to public entities, which is one of the main activities historically performed by the Parent Company, over the last few years the latter has put several loan renegotiation transactions in place, with the aim of meeting specific needs expressed by the entities and releasing financial resources that the entities can use for new investments as well.

These renegotiations are carried out according to the principle of financial equivalence and are aimed at entities other than defaulting ones and, for local authorities, entities that are not in financial crisis.

The renegotiation transactions proposed by the Parent Company, executed in compliance with the regulations in force at the time, are particularly relevant in public sector finance, to the point that the transactions carried out in recent years have involved multiple positions and a considerable total amount of renegotiated loans. Therefore, these renegotiations represent “massive renegotiations”.

Their aims, the reference regulatory framework, their scope and the involvement, historically, of multiple renegotiated positions for a considerable total amount represent their qualitative and quantitative characteristics that further emphasise the existence of key elements from which the “substantial” nature emerges of the contractual changes they made to the loans involved, therefore entailing derecognition.

On the other hand, in the event of changes not deemed significant (modification), the gross value is re-determined through the calculation of the current value of the cash flows resulting from the renegotiation, at the original exposure rate.

The difference between the gross value of the financial instrument before and after the renegotiation of contract terms, is recognised through profit or loss as a gain or loss from contractual changes without derecognition.

Quantitative disclosures

A. Credit quality

A.1 Non-performing and performing credit exposures: amounts, value adjustments, changes and economic distribution

A.1.1 Prudential consolidation - Breakdown of financial assets by past-due bands (carrying amounts)

	Stage 1			Stage 2			Stage 3			Purchased or originated credit impaired financial assets		
(thousands of euro) Portfolios/risk stages	up to 30 days	more than 30 days to 90 days	more than 90 days	up to 30 days	more than 30 days to 90 days	more than 90 days	up to 30 days	more than 30 days to 90 days	more than 90 days	up to 30 days	more than 30 days to 90 days	more than 90 days
1. Financial assets measured at amortised cost	199		777			23		2,464	195,086			
2. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehesinve income												
3. Financial assets held for sale												
Total 31/12/2024	**199**	**-**	**777**	**-**	**-**	**23**	**-**	**2,464**	**195,086**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total 31/12/2023	**29,734**	**4,042**	**1,604**		**3,825**				**177,110**			

A.1.2 Prudential consolidation - Financial assets, commitments to disburse funds and financial guarantees issued: changes in accumulated impairment and provisions

(thousands of euros) Items/risk stages	Accumulated impairment											
	Assets in stage 1						Assets in stage 2					
	Loans to banks and Cent-ral banks on demand	Finan-cial assets meas-ured at amort-ised cost	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehen-sive income	Finan-cial assets held for sale	of which: individual impair-ment	of which: collective impairment	Loans to banks and Cent-ral banks on dem-and	Finan-cial assets measu-red at amorti-sed cost	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehe-sinve income	Finan-cial assets held for sale	of which: individual impairment	of which: collect-ive impair-ment
Opening accumulated impairment and provisions	7	383,200	12,091			395,298		460,984				460,984
Changes in opening balance												
Increases resulting from financial assets purchased or originated	1	57,662	2,523		33	60,153		1,824				1,824
Derecognitions other than write-offs		(21,190)	(3,568)			(24,758)		(14,686)				(14,686)
Net adjustments/recoveries for credit risk (+/-)	(1)	(32,873)	(1,370)			(34,244)		(37,585)				(37,585)
Contractual amendments without derecognition		(42)				(42)		(306)				(306)
Changes in estimation method												
Write-offs not recognised directly through profit or loss												
Other Changes	11					11						
Closing accumulated impairment and provisions	**18**	**386,757**	**9,676**		**33**	**396,418**		**410,231**				**410,231**
Recoveries from collection on financial assets subject to write-off												
Write-offs recognised directly through profit or loss												

(thousands of euros) Items/risk stages	Accumulated impairment										
	Assets in stage 3						Purchased or originated credit impaired financial assets				
	Loans to banks and Central banks on dem-and	Financial assets meas-ured at amorti-sed cost	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehen-sive income	Finan-cial assets held for sale	of which: individual impair-ment	of which: collective impairment	Financial assets meas-ured at amorti-sed cost	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehen-sive income	Financial assets held for sale	of which: individual impairment	of which: collective impairment
Opening accumulated impairment and provisions		151,595			151,290	305					
Changes in opening balance											
Increases resulting from financial assets purchased or originated		158			158		X	X	X	X	X
Derecognitions other than write-offs		(1,160)			(1,142)	(18)					
Net adjustments/recoveries for credit risk (+/-)		23,579			23,852	(273)					
Contractual amendments without derecognition		(568)			(568)						
Changes in estimation method											
Write-offs not recognised directly through profit or loss		(983)			(983)						
Other Changes											
Closing accumulated impairment and provisions		**172,621**			**172,607**	**14**					
Recoveries from collection on financial assets subject to write-off											

Write-offs recognised directly through profit or loss

(thousands of euros) Items/risk stages	Total provisions for commitments to disburse funds and financial guarantees issued Stage 1	 Stage 2	 Stage 3	 Commitments to disburse funds and fin. guarantees issued purchased or originated impaired	31/12/24
Opening accumulated impairment and provisions	558,944	348	82		**1,567,251**
Changes in opening balance					**-**
Increases resulting from financial assets purchased or originated	125,153	373	52		**187,746**
Derecognitions other than write-offs	(16,600)	(253)	(41)		**(57,498)**
Net adjustments/recoveries for credit risk (+/-)	(176,342)	(6)	193		**(224,405)**
Contractual amendments without derecognition	2,012				**1,096**
Changes in estimation method					
Write-offs not recognised directly through profit or loss					**(983)**
Other Changes					**11**
Closing accumulated impairment and provisions	**493,167**	**462**	**286**		**1,473,218**
Recoveries from collection on financial assets subject to write-off					**-**
Write-offs recognised directly through profit or loss					

A.1.3 Prudential consolidation - Financial assets, commitments to disburse funds and financial guarantees issued: transfers between credit risk stages (gross and nominal values)

(thousands of euros)	Gross exposure / nominal value					
	Transfers between stage 1 and stage 2		Transfers between stage 2 and stage 3		Transfers between stage 1 and stage 3	
Items/risk stages	From stage 1 to stage 2	From stage 2 to stage 1	From stage 2 to stage 3	From stage 3 to stage 2	From stage 1 to stage 3	From stage 3 to stage 1
1. Financial assets measured at amortised cost	81,921	417,093	21,864	3,068	88,843	11,044
2. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income						
3. Financial assets held for sale						
4. Commitments to disburse funds and financial guarantees issued	1,669	104			3,481	91
Total 31/12/2024	**83,590**	**417,197**	**21,864**	**3,068**	**92,324**	**11,135**
Total 31/12/2023	**1,065,032**	**351,839**	**1,577**	**4,842**	**43,806**	**172,534**

New liquidity provided via public guarantee schemes rolled out during the Covid-19 pandemic

(thousands of euros)	Gross exposure					
	Transfers between stage 1 and stage 2		Transfers between stage 1 and stage 2		Transfers between stage 1 and stage 3	
Items/risk stages	From stage 1 to stage 2	From stage 2 to stage 1	From stage 2 to stage 3	From stage 3 to stage 2	From stage 1 to stage 3	From stage 3 to stage 1
Loans measured at amortised cost 31/12/2024			**21,379**		**47,286**	
Loans measured at amortised cost 31/12/2023	**29,765**				**6,408**	

This table represents the gross value of loans measured at amortised cost, as of the balance sheet date, representing the new liquidity provided through public guarantee mechanisms issued during the COVID-19 pandemic. This includes cases where the risk stage of the exposures at the end of the year differs from their stage at the beginning of the year (or initial recognition date if later).

A.1.4 Prudential consolidation - On-balance-sheet and off-balance-sheet credit exposures to banks: gross and net amounts

(thousands of euro) Type of exposures / values	Gross value					Accumulated impairment and provisions					Net exposure	Accumulated partial write-off *
		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Purchased or originated credit impaired financial assets		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Purchased or originated credit impaired financial assets		
A. On-balance-sheet credit exposures												
A.1 On demand	**6,312,300**	**6,312,300**				**(18)**	**(18)**				**6,312,282**	
a) Non-performing		X					X					
a) Performing	6,312,300	6,312,300		X		(18)	(18)		X		6,312,282	
A.2 Others	**26,069,133**	**26,048,918**	**20,215**			**(53,817)**	**(47,753)**	**(6,064)**			**26,015,316**	
a) Bad debts		X					X					
- of which: forborne exposures		X					X					
b) Unlikely to pay		X					X					
- of which: forborne exposures		X					X					
c) Non-performing past due positions		X					X					
- of which: forborne exposures		X					X					
d) Performing past due positions	77	77		X					X		77	
- of which: forborne exposures				X					X			
e) Other performing positions	26,069,056	26,048,841	20,215	X		(53,817)	(47,753)	(6,064)	X		26,015,239	
- of which: forborne exposures				X					X			
Total (A)	**32,381,433**	**32,361,218**	**20,215**			**(53,835)**	**(47,771)**	**(6,064)**			**32,327,598**	
B. Off-balance-sheet credit exposures												
a) Non-performing		X					X					
b) Others	2,406,212	825,293		X		(2,238)	(2,238)		X		2,403,974	
Total (B)	**2,406,212**	**825,293**				**(2,238)**	**(2,238)**				**2,403,974**	
TOTAL (A+B)	**34,787,645**	**33,186,511**	**20,215**			**(56,073)**	**(50,009)**	**(6,064)**			**34,731,572**	

* value to be shown for information purposes

A.1.5 Prudential consolidation - On-balance sheet and off-balance sheet credit exposures to customers: gross and net amounts

(thousands of euro) Type of exposures / values	Gross value					Accumulated impairment and provisions						
		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Purchased or originated credit impaired financial assets		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Purchased or originated credit impaired financial assets	Net exposure	Accumulated partial write-off *
A. On-balance-sheet credit exposures												
a) Bad debts	156,747	X		156,747		(75,370)	X		(75,370)		81,377	
- of which: forborne exposures	440	X		440		(440)	X		(440)			
b) Unlikely to pay	229,347	X		229,347		(94,119)	X		(94,119)		135,228	
- of which: forborne exposures	90,221	X		90,221		(43,005)	X		(43,005)		47,216	
c) Non-performing past due positions	28,577	X		28,577		(3,132)	X		(3,132)		25,445	
- of which: forborne exposures		X					X					
d) Performing past due positions	927	903	24	X		(5)	(4)	(1)	X		922	
- of which: forborne exposures				X					X			
e) Other performing positions	320,847,652	310,254,311	10,593,341	X		(752,842)	(348,676)	(404,166)	X		320,094,810	
- of which: forborne exposures	1,585,096		1,585,096	X		(131,260)		(131,260)	X		1,453,836	
Total (A)	**321,263,250**	**310,255,214**	**10,593,365**	**414,671**		**(925,468)**	**(348,680)**	**(404,167)**	**(172,621)**		**320,337,782**	
B. Off-balance-sheet credit exposures												
a) Non-performing	4,747	X		4,747		(286)	X		(286)		4,461	
b) Others	34,792,499	25,974,889	14,259	X		(575,089)	(574,627)	(462)	X		34,217,410	
Total (B)	**34,797,246**	**25,974,889**	**14,259**	**4,747**		**(575,375)**	**(574,627)**	**(462)**	**(286)**		**34,221,871**	
TOTAL (A+B)	**356,060,496**	**336,230,103**	**10,607,624**	**419,418**		**(1,500,843)**	**(923,307)**	**(404,629)**	**(172,907)**		**354,559,653**	

* value to be shown for information purposes

New liquidity provided via public guarantee schemes rolled out during the Covid-19 pandemic

	Gross value					Accumulated impairment						
(thousands of euro) Type of exposures / values		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Purchased or originated credit impaired financial assets		Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Purchased or originated credit impaired financial assets	Net exposure	Accumulated partial write-off *
A. Bad debts:	1,570			1,570		(468)			(468)		1,102	
B. Unlikely to pay credit exposures	74,445			74,445		(8,971)			(8,971)		65,474	
C. Non-performing past-due credit exposures:	5,710			5,170		(150)			(150)		5,560	
D. Performing past due positions:												
E. Other performing positions:	386,231	366,185	20,046			(1,434)	(1,198)	(236)			384,797	
TOTAL (A+B+C+D+E)	**467,956**	**366,185**	**20,046**	**81,185**		**(11,023)**	**(1,198)**	**(236)**	**(9,589)**		**456,933**	

* value to be shown for information purposes

This table represents the outstanding loans as of the balance sheet date, reflecting the newly provided liquidity through public guarantee mechanisms issued in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Furthermore, it provides a breakdown of the gross value and accumulated impairment adjustments for different categories of performing and non-performing assets.

A.1.6 Prudential consolidation - On-balance sheet exposures to banks: changes in gross non-performing positions

No impaired credit exposures towards banks have been recorded.

A.1.6bis Prudential consolidation - On-balance-sheet exposures to banks: changes in gross forborne exposures by credit quality

There are no forborne credit exposures to banks.

A.1.7 Prudential consolidation - On-balance sheet exposures to customers: changes in gross non-performing positions

(thousands of euro) Items/Categories	Bad debts	Unlikely to pay	Impaired past-due exposures
A.Opening gross exposure	**167,612**	**119,442**	**71,902**
- of which: exposures assigned but not derecognised			
B. Increases	**4,655**	**144,373**	**64,831**
B.1 transfers from performing loans		49,291	60,497
B.2 transfers from purchased or originated credit impaired financial assets			
B.3 transfers from other categories of impaired exposures	1,544	85,669	
B.4 changes in contracts without derecognition			
B.5 other increases	3,111	9,413	4,334
C. Decreases	**15,520**	**34,468**	**108,156**
C.1 to performing loans			14,782
C.2 write-offs		983	
C.3 collections	15,505	31,877	6,440
C.4 gains on disposal			
C.5 losses on disposal			
C.6 transfers to other categories of impaired exposures		1,527	85,686
C.7 changes in contracts without derecognition			
C.8 other decreases	15	81	1,248
D. Closing gross exposure	**156,747**	**229,347**	**28,577**
- of which: exposures assigned but not derecognised			

A.1.7bis Prudential consolidation - On-balance sheet exposures to customers: changes in gross forborne exposures by credit quality

(thousands of euros) Items/Quality	Forborne exposures: non-performing	Forborne exposures: performing
A. Opening gross exposure	**52,183**	**1,608,457**
- of which: exposures assigned but not derecognised		
B. Increase	**45,719**	**115,769**
B.1 transfers from performing loans not forborne		14,580
B.2 transfers from forborne performing loans	17,433	X
B.3 transfers from forborne non-performing loans	X	
B.4 transfers from non-forborne non-performing loans	27,027	
B.5 other increases	1,259	101,189
C. Decreases	**7,241**	**139,130**
C.1 Transfers to non-forborne performing loans	X	3,818
C.2 Transfers to forborne performing loans		X
C.3 Transfers to forborne non-performing loans	X	17,433
C.4 write-off		
C.5 collections	7,241	111,386
C.6 gains on disposal		
C.7 losses on disposal		
C.8 other decreases		6,493
D. Closing gross exposure	**90,661**	**1,585,096**
- of which: exposures assigned but not derecognised		

A.1.8 Prudential consolidation - On-balance sheet non-performing credit exposures to banks: changes in accumulated impairment

There are no impaired cash credit exposures to banks.

A.1.9 Prudential consolidation - On-balance sheet non-performing credit exposures to customers: changes in accumulated impairment

(thousands of euro) Items/Categories	Bad debts		Unlikely to pay		Impaired past-due exposures	
(thousands of euros) Items/Categories	Total	of which forborne exposures	Total	of which forborne exposures	Total	of which forborne exposures
A. Opening accumulated impairment	**74,874**	**560**	**66,500**	**32,051**	**10,221**	**1,109**
- of which: exposures assigned but not derecognised						
Changes in opening balance						
B. Increases	**1,907**		**33,132**	**14,879**	**354**	
B.1 writedowns on purchased or originated credit impaired financial assets		X		X		X
B.2 other writedowns	1,818		26,092	8,565	277	
B.3 losses on disposal						
B.4 transfers to other categories of impaired positions	81		6,234	1,109		
B.5 changes in contracts without derecognition						
B.6 other increases	8		806	5,205	77	
C. Decreases	**1,411**	**120**	**5,513**	**3,925**	**7,443**	**1,109**
C.1 writebacks from valuations						
C.2 writebacks from collection	1,411	120	4,450	3,925	1,208	
C.3 gains on disposal						
C.4 writeoffs			983			
C.5 transfers to other categories of impaired positions			80		6,235	1,109
C.6 changes in contracts without derecognition						
C.7 other decreases						
D. Closing accumulated impairment	**75,370**	**440**	**94,119**	**43,005**	**3,132**	
- of which: exposures assigned but not derecognised						

A.2 Classification of exposures based on external and internal ratings

A.2.1 Prudential consolidation - Breakdown of financial assets, commitments to disburse funds and financial guarantees issued by external rating classes (gross amounts)

(thousands of euro)	External rating grades							
Type of exposures	Class 1	Class 2	Class 3	Class 4	Class 5	Class 6	Not rated	Total
A. Financial assets measured at amortised cost	**4,818,387**	**1,096,158**	**277,457,252**	**5,246,990**	**1,376,623**	**20,215**	**48,365,579**	**338,381,204**
- Stage 1	4,818,387	1,096,158	272,078,564	5,246,990	1,376,623		42,736,230	327,352,952
- Stage 2			5,378,688			20,215	5,214,678	10,613,581
- Stage 3							414,671	414,671
- Purchased or originated credit impaired financial assets								
B. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**257,502**	**337,748**	**8,223,389**	**132,540**				**8,951,179**
- Stage 1	257,502	337,748	8,223,389	132,540				8,951,179
- Stage 2								
- Stage 3								
- Purchased or originated credit impaired financial assets								
C. Financial assets held for sale								
- Stage 1								
- Stage 2								
- Stage 3								
- Purchased or originated credit impaired financial assets								
Total (A+B+C)	**5,075,889**	**1,433,906**	**285,680,641**	**5,379,530**	**1,376,623**	**20,215**	**48,365,579**	**347,332,383**
D. Commitments to disburse funds and financial guarantees issued								
- Stage 1	54,399	100,000	9,703,391	535,947	88,337		16,318,108	26,800,182
- Stage 2							14,260	14,260
- Stage 3							4,747	4,747
- Purchased or originated credit impaired financial assets								
Total (D)	**54,399**	**100,000**	**9,703,391**	**535,947**	**88,337**		**16,337,115**	**26,819,189**
Total (A+B+C+D)	**5,130,288**	**1,533,906**	**295,384,032**	**5,915,477**	**1,464,960**	**20,215**	**64,702,694**	**374,151,572**

The following table maps the rating grades and the agency ratings used.

	ECAI		
Rating grades	Moody's	Fitch	Standard & Poor's
Class 1	from Aaa to Aa3	from AAA to AA-	from AAA to AA-
Class 2	from A1 to A3	from A+ to A-	from A+ to A-
Class 3	from Baa1 to Baa3	from BBB+ to BBB-	from BBB+ to BBB-
Class 4	from Ba1 to Ba3	from BB+ to BB-	from BB+ to BB-
Class 5	from B1 to B3	from B+ to B-	from B+ to B-
Class 6	Caa1 and lower	CCC+ and lower	CCC+ and lower

A.3 Breakdown of secured exposures by type of guarantee

A.3.1 Prudential consolidation - On-balance sheet and off-balance sheet secured credit exposures to banks

							Personal guarantees (2)									
			Collateral (1)				Credit derivatives					Commitments				
								Other derivatives								
(thousands of euro)	Gross exposure	Net exposure	Land and buildings - mortgages	Land and buildings - finance leases	Securities	Other assets	CLN	Central counter-parties	Banks	Other financial comp-anies	Other	General govern-ment	Banks	Other financial comp-anies	Other	Total (1)+(2)
1. Secured on-balance-sheet credit exposures:																
1.1 fully secured	15,391,942	15,363,487			18,500	5,053,261						10,291,726				15,363,487
- of which: non-performing																
1.2 partially secured																
- of which: non-performing																
2. Secured off-balance-sheet credit exposures:																
2.1 fully secured	100,000	99,839										99,839				99,839
- of which: non-performing																
2.2 partially secured	132,042	131,845										89,476				89,476
- of which: non-performing																

A.3.2 Prudential consolidation - On-balance sheet and off-balance sheet secured credit exposures to customers

							Personal guarantees (2)									
			Collateral (1)				Credit derivatives					Commitments				
								Other derivatives								
(thousands of euro)	Gross exposure	Net exposure	Land and buildings - mortgages	Land and buildings - finance leases	Securities	Other assets	CLN	Central counter-parties	Banks	Other financial companies	Other	General govern-ment	Banks	Other financial companies	Other	Total (1)+(2)
1. Secured on-balance-sheet credit exposures:																
1.1 fully secured	9,682,013	9,634,666	218,647		877,305	498,469						6,418,847	311,660	158,499	1,131,786	9,615,213
- of which: non-performing	136,134	112,730	5,224			22						107,018			431	112,695
1.2 partially secured	10,709,025	10,670,894	9			49,059						7,811,986	529,848	3,738	221,875	8,616,515
- of which: non-performing	89,463	72,871										66,059			2,464	68,523
2. Secured off-balance-sheet credit exposures:																
2.1 fully secured	9,104,338	9,091,863	118,935		67	584,157						6,742,051	255,322	42,889	1,348,184	9,091,605
- of which: non-performing	7,501	7,128	4			13						7,054			57	7,128
2.2 partially secured	7,356,116	6,836,959	89			7,668						4,894,509	606,878		206,149	5,715,293
- of which: non-performing																

A.4 Financial and non-financial assets obtained through the enforcement of guarantees received

There are no financial and non-financial assets obtained through the enforcement of collateral.

It should be noted that the prudential Group holds equity instruments that were not previously granted by the debtor as collateral for loans disbursed but originate from the conversion of impaired financial assets, recognised in the financial statements at zero value under “Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income” when they were initially recognised and maintained at this value at 31 December 2024.

B. Breakdown and concentration of credit exposures

B.1 Prudential consolidation - On-balance-sheet and off-balance-sheet credit exposures to customers by sector

(thousands of euro) Exposure/counterparties	General Government		Financial companies		Financial companies (of which: insurance undertakings)		Non financial companies		Households	
	Net exposure	Accumulated impairment and provisions	Net exposure	Accumulated impairment and provisions	Net exposure	Accumulated impairment and provisions	Net exposure	Accumulated impairment and provisions	Net exposure	Accumulated impairment and provisions
A. On-balance-sheet credit exposures										
A.1 Bad debts		(23,540)					80,633	(51,774)	744	(56)
- of which: forborne exposures								(440)		
A.2 Unlikely to pay	2,417	(28,949)					132,446	(65,134)	365	(36)
- of which: forborne exposures	1,137	(4,715)					46,079	(38,290)		
A.3 Non-performing past-due positions	19,965	(2,969)					5,464	(163)	16	
- of which: forborne exposures										
A.4 Performing exposures	287,338,265	(521,728)	7,266,362	(17,156)			25,459,134	(213,829)	31,971	(134)
- of which: forborne exposures							1,453,836	(131,260)		
Total (A)	**287,360,647**	**(577,186)**	**7,266,362**	**(17,156)**			**25,677,677**	**(330,900)**	**33,096**	**(226)**
B. Off-balance-sheet credit exposures										
B.1 Non-performing exposures	903	(100)					3,558	(186)		
B.2 Performing exposures	6,974,728	(539,566)	9,778,568	(6,784)			16,716,069	(28,528)	53,698	(211)
Total (B)	**6,975,631**	**(539,666)**	**9,778,568**	**(6,784)**			**16,719,627**	**(28,714)**	**53,698**	**(211)**
Total (A+B) 31/12/2024	**294,336,278**	**(1,116,852)**	**17,044,930**	**(23,940)**			**42,397,304**	**(359,614)**	**86,794**	**(437)**
Total (A+B) 31/12/2023	**307,057,984**	**(1,227,909)**	**13,394,824**	**(22,069)**			**41,138,271**	**(340,037)**	**46,931**	**(327)**

B.2 Prudential consolidation - On-balance-sheet and off-balance-sheet credit exposures to customers by geographical area

	Italy		Other European countries		Americas		Asia		Rest of the world	
(thousands of euro) Exposures/Geographical area	Net exposure	Accumulated impairment and provisions	Net exposure	Accumulated impairment and provisions	Net exposure	Accumulated impairment and provisions	Net exposure	Accumulated impairment and provisions	Net exposure	Accumulated impairment and provisions
A. On-balance-sheet credit exposures										
A.1 Bad debts	81,377	(75,370)								
A.2 Unlikely to pay	135,228	(94,119)								
A.3 Non-performing past-due positions	25,445	(3,132)								
A.4 Performing exposures	302,324,878	(719,677)	5,562,285	(7,902)	7,192,532	(13,058)	2,530,087	(2,740)	2,485,950	(9,470)
Total (A)	**302,566,928**	**(892,298)**	**5,562,285**	**(7,902)**	**7,192,532**	**(13,058)**	**2,530,087**	**(2,740)**	**2,485,950**	**(9,470)**
B. Off-balance sheet exposures										
B.1 Non-performing exposures	4,461	(286)								
B.2 Performing exposures	23,283,262	(564,076)	1,258,922	(1,431)	8,116,376	(8,665)	757,674	(806)	106,828	(110)
Total (B)	**23,287,723**	**(564,362)**	**1,258,922**	**(1,431)**	**8,116,376**	**(8,665)**	**757,674**	**(806)**	**106,828**	**(110)**
Total (A+B) 31/12/2024	**325,854,651**	**(1,456,660)**	**6,821,207**	**(9,333)**	**15,308,908**	**(21,723)**	**3,287,761**	**(3,546)**	**2,592,778**	**(9,580)**
Total (A+B) 31/12/2023	**335,088,123**	**(1,550,301)**	**7,248,795**	**(8,900)**	**13,020,659**	**(20,113)**	**3,573,708**	**(3,811)**	**2,706,724**	**(7,222)**

B.3 Prudential consolidation - On-balance sheet and off-balance sheet credit exposures to banks by geographical area

	Italy		Other European countries		Americas		Asia		Rest of the world	
(thousands of euro) Exposures/Geographical area	Net exposure	Accumulated impairment and provisions	Net exposure	Accumulated impairment and provisions	Net exposure	Accumulated impairment and provisions	Net exposure	Accumulated impairment and provisions	Net exposure	Accumulated impairment and provisions
A. On-balance-sheet credit exposures										
A.1 Bad debts										
A.2 Unlikely to pay										
A.3 Non-performing past-due positions										
A.4 Performing exposures	31,389,251	(45,680)	667,312	(431)			33,176	615	237,859	(7,099)
Total (A)	**31,389,251**	**(45,680)**	**667,312**	**(431)**			**33,176**	**615**	**237,859**	**(7,099)**
B. Off-balance sheet exposures										
B.1 Non-performing exposures										
B.2 Performing exposures	691,677	(809)	1,191,729				222,278	930	134,782	(499)
Total (B)	**691,677**	**(809)**	**1,191,729**				**222,278**	**930**	**134,782**	**(499)**
Total (A+B) 31/12/2024	**32,080,928**	**(46,489)**	**1,859,041**	**(431)**			**255,454**	**1,545**	**372,641**	**(7,598)**
Total (A+B) 31/12/2023	**24,725,686**	**(51,290)**	**2,550,723**	**(415)**			**31,135**	**577**	**557,107**	**(8,309)**

C. Securitisation transactions

At the balance sheet date, there are no securitization transactions of own assets.

C.4. Prudential Consolidation - Unconsolidated Securitization Vehicles

Exposures to special purpose vehicle issuers are attributable to “senior” tranches of ABS, RMBS and Basket Bonds held by the Parent Company CDP S.p.A. with a book value of €788 million as at 31 December 2024, included in financial assets measured at amortized cost.

D. Asset disposals

A. Financial assets assigned but not derecognised

Qualitative disclosures

Financial assets assigned but not derecognised mainly consist of Government securities classified as “Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income”, and “Financial assets measured at amortised cost”, underlying repurchase agreements.

Quantitative disclosures

D.1 Prudential consolidation - Financial assets assigned recognised in full and associated financial liabilities: carrying amount

	Financial assets assigned recognised in full				Financial liabilities associated		
(thousands of euro)	Carrying amount	of which: subject to securisation	of which: subject to sales agreements with repurchase arrangements	of which impaired	Carrying amount	of which: subject to securisation	of which: subject to sales agreements with repurchase arrangements
A. Financial assets held for trading				**X**			
B. Other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value							
C. Financial assets designated at fair value							
D. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**107,630**		**107,630**		**107,465**		**107,465**
1. Debt securities	107,630		107,630		107,465		107,465
2. Equity securities				X			
3. Loans							
E. Financial assets measured at amortised cost	**36,572,290**		**36,572,290**		**34,009,721**		**34,009,721**
1. Debt securities	36,572,290		36,572,290		34,009,721		34,009,721
2. Loans							
Total 31/12/2024	**36,679,920**		**36,679,920**		**34,117,186**		**34,117,186**
Total 31/12/2023	**47,013,334**		**47,013,334**		**42,692,163**		**42,692,163**

D.2 Prudential consolidation - Financial assets assigned partially recognised and associated financial liabilities: carrying amount

There are no financial assets assigned partially recognised.

D.3 Prudential consolidation - Disposals with liabilities with recourse only on divested assets but not derecognised: fair value

			Total	
(thousands of euro)	Fully recognised	Partially recognised	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
A. Financial assets held for trading				
1. Debt securities				
2. Equity securities				
3. Loans				
4. Derivatives				
B. Other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value				
1. Debt securities				
2. Equity securities				
3. Loans				
C. Financial assets designated at fair value				
1. Debt securities				
2. Loans				
D. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**107,630**		**107,630**	**504,976**
1. Debt securities	107,630		107,630	504,976
2. Equity securities				
3. Loans				
E. Financial assets measured at amortised cost (fair value)	**34,648,835**		**34,648,835**	**37,874,979**
1. Debt securities	34,648,835		34,648,835	37,874,979
2. Loans				
Total financial **assets**	**34,756,465**		**34,756,465**	**38,379,955**
Total financial liabilities associated	**34,117,186**		**34,117,186**	**42,692,163**
Net value 31/12/2024	**639,279**		**639,279**	**X**
Net value 31/12/2023	**(4,312,208)**		**X**	**(4,312,208)**

B. Financial assets assigned and derecognised with recognition of continuing involvement

There were no transactions in the portfolio of financial assets sold and derecognised in full at the balance sheet date from companies included in the Prudential Group.

C. Disposal and full write-off of financial assets

At the reporting date, there were no transactions involving the assignment of credit exposures through the issue of financial instruments partially subscribed by Prudential Group companies.

D. Covered bond transactions

At the reporting date, no covered bond transactions have been carried out by Prudential Group companies.

1.2 Market risk

1.2.1 Interest rate risk and price risk - Supervisory trading book

In 2024, the prudential consolidation companies did not undertake any transactions qualifying for allocation to the supervisory trading book.

1.2.2 Interest rate risk and price risk - Banking book

Qualitative disclosures

A. General aspects, management and measurement methods of interest rate risk and price risk

As a result of its operations, the Parent Company is exposed to interest rate risk under all its forms: repricing, yield curve, basis and option risk. CDP also monitors inflation risk within the same conceptual and analytical framework as interest rate risk in the banking book.

These risks can affect both the earnings and the economic value of CDP.

CDP is exposed to significant interest rate risk due to large unhedged volumes of assets and liabilities that existed before its conversion into a joint-stock company and to its balance sheet structure: a considerable portion of CDP's liabilities consists of Ordinary fixed-rate Bonds with an early redemption option, while the asset side mainly comprises fixed-rate loans. Other types of postal savings bonds also embed an early redemption option, whose value is highly sensitive to fluctuations in interest rates and inflation. Interest rate risk and inflation risk can impact both the profitability and economic value of CDP. Therefore, the reference approach taken by CDP to measure and manage interest rate risk is an "economic value" approach, which complements the "earnings-based" approach. The economic value approach corresponds to the long-term representation of the earnings-based approach, as the economic value of the firm is essentially equal to the discounted cash flows of future net interest income.

From this perspective, CDP analyses its exposure and risk profile by assessing balance sheet items that are sensitive to interest rates, quantifying their reaction to small changes (sensitivity analysis) and to major shocks (stress testing) to the risk factors. The transition from exposure metrics (derived from the sensitivity analyses and stress testing) to risk metrics is carried out by assigning a probability to possible market scenarios. This makes it possible to arrive at a statistical distribution of the value of the balance sheet items considered, as well as summary measures representative of the economic capital necessary for the risk.

This monitoring approach is translated into the calculation of value at risk (VaR), which CDP measures using historical simulations methods.

To quantify and monitor the interest rate risk in the banking book, CDP measures VaR both over short time horizons – such as over one day or ten days – and annually, which is more suited to the internal capital adequacy assessment process in particular regarding risks in the banking book. The short-term and annual measures of VaR share the same combination of models for valuing balance sheet items and measuring sensitivity, and they use the same input data. The daily VaR is then used for backtesting, thanks to its larger sample dataset available over that interval.

VaR summarises in a single figure the results of the simulation of many scenarios generated in accordance with the statistical characteristics of the risk factors. Despite the limits of any composite metric based on historical scenarios, VaR also has two significant strengths:

- it captures the consequences of complex characteristics of the markets and products (volatility, correlation, optionality and asymmetry);
- it makes it possible, through the backtesting process, to check the hypotheses underpinning not only the calculation of the daily VaR but also the entire simulation.

CDP's Risk Policy sets specific limits to manage the exposure to interest rate and inflation risks. More specifically, limits have been established on the impact on the economic value of parallel shifts (+/- 100 basis points) in the yield curve and the inflation curve. Furthermore, more granular limits set by the Chief Executive Officer are in place.

CDP also assesses the impact of interest rate risk on earnings for shorter horizons using internal planning and ALM systems, specifically quantifying the impact of parallel shifts in the yield curve on net interest income.

CDP's ALM approach seeks to limit the volume of hedging derivatives by leveraging "natural hedges" between fixed-rate assets and liabilities. As a result, hedging is applied selectively to specific subsets of these items, depending on the net exposure, to effectively manage overall risk.

Managing interest rate risk at an operational level falls under the responsibility of the Finance function.

The measurement and the monitoring of interest rate risk are performed by Risk Management and discussed within the Risk Governance Committee. The Board of Directors approves risk management policies and the associated monitoring methodology and receives periodic reporting on the results achieved.

Price risk regards the possibility that the net economic value, profitability or the book value of equity of CDP could be adversely affected by variables associated with equity investments, in particular the market prices of such securities and related derivatives, or changes in the current and future profitability of the investment in such instruments.

In line with the net economic value approach, equity risk is quantified in terms of VaR (with a one-year time horizon). The VaR provides a proxy of the risk that the listed and liquid securities – even when they are not reported at their current fair value – do not recover any potential loss over time. It is calculated based on hypotheses about the statistical distribution of the prices of shares, the related derivatives (where present) and the fair value of unlisted securities. Risk is quantified by assuming continuity in the business model of CDP, which expects to hold most of its stock investments in the long term.

Risk Management also carries out stress tests on the risk measures of the equity portfolio, considering sensitivity analyses on the portfolio model parameters and scenario analysis on sector concentration.

A further source of CDP's exposure to price risk is due to CDP's fund-raising operations, namely to the issue of indexed securities (such as "Risparmio Sostenibile" postal savings bonds, whose yield is linked to the performance of the "STOXX Europe 600 ESG-X" index). In relation to this risk, RM monitors the net exposure resulting from the implemented hedging strategies.

CDP Real Asset SGR has no direct (i.e. resulting from its primary activity) exposure to interest rate risk and inflation risk; a marginal exposure is detected in connection with Real Asset of the available liquidity (usually, fixed-rate securities issued by the Italian Government and postal savings bonds guaranteed by the Parent Company). Currently, the liquidity is entirely allocated to bank accounts, a postal savings account and a deposit with the Parent Company.

As a closed-end fund manager, Fondo Italiano d'Investimento SGR S.p.A. is not directly exposed to interest rate risk. During 2024 the liquidity stock was held in liquid market instruments (short-term time deposits) or deposited into bank accounts. The company is not directly exposed to inflation risk.

As a closed-end fund manager, CDP Venture Capital SGR is not directly exposed to interest rate risk on income and costs resulting from its operating management. Currently, the liquidity stock is mainly deposited into bank accounts or managed through short-term deposits with leading financial institutions.

In 2024, CDP RA SGR, FII SGR and CDP Venture Capital SGR had not set up any interest-rate-hedging strategy.

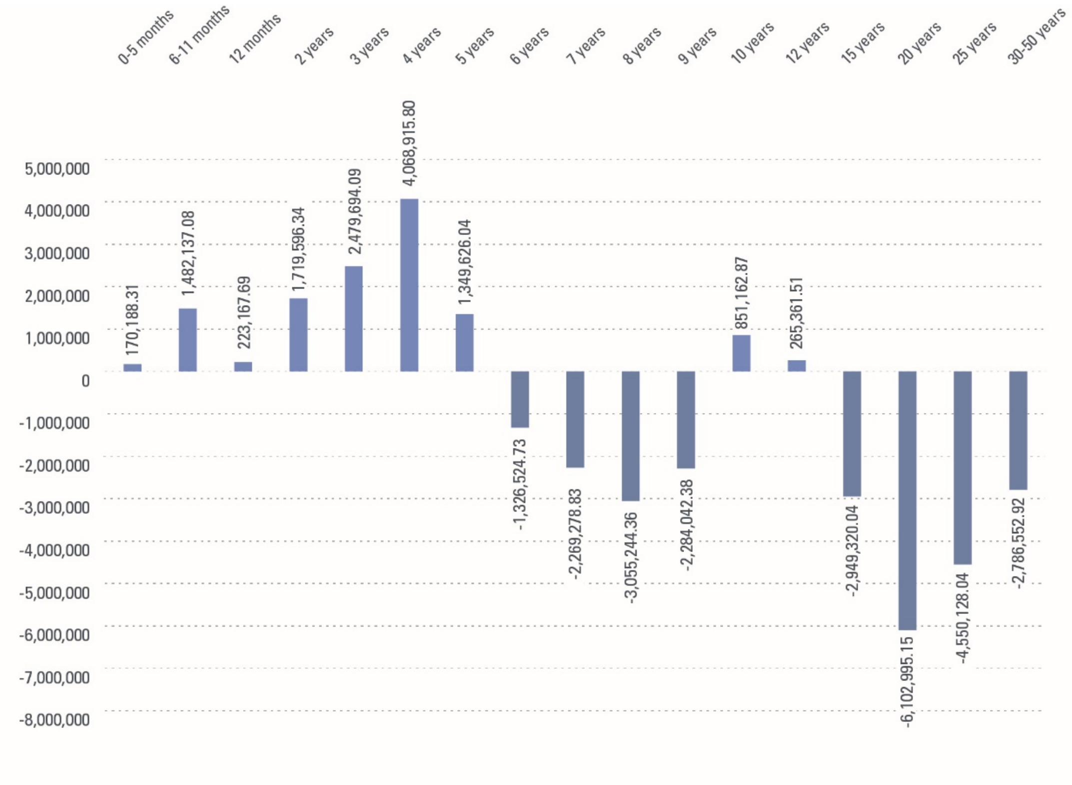
Quantitative disclosures

1. Banking book: breakdown of financial assets and liabilities by residual maturity (repricing date)

The following figure shows an analysis of the interest rate risk sensitivity of the Parent Company based on internal models, in line with the economic value approach.

Sensitivity to zero-coupon rates by maturity (increase of 1 basis point)

Market figures at 31/12/2024



Sensitivity to zero-coupon rates: parallel increase/decrease of 100 basis points

Market figures at 31/12/2024

Variation of zero coupon rates	Effect on economic value
Increase of 100 bps	Euro -1,227 million
Decrease of 100 bps	Euro +1,457 million

1.2.3 Exchange rate risk

Qualitative disclosures

A. General aspects, management processes, and measurement methods of exchange rate risk

Exchange rate risk is the risk whereby changes in exchange rates might have a negative impact on the profitability and/or the economic value of CDP.

Some activities of CDP can generate exchange rate risk. CDP undertakes such activities only if covered by appropriate exchange rate hedges.

Specifically, the activities of CDP that can generate exchange rate risk are normally associated with the issue of bonds denominated in foreign currencies, the purchase of bonds denominated in foreign currencies, and the granting of loans denominated in currencies other than the Euro, in order to support Italian exporters (Export Finance) or internationalisation.

CDP Real Asset SGR, Fondo Italiano d’Investimento SGR S.p.A. and CDP Venture Capital SGR are not exposed to exchange rate risk with reference to the carried out activities.

B. Hedging exchange rate risk

With regard to the Parent Company's exposure to the US Dollar, there was a residual component of unhedged exchange rate risk as of 31 December 2024. This is mainly associated with refinancing operations of assets denominated in US dollars, in the short and medium term.

With regard to the Parent Company's exposure to the Yen, the exchange rate risk arising from a bond issue denominated in Yen is fully hedged through a Cross Currency Swap, which makes the net cash flows paid by CDP equivalent to those of a fixed-rate issue denominated in Euro.

In addition, there was a residual component of unhedged exchange rate risk for the Parent Company as of 31 December 2024, associated with exposures in currencies for deposits on current accounts.

Quantitative disclosures

1. Breakdown by currency of assets, liabilities and derivatives

(thousands of euro)

Items	Currency		
(thousands of euros)	US dollar	Yen	Other currencies
A. Financial assets	**5,790,031**		**7**
A 1 Debt securities	254,306		
A.2 Equity securities	22,396		
A 3 Loans to banks	324,287		7
A 4 Loans to customers	5,189,042		
A 5 Other financial assets			
B. Other assets			
C. Financial liabilities	**3,289,426**	**46,157**	
C.1 Due to banks	874,017		
C.2 Due to customers	87		
C.3 Debt securities	2,415,322	46,157	
C.4 Other financial liabilities			
D. Other liabilities			
E. Financial derivatives			
- Options			
+ long positions			
+ short positions			
- Other derivatives			
+ long positions		45,995	
+ short positions	2,339,440		
Total assets	**5,790,031**	**45,995**	**7**
Total liabilities	**5,628,866**	**46,157**	
Difference (+/-)	**161,165**	**(162)**	**7**

1.3 The financial derivatives and hedging policies

1.3.1 Financial derivatives held for trading

A. Financial derivatives

A.1 Financial derivatives held for trading: period-end notional values

(thousands of euro) Underlying assets/Type of derivatives	31/12/2024				31/12/2023			
	Over the counter				Over the counter			
		Without central counterparties				Without central counterparties		
	Central counterparties	With netting arrangements	Without netting arrangements	Organised markets	Central counterparties	With netting arrangements	Without netting arrangements	Organised markets
1. Debt securities and interest rates	**500,000**	**2,923,000**	**40,275**			**4,269,069**	**40,000**	
a) Options								
b) Swaps	500,000	2,923,000	40,000			4,269,069	40,000	
c) Forwards								
d) Futures								
e) Other			275					
2. Equity securities and equity indices		**351,450**	**377,103**			**192,700**	**208,106**	
a) Options		351,450	377,103			192,700	208,106	
b) Swaps								
c) Forwards								
d) Futures								
e) Other								
3. Foreign currencies and gold		**2,229,959**				**3,384,959**		
a) Options								
b) Swaps		1,807,589				1,932,723		
c) Forwards		422,370				1,452,236		
d) Futures								
e) Other								
4. Commodities								
5. Other underlyings								
Total	**500,000**	**5,504,409**	**417,378**			**7,846,728**	**248,106**	

A.2 Financial derivatives held for trading: gross positive and negative fair value – breakdown by product

	31/12/2024				31/12/2023			
	Over the counter				Over the counter			
		Without central counterparties				Without central counterparties		
(thousands of euro) Type of derivatives	Central counterparties	With netting arrangements	Without netting arrangements	Organised markets	Central counterparties	With netting arrangements	Without netting arrangements	Organised markets
1. Positive fair value								
a) Options		60,378				36,450		
b) Interest rate swap	67	169,354	1,809			241,045	1,670	
c) Cross currency swap		7,054				30,524		
d) Equity swap								
e) Forward						28,428		
f) Futures								
g) Other			142					
Total	**67**	**236,786**	**1,951**			**336,447**	**1,670**	
2. Negative fair value								
a) Options			35,581				19,777	
b) Interest rate swap		168,981				241,539		
c) Cross currency swap		163,478				65,195		
d) Equity swap								
e) Forward		13,408				986		
f) Futures								
g) Other								
Total		**345,867**	**35,581**			**307,720**	**19,777**	

A.3 OTC financial derivatives held for trading: notional values, gross positive and negative fair values by counterparty

(thousands of euro) Underlying assets	Central counterparties	Banks	Other financial companies	Other
Contracts not covered by netting arrangements				
1) Debt securities and interest rates				
- notional value	X			40,275
- positive fair value	X			1,951
- negative fair value	X			
2) Equity securities and equity indices				
- notional value	X			377,103
- positive fair value	X			
- negative fair value	X			35,581
3) Foreign currencies and gold				
- notional value	X			
- positive fair value	X			
- negative fair value	X			
4) Commodities				
- notional value	X			
- positive fair value	X			
- negative fair value	X			
5) Other				
- notional value	X			
- positive fair value	X			
- negative fair value	X			
Contracts covered by netting arrangements				
1) Debt securities and interest rates				
- notional value	500,000	1,205,000	914,000	804,000
- positive fair value	67	2,013	31,734	135,608
- negative fair value		126,861	10,793	31,326
2) Equity securities and equity indices				
- notional value		291,550	59,900	
- positive fair value		50,615	9,763	
- negative fair value				
3) Foreign currencies and gold				
- notional value		1,763,443	466,516	
- positive fair value		6,114	939	
- negative fair value		146,245	30,642	
4) Commodities				
- notional value				
- positive fair value				
- negative fair value				
5) Other				
- notional value				
- positive fair value				
- negative fair value				

A.4 Residual life of OTC financial derivatives: notional values

(thousands of euro) Underlyings/Residual maturity	To 1 year	From 1 year to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
A.1 Financial derivatives on debt securities and interest rates	1,337,000	1,280,000	846,275	3,463,275
A.2 Financial derivatives on equity securities and equity indices		464,753	263,800	728,553
A.3 Financial derivatives on exchange rates and gold	2,229,959			2,229,959
A.4 Financial derivatives on commodities				
A.5 Financial derivatives on other				
Total 31/12/2024	**3,566,959**	**1,744,753**	**1,110,075**	**6,421,787**
Total 31/12/2023	**4,326,959**	**2,421,069**	**1,346,806**	**8,094,834**

B. Credit derivatives held for trading

There were no credit derivatives.

1.3.2 Accounting hedges

Qualitative disclosures

Within the scope of its Asset Liability Management policies, the Parent Company, where possible, makes use of “natural hedges” between assets and liabilities exposed to the same risks, also with a view to minimising the recourse to hedging through derivatives.

CDP’s transactions in derivatives have the sole purpose of risk hedging, mainly for interest and exchange rate risk, usually designated as accounting hedges under IAS 39.

In residual cases, CDP uses derivatives designated as operational hedges, monitored according to a framework established under the provisions of the EMIR. In this context, at the end of 2024 CDP had in place hedges for:

- liquidity, interest rate and exchange rate risks associated with managing the portfolio of assets denominated in US dollars (granting of loans and purchase of bonds), through Cross Currency Swaps, Repos and Forex Swaps;
- interest rate risk, in the meaning of fixing risk, related to the derivatives portfolio, carried out through Forward Rate Agreements and Overnight Indexed Swaps;
- equity risk resulting from the issue of postal savings bonds indexed to the Stoxx Europe 600 ESG-X, through the purchase of call options with financial characteristics and payoff that mirror those embedded in the issued bonds.

A. Fair value hedges

Fair value hedges are applied when the exposure to a specific risk leads to a change in fair value of assets or liabilities which impacts on profits and losses. CDP implements both micro and macro fair value hedges.

In the micro fair value hedge, the hedged item consists of one or more individually selected contracts, exposed proportionately to the same risk and hedged with one or more derivatives. In some cases, the hedged item is a subset of the cash flows of these contracts, specifically selected according to duration and/or amount (partial term hedge). CDP applies micro hedges in the Separate Account and Ordinary Account, to:

- fixed-rate loans (loans/mortgages);
- fixed-rate asset securities, possibly inflation-linked;
- liability bonds, at fixed rate or indexed to swap rates.

In the macro fair value hedge, the hedged item consists of portfolios of homogeneous loans in Separate Account exposed to interest rate risk. These hedges differ from micro hedges since the hedged item does not match the flows (or part of the flows) of a specific loan that is being hedged (or an aggregate of similar loans), and the explicit relationship between hedged loan and hedging derivative loses significance.

Fair value hedges are put in place through the use of Interest Rate and Asset Swap derivatives, which provide for the exchange of the interest payments of the hedged item with floating-rate interest payments that are usually linked to the 6M Euribor index. For specific ALM purposes, CDP also uses Euribor indexing on different tenors (1M, 3M), overnight rates in Euro (EuroSTR) and rates in Dollars (SOFR Compounded and SOFR Term).

Within the scope of prudential consolidation, no further fair value hedges have been undertaken.

B. Cash flow hedges

Cash flow hedges are risk hedges associated with the variability of cash flows, whose objective is the stabilisation of expected flows. CDP implements the following cash flow accounting hedges in relation to:

- EUR/USD exchange rate risk of asset securities in the Separate Account;
- EUR/JPY exchange rate risk of liability bonds in the Separate Account;
- interest rate risk of liability bonds and repos in the Separate Account and Ordinary Account;
- inflation rate risk of asset securities in the Separate Account;
- sale or purchase price fluctuation risk of asset securities in the Separate Account.

Exchange rate risk hedges are put in place through the use of Cross Currency Swaps, which exchange the foreign currency flows of the securities with fixed-rate cash flows in euro.

Interest-rate risk hedges are performed by using Interest Rate and Asset Swaps, which exchange cash flows indexed to the Euribor (3M or 6M) or the European inflation index with fixed-rate cash flows in euro.

Price fluctuation risk hedges are performed by using Bond Forward instruments.

Within the scope of prudential consolidation, no further cash flow hedges have been undertaken.

C. Foreign investment hedging activities

Currently there are no foreign investment hedges.

D. Hedging instruments

The hedging instruments used by CDP for fair value hedge strategies are mainly vanilla Interest Rate Swaps which exchange fixed-rate flows with floating-rate flows indexed to the Euribor, plus any market spread. It is also likely that the derivatives provide for the collection or payment of upfront premiums.

The hedging swaps of loans in micro fair value hedging relationships have amortising profiles that mirror those of the loans/securities or groups of similar loans hedged, generally with spot starting date. Swaps originated as macro hedges typically have bullet or amortizing profiles, also typically with a spot starting date. Where there is a need to hedge specific time segments, both in the micro (partial term hedge) and in the macro fair value hedge, it is possible to use derivatives with a forward starting date. All swaps have payment frequency that is the same as the refixing frequency, except in some cases for any initial or final periods.

The hedge of cash flow variability due to the exchange rate, interest rate and inflation rate risks is obtained by using Interest Rate, Asset and Cross Currency Swaps which have amortising profiles and payment frequencies that mirror those of securities hedged. Bond Forward instruments are used to hedge the price risk.

All hedging derivatives are traded Over the Counter (OTC), and include netting provision to reduce exposure, together with the high frequency exchange of collateral. In most cases, this takes place as part of bilateral agreements entered into with market counterparties, but also increasingly through netting via central counterparties.

E. Hedged items

The existing accounting hedges at the end of 2024 were carried out on asset and liability items, such as loans, receivables, bonds and repos.

Within the scope of fair value hedges, hedged items are typically represented by dummy instruments with cash flows representing the hedged risk, namely only the part of the cash flows at market level at the time of the hedge. This results in an item that presents:

- capital flows of the hedged bond/loan;
- interest flows of the hedged bond/loan net of the hedge spread;
- in the event of IRS with forward starting date, an initial capital outflow, equal to the nominal value of the swap on the starting date.

In cash flow hedges, the hedged items are generally represented by using the hypothetical derivative method, i.e. the derivative that is the ideal hedging instrument for the risks being hedged and whose main terms are aligned with those of the hedged item, regardless of the hedge actually implemented and net of the counterparty risk inherent in the derivative closed on the market.

Quantitative disclosures

A. Financial derivatives held for hedging

A.1 Financial derivatives held for hedging: period-end notional values

(thousands of euro) Underlying assets/Type of derivatives	Total 31/12/2024 Over the counter Central counterparties	Total 31/12/2024 Over the counter Without central counterparties With netting arrangements	Total 31/12/2024 Over the counter Without central counterparties Without netting arrangements	Total 31/12/2024 Organised markets	Total 31/12/2023 Over the counter Central counterparties	Total 31/12/2023 Over the counter Without central counterparties With netting arrangements	Total 31/12/2023 Over the counter Without central counterparties Without netting arrangements	Total 31/12/2023 Organised markets
1. Debt securities and interest rates	**17,564,340**	**24,189,430**			**18,013,247**	**27,890,654**		
a) Options								
b) Swaps	17,564,340	23,178,671			18,013,247	27,451,808		
c) Forwards		1,010,759				438,846		
d) Futures								
e) Other								
2. Equity securities and equity indices								
a) Options								
b) Swaps								
c) Forwards								
d) Futures								
e) Other								
3. Foreign currencies and gold		**142,251**				**228,971**		
a) Options								
b) Swaps		142,251				228,971		
c) Forwards								
d) Futures								
e) Other								
4. Commodities								
5. Other underlyings								
Total	**17,564,340**	**24,331,681**			**18,013,247**	**28,119,625**		

A.2 Financial derivatives held for hedging: gross positive and negative fair value – breakdown by product

(thousands of euro) Type of derivatives	Positive and negative Fair value							
	31/12/2024				31/12/2023			
	Over the counter				Over the counter			
		Without central counterparties				Without central counterparties		
	Central counterparties	With netting arrangements	Without netting arrangements	Organised markets	Central counterparties	With netting arrangements	Without netting arrangements	Organised markets
1. Positive fair value								
a) Options								
b) Interest rate swap	46,184	950,724			52,276	2,052,894		
c) Cross currency swap								
d) Equity swap								
e) Forward		13,789						
f) Futures								
g) Other								
Total	**46,184**	**964,513**			**52,276**	**2,052,894**		
2. Negative fair value								
a) Options								
b) Interest rate swap	516,742	1,034,298			630,605	1,008,440		
c) Cross currency swap		17,198				9,829		
d) Equity swap								
e) Forward						3,732		
f) Futures								
g) Other								
Total	**516,742**	**1,051,496**			**630,605**	**1,022,001**		

A.3 Financial derivatives held for hedging: notional values, gross positive and negative fair values by counterparty

(thousands of euro) Underlying assets	Central counterparties	Banks	Other financial companies	Other
Contracts not covered by netting arrangements				
1) Debt securities and interest rates				
- notional value	X			
- positive fair value	X			
- negative fair value	X			
2) Equity securities and equity indices				
- notional value	X			
- positive fair value	X			
- negative fair value	X			
3) Foreign currencies and gold				
- notional value	X			
- positive fair value	X			
- negative fair value	X			
4) Commodities				
- notional value	X			
- positive fair value	X			
- negative fair value	X			
5) Other				
- notional value	X			
- positive fair value	X			
- negative fair value	X			
Contracts covered by netting arrangements				
1) Debt securities and interest rates				
- notional value	17,564,340	19,197,086	4,992,344	
- positive fair value	46,184	817,328	147,185	
- negative fair value	516,742	634,398	399,900	
2) Equity securities and equity indices				
- notional value				
- positive fair value				
- negative fair value				
3) Foreign currencies and gold				
- notional value		142,251		
- positive fair value				
- negative fair value		17,198		
4) Commodities				
- notional value				
- positive fair value				
- negative fair value				
5) Other				
- notional value				
- positive fair value				
- negative fair value				

A.4 Residual life of OTC financial derivatives held for hedging: notional values

(thousands of euro) Underlyings/Residual maturity	To 1 year	From 1 year to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
A.1 Financial derivatives on debt securities and interest rates	3,756,403	11,679,473	26,317,894	41,753,770
A.2 Financial derivatives on equity securities and equity indices				
A.3 Financial derivatives on exchange rates and gold		96,256	45,995	142,251
A.4 Financial derivatives on commodities				
A.5 Financial derivatives on other				
Total 31/12/2024	**3,756,403**	**11,775,729**	**26,363,889**	**41,896,021**
Total 31/12/2023	**4,617,779**	**9,670,042**	**31,845,051**	**46,132,872**

B. Credit derivatives held for hedging purposes

There were no credit derivatives.

1.3.3 Other information on derivatives (held trading and hedging)

A. Financial credit derivatives

A.1 OTC financial and credit derivatives: net fair value by counterparty

(thousands of euro)	Central counterparties	Banks	Other financial companies	Other
A. Financial derivatives				
1) Debt securities and interest rates				
- notional value	18,064,340	20,402,086	5,906,344	844,275
- positive fair value	46,251	819,340	178,919	137,559
- negative fair value	516,742	761,259	410,694	31,326
2) Equity securities and equity indices				
- notional value		291,550	59,900	377,103
- positive fair value		50,615	9,763	
- negative fair value				35,581
3) Foreign currencies and gold				
- notional value		1,905,694	466,516	
- positive fair value		6,114	939	
- negative fair value		163,443	30,642	
4) Commodities				
- notional value				
- positive fair value				
- negative fair value				
5) Other				
- notional value				
- positive fair value				
- negative fair value				
B. Credit derivatives				
1) Protection purchases				
- notional value				
- positive fair value				
- negative fair value				
2) Protection sales				
- notional value				
- positive fair value				
- negative fair value				

1.4 Liquidity risk

Qualitative disclosures

A. General aspects, management processes, and methods for measurement of liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises in the form of "asset liquidity risk"[228] and "funding liquidity risk[229]".

Since the banking group does not engage in trading activities, the exposure to liquidity risk in the sense of asset liquidity risk is limited.

Given the dominant weight of demand deposits (savings accounts) and bonds redeemable on demand (postal savings bonds) on the liability side of the Separate Account, for the Parent Company, liquidity risk becomes significant mainly in the form of funding liquidity risk.

In order to ensure that any uncontrolled run-off scenario remains remote, CDP benefits from the mitigating effect originating from the state guarantee on postal savings. In addition to the key function of that guarantee, the ability of CDP to ensure that such a scenario does in fact remain remote is based on its capital strength, on the protection and promotion of postal savings reputation with the public, on safeguarding CDP's reputation in the market and on liquidity management. With regard to the latter, CDP adopts a series of specific measures to prevent the emergence of unexpected funding requirements and to be able to meet them if it should prove necessary.

To this end, Risk Management monitors a lower limit on the stock of liquid assets together with a number of figures that represent the capacity of CDP to cope with potential crisis. Among the operational safeguards for liquidity risk, CDP has adopted a Contingency Funding Plan (CFP) that describes the processes and intervention strategies adopted to manage any liquidity crises, whether systemic in origin - due to a sudden deterioration in the money and financial markets - or caused by the institution's idiosyncratic difficulties.

As regards the Ordinary Account, CDP raises funds through the market or the EIB, adopting approaches, opportunities and constraints more similar to those of ordinary banks.

CDP prevents the emergence of unexpected liquidity requirements by developing effective loan disbursement forecasting systems, setting structural limits on maturity transformation, monitoring the short-term liquidity position, carried out on a continuous basis by the Finance function, and monitoring liquidity gaps at short, medium and long term, which is performed by RM.

Management of treasury activities by the Finance department enables CDP to raise funds using repos, for both the Separate and Ordinary Accounts.

CDP can also take part in European Central Bank refinancing operations, as it holds a significant stock of eligible negotiable and non-negotiable assets.

As a further control, for both the Separate and the Ordinary Account, RM monitors the incremental liquidity available in a stress scenario through transactions with the European Central Bank and by refinancing liquid assets with market counterparts.

In addition to the described monitoring tools, RM performs a stress test to assess the potential effects of an extremely unfavourable scenario on the liquidity position.

As far as liquidity risk is concerned, CDP Real Asset SGR is potentially exposed to a cash shortfall risk, caused by, among others, lower management fees received from the funds under management, calculated as a percentage of either the Net Asset Value or the Gross Asset Value. Any value fluctuation for the real estate funds and/or assets held in their portfolios might consequently affect the management fees. Such risk currently appears not significant. From an operational point of view, liquidity risk is monitored through a careful planning of Company cash flows ("financial forecast").

With reference to Fondo Italiano d'Investimento SGR, the increased exposure to liquidity risk consists of asset liquidity risk. In fact, the SGR manages closed-end funds with underlyings that have low liquidity and a long-term time horizon. The possible need for readily convertible assets, even though with a limited probability of occurrence, could have significant effects on the price level of such assets. In terms of funding risk, FII SGR has limited exposure due to the type and standing of its counterparties, which are periodically monitored, and the operating procedures of the individual funds (in addition to the possibility of using funding facilities in its operations).

228 Asset liquidity risk means the impossibility, for a financial institution or a generic investor, of selling assets on the market without significantly reducing their price.
229 Funding liquidity risk means the impossibility, for a financial institution, to meet its obligations by collecting liquidity at non-penalising conditions or selling assets held.

Also with respect to CDP Venture Capital SGR, there is a potential exposure to a cash shortfall risk, caused by, among others, lower management fees received on the funds under management, calculated as a percentage of either the Net Asset Value or the Gross Asset Value. This liquidity risk for CDP Venture Capital SGR remains residual, given the closed-end nature of the funds (which are callable) and the fact that the investors are predominantly institutional.

Given that the exposure in currencies other than the euro is not significant compared to the overall exposure, the following breakdown by residual maturity refers only to assets and liabilities in euro.

Quantitative disclosures

Breakdown of financial assets and liabilities by residual maturity

(thousands of euro) Items/Maturities	on demand	more than 1 day to 7 days	more than 7 days to 15 days	more than 15 days to 1 month	more than 1 month to 3 months	more than 3 months to 6 months	more than 6 months to 1 year	more than 1 year to 5 years	More than 5 years	Indefinite life
On-balance-sheet assets	**147,601,336**	**895,492**	**76,431**	**414,208**	**1,640,277**	**1,975,365**	**7,294,426**	**67,015,251**	**124,525,091**	**2,923,878**
A.1 Government securities		15,651	35,185	9,998	1,251,776	1,132,203	2,582,202	26,299,971	41,214,990	
A.2 Other debt securities	4,150	5,202	16,008	29,663	110,752	559,241	874,949	8,357,481	4,152,527	
A.3 Units in collective investment undertakings	4,153,622									
A .4 Loans	143,443,564	874,639	25,238	374,547	277,749	283,921	3,837,275	32,357,799	79,157,574	2,923,878
- Banks	6,277,704		10,864		750	8,546	819,473	5,378,150	10,253,670	2,923,878
- Customers	137,165,860	874,639	14,374	374,547	276,999	275,375	3,017,802	26,979,649	68,903,904	
On-balance-sheet liabilities	**103,119,406**	**14,796,287**	**2,204,038**	**2,717,749**	**14,201,295**	**16,001,277**	**11,319,964**	**160,450,854**	**31,740,558**	
B.1 Deposits and current accounts	102,909,583	872,200	1,169,953	1,924,717	10,094,582	13,168,018	11,087,784	142,309,756	11,810,032	
- Banks	45,745							334,339	22,654	
- Customers	102,863,838	872,200	1,169,953	1,924,717	10,094,582	13,168,018	11,087,784	141,975,417	11,787,378	
B.2 Debt securities			25,000	300,000	420,000	1,260,000	212,200	12,890,391	5,155,995	
B.3 Other liabilities	209,823	13,924,087	1,009,085	493,032	3,686,713	1,573,259	19,980	5,250,707	14,774,531	
Off-balance sheet transactions										
C.1 Financial derivatives with exchange of capital										
- long positions			1,010,759	472,911	416,838	1,219,481		90,719	45,995	
- short positions				477,893	431,954	1,320,113		96,256	1,027,169	
C.2 Financial derivatives without exchange of capital										
- long positions		193,252	1,503	1,555	65,992	184,543	497,008			
- short positions					35,215	268,427	275,261			
C.3 Deposits and loans to receive										
- long positions										
- short positions										
C.4 Irrevocable commitments to disburse funds										
- long positions	24,399,942							3,050,000		
- short positions	24,399,942							3,050,000		
C.5 Financial guarantees issued										
C.6 Financial guarantees received										
C.7 Credit derivatives with exchange of capital										
- long positions										
- short positions										
C.8 Credit derivatives without exchange of capital										
- long positions										
- short positions										

1.5 Operational risks

Qualitative disclosures

A. General aspects, management processes, and methods for measurement of operational risk

Definition of operational risk

The CDP Group has adopted the guidelines established by the Basel Committee for the banking industry and incorporated by Bank of Italy in Circular no. 285 of 17 December 2013 as the benchmark for managing operational risk.

Operational risk means the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. This definition includes, among others, losses resulting from fraud, human error, business disruption, ICT system unavailability, breach of contract and natural disasters.

Operational risk includes legal risk, model risk, conduct risk and the risk of money laundering and terrorist financing fall under operational risk, while strategic and reputational risk are not included.

The legal risk is the risk of incurring losses resulting from violations of laws or regulations, from contractual or tortious liability or from other disputes.

System for managing operational risks

Apart from adopting best practice in the banking sector as a reference, the CDP Group pays particular attention to industrial sector benchmarks for the management of operational risks. The methodological and organisational framework implemented aims to capture the company's actual risk profile, similarly to what occurs in the most advanced corporates, which actively manage operational risks even though they are not subject to capital requirements.

The objective is to improve corporate processes and the Internal Control System, so as to lay the foundations for the most appropriate mitigation actions and to make a more accurate quantification of the associated economic capital, currently estimated using the Basic Indicator Approach.

The Operational and ICT Risk Organisational Unit, operating within the Risk Management Function, is responsible for designing, implementing and monitoring the methodological and organizational framework for (i) the assessment of the exposure to operational risks, (ii) the monitoring of the implementation of the mitigation measures proposed by the Risk Owners, and (iii) the reporting system designed to ensure that information is made available to the Governing Bodies and to the managers of the Organisational Units concerned.

The adopted framework involves the inclusion of information on operational losses classified according to specified Loss Event Types (i.e. a Model of loss events), Loss Effect Types (i.e. a Model of types of losses) and Risk Factors (i.e. a Model for the classification of risk factors). With particular reference to ICT and information security risk, dedicated libraries of threats and security countermeasures have also been defined, which CDP considers appropriate to apply within its perimeter to protect its ICT assets.

This information comprises:

- internal data on operational losses (Loss Data Collection);
- external loss data;
- potential loss data (risk self-assessment);
- key factors of the business environment and internal control systems.

The CDP Group's system for managing operational risks is divided into the following stages:

1. *Identification and measurement*

This stage involves the:

- structured collection and timely updating of internal data on losses attributable to operational risk events (loss data collection);
- identification of potential operational risks associated with business processes and the forward-looking assessment of the Company's level of exposure to those risks (risk self-assessment);
- analysis of operational events received from the Italian database on operational losses (Database Italiano delle Perdite Operative - DIPO) (external loss data);
- identification of potential operational risks arising from the introduction of new products, services and activities.

1.1 Loss Data Collection

Loss data collection is the process designed to collect and manage – in a structured manner and according to rigorous criteria – the internal data on losses attributable to operational risk events occurred in the Company. The data recording concerns both operational risk events which have negative economic effects recorded in the income statement items (actual losses) and events that do not generate a loss (near misses).

The loss data collection process is structured as follows:

- collection and recording of internal loss data, to classify the data on losses attributable to operational risk events;
- monitoring and management of loss data, to observe the evolution of the Company's exposure to operational risks over time, in order to identify appropriate mitigation measures for the most significant events (in terms of impact, frequency and/or relevance to the strategic company objectives).

The data collection is supported by a network of information sources (an information source is defined as the organisational unit that can provide information concerning the main features of each loss event recorded and its associated effects).

The prompt availability of uniform, comprehensive and reliable data - within a dedicated database - allows the appropriate mitigation actions to be identified in order to combat the most significant risks and to achieve overall improvements, in terms of effectiveness and efficiency, of the corporate processes and the internal control system (so-called use test).

1.2 Risk Self-Assessment

This consists of a self-assessment of the potential operational risks inherent in the processes, carried out by the parties involved in the operations reviewed. The aim is to assess the level of the Company's vulnerability to these risks and, at the same time, to establish the necessary corrective actions, if the monitoring system is inadequate. The process consists of the following activities:

- mapping of the operational risk events to the corporate processes (risk mapping), in order to understand the origin of potential losses attributable to operational risks by retracing the events and causes that may generate those losses;
- assessment of the operational risk events and of the related controls for estimating the residual exposure to each risk.

The aim of the Risk Self-Assessment is to produce a Risk Map, which is a tool designed to dynamically monitor the evolution of the Company's risk profile, in order to:

- ensure an overall view of the main areas of risk of the company by process and by nature of the risk;
- strengthen the controls;
- monitor the actions to prevent and mitigate risks.

Based on the risk perception of the officers interviewed (Organizational Unit Managers, Risk owners, other employees who are 'experts' in the relevant processes, individuals representing specialist and control functions), suitably 'weighted' with that of Risk Management and supplemented by additional relevant considerations, forward-looking indications are provided to the Company's management on events that have not yet occurred but could take place as a result of 'latent' risks in corporate processes.

Risk Self-Assessment findings, therefore, are used for management purposes (use test): the operational risk management system, integrated into the Management's decision-making, aims at strengthening corporate processes and improving the Internal Control System.

1.3 Stress Testing

As part of stress testing during the strategic planning phase and periodic budgeting exercises, the Operational Risks and ICT unit identifies specific potential operational risk scenarios with a high impact (in economic terms) and a low frequency of occurrence. The estimated loss for each of the scenarios depends on i) the expected frequency and ii) the potential economic impact, which are estimated with the support of the main Process Owners and Organisational Units involved in the scenario.

This activity makes it possible to estimate the potential economic loss under stress as a result of the occurrence of operational risk events.

1.4 External loss data

CDP subscribes to the Italian Operational Loss Database (DIPO) managed by ABIServizi S.p.A. in order to be able to retrieve data on operational risk events that took place in other financial institutions; this enables CDP to improve its estimates about operational losses and to compare itself against the best practices used by other main Banking Groups.

2. Risk control and mitigation

Based on the findings from the Risk Self-Assessment and any specific further analyses conducted by the other corporate Control Functions, supported by the trends in operational losses found in the loss data collection, the mitigation process is activated in order to reduce the Company's exposure to the most significant operational risks - in terms of likelihood of occurrence and/or impact - through the identification and adoption of appropriate corrective measures.

Corrective actions are defined by the Risk Owners, with the support - where necessary - of the other corporate functions and the Risk Management Area, which verifies the implementation of mitigating actions through periodic follow-ups.

The Operational and ICT Risk Organisational Unit monitors the status of the mitigation actions initiated by periodically checking their progress with the individuals responsible for the actions taken and/or to be taken.

3. Monitoring and reporting

The results of the activities performed are shared and disseminated through dedicated reports, which detail operational risk exposures and detected losses. In this way, information on operational risks is provided to the Top Management and the managers of the business units involved, in order to enable the implementation of the most appropriate mitigation actions.

The main reports produced cover:

- Loss Data Collection, in relation to which a report is prepared every six months and sent to the Governing Bodies;
- Risk Self-Assessment, for which, at the end of each analysis on processes/operational areas a report with the assessment of individual risks and relevant control centres is produced, with an indication of the most vulnerable areas;
- follow-up on the mitigation actions, identified for the most significant risks detected by the Loss Data Collection and Risk Self-Assessment.

Operational Risk Culture

In line with the mission of the Operational and ICT Risk Organisational Unit, which is to develop and disseminate awareness of operational risks within the Company, during 2024 training initiatives addressed to all the staff involved in the analyses were organised.

Other periodical actions organised by the Operational and ICT Risk Organisational Unit for the staff concerned include training, also in the form of on-the-job training. These actions ensure that the contact persons have appropriate knowledge of the process and of its attendant responsibilities, so as to make the best use of support tools.

The aim is to put in place a coordinated approach at all levels within the Company, which can be achieved by wide dissemination of operational risk awareness.

Fraud risk

Within the operational risk management model used in CDP, the fraud risk management framework has also been implemented. The fraud risk is defined as the risk of an illegal act, action or omission, intentionally carried out using deceptive means consisting of artifices or stratagems, intended to mislead others and harm another's right in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a material or moral advantage, and/or a consent, and/or to elude an obligation of any kind, for an own benefit or for the benefit of a third party. This model is part of CDP's Internal Controls System and is divided into three lines of defence: (i) first-line of defence, carried out by the operational/production units and incorporated into business processes; (ii) second-line of defence, carried out by a dedicated function in charge of Fraud Risk control (within the Operational and ICT Risk Organisational Unit) and (iii) third-line of defence, overseen by the Internal Audit Function.

Specifically, the fraud risk control function identifies and assesses the risks of fraud related to corporate processes through second-level controls. The main tools used by fraud risk control function for these controls are: (i) Fraud Risk Assessment, updated periodically every three years, unless there are significant changes in the operational context, both within and outside the Company (ii) Loss Data Collection, updated continuously, and (iii) Effectiveness checks, according to a defined frequency.

ICT and information security risk

The ICT system, consisting of the ICT Assets and the human resources dedicated to their management, is an essential means to achieve the strategic and operational objectives of a company, due to the critical level of the business processes that depend on it. With a view to sound and prudent management, the ICT system allows management to have up-to-date and secure information for timely decision-making and the correct implementation of the risk management process. Therefore, it is essential to guarantee the Confidentiality, Integrity and Availability of the information processed by company IT systems, in line with the identified risk profiles.

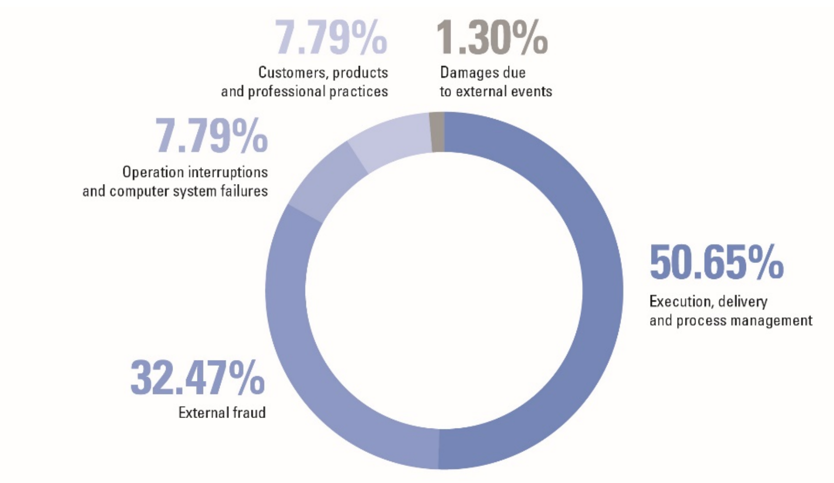
The ICT and information security risk is the risk of incurring losses due to breaches of confidentiality, failure of integrity of systems and data, inappropriateness or unavailability of systems and data or inability to change information technology (IT) within a reasonable time and with reasonable costs when the environment or business requirements change (i.e. agility). This includes security risks resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes or external events including cyber-attacks or inadequate physical security.

To ensure the protection of its corporate assets, CDP has developed and implemented a Framework for measuring and monitoring ICT and information security risk. This Framework incorporates a cyber risk monitoring dashboard, enabling the organisation to manage activities and prioritise actions within its broader security strategies.

Quantitative disclosures

The chart below gives the breakdown by event type[230], showing the number and the impact in 2024, based on the event type classification scheme established by the New Basel Capital Accord.

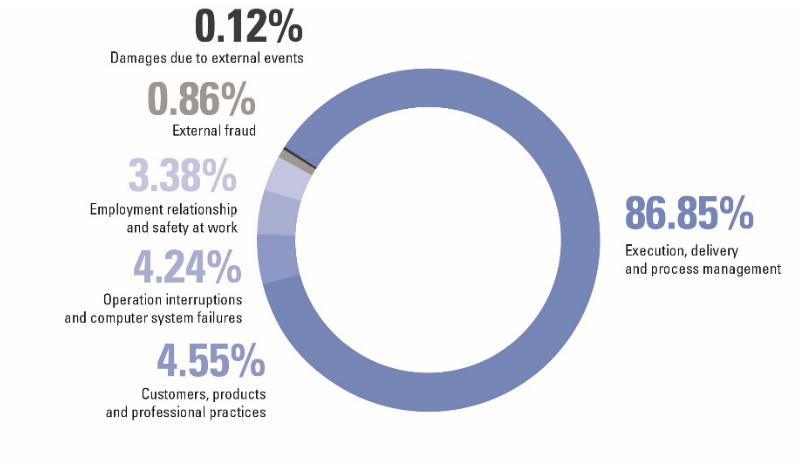
% breakdown by number of events (actual and near-miss losses)



In 2024, the events identified with greater frequency were of the “Execution, delivery and process management” type, referring to losses arising mainly from executing and completing transactions.

230 The data refers to CDP and CDP Real Asset SGR.

% breakdown by accounting amount recorded



During 2024, the most significant type of event, in terms of impact, is attributable to "Execution, Delivery, & Process Management".

CDP Real Asset SGR

CDP RA SGR adopts the Group's operational risk management framework, with the purpose of strengthening risk controls and improving the overall process effectiveness and efficiency, to reduce the variability of operating profits and protect its assets. In the context of Loss Data Collection, the company collects and records loss data, considering the key aspects of each identified loss event and its related impacts.

Fondo Italiano di Investimento SGR

FII SGR has set up a proprietary operational risk management system covering (i) risks associated with human error (i.e. errors, unintentional damage and/or fraudulent situations created by internal and external operators that may be detrimental to the company), (ii) technology-related risks (i.e., IT procedures and intentional or unintentional damage to company hardware and software), (iii) process-related risks (i.e., missing or incomplete internal procedures or breaches), and (iv) risks related to external factors (i.e., events external to the company). FII SGR's overall exposure to operational risks is limited and is mainly focused on the areas of internal processes, regulatory compliance and employment relationships.

CDP Venture Capital SGR

CDP Venture Capital SGR manages operational risks concerning the Company, through a process that identifies, measures and periodically monitors the potential operational risks to which it could be exposed (mainly deriving from the management of AIFs including compliance risk, legal risk, reputational risk and sustainability risk) and an assessment of the adequacy of the safeguards it puts in place. The net exposure of CDP Venture Capital SGR processes to operational risks is moderate as a whole, thanks to the presence of safeguards that are adequate overall.

Legal disputes

Civil and administrative disputes

At 31 December 2024, there are 111 pending disputes in civil and administrative matters in which CDP is a defendant, of which 76 disputes for a total amount of approximately 511.4 million euro and 35 disputes with an undetermined claim amount.

With reference to the above-mentioned disputes, there are 10 disputes with a risk of a ruling against the company estimated to be **probable**. of these: i) 4 refer to positions relating to Postal Savings products amounting to approximately 14.7 thousand euro; ii) 5 refer to credit positions amounting to approximately 491.7 million euro; and iii) 1 dispute concerns other civil and administrative law issues, with a claim amount of approximately 655 thousand euro.

There are also 60 disputes with a risk of a ruling against the company estimated to be **possible**. of these: *i)* 33 refer to positions relating to Postal Savings products amounting to approximately 532.5 thousand euro; *ii*) 10 refer to credit positions amounting to approximately 2.6 million euro; and *iii)* 17 refer to other civil and administrative law issues amounting to approximately 293 thousand euro.

With reference to ongoing disputes, at 31 December 2024 a provision for risks and charges was set up amounting to approximately 60.4 million euro.

Labour law disputes

At 31 December 2024, there were 18 pending pre-disputes and disputes in labour matters in which CDP is a defendant, for which provisions were made for a total of about 4 million euro.

Section 4 - The risks of other entities

This section analyses the main risks that fully consolidated companies not included in the “prudential consolidation” as previously described in sections 2 of part E of the Notes to the consolidated financial statements.

As a result of the variety of businesses carried out by the companies included in this section, specific information is provided for each of the main entities, in order to better represent their peculiarities in terms of risks and related mitigation actions.

Quantitative information is reported gross of any intragroup eliminations and consolidation adjustments, which is why the amounts reported in the following paragraphs may not be immediately comparable with those discussed in parts B and C of the consolidated financial statements.

TERNA GROUP

In the course of its operations, the Terna group is exposed to different financial risks: market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk.

In this section information is provided on the Terna group’s exposure to each of the risks listed above, the aims, policies and processes for managing these risks and the methods used to measure them, also including further quantitative information on the 2024 financial statements.

Terna group's risk management policies seek to identify and analyse the risks that group companies are exposed to, establishing appropriate limits and controls and monitoring the risks and compliance with such limits. These policies and the related systems are reviewed on a regular basis, in order to take account of any changes in market conditions or in the companies’ operations.

Terna group’s exposure to the aforementioned risks is substantially represented by the exposure of Terna S.p.A.

As a part of the financial risk management policies approved by its board of directors, Terna has established the responsibilities and operating procedures for financial risk management, specifically with respect to the instruments to be used and the precise operating limits in managing them.

The following table shows the main financial statement items exposed to the above mentioned risks.

	31/12/2024			31/12/2023		
(millions of euro)	Amortized cost	Fair value	Total	Amortized cost	Fair value	Total
Assets						
Derivative financial instruments	-	-	-		17.8	17.8
Cash and equivalent and government bonds	2,511.5	226.5	2,738,0	1,543.2	316.3	1,859.5
Trade receivables	3,194.8	-	3,194.8	2,154.8		2,154.8
Total	**5,706.3**	**226.5**	**5,932.8**	**3,698.0**	**334.1**	**4,032.1**

	31/12/2024			31/12/2023		
(millions of euro)	Amortised cost	Fair value	Total	Amortised cost	Fair value	Total
Liabilities						
Long-term debt	13,748.5	-	13,748.5	11,995.5	-	11,995.5
Derivative financial instruments	-	60.5	60.5	-	164.6	164.6
Trade payables	3,524.5	-	3,524.5	2,864.9	-	2,864.9
Total	**17,273.0**	**60.5**	**17,333.5**	**14,860.4**	**164.6**	**15,025.0**

Financial risks

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument may fluctuate as a result of changes in financial market conditions. Market risk includes interest rate risk, exchange rate risk and inflation risk.

Risk management must be performed with the objective of minimising the related risks by selecting counterparties and instruments compatible with Terna Risk Management Policy. Speculative activity is not part of Terna's activities.

The Terna group intends to adopt a dynamic approach to financial risk management. This approach is characterised by risk aversion, aiming at minimising risk through continuous monitoring of financial markets in order to execute planned recourse to new debt and hedging transactions in favourable market conditions. The dynamic approach enables the group to intervene in order to improve existing hedges should there be a change in market conditions or changes in the hedged item, making the hedges inappropriate or excessively costly.

The fair value of financial instruments is determined in accordance with the fair value hierarchy envisaged under IFRS 7 (Level 2), by means of appropriate valuation techniques for each category of financial instrument, using market data at the closing date (such as interest rates, exchange rates and volatility) and discounting projected cash flows on the basis of the market yield curve at the reporting date.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is represented by the uncertainty associated with changes in interest rates. This is the risk that a change in market interest rates may produce effects on the fair value or future cash flows of financial instruments.

In the course of its operations, the group is exposed to the risk of fluctuations in interest rates. Its main source of interest rate risk is associated with its net financial debt and the related hedges in the form of derivative instruments that generate financial expenses. The borrowing strategy generally focuses on long-term borrowings, whose term reflects the useful life of the group's assets. It pursues an interest rate risk hedging policy that aims to guarantee that percentage of debt represented by fixed rate liabilities is at least 40%, as provided for in the relevant policies. At the end of 2024, the fixed-rate group debt was 84%.

As of December 31, 2024, interest rate derivatives are fair value hedge derivatives and cash flow hedge derivatives and relate to hedging the risk of changes in the fair value of loans and related cash flows, respectively.

Below are the notional amounts and fair values of the derivative financial instruments entered into by the Terna group:

	31/12/2024		31/12/2023		Change (+ / -)	
(millions of euro)	Notional	Fair value	Notional	Fair value	Notional	Fair value
FVH derivatives	950.0	(47.0)	1,853.0	(164.5)	(903.0)	117.5
CFH derivatives	1,886.6	(11.8)	2,362.8	17.2	(476.2)	(29.0)

The notional amount of outstanding cash flow hedges at 31 December 2024, amounting to 1,886.6 million euro, breaks down as follows:

- 436.6 million euro (fair value of -0.3 million euro) maturing 2027;
- 650.0 million euro (fair value of -11.6 million euro) maturing 2029;
- 200.0 million euro (fair value of 0.1 million euro) maturing 2033;
- 300.0 million euro (fair value of -0.2 million euro) maturing 2035;
- 300.0 million euro (fair value of 0.2 million) maturing 2036.

As of 31 December 2024, the notional amount of FVH derivatives in place totals 950.0 million euro, with a negative fair value of -47.0 million euro, maturing in 2030.

In the CDP Group consolidated financial statements, the negative fair value of Terna's FVH and CFH derivative contracts contributes to liability item 40 "Hedging derivatives."

Sensitivity to interest rate risk

Terna has floating-to-fixed interest rate swaps in place to manage the risk of movements in interest rates.

Since the hedging relationship between the derivative and the hedged item is formally documented and the effectiveness of the hedge, as verified initially and periodically over its life, is high, the Company has elected to use hedge accounting to ensure a perfect match between the maturities of the hedge and the hedged item. The aim of hedge accounting is to recognise the effects of the hedges and the hedged items in profit or loss at the same time. As a result, for CFH derivatives, the fair value changes of the derivative must be recognised in "Other comprehensive income" (immediately recognising any ineffective portion in profit or loss) and then recycled through the income statement in the same period in which the cash flows of the hedged instrument materialise. The characteristics of cash flow hedges mirror those of the underlyings, with the timing of the related cash flows matching the timing of interest payments on the debt, without changes in fair value having any impact on profit or loss.

The following table reports the amounts recognised through profit or loss and in Other comprehensive income for positions that are sensitive to changes in interest rates, in addition to the theoretical value of the positions following a positive or negative shift in the yield curve and the differential impact of such change is recognised through profit or loss and in Other Comprehensive Income. A hypothetical 10% movement in interest rates with respect to market interest rates at the reporting date was assumed:

	Net income or loss			Equity		
(millions of euro)	Current rates +10%	Current values	Current rates -10%	Current rates +10%	Current values	Current rates -10%
31 December 2024						
Positions sensitive to changes in interest rates (FVH, bonds, CFH)	(0.2)	(0.6)	(1.0)	(4.8)	(29.1)	(53.8)
Hypothetical change	*0.4*	*-*	*(0.4)*	*24.3*	*-*	*(24.8)*
31 December 2023						
Positions sensitive to changes in interest rates (FVH, bonds, CFH)	(0.7)	(2.8)	(4.9)	(48.5)	(58.3)	(68.2)
Hypothetical change	*2.1*	*-*	*(2.1)*	*9.8*	*-*	*(9.9)*

Regulators around the world have launched a reform of IBOR (Interbank Offered Rates), which are used as the benchmark for most financial instruments sold throughout the world, with the aim of restoring confidence in the benchmark. The transition from EONIA to ESTR took place in 2022 without any significant impact. The group is continuing to closely monitor the market and the results produced by the various working groups overseeing the transition to the new benchmark rates for the other maturities (EURIBOR). Management is aware of the associated risks and, for this reason, the group plans to complete the transition in step with the change in the related legislation. In addition, all new financial agreements include fallback clauses governing the transition period.

Inflation risk

As regards inflation rate risk, the rates established by the Regulator to remunerate Terna S.p.A.'s activities are determined so as to allow coverage of the sector's recognised costs. Such cost components are updated on an annual basis to take into account the impact of inflation.

Exchange rate risk

Exchange rate risk management must be carried out with the aim of defending the company's profitability from the risks of exchange rate fluctuations through continuous market control and constant monitoring of existing exposure. In managing this risk, Terna from time to time selects hedging instruments with structures and durations matching the group's exchange rate exposure. The instruments used by Terna are of limited complexity, highly liquid and easy to price, such as forwards and options. Such Terna's contracts have a notional amount and maturity date less than or equal to that of the underlying financial liability, or the expected cash flows, so that any change in the fair value and/or estimated cash flows deriving from a rise or fall in the euro against other currencies is fully offset by a corresponding change in the fair value and/or estimated cash flows of the underlying position.

At 31 December 2024, Terna group's exposure to the impact of exchange rate risk on its profit or loss is residual and linked to foreign currency cash flows from the subsidiaries, Tamini and Brugg.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Terna group might experience difficulties in discharging its obligations in respect of its financial liabilities and operational cycle. Liquidity risk management seeks to ensure adequate coverage of borrowing requirements by obtaining adequate credit lines and appropriate management of any surplus liquidity. At 31 December 2024, the Terna group had access to short-term credit lines of approximately 603.1 million euro (from a total facility of about 1,094.1 million euro) and revolving credit facilities of 3,905 million euro (out of a total of 4,155.0 million euro). Finally, Terna has a Euro Commercial Paper (ECP) programme, amounting to up to 2,000 million euro, including 830 million euro still available at 31 December 2024.

With specific regard to the bonds reported in Item 10c of liabilities of the CDP Group's consolidated financial statements and other loans, the table below provides a breakdown by maturity:

(million of euro)	Maturity	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	Portion falling due within 12 months	Portion falling due after 12 months	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	After	Average interest rate 2024	Average net interest rate 2024
	2024	826.4										4.90%	0.89%
	2025	498.5	499.5	499.5								0.13%	0.32%
	2026	499.2	499.5		499.5	499.5						1.00%	1.29%
	2026	79.7	79.8		79.8	79.8						1.60%	1.80%
	2027	988.0	991.3		991.3		991.3					1.38%	1.92%
	2027	99.8	99.9		99.9		99.9					3.44%	2.78%
Bonds	2028	712.9	720.5		720.5			720.5				1.00%	1.31%
	2029	597.6	598.0		598.0				598.0			0.38%	1.71%
	2029	742.7	744.0		744.0				744.0			3.63%	3.71%
	2030	437.0	450.0		450.0					450.0		0.38%	3.79%
	2031		842.6		842.6						842.6	3.50%	3.65%
	2032	366.3	379.5		379.5						379.5	0.75%	3.16%
	2033	642.5	643.2		643.2						643.2	3.88%	3.82%
EIB	2046	2,407.2	3,270.4	47.7	3,222.7	58.5	117.1	156.0	192.1	192.1	2,506.9	2.65%	2.63%
Terna borrowing	2024	300.0											-1.25%
Total fixed rate		**9,197.8**	**9,818.2**	**547.2**	**9,271.0**	**637.8**	**1,208.3**	**876.5**	**1,534.1**	**642.1**	**4,372.2**		
EIB	2041	836.3	721.0	115.3	605.7	115.3	115.3	115.3	96.0	103.3	60.5	4.31%	2.16%
Terna borrowing	2029	699.4	1,498.5		1,498.5				1,498.5			4.36%	4.81%
Total variable rate		**1,535.7**	**2,219.5**	**115.3**	**2,104.2**	**115.3**	**115.3**	**115.3**	**1,594.5**	**103.3**	**60.5**		
Total		**10,733.5**	**12,037.7**	**662.5**	**11,375.2**	**753.1**	**1,323.6**	**991.8**	**3,128.6**	**745.4**	**4,432.7**		

Bonds fair value is 6,547.8 million euro and is based on prices at the reporting date. Borrowings fair value equals carrying amount for a total of 5,484.8 million euro as at 31 December 2024, and it is measured by discounting expected cash flows based on the market interest rate curve at the reporting date.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a customer or one of the counterparties to a transaction in financial instruments could cause a financial loss by failing to discharge an obligation. It is mainly generated by the Terna group's trade receivables and financial investments.

The credit risk originated by open positions on transactions in financial derivatives is considered to be marginal since, in compliance with financial risk management policies, the counterparties are leading international credit institutions with high ratings.

Terna provides its services essentially to counterparties considered solvent by the market, and therefore with a high credit standing, and does not have high concentrations of credit risk.

Credit risk management is also compliant with Resolution no. 111/06 of the Italian Regulatory Authority for Energy, Networks and the Environment (Autorità di Regolazione per Energia Reti e Ambiente, ARERA), which, at Article 49, introduced instruments to limit the risks linked to the insolvency of dispatching customers, both on a preventive basis and in the event of actual insolvency. In particular, the Resolution establishes three instruments to safeguard the electricity market: a guarantee system (bank guarantees provided by individual dispatching customers, based on their turnover); the option of terminating dispatching contracts (in the event of insolvency or failure to replace enforced guarantees); and, finally, the possibility of recovering uncollected debts, after having taken all other possible collection actions, through a specific fee to be fixed by ARERA.

The following table summarises the exposure to such risk at the reporting date:

(million of euro)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	Change (+ / -)
FVH derivatives	-	17.8	(17.8)
Cash and cash equivalents and other financial assets	2,738.0	1,859.5	878.5
Trade receivables	3,194.8	2,154.8	1,040.0
Total	**5,932.8**	**4,032.1**	**1,900.7**

The total value of the exposure to credit rate risk at 31 December 2024 is represented by the carrying value of trade receivables, CFH derivatives, cash and cash equivalents, securities and deposits.

The following tables provide qualitative disclosures on loans to customers in terms of geographical distribution and type of customer.

Geographical distribution

(million of euro)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Italy	2,795.0	1,800.1
Euro-area countries	346.9	267.9
Other countries	52.9	86.8
Total	**3,194.8**	**2,154.8**

Type of customer

(million of euro)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Distributors	682.0	576.2
CSEA	34.5	72.2
Dispatching customers for injections	465.9	314.5
Dispatching customers for withdrawals (not distributors)	1,673.5	868.0
Parties which have signed virtual import contracts and virtual import services (interconnectors and shippers)	12.2	11.7
Sundry receivables	326.7	312.2
Total	**3,194.8**	**2,154.8**

The following table breaks down trade receivables by past-due band, with the related impairment:

	31/12/2024		31/12/2023	
(million of euro)	Impairment	Gross	Impairment	Gross
Current	(3.7)	3,023.0	(0.7)	1,870.2
0-30 days past due	(0.8)	20.7	(0.5)	30.3
31-120 days past due	(3.2)	19.6	(0.5)	18.4
Over 120 days past due	(86.4)	225.6	(32.5)	270.1
Total	**(94.1)**	**3,288.9**	**(34.2)**	**2,189.0**

Movements in the allowance for doubtful accounts in the course of the year were as follows.

(million of euro)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Balance at 1st January	(34.2)	(37.0)
Release of provisions	19.4	6.4
Provision under resolution no. 5/2024	(73.6)	
Impairments for the year	(5.7)	(3.6)
Balance	**(94.1)**	**(34.2)**

The value of guarantees received from eligible electricity market operators is illustrated below.

(million of euro)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Dispatching - Injections	230.1	240.4
Dispatching - Withdrawals	1,735.8	1,893.0
Trasmission charges due from distributors	426.8	351.0
Virtual imports	125.4	273.4
Capacity market	197.1	175.3
Balance	**2,715.2**	**2,933.1**

In addition, non-regulated activities are exposed to “counterparty risk”, in particular in relation to the entities with which sales contracts are entered into, in consideration of the credibility and solvency of the parties in question and the impact that their possible insolvency could have on the financial strength of the business. Counterparty risk is mitigated by implementing special procedures to assess counterparties, measuring operating, financial and reputational aspects of the counterparties in question.

Default risk and debt covenants

This risk is associated with the possibility that the loan agreements or bond terms and conditions to which Terna is a party may contain provisions authorising counterparties to call in such loans immediately upon the occurrence of certain events, thereby generating liquidity risk. For more information on the contractual provisions of outstanding loans at 31 December 2024, please see the section “Loans and financial liabilities” in the Notes to the financial statements of the Terna group.

Bank guarantees

As of 31 December 2024, the total amount of bank guarantees issued to third parties on behalf of Terna group companies amounts to 369.2 million euro, distributed as follows: 77.2 million euro for Terna S.p.A., 114.2 million euro for Tamini Trasformatori S.r.l., 46.7 million euro for Terna Rete Italia S.p.A., 19.9 million euro for Terna Interconnector S.r.l., 65.7 million euro for Brugg group companies, 0.1 million euro for Terna Plus S.r.l., 4.8 million euro for Terna Perù SAC, 15.8 million euro for Terna Energy Solutions S.r.l., 0.5 million euro for Rete S.r.l., 0.1 million euro for Terna Chile S.p.A., and 24.2 million euro for the LT group.

Litigation

The main commitments and risks not disclosed in the statement of financial position at and for the year ended 31 December 2024, relating to Terna S.p.A. and its subsidiary Terna Rete Italia S.p.A., are described below. There are no significant commitments or risks for the other subsidiaries at that date.

Disputes concerning activities granted under concession arrangements

As the operator of transmission and dispatching activities since 1 November 2005, Terna has been a party in several court cases, contesting determinations adopted by ARERA (Italy’s Regulatory Authority for Energy, Networks and the Environment), and/or the Ministry of Enterprises and Made in Italy, and/or Terna itself, in relation to these activities. In cases in which the plaintiffs have, in addition to inherent defects in the contested determinations, alleged violation of the regulations laid down by the aforementioned authorities, or in cases in which the determination has had an impact on Terna, the company has also taken action to defend its interests through the legal system. Within the scope of such litigation – even though some cases have been concluded, at first and/or second instance, with the annulment of ARERA's resolutions and, when applicable, of the consequent determinations adopted by Terna – any negative outcomes for the company itself may be deemed unlikely, as these disputes normally relate to pass-through items.

Disputes concerning the validity of authorisations to build and operate plants

Another aspect of litigation connected with the plant owned by the Terna. derives from legal actions brought before the competent administrative courts, aimed at obtaining the annulment of decisions granting consent for the construction and operation of infrastructure.

SNAM GROUP

The main factors of uncertainty that characterize the ordinary management of the Snam group's activities are illustrated below, as well as the emerging risks.

The risks identified and managed within Snam's Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) model are classified into the following categories:

- Strategic

- Legal and Compliance
- Operational
- Financial
- Emerging

Strategic risks

Regulatory and legislative risk

Snam's regulatory and legislative risk concerns the rules applicable to the gas industry. The resolutions of the Energy Networks and Environment Regulator (ARERA) and the National Regulatory Authorities of the countries where the foreign affiliates operate, the European and Italian legislation and, more generally, changes to the reference regulatory framework may have a significant impact on Snam's operations, earnings and financial stability. With reference to energy transition businesses, starting from 31 December 2023, the maximum rate of the tax benefit of 110% for the Superbonus has ceased to apply. The tax benefits for 2024 and 2025 are those provided by Law 77/2020 and subsequent amendments, amounting to 70% and 65%, respectively. Incentives in this sector are expected to continue in future years, albeit with a gradual reduction. Potential regulatory changes may affect the economic and financial performance of the Snam group. It is not possible to predict the effect that future changes in legislative and tax policies could have on Snam's business and the industrial sector in which it operates. Considering the specific nature of its business and the area in which Snam operates, developments in the regulatory context with regard to criteria for determining reference tariffs are particularly significant.

Macroeconomic and geopolitical risk

Due to the specific nature of Snam's business, the risks associated with political, social, and economic instability in the countries supplying natural gas, primarily related to the gas transportation sector, remain of primary importance. Most of the natural gas transported on the Italian national transport network is historically imported from or transits through countries in the MENA area (Middle East and North Africa, in particular Algeria, Tunisia, Libya and, in light of TANAP-TAP, Turkey combined with the States which overlook the eastern Mediterranean) and in the former Soviet Bloc (Russia, Ukraine, Azerbaijan and Georgia) – nations sensitive to political, social and economic instability. The ongoing Russian-Ukrainian conflict, now entering its third year, continues to disrupt global and regional energy dynamics, heightening uncertainty over gas flows from these regions. Furthermore, in 2024, the escalation of tensions in the Middle East, marked by intensified clashes between armed groups in Libya and internal conflicts in Algeria and Tunisia, has further complicated the geopolitical landscape, heightening the risk of interruptions on natural gas supplies. Such turbulences may not only have a negative impact on the European economy, but also introduce additional challenges in managing energy supply sources. Snam will continue to monitor the geopolitical context, including potential consequences and their impact on the Snam group.

In response to these developments, Snam has focused on securing supply by improving flexibility and ensuring the gas infrastructure is adequately scaled. The actions undertaken include purchasing new floating regasification units (FSRUs) and upgrading the existing infrastructure. In particular, the "Italis LNG" regasification plant, purchased in June 2022 and based in Piombino, commenced operations in July 2023, offering a storage capacity of 170,000 cubic metres of LNG and an annual regasification capacity of 5 billion cubic metres of gas. The second FSRU, named "BW Singapore," was built in 2015 and has a maximum storage capacity of approximately 170,000 cubic meters of liquefied natural gas, with a nominal regasification capacity of about 5 billion cubic meters per year. It is moored approximately 8 km off the coast of Ravenna. Furthermore, work has begun on the Adriatic Line, Snam's new gas pipeline along the North-South route in Italy.

Should shippers utilising the transportation service through Snam's networks be unable to complete the supply or transport of natural gas from or through these countries due to the occurrence of the aforesaid adverse conditions, or are affected by them to an extent that causes or worsens the inability to fulfil their contractual obligations towards Snam, this may produce adverse impacts on the business and on the performance and financial position of the Snam group.

In addition, Snam is exposed to macroeconomic risks arising from displacement or tension in financial markets or situations deriving from external events, which could affect liquidity and accessibility to financial markets. Given the ongoing geopolitical tensions and high volatility in energy markets, it is crucial to maintain a diversified and resilient supply strategy.

Market risk

Lastly, as to the risk linked to gas demand, under the current tariff system applied by the Energy Networks and Environment Regulator (ARERA or the Authority) to natural gas transport, Snam's revenues, through its directly controlled transport subsidiaries, are partly correlated to volumes redelivered. However, with Resolution 139/2023/R/gas for the sixth regulatory period (2024-2027), ARERA confirmed the guarantee mechanism covering the share of revenues correlated with redelivered volumes already introduced in the fourth regulatory period on volumes transported. This mechanism reconciles higher or lower revenues exceeding ± 4% of the reference revenue correlated with output volumes. This mechanism guarantees about 99.5% of the authorised overall revenues from transmission activities.

Under the current tariff system applied by ARERA to natural gas storage, Snam's revenues, through Stogit, are correlated to the use of infrastructure. However, ARERA has introduced a guarantee mechanism covering reference revenues, which allows companies to cover a main share of the recognised revenues. With the fifth regulatory period (2020-2025), Resolution no. 419/2019/R/gas increased the guarantee level to cover 100% of the recognised revenues. The same resolution also introduced an enhanced incentive mechanism (defined by subsequent Resolution 232/2020/R/gas) through voluntary participation, which provides for a 50% increase in the profit-sharing of revenues from short-term services against a reduction in the portion of recognised revenue subject to a hedging factor. Finally, with reference to the tariff regulatory criteria for the LNG regasification service for the fifth regulatory period (2020-2023), resolution 474/2019/R/gas confirmed the mechanism to cover reference revenue at a guaranteed minimum level of 64%. Resolution 196/2023/R/gas relating to the tariff regulation criteria for the sixth regulatory period (2024-2027) confirmed the mechanism and established a fund for the new regasifiers pursuant to Legislative Decree 50/2022 (art. 5), earmarked to cover the portion of revenues for the regasification service, including the cost of purchase and/or construction of new plants, with priority placed on the portion exceeding the application of the revenue coverage factor. In general, the changes in the current regulatory framework might have adverse impacts on the Snam group's business, financial position and results. In foreign markets, protections against market risk are provided by the French, Greek, and Austrian regulations. Another type of protection comes from long-term contracts with TAP (expiring in 2045), GCA (with gradual expirations until 2031), Teréga (with gradual expirations of long-term contracts at the interconnection point with Spain starting from 2023), and Adnoc Gas Pipeline (20 years tariff-based with a minimum ship-or-pay).

The UK regulation does not guarantee coverage from volume risk, but the current capacity bookings of the Interconnector subsidiary already exceed the regulatory cap for the period 2023-2026. With reference to the subsidiary SeaCorridor, a joint venture that manages the international pipelines linking Algeria to Italy, although operating in an unregulated context and exposed to volume risk, the company can benefit from medium- to long-term contracts already in place and a prospect of utilization close to maximum capacity given that it represents one of the main sources of imports to replace Russian gas. In addition, the contractual arrangements of the purchase and sale with Eni, provide protection to Snam toward volume fluctuations from pre-set estimates. Regarding the macroeconomic market and consumption framework, in terms of pricing, 2024 started with a downward trend that characterised much of the first quarter, primarily due to the high level of national storage fill, stable supply, and relatively low demand, driven by higher-than-average seasonal temperatures during the winter. This trend then reversed starting in March 2024, with pricing progressively increasing for the remainder of the year and volatility rising. Among the bullish factors are the growing international tensions, scheduled maintenance during the summer period, and the uncertainty surrounding the gas transit agreements between Russia and Ukraine. The bullish trend intensified during the last quarter, with prices surpassing €50/MWh, driven by persistent geopolitical tensions and higher demand resulting from colder temperatures than in previous winters.

Regarding gas, Snam has continued to mitigate this risk through measures implemented in recent years, including:

- investments in new import capacities and supply routes, such as the EastMed pipeline and the increased LNG imports from the United States, have improved the diversification of supply sources and reduced dependence on Russian supplies;
- having a significant amount of gas storage capacity, which meets over 25% of the current demand, thus enhancing the system's ability to withstand supply disruptions;
- managing the network efficiently by working in partnership with other infrastructure operators and possibly implementing innovative solutions to address extraordinary emergencies, such as peak shaving at regasification terminals and the interruptibility service for transport network withdrawals.

These measures, included in the national emergency plan (managed by the Italian Environment and Energy Security Ministry - MASE), have proven effective, ensuring the continuity of supplies even during periods of high demand. In certain sectors, especially among private consumers, there could be a growing perception that high prices are a structural issue, leading to the risk of gas supply reductions or interruptions in favour of alternative energy sources like electricity.

Climate change risk

Achieving global climate targets will require significant investment in the decarbonisation of the energy sector over the next 30 years. In recent years, Snam has repositioned itself to benefit from new opportunities of the energy transition, through its infrastructure, which will be crucial to achieving decarbonisation targets, its presence in the energy transition businesses, international expansion and a disciplined approach to investments. Snam has committed to achieving carbon neutrality by 2040 and net zero by 2050, with an intermediate target of reducing direct (Scope 1) and indirect (Scope 2) emissions by 50% by 2032 compared to 2022 levels for its regulated business. This aligns with the goal of limiting global warming to 1.5°C as outlined in the Paris Agreement adopted during the Climate Conference (COP 21). This objective is also consistent with the UNEP (UN Environment Programme) goals for CO2 emission reduction, as outlined in the OGMP 2.0 (The Oil & Gas Methane Partnership) protocol, which the company has signed as part of the framework. With regard to the risks associated with the emissions market, within the scope of the European Union directives on trading carbon dioxide emission permits and the rules for controlling emissions of certain atmospheric pollutants, the update of the sector regulations accompanying the start of the fourth regulatory period (2021-2030) of the European Emissions Trading System (EU ETS), also through the introduction of a new carbon border adjustment mechanism (CBAM), has confirmed a continuous reduction in the number of free emission allowances. The allowances are allocated to each plant with progressively decreasing, and no longer constant grants, and also depend on the actual operation of the plants. The allowances granted free of charge to the Snam group's plants are no longer sufficient to comply with regulatory compliance obligations relating to ETS mechanisms; that is why the companies of the Snam group obtain the missing allowances from the market. With resolution 139/2023/R/gas of 5 April 2023, ARERA defined the regulatory criteria for the sixth regulatory period (2024-2027) of the natural gas transmission and metering service, including – among other things – the recognition of costs related to the Emission Trading System (ETS). With resolutions 419/2019/R/gas and 196/2023/R/gas, the recognition of costs relating to the ETS mechanism was introduced also for the storage services (regulatory period 2020-2025) and for the regasification service (2024-2027). Climate change scenarios could also lead to a change in the choice of the energy mixes of the various European countries and in consumer behaviour, with resulting impacts on the demand for natural gas (and on volumes transported). On the one hand, in the short and medium term, gas could benefit from its greater sustainability than other fossil fuels and represent a bridging solution towards the complete decarbonisation of some sectors.

On the other hand, individual policies and choices could lead to a progressive reduction in natural gas consumption, with a consequent impact on the current use of infrastructure. The increase in decarbonisation targets at the community and international levels, including support for an energy transition aimed at phasing out fossil fuels by 2050 as outlined in the COP 29 and G7 statements and potential new legislative proposals for a 90% emission reduction intermediate target by 2040, alongside existing energy transition policies (such as the Fit for 55 package and the EU Taxonomy) and key international energy studies (like the International Energy Agency's Net Zero roadmap), could accelerate the gradual reduction in both demand and supply of fossil natural gas. On the other hand, this could encourage a greater and earlier penetration of renewable, low-carbon gases (green hydrogen, blue hydrogen, biomethane, synthetic methane) in the energy mix, supporting the promotion of Snam's new businesses. Climate change could also increase the severity of extreme weather events (such as flooding, drought, extreme temperature fluctuations), thus deteriorating the natural and hydro-geological conditions of the territory, with possible impacts on both the quality and continuity of the service supplied by Snam and on the demand for gas at national and European level. Snam may also face pressure from stakeholders regarding its ability to meet their expectations on climate change, as well as its role as a gas system operator. The Transition Plan, presented in October 2024, outlines the roadmap with the objectives, actions, and resources that Snam will employ to support a credible transition to Net Zero by 2050. With reference to the effects of the change in gas demand on the financial position and results of the Snam group, see section "Market risk" in this chapter and section "Failures and sudden outage of the service" in the chapter on operational risks.

Lastly, Snam has signed up to the Methane Guiding Principles, which commit the company to further reducing methane emissions from its operations in natural gas infrastructure. In subscribing to these principles, Snam is also committed to encouraging other players in the entire gas supply chain – from producer to end consumer – to pursue the same objective. Snam joined the Oil & Gas Methane Partnership (OGMP) 2.0, a voluntary initiative launched as part of UNEP to support Oil & Gas companies in reducing methane emissions. Snam participated, and is still actively involved, in various UN working groups which led to developing a framework able to provide governments and the general public with the guarantee that methane emissions are treated and managed in a responsible manner, with progress against stated objectives, and offering transparency and cooperation, including the implementation of best practices. The protocol suggests the targets to reach: -45% by 2025 compared to 2015. Since 2021, Snam has raised its target to reduce methane emissions from -45% to -55% by 2025 compared to 2015 for operating assets. This is a more ambitious target than the Oil & Gas Methane Partnership protocol (OGMP 2.0), which has already been achieved and has become a key part of the Decarbonisation Strategy. In 2023, Snam enhanced its methane emission reduction target for 2030 compared to 2015, raising it from -65% to -70% (and to -72% by 2032) for its operational business, in line with the OGMP 2.0 recommendations. UNEP has confirmed Snam's Gold Standard status for 2024 as well. The highest recognition, already awarded to Snam in 2021, 2022, and 2023, as part of the OGMP 2.0 protocol, acknowledges Snam's dedication to reporting and reducing methane emissions.

Energy transition and market and technology development related to decarbonization and digitalization

As climate change shows the concrete effects of rising temperatures, the energy world is facing a period of radical transformation. Snam's commitment remains central to its core business of regulated activities in natural gas transportation, storage, and regasification, with a particular focus on investing in new regasification and transportation capacity to strengthen the security and sustainability of the national energy system. At the same time, Snam is building a broad and diversified platform of activities related to the energy transition, with the aim of developing a multi-molecule infrastructure at the European level (particularly in the transportation and storage of renewable energies such as biomethane and hydrogen, energy efficiency, and carbon capture and storage projects). Snam's established expertise in implementing and managing natural gas transportation and storage projects, the new skills acquired in green and decarbonised gases as well as in emerging energy transition trends, its strategic position along the main natural gas and future hydrogen supply corridors, and its investment in technologies to reduce CO2 emissions, all form part of a strategy focused on sustainability. These factors will be key in developing the future energy system, making it competitive, secure, and net-zero. The diversification of its business will strengthen Snam's position as an enabler of the energy transition towards forms of use of energy resources and sources that are compatible with environmental protection and progressive decarbonisation, with a long-term vision in line with the Snam group's purpose and the European objectives.

The transition plan, Snam's new 2025-2029 strategic plan, and the ten-year vision presented in January 2025 must be understood in this long-term context. The investments planned in the 2025-2029 plan, amounting to 12.4 billion euros, are the largest in Snam's history and build upon the actions taken in response to the 2022 energy crisis, with 10.9 billion euro allocated to infrastructure and 1.5 billion euro dedicated to energy transition businesses. In recent years, Snam has tripled its regasification capacity and increased the flexibility of its storage system. The acquisition of Edison Stoccaggio assets, finalised in March 2025, and the completion of the Adriatic Line by 2027 will play a key role in developing a resilient, flexible, and sustainable energy system in Italy and Europe, further solidifying Snam's leadership in the midstream value chain. Over the next decade, Snam will be able to seize new and significant development opportunities, contributing to the long-term creation of an interconnected pan-European multi-molecular energy system, particularly through investments in H2-ready infrastructure for energy transportation and storage, which will enable the development of a hydrogen backbone in the long term, as well as in innovative projects for the development of green gases (hydrogen and biomethane). Snam is also playing a role in the decarbonisation of consumption through energy efficiency initiatives and is enabling the use of CCS (Carbon Capture and Storage) technology by developing CO2 transport and storage infrastructure for the decarbonisation of key industrial hubs. Alongside sustainability, innovation is the other key strategic driver for reaching the objectives outlined by Snam in the 2025-2029 Strategic Plan. The fast-paced development of technologies and digitalisation calls for a tangible long-term vision. For this reason, Snam is promoting the integration of new technologies into its traditional business and adopting innovative practices to address the challenges of the energy transition. Specifically, Snam leverages the use of new technologies and innovative tools to enhance the performance and resilience of regulated assets, increasing their efficiency and improving the monitoring and safety of operational activities. At the same time, it encourages investments in both established and emerging technologies to integrate various types of molecules into the energy system and its infrastructure.

In this context, and with particular reference to the Snam group’s strategy, the main risk factors include the risks posed by technological innovation favouring the shift towards the use of electric technologies, and/or delays in the development of new technologies for the production, transportation, and storage of green/decarbonised gases, crucial for the creation of a cost-effective market (particularly with respect to hydrogen). Added to these factors is the risk of a delay in or non-fulfilment of planned investments (infrastructure, projects, new acquisitions) as a result of unknown operational, economic, regulatory, authorisation, competitive and social factors, as well as a lack of development of the hydrogen market with reference to the value chain that should feed the infrastructure.

In particular, with reference to the energy efficiency business, given the current regulatory framework in place, there is a risk in relation to failure to meet the deadlines for the completion of all the documentation necessary for the recognition of the tax credit related to the superbonus. Although this risk is largely contained, it could hinder the ability to use tax credits generated from the work completed. Finally, it must be considered that the uncertainty of the still evolving regulatory plan slows down the creation of projects and the implementation of financing for hydrogen production and for the development of other decarbonisation projects of interest to the group (i.e. CCS). These factors, in other words, may affect the achievement of the development objectives of the above-mentioned activities and, more generally, the opportunity for Snam to benefit from the new energy transition mega-trends. In this regard, a further risk factor remains related to the potential failure to fully achieve, by 2026, the targets set in the National Recovery and Resilience Plan (NRRP), with potential repercussions on the development of hydrogen and its value chain, as well as the development of biomethane and LNG (particularly in the heavy transport sector).

Legal and compliance risk

Legal and compliance risk concerns the failure to comply, in full or in part, with laws and regulations at European, national, regional and local level with which Snam must comply in relation to the activities it performs. Violation of such laws and regulations may result in criminal, civil, tax and/or administrative penalties as well as financial and non-financial, economic and/or reputational damage. On the other hand, the violation of specific regulations (by way of example, but not limited to, infringements of occupational health and safety and environmental protection regulations or anti-corruption rules) may entail the corporate administrative liability of the company pursuant to Italian Legislative Decree No. 231 of 8 June 2001, and the consequent application of disqualification measures and/or pecuniary sanctions, including significant penalties. Snam, which has always been driven by carrying out its business activities with ethical standards and principles of fairness and transparency, has therefore adopted an adequate internal control and risk management system aimed at enabling the identification, measurement, management, prevention and monitoring of the main risks relating to the activities carried out. Snam has always placed great emphasis on the fight against corruption, adopting a "zero tolerance" approach towards any form of corruption, and requiring the cooperation not only of its own employees but also of all business associates, to ensure that lawful, correct, and transparent behaviours are consistently followed in the conduct of their activities. In 2022, Snam launched a project to implement its “Anti-Corruption Compliance Program” in accordance with ISO 37001:2016 “Anti-Corruption Management System” standards, to both confirm and certify its ongoing commitment to the fight against corruption. Consequently, in May 2023, Snam obtained the ISO 37001:2016 “Anti-Corruption Management System” certification from a third-party certification body (DNV Business Assurance Italia S.r.l.), issued with no deficiencies. This certification was confirmed following the annual control audit conducted by DNV in April 2024. The main reference documents for the "Anti-Corruption Compliance Program" are (i) the Ethical Code; (ii) the Anti-Corruption Policy – drafted in accordance with the UNI ISO 37001:2016 standard and approved by Snam's Board of Directors on 18 January 2023 – reflecting the commitment of "Top Management" in addressing corruption risk prevention, and incorporating the fundamental elements highlighted by ISO 37001; and (iii) the Anti-Corruption Guidelines, which encompass the comprehensive regulatory framework for the anti-corruption measures adopted by Snam.

Firmly believing that reputation is one of the key elements for sustainable growth and ethical business management, with a focus on continuous improvement, Snam updated the Anti-Corruption Guidelines and its annexes both in 2023 (the first update on 18 January and the second on 10 May) and, most recently, on 27 November 2024. The 2023 update focused mainly on incorporating all the new elements in the Anti-Corruption Compliance Programme in line with the Certification project, ensuring systematic consistency, while the 2024 update focused on revising the third-party due diligence system. Snam is also a member of the United Nations Global Compact and, in 2023, strengthened its collaborations and partnerships with institutions and bodies active in the fight against corruption (i.e. Transparency International, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the Business and Industry Advisory Committee (BIAC)).

In 2024, Snam continued its proactive collaboration with Transparency International Italy, notably hosting the BIF National Event titled “Business Ethics & Sustainability” at its headquarters. The event, where Snam played an active role, showcased experiences and testimonies addressing the new corporate compliance challenges in sustainability, ranging from the CSRD to issues of human and environmental rights. The day featured contributions from representatives of Transparency International Italia, with whom Snam has been working proactively since 2017 and is both a promoter and supporter, along with the GNCI Global Compact Network Italia of the United Nations, the EU’s DG FISMA, and several industrial groups. In February 2025, the Business Integrity & Compliance function joined the presentation of Transparency International’s 2024 edition of the Corruption Perception Index, which measures the public perception of corruption in both the public sector and politics.

In 2017, Snam started working with the OECD (Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development), joining the Business at OECD Committee (BIAC), and in October 2019 – as the first Italian company – it joined the Leadership as Vice-Chair of the Anticorruption Committee. As part of this collaboration, throughout 2024, Snam actively participated in numerous national and international events. One of the key highlights was Snam's contribution at the Bureau meeting of the BIAC Anti-Corruption Committee, where strategic topics were explored, especially addressing the ethical implications of AI technology advancement. Furthermore, Snam participated in the "AI-driven Anti-corruption Efforts, Use-Cases from the Private Sector" project, providing insights into how AI is integrated into reputational due diligence, offering a Use Case for the formulation of global anti-corruption strategies. As part of its multilateral collaborations, in addition to the aforementioned activities, Snam also participated in the work of the BIAC Committees: Corporate Governance Committee, focusing on the OECD Working Party on State Ownership and Privatisation Practices; Responsible Business Conduct Committee, overseeing updates to the AI Principles document; Governance and Regulatory Policy Committee, contributing to the creation of the Recommendation on Principles for Transparency and Integrity in Lobbying and Influence; and Anti-Corruption Committee, where, due to its role, Snam led various initiatives within the larger BIAC project related to the role of education and AI systems in the fight against corruption.

Operational risks

Ownership of storage concessions

For Snam, the risk connected with keeping storage concessions stems from the business operated by its subsidiary Stogit, on the basis of concessions awarded by the Italian Ministry of Enterprise and Made in Italy. The first ten-year extensions for the concessions in Brugherio, Ripalta, Sergnano, Settala and Sabbioncello were issued at the end of 2020, with a new expiration date of 31 December 2026, while those for the concessions in Cortemaggiore and Minerbio were issued in January 2022 also expiring on 31 December 2026. For the Alfonsine concession, the process for the first extension is still pending with the relevant Ministry. Snam's activities, as required by the relevant regulations, will continue to be carried out until the completion of the ongoing authorisation procedures, as provided by the original permit, the expiry of which is to be automatically extended until the completion of these procedures. Stogit submitted, within the legal deadlines, a request for a second ten-year extension to the Ministry of Enterprises and Made in Italy for nine concessions: Fiume Treste in 2020, and Alfonsine, Brugherio, Cortemaggiore, Minerbio, Ripalta, Sabbioncello, Sergnano, and Settala in 2024. For the Fiume Treste concession, which underwent its first ten-year extension in 2011, the second ten-year extension was issued on 18 June 2024, with the new expiry date being 20 June 2032. Lastly, the Bordolano concession will expire in November 2031 and may be extended for an additional ten years. In the event that Stogit is unable to retain ownership of one or more of its concessions or if, at the time of renewal, concessions are awarded under terms less favourable than current ones, the company may experience negative effects on its business, financial position and results.

Failures and sudden outage of the service

The risk of service failure and sudden outages is due to unforeseeable events, such as breakdowns or malfunctioning of equipment or control systems, lower plant yield and extraordinary events such as explosions, fires, landslides or other similar events, interference from third parties and cases of corrosion that fall outside Snam’s control. Such events may cause a drop in revenues as well as result in significant damage to persons and property, with possible compensation obligations. Although Snam has taken out specific insurance policies to cover some of these risks, in accordance with the sector best practice, the related insurance cover could be insufficient to meet all the losses incurred, compensation obligations or cost increases.

Delays in infrastructure work progress

Moreover, Snam may incur delays in infrastructure work progress due to the many unknown factors linked to operational, financial, regulatory, authorisation, competition, social, health or climate emergency aspects over which it has no control. Snam is therefore unable to absolutely guarantee that planned works to expand, improve and maintain the infrastructure are effectively undertaken or, if undertaken, are effectively completed or able to achieve the benefits envisaged by the tariff system. Furthermore, development projects may involve higher levels of investment or longer timeframes than initially estimated, thus affecting Snam's financial position and performance. Investment projects could be stalled or delayed due to difficulties in obtaining environmental and/or administrative authorisations or due to objections raised by political forces or other organisations, or could be affected by changes in the price of equipment, material and labour, as well as changes in the political or regulatory framework during construction, or even by the inability to secure financing at an acceptable interest rate. Such delays might have adverse impacts on the Snam group's business, financial position and results. In addition, changes in the price of commodities, equipment, material and labour could affect Snam's financial results.

Environmental risks

Snam's sites are compliant with laws and regulations on pollution, prevention and control, environmental protection, use of hazardous substances, and waste management. Applying these rules exposes Snam to contingent costs and liabilities connected with the use of its assets. Snam cannot predict the evolution of environmental legislation over time and whether and in what way it may eventually become more binding. Nor can assurance be provided that future costs necessary to ensure compliance with environmental legislation will not increase or that these costs may be recovered within the applicable tariff mechanisms or regulation. In addition, the costs arising from potential environmental remediation obligations on Snam's sites are subject to particular uncertainty. These costs are especially difficult to estimate in terms of the extent of the contamination, the appropriate corrective actions to be implemented and, finally, the possible share of responsibility of other parties. Although Snam has entered into specific insurance contracts to cover some environmental risks, in line with industry best practices, substantial increases in costs related to environmental compliance and other associated aspects cannot be ruled out, nor can the costs of potential penalties, which could negatively impact business, operational results, and financial and reputational aspects.

Cyber security

Snam adopts a complex technological structure to conduct its business, relying on an integrated model of processes and solutions able to ensure the efficient management of the gas system nationwide. The development of business and the adoption of innovative solutions to constantly improve it, however, require continuous attention and adaptability to the changing needs of cybersecurity protection. Snam has been making significant investments in digitisation for years – from the control of activities on a remote basis to the adoption of complex infrastructure enabling the Internet of Things – through which Snam aims to become the most technologically advanced gas transmission operator in the world and ensure ever increasing levels of security and sustainability of its business processes.

Snam's view, supported by public data and evidence, is that cybersecurity threats should be assessed and managed with great sensitivity and attention also because they will evolve further in terms of both number and complexity. The digital channel is increasingly used illicitly by different types of actors with different aims and different methods: cyber criminals, cyber hacktivists, state-sponsored action groups.

The radical changes taking place in the logics and working processes following the pandemic (including the widespread use of remote working) have exacerbated certain specific types of threat and have made it necessary to increase the levels of attention to criminal phenomena that are bound to persist over time. In addition, technological development has made increasingly sophisticated tools available to attackers, enabling them to increase the effectiveness of existing attack techniques and develop new ones. The increasing digitisation of the network with the use of new technologies (e.g., Internet of Things, Artificial Intelligence) also poses significant challenges to the Snam group, broadening the potential attack surface exposed to internal and external threats.

Lastly, the geopolitical tensions should not be underestimated, as the cyber terrain has become an area of economic and political confrontation and conflict. Cyber security plays a very important role in this scenario, because it has the task of preventing or dealing with a wide variety of events, which can range from the compromising of individual workstations to the disruption of entire business processes relating to transport, storage and regasification, potentially affecting the ability to deliver the service.

A correct approach to cyber security management is also necessary to ensuring full compliance with the increasingly strict industry sector regulations, issued both at European and Italian level, aimed at improving the management and control of companies that provide essential services for Italy.

Employees and personnel in key roles

Snam's ability to run its business efficiently is dependent on the skills and performance of its personnel. The loss of key personnel or the inability to attract, train and retain skilled personnel (especially in technical positions for which there may be limited availability of appropriately skilled personnel), or situations where the ability to implement a long-term business strategy is negatively affected by significant disputes with employees, could have an adverse impact on the business, the financial situation and the operating results. The events related to this risk category may also refer to the issues of Diversity and Inclusion.

Risk linked to foreign equity investments

Snam's foreign investee companies may be subject to regulatory/legislative risk, political, social and economic instability risk, market risk, climate change risk, cybersecurity risk, credit and financial risks and all other risks typically affecting Snam's business in the natural gas transport and storage sector. These risks could therefore have an adverse impact on their business, financial position and performance. This could have a negative impact on the investees' contribution to Snam's net income.

Risks linked to future acquisitions/equity investments

Investments made under joint-venture agreements and any future investments in Italian or foreign companies could increase the complexity of the Snam group's operations insofar as it cannot be guaranteed that these investments will generate the expected profitability as part of the acquisition or investment decision and will integrate effectively with Snam's other operations in terms of consistency with quality standards, policies and procedures. The integration process may involve additional outflows and investments. An inadequate management or supervision of the investment could have negative impacts on business, operating results and financial performance.

Emerging risks

The group's Enterprise Risk Management model pays particular attention to identifying changes in the operating environment in order to detect events or macro-trends originating from outside the organisation that could have a significant medium-to-long-term impact (3-5 years and more) on Snam's business or its industry sector. These changes may give rise to new risks in the long term, but may also have immediate consequences for the company, changing the nature and extent of the potential impacts and likelihood of occurrence of the risks already identified. The purpose of the process of identifying emerging risks is to be able to assess their impacts in a timely manner to be able to put in place the necessary strategies and related mitigation actions to prevent and control those risks. In this area, some of the emerging risks identified by Snam are exposure to global LNG market dynamics as well as Technological Innovation and Artificial Intelligence (AI).

Exposure to global LNG market dynamics

As a result of the reduction in gas imports from Russia, to compensate for the previously imported volumes, a series of measures have been introduced to ensure greater diversification of import sources, particularly by integrating increasing volumes of LNG into the system through the expansion of regasification capacity (new FSRUs). This new configuration of the gas system calls for further consideration on the security of supplies. Previously, most of the gas imported came from countries bordering Europe (Russia, Azerbaijan, North Africa) interconnected with the continent thanks to the presence of a pipeline network capable of ensuring stability of contractual relations with the interlocutors over time and consequently favouring continuity of supply from importing countries. In contrast, LNG is a more flexible source whose routes are more sensitive to global market dynamics (increased gas demands in Asia, changes in shale gas extraction policies in the U.S., competition between countries for resources, etc.).

The gas market has therefore moved from a regional gas market with limited competition to a global one, highly competitive, where the risk exists that both short-term and long-term exogenous factors, such as prolonged adverse weather (e.g., extended periods of low renewable energy generation due to reduced solar input or insufficient wind), and/or geopolitical issues, could lead to direct repercussions on the sustainability of supplies and gas storage reserves, with impacts on national energy security, the stability of the European energy system, and energy prices.

Not only that, but such possibility could also favour fuel switching measures, as it has partly already happened with the increased use of coal in Europe in 2022 with direct consequences on Snam's businesses (i.e. reduced gas demand, with limited impacts at present given the current regulatory framework, network operational management under more critical conditions) and potential reprioritisation of investment strategies.

To this end, Snam is already taking a number of mitigation actions that result in supporting the development of green and decarbonised gas. In particular, the growth of biomethane volumes (through new production plants and the construction of the works to connect these plants to the Snam network) can contribute to the sustainability of the gas system as a renewable, programmable and locally produced source. Likewise, building a hydrogen transport network opens up the possibility of developing a multi-molecule energy system, broadening the available resources, as it will be subject to global market dynamics, including the potential future importation of hydrogen (e.g., from North Africa via pipelines).

Technological innovation and Artificial Intelligence (AI)

The changing geopolitical environment and the awareness of increasingly complex scenarios make it necessary to identify more effective solutions to consciously invest in innovation and enhancement of technological assets. These are aimed at ensuring, in the near future, the development of new solutions and opportunities to support the evolution of corporate businesses, also taking into account the need of having a system that is capable of transporting multi-molecule energy. Technological innovation, and, in parallel, the development of artificial intelligence, directly impacts Snam's businesses and, if not managed and used appropriately, in the long run, could have a negative impact on the regulated and energy transition business.

Development that is not focused on technology neutrality (but that is more aimed at finding innovative solutions without multi-molecular enhancement) could lead to a faster reduction in natural gas demand than projected in the reference scenarios (Snam-Terna Scenarios) and also have a negative impact on green gas development and emerging carbon capture, transport and storage technologies. This risk may be so significant that it could lead to a revision of the company's growth strategy and business model. Furthermore, ineffective development and/or failure to adopt innovative and technological solutions may impact the quality of the service provided, with repercussions on the effectiveness of asset and infrastructure management.

To mitigate this risk, Snam adopts a series of proactive and continuous monitoring actions aimed at detecting in a timely manner the evolution of the energy market and the main technological trends across the entire value chain. In particular, a structured process for the development and management of transparent innovation has been launched, integrated across different stakeholders and aligned with Snam strategic and industrial objectives, through the permanent establishment of a dedicated committee (Innovation and Technology Committee). The objective is to identify early technological trajectories useful to Snam in supporting the energy transition of the gas system. The activities and results identified by the Committee are aimed at analysing and evaluating technologies that may have impacts on Snam's businesses and reducing the risk that the gas system may be exposed in the innovation arena from the development of non-gas oriented technologies. Additionally, Snam has launched the Snam Tomorrow Energy Company (SnamTEC) programme, coordinated by the dedicated Operational Committee, which serves as the primary tool for adopting proven innovative technologies and experimenting with the most promising industrial technologies (T-Lab). These are complemented by the Snaminnova and HyAccelerator programmes, coordinated by the Open Innovation Scientific Committee, made up of industry experts, which play a crucial role in scouting and evaluating emerging innovative technologies and ideas. However, despite the aforementioned mitigating actions, a residual risk remains in connection with exogenous factors mainly associated with the external counterparties that Snam interacts with (research institutions, universities, start-ups) that, if proved inadequate, can make these risk mitigating actions ineffective.

Financial risks

Within the framework of corporate risks, the main financial risks identified, monitored, and, as specified below, managed by Snam, are as follows:

- risk arising from exposure to fluctuations in interest rates;
- credit risk arising from the possibility of default by a counterparty;
- liquidity risk arising from a lack of financial resources to meet short-term commitments;
- risk arising from exposure to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates;
- risk arising from exposure to fluctuations in commodity prices.

Snam manages and controls financial risks through a specialised vertical approach, focused on defining an appropriate financial structure and monitoring the corresponding risk limits, in order to preserve financial sustainability and maintain its credit rating. Snam implements strategies for optimising and controlling its risk profile, leveraging Key Risk Indicators (KRIs), while carefully considering the context of its operations, the Risk Appetite Framework, and the broader value system created by the Snam group's business activities. Specifically, in Snam, financial risk management and control activities are organised according to the following process:

- definition of appropriate KPIs and their limits;
- management;
- monitoring and reporting.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk relates to fluctuations in interest rates, which may affect the market value of the company's financial assets and liabilities and the level of net financial charges, as well as, specifically, the level of revenue recognised with respect to the regulated businesses. Snam's objective is to minimise the interest rate risk while pursuing the goals defined and approved in the strategic plan. Snam has adopted a centralised organisational model. Under this model, Snam's business units cover their financial requirements through recourse to the financial markets and use funds in line with the approved objectives, ensuring that the risk profile is kept within set limits. The composition of the gross financial indebtedness between fixed-rate and variable-rate debt as of 31 December 2024, compared to 31 December 2023, is detailed in the following table.

	31/12/2023		31/12/2024	
(millions of euro)	Amount	%	Amount	%
Fixed rate	11,596	68	14,728	79
Variable rate	5,378	32	3,854	21
	16,974	**100**	**18,582**	**100**

As at 31 December 2024, Snam's external financial resources consist of bond loans, Commercial Paper, and bilateral and syndicated financing arrangements with banks and other financial institutions, structured as financial debts and bank credit lines, with interest rates indexed to benchmark market rates, in particular the Europe Interbank Offered Rate (Euribor), or at fixed rates. As at 31 December 2024, exposure to interest rate risk, considering outstanding hedges, amounted to approximately 21% of Snam's total exposure (32% as of 31 December 2023). On 31 December 2024, Snam holds Interest Rate Swap (IRS) contracts with a total notional value of approximately 3,854 million euro, to hedge against the risk of interest rate changes on variable-rate bank loans and bond issuances.

While the Snam group has put in place a proactive risk management policy, in accordance with the revenue recognition mechanism, the rise in interest rates relating to floating-rate debt not hedged might have adverse impacts on the Snam group's business and balance sheet and cash flow situation. Although the exposure to changes in interest rates is limited to 21% of the Snam group's total exposure and is mainly linked to the Euribor rate, a change in the method of calculating the Euribor rate and any related fallback clauses that may be introduced, could result in the need for the Snam group to amend the financial agreements affected by the change and/or the management of future cash flows.

For financing granted to its subsidiaries, Snam applies the same financial terms as those of bank loans and bond issuances, with an added mark-up reflecting the risk associated with each business line, along with a Treasury Margin to remunerate the liquidity risk and financing services provided by Snam to its subsidiaries. Snam's net exposure to the total interest rate risk as of 31 December 2024 stands at approximately 3.6 billion euro.

Information is provided below on the impacts on equity and net income (loss) for the financial year as at 31 December 2024 of a hypothetical positive and negative change of 25 basis points (bps) in the interest rates applied during the financial year:

	31/12/2024	
	Income (loss) for the period	
(millions of euro)	Interest +10 bps	Interest -10 bps
Floating-rate loans not hedged		
Effect of the change in interest rate	(13)	13
Floating-rate loans converted into fixed-rate loans through IRS		
Effect of the change in interest rate on the fair value of hedging derivatives pursuant to IAS 39 - effective portion		
Effect on the pre-tax result	**(13)**	**13**
Tax effect	3	(3)
	(10)	**10**

The impact on the other components of the statement of comprehensive income statement, resulting from the hypothetical change on variable-rate borrowings converted to fixed-rate loans through IRS, amount to 11 million euro.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the Snam's exposure to potential losses arising from a counterparty defaulting on its obligations. The non-payment or delayed payment of any amounts due may negatively impact Snam's performance and financial balance. For trade receivables, provisions for impairment reflect the value of expected losses over the life of the receivable and are determined on a collective basis according to the Expected Credit Loss model, in line with the requirements of the reference accounting standards, or on the basis of individual and analytical assessments for credit exposures that present specific elements of risk (e.g. litigation or in the presence of available detailed information on the recoverability of the exposure). Snam primarily provides its services to the companies within the Snam group. However, it cannot be ruled out that Snam may incur liabilities and/or losses due to non-fulfilment of payment obligations by its clients, considering the current economic and financial situation which makes credit collection more complex. In terms of financial receivables from controlled companies (arising from current account transactions between Snam and its controlled entities and/or loans granted by Snam), recoverability is assessed based on the ability of the controlled companies to generate adequate cash flows to service their related debt positions.

As of 31 December 2024, commercial and financial receivables are almost entirely related to Snam's controlled companies.

At the same date, there are no significant credit risks.

The breakdown of trade receivables and other receivables by age is shown below, with an indication of their gross value and the value net of the bad debt provision.

(millions of euro)	Trade receivables	Other receivables	31/12/2024	Trade receivables	Other receivables	31/12/2023
Non-overdue and non-impaired receivables	2,773	406	3,179	4,359	140	4,499
Overdue and non-impaired receivables:	291		291	733		733
- 0-3 months overdue	83		83	189		189
- 3-6 months overdue	1		1	19		19
- 6-12 months overdue	28		28	315		315
- more than 12 months overdue	179		179	211		211
	3,064	**406**	**3,470**	**5,092**	**140**	**5,232**

Changes in the bad debt provision are shown below:

	Provision for impairment losses			
(millions of euro)	31/12/2023	Provisions	Utilisation for excess	31/12/2024
Trade receivables	160	5	(34)	131
	160	**5**	**(34)**	**131**

The net carrying value of trade receivables past-due at 31 December 2024 and not written down, amounting to 291 million euro, mainly refers to trade receivables held by companies engaged in regulated businesses, specifically:

i) in the transport sector (159 million euros), mainly for receivables from users related to default service items. For these receivables, coverage mechanisms are provided under the current regulatory framework;
ii) in the storage sector (73 euro million), particularly for VAT invoiced to users for the use of strategic gas that was improperly withdrawn and not reintegrated by them within the timeframes established by the storage code in the years 2010 and 2011.

As contemplated by laws in force, VAT adjustment notes can only be issued at the end of insolvency proceedings and enforcement procedures that prove unsuccessful.

Below is a description of the debt collection action pursued against certain users of the transport and balancing system and of the storage system.

Debt collection action pursued against certain users of the transport and balancing system

The balancing service ensures the security of the network and the correct allocation of costs on market operators. Balancing is intended in both a physical and commercial sense. The physical balancing of the network consists of dispatch operations through which Snam Rete Gas controls gas flow parameters (flow rate and pressure) in real time to ensure the safe and efficient transport of gas from feed points to draw points. The commercial balancing of the network consists of the necessary operations for the correct planning, accounting and allocation of transported gas, along with a remuneration system that incentivizes users to balance the quantities of gas they feed into the network with the quantities they withdraw.

In accordance with the current balancing system introduced by resolution ARG/gas 45/11 and in force since 1 December 2011, Snam Rete Gas, in its capacity as balancing operator, is required to procure the amounts of gas required to balance the system and offered on the market by users through a dedicated Energy Market Operator platform. As such, it sees to the clearing of individual imbalances through the purchase and sale of gas at the benchmark unit price (principle of economic merit). Snam is also required to collect from any defaulting users the amounts paid to clear their imbalances.

Receivables not collected, relating to the period from 1 December 2011 to 23 October 2012

The regulatory framework initially set out by the Authority in resolution ARG/gas 155/11 envisaged the obligation for users to provide specific guarantees to cover their exposures, for which, in the event that Snam Rete Gas diligently provided the service and was unable to recover the costs incurred, said costs would be recouped through a price set by the Authority.

In the subsequent resolution 351/2012/R/gas, the Authority approved the application of a variable unit price (CVBL) to cover the receivables not collected, envisaging an instalment plan for the costs to be recouped of no less than 36 months, with a maximum monthly payment of 6 million euro.

The Authority later opened a fact-finding investigation into the methods for the provision of the balancing service in the period spanning 1 December 2011 to 23 October 2012. The investigation was then closed by the Authority by resolution 144/2013/E/gas of 5 April 2013. On the same date, the Authority: (i) started up a procedure to determine the share of the costs arising from the uncollected receivables to be recouped by the gas balancing operator, for the period 1 December 2011–23 October 2012; and (ii) initiated six sanctioning proceedings aimed at investigating violations in the balancing service for natural gas.

In relation to point (i) above, the procedure was closed by resolution 608/2015/R/gas, in which the Authority decided not to recognize a portion of the uncollected receivables relating to the specific matters under investigation, without prejudice to the right of Snam Rete Gas to withhold any amounts receivable in relation to balancing service costs that had already been collected. Snam lodged an appeal against resolution 608/2015/R/gas to the Regional Administrative Court of Milan, which partially upheld Snam's appeal in its ruling No. 942/2017. Both Snam and the Authority lodged partial appeals against this last ruling. The ruling was later upheld by the Council of State in its ruling No. 1630/2020.

During the aforementioned investigation period, Snam Rete Gas started up debt collection action to recover amounts receivable in relation to balancing service and transport service costs, after having terminated the transport contracts of the six users involved in the aforementioned sanctioning procedures, on the grounds of default or breach of the obligations binding under industry regulations and the Network Code governing balancing operations.

Snam Rete Gas obtained the issue of eleven provisionally enforceable injunction orders by Judicial Authorities, six of which referred to amounts receivable in relation to the balancing service and five referred to amounts receivable in relation to the transport service, on the basis of which enforcement action was initiated. Said action recovered only a negligible part of the total outstanding debt of the users, also considering the insolvency proceedings filed by the users in question.

Specifically, at the date of this report:

- five users have been declared bankrupt. In relation to all five of these users, Snam Rete Gas obtained admission to the list of claims for the entire amounts receivable, plus interest. In one of the bankruptcy proceedings, an arrangement approved by the majority of creditors was filed; following the final distribution of assets, the bankruptcy procedures were closed. Another, second procedure was also closed following the approval and execution of the final distribution of assets.
- one user filed a request for a voluntary arrangement with creditors, with the Judicial Authority handing down its ruling approving the arrangement[231].

Receivables not collected, subsequent to 23 October 2012

In 2013, another two transport contracts were terminated and Snam Rete Gas applied for *ex parte* proceedings, obtaining three injunction orders for receivables not collected — two in relation to the balancing service and one in relation to the transport service. Appeals brought by both users were rejected, consolidating Snam Rete Gas's creditor claims. The enforcement procedures led to the recovery of a negligible amount of the total outstanding debt of the users, both of which were later declared bankrupt. Snam Rete Gas duly lodged its creditor claims in the insolvency proceedings against the users. In both cases, the insolvency proceedings led to the recovery of only a small part of the total outstanding debt of the bankrupt users.

In 2014, another transport contract was terminated. The debt collection actions initiated by Snam Rete Gas obtained two provisionally enforceable injunction orders, one referring to amounts receivable in relation to the balancing service and one in relation to the transport service. After the user was declared bankrupt, Snam Rete Gas obtained admission to the list of claims for the entire amount receivable, plus interest.

Finally, in 2015, another transport contract was terminated. The debt collection actions initiated by Snam Rete Gas obtained two provisionally enforceable injunction orders against the user, one referring to amounts receivable in relation to the balancing service and one in relation to the transport service. The user was recently declared bankrupt and Snam Rete Gas duly lodged its creditor claim in the relative insolvency proceedings. Given the insolvency of the bankrupt user, the insolvency proceedings have ended.

As effectively acknowledged in the provisionally enforceable injunction orders obtained from Judicial Authorities, Snam Rete Gas acted with propriety and in accordance with the provisions of the transport contract, the Network Code and, more generally, with applicable laws and regulations.

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231 A claim was lodged against the homologation decision with the Court of Appeal of Turin, as well as - given the confirmatory measure adopted by the same Court - an appeal to the Supreme Court of Cassation, which subsequently rejected the appeal.

Finally, we report that preliminary investigations led the Public Prosecutor's Office at the Milan Court, on 12 February 2016, to order the urgent precautionary seizure of assets and property belonging to companies variously linked to five of the users mentioned above. In May 2017, the investigation was closed and the companies were charged with criminal conspiracy to commit aggravated fraud against Snam Rete Gas. At the preliminary hearing on 19 December 2018, the Judge accepted the application by Snam Rete Gas to join a civil law claim for damages to the criminal proceedings. The Court granted the application for measures of inquiry and opened the hearing to oral arguments.

The criminal proceedings ended with a conviction, on 15 February 2023, against the defendants, both sentenced respectively to 9 years and 5 years and 6 months in prison, as well as the payment (as compensation for damages) of a provisional amount of 8 million euro in favour of Snam Rete Gas, in addition to the reimbursement of the costs of the proceedings. An appeal was filed on 28 June 2023 against the conviction in the interest of Snam Rete Gas, limited to civil rulings. We await notification of the hearing date before the Milan Court of Appeal.

The criminal proceedings originated from a complaint/lawsuit (and subsequent integrations) brought by Snam Rete Gas as the offended party in October 2012 in relation to the crimes of malicious falsehood and aggravated fraud.

Debt collection action pursued against users of the storage system

Strategic storage supplies withdrawn by three users, invoiced by Stogit, and drawn but not reinstated by the user within the terms set forth by the Storage Code

Following the withdrawal of strategic storage supplies by a user in 2010, Stogit initiated debt collection action, obtaining an injunction order whose provisional enforceability was confirmed in the appeal brought by the counterparty. Appropriate enforcement action was consequently taken.

After the further withdrawal and failure to reinstate strategic gas supplies in the first quarter of 2011, Stogit applied for and obtained a second provisionally enforceable injunction order for the additional amounts receivable.

Urgent legal action was also initiated for the reinstatement of all the gas supplies unduly drawn, which ended with the sentencing of the debtor, whose subsequent application for interim measures was rejected.

In 2012, said user and another two users (similarly in default with Stogit) applied for voluntary arrangement proceedings, in which Stogit duly lodged its creditor claims.

Later, following a sub-proceeding for the cancellation of the arrangement, the Asti Court declared two of the aforementioned users bankrupt. In both cases, Stogit obtained admission to the list of claims.

The voluntary arrangement procedure involving the third user is still pending, after one of the creditors appealed against the validation of the arrangement. The appeal was upheld by the Turin Court of Appeal, and is now pending before the Court of Cassation.

Strategic storage supplies withdrawn by one user, invoiced by Stogit, and drawn but not reinstated by the user within the terms set forth by the Storage Code, attributable to the natural gas years 2010-2011 and 2011-2012

Stogit filed a lawsuit with the Milan Civil Court to obtain a provisionally enforceable injunction order of payment against a user, pursuant to Article 186-ter of the Civil Code.

At present, following the partial reinstatement of gas supplies after legal action was initiated, around 23.6 million Scm of supplies remain to be reinstated to Stogit.

Appropriate enforcement action was therefore taken by Stogit.

The Rome Court subsequently declared the user bankrupt and Stogit obtained admission to the list of claims in the relative insolvency proceedings.

Strategic storage supplies withdrawn by one user, invoiced by Stogit, and drawn but not reinstated by the user within the terms set forth by the Storage Code, attributable to the months of October and November 2011

Stogit filed a lawsuit with the Milan Civil Court to obtain a provisionally enforceable injunction order of payment against a user for the undue withdrawal of gas supplies, of which around 56.0 million Scm remain to be reinstated to Stogit.

Pending the decision of the court, the Rome Court declared the user bankrupt. As such, the Milan Civil Court ruled to discontinue the lawsuit and Stogit lodged its creditor claim in the relative insolvency proceedings, which resulted in a final distribution of assets. In 2020, with the closure of the insolvency proceedings, no amounts were liquidated to Snam.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that, due to the inability to obtain new funds (funding liquidity risk) or liquidate assets on the market (asset liquidity risk), the company may fail to meet its payment obligations. This risk can have an impact on the economic result if the company is forced to incur additional costs to meet its obligations, or it can lead, in extreme cases, to insolvency, threatening the continuity of the business. The goal of Snam's Risk Management is to implement a well-defined financial policy that, in accordance with business goals and the Risk Appetite Framework, guarantees an appropriate liquidity level for the Snam group, consistent with its business profile and the regulatory environment in which it operates. Hence, the goal is to implement a policy that minimises the associated opportunity cost while maintaining a balance in the debt's duration and composition. The financial market is characterised by a steady increase in financing sources tied to meeting specific environmental sustainability goals. With a view to ensuring the proper management of the liquidity risk, the diversification of sources of funding, including through use of sustainable financial instruments, is therefore vital to ensure that companies have wide access to financial markets at competitive conditions, with resulting positive effects on their financial position and performance of operations. For Snam, failing to achieve certain ESG targets within the group's sustainability strategy in the medium to long term could, over time, result in higher financing costs or the inability to access certain funding sources. Snam addresses this risk by placing great emphasis on ESG issues, which have traditionally been a significant part of the company's strategy. Consistent with this strategy, Snam has made greater use of sustainable finance instruments, reaching approximately 84% of the total "committed" sources in 2024. With the presentation of the 2025-29 strategic plan, the target has been increased to 90% of total funding, to be achieved by 2029, compared to the previous target of 85% by 2027. To this end, Snam relies on its Sustainable Finance Framework, published in February 2024, for issuing green and sustainability-linked financial instruments, with the aim of strengthening its ongoing commitment to the energy transition.

In particular, during 2024, Snam issued the following bonds in the market: (i) in February, a sustainable bond of 1.5 billion euro, in dual tranches, with the first Snam Green Bond of 500 million euro and a 1 billion euro Sustainability-Linked Bond (SLB); (ii) in April, a variable-rate bond of 750 million euro; (iii) in September, the first perpetual subordinated bond issue, with a nominal value of 1 billion euro; and finally, (iv) in November, a dual tranche Sustainability-Linked bond issue of 600 million pound sterling and 750 million euro. During the year, Snam also concluded agreements with its key relationship banks for: (i) Revolving Credit Facility (RCF) lines of 5 billion euro in KPI-linked format, and (ii) bank lines (Term Loan) for 850 million euro, including 750 million euro in KPI-linked format and 100 million euro subscribed with the European Investment Bank (EIB).

Finally, as of 31 December 2024, Snam has unused long-term committed credit lines amounting to approximately 5.6 billion euro, including: (i) RCF credit lines of 5.5 billion euro and (ii) a 100 million euro EIB loan. As at 31 December 2024, Snam has a Euro Medium Term Notes (EMTN) Programme with a maximum nominal value of 15 billion euro, used for approximately 11.9 billion euro, and a Euro Commercial Paper Programme (ECP) with a maximum nominal value of 3.5 billion euro, used for 1.6 billion euro.

Snam's liquidity, made up of cash and cash equivalents and other current financial assets, mainly includes current accounts and deposits held with banks of high credit quality. The Snam group's main long-term financial debt instruments contain covenants typically used in international practice, which include negative pledge and pari passu clauses. Failure to comply with these clauses or the occurrence of other events, e.g. cross-default events, may result in Snam's failure to comply and could trigger the early repayment of the related loan, resulting in additional costs and/or problems of liquidity. These commitments do not include covenants requiring compliance with economic and/or financial ratios.

Among the factors that determine the risk perceived by the market, the credit rating, assigned to Snam by the rating agencies, plays a decisive role because it affects the company's ability to access sources of funding and the related financial conditions. A deterioration of this credit rating could therefore limit access to the capital market and/or result in an increase in the cost of sources of funding, with consequent adverse effects on the group's earnings, cash flows and financial position.

Snam's long-term rating is: (i) Baa2 with stable outlook, confirmed on 16 December 2024 by Moody's Investor Services; (ii) BBB+ with stable outlook, confirmed on 28 January 2025 by Standard & Poor's Global Rating ("S&P"); (iii) BBB+ with stable outlook, confirmed on 28 March 2024 by Fitch Ratings ("Fitch"). Snam's long-term rating by Moody's, Fitch and Standard & Poor's is one notch above that of the Italian Republic. Based on the methodology adopted by Moody's and S&P, the downgrade by one notch of the Italian Republic's current rating would trigger a likely equivalent downgrade of Snam's current rating.

Although the Snam group enters into transactions with diversified counterparties of high credit standing based on a risk management policy and the constant monitoring of their credit risk, the default by any counterparty or the difficulty of liquidating assets on the market may have adverse impacts on the Snam group's business and financial position and performance.

Snam has agreements in place with leading financial institutions for Supply Chain Finance (SCF) arrangements to assist its suppliers in managing liquidity efficiently. These agreements stipulate that Snam will reimburse the credit institution according to the original payment terms of the invoices, without providing any guarantees or paying any fees to the institution. The liabilities arising from these agreements meet the criteria for classification under the category "Trade and other payables". The aforementioned agreements have no impact on the company's cash flows.

The following table shows the amounts of payments contractually due relating to financial payables and liabilities for leased assets, including interest payments, and liabilities for derivative instruments:

(millions of euro)	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	Portion within 12 months	Portion over 12 months	2026	2027	2028	2029	Over
Bank loans	3,547	3,566	585	2,960	1,266	791	113	152	638
Bonds (*)	9,876	12,461	1,267	11,170	2,300	552	1,600	1,500	5,218
Euro Commercial Paper (ECP)	2,679	1,570	1,585						
Lease liabilities	4	7	5	2	1	1			
Interest on loans	1,034	2,007	364	1,643	332	253	216	181	661
Financial liabilities	**17,140**	**19,611**	**3,806**	**15,775**	**3,899**	**1,597**	**1,929**	**1,833**	**6,517**
Derivative liabilities									
	17,140	**19,611**	**3,806**	**15,775**	**3,899**	**1,597**	**1,929**	**1,833**	**6,517**

(*) Future payments include the cash flow generated by hedging derivatives

The financial liabilities in the above table contribute to the CDP Group's Consolidated financial statements in item 10 of liability (Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost).

Financial covenants and negative pledge contractual clauses

As at 31 December 2024, Snam had unsecured bilateral and syndicated loan agreements in place with banks and other financial institutions.

Some of these agreements include, inter alia, compliance with typical international practice commitments, some of which are subject to specific materiality thresholds, such as, for example: (i) negative pledge commitments pursuant to which Snam and its subsidiaries are subject to limitations concerning the pledging of real property rights or other restrictions on all or part of the respective assets, shares or merchandise; (ii) pari passu and change-of-control clauses; (iii) limitations on certain extraordinary transactions that the Company and its subsidiaries may carry out; and (iv) limits on the debt of subsidiaries.

Failure to comply with these covenants, and the occurrence of other events such as cross-default events could result in Snam's failure to comply and, possibly, trigger the early repayment of the related loan. Exclusively for the EIB loans, the lender has the option to request additional guarantees if Snam's credit rating is lower than BBB (Standard & Poor's/Fitch Ratings Limited) or Baa2 (Moody's) for at least two of the three ratings agencies. The occurrence of one or more of the aforementioned scenarios could have negative effects on Snam group's operations, results, balance sheet and cash flow, resulting in additional costs and/or liquidity issues.

At 31 December 2024, the financial debt subject to these restrictive clauses amounted to approximately 3.8 billion euro.

Bond loans issued by Snam as at 31 December 2024, with a nominal value of approximately 13.4 billion euro, primarily relate to securities issued under the Euro Medium Term Notes programme. The covenants established for the programme's securities are typical of international market practice and consist of, inter alia, negative pledge and pari passu clauses. Specifically, under the negative pledge clause, Snam and its material subsidiaries are subject to limitations to pledging or maintaining encumbrances on all or part of their assets or proceeds to guarantee present or future debt, unless this is explicitly permitted.

ITALGAS GROUP

The main risks subject to analysis and monitoring by the Italgas group are detailed below.

Financial risks

Interest rate risk

Interest rate fluctuations affect the market value of the company's financial assets and liabilities and the level of net financial charges.

Any increase in interest rates not included wholly or partly in the regulatory WACC could have negative effects on the business, financial position and results of the Italgas group for the variable component of the outstanding debt and for future loans.

Italgas' aim is to maintain a fixed-to-floating rate debt ratio that minimises the risk of a rise in interest rates. On 31 December 2024, 14.6% of the financial debt is at a variable rate, while 85.4% is at a fixed rate.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the exposure to potential losses arising from a counterparty defaulting on its obligations. The non-payment or delayed payment of any amounts due may negatively impact the performance and financial situation of Italgas.

The rules governing user access to the gas distribution service in Italy are established by the relevant regulatory Authority and are provided for in Network Codes, i.e. in documents that set out, for each type of service, the rules that govern the rights and obligations of the parties providing the services and specify the contractual clauses that reduce the risk of non-compliance by customers, such as the issue of demand bank or insurance guarantees.

In addition, in order to manage credit risk, the Italgas group has set forth procedures for the monitoring and assessment of its customer portfolio. The reference markets are the Italian and Greek markets.

To mitigate credit risk in the energy efficiency sector, incentive instruments such as the Superbonus are primarily used, however these instruments are subject to the risk of managing the requirements needed for tax credit recognition, which ensures financial coverage for significant portions of the intervention amounts. To address this, the contracts signed by Italgas contain clauses that allow for recourse against customers in the event that the incentive cannot be secured or is withdrawn. Despite having recourse to customers, there remains continued exposure to credit risk.

As at 31 December 2024, no significant credit risks had been identified. It is noted that on average: (i) in Italy, 97.4% of trade receivables related to gas distribution are settled on the due date and 99% within the next four days, (ii) in Greece, on average 95.0% of trade receivables related to gas distribution are settled within the due date and almost all within the next four days, demonstrating the high reliability of its customers.

It cannot be ruled out that Italgas could incur liabilities and/or losses due to its customers' failure to discharge their payment obligations.

As of 31 December 2024, trade receivables amounted to 752.0 million euro (694.3 million euro as of 31 December 2023) and are included under Other Assets in the Consolidated Financial Statements of the CDP Group (Asset Item 130), increased of 57.7 million euro. This rise is mainly attributed to (i) higher receivables from gas distribution service sales companies in Italy (134.4 million euro) and Greece (14.2 million euro), (ii) receivables from CSEA for gas equalisation (27.2 million euro), and (iii) water service receivables resulting from Acqua Campania's consolidation (64.4 million euro). These effects are partially offset by the gradual phasing out of the so-called "Superbonus," introduced by Decree-Law 34/2020 (or "Relaunch Decree"), and by the recognition of related trade receivables as tax credits by the Italian Revenue Agency (183.8 million euro).

Receivables are shown net of the bad debt provision (18.7 million euro as at 31 December 2024 and 16.5 million euro as at 31 December 2023). Changes in the bad debt provision during the year are shown below:

	Provision for impairment losses					
(thousands of euro)	31/12/2023	Changes in consolidation area	Provisions	Utilisation	Other changes	31/12/2024
Trade receivables	15,147	3,211	257	(1,079)	(225)	17,311
Other receivables	1,360				3	1,363
	16,507	**3,211**	**257**	**(1,079)**	**(222)**	**18,674**

The maturities of trade receivables and other receivables are shown below:

(thousands of euro)	Trade receivables	Other receivables	31/12/2024	Trade receivables	Other receivables	31/12/2023
Non-overdue receivables	684,109	153,123	837,232	487,992	159,158	647,150
Overdue receivables:	67,860		67,860	206,338		206,338
- 0-3 months overdue	25,440		25,440	122,691		122,691
- 3-6 months overdue	3,240		3,240	29,710		29,710
- 6-12 months overdue	10,323		10,323	33,212		33,212
- more than 12 months overdue	28,857		28,857	20,725		20,725
	751,969	**153,123**	**905,092**	**694,330**	**159,158**	**853,488**

Past-due receivables, amounting to 67.9 million euro, mainly include receivables from end users for gas and water supply (61.2 million euro) and ESCo service clients (6.7 million euro).

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that, due to the inability to raise new funds (funding liquidity risk) or to liquidate assets on the market (asset liquidity risk), the company may be unable to fulfil its payment commitments, resulting in an impact on income if the company is forced to sustain additional costs to meet such commitments or, as an extreme consequence, in a condition of insolvency that puts the continuation of company business at risk.

Italgas, considering its investment plans and short-term transactions, does not anticipate any significant negative impact on liquidity risk, as evidenced by (i) having 402.7 million euro in liquidity deposited with primary credit institutions as of 31 December 2024; (ii) the bonds issued by Italgas as of 31 December 2024 under the Euro Medium Term Notes Programme not including balance sheet data covenants; (iii) the successful bond issuance on 1 February 2024, amounting to 650 million euro with a fixed rate annual coupon of 3.125%, maturing on 8 February 2029. On 24 September 2024, Italgas also successfully launched a 350 million euro bond issuance as a reopening of the previously issued bond already in circulation. The bond placement was restricted to institutional investors, with the securities listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange. (iv) On 8 March 2024, Italgas entered into a 600 million euro, five-year Revolving Credit Facility Sustainability Linked agreement with a leading banking consortium. (v) Later, on 5 October 2024, Italgas signed a Bridge Financing Agreement, securing a 2 billion euro-denominated term credit line from a group of financial institutions, including J.P. Morgan Chase Bank, N.A. - Milan Branch, Banco BPM S.p.A., Bank of America Europe Designated Activity Company - Milan Branch, Citibank N.A. - Milan Branch, Morgan Stanley Bank AG, and Société Générale - Milan Branch. The purpose of the Bridge Credit Line is to fund the acquisition of 2i Rete Gas.

The financial objective of Italgas is to set up a financial structure that, consistently with its business goals, will guarantee an adequate level for the Italgas group in terms of duration and composition of the debt. That financial structure will be realised by monitoring certain key indicators, such as the ratio between debt and RAB, the ratio between short-term and medium-/long-term debt, the ratio between fixed-rate and floating-rate debt, and the ratio between firm commitment bank credit and used bank credit.

The table below shows the schedule of contractual repayments of financial payables, including interest and undiscounted payments:

(thousands of euro)	31/12/2023	31/12/2024	Share within 12 months	Share after 12 months	2026	2027	2028	2029	Over
Bank loans	1,144,298	983,391	70,744	912,647	65,705	202,724	79,790	80,880	483,548
Bonds	5,198,307	5,818,260	569,817	5,248,443		747,918	496,378	1,867,224	2,136,923
Short term liabilities	498,656	318,335	318,335						
Interest on bond loans			108,218	419,300	89,130	89,130	76,905	76,905	87,230
Interest on loans			26,820	146,942	28,457	24,572	18,813	16,431	58,669
Lease liabilities	79,095	65,858	21,649	44,209	14,635	10,432	6,100	3,772	9,270
Interest on lease liabilities			1,376	86	24	23	15	9	15
Financial liabilities	**6,920,356**	**7,185,844**	**1,116,959**	**6,771,627**	**197,951**	**1,074,799**	**678,001**	**2,045,221**	**2,775,655**

Loans from banks and bonds of Italgas contribute to the balances related to financial liabilities measured at amortised cost in the CDP Group's consolidated financial statements, under items 10a and 10c of liabilities.

Rating risk

On 9 October 2024, Fitch confirmed Italgas S.p.A.'s long-term credit rating at BBB+, with a Stable Outlook.

On 10 October 2024, Moody's confirmed Italgas S.p.A.'s long-term credit rating at Baa2, with a Stable Outlook.

Based on the methodologies adopted by the rating agencies, a downgrade by one notch of the Italian Republic's current rating could trigger a downgrade in Italgas' current rating, which in turn could have impacts on the future cost of debt.

Default risk and debt covenants

At 31 December 2024 there were no loan agreements containing financial covenants and/or secured by collateral, except for the EIB loan taken out by Toscana Energia, which require compliance with particular financial covenants. Some of these contracts provide, inter alia, for the following: (i) negative pledge commitments pursuant to which Italgas and its subsidiaries are subject to limitations on pledging as collateral or placing other restrictions on all or part of the respective assets, shares or merchandise; (ii) pari passu and change-of-control clauses; and (iii) limitations on certain non-recurring transactions that the company and its subsidiaries may carry out. At 31 December 2024, these commitments had been met.

The bonds issued by Italgas as at 31 December 2024 as part of the Euro Medium Term Notes programme provided for compliance with covenants that reflect international market practices regarding, inter alia, negative pledge and pari passu clauses.

The failure to meet the commitments accompanying these loans, and in certain cases only when that default is not remedied by the stipulated deadlines, and the occurrence of other events such as, for example, cross-default events, some of which are subject to specific materiality thresholds, result in defaults by Italgas and could cause the related loan to become immediately due.

As concerns EIB financing, the contracts contain a clause whereby, in the event of a significant loss of concessions, this must be notified to the EIB, leading to a consultation period after which the EIB may demand early repayment of the loan.

These cases are carefully monitored by the Italgas group in the context of financial management and business performance.

FINCANTIERI GROUP

Financial risk management

The key financial risks to which the Fincantieri group is exposed are credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (particularly, exchange rate, interest rate and commodity risk).

The management of the aforementioned risks is co-ordinated by Fincantieri, which assesses the implementation of suitable hedges in close cooperation with its operating units.

Credit risk

The Fincantieri group's receivables consist largely of receivables from private shipowners typically related to ongoing construction contracts, as well as from the Italian government, including both receivable contributions and supplies to military bodies, and from the US Navy, for projects under construction.

The Fincantieri group carries out checks on the financial soundness of its customers, including through information from the main credit risk assessment agencies, and constantly monitors counterparty risk, including during the order construction phase, reporting any issues to top management and assessing the actions to be taken on a case-by-case basis. The Fincantieri group also engages in constant dialogue with its customers, undertaking customer support actions where deemed useful for maintaining or increasing the order book.

Moreover, to place their orders, the Fincantieri group's customers often take out loans, which are guaranteed by a national export credit agency. This financing method gives Fincantieri group the certainty that the customer will have the funds to meet its contractual obligations during the construction and delivery of the ships; moreover, in the recent past, the support of the Export Credit Agency has enabled shipowners to obtain the necessary flexibility to meet their commitments to the shipyards, even in situations of systemic crisis (for example the "debt holiday" granted during the COVID-19 pandemic).

With reference to credit risk, it should also be noted that during the execution of the order, the Fincantieri group retains availability of the ship at its shipyards and under the contracts Fincantieri can retain the ship and the advances received in the case of default by the shipowner. The ship under construction provides de facto collateral up to the delivery date when payment is made; moreover, said payment is often guaranteed by export credit agencies. If any agreements are made with shipowners that differ from what has already been outlined, even with suitable guarantees in place, the Fincantieri group monitors counterparty risk and reports to senior management to assess any actions to be taken and reflect potential accounting impacts.

Provision for onerous contracts is made when the order is acquired or when the costs expected to be incurred are updated when it becomes apparent that the costs required to complete the order exceed the economic benefit to be received under the contract. The provision for onerous contracts is recognised in the financial statements under the provisions for risks and charges.

The tables below show receivables by risk class and nominal value at 31 December 2024 and 2023, without considering any impairment for estimated losses.

	31/12/2024							
		Past due						
(thousands of euro)	Not yet due	0 – 1 month	1 – 4 months	4 – 12 months	beyond 1 year	Gross Total	Provision for impairment	Net Total
Trade receivables:								
- from public entities	9,366	957	2,070	2,075	6,363	20,831		20,831
- indirectly from public entities (*)	24,328	2,809		5,926	14,997	48,060		48,060
- from private customers	285,167	107,804	47,761	53,158	81,733	575,623	(63,019)	512,604
- from associates and joint ventures	48,183	1,522	1,173	15,457	23,480	89,815		89,815
Total trade receivables	**367,044**	**113,092**	**51,004**	**76,616**	**126,573**	**734,329**	**(63,019)**	**671,310**
Other receivables:								
- form associates					741	741		741
- from the government and public entities for other grants	101,938			2,120		104,058		104,058
- from others	154,252	5	433	312	28,316	183,318	(25,814)	157,504
- from controlling companies (fiscal consolidation)	31,625					31,625		31,625
- from related parties								
- direct and indirect tax assets	121,675	22		629	894	123,220	(1,216)	122,004
Total other receivables	**409,490**	**27**	**433**	**3,061**	**29,951**	**442,962**	**(27,030)**	**415,932**
Contract work in progress	**3,377,306**					**3,377,306**		**3,377,306**
Financial receivables:								
- from associates and joint ventures	827			360		1,187		1,187
- from others	688,383			1,252	37	689,672	(51,771)	637,901
Total financial receivables	**689,210**			**1,612**	**37**	**690,859**	**(51,771)**	**639,088**
Total	**4,843,050**	**113,119**	**51,437**	**81,289**	**156,561**	**5,245,456**	**(141,820)**	**5,103,636**
Advances, prepayment and accrued income								106,080
TOTAL								**5,209,716**

(*) This item includes receivables from customers that manage contracts ordered by Public Entities, which are thus the substantial debtors.

	31/12/2023							
		Past due						
(thousands of euro)	Not yet due	0 – 1 month	1 – 4 months	4 – 12 months	beyond 1 year	Gross Total	Provision for impairment	Net Total
Trade receivables:								
- from public entities	867	348	133	71	7,093	8,512		8,512
- indirectly from public entities (*)	12,714	8,300	7,040	5,573	8,935	42,562		42,562
- from private customers	430,292	64,322	82,102	31,506	96,731	704,953	(58,777)	646,176
- from associates and joint ventures	18,365	7,108	3,826	4,685	35,786	69,770		69,770
Total trade receivables	**462,238**	**80,078**	**93,101**	**41,835**	**148,545**	**825,797**	**(58,777)**	**767,020**
Other receivables:								
- form associates				696		696		696
- from the government and public entities for other grants	103,776	28			56	103,860		103,860
- from others	128,419	2,452		130	26,286	157,287	(24,333)	132,954
- from controlling companies (fiscal consolidation)	35,228					35,228		35,228
- from related parties								
- direct and indirect tax assets	96,636	1,867	181	102	2,132	100,918	(1,216)	99,702
Total other receivables	**364,059**	**4,347**	**181**	**928**	**28,474**	**397,989**	**(25,549)**	**372,440**
Contract work in progress	**2,497,790**					**2,497,790**		**2,497,790**
Financial receivables:								
- from associates and joint ventures	32,783					32,783		32,783
- from others	699,826	19				699,845	(51,858)	647,987
- Government grants financed by BIIS								
Total financial receivables	**732,609**	**19**				**732,628**	**(51,858)**	**680,770**
Total	**4,056,696**	**84,444**	**93,282**	**42,763**	**177,019**	**4,454,204**	**(136,184)**	**4,318,020**
Advances, prepayment and accrued income								161,900
TOTAL								**4,479,920**

(*) This item includes receivables from customers that manage contracts ordered by Public Entities, which are thus the substantial debtors.

Trade receivables, other receivables, assets for contract work in progress and advances, prepayments and accrued income of the Fincantieri group contribute to the balance of the other assets in the CDP Group's consolidated financial statements (asset item 130).

Financial receivables measured at amortised cost contribute to the asset item 40 in the CDP Group's consolidated financial statements, which relates to financial assets measured at amortised cost.

The receivables are shown net of bad debt provisions. These bad debt provisions are made by estimating the write-downs on doubtful receivables such as those subject to litigation and judicial and extra-judicial proceedings related to insolvency of the debtors. In addition, a "Provision for impairment of receivables for default interest" has been established for interest charged for payment delays on past-due receivables. The amount and changes in the provisions are detailed below:

(thousands of euro)	Provision for impairment of receivables	Provision for impairment of receivables for default interest	Provision for impairment of different receivables	Total
1.1.2023	**67,305**	**1,429**	**14,018**	**82,752**
Change in the scope of consolidation				
Direct uses	(3,522)	1	(354)	(3,875)
Provisions/(absorptions)	(5,100)	(1,205)	1,706	(4,599)
Exchange rate differences	(131)			(131)
31.12.2023	**58,552**	**225**	**15,370**	**74,147**
Change in the scope of consolidation	514		7	521
Direct uses	(855)		(1,318)	(2,173)
Provisions/(absorptions)	4,864	(129)	1,913	6,648
Exchange rate differences	(152)			(152)
31.12.2024	**62,923**	**96**	**15,972**	**78,991**

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the Fincantieri group's inability to repay its current financial and commercial liabilities or to meet unexpected cash needs caused by lower collections or higher outflows than expected.

In 2024, the Fincantieri group's net financial position, presented according to ESMA guidelines, showed a negative balance of 1,281 million euro (versus a negative balance of 2,271 million euro in 2023).

The main debt items consist of outstanding loans with banks, current bank debt and commercial papers relating to working capital requirements and other current financial debts.

The Fincantieri group can rely on a solid financial capacity with sufficient liquidity and credit lines that are adequately diversified in terms of duration, counterparty and technical form to meet its current financial needs.

The value of the aforementioned net financial position does not include payables to suppliers for reverse factoring, these refer to agreements aimed at guaranteeing easier access to credit for Fincantieri's suppliers, and are based on contracts enabling suppliers to sell their receivables from the Fincantieri group to a lending institution and receive the amount before the due date. Moreover, the supplier may grant further extensions, agreed between the supplier and the Fincantieri group, with respect to the payment terms established in the invoice.

As of 31 December 2024, payables to suppliers for reverse factoring amount to 650 million euro and represent the value of the invoices sold by suppliers and formally recognised as liquid and collectable by the Fincantieri group and deferred at the reporting date based on further extensions granted by suppliers with respect to the normal contractual payment terms.

The active agreements apply to all suppliers of Fincantieri S.p.A. and certain subsidiaries, with generally consistent terms and conditions. The only differing condition relates to the maximum overall deferral, which may extend to 365 days, whereas the payment terms with suppliers are between 0 and 90 days. The table below outlines the key time bands for additional deferrals, along with the related balance of reverse factoring payables.

Further days of dilation	Payables for reverse factoring as of 12/31/2024	% of the total
Less than 215	43,780	7%
Between 215 and 245	46,113	7%
Between 245 and 275	70,447	11%
Between 275 and 305	267,089	41%
Between 305 and 335	152,006	23%
Between 335 and 365	70,645	11%
Total	**650,081**	**100%**
Of which collected by the supplier	619,636	95%

Depending on its cash flow needs and financial planning, the Fincantieri group has the option to make payments earlier than the maximum deferral contractually granted. Regarding this, the additional deferrals that the Fincantieri group has actually utilised throughout the year are within a range of 0 to 270 extra days.

The liquidity risk associated with reverse factoring is to be considered low in consideration of: i) the contractual agreements, which establish that in the event of cancellation of one or more factoring agreements, these must, by formal agreement between the parties, continue to operate for contracts in place at that date. Therefore, in addition to not being able to request immediate payment of the deferred amounts, the factors will also have to maintain the contractual relationships in place with the suppliers until their natural expiry date; ii) the diversification achieved with the involvement of 10 different operators and with a concentration that does not exceed 32% of the total reverse factoring liabilities as of that date.

It is highlighted that the financing contracts do not contain any clauses that require adherence to parameters, the breach of which would result in the forfeiture of the benefit of the term. Moreover, regarding the current financing contracts, there were no events during the year that triggered the accelerated repayment clauses.

The table below shows the contractual maturities of trade and financial liabilities, other than derivatives, calculated gross of interest which, according to the loans, may be fixed or floating.

	31/12/2024					
(thousands of euro)	On demand	Within 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	Beyond 5 years	Contractual cash flows	Carrying amount
Liabilities included in "Current and non-current financial liabilities" (*)						
Financing and loans (**)	148,050	303,264	1,484,315	86,542	2,022,171	1,849,203
BIIS loans		1,252	3,804		5,056	5,056
Bonds and commercial papers		261,888	55,664		317,552	310,000
IFRS 16 lease liabilities	768	31,057	71,600	50,269	153,694	128,555
Other financial liabilities	1,280	37,983	3,575	77	42,915	42,896
Liabilities included in "Trade payables and other current liabilities"						
Payables to suppliers	668,583	1,742,311	12,494	245	2,423,633	2,422,064
Payables to suppliers for reverse factoring		650,081			650,081	650,081
Indirect tax liabilities	7,290	23,108			30,398	30,396
Other payables	30,080	481,595	2,918	4,715	519,308	517,898
Advances, accrued expenses and deferred income						69,287
Direct tax liabilities						
Direct tax liabilities	6,320	24,513			30,833	30,446
Total	**862,371**	**3,557,052**	**1,634,370**	**141,848**	**6,195,641**	**6,055,882**

(*) Does not include the item "derivative liabilities".
(**) This item includes medium/long-term financial payables, on-demand amounts due to banks and construction loans.

(thousands of euro)	31/12/2023 On demand	Within 1 year	Between 1 and 5 years	Beyond 5 years	Contractual cash flows	Carrying amount
Liabilities included in "Current and non-current financial liabilities" (*)						
Financing and loans (**)	15,471	877,062	1,663,926	101,797	2,658,256	2,467,345
BIIS loans		1,101	2,915		4,016	4,016
Bonds and commercial papers		146,000			146,000	146,000
IFRS 16 lease liabilities	867	24,466	75,532	47,591	148,456	130,517
Other financial liabilities	554	174,581	5,004	160	180,299	176,438
Liabilities included in "Trade payables and other current liabilities"						
Payables to suppliers	389,424	1,553,024	36,863	57	1,979,368	1,978,811
Payables to suppliers for reverse factoring		493,263			493,263	493,263
Indirect tax liabilities	5,994	6,997	70		13,061	13,061
Other payables	30,622	387,784	1,384	5,093	424,883	418,951
Advances, accrued expenses and deferred income						55,292
Direct tax liabilities						
Direct tax liabilities	3,474	14,753			18,227	18,227
Total	**446,406**	**3,679,031**	**1,785,694**	**154,698**	**6,065,829**	**5,901,921**

(*) Does not include the item "derivative liabilities".
(**) This item includes medium/long-term financial payables, on-demand amounts due to banks and construction loans.

Market risk

The Fincantieri group's financial risks refer mainly to the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of assets/liabilities may fluctuate due to exchange rate changes affecting its commercial or financial transactions in foreign currency, to changes in market interest rates or to changes in the prices of raw materials.

In pursuing corporate objectives, the Fincantieri group does not intend to take on any financial risks. Where this is not possible, the Fincantieri group takes on such risks only if they are linked to its core business, neutralising their impact (where possible) through the use of hedging instruments.

In order to hedge exchange rate risk, apart from resorting to financial instruments, it may enter into loan agreements in the same currency as that of the sales agreement or establish cash deposits in the same currency as that used in supply agreements.

Commodity Risk

The risk that changes in the price of raw materials will impact the production costs of the Fincantieri group. This risk may arise, for example, as a result of catastrophic events affecting the supply chain, as a result of changes in customs policies or international agreements in terms of import/export or as a result of temporary or structural supply-demand imbalances.

In order to prevent and protect against the impact of changes in commodity prices on production costs, risk exposure is continuously reviewed by monitoring price trends and implementing commercial (steel, gas and electricity) or financial (copper and diesel and LNG) hedging policies where necessary and possible. The Fincantieri group takes into consideration foreseeable increases in the components of contract costs when determining the offer price and assesses the feasibility of risk sharing with customers. At the time of signing the contract, fixed-price purchase options will already have been defined for some of the vessel's principal components. In addition, the market and the Authority's resolutions on electricity and gas continue to be monitored.

Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is defined as:

- uncertainty as to the cash flows relating to the Fincantieri group's assets and liabilities due to interest rate fluctuations; this risk is mitigated through cash flow hedge transactions;
- variability of the fair value of the Fincantieri group's assets and liabilities linked to the change in the interest rate market value; this risk is mitigated through fair value hedge instruments.

Assets and liabilities exposed to exchange rate variances are subject to the first risk, while fixed-rate assets and liabilities are subject to the second risk.

At 31 December 2024, derivative instruments were used to hedge interest rate risk, with a total notional value of 3,560 million euro.

At the close of 2024, more than 90% of the debts accruing financial expenses are at a fixed rate or hedged through derivatives. It is expected that this percentage will average over 80% during the 2025-2027 period.

Sensitivity analysis

Similarly, a sensitivity analysis was also performed to estimate the impact of a potential general change in benchmark interest rates of +/- 100 basis points on an annualised basis. The estimated effects on the income statement involve a positive impact of approximately 356 thousand euro in the event of a 1.00% increase in interest rates and a negative impact of 356 thousand euro in the event of a 1.00% fall.

Exchange rate risk

With regard to currency risk, the Fincantieri group has performed a sensitivity analysis, both including and excluding the effect of hedging derivatives, in order to estimate the impact on pre-tax profit of a reasonable variance in the principal exchange rates to which the Fincantieri group is most exposed against the functional currencies of Fincantieri S.p.A and its subsidiaries (involving an appreciation/depreciation of the foreign currency against the functional one). The analysis looks at exposure to currency risk, as defined by IFRS 7, and therefore does not consider the effects arising from translation of financial statements of foreign companies with a functional currency other than the Euro. In addition, the analysis has not examined the effect of exchange rate fluctuations on the valuation of assets/liabilities deriving from contracts, because they do not qualify as a financial asset under the IAS 32 definition. The fluctuations for individual cross-currencies have been measured against the average 6-month volatility observed in 2024 for individual exchange rates.

Sensitivity analysis

	31/12/2024		31/12/2023	
(millions of euro)	Effect on pre-tax profit	Pre-tax effect on equity	Effect on pre-tax profit	Pre-tax effect on equity
USD vs EUR				
Including hedging derivatives				
Appreciation of the USD vs EUR	3	4	2	2
Depreciation of the USD vs EUR	(3)	(4)	(2)	(1)
Excluding hedging derivatives				
Appreciation of the USD vs EUR	59	59	40	40
Depreciation of the USD vs EUR	(52)	(52)	(35)	(35)

	31/12/2024		31/12/2023	
(millions of euro)	Effect on pre-tax profit	Pre-tax effect on equity	Effect on pre-tax profit	Pre-tax effect on equity
EUR vs NOK				
Including hedging derivatives				
Appreciation of the EUR vs NOK	(1)	(37)	(1)	(45)
Depreciation of the EUR vs NOK	1	44	1	55
Excluding hedging derivatives				
Appreciation of the EUR vs NOK	15	(22)	(14)	(58)
Depreciation of the EUR vs NOK	(17)	26	17	71

	31/12/2024		31/12/2023	
(millions of euro)	Effect on pre-tax profit	Pre-tax effect on equity	Effect on pre-tax profit	Pre-tax effect on equity
USD vs BRL				
Including hedging derivatives				
Appreciation of the USD vs BRL			(2)	(2)
Depreciation of the USD vs BRL			2	2
Excluding hedging derivatives				
Appreciation of the USD vs BRL	(6)	(6)	(9)	(9)
Depreciation of the USD vs BRL	6	6	9	9

(millions of euro)	31/12/2024 Effect on pre-tax profit	31/12/2024 Pre-tax effect on equity	31/12/2023 Effect on pre-tax profit	31/12/2023 Pre-tax effect on equity
Other currencies				
Including hedging derivatives				
Appreciation of other currencies	5	5	6	6
Depreciation of other currencies	(5)	(5)	(6)	(6)
Excluding hedging derivatives				
Appreciation of other currencies	7	7	8	8
Depreciation of other currencies	(7)	(7)	(8)	(8)

MANAGEMENT OF THE MAIN OPERATING RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

Risk management

Fincantieri's Internal Control and Risk Management System consists of a set of tools, organizational units and company procedures which, through a process of identifying, assessing, managing the main risks, aims to contribute to the sound and fair management of the company, consistently with the objectives set by the Board of Directors of Fincantieri.

This system, outlined on the basis of leading international practice, is divided into three traditional levels of control:

- 1st level: operational functions identify and assess risks and implement specific processing actions for their management;
- 2nd level: functions in charge of risk control set out the methodologies and tools for managing risks and carry out monitoring activities;
- 3rd level: the Internal Audit function provides independent assessments of the entire system.

Fincantieri has adopted a Risk Management Policy, which outlines the general principles it intends to pursue in order to implement in practice the guidelines of the Internal Control and Risk Management System adopted by the Board of Directors of Fincantieri, which sets out the ways in which the main risks faced by Fincantieri S.p.A. and its subsidiaries are to be identified, measured, managed and monitored.

In 2023, the risk management model (also known as "SCIGR") was redefined to ensure greater oversight and improve the effectiveness of the internal control and risk management system (SCIGR), with the aim of:

I. redefining the structure and scope of responsibility of roles within the SCIGR, to ensure the review and integration of the segregation of duties;
II. shoring up and centralising the order risk management system;
III. providing for the establishment of a committee dedicated to the coordination and support of the Functions involved in the SCIGR.

Strategic risk exposure of the Fincantieri group

The risks included in the identified Risk Universe have been assessed in terms of probability and impact by Fincantieri's Middle and Top Management. The assessment led to the identification and in-depth analysis of the most relevant or emerging risks concerning strategic objectives and the external framework. These risks are categorised below by perspective/category/subcategory and include information on potential impacts and key existing controls.

Brand positioning

Risk that damage to the brand image will expose the Fincantieri group to the loss of customers, profit and competitive advantage. This risk may arise, for example, due to conduct/activities that fail to protect the interests of stakeholders (e.g. customers, communities), by members within the organisation or by external parties with whom Fincantieri has business dealings. This also includes the risk connected with the dissemination of false and misleading information on digital media (e.g. AI and deep fakes).

How this risk is addressed

Fincantieri adopts an integrated communication strategy that is consistent with the mission and values of the Fincantieri group, thanks to a steering and oversight process covering communication initiatives worldwide (media, social media channels, fairs and events), aimed at consolidating brand reputation and increasing brand awareness. The use of dedicated internal and external platforms enables communication levers to be monitored constantly, mitigating any potential adverse effect on the perception and image of the Fincantieri group. Special focus is placed on monitoring digital communication channels (online media, social media channels, web and deep web), involving automatic control tools developed by the Fincantieri group company E-Phors, specialised in providing cybersecurity services and products. External stakeholders are engaged on an ongoing and transparent basis.

Operational risks

Product development

Risk of the Fincantieri group failing to monitor and/or invest in technological developments of products/services, resulting in an adverse impact on its competitiveness, on its ability to cover high-potential, complex markets and on the development of more efficient and sustainable solutions built on low emission systems that reduce greenhouse gas and other polluting emissions and are more energy efficient. This also includes the risk associated with the technological transition, which, if inadequately studied and adopted, can lead to longer implementation times, higher costs, operational inefficiencies and lower product/process quality.

How this risk is addressed

The Fincantieri group sets out an annual innovation plan and constantly monitors technological trends in the reference market through scouting activities and partnerships with key innovation players, such as universities, research centres, associations, etc.. Furthermore, by engaging with European industry organisations, it contributes to defining European priorities, including available funding for research and innovation.

Disruption of business

Risk of strategic assets not being available and thus interfering with the ability of the Fincantieri group to continue carrying on its operations (e.g. production stoppages, including along the supply chain), resulting in an increase in costs, loss of profit and a potential threat to the very survival of the Fincantieri group. This risk may arise due to external factors (e.g. climate change, pandemics, cyberattacks, supply chain disruptions, acts of crime or vandalism), or internal factors (e.g. plant failures).

How this risk is addressed

In order to contain the risk connected with operational disruptions due to unscheduled downtime of production plants, specific maintenance procedures are implemented, as well as quality control audits. Company assets, including ICT infrastructure, are protected by adequate insurance policies, which also cover damage arising from adverse weather events.

Production sites follow specific protocols and procedures for the implementation of preventive measures for critical scenarios expected and promote training for emergency workers (firefighting, first aid, etc.). Based on the risk scenarios identified in the emergency plan, emergency drills are carried out on a regular basis to test the procedures work properly. The “Physical Security Plan” has been prepared with RINA in accordance with the guidelines of the International Ships and Port Facility Security (ISPS) Code. The Directors/Managers of production units (offices and plants) have the decision-making and spending powers to take necessary and urgent action to protect the health and physical safety of workers and safeguard the environment, providing for the independent and timely planning, organisation, management and control of all activities for the implementation of and compliance with statutory requirements.

The risk of Supply Chain disruption is mitigated through the activation of Crisis Committees (CMTs), set up when exceptional events occur, and through periodic scouting activities aimed at identifying and assessing potential and alternative new suppliers. The monitoring of production capacity and compliance with programmes is ensured through information exchanges with the units responsible for expediting activities, with a focus on strategic items.

Effective, regular engagement with trade unions and the activation of the joint industrial relations commissions envisaged under the 2022 addendum agreement enable production stoppages due to strike action by group personnel or contractor personnel to be minimised or prevented entirely.

Capacity

Risk that capacity shortages (in the group or of suppliers), in terms of plant systems, space and labour, may prevent Fincantieri from satisfying market demand and achieving optimal efficiency (industrial productivity) and profitability.

How this risk is addressed

Production is managed at various levels in an integrated and cross-functional manner. Periodic cross-functional committees analyse workloads and identify possible problem areas requiring action (resources, structural investments, logistical solutions) based on the employment plans. Special focus is placed on monitoring and shoring up the capacity (e.g. labour shortages) and performance of the satellite industry, through ongoing and coordinated scouting and the forging of joint growth paths with firms in the satellite industry to support their growth, expand labour supply, reduce turnover and improve skills.

Environmental Risk

Risk of environmental damage to the land, water or air caused by the Fincantieri group through its production activities, jeopardising the local area and the community in the short- or medium-term. This risk may arise due to delayed or inadequate implementation of the provisions of current and emerging regulations in the internal processes; a poor management, control and mitigation system for the potential environmental impacts deriving from its activities (e.g. pollution, energy consumption, environmental disaster, damage to biodiversity); or a lack of training, information and awareness of individuals.

How this risk is addressed

In order to minimise the impact of inadequate investment in environmental protection, production sites conduct inspections in line with environmental authorisations (AIA, AUA) and internal regulations governing environmental impact management, including assessments of air emissions, noise, and wastewater discharges. Furthermore, Fincantieri places significant emphasis on ensuring the proper execution of all stages of residue management, waste classification, and disposal. Ongoing monitoring of compliance with laws and regulations and their timely implementation into internal processes are satisfied through the use of specific software. To verify correct application of all the provisions on Environment, coordination meetings are held and regular internal and third-party audits are conducted on the management system, involving on-site inspections of work areas to assess their regulatory compliance and system effectiveness.

Further control measures have been implemented to guarantee environmental compliance and the effective management of environmental risks. This includes, for example, the use of site operating instructions and periodic tracking of environmental KPIs to identify and rectify any discrepancies from set standards. We emphasise the implementation of continuous improvement programmes and the use of specialised software for waste management, along with spot checks to ensure proper classification and disposal.

As for atmospheric emissions, preventive maintenance is conducted on the collection systems, alongside scheduled monitoring of emissions. In the same way, the required discharge monitoring is conducted.

To prevent adverse effects on the soil and subsoil, containment tanks for hazardous materials and emergency plans to manage potential spills are implemented. Regular drills are also scheduled to manage potential spills using appropriate kits.

The safeguarding of marine waters is achieved through tailored procedures for activities such as bunkering and fluid transfers, alongside the installation of floating barriers.

Lastly, with a view to raising awareness within the entire company and strengthening its culture on environmental issues, specific training courses are provided in compliance with national and European regulations.

Health & safety

Risk that the Fincantieri group might not invest adequately, including through information and awareness-raising campaigns, in occupational health and safety with consequent harm to its employees and third parties involved in company activities.

How this risk is addressed

The Fincantieri group constantly monitors the evolution of regulations and legislation on this subject, incorporating updates into its processes and procedures and verifying their proper implementation through internal and external audits. A software (LEX-EHS) is used to monitor and periodically update users about regulations established at the European, national, and regional levels. Internal procedures are in place for the identification, assessment, and management of risks that could compromise the health and safety of individuals, including the analysis of accidents, near misses, and “unsafe conditions, unsafe behaviours, and positive feedback” with a preventive approach. Specifically, "Unsafe Observations" are identified through the field supervision carried out by the supervisors, using an IT tool available on tablets and smartphones that facilitates the prompt reporting of unsafe conditions and behaviours, in addition to positive feedback.

The implementation of emergency plans is regularly tested through field exercises that cover a variety of emergency scenarios, including firefighting on board and confined space rescues.

Particular attention is also given to promoting and strengthening the culture of prevention and protection, as well as encouraging more responsible individual behaviours, through training, including the use of innovative tools such as gamification, and providing the necessary information on injury prevention, health protection, emergency management, and actions to raise awareness about respecting rules and procedures, aimed at both internal and external personnel. Notable initiatives include #Safetyonboard and the sharing of Safety Breaks.

The production facilities and ship departments are ISO 45001 certified.

In terms of health, safety and the environment, regular meetings are held to verify and promptly resolve any problems.

Process Management

Risk connected to the medium-long term planning of production activities, to the distribution/balancing of workloads across the different production sites on the basis of available production capacity (plants, spaces and labour) and product diversification, and to the management of resources (internal and third-party personnel, production plants, areas).

How this risk is addressed

Scenario analyses are used to optimise short, medium and long-term workload distribution on the basis of the available production capacity and to monitor it over time through the planning of activities, hours and resources per order, plant and production site and through periodic monitoring of the progress of individual programmes (production, engineering, purchasing) and of the order as a whole.

Any deviations from the planned path that may arise due to specific contingent situations—such as changes in medium-to long-term production scenarios (e.g., anticipated commercial opportunities or the cancellation of commercial prospects)—as well as impacts caused by external factors (e.g., unforeseen events resulting from infrastructure work at our production sites), are promptly addressed. This is achieved by immediately involving the relevant stakeholders and revising simulations and alternative scenarios to mitigate or eliminate the potential risks. This approach ensures the operational continuity of the affected sites, minimises the impact on internal and related activities, and identifies the necessary corrective actions.

To put the described management methods into practice, a periodic committee meeting with the Operations Directors of the Departments/Divisions is planned, along with monthly management routines that engage the Strategic Planning Bodies of the involved Departments/Divisions.

Projects

Risk that project management activities may be inadequate and not allow constant and timely monitoring of the accuracy and efficiency of the entire order development process engineering, purchasing, production, customer management), resulting in failure to meet contractual and quality requirements, delays and/or additional costs with a consequent adverse impact on the expected order margin and the cash flows of the Fincantieri group.

How this risk is addressed

The Fincantieri group manages its contracts through dedicated structures that control all aspects (contractual, technical-design, planning, economic and qualitative) of the contract life cycle (design, procurement, construction, outfitting). The identification, assessment and management of contract risks takes place through continuous risk management processes structured according to the type of business. The active contracts are managed through the Corporate Contract and Claim Management function, which works from the early stages of the project to set up an opportunity identification strategy with the project and Risk Management teams. For passive contracts with suppliers, the management follows the back-to-back logic of the clauses outlined in the active contract, including penalties for delays, errors, or negligence on their part. In order to oversee the progress of each project and the project portfolio, and to promptly detect any potential issues and agree on the corrective actions to be implemented, various analysis and review meetings are scheduled at different levels in line with the accounting closings. Additionally, the contracts signed with clients specify that, in the event of a "Force Majeure Event" preventing the regular construction of the project, such as a government decree, a pandemic, or a war, Fincantieri would not be required to pay penalties to the shipowner for delay in delivery.

Focus on Project Risk Management

As part of Project Risk Management (PRM), Fincantieri has developed a 'Risk Management' model that takes a business-oriented approach, supporting operational activities throughout both the commercial and execution phases. To monitor the risk profile of the project, two key risk indicators have been defined: (i) the Macro Risk Rating and (ii) the Project Risk & Opportunity Ratio.

The Macro Risk Rating expresses the Macro Risk – Risk Tag – of a commercial initiative and/or executive order. It is assigned in the commercial stage and remains constant throughout the project life-cycle. It is calculated on the basis of the most relevant drivers for each division and/or hub and is expressed in four levels: R1, R2, R3, R4. Each Division/Hub has identified its parameters and relative weightings, considering the most relevant drivers given its specific business characteristics. The Risk Officer Function has set a new Macro Risk Rating for all the entities within the Fincantieri group (divisions/hubs), on the basis of the parameters identified and the relative weightings.

Orders are represented in the overall net risk profile of the Fincantieri group portfolio according to a weighting logic that is based on (i) the Macro Risk Rating associated with the project (ii) the level of net risk identified in the Risk Analysis (Project

R&O Ratio) and (iii) the residual value of the project itself with respect to the portfolio value. The result will be to distribute orders in the Portfolio Net Risk Chart across four portfolio levels with an increasing risk profile.

Supply Chain

Risk of not conducting adequate due diligence on potential suppliers, of not monitoring their performance over time and/or of not developing solid and lasting relationships for medium-long term business development in line with current and emerging regulations and with the sustainability principles of the Fincantieri group, with consequent economic, legal and reputational impacts. This risk includes aspects of economic and financial soundness, capacity, the concentration of suppliers in core areas, and control over outsourced activities.

How this risk is addressed

As part of supplier qualification and requalification, the Fincantieri group applies a structured due diligence process to assess aspects of:

i) Economic and financial stability;
ii) Security and business integrity;
iii) Health&Safety;
iv) Environment;
v) Product and process certifications for specific supply categories;
vi) Technical and professional suitability.

In order to limit the damage associated with inadequate due diligence on suppliers, supplier performance is systematically monitored through scorecards, process controls (e.g. warehouse, production), information audits and cross-functional visits to suppliers. The management of any issues and of suppliers with an “unsatisfactory” or “critical” scorecard is carried out by the Supplier Monitor (cross-functional committee) through the formalisation and sharing of a recovery or “phase-out” plan and subsequent monitoring of the measures taken. Preventive checks are carried out to verify that contracts are stipulated with qualified suppliers, while, during the tender stage, the technical verification of tenders received for compliance with tender requirements enables the risk associated with supplier quality and capacity to be mitigated.

The risk linked to having and being dependent on a limited pool of suppliers is mitigated through regular scouting for suppliers, both directly (e.g. internet, fairs, etc.) and indirectly (e-procurement, promoters), in order to identify and assess potential and alternative new suppliers, with a focus on critical areas connected to the production context and the supplier pool.

Fincantieri promotes dedicated training and/or information events to encourage Procurement units to engage with sustainability issues and responsible procurement principles. The “Sustainable Supply Chain” project, activated in the supplier assessment system, aims to evaluate the ESG performance of Fincantieri group suppliers. In addition, suppliers are required to submit specific ESG documentation in the pre-contractual stage, to sign clauses warranting their regular compliance with remuneration, social security, worker insurance and taxation requirements, and to accept the Supplier Code of Ethics, which contains a specific clause requiring compliance with environmental, social and ethical regulations.

Financial risks

Counterparty risk

Risk of the Fincantieri group establishing a business relationship with a counterparty without having carefully assessed its financial solvency and/or risk that one or more counterparties with which Fincantieri has ongoing contracts may not be able to meet their commitments (one or more customers do not fulfil their contractual obligations and/or one or more partners do not fulfil their contractual obligations) for financial reasons.

How this risk is addressed

When acquiring orders, the Fincantieri group conducts checks, where deemed necessary, on the financial soundness of the counterparties, which may involve acquiring information from the main credit risk assessment agencies, and it constantly works with customers, financial institutions and government bodies in order to identify sources of financing for payments (e.g. export finance activated before the execution of the contract). The risk of default is also mitigated through the use of trade finance instruments (parent company guarantees). The economic performance of "critical" clients is periodically reviewed, with a possible reassessment of financial credits in accordance with IFRS 9 (Expected Credit Loss) and the corresponding provision. Checks on financial soundness are also carried out on potential suppliers as part of the qualification process, and on potential partners. In order to minimise the impact on the Fincantieri group from potential financial difficulties of joint venture companies, financial instruments are negotiated during the agreement phase with third-party partners, such as guarantees issued with a pure pro-quota indemnity that is not joint and several.

Financial Markets

This category includes the risk of not having sufficient access (or access under very tight conditions) to the capital market and the banking system to support the operations of the Fincantieri group, also as a result of the new ESG criteria imposed by some credit institutions; the risk of export finance not being allocated (e.g. SACE); and the risks associated with capital markets. It also included the risks connected with risk transfer instruments.

How this risk is addressed

In order to limit dependency on a single institution and improve its borrowing terms and conditions, the Fincantieri group diversifies its sources of financing in terms of maturity, counterparty and technical form (e.g. committed short and medium-long term credit facilities, commercial papers, uncommitted facilities), and negotiates financing agreements that do not include stringent financial covenants. It continuously monitors the status of export loans granted to shipowners and funding allocations made by the Government in budget chapters of relevance for export support (e.g.: law 295/73 fund and subsequent amendments, CIPE allocations for SACE), maintaining relations with a multiplicity of local and international financial institutions to obtain timely information on any regulatory changes and to guarantee access to stable financial services. Ongoing engagement with the export support “system” aims to keep attention focused on the need for an agile, fast and efficient export credit mechanism. Stock performance is continuously monitored and analysed in terms of price and volumes, and in the event of significant market movements, the Fincantieri group engages with sell-side analysts.

Technological risks

Cyber security

Risk that the Fincantieri group may suffer an IT attack aimed at identity, data and information theft (e.g. confidential/privileged information, sensitive data, bank credentials, etc.), temporary suspension of company services or sabotage of IT systems, use of the computing power of the company’s computers for criminal purposes, resulting in reputational damage, loss of turnover, loss of customers and suppliers, penalties and compensation claims, up to the interruption of business.

How this risk is addressed

Fincantieri has adopted a set of tools to prevent and/or intercept cyberattacks. They include: a web application firewall and anti-DDoS (Distributed Denial-of-Service) solution to protect systems exposed at the application level; an IT event correlation platform for the detection of cyberattacks and the review of system administrators’ log-ins; a system for notifying suspicious emails (phishing); and an awareness-raising campaign for identifying malicious emails. For a greater degree of security, a threat intelligence service and a Security Operations Center (SOC) are also active, allowing prompt intercepting of cyberattacks or attempted attacks, as well as preventive security controls through vulnerability assessments and penetration tests. Any cyber incidents are managed through structured processes enabling a timely response. Within the internal documentation framework, various policies, procedures and processes are in place to mitigate this risk, together with specific latest-generation organisational and technological safeguards aimed at limiting access to services and information according to the “Least Privilege” and “Defence in Depth” principles and at protecting, through proactive, preventive and reactive controls, information systems and the information they manage.

Furthermore, a cyber insurance policy has been secured to cover potential cyber incidents.

Human resource risks

Staff attraction and retention

Risk that the Fincantieri group may be unable to attract and retain highly qualified and competent management personnel with a high level of diversity in terms of age, nationality and gender, or to hire individuals capable of managing the growth of the Fincantieri group and ensure business transformation. The breaking-off of employment relations between Fincantieri and key personnel could compromise the company's ability to achieve its strategic and operational objectives. This category includes the risk of Fincantieri not being able to offer competitive salaries compared to the market or welfare benefits or facilities that satisfy the expectations of employees to ensure their retention (e.g. work-life balance).

How this risk is addressed

Fincantieri implements a comprehensive Employer Branding strategy to internally and externally promote the quality of its brand as an employer, together with an Employee Value Proposition strategy aimed at satisfying the needs and expectations of employees. An ongoing employee engagement programme is in place, which builds on the findings of the Employee Engagement Survey, with a view to creating a workplace environment that motivates people to express their potential, perform at their best and be fully engaged. The Remuneration Policy, adopted by the Fincantieri group, guarantees the required levels of competitiveness on the labour market and promotes alignment between the objective of creating sustainable value for the benefit of shareholders, taking into account the interests of other stakeholders relevant to Fincantieri, and the interests of management. Consequently, the balancing and selection of performance parameters for the short-term and long-term incentive systems is made in line with the priorities set out in the Business Plan and approved by the Board of Directors of Fincantieri. Meritocratic policies and initiatives guide effective human resources management, through remuneration policies and rewards for quantitative and qualitative results, which motivate and underscore individual contributions. Fincantieri has also outlined a supplementary health care system and a welfare model, the fruit of constant dialogue with trade unions and the activation of a special Joint Commission.

Management information

Privacy / Data protection

Risk of Fincantieri not complying with the requirements of European and national legislation on the protection and processing of personal data, with consequent damage to the rights and freedoms of the data subjects whose personal data is processed by and on behalf of Fincantieri and the related application of the penalties envisaged, resulting in economic, financial and reputational damage to Fincantieri. This risk may arise as a result of an inadequate Organisational Model in terms of roles and responsibilities for data protection, or non-compliance with statutory obligations in the processing of personal data, or a lack of integration of privacy processes and controls in existing Management Systems (e.g. ISO27001 on data security).

How this risk is addressed

Fincantieri has adopted a structured and cross-functional organizational approach to data protection management ("Privacy System"), aimed at identifying, managing and appropriately monitoring the risks related to the protection and confidentiality of data (both internal and external). The Privacy System is designed so as to assign appropriate roles and related responsibilities within each organisational unit, for which controls therefore operate at the level of the single organisational unit.

In this framework, Fincantieri has designated a Data Protection Officer (DPO), who also exercises control functions through the constant monitoring of regulatory changes, the rulings of the Italian Data Protection Authority and the Guidelines of the European Data Protection Board (EDPB) and oversees statutory compliance by Fincantieri (data controller).

In cases where personal data processing is assessed to be high risk (mandatory DPIA), the DPO’s involvement in the DPIA (Data Protection Impact Assessment) is mandatory.

Fincantieri periodically reviews data processing records and its privacy policy statements and applies specific procedures for the management of any personal data breach.

Compliance & integrity

Integrity of personnel/third parties

Risk of dealings being established with third parties (customers, suppliers, strategic partners) of dubious integrity, in terms of their ethics and legality in the conduct of business, or of the leaders/executives or more generally the employees of the Fincantieri group being involved in improper, unethical or fraudulent conduct, thereby compromising the trust of stakeholders, undermining the company's reputation and potentially affecting in an adverse way the financial and operational stability of the company.

How this risk is addressed

The Fincantieri group puts in place a strict Third Party Due Diligence process that provides for the timely collection and verification of information and guarantees of professionalism, integrity and suitability of the Potential Contractor.

In addition, Fincantieri has adopted its own Code of Conduct, which all those who work for the company are committed to promoting and following, actively contributing to its implementation and reporting any shortcomings and non-compliance. The Code requires that all Fincantieri group activities are to be carried out in accordance with the law and International Conventions, and in compliance with the fundamental rights enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the United Nations.

With the aim of ensuring the responsible and ethical management of business, Fincantieri conducts specific training on the subject and monitors compliance with the Code of Conduct and the Charter of Sustainability Commitments, which it promotes with all Fincantieri employees and business partners.

Furthermore, Fincantieri requires its suppliers to adopt and promote the Supplier Code of Ethics, which is founded on three key pillars:

i) protection and respect for the environment;
ii) labour and human rights;
iii) business ethics and integrity.

Acceptance of the Supplier Code of Ethics and compliance with the provisions of the Code of Conduct are a binding requirement for any business relationship to be established with Fincantieri.

The Fincantieri group has developed a rigorous qualification process for strategic suppliers, which also includes the collection of environmental and social information during the pre-qualification phase (e.g. possession of certifications relating to management systems for occupational health and safety, environmental and energy management systems, information on renewable energy, etc.). Fincantieri pays particular attention to the ethical and reputational aspects of suppliers, also through on-site audits and quality visits carried out at suppliers' production units.

Within the framework of the National Legality Framework Protocol in force, suppliers are subject to checks and inspections on samples or, at the instruction of the Security function, audits which, in the case of a negative finding, may lead to the revocation of the supplier’s qualification.

Similarly, in accordance with the principles of legality, the screening of Sanctions Lists and monitoring processes are carried out, with the aim of detecting any changes in the risk scenario over the course of business relationships with suppliers.

In order to monitor and manage any critical issues in the supplier pool, a special cross-functional committee, the Supplier Monitor, has been created, which outlines targeted improvement plans or, if necessary, formalises the phase out of the supplier.

In compliance with the principles of trust and transparency, Fincantieri applies a specific procedure for the timely management of any conflicts of interest, on the part of employees or third parties, both during the selection phase and during the relationship.

For Fincantieri, it is of fundamental importance that no person, during the performance of their duties and work functions, is influenced by personal interests that may modify or alter their judgment in making choices, even if only in a potential or abstract way.

Fincantieri has obtained ISO 37001 certification attesting its compliance with standards for Management Systems for the prevention of corruption.

Guidelines and Standards

Risk of failing to comply with legal, regulatory, and statutory regulations, including primary or secondary regulations in emerging countries, and sector-specific regulations, due to the evolving and tightening of both national and international regulations. This covers directives and regulations aimed at addressing climate change adaptation and mitigation, business and trade compliance, national and international cyber security and anti-corruption legislation, personal data protection and processing laws on a community, national, and international scale, and regulations applicable to listed companies.

How this risk is addressed

For the risk of non-compliance with cyber security legislation, a cross-functional steering committee was introduced internally to analyse and new regulations in the area of data protection and essential services and assess their impact on the Group. For the specific regulatory framework of the National Cybersecurity Perimeter (PSNC), relevant internal procedures were defined and updated, while, for the overall protection of the Fincantieri Group, the process of taking out cyber insurance to cover possible cyber incidents was supported. Similarly, externally, Fincantieri participates in institutional and international standardization working groups to keep abreast of new regulations and contribute to the definition of industry standards. During 2025, with the progressive evolution and integration of the regulatory framework at the national and European level, Fincantieri will further strengthen its organizational, technical and procedural cyber measures to ensure full compliance with regulatory requirements.

External risk

Climate change

Risk that climate change, and the weather events associated with it (extreme events, such as storms, floods, earthquakes, fires or heat waves, as well as chronic effects, such as temperature changes, rising sea levels, water scarcity, loss of biodiversity, etc.), may damage assets (e.g. plants, buildings, etc.) or cause production slowdowns or stoppages for Fincantieri and/or for suppliers, or require unplanned interventions to secure assets or adapt to the ecological transition.

How this risk is addressed

To prevent or limit potential damage to assets and/or production stoppages due to adverse weather events, each production site is equipped with specific emergency plans, which are periodically reviewed through internal and third-party audits, as well as procedures governing studies and controls on the positioning of ships, moorings, scaffolding, cranes and the related safety and warning systems. Maintenance activities also help to limit the damage caused by extraordinary weather events. The entire system is geared towards identifying, assessing and managing site-specific risks and limiting their potential impacts on the company's assets, as well as, in general terms, the environmental and social impacts that could arise. To date, the economic/financial and asset risks deriving from acute weather events are covered by insurance policies that reduce the possible direct and indirect impacts of disruptions to activities.

The Fincantieri group contributes to the fight against climate change by paying particular attention to the technologies used in its production process, and to their potential upgrading within the framework of the ecological transition. The group sets out an annual innovation plan and constantly monitors technological trends in the market of reference, through scouting activities and partnerships with key innovation players, such as universities, research centres, associations, etc.

Personnel & asset security

Risk of common or organised crime taking place on or outside Fincantieri sites, to the detriment of its people and the company's assets, productivity and business continuity. This category also includes risks connected with industrial security and the protection and safeguarding of State secrets and classified information, as well as risks connected with the physical security of (tangible and intangible) assets and human resources.

How this risk is addressed

In order to curb the risk of external interference and illegal infiltration within its operations, Fincantieri employs an integrity due diligence model to assess the reputational risks of its third-party companies. This involves evaluating the reputational criteria of third-party companies, especially those in the strategic supply chain or at higher risk of mafia involvement. Continuous monitoring is conducted, with preventive measures and exit strategies in place for high-risk scenarios, which are reviewed during scheduled Company Committees.

Furthermore, Threat Intelligence activities are performed by collecting and analysing information, primarily from publicly accessible sources, to assess known or emerging criminal risks in areas of business interest, both in Italy and internationally.

As part of institutional partnerships, under the guarantees outlined in the National Framework Protocol on Legality signed with the Ministry of the Interior, Fincantieri subjects all its corporate assets involved in high-risk mafia infiltration activities to anti-mafia prefectural checks, thereby ensuring the highest standards of safety and legality and reporting any suspicions of external interference to the relevant Prefectures.

Fincantieri ensures the physical security of its production facilities through technological systems, including video surveillance, anti-intrusion, and electronic access control systems, which enhance asset protection efforts. These are complemented by an effective surveillance service, carried out by appropriate personnel or private security firms, with the goal of overseeing the proper use of the premises and monitoring the movement of people and materials, both inbound and outbound.

A number of these production units are regulated by maritime security regulations, including the National Maritime Safety Plan, which focuses on applying specific safety procedures in cooperation with Authorities and Police Forces.

Procedures for managing and safeguarding information classified or subject to state secrecy, as well as controlled disclosure, are enforced in line with national legislation, international agreements for classified contracts, and proprietary information protected by industrial secrecy, adhering to internal company regulations and directives.

In order to increase awareness of security issues, the Fincantieri group offers training for all personnel entering sites and shipyards.

Additionally, as part of the travel risk management process, to protect personnel on international trips from risks such as terrorism, kidnapping, and acts of violence, the Fincantieri group implements mitigation measures that align with the best international practices in the sector (ISO31030).

In 2024, the travel risk management system within the Fincantieri perimeter was certified as compliant with the ISO31030:2021 guidelines on Travel Risk Management: guidance for organizations.

Stakeholder Engagement & Public Relations

The risk that Fincantieri does not adopt a suitable stakeholder engagement and public relations strategy aimed at establishing and maintaining long-term relationships with its stakeholders. This risk involves the management of corporate communications regarding sustainability to align with ESG rating objectives, disclosure to the market and investors, dialogue with trade unions, and relations with institutions and governments to create alignment on issues essential to the company's strategy. Ineffective relationships with local, national, and international counterparts (such as local communities, authorities, judicial bodies, trade associations, and SMEs) can harm the company's image and reputation, reduce its credibility and creditworthiness, and jeopardise its competitiveness and operational efficiency.

How this risk is addressed

To ensure compliance with current regulations, maintain positive relations with trade union representatives, and protect its strategic interests internationally, the company has implemented various safeguards and controls.

The correct flow of information and communication with trade unions and employers' organisations is crucial. Fincantieri participates in the Federmeccanica delegation for national negotiations and ensures an efficient trade union management model by ensuring that all necessary information is shared in a timely and accurate manner. This is further supported by collaboration and coordination with HR Business Partners, who ensure the proper flow of information and communication to the Site Trade Unions and oversee the correct application of the supplementary contract and, more broadly, the second-level trade union agreements. By defining trade union agreements in line with labour law and overseeing their correct implementation, the company guarantees better working conditions focused on safety, well-being, and work-life balance. Additionally, the creation and management of Joint Bodies, along with the launching of trade union forums for supplementary bargaining, are further steps taken to sustain positive, collaborative, and participatory trade union engagement. In this regard, with the supplementary agreement of 27 October 2022, Fincantieri has enhanced its industrial relations model by establishing new Joint Committees to further engage Trade Unions. Furthermore, in order to pursue and enhance integration among the various companies within the Fincantieri group, on 2 December 2024, a Memorandum of Understanding was signed with national trade unions. This agreement regulates the industrial relations system of the Italian subsidiaries belonging to the Infrastructure Hub and the Technology Hub through the creation of new joint bodies.

FINTECNA GROUP

Risk monitoring was ensured during 2024 through the operating tools employed by the Fintecna group, in line with the methods adopted by the CDP Group.

The risk profile of the Fintecna group, did not undergo any significant changes during the period and is still mainly linked to the management of liquidation processes and a major pending dispute (operational risk) relating to a large number of companies incorporated over the years.

Operational risks also include those risks related to the management of environmental remediation work at the sites owned by EFIM Separate Asset Pool, real estates belonging to the IGED Separate Asset Pool, those belonging to CDP Immobiliare in liquidation, the provision of Group real estate services, as well as the risk arising from the performance by Fintecna of the functions of liquidator.

Considering the complexity and future uncertainty of these situations, the directors – acting on the best available information and on the prudent assessment of the circumstances – periodically update their evaluations of the adequacy of the provisions for risks and charges made in the financial statements, which are currently deemed adequate and appropriate to meet the costs that group companies are likely to incur.

Financial risks

Regarding the types of financial risks to which the group is exposed, the following points are specifically highlighted.

Liquidity risk

According to assessments conducted by the management, the current financial resources are sufficient to meet the payment obligations. Liquidity commitments are mostly related to costs associated with the management of the Group's real estate assets, litigation costs, the coverage of liquidation charges and disbursements related to environmental issues and remediations. Indeed, cash and cash equivalents represent the ideal asset to offset the "Provisions for risks and charges" on the liability side of the balance sheet and, consequently, failure to make appropriate provisions – with particular reference to the aforementioned core operations and an inefficient use of liquidity – constitute additional risk factors.

Accordingly, as part of their assessments of the provisions for liabilities and charges, the directors also continually update their forecasts on the use of these provisions and take them into account when setting their liquidity management policies. Finally, almost all the cash and cash equivalents are deposited with CDP Group, with the remainder being deposited on a short-term basis with other banks.

With reference to the Iged Separate Asset Pool and to CDP Immobiliare in liquidation, another risk factor relates to the possible challenges in the disposal of assets, mainly represented by properties located in Italy, for which there is also a market risk associated with macroeconomic factors relating to the performance of the real estate market that may generate a depreciation of the value of the assets. In measuring and managing market risk, the value of the property portfolio is periodically monitored through assessments conducted by Independent Experts.

Credit risk and counterparty risk

The credit risk is linked to the risk of impairment of the outstanding trade receivables. These receivables mainly comprise positions dating back years, which are often subject to litigation and have been almost entirely written down. In this area, specific organisational monitoring measures are in place to ensure the proactive management of the loan portfolio and the mitigation of the related risks.

There is also a limited counterparty risk linked to the investment of residual short-term liquidity held at banks Available liquidity is managed in accordance with the “Policy for investing available liquidity” issued by CDP, which, among other things, sets the minimum ratings criteria that banking counterparties must meet.

Other financial risks

Fintecna’s investment in the separate asset pools is shown under Fintecna’s “Financial assets at fair value” and the related risk profile is connected to the progress of the liquidation of those assets. This is managed and assessed as part of the broader monitoring and management of the liquidation activities.

Non-compliance risk

The main compliance risks applicable to Fintecna are essentially linked to reputational risks that might arise from failure to comply with the provisions concerning sensitive areas such as the management of liquidation activities and disputes, the execution of specific mandates on behalf of the Public Administration (Fintecna project for Central Italy) and the management of real estate assets, including the related environmental and safety issues.

Important in this respect are developments in external regulations, any changes in the scope of the business activity and in the corporate governance structure and changes at organisational or process level.

To protect itself against legal compliance risk, Fintecna has adopted a model to identify the applicable laws and regulations and assess the risk of violating them, and specific controls to prevent the potential reputational risks deriving from relationships with third parties.

The mapping of the applicable regulations is an ongoing and constantly updated activity.

Legal disputes

In the financial year ending 31 December 2024, to ensure the optimal development of its activities, the company continued to actively monitor and manage all disputes it is involved in as a consequence of the numerous corporate transactions that originated from companies subsequently merged into Fintecna, or from companies whose disputes were subsequently transferred to the latter. This was done to ensure optimal development of activities with specific and targeted assessments of the critical aspects of each case, allowing for the best possible defence of Fintecna.

In general, with regard to the civil/administrative/fiscal disputes, there has been a fall in the number of pending lawsuits, following the settlement of disputes, but it is still objectively difficult to achieve a resolution of legal proceedings, also through more rapid settlement arrangements.

In this regard, disputes with claims made against the company are backed, where a probable adverse outcome is anticipated, by suitable provisions in consideration of the risks of each case, as well as the specific procedural positions.

The total contingent liabilities as of 31 December 2024 amount to approximately 155 million euro, a decrease compared to 31 December 2023, when it stood at approximately 158 million euro.

At 31 December 2024, the number of labour-related lawsuits, largely involving compensation claims for alleged professional illnesses resulting in biological damage by former employees in the steel sector, including claims by their heirs, stands at 272, with an estimated total contingent liability of approximately 126 million euro. The total number of cases rose by 19.8% in 2024 (from 227 to 272), driven by a considerable influx of new lawsuits (250), while 205 cases were resolved, with 159 of them being settled through conciliation.

Indeed, there is a notable increasing trend in the notifications of new claims for compensation due to occupational diseases from former employees of steelworks and their heirs. This is a result of both the heightened awareness of the judiciary concerning workplace safety and workers' health, as well as the recent direction taken by the Supreme Court regarding the company's liability in such claims.

Finally, the percentage increase in cases related to more serious conditions, as well as those once rarely considered to be of occupational origin, is confirmed; these cases involve particularly high compensation claims, with an estimated total contingent liability of 126 million euro, and while the cases are spread across various courts, they are mainly concentrated in Taranto and Naples.

The overview of the ongoing litigation involving the company is summarised in the following table:

(number of disputes)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	Change (+ / -)	Change %
Civil/administrative/tax disputes	39	56	(17)	-30.4%
Employment disputes	272	227	45	19.8%
Total	**311**	**283**	**28**	**9.9%**

SIMEST

In relation to the identification of the risks inherent to Simest's activities, the company - although not subject to prudential regulation – has based its approach on the existing banking supervision regulations and the principles established by the Basel Committee.

The identification and classification of the various types of risk are outlined in Simest's risk policy; this document provides a comprehensive overview of the risk areas relevant to Simest, in line with the company's operational developments and the Group's framework, referring to the specific policies and regulations in place for the technical aspects of assessing, managing, and monitoring each risk.

The most significant risks to which Simest is exposed are reported below.

Financial risks

Credit risk

This is the risk that a debtor will not meet its commitments in relation to a loan and will not be able to repay its debt. Simest's risk regulation provides guidelines and specific control measures, both ex ante and ex post, tailored to counterparties and/or transactions, referring, for risk measurement aspects, to the Rating and Recovery Rate Policy, and for limits, tools, and monitoring metrics, to the Credit Risk Policy.

In monitoring credit risk, Simest adopts specific assessment, monitoring and management processes for individual exposures and the portfolio, involving the use of models, operational tools and reporting. In particular, in the various phases of the process, the company uses tools and models to support analyses (such as ratings and an early warning system) aimed at measuring and monitoring the counterparty's credit risk and any signs of deterioration in its risk profile, in order to support management and units in charge of asset protection activities so as to start up, where necessary, credit collection action.

The credit risk associated with the equity investments is mitigated mainly through the direct commitments of the Italian Partners to repurchase Simest's equity investments, partially secured by corporate sureties, collateral and bank or insurance guarantees.

At 31 December 2024, direct commitments of Italian partners for the repurchase of the equity investments totalled approximately 445 million euro (428 million euro at 31 December 2023). Repurchase commitments secured by bank and/or insurance guarantees amounted to approximately 26 million euro (consistent with 31 December 2023), while those secured by collateral amounted to 20 million euro (27 million euro at 31 December 2023).

(millions of euro; %)	31/12/2024		31/12/2023	
Direct commitments of Italian partners	445	91%	428	89%
Commitments secured by banks and insurance companies	26	5%	26	5%
Commitments secured by collateral	20	4%	27	6%
Total	**491**	**100%**	**481**	**100%**

Simest, in line with its institutional role, acts as a partner in supporting creditworthy companies operating in strategic sectors and supply chains, with sustainability and impact investing characteristics aimed at international expansion.

The Credit Risk Policy sets out specific guidelines for breaking down, monitoring and managing transactions from a risk sensitive perspective, differentiating them by duration, repayment schedule, and security deposit depending on the rating, with the aim of further strengthening credit risk controls. In 2024, operational limits continued to be monitored by rating and by counterparty/group, as envisaged by the Credit Risk Policy, with findings reported on a periodic basis to corporate bodies.

In line with the indications of the policy, particular focus was placed on the loan origination stage, with new equity lending steered towards counterparties of greater creditworthiness, in line with the objective of progressively reducing the cost of risk and the weight of the non-performing component of the portfolio.

Ratings, as a measure of default risk, are of particular relevance for the purpose of measuring credit risk. Assessments of creditworthiness are periodically updated (at least annually) on the basis of (i) available information on the economic and financial performance of the counterparty and/or (ii) detrimental events/announcements of anomalies from internal and/or external data sources.

As part of credit risk monitoring tools and in line with the provisions of the Strategic Plan, Simest has started up a project aimed at defining an approach to monitoring and classifying credit exposures in line with the taxonomy and instruments used at Group level (i.e. early warning system model). In this context, during the year, the implementation of the arrears calculation engine (i.e., the past-due engine) was completed, following the guidelines defined by the prudential regulations, aimed at detecting payment anomalies in the credit relationship.

With regard to the risk-adjusted pricing methodology applied to financing operations, Simest's Board of Directors approved an update to the relevant Policy in June 2024. This update pertains to methodological adjustments, particularly in the determination of funding costs and administrative fees, and introduces the possibility of setting pricing conditions based on ESG targets and KPIs. The pricing methodology, in line with the Group's approach and market practices, quantifies risk-based returns in relation to the characteristics of the investment (e.g., duration and the collateral framework) and the creditworthiness of the counterparties, with the aim of estimating the benchmark value for achieving a level of profitability, adjusted for risk, which is consistent with the economic value creation objectives set by the Strategic Plan. Additionally, to support the business, the risk management unit periodically develops pricing grids that highlight the applicable spread values for operations based on parameters such as rating, duration, and security package, corresponding to different levels of expected remuneration for the shareholder (expressed through the RAROC – risk-adjusted return on capital). In this context, following the opening of the funding line from the European Investment Bank (i.e., BEI), impact assessments of the subsidised BEI funding on the risk-adjusted pricing have also been started.

Market risk

The risk arising from market transactions in financial instruments, currency and commodities. As regards Simest, the price risk and foreign exchange risk are marginal and almost entirely mitigated by contractual clauses which as a rule guarantee that the investment will be recovered at the historic price paid in euro for acquisition of the equity investment. The fair evaluation provided for by IFRS 9 exposes a gradually lower portion of the investment portfolio to potential value changes arising from fluctuations in market factors (interest rates and credit spreads).

Operational risk

The risk of loss resulting from inadequate or malfunctioning internal procedures, people and systems or from external events. Such risk includes, among others, losses resulting from fraud, human error, business disruption, system unavailability, breach of contract and natural disasters.

The operational risk control framework requires a set of structured processes, functions and tools for identifying, assessing and monitoring operational risks. In particular, in accordance with the Parent Company’s guidelines, the operational risk control system includes both (i) a data collection and storage process (Loss Data Collection) and (ii) the assessment of the level of company exposure to operational risks through Risk Self-Assessment.

Operational risks are managed in partnership with CDP under a service contract. In the course of the reporting period within the LDC area, alongside the monitoring and follow-up on Action Plans, the company's informational sources were updated, and some Near Miss events were detected. In the Operational Risk Self-Assessment area, in addition to monitoring the ongoing Action Plans, the Risk Self-Assessment of specific business processes was completed, in line with the planned activities, with the definition of mitigation actions for the identified material risks.

Fraud risk falls under operational risks, with its identification and monitoring defined by the specific Group Policy. In this context, the effectiveness of the fraud risk controls in place has been assessed through post-event checks.

Operational risks also include cyber risk (ICT), i.e., the risk (current or potential) of economic, reputational, and market share losses related to the use of information and communication technology (ICT) due to events that could compromise the Availability, Integrity, and Confidentiality of technical infrastructures and/or data.

Liquidity risk

The risk of default on Simest's payment obligations includes two forms of risk that are often strongly correlated: (i) funding liquidity risk (inability/difficulty to raise funds with the risk of not being able to meet payment obligations) and (ii) market liquidity risk (difficulty in liquidating assets and other property to settle financial obligations at maturity, promptly and without incurring losses). Liquidity risk is monitored constantly through analysis of expected cash flows, especially for equity investments.

The liquidity risk monitoring framework is based on two indicators: (i) short-term liquidity indicator and (ii) structural liquidity indicator, which aim respectively to verify and ensure the company's ability to meet its cash outflows in the short term and the right balance between the average duration of funding and lending sources, while monitoring and limiting the use of forms of maturity transformation. These indicators are periodically measured, monitored and reported by the relevant corporate structures. If the defined limits are exceeded, the Contingency Funding Plan is activated as a remediation action, as part of the relevant process. The monitoring activities carried out during 2024 confirmed the effectiveness of the liquidity indicators and the warning thresholds introduced.

Interest rate risk

Risk of losses caused by adverse movements in interest rates in terms of economic value and/or reinvestment of cash flows. The framework for managing interest rate risk, as outlined in the relevant Policy, adopts the "Repricing Gap" methodology, which quantifies interest rate risk by calculating the "mismatch" between interest-sensitive assets and liabilities, differentiated by pre-established time buckets. The Repricing Gap on the different maturities, combined with hypothetical changes in interest rates, enables potential impacts on the income statement to be quantified, identifying relative cut-offs ("hard limits") and warning thresholds ("soft limits").

The monitoring conducted during 2024 confirmed that the interest rate risk indicator and the warning thresholds implemented were effective.

Concentration risk

In cases of "single name" and "geo-sector" risk, this is the risk arising from the concentration of exposures towards counterparties and/or groups of related counterparties and towards debtors belonging to the same economic sector or exercising the same activity or located in the same geographical area. Over the course of 2024, operating limits per counterparty/group were periodically monitored with reference to Simest's equity and sectoral concentrations, with findings reported to corporate bodies.

Operational risks

Reputational risk

The current or prospective risk of a fall in profits, penalties, loss of economic value or damage to Simest's institutional role, resulting from a negative perception of Simest's image by customers, counterparties, investors, regulatory authorities, or other stakeholders. Simest prioritises the prevention and monitoring of reputational risks linked to operations falling within its statutory corporate purpose, as defined in its articles of association, advocating for the establishment of high ethical and professional standards, as well as the approval of clear policies and procedures to uphold these standards. To this end, internal controls are carried out to mitigate this risk and specific safeguards have been adopted to prevent reputational events from occurring in the ordinary operations and management of public funds.

Money laundering risk

The risk arising from the infringement of legal, regulatory and corporate governance provisions aimed at preventing the use of the financial system for the purpose of money laundering, terrorist financing or crime. Throughout 2024, Simest continued its monitoring and control activities, which also include the reporting of Suspicious Transactions to the Italian Financial Intelligence Unit ("UIF"). These reports, drafted in the presence of anomalies and/or reasonable suspicions of money laundering or terrorism financing operations being carried out, attempted, or completed, are made based on available information (anomaly indicators), consultation of internal and external "databases", and the evaluation of objective and subjective elements of the transactions. Simest has worked in close collaboration and coordination with the Parent Company and the relevant authorities, in compliance with current regulations. It should be noted that the process of strengthening anti-money laundering controls, along with the increase in operational volumes, has resulted in a significant number of suspicious transactions to be reported to the UIF.

Compliance risk

The risk of incurring legal or administrative penalties, losses or reputational damage as a result of violations of external provisions (laws and regulations) or corporate governance rules (e.g. articles of association, codes of conduct). These risks are particularly important considering the institutional role of Simest, as well as the extensive volume of transactions performed in managing Public Funds.

Simest adopts the Group’s framework, which includes specific policies, procedures, and processes, as well as conducting detailed Compliance Risk Assessments and effectiveness checks on controls to prevent, mitigate, and reduce risks related to non-compliance, reputation, and sanctions.

Climate and ESG (Environmental, Social, Governance) risks

Risks deriving from factors attributable to environmental, social and governance issues with an impact on the performance of counterparties/projects. Climate and sustainability objectives, as set out in the CDP Group's Internal Policies and Code of Ethics, complement the mission and institutional role of Simest as a medium and long-term investor in support of the internationalisation of Italian companies. In line with the Group's Sustainability Framework, Simest is committed to steering investing activities by taking into account ethical, environmental and governance (ESG) issues. Accordingly, Simest has embarked on a path of internal transformation towards a business and operational model oriented towards creating sustainable value, in line with the Group's approach and the 2023-2025 Strategic Plan, providing, among other things, for the launch of projects aimed at integrating sustainability analysis and ESG risk assessment into the evaluation processes of bankable transactions.

Throughout the year, activities continued regarding the definition of a model for measuring ESG risks, in line with the Group's Policy on "ESG Risk Assessment and Management". Following the introduction of the aforementioned Policy, the controls were expanded to include the appointment of the ESG Risk Officer (i.e., the Risk Management Lead) and integrating initial evaluations, especially regarding the environmental component, into the opinions of the Risk Assessment Committee. Additionally, Simest has carried out a mapping of the key ESG risks to which its portfolio of participatory loans is exposed, contributing, among other activities, to the double materiality analysis carried out by the Parent Company.

Capital adequacy

The Risk Policy describes the internal process of assessing the adequacy of available capital resources (represented by equity) to meet the economic capital needed to cover existing risks, measured in accordance with methodologies in line with the CDP Group and the Simest business model. Assessment outcomes in 2024 confirmed the full adequacy of capital.

Specific controls are also in place for the subsidised funds managed by Simest to monitor and mitigate the main risks to which those funds are exposed.

In particular, the Venture Capital Fund has long enabled Simest to support the international expansion of SMEs through subsidised equity financing. Alongside traditional operations, the Venture Capital Fund supports the internationalisation of Italian start-ups and innovative SMEs (start-up operations), through equity investments or the subscription of units/shares of investment funds, in partnership with CDP Venture Capital SGR. The public funding available is divided up into investments through the subscription of Funds and direct investments made jointly with CDP Venture Capital SGR. In 2024, the strengthening and consolidation of monitoring controls continued, in particular on credit risk.

With regard to Fund 295/73, in March 2024, the Subsidies Committee, upon the proposal of the manager Simest, approved the interest rate and exchange rate risk monitoring framework that provides for quantifying the risks in line with prudential regulations (through the estimation of the present value of full-life commitments under stress assumptions), supported by a scenario analysis of cash flows, including stressed ones, over different time horizons and by an early warning system on the potential evolutions of the risks assumed. An independent assessment of the framework was also carried out by PricewaterhouseCoopers Business Services S.r.l., with the results of the analysis serving as further confirmation of the framework's adequacy and alignment with the best market practices, in accordance with the requirements set out in the 2024 Budget Law. Throughout the year, the monitoring activities have validated the effectiveness of the chosen indicators and the implemented warning thresholds.

With regard to Fund 394/81, strengthening and consolidation of the integrated system of controls to monitor the reputational risks of fraud and money laundering continued in 2024. Additionally, with regard to the credit risk component, monitoring and reporting activities towards the corporate bodies and interministerial committees continued.

As part of Simest's 2023-2025 Strategic Plan, the risk department participates in various working groups, contributing to the roll-out of cross-functional activities.

Legal disputes

As of 31 December 2024, 7 proceedings are pending with claims against Simest, raised by 6 counterparties. In all four cases, the risk of loss has been assessed to be remote, for which no provisions have been allocated.

CDP IMMOBILIARE GROUP

Below is the description of the risks to which CDP Immobiliare S.r.l. in liquidation is exposed, together with the related monitoring actions, which continued throughout 2024, in line with the methodologies adopted by the CDP Group.

Market risk

(i) Real Estate Risks

The market risk is the risk of unexpected losses resulting from macroeconomic factors linked to the performance of the property market, which cause property prices to fall. The market risk has to be assessed in the context of the overall and the specific market, examining the local context and the offering of competitors, taking also into account the underlying reference legislation. In measuring and managing the market risk, the value of the property portfolio is monitored by means of six-monthly assessments conducted by independent experts.

In the event of divestment operations, there is an assessment of the consistency of the sale conditions with respect to the latest evaluation by the Independent Expert, with respect to the carrying amount and forecasts indicated in the budget of CDP Immobiliare S.r.l. in liquidation.

(ii) Interest rate risk

The interest rate risk is the risk of losses resulting from unfavourable changes in interest rates. The negative impact is essentially an increase in financial expenses, which may also be such that the cost of servicing the debt exceeds the returns generated by the investments it contributes to finance. The exposure to interest rate risk is limited to the medium-to-long-term financial liabilities of the subsidiary Quadrifoglio Brescia in liquidation, for which debt restructuring activities are currently underway with the creditor companies.

It is important to highlight that CDP Immobiliare S.r.l. in liquidation has cash on deposit with CDP which is available on-demand and earns a variable interest rate linked to Euribor.

(iii) Exchange rate risk

The group operates only in Italy; therefore, it is not exposed to exchange rate risk.

(iv) Risks related to the current macroeconomic environment

When drafting the assessment as at 31 December 2024, the impacts associated with the current economic environment characterised by a combination of factors linked to the ongoing geopolitical crises (Russian-Ukrainian conflict, crisis in the Middle East) in terms of GDP trends and high levels of inflation and interest rates have been taken into account throughout.

This reference context makes it necessary to focus attention on the possible repercussions, in the short to medium term, on the activities of CDP Immobiliare S.r.l. currently in liquidation.

As an example, though not exhaustive, the impacts on the operations of CDP Immobiliare S.r.l. in liquidation could be associated with:

- greater difficulties in obtaining funding on similar terms to the previous ones by potential buyers of the properties;
- increased asset management costs.

There could also be an increase in Cyber-risk, as the current geopolitical scenario has shown an overall increase in Hostile Cyber Activities (HCA). In this context, special emphasis was placed on enhancing defensive measures in the area of cyber security.

(v) Risks related to climate change

In line with CDP's "Sustainability Framework", the liquidator Fintecna launched - also for the areas of operations of CDP Immobiliare S.r.l. currently in liquidation - a process for mapping, measuring and reporting on the social and environmental impact of the company's activities. In line with the various CDP Group companies, CDP Immobiliare S.r.l. in liquidation too has been working, albeit in a manner dictated by the specific characteristics of its business model, to align its model towards promoting sustainable growth.

Liquidity risk

From a general point of view, the liquidity risk is the risk of not being able to meet short-term cash needs, mainly due to factors such as:

- the illiquidity of the real estate market, or inability to disinvest and liquidate real estate assets at a value close to fair value;
- cash flow mismatches due to loss of revenues, higher costs or, more generally, errors in forecasting receipts and payments;
- the illiquidity of financial markets.

CDP Immobiliare S.r.l. currently in liquidation has not made any medium to long term investments for liquidity management. Cash and cash equivalents are deposited with the shareholder CDP, as well as with banking institutions, in short-term transactions. Therefore, there is no risk linked to the recovery of capital invested in investment instruments.

Conversely, liquidity risk related to the ability to meet obligations and management activities must be weighted appropriately.

On this basis, the assessment of liquidity risk relates primarily to the company completing its liquidation procedures within the agreed time frame. Based on management's assessments, cash and cash equivalents are adequate to meet the proposed liquidation plan and disbursements related to asset management.

Since cash and cash equivalents are the most effective assets to mitigate risk against liabilities for provisions and charges, an inaccurate forecast of the latter, with particular reference to the timing of liquidation, could represent a significant risk factor. In this regard, as part of the assessments of the provisions for risks and charges, the forecasts on the utilisation of these provisions, as defined in the liquidity management policies, have also been updated.

Credit risk and counterparty risk

Credit risk is linked to a counterparty's ability to fulfil the obligations entered into with the CDP Immobiliare S.r.l. currently in liquidation.

In view of its operational business management methods, credit risk essentially consists of the risks linked to its trade receivables by CDP Immobiliare S.r.l. currently in liquidation from the investee companies. In any case, these receivables were subject to suitable write-down in the company's financial statements once they became potentially uncollectable.

With regard to counterparty risk, for the most significant credit facilities, an analysis is carried out on the financial strength of the counterparty, using information contained in specialised databases.

There is also a limited counterparty risk linked to the investment of short-term liquidity held at banks. Available liquidity is managed in accordance with the policies followed by the liquidator Fintecna, which, among other things, outlines the minimum rating criteria that bank counterparties must meet, within the framework of the CDP Group Guidelines.

Operational risks

The operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal systems, processes and people or from external events. Operational risk is embedded in the company's business and is part of every organisational and production process. The operational risk management system is a set of structured processes, functions and resources for identifying, assessing and controlling operational risks.

Operational risks include, in addition to those arising from security related to owned properties, those related to environmental issues of owned assets, as well as those related to ongoing litigations. Given the complexity and future uncertainty of these situations, the directors – acting on the best available information and on the prudent principle – periodically update their evaluations of the adequacy of the provisions for risks and charges made in the financial statements.

ANSALDO ENERGIA GROUP

The Ansaldo Energia group is exposed to a range of business and financial risks associated with its operations.

The main business risks can be identified as follows:

- *Macroeconomic scenario:* The persistence of geopolitical uncertainty may reduce Ansaldo Energia's profitability and its capacity to generate cash, even within its relevant sectors. In response to this risk, the Ansaldo Energia group aims to increase its industrial efficiency and improve its contract execution capabilities, while simultaneously reducing structural costs;
- *Long-term contracts at a predetermined price*: the Ansaldo Energia group's response to this risk is expressed by following the procedures in place in the process of preparing and authorising the main commercial offers from the early stages by checking the main economic and financial parameters, including the Economic Value Added (EVA), which is one of the reference aggregates for the evaluation. In addition, the company regularly conducts a review of the estimated costs of the contracts, at least on a quarterly basis. Risks and uncertainties linked to contract execution

are regularly identified, monitored, and assessed to decrease the likelihood of their occurrence or mitigate their negative effects, while promptly implementing the identified mitigation actions.These analyses involve top management, program managers and the quality, production and finance functions (so-called “phase review”);
- *Responsibility to customers*: the Ansaldo Energia group is exposed to liability risks towards customers or third parties connected to the correct performance of contracts, to which it is normally liable by the conclusion of insurance policies available on the market to cover any damage caused. However, it is possible that damages could arise which are not covered by insurance, exceed the insured limits, or that there may be an increase in insurance premiums in the future, a scenario which management closely monitors.
- *Legislative compliance*: the Ansaldo Energia group monitors, through special structures, the constant updating with the reference regulations, making the start of commercial actions subject to verification of compliance with the restrictions and to the obtaining of the necessary authorisations.

Financial risks can be described as follows:

- *Liquidity risks*, represented by the risk that the available financial resources are not sufficient to meet the obligations within the agreed terms and deadlines;
- Market risks, related to exposure to interests generating positions (interest rate risks) and operations in currency areas other than denomination areas (exchange rate risks);
- Credit risks, arising from normal commercial transactions or from financing activities.

The Ansaldo Energia group specifically monitors each of the aforementioned financial risks, intervening to minimise them in a timely manner, also through the use of hedging derivative instruments.

The following paragraphs analyse the potential impact on the final results deriving from hypothetical fluctuations of the reference parameters. These analyses are based, as provided for in IFRS 7, on simplified scenarios applied to the balance sheet data of the periods taken as reference and, by their very nature, they cannot be considered as indicators of the real effects of future changes in bench-marks in relation to a different capital and financial structure and market conditions, nor can they reflect the interrelations and the complexity of the reference markets.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk represents the risk that, due to the inability to raise new funds or to liquidate assets on the market, the Ansaldo Energia group may be unable to fulfil its payment commitments, resulting in a negative impact on economic result if it was forced to bear additional costs to meet its commitments or an insolvency situation.

The objective of the Ansaldo Energia group is to implement a financial structure which, in accordance with business objectives and the defined limits, i) ensures an adequate level of liquidity, minimising the relative cost/opportunity and ii) maintains a balance in terms of duration and debt composition.

The table below shows an analysis of maturities, based on contractual repayment obligations, relating to the capitalised values of the bond loan, trade payables and other liabilities outstanding as of 31 December 2024 and 2023. The first column represents the year-end balance, while the subsequent ones represent the cash-outs expected at the indicated deadlines, including interest.

(thousands of euro)	balance at 31/12/2024	Within 1 year	From 1 year to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Bond loan					
Other current and non-current financial liabilities	865,481	180,935	835,909	10,031	1,026,875
Trade payables	391,361	391,361			391,361
Other current and non-current liabilities	220,838	184,597	36,241		220,838

(thousands of euro)	balance at 31/12/2023	Within 1 year	From 1 year to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Bond loan	189,689	191,952			191,952
Other current and non-current financial liabilities	811,082	203,821	461,165	390,319	1,055,305
Trade payables	498,013	498,013			498,013
Other current and non-current liabilities	120,768	71,777	48,991		120,768

Other financial liabilities of the Ansaldo Energia group are included in the consolidated balance sheet of the CDP Group under Liabilities (item 10), which relates to financial liabilities measured at amortised cost.

Trade payables and other liabilities contribute to liability item 80, Other liabilities.

It is important to note that on 31 May 2024, Ansaldo fully repaid the bond issued on 31 May 2017.

Interest rate risk

The Ansaldo Energia group is exposed to interest rate fluctuations with regard to the management of its liquidity.

As mentioned in the ESMA report, the recent drop in interest rates has been especially advantageous for Ansaldo Energia due to its financial debt, resulting in a decrease in interest costs for the portion of debt that is not at a fixed rate. The non-fixed rate component primarily relates to the Term Loan and SACE Supporto Italia Loan subscribed in the previous financial year as part of the completion of the financial manoeuvre, for which Ansaldo Energia had entered into two hedging instruments, respectively for a notional amount of 72.5 million euro and 77.5 million euro, classified under the "Interest rate caps" category set at a strike level significantly higher than current market conditions.

The remaining negative financial position consists mainly of fixed-rate debt. Therefore, pursuant to IFRS 7, no significant interest rate risks are recognised on these positions.

Exchange rate risk

Ansaldo Energia's group procedures stipulate that, upon acquiring major contracts, revenues, and, if necessary, costs in foreign currency, are hedged against exchange rate risk. Regarding costs, the Ansaldo Energia group generally adopts a policy of predominantly entering into supply contracts in euro. The portion of purchases to be made in local currency is normally covered by a corresponding revenue value in the same currency.

As of 31 December 2024, the total notional value in euro of the lots covered by derivative instruments on sale amounted to 30,150 thousand euro while the purchase value amounted to 11,286 thousand euro.

Given the above, and net of the effect of the policy of covering of transactions in currencies other than the euro, the sensitivity analysis on exchange rate changes appears to be negligible.

Credit risk

The Ansaldo Energia group is exposed to credit risk both in relation to the counterparties to its commercial operations, as well as in relation to financing and investing activities, as well as to guarantees given on third-party debts or commitments.

To eliminate or minimise the credit risk arising from commercial transactions, particularly with foreign countries, the Ansaldo Energia group adopts an accurate risk coverage policy from the outset of the commercial transaction by carrying out a careful examination of the conditions and means of payment to be proposed in commercial offers which can subsequently be incorporated into sales contracts.

In particular, depending on the contractual amount, the type of customer and the importing Country, the necessary precautions are taken to limit credit risk both in terms of payment and in the financial means provided for as stand-by letter or irrevocable and confirmed letter of credit or, in cases where this is not possible and where the Country/customer is particularly at risk, the opportunity to request adequate insurance coverage is assessed through the dedicated Export Credit Agencies such as SACE or through the intervention of International Banks for contracts in which the financing of the supply is required.

The following table provides a breakdown of trade receivables, categorised by overdue status and geographical region, before the provision for doubtful debts:

	Other customers				Total at 31/12/2024
(thousands of euro)	Italy	Europe CIS Africa Middle East	Americas	Asia	
Receivables not past due	48,371	84,555	8,398	13,029	154,353
Receivables less than 6 months past due	19,016	27,316	724	19,803	66,859
Receivables 6 months to 1 year past due	551	15,860	-	7,449	23,860
Receivables 1 to 5 years past due	2,202	48,435	106	19,452	70,195
Receivables more than 5 years past due	1,503	31,543	2,883	219	36,148
Total	**71,643**	**207,709**	**12,111**	**59,952**	**351,415**

Trade receivables of the Ansaldo group contribute, in the CDP Group's consolidated financial statements, to asset item 130, Other assets.

PART F – INFORMATION ON CONSOLIDATED SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

Section 1 - Consolidated shareholders' equity

Qualitative disclosures

As indicated in the introduction, CDP is subject to "informational" supervision only.

Therefore, it is not required to indicate own funds, capital adequacy ratios and the related information for the Group.

PART G - BUSINESS COMBINATIONS

Section 1 - Business combinations completed during the year

1.1 Business combinations

(thousands of euro) Company name	Date of transaction	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Remazel Engineering SpA	11/02/2024	61,112	100%	101,953	(9,508)
Acqua Campania and LAC	24/04/2024	19,315	96%	86,976	7,713
Elimetal Inc	02/07/2024	4,954	100%	2,724	237
CCA - Centro Combustione Ambiente	24/07/2024	6,000	60%	1,808	165

Key
(1) = Cost of transaction
(2) = Percentage of voting rights in the Ordinary Shareholder's Meeting
(3) = Total Group revenues
(4) = Group net Profit (Loss)

Acquisition of control over Remazel Engineering S.p.A.

On 15 February 2024, Fincantieri completed the acquisition of 100% of Remazel Engineering S.p.A. from Advanced Technology Industrial Group S.A. The agreed consideration amounted to 64,612 thousand euro, of which 61,112 thousand euro paid at the closing of the transaction. The residual price, totalling 3,500 thousand euro, is held in an escrow account in Fincantieri's name, following the seller's obligation to indemnify the Fincantieri group against any potential liabilities, and it will be settled within eighteen months from the acquisition date, depending on the outcome of the litigation.

Remazel is a global specialised leader in designing and supplying highly complex systems for handling, lifting, anchoring, and launch and recovery solutions for underwater vehicles, which are particularly used in the sectors involved in Energy Transition within the Offshore segment, as well as in manufacturing essential components for Gas Turbines.

Through this initiative, Fincantieri aims to expedite the enhancement of its capabilities in technology, engineering, and construction within the offshore and subsea sectors. The acquisition enables the Fincantieri group to gain highly specialised expertise in the design and supply of cutting-edge topside equipment, enhancing its role as a key partner for leading international players in marine and subsea energy fields. The addition of Remazel allows Fincantieri to expand its range of end-to-end solutions and improve its control over after-sales services, particularly in digital services and high-complexity logistical support.

The table below outlines the total consideration, the fair value of the assets acquired, the liabilities assumed, and the goodwill resulting from the acquisition (amounts in thousands of euro). The price allocation has been finalised. The deferred price portion of 3.5 million euro, currently deposited in an escrow account, was not included in the Purchase Price Allocation, as the conditions for its inclusion were not met.

Assets	Book value	Adjustment	Fair value
10. Cash and cash equivalents	12,643		12,643
40. Financial assets measured at amortised cost	347		347
70. Equity investments	473		473
90. Property, plant and equipment	12,173		12,173
100. Intangible assets	108,460	(72,214)	36,246
110. Tax assets	2,761	650	3,411
130. Other assets	51,506		51,506
Total acquired assets	**188,363**	**(71,564)**	**116,799**
Liabilities			
10. Financial liabilities at amortised cost	36,979		36,979
60. Tax liabilities	1,135	8,856	9,991
80. Other liabilities	45,582		45,582
90. Staff severance pay	446		446
100. Provisions for risks and charges	5,418	2,330	7,748
Total liabilities assumed	**89,560**	**11,186**	**100,746**
Net acquired assets	**98,803**	**(82,750)**	**16,053**
Goodwill		45,059	45,059
Cost of business combination	**98,803**	**(37,691)**	**61,112**

Acquisition of control over Acqua Campania S.p.A.

As part of its expansion in the water sector, Italgas acquired a 47.8% stake in Acqua Campania S.p.A. from Vianini Lavori S.p.A. on 30 January 2024. Additionally, on 24 April 2024, Italgas completed the acquisition of a further 47.9% of the company from the Veolia group, bringing its total ownership to 96.23%.

Acqua Campania currently manages the Aqueduct of Western Campania under concession from the Campania Region. Acqua Campania is responsible for collecting, purifying, supplying, and transporting drinking water for distribution companies, catering to a catchment area serving about 4 million people.

The company also owns a 51% stake in L.A.C. Laboratorio Acqua Campania S.r.l., which is responsible for conducting chemical and microbiological analyses to ensure water quality.

The table below shows the consideration paid for the acquisition of the company, and gives a breakdown of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of the transaction (amounts in thousands of euro).

Assets	Book value	Adjustment	Fair value
10. Cash and cash equivalents	65,748		65,748
20. Financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss	10,998		10,998
70. Equity investments	26		26
90. Property, plant and equipment	1,698		1,698
100. Intangible assets	22,412	13,032	35,444
110. Tax assets	2,976	451	3,427
130. Other assets	244,836		244,836
Total acquired assets	**348,694**	**13,483**	**362,177**
Liabilities			
10. Financial liabilities at amortised cost	56,136		56,136
60. Tax liabilities	172	3,814	3,986
80. Other liabilities	280,589		280,589
100. Provisions for risks and charges	609	1,542	2,151
Total liabilities assumed	**337,506**	**5,356**	**342,862**
Net acquired assets	**11,188**	**8,127**	**19,315**
Cost of business combination	**11,188**	**8,127**	**19,315**

Acquisition of control over Elimetal Inc.

On 2nd July 2024, Fly One S.p.A. acquired control of Elimetal Inc., a company specialised in the production of complex components and sub-assemblies for high-level aerospace, defence, energy, and commercial sectors, by acquiring 100% of its share capital.

The table below shows the consideration paid for the acquisition of the companies, and gives a breakdown of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the date of the transaction (amounts in thousands of euro).

Assets	Book value	Adjustment	Fair value
90. Property, plant and equipment	5,631		5,631
100. Intangible assets	80		80
130. Other assets	6,277		6,277
Total acquired assets	**11,988**		**11,988**
Liabilities			
10. Financial liabilities at amortised cost	3,869		3,869
80. Other liabilities	2,033		2,033
Total liabilities assumed	**5,902**		**5,902**
Net acquired assets	**6,086**		**6,086**
Badwill		1,132	1,132
Cost of business combination	**6,086**	**(1,132)**	**4,954**

Acquisition of control over CCA - Ambient Combustion Centre

On 24th July 2024, the Ansaldo Energia group acquired 60% of Centro Combustione Ambiente S.p.A. from AC Boilers S.p.A. (a subsidiary of Sofinter), a leading company in research, development, and testing of new processes in the field of low-emission combustion technologies.

The table below shows the consideration paid for the acquisition of the companies and gives a breakdown of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed in total (amounts in thousands of euro).

Assets	Book value	Adjustment	Fair value
10. Cash and cash equivalents	196		196
90. Property, plant and equipment	3,129	3,490	6,619
100. Intangible assets	2,323		2,323
110. Tax assets	74		74
130. Other assets	5,375		5,375
Total acquired assets	**11,097**	**3,490**	**14,587**
Liabilities			
10. Financial liabilities at amortised cost	240		240
60. Tax liabilities	17	838	855
80. Other liabilities	3,366		3,366
90. Staff severance pay	267		267
100. Provisions for risks and charges	137		137
190. Non-controlling interests	2,828	1,061	3,889
Total liabilities assumed	**6,855**	**1,899**	**8,754**
Net acquired assets	**4,242**	**1,591**	**5,833**
Goodwill		167	167
Cost of business combination	**4,242**	**1,758**	**6,000**

Section 2 - Business combinations completed after the end of the year

2.1 Business combinations

Underwater Armament Systems

On 9 May 2024, Fincantieri signed an agreement to acquire Leonardo S.p.A.'s "Underwater Armament Systems" business, completed in January 2025 by purchasing the entire share capital of the newly established company WASS Submarine Systems S.r.l. ("WASS"), to which the UAS business line had been transferred. The acquisition price is 300 million euro, as a fixed component related to the enterprise value, subject to standard price adjustment mechanisms, plus a maximum of 115 million euro as a variable component contingent on the achievement of specific growth conditions linked to the performance of the UAS business in 2024. This acquisition was financed through a capital increase completed in July 2024. As of today, the price adjustment process is still ongoing, and the finalisation of all necessary information to determine its accounting effects is not yet complete, meaning its effects cannot yet be quantified in this financial statement.

Edison Stoccaggio

Snam, through its subsidiary Stogit, has completed the acquisition of 100% of Edison Stoccaggio's share capital from Edison for approximately 565 million euro, including contractual adjustments and the ticking fee. The deal also includes an earn-out that Stogit may pay to Edison if the ongoing administrative dispute regarding past revenue recognition for the San Potito and Cotignola site is resolved in Edison's favour. This acquisition was finalised after the purchase agreement was signed on 25 July and the required approvals were obtained in compliance with antitrust and golden power regulations.

Section 3 - Retrospective adjustments

No adjustments have been recorded in the current financial year related to business combinations from previous years.

PART H - TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Introduction

The financial statements disclose related-party transactions in accordance with IAS 24, ensuring they provide a comprehensive description of how the financial position of the reporting entity could be influenced by related parties as well as transactions, outstanding balances and commitments with such parties.

IAS 24 is applied in identifying the related parties of an entity and in determining the disclosures to be made about the entity’s relationships with them.

In accordance with IAS 24, related parties of the CDP Group include:

- the Italian Ministry of Economy and Finance;
- associates and companies under joint control of the CDP Group and their subsidiaries and unconsolidated subsidiaries;
- direct and indirect subsidiaries and associates of the Italian Ministry of Economy and Finance;
- key management personnel of CDP and their close family members, as well as businesses controlled by them, whether individually or jointly;
- post-employment benefit plans for employees of the Group.

In the preparation of the CDP Group’s consolidated financial statements, transactions and outstanding intercompany balances with related parties are eliminated.

1. Information on the remuneration of key management personnel

The following table shows the remuneration paid in 2024 to members of the management and control bodies and key management personnel of the Parent Company and of wholly-owned subsidiaries.

Directors' and Statutory Auditors' remuneration

(thousands of euro)	Directors	Board of Auditors	Key management personnel
a) short-term benefits	20,630	3,868	32,271
b) post-employment benefits	365		1,673
c) other long-term benefits	836		3,591
d) severance benefits			1,000
e) share-based payments	919		2,778
Total	**22,750**	**3,868**	**41,313**

2. Information on transactions with related parties

Certain transactions among the CDP Group and related parties, notably those with the Italian Ministry of Economy and Finance and Poste Italiane S.p.A., arise as a result of legislative provisions.

In any event, it should be noted that atypical or unusual transactions with related parties whose size could have an impact on the assets and liabilities or performance of the company, have not been carried out. All transactions with related parties were carried out on an arm's length basis and form part of the Group's ordinary operations.

The following table shows assets, liabilities, revenues and costs in respect of the CDP Group's transactions in 2024 with:

- the Italian Ministry of Economy and Finance;
- CDP Group companies: this category includes companies within the Group that are subject to significant influence or jointly controlled, along with their subsidiaries, as well as directly and indirectly controlled but unconsolidated entities;
- the subsidiaries and direct and indirect associates of the Italian Ministry of Economy and Finance;
- other counterparties (mainly included are post-employment benefit plans for CDP Group employees and social, environmental and cultural development promotion foundations set up by CDP Group companies and CDP's key management personnel).

(thousands of euro) Items/Related parties	Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)	Associates and joint operations of the CDP Group	Direct and indirect MEF subsidiaries and associates	Others	Total transactions with related parties
Assets					
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss		22	135,608		135,630
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	6,833,310		158,788		6,992,098
Financial assets measured at amortised cost:					
loans to banks		*2,125*	*1,654,367*		*1,656,492*
loans to customers	*223,013,026*	*978,916*	*3,114,254*		*227,106,196*
Other assets	155,029	833,530	587,377	1,286	1,577,222
Liabilities					
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:					
due to banks	*2,467*		*736*		*3,203*
due to customers	*1,385,046*	*169,320*	*104,739*		*1,659,105*
securities issued		*3,011,950*			*3,011,950*
Other liabilities	56,359	846,694	266,557	10,434	1,180,044
Off-balance sheet	**5,216,918**	**8,103,354**	**730,381**		**14,050,653**
Income statements					
Interest income and similar income	7,301,772	81,895	172,100	1,059	7,556,826
Interest expense and similar expense	(80,697)	(73,018)	(4,129)		(157,844)
Commission income	303,555	55,291	5,087		363,933
Commission expense	(4,896)	(1,500,269)	(28)	(21)	(1,505,214)
Profits (losses) on trading and hedging activities	8,953	(5)	(10,434)		(1,486)
Gains (losses) on disposal or repurchase	(345)	1,507	2		1,164
Net adjustments/recoveries for credit risk	(14,909)	3,650	6,154	43	(5,062)
Administrative expenses	(3,964)	(36,408)	(120,981)	(4,237)	(165,590)
Other operating income (costs)	18,412	1,468,853	2,913,236	(11,278)	4,389,223

With regard to financial liabilities measured at amortised cost, and in particular securities issued, it should be noted that only securities issued by the parent company CDP and held by associates or companies jointly controlled by the CDP Group are reported. In particular, they include bond loans issued by CDP and guaranteed by the Italian government, subscribed by Poste Italiane S.p.A. with a total value of 3 billion euro.

PART I – SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

Medium/long-term incentive plan of Fincantieri

2019-2021 Performance Share Plan

On 11 May 2018, the shareholders' meeting of Fincantieri S.p.A. approved the medium/long-term management share-based incentive plan called 2019-2021 Performance Share Plan, as well as the relative Regulation, the outline of which was defined by the board of directors of Fincantieri at its meeting held on 27 March 2018.

The plan is divided into three cycles, each having a duration of three years, and provides for the free assignment of shares to the beneficiaries identified by the board of directors of Fincantieri, up to a maximum number of 25,000,000 Fincantieri S.p.A. ordinary shares with no par value, provided that the foregoing beneficiaries meet the specific performance targets established in relation to 2019-2021 (first cycle), 2020-2022 (second cycle) and 2021-2023 (third cycle).

The vesting period for all beneficiaries will be three years, from the date the rights are granted to the date the shares are assigned to the beneficiaries. Therefore, on meeting the performance targets and satisfying the other conditions set out in the plan's regulation, the shares accrued in relation to the first cycle will be vested and assigned to the beneficiaries by 31 July 2022, while those accrued in relation to the second and third cycles will be vested and assigned respectively by 31 July 2023 and 31 July 2024.

The incentive plan also contemplates a lock-up period in relation to a portion of the shares assigned to board members or key management personnel of Fincantieri. The free assignment of the number of rights is delegated to the board of directors of Fincantieri, which also has the power to identify the number and names of the beneficiaries.

In addition to the EBITDA and TSR parameters, already included in the 2016-2018 Performance Share Plan, the Fincantieri group has also introduced among the plan's targets a further parameter, the sustainability index, which measures the achievement of the sustainability targets the Fincantieri group has set to align itself with European best practices and the financial community's increasing expectations regarding sustainable development.

The references for testing the achievement of the sustainability target consist of market parameters such as the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) and a second rating by an additional agency that assesses the entire basket of sustainability aspects.

The table below shows the fair value of each cycle of the plan, as determined at the grant date of the rights to the beneficiaries.

	Grant date	n° of shares assigned	Fair value (euro)
First cycle of the Plan	24/07/2019	6,842,940	6,668,616
Second cycle of the Plan	30/07/2020	11,133,829	5,958,937
Third cycle of the Plan	10/06/2021	9,796,047	7,416,783

In regard to the first cycle of the 2019-2021 Performance Share Plan, on 30 June 2022 the board of directors of Fincantieri adopted a resolution closing the cycle and assigning, free of charge to the beneficiaries, 6,818,769 Fincantieri ordinary shares. The net shares actually assigned amounted to 3,883,748 shares (net of those withheld to meet the tax obligations of the beneficiaries). The shares were assigned on 18 July 2022 exclusively using the treasury shares in the portfolio.

In regard to the second cycle of the 2019-2021 Performance Share Plan, on 13 June 2023 the board of directors of Fincantieri adopted a resolution closing the cycle and assigning, free of charge to the beneficiaries, 6,459,445 Fincantieri ordinary shares. The net shares actually assigned amounted to 3,068,752 shares (net of those withheld to meet the tax obligations of the beneficiaries and the shares withheld pending the completion of succession procedures following the death of one of the beneficiaries). The shares were assigned on 6 July 2023 exclusively using the treasury shares in the portfolio.

In regard to the third cycle of the 2019-2021 Performance Share Plan, on 14 May 2024 the board of directors of Fincantieri adopted a resolution closing the cycle and assigning, free of charge to the beneficiaries, 4,091,018 Fincantieri ordinary shares. The net shares actually assigned amounted to 1,957,626 shares (net of those withheld to meet the tax obligations of the beneficiaries and the shares withheld pending the completion of succession procedures following the death of one of the beneficiaries). The shares were assigned on 14 June 2024 exclusively using the treasury shares in the portfolio.

The features of the plan, as described above, are described in further detail in the information document prepared by Fincantieri pursuant to article 84-bis of Regulation 11971 issued by Consob on 14 May 1999, available to the public on Fincantieri's website.

2022-2024 Performance Share Plan

On 8 April 2021, the shareholders' meeting of Fincantieri S.p.A. approved the new medium/long-term management share-based incentive plan called 2022-2024 Performance Share Plan, as well as the relative Regulation, the outline of which was defined and approved by the board of directors of Fincantieri at its meeting held on 25 February 2021.

The plan, in keeping with the previous 2019-2021 incentive plan, is divided into three cycles, each having a duration of three years, and provides for the free assignment of shares to the beneficiaries identified by the board of directors, up to a maximum number of 64,000,000 Fincantieri S.p.A. ordinary shares with no par value, provided that the foregoing beneficiaries meet the specific performance targets established in relation to 2022-2024 (first cycle), 2023-2025 (second cycle) and 2024-2026 (third cycle).

The vesting period for all beneficiaries will be three years, from the date the rights are granted to the date the shares are assigned to the beneficiaries. Therefore, on meeting the performance targets and satisfying the other conditions set out in the plan's regulation, the shares accrued in relation to the first cycle will be vested and assigned to the beneficiaries by 31 July 2025, while those accrued in relation to the second and third cycles will be vested and assigned respectively by 31 July 2026 and 31 July 2027.

The incentive plan also contemplates a lock-up period in relation to a portion of the shares assigned to board members or key management personnel of Fincantieri.

In the first cycle of the plan, 12,282,025 Fincantieri ordinary shares were assigned to the beneficiaries identified by the board of directors of Fincantieri on 26 July 2022. In the second cycle of the Plan, 15,178,090 Fincantieri ordinary shares were assigned to the beneficiaries identified by the board of directors of Fincantieri on 13 June 2023. In the third cycle of the plan, a total of 1,953,728 (post-consolidation) Fincantieri ordinary shares were assigned to the beneficiaries identified by the board of directors of Fincantieri on 23 July 2024.

Fincantieri has set the plan’s objectives, as already established in the 2019-2021 Performance Share Plan, to include not only EBITDA and TSR but also an additional parameter: the sustainability index. This index allows to measure the achievement of Fincantieri’s sustainability goals, aligning with European best practices and the increasing expectations of the financial community regarding sustainable development.

The references for testing the achievement of the sustainability target are based on the percentage of achievement of the sustainability plan targets that Fincantieri has set for itself for the three-year period 2023-2025. The access gate is linked to the following rating targets that Fincantieri has set itself: obtaining at least a B rating in the “Carbon Disclosure Project” (CDP) index and inclusion in the highest level (Advanced) of the “Vigeo Eiris” index.

The features of the plan, as described above, are described in further detail in the information document prepared by Fincantieri pursuant to article 84-bis of Regulation 11971 issued by Consob on 14 May 1999, made available to the public on the website.

Dispersed ownership structure plan

With the aim of aligning strategic objectives and encouraging employee participation in the value creation process, Fincantieri launched a dispersed ownership structure plan in 2024.

The plan, aimed at all employees, approved by the board of directors of Fincantieri on 7 March 2024 and by the shareholders' meeting on 23 April 2024, offered Fincantieri S.p.A. employees, as well as those of its Italian subsidiaries and subsidiaries based in Norway and the United States, the opportunity to purchase Fincantieri shares either with their own savings or through the conversion of all or part of their performance bonus. Fincantieri employees participated in the plan from 14 October to 10 November, using a dedicated platform to select the amount to be allocated for purchasing shares. Employees participating in the plan will be granted free shares, at a rate of 1 share for every 5 purchased (so-called Matching Share), immediately upon purchase. After 12 months from the allocation date, they will receive additional shares, at the same ratio of 1 share for every 5 purchased, provided the shares are still held by the beneficiary (so-called Bonus Share). Beneficiaries who are employed at the time of the share allocation (Matching Share and Bonus Share) have the right to receive the shares.

The shares and free Matching Shares were granted on 15 November 2024.

Moreover, in November 2025, Fincantieri will allocate the Bonus Shares to participants in the plan who have retained their purchased shares.

For the shares allocated free of charge, a three-year lock-up period is required; in particular, the Matching Shares will be subject to a 3-year lock-up period, starting from the date of allocation. The Bonus Shares are also subject to a 3-year lock-up period, which starts from the date of allocation.

The table below outlines the fair value, determined on the grant date, of the Matching Shares and Bonus Shares allocated to the beneficiaries:

	Grant date	n° of shares assigned	Fair value (euro)
Matching share	15/11/2024	103,545	598,684
Bonus share	15/11/2024	103,545	598,684

Incentive plans for executives based on Snam shares

Long-term performance share plan 2020-2022 and 2023-2025

At the Snam shareholders' meetings held on 18 June 2020 and 4 May 2023, the shareholders approved the 2020-2022 and 2023-2025 long-term performance share plans, granting the board of directors of Snam, and through it the chief executive officer of Snam, with express power of sub-delegation, all powers necessary to implement the plans.

The incentive plans are designed to reward senior executives, identified by Snam’s chief executive officer, such as Snam’s management team and that of its subsidiaries as well as those employees who hold roles with the greatest impact on the achievement of medium-long term business results or with strategic relevance for the achievement of Snam's multi-year objectives. Additionally, the plans are aimed at rewarding any other positions identified, in relation to the performance achieved, the skills possessed or with a view to staff retention. The maximum number of beneficiaries per three-year cycle is 100.

The plans provide for three allocations of ordinary shares each in the years 2020-2021-2022 and 2023-2024-2025, respectively. Each allocation is subject to a three-year vesting period, in the years 2023-2024-2025 and 2026-2027-2028, respectively, at the end of which the actual allocation of shares, if applicable, takes place, as illustrated in the diagram below.

Award	Performance period	End of vesting period	Share award	Attributed shares (*)
2021	2021-2023	2024	2024	1,245,853
2022	2022-2024	2025	2025	1,032,626
2023	2023-2025	2026	2026	1,272,141
2024	2024-2026	2027	2027	1,633,592
2025	2025-2027	2028	2028	

(*) The number of shares refers to the target value (performance = 100) of rights attributed each year

The board of directors of Snam set the maximum number of shares backing each three-year period of the plans to 3,500,000.

The 2023-2025 plan includes free shares granted in variable numbers in relation to the individual assignment and the degree to which the performance targets of the plan are met. The actual vesting of the shares assigned is subject to the achievement of specific performance targets, which are reviewed for all beneficiaries at the end of each three-year vesting period, and is subject to a timely review by the Snam's appointments and compensation committee of the actual achievement of the targets, in support of the resolutions passed in this regard by the board of directors of Snam.

The plan's performance targets, are linked to the following parameters:

- Accumulated adjusted net income in the three-year period corresponding to the performance period, with a weighting of 40%;
- Value Added generated in the three-year period corresponding to the performance period, with a weighting of 20%;
- Energy Transition Readiness metric, with an overall weighting of 20%, in respect of the following parameters:
    1. Kilometres of "H2 ready" network (weighting 10%);
    2. installed MW in biomethane projects (weighting 5%);
    3. CSS - H2 projects and market design (weighting 5%);
- ESG Metric, with a weighting of 20%, measured through performance against two indicators over a three-year period, aiming to:
    1. reduce natural gas emissions over the next three years (weighting 10%);
    2. ensure fair representation of the least present gender in Snam's management team (weighting of 10%), in terms of % of senior and middle manager positions of the least represented gender on the total of senior and middle manager positions of the Snam group.

An additional number of shares, known as a dividend equivalent, is also planned to be granted based on the shares actually allocated at the end of the vesting period. The number of additional shares to be assigned is determined by dividing the sum of the dividends distributed during the vesting period by the average share price recorded in the month preceding the allocation. For the Snam's chief executive officer and the other beneficiaries of the plan, 20% of the granted shares, gross of those necessary to comply with the tax expense, will be subject to a lock-up period.

For more information see the "2023-2025 Long-term performance share plan information document" prepared pursuant to article 84-bis of the Issuers' Regulation, available on Snam's website.

Consistent with the substantial nature of remuneration, in accordance with International Accounting Standards, the plan's costs are determined by reference to the fair value of the instruments granted and the forecast of the number of shares to be granted at the end of the vesting period; the cost is recognised in proportion to the time over the vesting period.

The costs for 2024, equal to the sum of the number of shares expected to vest at maturity multiplied by their fair value at the grant date, were recognised as a component of labour costs against a corresponding equity reserve and totalled 7 million euro (5 million euro in 2023).

Incentive plans of Terna

The regulations of the new performance share plan 2024-2028 were approved by Terna's board of directors on 26 June 2024, in implementation of the terms set by the ordinary general meeting of shareholders held on 10 May 2024.

This plan involves granting the right to allocate a certain number of Terna S.p.A. shares (performance share) free of charge at the end of the performance period, provided that the performance targets linked to the plan are met.

In line with Terna's commitment to sustainability and socio-environmental responsibility, the share buyback programme supporting the 2024-2028 performance share plan was completed in September with a total investment of roughly 8 million euro and the purchase of 998,428 treasury shares (representing around 0.050% of the share capital). The program incorporates a framework that ties the Terna's progress to achieving ESG goals.

As at 31 December 2024, Terna S.p.A. holds a total of 4,151,848 treasury shares (representing 0.207% of the share capital).

The above total number of treasury shares held by Terna is the sum of the purchases made in implementation of five separate buyback programmes to service:

i. The performance share plan 2020-2023, during the period from 29 June 2020 to 6 August 2020;
ii. The performance share plan 2021-2025, during the period from 31 May 2021 to 23 June 2021;
iii. The performance share plan 2022-2026, during the period from 27 May 2022 to 13 June 2022;
iv. The performance share plan 2023-2027, during the period from 22 June 2023 to 6 July 2023;
v. The performance share plan 2024-2028, during the period from 4 September 2024 to 20 September 2024[232],

net of: (a) 1,079,860 treasury shares, allocated by Terna between 9 May 2023 and 1 June 2023, to the beneficiaries of the performance share plan 2020-2023, and (b) 1,060,240 treasury shares, allocated by Terna between 10 May 2024 and 4 June 2024, to the beneficiaries of the performance share plan 2021-2025.

Terna does not hold any additional treasury shares other than those purchased under the above programmes, including through subsidiaries.

Terna has neither owned nor bought or sold, directly or indirectly, shares of CDP Reti S.p.A. or Cassa Depositi e Prestiti S.p.A. during 2024.

Long-term performance share plans of Italgas S.p.A.

On 12 March 2024, pursuant to the co-investment plan 2021-2023 approved by the ordinary and extraordinary shareholders' meeting of 20 April 2021, the board of directors of Italgas resolved to grant a total of 497,089 new ordinary shares of Italgas free of charge to the beneficiaries of the plan (referred to as the first cycle of the plan) and executed the first tranche of the capital increase approved by the aforementioned meeting, for a nominal amount of 616,390 euro, funded from retained earnings.

On 6 May 2024, Italgas' shareholders' meeting approved the co-investment plan 2024-2025 and the proposal for a free capital increase, in one or more tranches, to support the same co-investment plan 2024-2025, for a maximum nominal amount of 3,720,000 euro, through the issuance of up to 3,000,000 new ordinary shares, to be allocated, pursuant to Article 2349 of the Italian Civil Code, with a corresponding maximum amount drawn from retained earnings, exclusively to the beneficiaries of the plan, namely employees of Italgas and/or Italgas group companies.

On 12 February 2025, following the co-investment plan 2021-2023 approved by the ordinary and extraordinary shareholders' meeting on 20 April 2021, the board of directors of Italgas decided to grant a total of 511,604 new ordinary shares of Italgas to the beneficiaries of the plan (the second cycle of the plan) and authorized the execution of the second tranche of the capital increase approved by the meeting, amounting to 634,388.96 euro, funded from retained earnings.

PART L - CONSOLIDATED INFORMATION ON OPERATING SEGMENTS

OPERATING SEGMENTS

This section of the Notes to the financial statements has been prepared in compliance with IFRS 8 - “Operating Segments”.

Consolidated operating segment disclosures are presented by showing separately the contribution given by four sectors to the consolidated Group’s results:

- Support for the economy: represented by the Parent Company’s financial data;
- Companies subject to management and coordination, which include:
  - International expansion: represented by the financial data of the subsidiary Simest;
  - Other sectors: represented by the financial data of the Companies subject, directly or indirectly, to management and coordination, except for those included in the previous sector, and without their equity investments, which are reported under the sector “Companies not subject to management and coordination”. The segment therefore includes CDP Reti, Fintecna, CDP Equity, CDP Equity Investimenti, CDP Real Asset SGR, the funds FIV Plus, FIV Extra, FNT, FT1, FT2, FNAS, Fondo Sviluppo, Alfiere, Residenziale Immobiliare, CDP Immobiliare in liquidation, and its subsidiaries[233];
- Companies not subject to management and coordination: represented by the financial data of the companies consolidated on a line-by-line basis (Snam, Terna, Italgas, Fincantieri, Ansaldo Energia, Fondo Italiano di Investimento

232 For more details, please refer to Terna's press releases dated 10 August 2020, 28 June 2021, 13 June 2022, 10 July 2023, and 23 September 2024.
233 The segment includes the equity investments of CDP Immobiliare and Fintecna, since they are representative of the company’s business.

Sgr, FoF Private Debt, FOF Private Equity Italia (only balance sheet amounts), Fondo Italiano Consolidamento e Crescita and its subsidiaries, Valvitalia and CDP Venture Capital SGR) and by the financial data deriving from consolidation with the equity method of companies subject to significant influence or to joint control by the CDP Group.

The reported financial data were prepared considering the contribution of the four sectors already net of the effects of consolidation entries, but without the elimination of dividends, which has instead been performed in the column aggregating the three sectors "Support for the economy", "International expansion" and "Other sectors".

Thus, the contribution of the three segments taken together, for which profit before tax amounts to 2.5 billion euro, is represented by the Parent Company and the companies subject to management and coordination.

This aggregate figure is impacted significantly by the weight of the financial data of the "Support for the economy" segment in terms of Net interest income.

Companies not subject to management and coordination report a profit before tax of 5.3 billion euro. With regard to gross income, net interest income showed a slight decrease, while there was a strong increase in the valuation of investments using the equity method. This item mainly includes the positive result of ENI (0.8 billion euro), Poste Italiane (0.7 billion euro) and Holding Reti Autostradali (0.2 billion euro) offset by the negative result of Open Fiber Holdings (0.2 billion euro).

Profit before tax benefits from a significant contribution from the core earnings of the industrial companies recorded under Other net operating income, which offset administrative expenses of 12.7 billion euro and amortisation/depreciation charges for the period of 3.1 billion euro, related to technical investments and to the effects of the purchase price allocations on those assets.

Balance sheet figures too show the significant weight of the "Support for the economy" segment, in particular under property, plant and equipment and in funding for Companies not subject to management and coordination.

The reclassified income statement figures and the main reclassified balance sheet figures, for 2024 and for the comparison year, shown below, are attributable to the Group as a whole. The item "Property, plant and equipment/technical investments" corresponds to item 90 "Property, plant and equipment" of the consolidated financial statements, while the item "Other assets (including inventories)" corresponds to item 130 "Other assets" of the consolidated financial statements. For the reconciliation of the other items with those of the consolidated financial statements, see Annex 2.1 "Reconciliation between the reclassified income statement and balance sheet and the financial statements – CDP Group".

Reclassified consolidated balance sheet - 2024

		Companies subject to management and coordination				
(thousands of euro)	Support for the economy	International expansion	Other segments	Total	Companies not subject to management and coordination	Total
Loans and cash and cash equivalents	264,977,742	474,830	665,080	266,117,652	7,674,354	273,792,006
Equity investments			22,145	22,145	27,782,256	27,804,401
Debt and equity securities and units in collective investment undertakings	89,447,661	5,187	1,786,336	91,239,184	613,235	91,852,419
Property, plant and equipment/technical investments	336,266	9,712	1,714,671	2,060,649	46,272,099	48,332,748
Other assets (including Inventories)	356,281	30,289	112,135	498,705	19,521,830	20,020,535
Funding	354,884,524	173,861	1,906,005	356,964,390	41,482,550	398,446,940
- of which bonds	19,728,545		875,541	20,604,086	25,068,054	*45,672,140*

Reclassified consolidated balance sheet - 2023

(thousands of euro)	Support for the economy	Companies subject to management and coordination: International expansion	Companies subject to management and coordination: Other segments	Total	Companies not subject to management and coordination	Total
Loans and cash and cash equivalents	272,212,032	465,619	869,802	273,547,453	5,529,518	279,076,971
Equity investments			27,353	27,353	26,589,219	26,616,572
Debt and equity securities and units in collective investment undertakings	86,774,385	5,165	1,172,803	87,952,353	613,289	88,565,642
Property, plant and equipment/technical investments	344,280	11,187	1,597,111	1,952,578	43,165,802	45,118,380
Other assets (including Inventories)	405,466	22,619	132,797	560,882	18,363,755	18,924,637
Funding	361,695,280	151,138	1,757,881	363,604,299	39,115,812	402,720,111
- of which bonds	*17,739,907*		*351,691*	*18,091,598*	*21,953,573*	*40,045,171*

Reclassified consolidated income statement - 2024

(thousands of euro)	Support for the economy	Companies subject to management and coordination: International expansion	Companies subject to management and coordination: Other segments	Total(*)	Companies not subject to management and coordination	Total
Net interest income	**2,930,452**	**19,002**	**(26,700)**	**2,922,754**	(698,518)	**2,224,236**
Dividends	1,702,382		1,012,673	68,945	5,576	74,521
Gains (losses) on equity investments			(3,696)	(3,696)	2,064,044	2,060,348
Net commission income (expense)	149,601	57,514	9,991	217,106	(3,787)	213,319
Other net revenues (costs)	(204,026)	2,962	(29,965)	(231,029)	(26,742)	(257,771)
Gross income	**4,578,409**	**79,478**	**962,303**	**2,974,080**	**1,340,573**	**4,314,653**
Net recoveries (impairment)	(6,424)	(12,039)	(10)	(18,473)	(4,116)	(22,589)
Administrative expenses	(354,843)	(53,406)	(105,424)	(513,673)	(12,168,413)	(12,682,086)
Other net operating income (costs)	28,186	333	56,999	85,518	19,315,977	19,401,495
Operating income	**4,245,328**	**14,366**	**913,868**	**2,527,452**	**8,484,021**	**11,011,473**
Net Provisions for risks and charges	(15,257)	1,129	27,338	13,210	(104,465)	(91,255)
Net adjustment to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(43,820)	(4,473)	(13,680)	(61,973)	(3,081,846)	(3,143,819)
Goodwill impairment					(10,503)	(10,503)
Other	(10)		830	820	47,455	48,275
Income (loss) for the year before tax	**4,186,241**	**11,022**	**928,356**	**2,479,509**	**5,334,662**	**7,814,171**
Income taxes						(1,858,166)
Income (loss) for the year						**5,956,005**

(*) Total of the segments "Support for the economy" and "Companies subject to management and coordination ", net of elimination of dividends.

Reclassified consolidated income statement - 2023

(thousands of euro)	Support for the economy	Companies subject to management and coordination: International expansion	Companies subject to management and coordination: Other segments	Total(*)	Companies not subject to management and coordination	Total
Net interest income	**2,814,024**	**19,792**	**(21,200)**	**2,812,616**	(545,687)	**2,266,929**
Dividends	1,960,208		1,113,142	64,348	12,901	77,249
Gains (losses) on equity investments			(8,818)	(8,818)	1,547,318	1,538,500
Net commission income (expense)	148,112	47,332	9,370	204,814	(14,220)	190,594
Other net revenues (costs)	10,553	(2,323)	(24,310)	(16,080)	(40,269)	(56,349)
Gross income	**4,932,897**	**64,801**	**1,068,184**	**3,056,880**	**960,043**	**4,016,923**
Net recoveries (impairment)	48,840	(5,500)	(11)	43,329	(11,829)	31,500
Administrative expenses	(278,277)	(41,262)	(97,008)	(416,547)	(13,026,135)	(13,442,682)
Other net operating income (costs)	42,149	(3)	61,625	103,771	19,222,420	19,326,191
Operating income	**4,745,609**	**18,036**	**1,032,790**	**2,787,433**	**7,144,499**	**9,931,932**
Net Provisions for risks and charges	12,190	(2,155)	(14,109)	(4,074)	(225,111)	(229,185)
Net adjustment to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(36,581)	(3,532)	(62,519)	(102,632)	(3,051,476)	(3,154,108)
Goodwill impairment					(46,037)	(46,037)
Other	(2)		998	996	135,359	136,355
Income (loss) for the year before tax	**4,721,216**	**12,349**	**957,160**	**2,681,723**	**3,957,234**	**6,638,957**
Income taxes						(1,611,680)
Income (loss) for the year						**5,027,277**

(*) Total of the segments "Support for the economy" and "Companies subject to management and coordination ", net of elimination of dividends

PART M – DISCLOSURE OF LEASES

This section contains some information indicated by IFRS 16.

Section 1 - Lessee

Qualitative disclosures

The lease agreements within the scope of application of IFRS 16 are mainly referred to the rental contracts of the real estate properties used by the Group in addition to the lease agreements for machinery (other assets e.g. printers, scanners etc.) and vehicles.

The CDP Group calculated the duration of the lease for each individual contract, considering the “non-cancellable” period during which it has the right of use the underlying asset, evaluating all the contractual aspects that may change the duration, including, in particular, the possible presence of:

- any period covered by an option to extend the lease, if it is reasonably certain that the option will be exercised;
- any period covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain that the option will not be exercised.

In accordance with the rules of the principle that states that *“the underlying asset can only be of low value provided that:*

- the lessee can benefit from use of the underlying asset on its own or together with other resources that are readily available to the lessee; and
- the underlying asset is not highly dependent on, or highly interrelated with, other assets”.

The CDP Group applies the exemption for lease contracts when the asset on the purchase date is of low value.

The Standard also specifies that “a contract containing the purchase option cannot be considered a short-term lease”.

The CDP Group considers a lease to be "short-term" when it has a maximum lease duration of 12 months and does not include any option to extend (and to purchase) that may be exercised at the discretion of the lessee.

For these contracts, the related payments are recorded in the income statement on a straight-line basis for the corresponding duration.

Quantitative disclosures

Reported below is the information required by IFRS 16 with regard to contracts where the CDP Group acts as a lessee, contained in these notes in the following sections:

- Part B - Assets, section 9 - for information on the rights of use acquired under a lease;
- Part B – Liabilities, section 1, table 1.6 "Lease liabilities" - for information on lease liabilities;
- Part C – section 1, table 1.3 "Interest expense and similar expense: breakdown" – for information on interest expense on the lease liabilities;
- Part C – section 14, table 14.1 "Net adjustments to property, plant and equipment: breakdown" - for information on the depreciation of the rights of use acquired under a lease.

Short-term leases and leases of a low value are accounted for in accordance with paragraph 6 of IFRS 16. The costs are reported in Part C, section 12, table 12.5 "Other administrative expenses: breakdown".

Section 2 - Lessor

Qualitative disclosures

The CDP Group has leases in place as a lessor, which include both finance and operating leases.

Finance leases require the recognition of a receivable corresponding to the net value of the investment in the lease. The net value is the sum of the minimum payments and the unguaranteed residual value, discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease.

Subsequently, financial income is recognised in the income statement for the term of the contract to make the periodic rate of return on the residual net investment constant.

The estimate of the unguaranteed residual value is periodically reviewed to recognise any impairment losses.

Whereas, lease payments relating to lease contracts that qualify as operating leases are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the term of the contract.

Quantitative disclosures

1. Disclosures on the balance sheets and income statements

With reference to finance leases, the carrying value of the finance leases to which the CDP Group is the lessor is shown in section 4 – Financial assets measured at amortised cost – Item 40 of the Notes to the consolidated financial statements, Part B.

During the year, these loans resulted in interest income shown in section 1 – Interest – Items 10 and 20 of the Notes to the consolidated financial statements, Part C.

With reference to operating leases, the fees recognised on an accrual basis during the year in consideration of the lease are shown in section 16 – Other operating income (costs) – Item 230 of the Notes to the consolidated financial statements, Part C.

2. Finance leases

2.1 Classification by time band of the payments to be received and reconciliation with loans for leases recognised under assets

For more details see Part B - Assets, section 4 - for information on "Classification by time band of the payments to be received and reconciliation with finance leases recognised under assets".

2.2 Other information

There is no additional information to report.

3. Operating leases

3.1 Classification by time band of the payments to be received

(thousands of euro)	Total 31/12/2024
Time bands	Lease payments to be received
Up to 1 year	29,535
Between 1 and 2 years	23,762
Between 2 and 3 years	23,934
Between 3 and 4 years	24,116
Between 4 and 5 years	24,116
Over 5 years	280,089
Total	**405,552**

3.2 Other information

There is no additional information to report.

ANNEXES

1. Annexes to the consolidated financial statements

1.2 Scope of consolidation

1.3 Disclosure pursuant to Law 124 of 4 August 2017, Article 1 paragraphs 125-129

2. Annexes to the Report on Operations

2.1 Reconciliation between the reclassified income statement and balance sheet and the financial statements – CDP Group

1. Annexes to the consolidated financial statements

1.1 Scope of consolidation

Company name	Registered office	Investor	% holding	Consolidation method
Parent Company				
Cassa Depositi e Prestiti S.p.A.	Rome			
Consolidated companies				
2F Per Vado - S.c.ar.l.	Genoa	Fincantieri Infrastructure Opere Marittime S.p.A.	49.00%	Equity method
4B3 S.c.ar.l.	Trieste	Fincantieri S.p.A.	2.50%	Equity method
		Fincantieri SI S.p.A.	52.50%	Equity method
4TB13 S.c.ar.l.	Trieste	Fincantieri SI S.p.A.	55.00%	Equity method
4TB21 Società consortile a r.l.	Trieste	Fincantieri S.p.A.	51.00%	Equity method
4TCC1 S.c.ar.l.	Trieste	Fincantieri S.p.A.	5.00%	Equity method
		Fincantieri SI S.p.A.	75.00%	Equity method
ACE Marine LLC	Madison, WI	Fincantieri Marine Group LLC	100.00%	Line by line
Acqua Campania S.p.A.	Naples	Nepta S.p.A.	95.70%	Line by line
		Italgas Reti S.p.A.	0.53%	Line by line
Acqua S.r.l.	Milan	Nepta S.p.A.	100.00%	Line by line
Acqualatina S.p.A.	Latina	Idrolatina S.r.l.	49.00%	Equity method
Albanian Gas Service Company Sh.a.	Tirana	Snam S.p.A.	25.00%	At cost
Alfiere S.p.A.	Rome	Fondo Sviluppo Comparto A	100.00%	Line by line
Alivieri Power Units Maintenance SA	Athens	Ansaldo Energia Switzerland AG	100.00%	Line by line
Ansaldo Algerie S.àr.l.	Algiers	Ansaldo Energia S.p.A.	49.00%	Equity method
Ansaldo Energia Gulf	Abu Dhabi	Ansaldo Energia S.p.A.	100.00%	Line by line
Ansaldo Energia IP UK Ltd	London	Ansaldo Energia S.p.A.	100.00%	Line by line
Ansaldo Energia Iranian LLC	Tehran	Ansaldo Russia LLC	30.00%	Line by line
		Ansaldo Energia S.p.A.	70.00%	Line by line
Ansaldo Energia Muscat LLC	Muscat	Ansaldo Energia Switzerland AG	50.00%	At cost
		Ansaldo Energia S.p.A.	20.00%	At cost
Ansaldo Energia Netherlands BV	Breda	Ansaldo Energia Switzerland AG	100.00%	Line by line
Ansaldo Energia S.p.A.	Genoa	CDP Equity S.p.A.	99.62%	Line by line
Ansaldo Energia Spain S.L.	Zaragoza	Ansaldo Energia Switzerland AG	100.00%	Line by line
Ansaldo Energia Switzerland AG	Baden	Ansaldo Energia S.p.A.	100.00%	Line by line
Ansaldo Gas Turbine Technology Co. LTD (JVA)	Shanghai	Ansaldo Energia S.p.A.	60.00%	Equity method
Ansaldo Green Tech S.p.A.	Genoa	Ansaldo Energia S.p.A.	100.00%	Line by line
Ansaldo Nigeria Limited	Lagos	Ansaldo Energia S.p.A.	60.00%	Line by line
Ansaldo Nucleare S.p.A.	Genoa	Ansaldo Energia S.p.A.	100.00%	Line by line
Ansaldo Russia LLC	Moscow	Ansaldo Energia S.p.A.	100.00%	Line by line
Arbolia S.r.l. Società Benefit	San Donato Milanese (MI)	Snam S.p.A.	100.00%	At cost
Arsenal S.r.l.	Trieste	Fincantieri Oil & gas S.p.A.	100.00%	Line by line
AS Gasinfrastruktur Beteiligung GmbH	Vienna	Snam S.p.A.	40.00%	Equity method
Asia Power Project Private Ltd	Chennai	Ansaldo Nucleare S.p.A.	0.01%	Line by line
		Ansaldo Energia S.p.A.	99.99%	Line by line
Asset Company 10 S.r.l.	San Donato Milanese (MI)	Snam S.p.A.	100.00%	Line by line

Company name	Registered office	Investor	% holding	Consolidation method
Asset Company 12 S.r.l.	San Donato Milanese (MI)	Snam S.p.A.	100.00%	At cost
Asset Company 2 S.r.l.	San Donato Milanese (MI)	Snam S.p.A.	100.00%	Line by line
Asset Company 9 S.r.l.	San Donato Milanese (MI)	Snam S.p.A.	100.00%	At cost
A-U Finance Holdings Bv	Amsterdam	Ansaldo Energia S.p.A.	40.00%	Equity method
Avvenia the Energy Innovator S.r.l.	Rome	Terna Energy Solutions S.r.l.	100.00%	Line by line
Bacini di Palermo S.p.A.	Palermo	Fincantieri S.p.A.	100.00%	Line by line
Bioenerys Agri S.r.l.	Pordenone	Bioenerys S.r.l.	100.00%	Line by line
Bioenerys Ambiente S.r.l.	San Donato Milanese (MI)	Bioenerys S.r.l.	100.00%	Line by line
Bioenerys S.r.l.	San Donato Milanese (MI)	Snam S.p.A.	100.00%	Line by line
Biogas Bruso Società Agricola a r.l.	Pordenone	Bioenerys Agri S.r.l.	99.90%	Line by line
Bioteca soc. cons. ar.l.	Carpi (MO)	SOF S.p.A.	33.33%	Equity method
Biowaste CH4 Legnano	San Donato Milanese (MI)	Bioenerys Ambiente S.r.l.	100.00%	Line by line
Bludigit S.p.A.	Milan	Italgas S.p.A.	100.00%	Line by line
BMT Energy Transmission Development LCC	Wilmington	Terna USA LLC	40.00%	Equity method
BOP6 S.c.ar.l. in liquidazione	Trieste	Fincantieri SI S.p.A.	95.00%	Line by line
		Fincantieri S.p.A.	5.00%	Line by line
Broady Flow Control Ltd.	Kingston Upon Hull	Valvitalia S.p.A.	100.00%	Line by line
Brugg Cables (India) Pvt., Ltd.	Haryana	Brugg Kabel GmbH	0.26%	Line by line
		Brugg Kabel AG	99.74%	Line by line
Brugg Cables (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	Shanghai	Brugg Kabel AG	100.00%	Line by line
Brugg Cables (Suzhou) Co., Ltd.	Suzhou	Brugg Cables (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.	100.00%	Line by line
Brugg Cables Company	Riyadh	Brugg Kabel AG	100.00%	Line by line
Brugg Cables Italia S.r.l.	Milan	Brugg Kabel Manufacturing AG	100.00%	Line by line
Brugg Cables Middles East Contracting LLC	Dubai	Brugg Kabel AG	100.00%	Line by line
Brugg Cables, Inc.	Chicago	Brugg Kabel AG	100.00%	Line by line
Brugg Kabel AG	Brugg	Brugg Kabel Services AG	90.00%	Line by line
Brugg Kabel GmbH	Schwieberdingen	Brugg Kabel AG	100.00%	Line by line
Brugg Kabel Manufacturing AG	Brugg	Brugg Kabel Services AG	100.00%	Line by line
Brugg Kabel Services AG	Brugg	Terna Energy Solutions S.r.l.	100.00%	Line by line
BUSBAR4F S.c.ar.l.	Trieste	Fincantieri S.p.A.	10.00%	Equity method
		Fincantieri SI S.p.A.	50.00%	Equity method
BYS Ambiente Impianti S.r.l.	San Donato Milanese (MI)	Bioenerys Ambiente S.r.l.	100.00%	Line by line
BYS Società Agricola Impianti S.r.l.	Piacenza	Bioenerys Agri S.r.l.	100.00%	Line by line
C.S.I S.r.l. in liquidazione	Milan	Fincantieri NexTech S.p.A.	75.65%	Line by line
C2MAC Group S.p.A.	Montorso Vicentino	Melt 1 S.r.l. a socio unico	57.00%	Line by line
CA 51 S.c. a r.l.	Bari	Fincantieri Infrastructure S.p.A.	13.53%	Equity method
CCA Centro Combustione e Ambiente	Gioia del Colle (BA)	Ansaldo Energia S.p.A.	60.00%	Line by line
CDP Equity S.p.A.	Milan	CDP S.p.A.	100.00%	Line by line
CDP Immobiliare S.r.l. in liquidazione	Rome	Fintecna S.p.A.	100.00%	Line by line
CDP Real Asset SGR S.p.A.	Rome	CDP S.p.A.	70.00%	Line by line
CDP Reti S.p.A.	Rome	CDP S.p.A.	59.10%	Line by line
CDP Technologies AS	Ålesund	Seaonics AS	100.00%	Line by line
CDP Technologies Estonia OÜ	Tallinn	CDP Technologies AS	100.00%	Line by line
CDP Venture Capital SGR S.p.A.	Rome	CDP Equity S.p.A.	70.00%	Line by line
CDPE Investimenti S.p.A.	Milan	CDP Equity S.p.A.	77.12%	Line by line

Company name	Registered office	Investor	% holding	Consolidation method
Centro per gli Studi di Tecnica Navale - CETENA S.p.A.	Genoa	Fincantieri NexTech S.p.A.	86.10%	Line by line
Centro Servizi Navali S.p.A.	San Giorgio di Nogaro (UD)	Fincantieri S.p.A.	10.93%	Equity method
CESI S.p.A.	Milan	Terna S.p.A.	42.70%	Equity method
CGES A.D.	Podgorica	Terna S.p.A.	22.09%	Equity method
CH4 Energy S.r.l.	San Donato Milanese (MI)	Bioenerys Ambiente S.r.l.	100.00%	Line by line
Cinque Cerchi S.p.A. in liquidazione	Rome	CDP Immobiliare S.r.l. in liquidazione	100.00%	Line by line
Cisar Costruzioni S.c.ar.l.	Milan	Fincantieri Infrastrutture Sociali S.p.A.	30.00%	Equity method
Città Salute Ricerca Milano S.p.A	Milan	Fincantieri Infrastrutture Sociali S.p.A.	30.00%	Equity method
Consorzio Bancario Sir S.p.A. in liquidazione	Rome	Fintecna S.p.A.	100.00%	At cost
Consorzio F.S.B.	Marghera (VE)	Fincantieri S.p.A.	58.36%	Equity method
Consorzio IMAFID in liquidazione	Naples	Fintecna S.p.A.	56.85%	At cost
Consorzio INCOMIR in liquidazione	Mercogliano (AV)	Fintecna S.p.A.	45.46%	At cost
CONSORZIO RAVENNA DIGA OFFSHORE S.c. a r.l.	Genoa	Fincantieri Infrastructure Opere Marittime S.p.A.	31.50%	Equity method
Consorzio Stabile Ansaldo Newclear	Genoa	Nuclear Engineering Group Limited	10.00%	Line by line
		Ansaldo Nucleare S.p.A.	70.00%	Line by line
		Ansaldo Energia S.p.A.	20.00%	Line by line
Constructora Finso Chile S.p.A.	Santiago de Chile	Fincantieri Infrastrutture Sociali S.p.A.	100.00%	Line by line
CORESO S.A.	Brussels	Terna S.p.A.	15.84%	Equity method
CSS Design Limited	British Virgin Islands (UK)	Vard Marine Inc.	31.00%	Equity method
CSSC - Fincantieri Cruise Industry Development Ltd.	Hong Kong	Fincantieri S.p.A.	40.00%	Equity method
Cubogas S.r.l.	San Donato Milanese (MI)	Greenture S.p.A.	100.00%	Line by line
Darsena Europa S.c.ar.l.	Rome	Fincantieri Infrastructure Opere Marittime S.p.A.	26.00%	Equity method
dCarbonX Ltd	London	Snam International B.V.	50.00%	Equity method
DECOMAR S.p.A.	Massa (MS)	Fincantieri S.p.A.	20.00%	Equity method
DIDO S.r.l.	Milan	Fincantieri S.p.A.	30.00%	Equity method
Dynamic	Saint-Paul-lès-Durance	Ansaldo Nucleare S.p.A.	15.00%	Equity method
		Ansaldo Energia S.p.A.	10.00%	Equity method
East Mediterranean Gas Company S.a.e.	Cairo	Snam International B.V.	25.00%	Equity method
Ecos S.r.l.	Genoa	Snam S.p.A.	33.34%	Equity method
Elco - Valvitalia TGT JV	Netanya	Valvitalia S.p.A.	50.00%	Equity method
Elettra One S.p.A.	Milan	Fondo Italiano Consolidamento e Crescita (FICC)	90.20%	IFRS 5
Elimetal Inc.	Montreal	Mecaer Aviation Group S.p.A.	100.00%	Line by line
Elite S.p.A.	Milan	CDP S.p.A.	15.00%	Equity method
ELMED Etudes S.àr.l.	Tunis	Terna S.p.A.	50.00%	Equity method
Emiliana Agroenergia Società Agricola S.r.l.	Piacenza	Bioenerys Agri S.r.l.	100.00%	Line by line
Empoli Salute Gestione S.c.ar.l.	Florence	SOF S.p.A.	4.50%	Line by line
		Fincantieri Infrastrutture Sociali S.p.A.	95.00%	Line by line
Enaon Eda S.A.	Athens	Enaon S.A.	100.00%	Line by line
Enaon S.A.	Athens	Italgas Newco S.p.A.	100.00%	Line by line
Energetika S.c.ar.l.	Florence	SOF S.p.A.	40.00%	Equity method
Energie Rete Gas S.r.l.	Milan	Medea S.p.A.	49.00%	Equity method
Energy Investment Solution S.r.l. (in liquidazione)	Milan	Renovit Business Solutions S.r.l.	40.00%	Equity method
Enerpaper S.r.l.	Turin	Geoside S.p.A.	20.01%	Equity method
Enersi Sicilia	San Donato Milanese (MI)	Bioenerys Ambiente S.r.l.	100.00%	Line by line
Eni S.p.A.	Rome	CDP S.p.A.	28.50%	Equity method

Company name	Registered office	Investor	% holding	Consolidation method
Enura S.p.A.	San Donato Milanese (MI)	Snam S.p.A.	55.00%	Line by line
E-phors S.p.A.	Milan	Fincantieri NexTech S.p.A.	100.00%	Line by line
Equigy B.V.	Arnhem	Terna S.p.A.	20.00%	Equity method
Ergon Projects ltd	Gżira	SOF S.p.A.	1.00%	Line by line
		Fincantieri Infrastrutture Sociali S.p.A.	99.00%	Line by line
ERSMA 2026 - S.c.ar.l.	Piacenza	Fincantieri SI S.p.A.	20.00%	Equity method
ESPERIA-CC S.r.l.	Rome	Terna S.p.A.	1.00%	Line by line
Estaleiro Quissamã Ltda	Rio de Janeiro	Vard Group AS	50.50%	Line by line
		Vard Promar SA	49.50%	Line by line
Etihad Ship Building LLC	Abu Dhabi	Fincantieri S.p.A.	35.00%	Equity method
Euroavia S.r.l.	Reggio Emilia	Mecaer Aviation Group S.p.A.	100.00%	Line by line
Europrogetti & Finanza S.r.l. in liquidazione	Rome	CDP S.p.A.	31.80%	Equity method
Eusebi Impianti - Russia	Moscow	Valvitalia S.p.A.	100.00%	Line by line
Eusebi Impianti Kazakhstan	Aktau	Valvitalia S.p.A.	75.00%	Line by line
Fincantieri (Shanghai) Trading Co. Ltd	Shanghai	Fincantieri S.p.A.	100.00%	Line by line
Fincantieri Arabia for Naval Services LLC	Riyadh	Fincantieri S.p.A.	100.00%	Line by line
Fincantieri Clea Buildings S.c.ar.l.	Milan	Fincantieri Infrastructure S.p.A.	51.00%	Equity method
Fincantieri Dragaggi Ecologici S.p.A. in liquidazione	Rome	Fincantieri S.p.A.	55.00%	Line by line
Fincantieri Holding B.V.	Amsterdam	Fincantieri S.p.A.	100.00%	Line by line
Fincantieri India Private Limited	New Delhi	Fincantieri S.p.A.	1.00%	Line by line
		Fincantieri Holding B.V.	99.00%	Line by line
Fincantieri Infrastructure Florida Inc.	Miami, FL	Fincantieri Infrastructure USA, Inc.	100.00%	Line by line
Fincantieri Infrastructure Opere Marittime S.p.A.	Trieste	Fincantieri Infrastructure S.p.A.	100.00%	Line by line
Fincantieri Infrastructure S.p.A.	Trieste	Fincantieri S.p.A.	100.00%	Line by line
Fincantieri Infrastructure USA, Inc.	Newark, Delaware	Fincantieri Infrastructure S.p.A.	100.00%	Line by line
Fincantieri Infrastrutture Sociali S.p.A.	Florence	Fincantieri Infrastructure S.p.A.	90.00%	Line by line
Fincantieri Marine Group Holdings Inc.	Wilmington, DE	Fincantieri USA Inc.	87.44%	Line by line
Fincantieri Marine Group LLC	Carson City, NV	Fincantieri Marine Group Holdings Inc.	100.00%	Line by line
Fincantieri Marine Repair LLC	Wilmington, DE	Fincantieri Marine Systems North America Inc.	100.00%	Line by line
Fincantieri Marine System LLC	Wilmington, DE	Fincantieri Marine Systems North America Inc.	100.00%	Line by line
Fincantieri Marine Systems North America Inc.	Wilmington, DE	Fincantieri USA Inc.	100.00%	Line by line
Fincantieri Naval Services – Sole Proprietorship LLC	Abu Dhabi	Fincantieri S.p.A.	100.00%	Line by line
Fincantieri NexTech S.p.A.	Milan	Fincantieri S.p.A.	100.00%	Line by line
Fincantieri Oil & gas S.p.A.	Trieste	Fincantieri S.p.A.	100.00%	Line by line
Fincantieri S.p.A.	Trieste	CDP Equity S.p.A.	71.30%	Line by line
Fincantieri Services Doha LLC	Qatar	Fincantieri S.p.A.	100.00%	Line by line
Fincantieri Services Middle East LLC	Doha (QFC)	Fincantieri S.p.A.	100.00%	Line by line
Fincantieri Services USA LLC	Plantation, FL	Fincantieri USA Inc.	100.00%	Line by line
Fincantieri SI Impianti S.c.ar.l.	Milan	Fincantieri SI S.p.A.	60.00%	Line by line
Fincantieri SI S.p.A.	Trieste	Società per l'Esercizio di Attività Finanziarie - Seaf S.p.A.	100.00%	Line by line
Fincantieri USA Holding LLC	Wilmington, DE	Fincantieri S.p.A.	100.00%	Line by line
Fincantieri USA Inc.	Wilmington, DE	Fincantieri USA Holding LLC	35.00%	Line by line
		Fincantieri S.p.A.	65.00%	Line by line
FINMESA S.c.ar.l. in liquidazione	Milan	Fincantieri SI S.p.A.	50.00%	Equity method
Finso Albania S.h.p.k.	Tirana	Fincantieri Infrastrutture Sociali S.p.A.	100.00%	Line by line

Company name	Registered office	Investor	% holding	Consolidation method
Fintecna S.p.A.	Rome	CDP S.p.A.	100.00%	Line by line
FIV Comparto Extra	Rome	CDP S.p.A.	100.00%	Line by line
FIV Comparto Plus	Rome	CDP S.p.A.	95.43%	Line by line
		CDP Immobiliare S.r.l. in liquidazione	4.57%	Line by line
Fly One S.p.A.	Milan	Fondo Italiano Consolidamento e Crescita (FICC)	67.30%	Line by line
FMSNA YK	Nagasaki	Fincantieri Marine Systems North America Inc.	100.00%	Line by line
FNA Fondo Nazionale per l'Abitare (*)	Rome	CDP S.p.A.	100.00%	Fair value
FNAS - Fondo Nazionale dell'Abitare Sociale	Rome	CDP S.p.A.	100.00%	Line by line
FNT Fondo Nazionale per il Turismo - Comparto A	Rome	CDP S.p.A.	76.96%	Line by line
FoF Private Equity Italia	Milan	CDP S.p.A.	60.40%	Line by line
FoF Impact Investing (FOF Impact) (*)	Milan	CDP Equity S.p.A.	59.70%	Fair value
FoF Infrastrutture (*)	Rome	CDP Equity S.p.A.	95.99%	Fair value
FoF Private Debt	Milan	CDP S.p.A.	62.50%	Line by line
FoF Private Debt Italia (*)	Milan	CDP Equity S.p.A.	73.35%	Fair value
FoF Venture Capital (*)	Milan	CDP S.p.A.	76.69%	Fair value
FoF VenturItaly II (*)	Rome	CDP Equity S.p.A.	21.05%	Fair value
Fondmatic Hydraulic Machining S.r.l.	Crevalcore	C2MAC Group S.p.A.	100.00%	Line by line
Fondo acceleratori (*)	Rome	CDP Equity S.p.A.	67.93%	Fair value
Fondo Boost Innovation (*)	Rome	CDP Equity S.p.A.	33.33%	Fair value
Fondo Corporate Partners I - comparto EnergyTech (*)	Rome	CDP Equity S.p.A.	33.33%	Fair value
		Altre società del Gruppo	44.45%	Fair value
Fondo Corporate Partners I - comparto IndustryTech (*)	Rome	CDP Equity S.p.A.	66.67%	Fair value
Fondo Corporate Partners I - comparto InfraTech (*)	Rome	CDP Equity S.p.A.	50.00%	Fair value
		Altre società del Gruppo	16.67%	Fair value
Fondo Corporate Partners I - comparto ServiceTech (*)	Rome	CDP Equity S.p.A.	66.67%	Fair value
Fondo di Fondi Internazionale (*)	Rome	CDP Equity S.p.A.	50.00%	Fair value
		Simest S.p.A.	50.00%	Fair value
FoF Venturitaly (*)	Rome	CDP Equity S.p.A.	82.19%	Fair value
Fondo Evoluzione (*)	Rome	CDP Equity S.p.A.	66.67%	Fair value
Fondo Italiano Consolidamento e Crescita (FICC)	Milan	CDP S.p.A.	65.99%	Line by line
Fondo Italiano d'Investimento SGR S.p.A.	Milan	CDP Equity S.p.A.	55.00%	Line by line
Fondo Italiano Tecnologia e Crescita (FITEC) (*)	Milan	CDP S.p.A.	64.89%	Fair value
Fondo Sviluppo Comparto A	Rome	CDP S.p.A.	90.20%	Line by line
		CDP Immobiliare S.r.l. in liquidazione	9.80%	Line by line
Fondo technology transfer - comparto diretto (*)	Rome	CDP Equity S.p.A.	51.33%	Fair value
Fondo technology transfer - comparto indiretto (*)	Rome	CDP Equity S.p.A.	76.96%	Fair value
FT1 Fondo Turismo 1	Rome	FNT Fondo Nazionale per il Turismo - Comparto A	100.00%	Line by line
FT2 Fondo Turismo 2	Rome	FNT Fondo Nazionale per il Turismo - Comparto A	100.00%	Line by line
Galaxy Pipeline Assets Holdco Limited	Jersey	Snam S.p.A.	12.33%	Equity method
Gannouch Maintenance S.àr.l.	Tunis	Ansaldo Energia Switzerland AG	1.00%	Line by line
		Ansaldo Energia Netherlands BV	99.00%	Line by line
Gasrule Insurance D.A.C.	Dublin	Snam S.p.A.	100.00%	Line by line
Geoside S.p.A.	Casalecchio di Reno	Toscana Energia S.p.A.	32.78%	Line by line
		Italgas S.p.A.	67.22%	Line by line
Gesam Reti S.p.A.	Lucca	Toscana Energia S.p.A.	42.96%	Equity method

Company name	Registered office	Investor	% holding	Consolidation method
Gestione Bacini La Spezia S.p.A.	La Spezia	Fincantieri S.p.A.	99.89%	Line by line
GNL Italia S.p.A.	San Donato Milanese (MI)	Snam S.p.A.	100.00%	Line by line
Govone Biometano S.r.l.	Pordenone	Bioenerys Agri S.r.l.	100.00%	Line by line
GPI S.p.A.	Trento	CDP Equity S.p.A.	18.41%	Equity method
Grandry Technicast	Sable-sur-Sarthe	C2MAC Group S.p.A.	100.00%	Line by line
GreenIT S.p.A.	San Donato Milanese (MI)	CDP Equity S.p.A.	49.00%	Equity method
Greenture S.p.A.	San Donato Milanese (MI)	Snam S.p.A.	100.00%	Line by line
Gruppo PSC S.p.A.	Maratea (PZ)	Fincantieri S.p.A.	10.00%	Equity method
Halfbridge Automation S.r.l.	Rome	LT S.r.l.	70.00%	Line by line
HMS IT S.p.A.	Rome	Fincantieri NexTech S.p.A.	100.00%	Line by line
Holding Reti Autostradali S.p.A.	Rome	CDP Equity S.p.A.	51.00%	Equity method
Hospital Building Technologies S.c.ar.l.	Florence	SOF S.p.A.	20.00%	Equity method
Hotelturist S.p.A.	Padua	CDP Equity S.p.A.	45.95%	Equity method
Idrolatina S.r.l.	Milan	Acqua S.r.l.	100.00%	Line by line
Idrosicilia S.p.A.	Milan	Acqua S.r.l.	99.22%	Line by line
IDS Australasia PTY Ltd	Hendra	IDS Ingegneria Dei Sistemi S.p.A.	100.00%	Line by line
IDS Ingegneria Dei Sistemi (UK) Ltd	Fareham	IDS Ingegneria Dei Sistemi S.p.A.	100.00%	Line by line
IDS Ingegneria Dei Sistemi S.p.A.	Pisa	Fincantieri NexTech S.p.A.	100.00%	Line by line
IDS Korea Co. Ltd	Daejeon	IDS Ingegneria Dei Sistemi S.p.A.	100.00%	Line by line
IDS North America Ltd	Ottawa	IDS Ingegneria Dei Sistemi S.p.A.	100.00%	Line by line
IDS Technologies US Inc.	Littleton	IDS Ingegneria Dei Sistemi S.p.A.	100.00%	Line by line
IES Biogas S.r.l. in liquidazione	Buenos Aires	Bioenerys Agri S.r.l.	95.00%	At cost
		Bioenerys S.r.l.	5.00%	At cost
Immogas S.r.l.	Florence	Toscana Energia S.p.A.	100.00%	Line by line
Industrie De Nora S.p.A.	Milan	Asset Company 10 S.r.l.	21.59%	Equity method
INFRA.BAS.MAR. S.c. a r.l.	Rome	FINCANTIERI INFRASTRUTTURE SOCIALI S.p.A.	49.00%	Line by line
		Fincantieri Infrastructure Opere Marittime S.p.A.	51.00%	Line by line
Infrastrutture Trasporto Gas S.p.A.	San Donato Milanese (MI)	Asset Company 2 S.r.l.	100.00%	Line by line
Interconnector Ltd	London	Snam International B.V.	23.68%	Equity method
Interconnector Zeebrugge Terminal B.V.	Brussels	Snam International B.V.	25.00%	Equity method
Isotta Fraschini Motori S.p.A.	Bari	Fincantieri S.p.A.	100.00%	Line by line
Issel Nord S.r.l.	Follo	Fincantieri NexTech S.p.A.	100.00%	Line by line
Italgas Newco S.p.A.	Milan	Italgas S.p.A.	90.00%	Line by line
Italgas Reti S.p.A.	Turin	Italgas S.p.A.	100.00%	Line by line
Italgas S.p.A.	Milan	CDP Reti S.p.A.	25.98%	Line by line
		Snam S.p.A.	13.46%	Line by line
ITS Integrated Tech System S.r.l.	La Spezia	Rob.Int S.r.l.	51.00%	Equity method
ITsART S.p.A. in liquidazione	Milan	CDP S.p.A.	51.00%	At cost
L.A.C. Laboratorio Acqua Campania S.r.l.	Naples	Acqua Campania S.p.A.	51.00%	Line by line
LT S.r.l.	Rome	Terna Energy Solutions S.r.l.	87.50%	Line by line
M.T. Manifattura Tabacchi S.p.A.	Rome	Fondo Sviluppo Comparto A	40.00%	Equity method
MAEN-Energetika ZMR	Budapest	Ansaldo Energia S.p.A.	40.00%	Equity method
Maiero Energia società agricola a r.l.	Pordenone	Bioenerys Agri S.r.l.	100.00%	Line by line
Marina Bay S.A.	Luxembourg	Fincantieri NexTech S.p.A.	100.00%	Line by line
Marine Interiors Cabins S.p.A.	Trieste	Marine Interiors S.p.A.	100.00%	Line by line

Company name	Registered office	Investor	% holding	Consolidation method
Marine Interiors S.p.A.	Trieste	Fincantieri S.p.A.	100.00%	Line by line
Marinette Marine Corporation	Green Bay, WI	Fincantieri Marine Group LLC	100.00%	Line by line
MC4COM - Mission critical for communication S.c.ar.l.	Milan	HMS IT S.p.A.	50.00%	Equity method
Mecaer America Inc.	Montreal	Mecaer Aviation Group S.p.A.	100.00%	Line by line
Mecaer Aviation Group Inc.	Philadelphia	Mecaer Aviation Group S.p.A.	100.00%	Line by line
Mecaer Aviation Group S.p.A.	Borgomanero (NO)	Fly One S.p.A.	75.77%	Line by line
Medea S.p.A.	Sassari	Italgas Reti S.p.A.	51.85%	Line by line
Melt 1 S.r.l. a socio unico	Milan	Fondo Italiano Consolidamento e Crescita (FICC)	100.00%	Line by line
Metano S.Angelo Lodigiano S.p.A.	Sant'Angelo Lodigiano	Italgas S.p.A.	50.00%	Equity method
MI S.p.A.	Trieste	Marine Interiors S.p.A.	100.00%	Line by line
Moglia Energia Società Agricola ar.l.	Pordenone	Bioenerys Agri S.r.l.	100.00%	Line by line
Mozart Holdco S.p.A.	Milan	CDP Equity S.p.A.	15.09%	Equity method
MST S.r.l.	Pordenone	Bioenerys Agri S.r.l.	100.00%	Line by line
MTM S.c.ar.l.	Venice	Fincantieri S.p.A.	41.00%	Line by line
MZ Biogas società agricola a r.l.	Pordenone	Bioenerys Agri S.r.l.	99.90%	Line by line
Naviris S.p.A.	Genoa	Fincantieri S.p.A.	50.00%	Equity method
Nepta S.p.A.	Milan	Italgas S.p.A.	100.00%	Line by line
New Energy Carbon Capture e Storage S.r.l.	San Donato Milanese (MI)	Snam S.p.A.	100.00%	At cost
Nexi S.p.A.	Milan	CDPE Investimenti S.p.A.	8.82%	Equity method
		CDP Equity S.p.A.	5.64%	Equity method
Niehlgas GmbH	Oberursel	Ansaldo Energia Switzerland AG	100.00%	Line by line
Note Gestione S.c.ar.l.	Reggio Emilia	SOF S.p.A.	34.00%	Equity method
Nuclear Engineering Group Limited	Wolverhampton	Ansaldo Nucleare S.p.A.	100.00%	Line by line
Nuovo Santa Chiara Hospital S.c.ar.l.	Florence	Fincantieri Infrastrutture Sociali S.p.A.	50.00%	Equity method
OLT Offshore LNG Toscana S.p.A.	Milan	Snam S.p.A.	49.07%	Equity method
Open Fiber Holdings S.p.A.	Milan	CDP Equity S.p.A.	60.00%	Equity method
OPERAE a Marine Interiors Company S.r.l.	Trieste	Marine Interiors S.p.A.	85.00%	Line by line
Opere Marittime Tunnel Subportuale S.c.a r.l.	Rome	Fincantieri Infrastructure Opere Marittime S.p.A.	70.00%	Line by line
Orizzonte Sistemi Navali S.p.A.	Genoa	Fincantieri S.p.A.	51.00%	Equity method
ORTONA FM Società Consortile a Responsabilità Limitata	Rome	Fincantieri Infrastructure Opere Marittime S.p.A.	80.00%	Line by line
Pentagramma Piemonte S.p.A. in liquidazione	Rome	CDP Immobiliare S.r.l. in liquidazione	100.00%	Line by line
Pentagramma Romagna S.p.A. in liquidazione unipersonale	Rome	CDP Immobiliare S.r.l. in liquidazione	100.00%	Line by line
PerGenova Breakwater	Genoa	Fincantieri Infrastructure Opere Marittime S.p.A.	25.00%	Equity method
Perucchini S.p.A.	Omegna (VB)	C2MAC Group S.p.A.	100.00%	Line by line
Polo Strategico Nazionale S.p.A.	Rome	CDP Equity S.p.A.	20.00%	At cost
Poste Italiane S.p.A.	Rome	CDP S.p.A.	35.00%	Equity method
Power4Future S.p.A.	Calderara di Reno (BO)	Fincantieri SI S.p.A.	52.00%	Line by line
Prelios Solutions & Technologies S.r.l.	Milan	Fincantieri NexTech S.p.A.	49.00%	Equity method
Quadrifoglio Brescia S.p.A. in liquidazione	Rome	CDP Immobiliare S.r.l. in liquidazione	50.00%	At cost
Redo SGR S.p.A.	Milan	CDP S.p.A.	30.00%	At cost
REICOM S.r.l.	Milan	Fincantieri NexTech S.p.A.	100.00%	Line by line
REMAC S.r.l.	Trieste	Remazel Engineering S.p.A.	49.00%	Equity method
Remazel Asia Co. Ltd - Remazel Shanghai Trading Co Ltd.	Shanghai	Remazel Engineering S.p.A.	100.00%	At cost
Remazel Engineering S.p.A.	Milan	Fincantieri S.p.A.	100.00%	Line by line
Remazel Servicos de Sistema de Oleo&Gas, Ltda	Rio de Janeiro	Remazel Engineering S.p.A.	100.00%	At cost

Company name	Registered office	Investor	% holding	Consolidation method
Renovit Building Solutions S.p.A.	Milan	Renovit S.p.A.	100.00%	Line by line
Renovit Business Solutions S.r.l.	Rome	Renovit S.p.A.	100.00%	Line by line
Renovit Consorzio Stabile	Milan	Renovit Public Solutions S.p.A.	33.33%	At cost
		Renovit Building Solutions S.p.A.	33.33%	At cost
		Renovit Business Solutions S.r.l.	33.33%	At cost
Renovit Public Solutions S.p.A.	Milan	Renovit S.p.A.	100.00%	Line by line
Renovit S.p.A.	San Donato Milanese (MI)	Snam S.p.A.	60.05%	Line by line
		CDP Equity S.p.A.	30.00%	Line by line
RENPV S.r.l.	Milan	Renovit Business Solutions S.r.l.	100.00%	At cost
RENPV1 S.r.l	Milan	Renovit Business Solutions S.r.l.	100.00%	At cost
RENPV2 S.r.l.	Milan	Renovit Business Solutions S.r.l.	100.00%	At cost
RENPV3 S.r.l.	Milan	Renovit Business Solutions S.r.l.	100.00%	At cost
RENPV4 S.r.l.	Milan	Renovit Business Solutions S.r.l.	100.00%	At cost
RENPV5 S.r.l.	Milan	Renovit Business Solutions S.r.l.	100.00%	At cost
RENPV6 S.r.l.	Milan	Renovit Business Solutions S.r.l.	100.00%	At cost
RENPV7 S.r.l.	Milan	Renovit Business Solutions S.r.l.	100.00%	At cost
RENPV8 S.r.l.	Milan	Renovit Business Solutions S.r.l.	100.00%	At cost
RENPV9 S.r.l.	Milan	Renovit Business Solutions S.r.l.	100.00%	At cost
RENPV10 S.r.l.	Milan	Renovit Business Solutions S.r.l.	100.00%	At cost
Residenziale Immobiliare 2004 S.p.A.	Rome	Fondo Sviluppo Comparto A	100.00%	Line by line
Rete S.r.l.	Rome	Terna S.p.A.	100.00%	Line by line
Rob.Int S.r.l.	Pisa	IDS Ingegneria Dei Sistemi S.p.A.	100.00%	Line by line
S.Ene.Ca Gestioni S.c.ar.l.	Florence	SOF S.p.A.	49.00%	Equity method
S.L.S. - Support Logistic Services S.r.l.	Guidonia Montecelio	IDS Ingegneria Dei Sistemi S.p.A.	100.00%	Line by line
Saipem S.p.A.	San Donato Milanese (MI)	CDP Equity S.p.A.	12.82%	Equity method
Scaranello S.r.l.	Rovigo	C2MAC Group S.p.A.	100.00%	Line by line
Sea One S.p.A.	Milan	Fondo Italiano Consolidamento e Crescita (FICC)	71.43%	IFRS 5
Seacorridor S.r.l.	San Donato Milanese (MI)	Snam S.p.A.	49.90%	Equity method
Seanergy a Marine Interiors Company S.r.l.	Pordenone	Marine Interiors S.p.A.	80.00%	Line by line
Seaonics AS	Ålesund	Vard Group AS	100.00%	Line by line
Seaonics Polska SP.Z O.O.	Gdańsk	Seaonics AS	100.00%	Line by line
Senfluga energy infrastructure holdings S.A.	Athens	Snam S.p.A.	54.00%	Equity method
Shanghai Electric Gas Turbine Co. LTD (JVS)	Shanghai	Ansaldo Energia S.p.A.	40.00%	Equity method
Siciliacque S.p.A.	Palermo	Idrosicilia S.p.A.	75.00%	Equity method
Simest S.p.A.	Rome	CDP S.p.A.	76.005%	Line by line
Skytech Italia S.r.l.	Rome	IDS Ingegneria Dei Sistemi S.p.A.	100.00%	Line by line
Snam energy services private limited	New Delhi	Snam International B.V.	99.999%	At cost
		Snam S.p.A.	0.001%	At cost
Snam FSRU Italia S.r.l.	San Donato Milanese (MI)	Snam S.p.A.	100.00%	Line by line
Snam Gas & Energy Services (Beijing) Co. Ltd.	Beijing	Snam International B.V.	100.00%	At cost
Snam International B.V.	Amsterdam	Snam S.p.A.	100.00%	Line by line
Snam Rete Gas S.p.A.	San Donato Milanese (MI)	Snam S.p.A.	100.00%	Line by line
Snam S.p.A.	San Donato Milanese (MI)	CDP Reti S.p.A.	31.35%	Line by line
Società Agricola Agrimetano Pozzonovo S.r.l.	Pordenone	Bioenerys Agri S.r.l.	100.00%	Line by line
Società Agricola Agrimetano Ro S.r.l.	Pordenone	Bioenerys Agri S.r.l.	100.00%	Line by line

Company name	Registered office	Investor	% holding	Consolidation method
Società Agricola Carignano Biogas S.r.l.	Bologna	Bioenerys Agri S.r.l.	100.00%	Line by line
Società Agricola G.B.E. Gruppo Bio Energie S.r.l.	Pordenone	Società Agricola Sangiovanni S.r.l.	100.00%	Line by line
Società Agricola La Valle Green Energy S.r.l	Cerea (VR)	Bioenerys Agri S.r.l.	100.00%	Line by line
Società Agricola Sangiovanni S.r.l.	Pordenone	Bioenerys Agri S.r.l.	50.00%	Line by line
		Società Agricola SQ Energy S.r.l.	50.00%	Line by line
Società Agricola SQ Energy S.r.l.	Pordenone	Bioenerys Agri S.r.l.	100.00%	Line by line
Società Agricola T4 Energy S.r.l.	Pordenone	Bioenerys Agri S.r.l.	100.00%	Line by line
Società Agricola Zoppola Biogas S.r.l.	Pordenone	Società Agricola Sangiovanni S.r.l.	100.00%	Line by line
Società per l'Esercizio di Attività Finanziarie - Seaf S.p.A.	Trieste	Fincantieri S.p.A.	100.00%	Line by line
SOF S.p.A.	Florence	Fincantieri Infrastrutture Sociali S.p.A.	100.00%	Line by line
Solstad Supply AS	Ålesund	Vard Group AS	26.66%	Equity method
Sosaval S.àr.l.	Dar El Beida	Valvitalia S.p.A.	40.00%	At cost
Southeast Electricity Network Coordination Center S.A.	Thessaloniki	Terna S.p.A.	33.000%	Equity method
STARS Railway Systems	Rome	IDS Ingegneria Dei Sistemi S.p.A.	48.000%	Equity method
		TRS Sistemi S.r.l.	2.00%	Equity method
Stogit S.p.A.	San Donato Milanese (MI)	Snam S.p.A.	100.00%	Line by line
Superba One S.p.A.	Milan	Fondo Italiano Consolidamento e Crescita (FICC)	27.70%	IFRS 5
TAG GmbH	Vienna	Snam S.p.A.	84.47%	Equity method
Tamini Transformatori India Private limited	Magarpatta City, Hadapsar, Pune	Tamini Trasformatori S.r.l.	100.00%	Line by line
Tamini Transformers USA L.L.C.	Sewickley	Tamini Trasformatori S.r.l.	100.00%	Line by line
Tamini Trasformatori S.r.l.	Legnano (MI)	Terna Energy Solutions S.r.l.	100.00%	Line by line
TCM S.c. a r.l.	Rome	Fincantieri Infrastructure Opere Marittime S.p.A.	41.56%	Equity method
Team Turbo Machines SAS	La Trinité De Thouberville	Fincantieri S.p.A.	85.00%	Line by line
Terega Holding S.A.S.	Pau	Snam S.p.A.	40.50%	Equity method
Terminale GNL Adriatico S.r.l.	Milan	Snam S.p.A.	30.00%	Equity method
Terna 4 Chacas S.A.C.	Lima	Terna USA LLC	0.01%	Line by line
		Terna Plus S.r.l.	99.99%	Line by line
Terna Chile S.p.A.	Santiago de Chile	Terna Plus S.r.l.	100.00%	Line by line
Terna Crna Gora d.o.o.	Podgorica	Terna S.p.A.	100.00%	Line by line
Terna Energy Solutions S.r.l.	Rome	Terna S.p.A.	100.00%	Line by line
Terna Forward S.r.l.	Rome	Terna S.p.A.	100.00%	Line by line
Terna Interconnector S.r.l.	Rome	Terna Rete Italia S.p.A.	5.00%	Line by line
		Terna S.p.A.	65.00%	Line by line
Terna Peru S.A.C.	Lima	Terna Plus S.r.l.	99.99%	Line by line
		Terna USA LLC	0.01%	Line by line
Terna Plus S.r.l.	Rome	Terna S.p.A.	100.00%	Line by line
Terna Rete Italia S.p.A.	Rome	Terna S.p.A.	100.00%	Line by line
Terna S.p.A.	Rome	CDP Reti S.p.A.	29.85%	Line by line
Terna USA LLC	New York	Terna Plus S.r.l.	100.00%	Line by line
Tianjin Ei Fire Fighting Equipment Co. Ltd.	Tianjin Airport Econo mic Area	Valvitalia S.p.A.	33.00%	At cost
T-Lux S.r.l.	Piancogno (BS)	Renovit Public Solutions S.p.A.	100.00%	Line by line
Toscana Energia S.p.A.	Florence	Italgas S.p.A.	50.66%	Line by line
Trans Adriatic Pipeline AG	Baar	Snam International B.V.	20.00%	Equity method
Trevi Finanziaria Industriale S.p.A	Cesena	CDPE Investimenti S.p.A.	21.28%	Equity method

Company name	Registered office	Investor	% holding	Consolidation method
TRS Sistemi S.r.l.	Rome	IDS Ingegneria Dei Sistemi S.p.A.	100.00%	Line by line
Umbria Distribuzione GAS S.p.A.	Terni	Italgas S.p.A.	45.00%	Equity method
Unifer Navale S.r.l. in liquidazione	Finale Emilia (MO)	Società per l'Esercizio di Attività Finanziarie - Seaf S.p.A.	20.00%	Equity method
Valvitalia (Suzhou) Valves co., Ltd.	Suzhou	Valvitalia S.p.A.	100.00%	Line by line
Valvitalia Algerie EURL	Algiers	Valvitalia S.p.A.	100.00%	Line by line
Valvitalia Canada Ltd.	Edmonton (Alberta)	Valvitalia S.p.A.	100.00%	Line by line
Valvitalia S.p.A.	Milan	CDPE Investimenti S.p.A.	75.00%	Line by line
Valvitalia USA Inc	Houston, Texas	Valvitalia S.p.A.	100.00%	Line by line
Vard Design AS	Ålesund	Vard Group AS	100.00%	Line by line
Vard Design Liburna Ltd.	Rijeka	Vard Design AS	75.50%	Line by line
Vard Electrical Installation and Engineering (India) Private Limited	New Delhi	Vard Electro AS	99.50%	Line by line
		Vard Electro Romania S.r.l.	0.50%	Line by line
Vard Electro AS	Tennfjord	Vard Group AS	100.00%	Line by line
Vard Electro Brazil (Instalaçoes Eletricas) Ltda	Niterói	Vard Electro AS	99.00%	Line by line
		Vard Group AS	1.00%	Line by line
Vard Electro Canada Inc	Vancouver	Vard Electro AS	100.00%	Line by line
Vard Electro Italy S.r.l.	Trieste	Vard Electro AS	100.00%	Line by line
Vard Electro Romania S.r.l.	Tulcea	Vard Electro AS	100.00%	Line by line
Vard Electro US Inc.	Delaware	Vard Electro Canada Inc	100.00%	Line by line
Vard Engineering Constanta S.r.l.	Konstanz	Vard Shipyards Romania SA	30.00%	Line by line
		Vard RO Holding S.r.l.	70.00%	Line by line
Vard Group AS	Ålesund	Vard Holdings Limited	100.00%	Line by line
Vard Holdings Limited	Singapore	Fincantieri Oil & gas S.p.A.	98.38%	Line by line
Vard Infraestrutura Ltda	Ipojuca	Vard Group AS	0.01%	Line by line
		Vard Promar SA	99.99%	Line by line
Vard Interiors AS	Tennfjord	Vard Group AS	100.00%	Line by line
Vard Interiors Romania S.r.l.	Tulcea	Vard Electro Romania S.r.l.	0.23%	Line by line
		Vard Interiors AS	99.77%	Line by line
Vard Marine Gdansk sp. z o. o.	Gdańsk	Vard Group AS	100.00%	Line by line
Vard Marine Inc.	Vancouver	Vard Group AS	100.00%	Line by line
Vard Marine US Inc.	Dallas	Vard Marine Inc.	100.00%	Line by line
Vard Niteroi RJ S.A.	Rio de Janeiro	Vard Group AS	99.99%	Line by line
		Vard Electro Brazil (Instalaçoes Eletricas) Ltda	0.01%	Line by line
Vard Promar SA	Ipojuca	Vard Electro Brazil (Instalaçoes Eletricas) Ltda	0.001%	Line by line
		Vard Group AS	99.999%	Line by line
Vard RO Holding S.r.l.	Tulcea	Vard Group AS	99.9950%	Line by line
		Vard Electro AS	0.0001%	Line by line
Vard Shipholding Singapore Pte Ltd	Singapore	Vard Holdings Limited	100.00%	Line by line
Vard Shipyards Romania SA	Tulcea	Vard Group AS	2.89%	Line by line
		Vard RO Holding S.r.l.	97.11%	Line by line
Vard Singapore Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	Vard Group AS	100.00%	Line by line
Vard Vung Tau Ltd	Vũng Tàu	Vard Singapore Pte. Ltd.	100.00%	Line by line
VBF Nautica S.r.l.	Genoa	Fincantieri S.p.A.	12.90%	Equity method
Vimercate Salute Gestioni S.c.ar.l.	Milan	Fincantieri Infrastrutture Sociali S.p.A.	49.10%	Equity method
		SOF S.p.A.	3.65%	Equity method

Company name	Registered office	Investor	% holding	Consolidation method
Webuild S.p.A.	Milan	CDP Equity S.p.A.	16.44%	Equity method
		Fincantieri S.p.A.	0.07%	Equity method
Wesii S.r.l.	Chiavari	Terna Forward S.r.l.	33.00%	Equity method
White S.r.l.	Milan	Fondo Italiano Consolidamento e Crescita (FICC)	65.00%	IFRS 5
Yeni Aen Insaat Anonim Sirketi	Istanbul	Ansaldo Energia S.p.A.	100.00%	Line by line
Zena Project S.p.A.	Carpi (MO)	Renovit Public Solutions S.p.A.	35.93%	Equity method
Zibello Agroenergie Società Agricola S.r.l.	Sorbolo Mezzani (PR)	Bioenerys Agri S.r.l.	100.00%	Line by line

(*) Investment funds in which CDP has acquired control and which, in accordance with the practices adopted for the definition of the full scope of consolidation, are excluded in view of the overall value of the assets.

1.2 Disclosure pursuant to Law 124 of 4 August 2017, Article 1 paragraphs 125-129

This section is dedicated to the fulfilment of the disclosure obligations introduced, starting from 2018, by Law 124 of 4 August 2017, whose rules have been reformulated by Article 35 of Decree Law no. 34 of 30 April 2019, relating to the disclosure obligations connected to public funds, and subsequently revised due to the most recent updates introduced by Law No. 160 of 2023.

The reformulation of the original regulatory provisions clarified some significant interpretation issues raised by the previous formulation, confirming the interpretation guidance shared during the first application of the disclosure obligations, and contained in Assonime circular no. 5 of 22 February 2019 regarding "Transparency in the system of public funding: analysis of the rules and interpretation guidance".

According to the contents of Article 35 of Decree no. 34/2019:

- companies publish in the notes to the separate financial statements and to the consolidated financial statements, if any, the amounts and information relating to subsidies, subventions, benefits, contributions or aid, paid in cash or in kind, not of a general nature and with no consideration, remuneration or compensation, effectively granted to them by government agencies and from companies controlled, directly or indirectly, on a legal or de facto basis, by government agencies, including listed companies and their subsidiaries;
- the publication obligations established for government agencies by Article 26 of Legislative Decree no. 33 of 2013 apply also to entities and companies controlled, directly or indirectly, on a legal or de facto basis by government agencies, with the publication in the notes to their annual accounting reports.

According to the amendments introduced by Law No. 160 of 27 October 2023, paragraph 125d of Law No. 124/2017, as modified by the aforementioned law, currently stipulates that "*in the case of State aid and de minimis aid listed in the National Register of State Aid referred to in Article 52 of Law No. 234 of 24 December 2012, the registration of aid in the said system, along with its subsequent publication in the transparency section provided therein, carried out by the entities granting or managing such aid in accordance with the relevant regulations, shall fulfil the publication obligations imposed on beneficiary companies as outlined in Article 1, paragraphs 125 and 125 bis.*"

Consequently, the requirement to disclose in the footnotes to the financial statements the details of any State aid and de minimis aid received by the entities specified in paragraph 125-quinquies of Article 1 of Law No. 124 of 4 August 2017, is no longer applicable.

The disclosure obligations established by Law 124 of 2017, in continuity with what was represented during the first application, are thus limited to transactions that provide the beneficiary a direct or indirect economic benefit through the provision of incentives or concessions that have the effect of providing relief, savings or the acquisition of resources, and that are in the nature of gifts or donations.

The disbursements, unless otherwise specified, are recognised on a cash basis. With reference to any disbursements not in cash, the cash criterion is understood in a substantial sense, allocating the economic benefit to the financial year in which it is received.

In accordance with the guidance provided by the Assonime circular no. 5/2019, the information provided in application of Law 124/2017 is provided in table form, indicating:

- the identification details of the granting entity and the beneficiary;
- the amount of the economic benefit awarded or received;
- a brief description of the type of benefit (reason for payment).

The tables below show the public funding received and disbursed in 2024 by the subsidiaries of the CDP Group, consolidated on a line-by-line basis, that fall within the subjective scope of application of the law in question, as presented in the respective separate or sub-consolidated financial statements.

Public funding received pursuant to Art. 1, par. 125, Law No. 124/2017

(thousands of euro)

Beneficiary	Grantor	Motive	Amount
Snam S.p.A.	Department for Cohesion Policies of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers (formerly Agency for Territorial Cohesion)	Grant for STEM training workshops	19
Fincantieri S.p.A.	Region Friuli Venezia-Giulia	Non-repayable fund	188
Fincantieri S.p.A.	Ministry of Defense	Non-repayable fund	48
Fincantieri S.p.A.	Ministry of Enterprises and Made in Italy	Non-repayable fund	130
Fincantieri S.p.A.	Ministry of University and Research	Non-repayable fund	314
Fincantieri S.p.A.	Ministry of Defense	Non-repayable fund	429
Fincantieri S.p.A.	Ministry of Enterprises and Made in Italy	Non-repayable fund	449
Fincantieri S.p.A.	Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport	Non-repayable fund	471
Fincantieri S.p.A.	Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport	Non-repayable fund	596
Fincantieri S.p.A.	Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport	Non-repayable fund	706
Fincantieri S.p.A.	Ministry of Defense	Non-repayable fund	14
Fincantieri S.p.A.	Region Liguria (Filse)	Non-repayable fund	20
Fincantieri S.p.A.	Ministry of Enterprises and Made in Italy	Non-repayable fund	60,123
Fincantieri S.p.A.	Ministry of Enterprises and Made in Italy	Non-repayable fund	2,967
Fincantieri S.p.A.	Ministry of Enterprises and Made in Italy	Non-repayable fund	1,834
Fincantieri S.p.A.	Ministry of Enterprises and Made in Italy	Non-repayable fund	1,511
Fincantieri S.p.A.	Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport	Non-repayable fund	748
Fincantieri S.p.A.	Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport	Non-repayable fund	745
Fincantieri S.p.A.	Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport	Non-repayable fund	740
Centro per gli Studi di Tecnica Navale - CETENA S.p.A.	Ministry of Defense	Non-repayable fund	96
Centro per gli Studi di Tecnica Navale - CETENA S.p.A.	Region Liguria (Filse)	Non-repayable fund	55
Seastema S.p.A	Ministry of Education and Merit (through DLTM)	Non-repayable fund	262
Seastema S.p.A	Region Liguria (Filse)	Non-repayable fund	78
Seastema S.p.A	Ministry of Defense	Non-repayable fund	60
Snam Rete Gas S.p.A.	Ministry of Environment and Energy Security	Non-repayable grant REPowerEU project	13,500
Snam Rete Gas S.p.A.	Ministry of Environment and Energy Security	Non-repayable grant REPowerEU project	112,500
Snam Rete Gas S.p.A.	Energy and Environmental Services Fund	Grant for Methane detector system	245
Snam Rete Gas S.p.A.	Energy and Environmental Services Fund	Grant for Hydrogen production from renewable sources	393
Snam Rete Gas S.p.A.	Energy and Environmental Services Fund	Non-repayable grant for H2 separation membranes	1,188
Italgas Reti S.p.A.	Energy Networks and Environment Regulatory Authority (ARERA)	Innovative Project Development - Reverse Flow	429
Italgas Reti S.p.A.	Energy Networks and Environment Regulatory Authority (ARERA)	Innovative Project Development - 3D Asset	535
Italgas Reti S.p.A.	Municipality of Tiriolo	Grants related to plants - see note (1)	106
Italgas Reti S.p.A.	Municipality of Riace	Grants related to plants - see note (1)	50
Italgas Reti S.p.A.	Municipality of Nocera Terinese	Grants related to plants - see note (1)	529
Italgas Reti S.p.A.	Municipality of FOSSATO	Grants related to plants - see note (1)	134
Italgas Reti S.p.A.	Municipality of CAMINI	Grants related to plants - see note (1)	72
Italgas Reti S.p.A.	Municipality of BENESTARE	Grants related to plants - see note (1)	278
Toscana Energia S.p.A.	Pisan University Hospital Company	Grants related to plants - see note (1)	68
Toscana Energia S.p.A.	Municipality of Figline/Incisa	Grants related to plants - see note (1)	10

(thousands of euro)

Beneficiary	Grantor	Motive	Amount
Toscana Energia S.p.A.	Municipality of Bagno a Ripoli	Grants related to plants - see note (1)	8
Medea S.p.A.	Consorzio Intercomunale di Salvaguardia Ambientale	Grants related to plants - see note (2)	6,803
Medea S.p.A.	Municipality of Sant'anna Arresi	Grants related to plants - see note (2)	1,158
HMS IT S.p.A.	Association Cyber 4.0	Non-repayable fund	100
Power4Future S.p.A.	Invitalia	Non-repayable fund	2,377
Ansaldo Green Tech S.p.A.	Ministry of Enterprises and Made in Italy	IPCEI program contribution	30,031
IDS Ingegneria Dei Sistemi S.p.A.	Ministero dell'Istruzione e del Merito	Non-repayable fund	33
IDS Ingegneria Dei Sistemi S.p.A.	Ministero dell'Istruzione e del Merito (tramite DLTM)	Non-repayable fund	187
IDS Ingegneria Dei Sistemi S.p.A.	Ministry of Enterprises and Made in Italy	Non-repayable fund	259
IDS Ingegneria Dei Sistemi S.p.A.	Ministry of Enterprises and Made in Italy	Non-repayable fund	220
IDS Ingegneria Dei Sistemi S.p.A.	Ministry of Enterprises and Made in Italy	Non-repayable fund	198
IDS Ingegneria Dei Sistemi S.p.A.	Ministry of Enterprises and Made in Italy	Non-repayable fund	926
IDS Ingegneria Dei Sistemi S.p.A.	Ministero dell'Istruzione e del Merito	Non-repayable fund	16
Remazel Engineering S.p.A.	SIMEST S.p.A.	Non-repayable grant from Fondo per la Promozione Integrata	140
Tamini Trasformatori S.r.l.	FONDIMPRESA	Donation	36
Terna S.p.A.	Region Sicily	State Aids	8,469
Terna S.p.A.	Ministry of Enterprises and Made in Italy	State Aids	10,410

(1) Grants related to plants - Regional Law of 3 April 1995, no. 25 and Regional Law of 27 December 2001, no. 84.
(2) Grants related to plants Resolution 54/28 of 22.11.2005 of the Sardinia Autonomous Region - Article 5.

Public funding granted pursuant to Art. 1, par. 126, Law No. 124/2017

(thousands of euro)

Grantor	Beneficiary	Motive	Amount
CDP S.p.A.	Fondazione CDP	Charitable donations for project grants	10,031
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Accumoli	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	52
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Acquasanta Terme	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	328
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Amandola	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	213
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Amatrice	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	82
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Antrodoco	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	46
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Apiro	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	1,051
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Appignano del Tronto	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	19
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Arquata del Tronto	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	11
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Arrone	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	82
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Ascoli Piceno	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	27
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Barete	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	51
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Belforte del Chienti	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	89
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Belmonte Piceno	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	539
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Bolognola	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	1,605
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Borbona	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	1,797
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Cagnano Amiterno	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	172
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Caldarola	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	109
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Camerino	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	129
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Campli	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	102
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Camporotondo di Fiastrone	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	209
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Campotosto	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	1,801
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Cantalice	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	137

(thousands of euro)

Grantor	Beneficiary	Motive	Amount
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Capitignano	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	78
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Cascia	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	762
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Castel Castagna	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	130
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Castel di Lama	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	96
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Castel Sant'angelo	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	414
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Castelli	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	110
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Castelraimondo	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	213
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Castelsantangelo sul Nera	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	3,391
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Castignano	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	23
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Castorano	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	28
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Cerreto d'Esi	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	14
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Cerreto di Spoleto	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	1,020
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Cessapalombo	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	15
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Cingoli	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	115
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Cittaducale	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	779
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Cittareale	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	959
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Civitella del Tronto	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	155
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Colledara	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	4,821
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Colli del Tronto	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	1,110
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Colmurano	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	3,156
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Comunanza	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	3,201
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Corridonia	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	44
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Cortino	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	40
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Cossignano	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	16
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Crognaleto	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	30
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Esanatoglia	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	215
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Fabriano	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	223
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Falerone	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	82
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Fano Adriano	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	22
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Farindola	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	1,550
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Ferentillo	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	147
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Fiastra	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	19
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Fiuminata	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	39
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Folignano	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	14
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Force	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	135
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Gagliole	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	72
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Gualdo	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	37
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Leonessa	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	129
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Loro Piceno	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	21
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Macerata	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	26
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Massa Fermana	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	311
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Matelica	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	95
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Micigliano	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	14
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Mogliano	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	70
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Monsampietro Morico	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	52
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Montalto Delle Marche	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	632
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Montappone	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	317
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Monte Cavallo	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	97
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Monte Rinaldo	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	167

(thousands of euro)

Grantor	Beneficiary	Motive	Amount
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Monte San Martino	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	123
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Monte Vidon Corrado	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	65
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Montefalcone Appennino	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	95
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Montefortino	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	215
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Montefranco	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	58
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Montegallo	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	57
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Montegiorgio	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	203
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Monteleone di Fermo	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	1,096
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Monteleone di Spoleto	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	61
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Montelparo	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	42
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Montereale	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	39
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Montorio al Vomano	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	23
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Muccia	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	42
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Norcia	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	10
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Offida	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	75
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Ortezzano	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	679
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Palmiano	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	244
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Penna San Giovanni	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	19
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Petriolo	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	45
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Pietracamela	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	132
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Pieve Torina	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	84
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Pioraco	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	27
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Pizzoli	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	336
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Poggio Bustone	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	24
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Poggiodomo	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	132
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Polino	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	593
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Pollenza	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	114
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Posta	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	13
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Preci	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	76
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Rieti	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	528
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Ripe San Ginesio	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	89
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Rivodutri	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	45
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Rocca Santa Maria	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	943
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Roccafluvione	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	586
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Rotella	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	27
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of San Ginesio	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	272
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of San Severino Marche	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	151
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Santa Vittoria in Matenano	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	124
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Sant'anatolia di Narco	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	98
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Sant'angelo in Pontano	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	256
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Sarnano	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	390
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Scheggino	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	125
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Sefro	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	25
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Serravalle di Chienti	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	115
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Servigliano	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	282
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Smerillo	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	2,010
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Spoleto	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	142
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Teramo	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	39
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Tolentino	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	47

(thousands of euro)

Grantor	Beneficiary	Motive	Amount
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Torricella Sicura	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	157
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Tossicia	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	77
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Treia	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	160
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Urbisaglia	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	495
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Ussita	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	88
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Valfornace	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	70
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Valle Castellana	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	96
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Vallo di Nera	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	106
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Venarotta	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	87
CDP S.p.A.	Municipality of Visso	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	202
CDP S.p.A.	Province of Ancona	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	2,170
CDP S.p.A.	Province of Ascoli Piceno	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	71
CDP S.p.A.	Province of Fermo	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	825
CDP S.p.A.	Province of Macerata	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	26
CDP S.p.A.	Province of Pescara	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	291
CDP S.p.A.	Province of Rieti	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	52
CDP S.p.A.	Province of Teramo	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	148
CDP S.p.A.	Province of Terni	Central Italy earthquake - see note (1)	156
Fincantieri S.p.A.	Residenza Universitaria delle Peschiere della Fondazione RUI	Charitable contribution	10
Fincantieri S.p.A.	Foundation Ugo Tiberio	Charitable contribution	15
Fincantieri S.p.A.	Foundation Crescita e Futuro ETS	Charitable contribution	19
Fincantieri S.p.A.	Foundation Umberto Veronesi Onlus	Donazione	30
Fincantieri S.p.A.	Foundation Bambino Gesù Onlus	Donazione	30
Fincantieri S.p.A.	Aspen Istitute Italia	Charitable contribution	40
Fincantieri S.p.A.	Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore	Charitable contribution	10
Fincantieri S.p.A.	American Academy In Rome	Donazione	12
Fincantieri S.p.A.	Università Commerciale “Luigi Bocconi” di Milano	Charitable contribution	118
Fincantieri S.p.A.	Camera di Commercio	Charitable contribution	10
Vard Tulcea SA	Emergency Hospital of Tulcea	Charitable contribution	18
FIV Comparto Extra	Human Foundation	Loan for free use	See note (2)
FIV Comparto Extra	Municipality of Bologna	Loan for free use	See note (2)
FIV Comparto Extra	Municipality of Cremona	Loan for free use	See note (2)
FIV Comparto Extra	Paratissima	Loan for free use	See note (2)
FIV Comparto Extra	Flashback	Loan for free use	See note (2)
FIV Comparto Plus	Municipality of Milano	Loan for free use	See note (2)
FIV Comparto Plus	Prefecture of Genoa	Loan for free use	See note (2)
FIV Comparto Plus	Istituto G. Gaslini	Loan for free use	See note (2)
FT1 Fondo Turismo 1	SocietàdDi Salsomaggiore Srl In Liquidazione	Concession in free use of potions of the Thermae Berzieri property	See note (3)
FT1 Fondo Turismo 1	Municipality of Salsomaggiore Terme	Granting free use of perimeter strips of land	See note (3)
Terna S.p.A.	Foundation Venezia Capitale Mondiale Della Sostenibilità	Donation	33
Terna S.p.A.	Association Fukyo O.D.V.	Donation	36
Terna S.p.A.	Foundation Intercultura Ets	Donation	53
Terna S.p.A.	Associazione Italiana Contro Le Leucemie	Donation	60
Terna S.p.A.	Foundation Terna	Donation	200
Terna S.p.A.	Sistech - Association Loi 1901	Donation	60
Terna S.p.A.	Susan G.Komen Italia Onlus	Donation	15
Terna S.p.A.	Società Botanica Italiana Onlus	Donation	56

(thousands of euro) Grantor	Beneficiary	Motive	Amount
Terna S.p.A.	Foundation Accademia Musicale Chigiana	Donation	20
Terna S.p.A.	Foundation Accademia Naz. Santa Cecilia	Donation	160
Terna S.p.A.	Found. Pol. Univ. A. Gemelli IRCCS	Donation	65

(1) In relation to emergencies caused by earthquakes or other calamitous events, the Parent company CDP decided the loan instalments in favour of local authorities, as a result of which to debtors have been offered the possibility of deferring payment of the instalments, in terms of principal and interest, at a future date. The benefits shown in the table are therefore represented by the amounts of the instalments due in 2024, in terms of principal and interest, the collection of which has been deferred to the future date.

(2) For both segments of the Investment Fund for Development (FIV Extra and FIV Plus) the spaces granted on free loan are mainly former barracks characterized by the presence of multiple buildings often without systems. This building situation makes it impossible to identify benchmarks, in the real estate markets of reference, for the determination of a reasonable economic consideration. In particular, in the case of the Plus segment, the spaces have been granted on loan for free use for the purpose of building public utility services such as schools and public transport.

(3) The economic benefit granted is not determinable due to the lack of reference bechmarks.

2. Annexes to the Report on Operations

2.1 Reconciliation between the reclassified income statement and balance sheet and the financial statements – CDP Group

In order to ensure consistency between the consolidated financial statements, prepared on an accounting basis and the aggregates presented on an operational basis, the balance sheet and income statement reconciliation statements are shown below.

These reclassifications mainly concerned: the allocation of interest-bearing amounts and non-interest-bearing amounts to specific and distinct items; the revision of portfolios for IAS/IFRS purposes with their reclassification into uniform aggregates in relation to both products and business lines.

Reclassified consolidated balance sheet – Assets

(millions of euro) ASSETS - Balance sheet items	31/12/2024	Cash and cash equivalents and other treasury investments	Loans	Debt securities, equity securities and units in collective investment undertakings	Equity investments	Trading and hedging derivatives	Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	Other assets
10. Cash and cash equivalents	8,489	8,489						
20. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	4,011							
a) Financial assets held for trading	264					264		
b) Financial assets designated at fair value	191		191					
c) Other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value	3,556		27	3,529				
30. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehesinve income	10,747		7	10,740				
40. Financial assets measured at amortised cost	342,661							
a) Loans to banks	29,557	7,564	16,429	5,564				
b) Loans to customers	313,105	136,344	104,742	72,019				
50. Hedging derivatives	1,075					1,075		
60. Fair value change of financial assets in hedged portfolios (+/-)	(1,688)							(1,688)
70. Equity investments	27,804				27,804			
80.Insurance assets	-							
90. Property, plant and equipment	48,332						48,332	
100. Intangible assets	13,969						13,969	
110. Tax assets	2,013							2,013
120. Non-current assets and disposal groups held for sale	591							591
130. Other assets	20,020							20,020
Total assets	**478,025**	**152,397**	**121,396**	**91,852**	**27,804**	**1,339**	**62,301**	**20,936**

Reclassified consolidated balance sheet – Liabilities and equity

(millions of euro) LIABILITIES AND EQUITY - Balance sheet items	31/12/2024	Funding	Funding detail Postal Funding	Funding from banks	Funding from customers	Bond Funding	Liabilities held for trading and hedging derivatives	Other liabilities	Provisions for contingencies, taxes and staff severance pay	Total equity
10. Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	398,438									
a) Due to banks	41,912	41,912	357	41,555						
b) Due to customers	310,854	310,854	289,459	14,628	6,767					
c) Securities issued	45,672	45,672				45,672				
20. Financial liabilities held for trading	434						434			
30. Financial liabilities designated at fair value	9	9			9					
40. Hedging derivatives	1,793						1,793			
50. Fair value change of financial liabilities in hedged portfolios	-									
60. Tax liabilities	2,475								2,475	
70. Liabilities associated with assets held for sale	399							399		
80. Other liabilities	23,527							23,527		
90. Staff severance pay	162								162	
100. Provisions for risks and charges	3,034								3,034	
110. Insurance liabilities										
120. Valuation reserves	586									586
150. Reserves	18,707									18,707
160. Share premium reserve	2,379									2,379
170. Share capital	4,051									4,051
180. Treasury shares	(322)									(322)
190. Non-controlling interests	18,548									18,548
200. Net income (loss) for the year	3,805									3,805
Total liabilities and equity	**478,025**	**398,447**	**289,816**	**56,183**	**6,776**	**45,672**	**2,227**	**23,926**	**5,671**	**47,754**

Reclassified consolidated income statement

(millions of euro) INCOME STATEMENT-Financial statement items	2024	Net interest income	Gains (losses) on equity investments	Net commission income (expense)	Other net revenues (costs)	Gross Income
10. Interest income and similiar income	12,228	12,228				12,228
20. Interest expense and similar expense	(8,762)	(8,762)				(8,762)
40. Commission income	582	258		324		582
50. Commission expense	(1,611)	(1,500)		(111)		(1,611)
70. Dividends and similar revenues	75		75			75
80. Profits (losses) on trading activities	(56)				(56)	(56)
90. Net gain (loss) on hedging activities	(39)				(39)	(39)
100. Gains (losses) on disposal or repurchase	(139)				(139)	(139)
110. Net gains (losses) on other financial assets/liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	(23)				(23)	(23)
130. Net impairment adjustments for credit risk	(11)					
140. Gains/losses from changes in contracts without derecognition	-					
160. Insurance service result						
170. Balance of financial income/expenses relating to insurance business	-					
190. Administrative expenses	(12,682)					
200. Net accruals to the provisions for risks and charges	(103)					
210. Net adjustments to/recoveries on property, plant and equipment	(2,110)					
220. Net adjustments to/recoveries on intangible assets	(1,034)					
230. Other operating income (costs)	19,401					
250. Gains (losses) on equity investments	2,060		2,060			2,060
270. Goodwill impairment	(11)					
280. Gains (losses) on disposal of investments	49					
300. Income tax for the year on continuing operations	(1,858)					
320. Income (loss) after tax on discontinued operations	-					
330. Net income (loss) for the year	**5,956**	**2,224**	**2,135**	**213**	**(257)**	**4,315**
340 Net income (loss) for the year pertaining to non-controlling interests	2,151					
350. Net income (loss) for the year pertaining to shareholders of the Parent Company	**3,805**					

Net recoveries (impairment)	Administrative expenses	Other net operating income (costs)	Operating income	Net provisions for risks and charges	Net adjustments on PPE and intangible assets	Goodwill impairment	Other	Income taxes	Net income (loss) for the year
			12,228						12,228
			(8,762)						(8,762)
			582						582
			(1,611)						(1,611)
			75						75
			(56)						(56)
			(39)						(39)
			(139)						(139)
			(23)						(23)
(11)			(11)						(11)
	(12,682)		(12,682)						(12,682)
(12)			(12)	(91)					(103)
					(2,110)				(2,110)
					(1,034)				(1,034)
		19,401	19,401						19,401
			2,060						2,060
						(11)			(11)
							49		49
								(1,858)	(1,858)
(23)	**(12,682)**	**19,401**	**11,011**	**(91)**	**(3,144)**	**(11)**	**49**	**(1,858)**	**5,956**
									2,151
									3,805

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 14 OF LEGISLATIVE DECREE No. 39 OF JANUARY 27, 2010 AND ARTICLE 10 OF THE EU REGULATION 537/2014

To the Shareholders of
Cassa Depositi e Prestiti S.p.A.

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Cassa Depositi e Prestiti S.p.A. and its subsidiaries (the "Group"), which comprise the consolidated balance sheet as at December 31, 2024, the consolidated income statement, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group as at December 31, 2024 , and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and adopted by the European Union and the requirements of national regulations issued pursuant to art. 9 of Italian Legislative Decree no. 38/05.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. 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.

Valuation of the equity investments in jointly controlled subsidiaries and associates

Description of the key audit matter	The consolidated financial statements as at December 31, 2024 include equity investments amounting to Euro 27,804 million, mainly related to investments in jointly controlled subsidiaries and associates accounted for using the equity method. At each reporting date, the Management assess whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired (so-called "triggers") provided by IAS 36; this assessment is performed on the basis of information taken from public sources or of any additional information received by the investees. For the purpose of the assessment carried out for the consolidated financial statements as at December 31, 2024, the Management also considered the indications issued by national and international authorities in relation to the current reference scenario, with a combination of factors related to persisting geopolitical tensions, which continue to weigh on global prospects, the evolution of monetary policy conditions, the tightening of trade relations, the threat of intensifying protectionist policies (tariffs), the general deterioration of the economic climate, and uncertainties regarding future developments. In this regard, the resulting impacts of these events on economic activity have led to an increase in uncertainty which makes the formulation of estimates regarding cash flows deriving from equity investments more complex, also with reference to the greater uncertainty associated with the assumptions and parameters used in the recoverability assessment of the assets. As at December 31, 2024, the Management detected impairment indicators on some of the key equity investments accounted for using the equity method. As indicated in the notes to the consolidated financial statements, the Management, therefore, carried out the impairment test through a comparison between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount of such equity investments, using the most appropriate methodologies, from the outcome of which no impairment losses were recognised. Considering the discretionary and the uncertainty implied in the estimation made in determining the assumptions and parameters of the impairment model, the complexity in the formulation of these estimates, as well as the significance of the amount of equity investments in jointly controlled subsidiaries and associates, we considered the valuation of such equity investments was a key audit matter of the consolidated financial statements of Cassa Depositi e Prestiti as at December 31, 2024.

Paragraph 5 “Equity investments” of Part A.2 “The main financial statement items” describes the accounting principles used for the valuation of these items. Paragraph 7.1 “Information on equity investments” of Section 7 “Equity investments” Item 70 of Part B “Information on the consolidated balance sheet” includes the disclosure about the valuation of investments in jointly controlled subsidiaries and associates.

Audit procedures performed

As part of our audits work, we carried out the following procedures also supported, in some cases, by valuation experts from our Network:

- meetings and discussions with Management of the Group and, where appropriate, of the equity investments in order to understand the valuation methods, the information used and the assumptions made for the impairment test;
- understanding the processes and relevant controls adopted by the Group for the assessment of the impairment test;
- analysis of the valuation methods adopted by Management to determine the recoverable amount of such equity investments;
- analysis of the set of information used by Management to support their valuation, including the report issued by the independent expert involved by Management for the estimation of the recoverable amount;
- verification of the adequacy of the valuation method and their consistency with the accounting standards and valuation practices, also taking into account the specific context of each equity investments;
- analysis of the reasonableness of the main assumptions and parameters used to determine the recoverable amount also through the verification of external data and information provided by Management;
- assessing the mathematical accuracy of the model used to determine the recoverable amount of the equity investments in jointly controlled subsidiaries and associates;
- analysis of the subsequent events after the reporting period;
- verification of the adequacy of the disclosure provided by Directors in the consolidated financial statements and its compliance with IAS 36.

Responsibilities of the Directors and the Board of Statutory Auditors 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 IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and adopted by the European Union and the requirements of national regulations issued pursuant to art. 9 of Italian Legislative Decree no. 38/05, and, within the terms established by law, for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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 management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the 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 auditor's 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 auditor's 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.

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

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence applicable in Italy, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or 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 period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report.

Other information communicated pursuant to art. 10 of the EU Regulation 537/2014

The Shareholders' Meeting of Cassa Depositi e Prestiti S.p.A. has appointed us on March 19, 2019 as auditors of the Company for the years from December 31, 2020 to December 31, 2028.

We declare that we have not provided prohibited non-audit services referred to in art. 5 (1) of EU Regulation 537/2014 and that we have remained independent of the Company in conducting the audit.

We confirm that the opinion on the financial statements expressed in this report is consistent with the additional report to the Board of Statutory Auditors, in its role of Audit Committee, referred to in art. 11 of the said Regulation.

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

Opinion on the compliance with the provisions of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815

The Directors of Cassa Depositi e Prestiti S.p.A. are responsible for the application of the provisions of the European Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815 with regard to the regulatory technical standards on the specification of the single electronic reporting format (ESEF - European Single Electronic Format) (hereinafter referred to as the "Delegated Regulation") to the consolidated financial statements as at December 31, 2024, to be included in the annual financial report.

We have carried out the procedures set forth in the Auditing Standard (SA Italia) n. 700B in order to express an opinion on the compliance of the consolidated financial statements with the provisions of the Delegated Regulation.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements as at December 31, 2024 have been prepared in XHTML format and have been marked up, in all material respects, in accordance with the provisions of the Delegated Regulation.

Due to certain technical limitations, some information contained in the notes to the consolidated financial statements, when extracted from XHTML format in an XBRL instance, may not be reproduced in the same way as the corresponding information displayed in the consolidated financial statements in XHTML format.

Opinions and statement pursuant to art. 14, paragraph 2, sub-paragraphs e), e-bis) and e-ter), of Legislative Decree 39/10 and pursuant to art. 123-bis, paragraph 4, of Legislative Decree 58/98

The Directors of Cassa Depositi e Prestiti S.p.A. are responsible for the preparation of the report on operations and the information pursuant to art. 123-bis, paragraph 2 (b), of Legislative Decree 58/98 contained in the section related to the report on corporate governance and ownership structure of Cassa Depositi e Prestiti Group as at December 31, 2024, including their consistency with the related consolidated financial statements and their compliance with the law.

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

- express an opinion on the consistency of the report on operations and of some specific information contained in the section related to the report on corporate governance and ownership structure set forth in art. 123-bis, paragraph 4, of Legislative Decree 58/98 with the consolidated financial statements;

- express an opinion on the compliance with the law of the report on operations, excluding the section related to the corporate sustainability reporting, and of some specific information contained in the section related to the report on corporate governance and ownership structure set forth in art. 123-bis, paragraph 4, of Legislative Decree 58/98;

- make a statement about any material misstatement in the report on operations and of some specific information contained in the section related to the report on corporate governance and ownership structure set forth in art. 123-bis, paragraph 4, of Legislative Decree 58/98.

In our opinion, the report on operations and the information pursuant to art. 123-bis, paragraph 2 (b), of Legislative Decree 58/98 contained in the section related to the report on corporate governance and ownership structure are consistent with the consolidated financial statements of Cassa Depositi e Prestiti Group as at December 31, 2024.

In addition, in our opinion, the report on operations, excluding the section related to the corporate sustainability reporting, and the information pursuant to art. 123-bis, paragraph 2 (b), of Legislative Decree 58/98 contained in the section related to the report on corporate governance and ownership structure are prepared in accordance with the law.

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

Our opinion on the compliance with the law does not extend to the section related to the corporate sustainability reporting. The conclusions on the compliance of that section with the law governing criteria of preparation and with the disclosure requirements outlined in art. 8 of the EU Regulation 2020/852 are expressed by us in the assurance report pursuant to art. 14-bis of Legislative Decree 39/10.

DELOITTE & TOUCHE S.p.A.

Signed by
Enrico Pietrarelli
Partner

Rome, Italy
April 28, 2025

As disclosed by the Directors on page [1], the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Cassa Depositi e Prestiti S.p.A. constitute a non-official version which has not been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815. This independent auditor's report has been translated into the English language solely for the convenience of international readers. Accordingly, only the original text in Italian language is authoritative.

CERTIFICATION OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PURSUANT TO ART. 154-BIS OF D.LGS. NO. 58/1998

1. The undersigned Dario Scannapieco, in his capacity as Chief Executive Officer, and Fabio Massoli, in his capacity as Manager in charge with preparing the company's financial reports of Cassa Depositi e Prestiti S.p.A., hereby certify, taking into account the provisions of article 154-*bis*, paragraphs 3 and 4, of Italian Legislative Decree no. 58 of 24 February 1998:
   - the appropriateness with respect to the characteristics of the company; and
   - the actual application

   of the administrative and accounting procedures for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements during 2024.

2. The assessment of the appropriateness of the administrative and accounting procedures adopted in preparing the consolidated financial statements at 31 December 2024 was based on a process developed by Cassa Depositi e Prestiti S.p.A in line with the COSO model and COBIT model (for the IT component), which make up the generally-accepted internal control framework at international level.

3. In addition, it is hereby certified that:

   3.1 the consolidated financial statements at 31 December 2024:

   a) have been prepared in compliance with the applicable international accounting standards endorsed by the European Union pursuant to Regulation (EC) no. 1606/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 July 2002;
   b) correspond to the information in the books and other accounting records;
   c) give a true and fair view of the performance and financial position of the issuer and of the companies included in the scope of consolidation.

   3.2 The Report on Operations contains a reliable analysis of operations and performance as well as the situation of the issuer and of the companies included in the scope of consolidation together with a description of the main risks and uncertainties to which they are exposed.

Rome, 28 April 2025

Chief Executive Officer	**Financial Reporting Manager**
Dario Scannapieco	Fabio Massoli

4 REPORTS OF THE PATRIMONIO RILANCIO

1. *Fondo Nazionale Supporto Temporaneo*
2. *Fondo Nazionale Strategico*
3. *Fondo Nazionale Ristrutturazioni Imprese*

The section below contains the annual reports of the Sub-Funds (“Fondo Nazionale Supporto Temporaneo” – Temporary National Support Fund, “Fondo Nazionale Strategico” – Strategic National Fund, and “Fondo Nazionale Ristrutturazioni Imprese” – National Enterprise Restructuring Fund) of the Patrimonio Rilancio as at 31 December 2024.

Pursuant to Article 27 of Decree Law no. 34 of 19 May 2020 (“Relaunch Decree”) and Article 104 of the Regulation of the “Patrimonio Rilancio” – Special-Purpose Assets Fund, a separate report is prepared annually for each Sub-Fund, in accordance with the IFRS, which does not contribute to the results of CDP S.p.A. and is annexed to the separate financial statements of CDP S.p.A..

The annual report of each Sub-Fund is approved by the Board of Directors of CDP S.p.A. at the same time as the approval of the draft separate financial statements of CDP S.p.A. and subsequently submitted to the decisions of the general meeting of the holders of the equity instruments.

Fondo Nazionale Supporto Temporaneo

Contents

Report on Operations

MISSION AND PRESENTATION OF THE SUB-FUND

In light of the COVID-19 epidemiological emergency, Article 27 of Decree Law no. 34 of 19 May 2020, "Urgent measures regarding health, support for work and the economy, and social policies related to the Covid-19 epidemiological emergency" ("Relaunch Decree"), converted with amendments by Law no. 77 of 17 July 2020, authorised Cassa Depositi e Prestiti S.p.A. ("CDP") to set up a special-purpose assets fund, called "Patrimonio Rilancio", to which certain assets and legal relationships identified by the Ministry of the Economy and Finance were transferred. The purpose of the Patrimonio Rilancio is to provide support for the relaunch of Italy's economy, in the forms and under the conditions provided for by the European Union's State Aid Temporary Framework, adopted to address the Covid-19 epidemiological emergency (the "Temporary Framework"), or at market conditions, with the aim of supporting Italy's entrepreneurial fabric, also through capital-strengthening measures.

The following public implementing measures were adopted for the establishment and the consequent start of operations of the Patrimonio Rilancio, pursuant to Article 27 of the Relaunch Decree:

- the Implementing Decree of the Ministry of the Economy and Finance, following consultation with the Ministry of Economic Development, dated 3 February 2021, concerning the access requirements, conditions, criteria and procedures for the investments of the Patrimonio Rilancio, published in the Official Gazette on 10 March 2021 and entered into force on 25 March 2021;
- the Allocation Decree of the Ministry of the Economy and Finance of 7 May 2021, concerning the maximum allocation of up to 44 billion euro for the Patrimonio Rilancio, published in the Official Gazette on 15 May 2021, which, for the initial allocation to the Patrimonio Rilancio, provided for the transfer to this Fund, by way of allocation to CDP, of government securities in the amount of 3 billion euro, subsequently assigned by Directorial Decree of 7 June 2021.

In addition, in accordance with Article 27, paragraph 6 of the Relaunch Decree, in the meeting held on 18 May 2021, the Board of Directors of CDP also adopted the Regulation the Patrimonio Rilancio (below the "Patrimonio Rilancio Regulation"), which was approved on 24 May 2021 by the Minister of the Economy and Finance, pursuant to the above-mentioned provisions, as notified to CDP on 7 June 2021.

In accordance with and in execution of the provisions of the Implementing Decree, the Patrimonio Rilancio Regulation governs the following, among other things:

- the purposes of the Patrimonio Rilancio, its establishment and operating procedures, the timing of the investments, its duration, the requirements for the beneficiary companies, the management policy, the forms of implementation of the investments and the economic and financial plan;
- the operations of the sub-funds, including the management of the income, the liquidation and the reporting;
- the preliminary assessment activities of the Patrimonio Rilancio, including the underlying principles, the procedure for the granting the investments, the accredited entities (respectively the "Accredited Intermediaries", which support the Patrimonio Rilancio in the preliminary assessment activities, the execution of operations and their monitoring and management, and the "Independent Experts", for the determination of the market value of applicant enterprises with shares not listed on a regulated market) and the management, monitoring and control activities;
- the organisation and management of the Patrimonio Rilancio, including the characteristics of the equity investments, the Conflicts and Transactions Committee[1];
- the classification and preliminary assessment process for transactions in conflict of interest, and the cost regime of the Patrimonio Rilancio.

As established by the Relaunch Decree, the sub-funds that make up the Patrimonio Rilancio are separate, autonomous and distinct in all respects from the assets of the other sub-funds and from the assets of CDP and relate to different types of measure in support of enterprises.

In accordance with the three types of operations envisaged by the Regulation, the Patrimonio Rilancio is divided into three sub-funds: Fondo Nazionale Supporto Temporaneo (FNST – National Temporary Support Fund), Fondo Nazionale

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1 The Conflicts and Transactions Committee is responsible for providing a prior mandatory and non-binding opinion to the decision-making body, in accordance with the provisions of the Patrimonio Rilancio Regulation, within the preliminary assessment and approval process, and in particular in transactions with potential conflicts of interest and with related parties relating to the use of the special-purpose assets fund, in line with the provisions of Article 30 of the Implementing Decree.

Strategico (FNS - National Strategic Fund) and Fondo Nazionale Ristrutturazioni Imprese (FNRI - National Enterprise Restructuring Fund).

Through the FNST Sub-Fund, the Patrimonio Rilancio provides financial resources, also by means of capital strengthening measures, in a manner coherent with the measures provided for by the European Commission in the Temporary Framework to support the economy in the Covid-19 emergency. The operations of this Sub-Fund are aimed above all at companies which, despite qualifying as "healthy" enterprises, have suffered a significant fall in turnover with possible difficulties in finding resources within the economic and financial system. The operations of the FNST are characterised by: (i) being entirely regulated by the European Commission; (ii) the standardisation of the contracts; (iii) having predefined corporate governance limitations in accordance with EU regulations; (iv) having a predefined use of the investment proceeds, in compliance with the constraints set by the European Commission and (v) having a predefined divestment process.

The deadline for the granting of the FNST's investments was initially set at 30 June 2021, except for the measures via subordinated bonds, for which the deadline was set at 31 December 2020. The European Commission has extended these deadlines several times and most recently, on 18 November 2021, it set the deadline for the granting of the FNST's measures at 30 June 2022.

It follows that, from the second half of 2022, the operations of the Sub-Fund are dedicated exclusively to managing and monitoring the investments already completed on that date.

The investment scheme envisaged for this Sub-Fund consisted of the following four instruments:

- capital increase ("CAPINCs"): intended for a minimum amount of 100 million euro, aimed at strengthening and stabilising the capital structure of the beneficiary companies, providing a suitable method to progressively increase the remuneration of the investment, in order to encourage the shares repurchase by the beneficiary company;
- mandatory convertible subordinated bonds ("CBs"): intended for a minimum amount of 25 million euro and a duration of up to 4 years for listed companies and up to 5 years for unlisted companies, aimed at beneficiary companies that wished to obtain funding, with an obligation at maturity of (i) conversion into shares or (ii) redemption in cash;
- convertible subordinated bonds ("CSBs"): intended for a minimum amount of 1 million euro and a duration of up to 5 years for listed companies and up to 6 years for unlisted companies. The bond may be redeemed or converted into equity, subject to certain preset conditions;
- non-convertible subordinated bonds ("SBs"): intended for a minimum amount of 1 million euro and a duration of up to 6 years. The bond is redeemed at maturity and is subordinated to all the outstanding debt instruments.

While the measures consisting in CAPINCs, CBs and CSBs were granted after having objectively verified the compliance with the requirements established by the applicable regulations, for SBs, the legislative and regulatory framework of the Patrimonio Rilancio required that the preliminary assessment procedures:

- were also aimed at assessing the prospects of sufficient earnings to ensure the repayment of the loan (article 25, paragraph 3, of the Implementing Decree and article 76, paragraph 3, of the Regulation of the Patrimonio Rilancio), and
- were also based on a detailed credit rating assessment at the sole discretion of CDP, in line with the preliminary assessment principles commonly adopted by CDP (Article 76, paragraph 3 of the Regulation of the Patrimonio Rilancio).

To this end, CDP has adopted a methodological assessment framework in line with best market practices that defines specific assessment criteria consistent with the types of instruments.

Pursuant to the provisions of the Implementing Decree and the Regulation of the Patrimonio Rilancio, the contractual agreements relating to the measures of the FNST have been prepared through predefined standard templates (the "TF Contractual Agreement Templates") which are not subject to negotiation with the enterprises.

Subject to the specific characteristics of each measure, the TF Contractual Agreement Templates establish, among other things:

- the financial conditions of each measure, in accordance with the applicable regulatory framework;
- representations and warranties from the beneficiary company (which must certify, among other things, that it meets the requirements of the applicable regulations for access to the measure), but in simplified format compared to market standards;
- specific commitments from the beneficiary company (e.g. the obligation to use the proceeds of the measure in accordance with the purposes identified by the Implementing Decree and commitments to provide periodic and "by event" information);
- the conditions precedent for the disbursement of the amount as part of the measure (e.g. fulfilment – by the enterprise – of all necessary corporate requirements);
- the procedures for redemption on the maturity date, for measures consisting in bonds;
- specific repayment or divestment mechanisms, including:

- for the CSBs, CBs and SBs: (i) the beneficiary company's right of early redemption of the bond on each interest payment date; and (ii) the FNST's right to obtain early redemption of the bond from the issuer, upon the occurrence of certain events;
- for the CAPINCs and, from the conversion date, where applicable, for the CSBs and CBs, (i) the right of the beneficiary company to repurchase the FNST's equity investment at a predetermined price; (ii) for listed companies, the sale on the market or to one or more investors interested in having their equity investment in the company purchased by the FNST; and (iii) for unlisted companies, the right of the FNST (a) to co-sell in the event of disposal of the controlling equity investment in the company or (b) to obtain the sale of the equity investment by the controlling shareholders, in the event of an offer by a third party investor involving a controlling equity investment or the entire share capital of the company;

- specific conditions for early termination of the measure, in the event of which some of the divestment mechanisms described above will apply.

In CAPINCs, CBs and CSBs involving unlisted companies, the value of the companies is determined by an Independent Expert that certifies their market value based on the results of the *vendor due diligence* conducted by the company's independent auditors. The measure cannot exceed 20% of the shares (i) listed on regulated markets, for listed companies (remaining below the threshold triggering the takeover bid obligation) or (ii) outstanding, for unlisted companies (remaining below the control threshold).

The pricing of the instruments involved in the measure is predefined with a step-up mechanism over the years. Specifically, to encourage the exit of the Patrimonio Rilancio from the investment in the beneficiary enterprises, in compliance with the Temporary Framework, a step-up mechanism has been established for progressively increasing the return on the investment in the beneficiary company's shares in the event of failure to divest.

The Patrimonio Rilancio Platform (below also the "Platform") has been operational since 25 June 2021. It allowed applicant companies to upload their applications for support measures, through the Accredited Intermediaries.

In this regard, to implement the measures, ten Intermediaries, which supported the Patrimonio Rilancio in the preliminary assessment activities and the execution of operations as well as their constant monitoring and management, and 19 Independent Experts, for the determination of the market value of applicant enterprises with shares not listed on a regulated market, have been accredited.

Accredited Intermediaries are banking institutions, as well as other entities with appropriate experience and professional qualifications, including consulting, advisory and/or auditing firms, while Independent Experts are individuals, professional associations and professional firms accredited by CDP based on the individual, reputational and professional requirements set out in the notice of accreditation as an intermediary[2] and independent expert.[3].

The Platform is an IT system designed to support the granting and management of the instruments. The process is divided into two macro-phases:

- granting, covering all the activities from the submission of the application for support measures to the settlement of the investments;
- management and monitoring/reporting, which includes all activities involving the submission of information (periodic and ad hoc) by the beneficiary company and collection, verification, reporting and management by CDP and the Accredited Intermediaries.

The Accredited Intermediary, selected by the company making the application, supports the latter in the granting, management and monitoring/reporting macro-phases, and in:

- checking that the documentation uploaded by the beneficiary company into the system is complete;
- carrying out the necessary eligibility checks;
- managing any dialogue with the applicant beneficiary company as made by CDP and supervising the processes of rejection, lapse and withdrawal from the measure;
- checking the documentation necessary for the fulfilment of the conditions precedent;
- performing all the activities necessary for the settlement of the investment;
- collecting and verifying the information sent by the beneficiary companby when managing and monitoring/reporting the transaction granted.

Due to the confidential nature of the information processed, only authorised users are permitted to access the Platform.

2 Reference is made to the "Notice for Accreditation as Intermediary", published on CDP's procurement portal on 31 March 2021 and last updated on 7 June 2021.

3 Reference is made to the "Notice for Accreditation as Independent Expert", published on 31 March 2021 and last updated on 30 December 2021 on CDP's procurement portal.

MARKET CONTEXT

The “Great Lockdown” of 2020, triggered by the spread of the Covid-19 virus, was unprecedented in modern and contemporary history, causing a profound, worldwide crisis that was highly unpredictable in its development and less influenced by traditional economic dynamics. The measures to restrict mobility which were necessary to limit infections (closure of non-core production activities, closure of schools and adoption of remote working for eligible categories of workers) inevitably caused a shock to the economic system, in terms of both demand and supply, bringing consumption and industrial production to a halt, with negative effects on levels of economic confidence.

As of today, the situation, already weakened over the past two years by a complex geopolitical landscape, high inflation, and restrictive monetary policies, continues to be affected by these factors, showing modest GDP growth of 3.2%, slightly down from 3.3% in 2023 and expected to remain stable in 20254.

This trend is also reflected domestically, where macroeconomic projections for Italy show a modest GDP growth of 0.5% in 2024, a decrease from 0.8% in 2023, with an acceleration starting in 2025, primarily driven by consumption and international trade. For the 2025-2027 period, the average GDP growth is expected to be around 1%, double that recorded in 2024[5].

Macroeconomic projections (year-on-year percentage changes)*	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
GDP (*)	**0.8**	**0.5**	**0.8**	**1.1**	**0.9**
Household consumption (*)	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.9	1.0
Government consumption (*)	1.9	0.4	1.4	1.0	(0.8)
Gross fixed capital formation (*)	8.7	0.9	(0.5)	1.2	0.6
Total exports (*)	1.1	(0.3)	1.3	3.2	3.4
Total imports (*)	0.0	(4.1)	1.7	3.0	2.6
Consumer prices (HICP)	5.9	1.1	1.5	1.5	2.0
HICP net of energy and food	4.5	2.2	1.6	1.5	1.6
Employment (hours worked)	2.7	1.7	0.5	0.5	0.6
Employment (persons employed)	1.9	1.6	0.5	0.6	0.6
Unemployment rate (annual average)	7.7	6.6	6.1	6.1	6.1

Source: Banca d’Italia, Macroeconomic projections for the Italian economy - December 2024

Given the ongoing weak economic environment and significant geopolitical uncertainty, the corporate credit deterioration rate[6] is expected to rise to 3.5% in 2024, compared to 2.4% in 2023.

For 2025, the combined impact of GDP growth and the ongoing improvement in credit conditions for businesses is expected to result in a deterioration rate of 3.2%, slightly lower than the previous year, yet still higher than the pre-Covid rate (2.9% in 2019)[7].

4 Source: EY Italian Macroeconomic Bulletin no. 9 issued on December 2024, based on the October 2024 projections of the International Monetary Fund.
5 Source: Economic Bulletin of the Bank of Italy, January 2025.
6 The default rate is calculated as the percentage between the number of impaired credit positions during the year and the stock of non-impaired positions at the beginning of the year. Credit-impaired financial assets are positions classified as: past-due loans not yet in default, past-due loans likely to default or non-performing loans.
7 Source: ABI-Cerved Outlook on Corporate Non-performing Loans, June 2024.

MEASURES OF THE SUB-FUND AND KEY FIGURES FOR 2024

As specified in more detail in the paragraph “Mission and Presentation of the Sub-Fund”, the measures consisting of capital increases (CAPINCs), CBs and CSBs are only granted after having satisfactorily verified the requirements established by the applicable regulations, while, for SBs, the legislative and regulatory framework of the Patrimonio Rilancio requires that the preliminary assessment procedures (i) were aimed at assessing the perspective of sufficient earnings to ensure the repayment of the loan (Article 25, paragraph 3, of the Implementing Decree and Article 76, paragraph 3, of the Regulation of the Patrimonio Rilancio), and (ii) were also based on a detailed credit rating assessment.

CDP approved the 21 investment grants under the FNST for a total of 401.9 million euro, of which:

- 12 CSBs for a total of 283.2 million euro;
- 7 SBs for a total of 44.4 million euro;
- 2 CBs for a total of 74.3 million euro.

Of these, 20 investments were disbursed[8] for a total amount of 392.8 million euro, of which:

- 11 CSBs for a total amount of 274.2 million euro;
- 7 SBs for a total amount of 44.4 million euro;
- 2 CBs for a total amount of 74.2 million euro.

The investments granted by the FNST relates to companies that employ around 22,500 employees and operate in some of the most strategically important sectors of the Italian economy, such as, for example, automotive, production of components for industrial sectors, plant engineering, infrastructure and construction, agribusiness, publishing and culture.

As of 31 December 2024 the FNST held 16 instruments[9] in its portfolio, for a total of 332.6 million euro, of which:

- 9 CSBs for a total of 214.2 million euro;
- 4 SBs for a total of 17.9 million euro;
- 1 CBs for a total of 34.7 million euro;
- 2 Equity Instruments for a total of 65.8 million euro.

Specifically, 9 CSBs in the portfolio as of 31 December 2024 were issued in favour of companies operating in the manufacturing of industrial components, infrastructure and construction, creative, artistic and entertainment industries, electronics, food, automotive and healthcare sectors. The proceeds are used to cover costs for investments and/or working capital related to production facilities and business activities, in line with the EU objectives and national obligations on green and digital transformation, including the objective of climate neutrality by 2050. Investment expenses are aimed, among others, at implementing energy upgrading projects, digitising business processes, purchasing and/or adapting new machinery and equipment and installing new software. Working capital expenses are aimed, among others, at paying suppliers and personnel, as well as purchasing raw materials and services related to the investments mentioned above.

Four SBs investments in the portfolio as of 31 December 2024 were provided to companies operating in the electronics, infrastructure and construction, and hospitality sectors. The proceeds are used to cover costs for investments and/or working capital relating to production facilities and business activities that are located in Italy, of which at least 40% are for investments and projects characterized by innovative nature and/or with high environmental sustainability. Investment expenses are aimed, among others, at enhancing the energy efficiency of production facilities, improving the efficiency of equipment and machinery, purchasing new equipment compatible with industry 4.0, investing in assets aimed at the green economy. Working capital costs are directed towards, among other things, the purchase of raw materials, semi-finished goods, and long-term management costs.

The only CB investment in the portfolio at 31 December 2024 was granted to a company operating in the machinery and equipment manufacturing sector. The income is used to cover costs for investments and/or working capital related to production facilities and business activities, in line with the EU objectives and national obligations on green and digital

8 One subordinated convertible bond was not finalised through the signing of the related contract, due to the failure to acquire by 30 June 2022 the official documentation, set as a condition precedent to the signing of the contract, needed to prove the existence of certain access requirements set forth in Article 3, paragraph 1, letters h) and i) of the Implementing Decree.

9 Additional three non-convertible subordinated bonds were subject to voluntary early redemption by the respective issuing companies, pursuant to the loan regulations. One subordinated bond loan with a mandatory conversion clause was terminated on 30 March 2023 following the occurrence of key significant events stipulated in the loan terms and conditions, as well as prejudicial circumstances under the subscription agreement.

transformation, including the objective of climate neutrality by 2050. Working capital expenses are aimed, among others, at purchasing fuel for vessels and road vehicles, paying for the installation costs to commission water treatment plants and paying for construction site labour costs.

The 2 Equity instruments in portfolio as at 31 December 2024 are related to previous interventions carried out through POSC, which were subsequently converted in the context of a negotiated crisis settlement under the Corporate Crisis and Insolvency Code involving the beneficiary companies.

In particular:

- following the communication received from an investee company that benefited from a CSB of 30 million euro, on 3 August 2022 the Patrimonio Rilancio was notified of the occurrence of a significant event pursuant to the loan regulation as well as a prejudicial event pursuant to the investment subscription agreement. On 28th September 2022, CDP resolved (i) to exercise the termination clause in the contract, (ii) not to exercise the contractual option to require the company to convert bonds into shares for the purpose of mandatory early redemption, with the resulting obligation for the company to make such redemption in cash, and (iii) to exercise the contractual option (so-called put option) to require the controlling shareholder to purchase the FNST bonds issued by the investee company at a nominal value of 30 million euro, plus interest, to be paid on 10 February 2023. Given the impossibility of meeting its obligations, the company, with the support of its advisors, has started a petition on 28th October 2022 in the legal context of the negotiated crisis settlement pursuant to the Corporate Crisis and Insolvency Code. On 28 December 2022 the controlling shareholder had access to the negotiated crisis settlement, thus extending the recovery process to the latter as well. Following several discussions and exchanges between the parties involved in the negotiated crisis settlement, the investee company and the controlling shareholder shared, on 15 and 16 February 2023, the term sheet and the documents illustrating the group financial measures to define, in a single context, the debt restructuring of both the beneficiary company and the controlling shareholder. The main terms and conditions contained in the term sheet relating to the financial measures were incorporated into an amended agreement - signed between the parties, including the FNST - on 30 March 2023. At the same time as the signing of the restructuring agreement, the closing of the transaction was finalised, which for the FNST involved (i) the conversion into equity instruments of the investment from the investee company as per CSBs' terms, amounting to 30 million euro plus interest accrued up to the closing date, and (ii) the waiver of the put option vis-à-vis the controlling shareholder.
- an additional CSB investment, amounting to 30 million euro, reported on 28 July 2023 the occurrence of a significant event under the loan regulations and a prejudicial circumstance under the subscription agreement, which results in, among other things, (i) the obligation to repay the CSB early, (ii) CDP's right to request the conversion of the CSB into shares, and (iii) CDP's right to terminate the CSB subscription agreement and require the controlling shareholder of the beneficiary company to purchase the bonds issued under the CSB (at the nominal value plus interest), or the corresponding shares in the case of conversion (the so-called put option). Subsequently, on 2 August 2023, the company, with the support of its advisors, initiated a turnaround process as part of a negotiated crisis resolution under the Corporate Crisis and Insolvency Code. Finally, the beneficiary company has presented a financial restructuring proposal to its creditors as part of a debt restructuring agreement under Article 57 of the Corporate Crisis and Insolvency Code, which, in relation to the FNST, stipulates, among other things, (i) the conversion of the CSB into equity instruments for an amount equal to the nominal value of the CSB plus any unpaid interest accrued up until the issue date (totalling 34.3 million euro), and (ii) the renegotiation of the put option's exercise terms. On 2 August 2024, the FNST signed the aforementioned restructuring agreement, which was finalised on 16 December 2024.

In relation to another beneficiary company from another CSB investment, amounting to 4.8 million euro, it filed a preliminary petition with the competent court on 24 January 2024 for admission to a crisis and insolvency resolution process pursuant to Articles 40 and 44 of the Corporate Crisis and Insolvency Code. On 19 March 2024, the beneficiary company informed CDP, among other things, of the occurrence of certain significant events and prejudicial facts in accordance with the CSB contract documentation. This event leads to, among other things, (i) the obligation to proceed with and early repayment of the CSB, (ii) CDP's right to request the conversion of the CSB into equity, and (iii) CDP's right to resolve the CSB subscription agreement and ask the controlling shareholder to purchase the bonds subscribed under the CSB (equal to the nominal value of the CSB plus interest), or the supplementary shares if converted. On 28 May 2024 and with a subsequent amendment on 19 July 2024 the beneficiary company filed a petition pursuant to Article 64-bis of the Corporate Crisis and Insolvency Code, proposing a restructuring plan for approval by the creditors. The restructuring plan, in summary, outlines that for the FNST, the full payment of the exposure will occur by the original maturity date of the CSB, along with interest to be paid annually as per the original contract, although (i) with a deferral of payment for the coupons related to the 2024 and 2025 financial years, and (ii) excluding any claim for default interest accrued from the preliminary petition until the final approval of the restructuring plan. On 25 October 2024, the voting procedure on the restructuring plan was completed, securing a favourable vote from the majority of creditors (including the FNST) across all voting classes. On 4 February 2025, the court issued its ruling to ratify the restructuring plan which became final as of 7 March 2025.

In relation to another beneficiary company of a CB worth 39.5 million euro, it is highlighted that, following the occurrence of specific contract breaches by the company, which are considered material events under the loan regulations and prejudicial facts under the subscription agreement, CDP, on 30 March 2023, decided to (i) invoke the termination clause of the agreement and (ii) exercise its contractual option (the so-called put option) to request the controlling shareholder to purchase the FNST bonds issued by the beneficiary company at their nominal value of approximately 39.5 million euro, plus interest, payable on 9 August 2023. On 7 August 2023, the controlling shareholder sent a notice to CDP in which, among other things, it contested the validity of the put option and indicated that it would not, therefore, proceed with the payment of the sum requested by CDP. On 7 November 2023, CDP commenced legal proceedings against the controlling shareholder aiming to secure a ruling for the payment of the aforementioned sum of 39.5 million euro, plus interest. The initial phase of the above-mentioned legal dispute is still ongoing. In the meantime, on 16 June 2022, the beneficiary company filed a “reserved matter” for a pre-arranged creditor composition agreement to the competent court, in accordance with Articles 161, paragraph six, and 186-bis of the Italian Bankruptcy Law. On 12 December 2023, the investee company filed the final settlement agreement proposal with the Court, which does not contain any satisfactory resolution regarding the FNST exposure. The creditor composition agreement proposal was approved by the majority of creditors, and on 26 April 2024, the ratification by the judge (i.e. homologation) was issued, which is now final.

OUTLOOK OF OPERATIONS

The Temporary Framework has been extended and supplemented several times, most recently on 18 November 2021 with Communication C(2021) 8442 in which the European Commission approved the sixth extension of the Temporary Framework, until 30 June 2022. Following the regulatory changes mentioned above, the extension of the Temporary Framework has allowed the continuation of the granting of financial resources in a manner consistent with the measures envisaged by the European Commission to support the economy in the Covid-19 emergency until 30 June 2022.

During 2025 management and monitoring of the investments will continue, including all activities involving the submission of (periodic and ad hoc) information by the beneficiary companies and collection, verification, reporting and management by CDP and the Accredited Intermediaries.

CDP monitors the portfolio of invesments, also through checks on (i) the maintenance of the requirements for access to the measures, on the basis of public sources, information and/or self-certified declarations collected periodically and “by event” that the beneficiary companies agree to provide under the Patrimonio Rilancio Regulation, and (ii) the contractual obligations undertaken by the beneficiary companies throughout the remaining contractual duration of the investments.

To verify the compliance of the conditions and requirements for access to the measures, as well as the accuracy, completeness and truthfulness of the declarations, information and data provided by the beneficiary companies, CDP may carry out checks on the information contained in the documentation submitted by the beneficiary companies at any stage, both during the preliminary assessment and after disbursement, or during the course of the process.

The competent organisational structures carry out checks, also after disbursement, on the satisfaction and maintenance of the requirements established by the Patrimonio Rilancio Regulation in relation to the measures, as defined in specific internal procedures.

Finally, it should be noted that a company benefiting from a further POSC intervention, amounting to 97.4 million euro, has applied for access to the negotiated settlement procedure in accordance with Articles 17 and following of the Business Crisis and Insolvency Code. In this context, on 21 February 2025, CDP was notified of the petition under Articles 18, 19, and 25 of the Business Crisis and Insolvency Code, filed by the company before the Court of Bologna for the granting of protective and precautionary measures for its assets. The aforementioned petition includes, among other elements, a preliminary proposal for a financial manoeuvre, which will be negotiated with CDP and other financial institutions.

BALANCE SHEET AND INCOME STATEMENT FIGURES OF THE SUB-FUND

As of 31 December 2024, total assets amount to 214,271 thousand euro, reflecting a decrease of 25,441 thousand euro compared to the prior year.

This decrease is mainly due to the change in fair value of the instruments in the portfolio, particularly those related to the convertible subordinated bonds.

The balance sheet assets mainly consist of: (i) financial assets related to investments completed under the Temporary Framework, i.e. financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss (equity instruments, CSBs and CBs) for 164,245 thousand euro and financial assets measured at amortised cost (SBs) for 13,158 thousand euro, (ii) cash and cash equivalents deposited in the current account of the Central Treasury no. 25083 equal to 36,747 thousand euro and (iii) deposits and other assets for a total of 121 thousand euro.

Equity amounts to 212,210 thousand euro, reflecting a decrease of 27,254 thousand euro compared to the prior period, due to the loss recorded during 2024.

The balance sheet liabilities are composed of payables to CDP and suppliers, totalling 2,061 thousand euro.

The loss for the year amounts to 27,254 thousand euro. The negative economic components include (i) net negative fair value changes of 45,376 thousand euro related to financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss, (ii) administrative expenses of 2,617 thousand euro, (iii) commission expenses of 48 thousand euro and (iv) losses from the disposal of financial assets of 20 thousand euro.

The positive economic components include net credit risk recoveries of 1,623 thousand euro and interest income on financial instruments totalling 19,184 thousand euro, broken down as follows: (i) 17,651 thousand euro related to financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (convertible and convertible subordinated bonds), (ii) 664 thousand euro related to financial assets measured at amortised cost (active deposits and non-convertible subordinated bonds), and (iii) 869 thousand euro accrued on the Central Treasury current account no. 25083.

Separate annual report

STATEMENTS OF THE SEPARATE ANNUAL REPORT

BALANCE SHEET

(euro)

Assets	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	Notes
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	**164,245,338**	**209,683,468**	**II.1.1**
Investments in equity instruments	15,289,891	5,911,476	
Convertible subordinated bonds	128,426,861	194,008,826	
Mandatory Convertible Bonds	20,528,586	9,763,166	
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	**13,258,433**	**17,567,301**	**II.1.2**
Subordinated bonds	13,157,698	12,980,205	
Deposits	100,735	4,587,096	
Other assets	**20,000**	**33,838**	**II.1.3**
Cash and cash equivalents	**36,747,411**	**12,427,956**	**II.1.4**
Total assets	**214,271,182**	**239,712,563**	

(euro)

Liabilities and equity	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	Notes
Equity	**212,210,433**	**239,464,900**	**II.2.1**
Equity instruments	590,438,725	590,438,725	
Retainded earnings or loss	(350,973,825)	(269,447,919)	
Net income (loss) (+/-)	(27,254,467)	(81,525,906)	
Other liabilities	**2,060,749**	**247,663**	**II.2.2**
Total liabilities and equity	**214,271,182**	**239,712,563**	

INCOME STATEMENT

(euro)

Items	2024	2023	Notes
Income	**(26,192,850)**	**(25,383,011)**	**III.1**
Interest income and similar income	19,183,612	20,236,186	III.1.1
of which: Interest income calculated using the effective interests rate method	*1,532,491*	*3,857,486*	
Commission income		54	III.1.2
Net profit (loss) on financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	(45,376,462)	(45,619,251)	III.1.3
Costs	**(1,061,617)**	**(56,142,895)**	**III.2**
Interest expense		(4,883,007)	III.2.1
Commission expense	(48,029)	(48,360)	III.2.2
Administrative expenses	(2,616,701)	(2,730,023)	III.2.3
Losses on disposal of:	(19,667)	(49,733,807)	III.2.4
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		(49,510,945)	
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	(19,667)	(222,862)	
Net adjustments/recoveries due to credit risk	1,622,780	1,252,302	III.2.5
Net income (loss) for the year	**(27,254,467)**	**(81,525,906)**	

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(euro)

Items	2024	2023
Net income (loss)	(27,254,467)	(81,525,906)
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	-	63,898,897
Comprehensive income	**(27,254,467)**	**(17,627,009)**

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY: CURRENT FINANCIAL YEAR

				Allocation of net income for previous year		Equity at 31/12/2024			
(euro)	Balance at 31/12/2023	Changes in opening balance	Balance at 01/01/2024	Reserves	Dividends and other allocations	Cancellation of equity instruments	Issue of new equity instruments	Comprehensive income at 31/12/2024	Equity at 31/12/2024
Equity instruments	590,438,725		590,438,725						**590,438,725**
Retainded earnings or loss	(269,447,919)		(269,447,919)	(81,525,906)					**(350,973,825)**
Valuation reserves:									
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income									
Net income (loss)	(81,525,906)		(81,525,906)	81,525,906				(27,254,467)	**(27,254,467)**
Equity	**239,464,900**		**239,464,900**					**(27,254,467)**	**212,210,433**

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY: PREVIOUS FINANCIAL YEAR

				Allocation of net income for previous year		Equity at 31/12/2023			
(euro)	Balance at 31/12/2022	Changes in opening balance	Balance at 01/01/2023	Reserves	Dividends and other allocations	Cancellation of equity instruments	Issue of new equity instruments	Comprehensive income at 31/12/2023	Equity at 31/12/2023
Equity instruments	861,899,808		861,899,808			(861,899,808)	590,438,725		**590,438,725**
Retainded earnings or loss	(2,204,689)		(2,204,689)	(267,243,230)					**(269,447,919)**
Valuation reserves:									
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(63,898,897)		(63,898,897)					63,898,897	
Net income (loss)	(267,243,230)		(267,243,230)	267,243,230				(81,525,906)	**(81,525,906)**
Equity	**528,552,992**		**528,552,992**			**(861,899,808)**	**590,438,725**	**(17,627,009)**	**239,464,900**

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (INDIRECT METHOD)

(euro)	2024	2023
A. OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
1. Cash generated/(used) by operations	**16,499,349**	**3,424,404**
- net income (loss) for the year (+/-)	(27,254,467)	(81,525,906)
- gains (losses) on financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (-/+)	45,376,462	45,619,251
- gains (losses) on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (-/+)		49,510,945
- net impairment adjustments (+/-)	(1,622,780)	(1,252,302)
- adjustments for uncollected/paid interests	101,113	(3,160,925)
- other adjustments	(100,980)	(5,766,659)
2. Cash generated/(used) by financial assets	**7,826,572**	**36,966,044**
- financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss		
- financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		
- financial assets measured at amortised cost	5,898,667	35,480,030
- other assets	1,927,905	1,486,014
3. Cash generated/(used) by financial liabilities		**(179,288,885)**
- financial liabilities measured at amortised cost		(179,288,885)
Cash generated/(used) by operating activities (1. + 2. + 3.)	**24,325,921**	**(138,898,437)**
C. FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
- transfers of resources in/(out) for value adjustment of equity instruments (+/-)		122,867,759
Cash generated by/used in financing activities (1. + 2. + 3.)		**122,867,759**
CASH GENERATED/(USED) DURING THE YEAR	**24,325,921**	**(16,030,678)**

Reconciliation

Items (*) (euro)	2024	2023
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	12,431,260	28,461,938
Total cash generated/(used) during the year	24,325,921	(16,030,678)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	**36,757,181**	**12,431,260**

(*) The cash and cash equivalents reported in the statement of cash flows comprise the balance of current account no. 25083 held with the Central State Treasury and recognised under “Cash and cash equivalents”.

Notes to the report

I. BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND ACCOUNTING POLICIES

I.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

Section 1 - Declaration of compliance with the International Financial Reporting Standards

Pursuant to Article 27, paragraph 6, of the Relaunch Decree, this annual report of Patrimonio Rilancio - “Fondo Nazionale Supporto Temporaneo” (below the “report”) has been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), as endorsed by the European Commission and in force at 31 December 2024, taking into account also the minimum reporting requirements established by the Italian Civil Code, where compatible with the standards adopted.

The international accounting standards include IFRS issued by the IASB, relevant IAS issued by the IASB and the interpretations issued by the IFRS Interpretation Committee (IFRIC) and those previously issued by the Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC).

Section 2 - General preparation principles

The annual report includes the balance sheet, the income statement, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows (prepared according to the “Indirect Method”), and the notes to the report.

The report clearly presents, and gives a true and fair view of, the financial performance and results of operations for the year. The report corresponds with the Sub-Fund’s accounting records and fully reflects the transactions conducted during the financial year. As detailed below, the notes to the report provide all information required by the IAS/IFRS, as well as any supplemental information deemed necessary in order to give a true and fair view of the Sub-Fund’s financial performance and standing.

The balance sheet, the income statement, the other financial statements and the tables in the notes to the report are expressed in units of euro, unless otherwise specified. In the income statement, revenues are indicated without a sign, while costs are shown in brackets.

Tables with zero amounts in the reporting year and in the comparative year were omitted.

The balance sheet, the income statement, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows do not contain items having a zero amount in the reporting year and in the comparative year.

For the purposes of interpretation and to provide support in applying the financial reporting standards, the following documents have also been considered, although they have not been endorsed by the European Commission:

- Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements, issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) in 2001;
- Implementation Guidance, Basis for Conclusions, IFRIC Agenda Decisions, and any other documentation prepared by the IASB or IFRIC to supplement the IFRS issued;
- Interpretation documents concerning the application of the IFRS in Italy, prepared by the Organismo Italiano di Contabilità (Italian Accounting Board, OIC).

Where the information required by the IFRS is deemed to be inadequate in presenting the financial standing in a true and fair manner, the notes to the report also provide supplemental information for that purpose.

The report has been duly prepared on an accrual basis. The general principles of the materiality and significance of information and the prevalence of substance over form have also been taken into account.

An assessment was also made of the Sub-Fund's ability to continue to operate as a going concern, as required by IAS 1 Revised.

No assets have been offset against liabilities, nor revenues against expenses, unless expressly required or allowed by an accounting standard or a related interpretation.

Comparative information is disclosed in respect of the previous financial period. This information, referring for both the balance sheet income statement data at the reporting date of the previous financial year, is provided in the documents comprising the statement, including the Notes to the Report.

Use of estimates

The application of International Financial Reporting Standards in preparing the report requires accounting estimates to be made that are considered reasonable and realistic according to the information available at the time the estimate is made. Such estimates impact the carrying amount of the assets and liabilities, costs, revenues, and the disclosures on contingent assets and liabilities as of the reporting date, as well as the amounts reported for revenues and costs for the reference financial year. Changes in the conditions underlying the judgements, assumptions and estimates used could also have an impact on the items in the report and future earnings results.

The underlying assumptions of the estimates take into account all the information available at the date of preparation of the report, as well as hypothesis considered reasonable. Because of their nature, it cannot therefore be excluded that the assumptions made, however reasonable, may not be confirmed in the future scenarios the Sub-Fund will operate in. The results that will be achieved in the future may therefore differ from the estimates made for the purposes of preparing the report and it may therefore be necessary to make adjustments that cannot be foreseen or estimated to date with respect to the carrying value of the assets and liabilities recognised in the report. In this respect, it should be noted that adjustments to the estimates may be necessary as a result of changes in the circumstances on which the estimates were based, as a result of new information or increased experience.

The main areas in which subjective assessments are required are:

- the calculation of impairment losses on loans and other financial assets subject to impairment;
- the use of measurement techniques to determine the fair value of financial instruments not listed on an active market;
- the quantification of provisions for risks and charges.

The description of the accounting policies used provides details on the main assumptions and assessments used in preparing the report.

Section 3 - Audit of the report

This report is subject to statutory audit in accordance with Article 27, paragraph 14 of Decree Law no. 34 of 19 May 2020.

The statutory audit is carried out by the Independent Auditors of CDP S.p.A., namely Deloitte & Touche S.p.A. ("Deloitte"). The engagement for the statutory audit of CDP S.p.A.'s accounts was awarded to Deloitte for the 2020-2028 period by the Shareholders' Meeting in ordinary session of 19 March 2019.

Section 4 - Events subsequent to the reporting date

During the period between the reporting date of this report and its approval by the Board of Directors of CDP S.p.A. on 9 April 2025, no events occurred that would require an adjustment to the figures presented in the report at 31 December 2024.

As detailed in the Report on Operations, a company benefiting from a 4.8 million euro POSC intervention, on 24 January 2024, filed a preliminary petition with the competent court for the admission to a crisis and insolvency regulation instrument, in accordance with Articles 40 and 44 of the Business Crisis and Insolvency Code. On 19 March 2024, the beneficiary company notified CDP, among other things, the occurrence of certain relevant events and adverse facts as per the POSC contractual documentation. As a result of this situation, among other things, (i) there is an obligation to repay the POSC early, (ii) CDP has the right to request the conversion of the POSC into equity shares, and (iii) CDP has the right to terminate the POSC subscription agreement and request the controlling shareholder to buy back the bonds subscribed within the POSC (for an amount equal to the nominal value of the POSC plus interest) or the equity shares in the event of conversion. On 28 May 2024, and with an additional filing on 19 July 2024, the beneficiary company submitted the petition under Article 64-bis of the Business Crisis and Insolvency Code, proposing to creditors a restructuring plan subject to approval. The restructuring plan stipulates, in brief, that for the FNST, the full settlement of the exposure will occur by the original maturity date of the POSC, with interest to be settled annually as per the original contract, although (i) with a deferral of payment for the coupons related to the 2024 and 2025 financial years, and (ii) excluding any claims for default interest accrued from the preliminary petition until the final homologation of the restructuring plan. On 25 October 2024, the vote on the restructuring plan was concluded, with the majority of creditors (including the FNST) from all voting-eligible classes voting in favour. On 4 February 2025, the court of competent jurisdiction issued the homologation ruling for the restructuring plan, which became definitive as of 7 March 2025.

Finally, it should be noted that a company benefiting from a further POSC intervention, amounting to 97.4 million euro, has applied for access to the negotiated settlement procedure in accordance with Articles 17 and following of the Business Crisis and Insolvency Code. In this context, on 21 February 2025, CDP was notified of the petition under Articles 18, 19, and 25 of the Business Crisis and Insolvency Code, filed by the company before the Court of Bologna for the granting of protective and precautionary measures for its assets. The aforementioned petition includes, among other elements, a preliminary proposal for a financial manoeuvre, which will be negotiated with CDP and other financial institutions.

The current market context, due to the ongoing effects of the present geopolitical situation, is still characterised by deep general uncertainty with consequent critical issues in the forecasts relating to the timing of the economic recovery.

Section 5 - Other issues

IFRS endorsed at 31 December 2024 and in force since 2024

As required by IAS 8 - "Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors", details of the new international financial reporting standards, or amendments to standards already in force, whose application became mandatory from 1 January 2024, are provided below:

- Commission Regulation (EU) 2023/2579 of 20 November 2023 amending Regulation (EU) 2023/1803 as regards International Financial Reporting Standard 16;
- Commission Regulation (EU) 2023/2822 of 19 December 2023 amending Regulation (EC) no. 2023/1803 as regards International Accounting Standard (IAS) 1;
- Commission Regulation (EU) 2024/1317 of 15 May 2024 amending Regulation (EU) no. 2023/1803 as regards International Accounting Standard 7 and International Financial Reporting Standard 7.

New accounting standards and interpretations issued and endorsed by the European Union, but not yet effective (effective for the financial years beginning from 1 January 2025)

Listed below are the new standards and interpretations already issued and endorsed, but not yet effective and therefore not applicable to the preparation of the financial statements as at 31 December 2024:

- Commission Regulation (EU) 2024/2862 of 12 November 2024 amending Regulation (EC) No.2023/1803 with as regards International Accounting Standard No. 21 (IAS 21).

Accounting standards, amendments and interpretations not yet endorsed by the European Union at 31 December 2024

Certain accounting standards, interpretations and amendments had been issued by the IASB but not yet endorsed by the European Union at the approval date of this report:

- IFRS 19 "Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures" (issued on 9 April 2023);
- IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements" (issued on 9 April 2024);
- Amendment to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (issued on 30 May 2024);
- Amendment to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 "Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity" (issued on 18 December 2024).

Disclosure on the macroeconomic scenario

The macroeconomic landscape, further disrupted by the ongoing conflicts in Ukraine and the Middle East, has further destabilised the economic situation both internationally and domestically.

In the second half of 2024 the economic performance of the Eurozone showed slight signs of recovery, partly driven by the interest rate reductions enacted by the ECB. In the fourth quarter of 2024, the economic indicators revealed weak economic activity, affected by low consumer spending, reduced investment, and a downturn in exports. ECB estimates have revised downward for the area's growth outlook, placing it to be above 1% per year for the period 2025-27; inflation is expected to stabilise around the ECB's target of 2%.

Overall, the annual real GDP growth rate for the Eurozone is projected to increase from 0.7% in 2024 to 1.1% in 2025, 1.4% in 2026, and then slightly decrease to 1.3% in 2027[10].

This trend is primarily influenced by the ECB's interest rate reduction policies, which aim to steer inflation towards the target level.

Globally, the economic landscape continues to be influenced by the ongoing conflict in Ukraine and the Middle East, representing a significant risk to both economic growth and inflation. Furthermore, global economic prospects are weighed down by international tensions and uncertainty surrounding the economic policies to be adopted by the new US administration. However, according to the projections published in December by the OECD, global GDP is expected to grow by 3.3% in 2025, in line with 2024. However, these projections are overshadowed by the risks arising from the intensification of international tensions[11].

Based on the scenario described above (for information on this, please refer to the detailed description in the "Market Context" section), the Fondo Nazionale Supporto Temporaneo (FNST) is required to assess and reflect the impacts that such a context and its related uncertainties may have on its financial statements and operations.

The evolving macroeconomic scenario has not generated risks other than those reported, as these types of events are considered within the risks already assessed and monitored.

In this regard, the most important areas concern (i) market risks due to the decrease in the fair value of the securities held in the portfolio as a result of negative trends in interest and inflation rates and (ii) credit risks due to a potential increase in debtors in financial distress, both on the loan and guarantee portfolio and in debt securities.

For further details regarding the determination of fair value and with reference to credit risk (with particular regard to the ECL calculation methodologies), please refer respectively to the specific sections, "I.3 Disclosures on Fair Value Measurement" and "IV. Information on risks".

Other information

The annual report is approved by the Board of Directors of CDP S.p.A. at the same time as the approval of the draft separate financial statements of CDP S.p.A., to which it constitutes an annex as required by Article 27, paragraph 6 of the Relaunch Decree. The annual report is subsequently approved by the general meeting of the holders of the equity instruments.

I.2 THE MAIN ITEMS OF THE ANNUAL REPORT

The annual report of the Fondo Nazionale Supporto Temporaneo Sub-Fund at 31 December 2024 has been prepared using the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), supplemented by the amendments endorsed and in force with effect from the financial year 2024, as described in Section 5 – Other issues, I.1 General Information.

The following pages provide a description of the accounting policies adopted in preparing this report.

1 - Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

The item "Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss" includes:

- assets represented by debt securities, equity securities, loans, units of UCIs (Undertakings for Collective Investment) included in the business model "Other/Trading", as well as derivatives not designated as hedging instruments;
- assets represented by debt securities, equity securities, units of UCIs and loans, i.e. those assets other than those designated at fair value through profit or loss, which do not meet the amortised cost classification requirements nor the classification at fair value through other comprehensive income. They are substantially represented by those financial assets whose contractual terms provide for periodic cash flows that are not represented by solely payments of principal and interests (thus characterised by the failure to pass the SPPI test), or those assets that do not comply with the business model terms of the portfolio measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Specifically, this item for the Sub-Fund includes equity instruments, mandatory convertible bonds ("CBs") and convertible subordinated bonds ("CSBs").

10 European Central Bank, Eurosystem staff macroeconomic projections for the euro area, December 2024
11 Bank of Italy, Economic Bulletin no. 1 - 2025

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognised at the settlement date for debt securities and equities and at the disbursement date for loans.

Upon initial recognition, financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are recognised at fair value, which generally equals the transaction price, net of transaction costs or income that are immediately recognised through profit or loss.

After initial recognition, these assets are measured at fair value, with any FV movement charged to the income statement. The fair value is determined based on the official prices as of the reporting date for the financial instruments listed on active markets. For financial instruments, including equity securities, not listed on active markets, fair value is determined by using measurement techniques and information available on the market, such as the price of similar instruments on an active market, discounted cash flows, option pricing models and values registered in recent similar transactions.

The interest arising from debt securities and loans classified as financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are included in interest income and similar income.

No reclassifications to other categories of financial assets are allowed.

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the assets expire or when the financial asset is sold, substantially transferring all risks and rewards connected with it or control over it. In cases where it is not possible to ascertain the substantial transfer of risks and rewards, financial assets are derecognised from the balance sheet if any kind of control over the assets has been maintained. Finally, transferred assets are derecognised from the balance sheet if the contractual right to receive the cash flows of the same is maintained, but at the same time a contractual obligation is assumed to pay flows to a third party, without delay and only to the extent of those received.

2 - Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

The item “Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income” includes financial assets that meet both of the following conditions:

- financial assets held within a business model whose objective is achieved through both the collection of contractual cash flows and the sale of financial assets (“Held to Collect and Sell” business model);
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

The initial recognition for the debt securities is on the settlement date.

Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are initially recognised at fair value, which corresponds to the transaction price, including any expenses and income attributable to the transaction.

Subsequent to the initial recognition, these financial instruments, which are traded in active markets, are measured at their fair value determined on the basis of official prices on the reporting date.

The profits and losses resulting from changes in fair value are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income and recorded in the item valuation reserves, in equity, until the financial asset is derecognised.

If these financial assets are derecognised, the cumulative gains or losses, previously recognised in the other comprehensive income, are transferred from equity to the income statement.

Interest is recognised through profit or loss according to the amortised cost method, which is based on the effective interest rate, i.e. the rate that discounts the estimated future receipts (and any payments) during the expected life of the financial instrument at the gross carrying value of the financial asset. Interest is recognised under revenues – item “Interest income” – when positive, and under expenses – item “Interest expense” – when negative.

Financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are also subject to adjustments in the income statement to reflect any expected credit losses (impairment) in accordance with IFRS 9. In particular, an expected loss over a period of up to 12 months following the reporting date is recognised for instruments classified in stage 1 (i.e. performing financial assets that do not show a significant increase in credit risk compared to initial recognition). Conversely, an expected loss measured throughout the residual maturity of the financial instrument is recorded on those instruments classified in stage 2 (performing financial assets for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk compared to initial recognition) and in stage 3 (impaired financial assets). The above allocation does not include exposures that are impaired from their origination or acquisition, which are instead recognised separately as “purchased or originated impaired financial assets” (Purchased or Originated Credit Impaired - POCI) from the date of initial recognition until their derecognition.

For financial assets that are classified in stage 1 and 2, impairment is calculated according to the risk parameters represented by probability of default (PD), loss given default (LGD) and exposure at default (EAD).

If, in addition to a significant increase in the credit risk, there is also objective evidence of impairment (such as events that have a negative impact on estimated cash flows), the financial asset is impaired (stage 3) and the amount of the related impairment is measured as the difference between the gross carrying value of the asset and the present value of the expected cash flows, discounted using the original effective interest rate.

For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, the amortised cost and, consequently, interest income is calculated by considering expected losses over the residual maturity of the asset in the estimates of future cash flows. For these assets, the credit loss allowance is calculated as the cumulative change, from initial recognition, in the expected losses over the life of the asset.

Losses and recoveries arising from the impairment process are recognised under the income statement item "net adjustments for credit risk".

No reclassifications to other categories of financial assets are allowed, unless the business model is changed. In this case, all affected financial assets will be reclassified, according to the rules provided for in IFRS 9.

Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows expire or a sale transfers all the risks and rewards connected with ownership to a third party. Conversely, when a significant portion of the risks and rewards associated with the transferred financial assets is retained, the asset remains on the balance sheet, even if legal title has been effectively transferred.

3 - Financial assets measured at amortised cost

The item "Financial assets measured at amortised cost", in accordance with IFRS 9, includes assets that meet both of the following conditions:

- financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows ("Held to collect" business model); and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Specifically, this item of the Sub-Fund comprises subordinated bonds (SBs) and deposits with CDP, as collateral for repurchase agreement transactions, and mirrors those held by CDP as default funds with Cassa di Compensazione e Garanzia.

"Financial assets measured at amortised cost" are initially recognised on the settlement date.

Initial recognition is at fair value, which generally equals the transaction price, including any expenses and income attributable to the transaction.

After initial recognition, these assets are measured at amortised cost, equal to the value that the financial asset was measured at on initial recognition minus any principal repayments, plus or minus the accumulated amortisation, according to the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any loss allowance. The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts the estimated future receipts (and any payments) for the expected lifetime of the financial asset at its gross carrying value, which includes the directly attributable transaction costs and the fees paid or received by the contracting parties.

For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, a credit-adjusted effective interest rate is calculated for the credit risk, including the expected losses on initial loans within the cash flow estimates.

Interest is recognised under revenues – item "Interest income" – when positive, and under expenses – item "Interest expense" – when negative.

The amortised cost method is not used for loans whose short-term duration means that discounting is considered to have a negligible effect. This measurement rule is also used for loans without a specific expiration date or demand loans.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost are subject to the calculation of an expected credit loss allowance under IFRS 9 rules and the amount of such losses is recognised through profit or loss in the item "Net impairment adjustments for credit risk".

Financial assets measured at amortised cost are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows expire or in presence of a sale that transfers to a third party all the risks and rewards connected with ownership of the transferred asset. Conversely, when a significant portion of the risks and rewards associated with the transferred financial assets is retained, the asset remains on the balance sheet, even if legal title has been effectively transferred.

4 – Cash and cash equivalents

This item includes cash and cash equivalents held with the Central State Treasury.

Cash and cash equivalents are recorded on the assets side of the balance sheet at nominal value adjusted by the expected credit loss allowance. The amount of such losses is recognised through profit or loss in the item “Net adjustments for credit risk”.

The amount of the item is increased by the interest accrued on cash and cash equivalents, even if not yet settled, which are recognised under revenues – item “Interest income” – when positive, and under expenses – item “Interest expense” – when negative.

5 – Other information

Interest income and expense

Interest income and expense is recognised through profit or loss, on a pro-rata basis over time for all instruments, based on the contractual interest rate or at the effective interest rate if the amortised cost method is applied.

Interest is recognised under revenues – item “Interest income” – when positive, and under expenses – item “Interest expense” – when negative.

Commission income and expense

Commission income for revenues from services provided and commission expense for the costs of services received are recognised, based on the existence of contractual agreements, on an accrual basis, i.e. in the year when the services are provided. Any commissions considered in the amortised cost, for the calculation of the effective interest rate, are classified as interest.

Prepayments and accruals

The prepayments and accruals that include costs or revenues for the year accruing on assets and liabilities, are recognised in the report as an adjustment to the assets and liabilities to which they relate.

Other assets and other liabilities

Other assets and other liabilities comprise the items that cannot be allocated to the other balance sheet items. Specifically, for the Sub-Fund, they consist of cash deposits with Cassa Depositi e Prestiti S.p.A. and amounts payable for the reimbursements of costs incurred by the manager and other trade payables.

Taxes

As provided for in Article 27 paragraph 13 of the Relaunch Decree, the income and value of production of the Sub-Fund are exempt from tax. The Sub-Fund is not subject to withholding tax or taxes that substitute income taxes on income received in any capacity.

I.3 DISCLOSURES ON FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

This section contains the disclosures on fair value measurement in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 13.

The fair value is the price that would be received at the measurement date to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between independent market counterparties that have a reasonable degree of knowledge of market conditions and the relevant facts related to the item being traded, and are fully operational (without the urgent need to liquidate or significantly reduce a position). The international accounting standards have established three levels of classification for a financial instrument (known as the “fair value hierarchy”), according to the observability and significance of the inputs used in its measurement.

For financial instruments listed on active markets, fair value corresponds to the market price at the measurement date, or as close to it as possible (Level 1). An instrument is considered to be traded on an active market if prices are readily and regularly available on regulated markets, organised trading facilities, pricing services, etc. and if those prices can reasonably be considered to be representative of actual and regular market transactions executed close to the valuation date. When there are no quoted prices on an active market, the fair value is determined using models and measurement techniques, with classification in Level 2 of the hierarchy if the inputs used are quoted prices available on active markets or inputs based on observable market data, such as interest rates or yield curves. If the inputs require adjustments based on parameters that cannot be observed in the market and are impacted to a greater or a lesser extent by the modelling choices needed to make them, for example through the use of statistical or expert-based techniques, the fair value is classified in Level 3 of the hierarchy.

Specifically, with regard to items measured at Fair Value on a recurring basis, the annual financial statement of the Sub-Fund National Temporary Support Fund (FNST) as of 31 December 2024 does not include any financial instruments whose Fair Value is classified as Level 1 and Level 2.

In contrast, the following financial assets are classified in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy: i) equity instruments (EI) ii) convertible subordinated bonds (CSBs) and iii) mandatory convertible subordinated bonds (CBs). This is due to the fact that the Fair Value of these assets is based on unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity such as the following:

- enterprise and equity value of unlisted underlyings, which is not directly observable and can be estimated, for example, through models based on discounted cash flows or market multiples, and other related parameters (e.g. volatility);
- expected recovery rates for positions that are no longer performing, usually estimated through statistical methods;
- for convertible bonds, credit spreads of issuers for which a liquid yield curve cannot be identified, but can only be estimated on the basis of statistical techniques applied to market comparables.

In general, for the product types under consideration, an increase in enterprise/equity value and expected recovery rates contributes to an increase in their fair value; however, for a bond loan with an optionality component linked to the issuer's equity value, an increase in credit spreads tends to reduce its fair value.

With regard to the estimate of the enterprise/equity value, please note that the discounted cash flows underlying the valuation are based on assumptions of future events and actions of the beneficiary companies that are inherently subjective and uncertain, and in particular characterised by the risk that forecasted events and actions they originate from may not occur, or may occur, to an extent and at a time different from what was forecasted, while events and actions may also occur that could not be foreseen at the time of their preparation. As a result, the differences between actual and forecasted values could be significant, especially considering the current uncertain macroeconomic context.

With reference to instruments that are not measured at Fair Value, as of 31 December 2024, these include subordinated bonds (SBs) whose fair value is classified at Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

For each investment instrument of each Sub-Fund of the Patrimonio Rilancio, CDP has engaged financial advisors with proven professional expertise and experience, through a specific European tender procedure, to provide a fair value measurement in line with market best practice, as well as the main regulatory sources on the subject and the "Fair Value Measurement Regulation" currently in force, drawn up by the designated CDP functions.

Description of unobservable inputs in the measurement of fair value on a recurring basis of Level 3 instruments and analysis of the fair value sensitivity to changes in such inputs

For fair value measurements for which significant non-observable inputs are used (Level 3), a sensitivity analysis is conducted to obtain a range of possible and reasonable alternative valuations. In general, the impact of an unobservable input on a Level 3 fair value measurement depends on the interaction among the various inputs used in the valuation process.

As regards convertible and mandatory convertible bonds, measured based on a discounted cash flows model, a sensitivity analysis was carried out with reference to the discount rate. The analysis showed that an unfavourable change of +100 bps in the applied discount rate would cause a further change in fair value of approximately -3 million euro compared to that identified for these instruments at 31 December 2024.

As regards equity investments, measured based on a risk-neutral methodology (specifically, a Monte Carlo simulation), a sensitivity analysis was carried out with reference to the risk-free rate. The analysis showed that an unfavourable change in the rate of 100 bps would determine an additional change in fair value of about -0.4 million euro compared to that identified for these instruments at 31 December 2024.

I.3.1 Hierarchy of fair value

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis: breakdown by level of fair value

(euro)	31/12/2024			31/12/2023		
Assets/liabilities measured at fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
1. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss			**164,245,338**			**209,683,468**
Investments in equity instruments			15,289,891			5,911,476
Convertible subordinated bonds			128,426,861			194,008,826
Mandatory Convertible Bonds			20,528,586			9,763,166
Total assets			**164,245,338**	-	-	**209,683,468**

Change for the year in financial assets measured at fair value (Level 3)

	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss			
(euro)	Total	Of which: Convertible subordinated bonds	Of which: Investments in equity instruments	Of which: Mandatory Convertible Bonds
1. Opening balance	**209,683,468**	**194,008,826**	**5,911,476**	**9,763,166**
2. Increases	**37,900,068**	**15,083,545**	**9,378,415**	**13,438,107**
2.1 Subscriptions				
2.2 Profits taken to:				
2.2.1 Income statement	*35,200,068*	*15,083,545*	*6,678,415*	*13,438,107*
2.2.2 Equity	X	X	X	X
2.3 Transfers from other levels				
2.4 Other increases	2,700,000		2,700,000	
3. Decreases	**83,338,198**	**80,665,511**		**2,672,688**
3.1 Sales				
3.2 Repayments	17,712,789	15,040,101		2,672,688
3.3 Losses taken to:				
3.3.1 Income statement	*62,925,410*	*62,925,410*		
3.3.2 Equity	X	X	X	X
3.4 Transfers to other levels				
3.5 Other decreases	2,700,000	2,700,000		
4. Closing balance	**164,245,338**	**128,426,861**	**15,289,891**	**20,528,586**

Assets and liabilities not measured at fair value or measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis: breakdown by fair value level

(euro)	31/12/2024				31/12/2023			
Assets/liabilities not measured at fair value or measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis	Book value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Book value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	**13,258,433**			**17,780,225**	**17,567,301**			**22,449,017**
Subordinated bonds	13,157,698			17,679,490	12,980,205			17,861,921
Deposits for GMRA	100,735			100,735	4,587,096			4,587,096
Cash and cash equivalents	**36,747,411**			**36,747,411**	**12,427,956**			**12,427,956**
Central Treasury current account n. 25083	36,747,411			36,747,411	12,427,956			12,427,956
Total assets	**50,005,844**			**54,527,636**	**29,995,257**			**34,876,973**

II. INFORMATION ON THE BALANCE SHEET

II.1 ASSETS

II.1.1 Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss: breakdown

(euro)	31/12/2024			31/12/2023		
Items/Values	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss						
Investments in equity instruments			15,289,891			5,911,476
Convertible bonds			128,426,861			194,008,826
Mandatory Convertible Bonds			20,528,586			9,763,166
Total			**164,245,338**			**209,683,468**

The balance of the item, equal to 164,245,338 euro, includes 15,289,891 euro of equity instruments, 128,426,861 of convertible subordinated bonds and 20,528,586 euro of mandatory convertible bonds. The Sub-Fund subscribed to these instruments as part of the Temporary Framework measures.

Investments in equity instruments: changes for the year

(euro)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
1. Opening balance			**5,911,476**
2. Increases			**9,378,415**
2.1 Subscriptions			
2.2 Profits taken to income statement			6,678,415
2.3 Transfers from other levels			
2.3.1 Transfers from level 1	X		
2.3.2 Transfers from level 2		X	
2.3.3 Transfers from level 3			X
2.4 Other increases			2,700,000
3. Decreases			
3.1 Divestments			
3.2 Repayments			
3.3 Losses taken to income statement			
3.4 Transfers to other levels			
3.4.1 Transfers to level 1	X		
3.4.2 Transfers to level 2		X	
3.4.3 Transfers to level 3			X
3.5 Other decreases			
4. Closing balance			**15,289,891**

The other increases derive from the conversion of the credit claimed against a company benefiting from a convertible subordinated bond, for which a "Prejudicial Event" was identified pursuant to the Agreement and a "Significant Event" pursuant to the Bond Regulations. On 2/8/2024, the Board of Directors of CDP S.p.A. resolved to participate in the capital and financial consolidation of the reference group, through the conversion of the instrument into Equity Instruments.

At 31 December 2024 positive changes in fair value through profit or loss of 6,678,415 euro were recorded.

Convertible subordinated bonds: changes for the year

(euro)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
1. Opening balance			**194,008,826**
2. Increases			**15,083,545**
2.1 Subscriptions			
2.2 Profits taken to income statement			15,083,545
2.3 Transfers from other levels			
2.3.1 Transfers from level 1	X		
2.3.2 Transfers from level 2		X	
2.3.3 Transfers from level 3			X
2.4 Other increases			
3. Decreases			**80,665,511**
3.1 Divestments			
3.2 Repayments			15,040,101
3.3 Losses taken to income statement			62,925,410
3.4 Transfers to other levels			
3.4.1 Transfers to level 1	X		
3.4.2 Transfers to level 2		X	
3.4.3 Transfers to level 3			X
3.5 Other decreases			2,700,000
4. Closing balance			**128,426,861**

The increases in the item, amounting to 15,083,545 euro, are attributable to profits recognised in the income statement relating to accrued interest.

Decreases instead refer to: (i) redemptions relating to coupons collected of 15,040,101 euro, (ii) negative net changes in fair value through profit or loss equal to 62,925,410 euro and (iii) other decreases, amounting to 2,700,000 euro, recognised following the conversion from a subordinated bond loan convertible into Equity Instruments, as specified in the previous paragraph.

The negative changes in fair value through profit or loss are largely represented by the impairment of the exposure to a beneficiary company (POSC amounting to 97 million euro), which has applied for access to the negotiated crisis settlement procedure, as further detailed in the "Section 4 - Events after the reporting date."

Mandatory convertible bonds: changes for the year

(euro)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
1. Opening balance			**9,763,166**
2. Increases			**13,438,107**
2.1 Subscriptions			
2.2 Profits taken to income statement			13,438,107
2.3 Transfers from other levels			
2.3.1 Transfers from level 1	X		
2.3.2 Transfers from level 2		X	
2.3.3 Transfers from level 3			X
2.4 Other increases			
3. Decreases			**2,672,688**
3.1 Divestments			
3.2 Repayments			2,672,688
3.3 Losses taken to income statement			
3.4 Transfers to other levels			
3.4.1 Transfers to level 1	X		
3.4.2 Transfers to level 2		X	
3.4.3 Transfers to level 3			X
3.5 Other decreases			
4. Closing balance			**20,528,586**

The increase of 13,438,107 euro is attributable to profits recognised in the income statement, which include (i) accrued interest of 2,567,576 euro and (ii) positive fair value changes through profit or loss totalling 10,870,531 euro.

The decrease of 2,672,688 euro is instead due to for coupon payments received.

II.1.2 Financial assets measured at amortised cost

Financial assets measured at amortised cost: breakdown

(euro)	Gross value				Accumulated impairment				Net value			
Instruments/Values	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Purchased or Originated Credit Impaired	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Purchased or Originated Credit Impaired	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Purchased or Originated Credit Impaired
a) Subordinated bonds	12,913,076	5,496,144	-	-	(4,046,733)	(1,204,788)	-	-	8,866,342	4,291,356	-	-
b) Deposits for GMRA	100,736				(1)				100,735			
Total 31/12/2024	**13,013,812**	**5,496,144**			**(4,046,734)**	**(1,204,788)**			**8,967,077**	**4,291,356**		
Total 31/12/2023	**17,446,202**	**7,001,866**			**(2,865,860)**	**(4,014,907)**			**14,580,342**	**2,986,959**		

The item refers to: (i) 4 subordinated bonds for 13,157,698 euro and (ii) Default Fund deposits with CDP for 100,735 euro.

Subordinated bonds: changes for the year

(euro)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
1. Opening balance			**12,980,205**
2. Increases			**3,469,287**
2.1 Subscriptions			
2.2 Profits taken to income statement			3,469,287
2.3 Transfers from other levels			
2.3.1 Transfers from level 1	X		
2.3.2 Transfers from level 2		X	
2.3.3 Transfers from level 3			X
2.4 Other increases			
3. Decreases			**3,291,794**
3.1 Divestments			
3.2 Repayments			2,091,201
3.3 Losses taken to income statement			1,200,593
3.4 Transfers to other levels			
3.4.1 Transfers to level 1	X		
3.4.2 Transfers to level 2		X	
3.4.3 Transfers to level 3			X
3.5 Other decreases			
4. Closing balance			**13,157,698**

The increases in the item of 3,469,287 euro are due to: (i) accrued interest income of 659,168 euro; and (ii) recoveries for credit risk, recognised in the income statement in accordance with IFRS 9, equal to 2,810,119 euro.

The decreasing components are related to: (i) reimbursements for early repayments amounting to 1,500,000 euro and coupon payments received amounting to 591,201 euro, (ii) losses recorded in the income statement for early repayments amounting to 19,667 euro, and (iii) impairment adjustments recognised in the income statement under IFRS 9, amounting to 1,180,926 euro.

II.1.3 Other assets

(euro)

Type of operations / Values	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Tax receivables		13,784
Receivables for financial transactions	20,000	20,054
Total	**20,000**	**33,838**

The balance of this item, equal to 20,000 euro, relates to financial resources deposited in the account managed by CDP. In accordance with Article 101.4 of the Patrimonio Rilancio Regulation, these resources are set up as a buffer to cover unforeseen or urgent payments or to accommodate unexpected collections for which CDP is unable to make withdrawals from or payments into central treasury accounts due to cut-off times beyond which it is not possible to operate on central treasury accounts

II.1.4 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents: breakdown

(euro)	Gross value				Accumulated impairment				Net Value			
Instruments/Values	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Purchased or Originated Credit Impaired	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Purchased or Originated Credit Impaired	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Purchased or Originated Credit Impaired
Central Treasury current account n. 25083	36,757,181	-	-	-	(9,770)	-	-	-	36,747,411	-	-	-
Total 31/12/2024	**36,757,181**				**(9,770)**				**36,747,411**			
Total 31/12/2023	**12,431,260**				**(3,304)**				**12,427,956**			

The balance of the item refers to the Sub-Fund's cash and cash equivalents held in Central State Treasury account no. 25083 and the related interest income accrued at 31 December 2024.

The increase of 24,319,455 euro is mainly related to the collection of capital and interest on the instruments held in the portfolio.

In compliance with Article 35, paragraph 1, of the Implementing Decree, the liquid assets of the Special-purpose assets fund are credited to interest-bearing account no. 25083, opened with the Central State Treasury in the name of Cassa Depositi e Prestiti S.p.A. – Patrimonio Rilancio.

On the account balance, the Ministry of the Economy and Finance pays interest on a half-yearly basis at a rate equal to the greater of (i) the simple arithmetic average of the gross rates of return, recorded at issuance, on six-month ordinary bonds (BOT) issued in the same half-year period and (ii) zero. At 31 December 2024 accrued interest not yet collected was equal to 481,871 euro.

II.2 LIABILITIES AND EQUITY

II.2.1 Equity

Equity: breakdown

(euro)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Equity instruments	590,438,725	590,438,725
Retainded earnings or loss	(350,973,825)	(269,447,919)
Net income (loss) (+/-)	(27,254,467)	(81,525,906)
Total	**212,210,433**	**239,464,900**

The equity of the Sub-Fund is mainly composed of the equity instruments issued in favour of the Ministry of the Economy and Finance.

At 31 December 2024 the Sub-Fund showed a loss for the year of 27,254,467 euro.

Equity instruments: changes for the year

In 2024, there were no changes to the Equity instruments issued.

LIABILITIES

II.2.2 Other liabilities: breakdown

(euro)

Type of operations / Values	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
a) Payables due to suppliers	129,068	233,850
b) Tax payables	13,675	
c) Payables due from CDP	1,914,066	9,898
d) Other liabilities	3,940	3,915
Total	**2,060,749**	**247,663**

At 31 December 2024 the item “Other liabilities” amounted to 2,060,749 euro and consisted of:

- payables to suppliers for 129,068 euro;
- tax payables for 13,675 euro;
- payables to CDP in the amount of 1,914,066 euro for costs incurred by CDP S.p.A. to manage the Sub-Fund in accordance with Article 32 of the Implementing Decree of the Ministry of the Economy and Finance that came into force on 25 March 2021;
- commission expense on default fund deposits with CDP not yet settled at 31 December 2024 amounting to 3,940 euro.

II.3 OTHER INFORMATION

Commitments and financial guarantees issued

At 31 December 2024 no commitments to disburse funds or financial guarantees had been issued.

Other commitments and other guarantees issued

At 31 December 2024 no other commitments to disburse funds or other guarantees had been issued.

Securities custody and administration

The following table shows the securities owned by the Sub-Fund deposited with third parties, at their nominal value.

Specifically, the securities in question are managed by CDP S.p.A. and deposited with Euronext Securities Milan.

(euro)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Securities deposited with third-parties		
Investments in equity instruments	65,804,530	31,501,572
Convertible subordinated bonds	214,200,000	244,200,000
Mandatory convertible subordinated bonds	74,200,000	74,200,000
Subordinated bonds	17,900,000	19,400,000
Total	**372,104,530**	**369,301,572**

III. INFORMATION ON THE INCOME STATEMENT

III.1 REVENUES

III.1.1 Interest income and similar income

Interest income and similar income: breakdown

(euro)

Items/Values	2024	2023
1 Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	**17,651,121**	**16,378,700**
1.1 Interest on convertible subordinated bonds	15,083,545	14,570,028
1.2 Interest on Mandatory Convertible Bonds	2,567,576	1,808,672
2 Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		**1,468,345**
2.1 Interest on Government securities		1,468,345
3 Financial assets measured at amortised cost	**664,004**	**1,824,254**
3.1 Interest on subordinated bonds	659,168	1,333,724
3.2 Interest Deposits for GMRA	4,836	490,530
4 Cash and cash equivalents	**868,487**	**564,887**
4.1 Interest on Central Treasury current account no. 25083	868,487	564,887
Total	**19,183,612**	**20,236,186**

This item, totalling 19,183,612 euro, has decreased by 1,052,574 euro compared to the previous year, and is made up of:

- interest income accrued on convertible subordinated bonds for 15,083,545 euro;
- interest income accrued on mandatory convertible bonds for 2,567,576 euro;
- interest income accrued on subordinated bonds for 659,168 euro;
- interest income on default fund deposits with CDP for 4,836 euro;
- interest income accrued on the treasury account for 868,487 euro.

III.1.2 Commission income

No commissions were earned in 2024.

III.1.3 Net profit (loss) on financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

(euro)

Type of operation/P&L items	Gains	Losses	2024	2023
Net profit (loss) on financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Investments in equity instruments	6,678,415		6,678,415	3,178,978
Convertible subordinated bonds	15,701,381	(78,626,791)	(62,925,410)	(47,408,425)
Mandatory Convertible Bonds	10,870,532		10,870,532	(1,389,804)
Total	**33,250,329**	**(78,626,791)**	**(45,376,462)**	**(45,619,251)**

The balance of the item, negative for 45,376,462 euro, includes the result arising from the fair value measurement of equity instruments, convertible subordinated bonds and mandatory convertible bonds, recognised under financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss.

III.2 COSTS

III.2.1 Interest expense

Interest expense: breakdown

There were no interest expenses in 2024. In the previous period, interest expenses amounted to 4,883,007 euro, arising from passive repurchase operations, closed in 2023.

III.2.2 Commission expense

This item, amounting to 48,029 euro, relates to management fees on deposits for the default fund currently held with CDP.

III.2.3 Administrative expenses

Administrative expenses: breakdown

(euro)

Type of expenses/Values	2024	2023
Professional services	(612,705)	(527,145)
Repayments of assessment costs to beneficiary enterprises	(80,032)	(224,568)
Operating costs charged from CDP	(1,923,964)	(1,978,310)
Total	**(2,616,701)**	**(2,730,023)**

This item includes: (i) expenses recharged by CDP S.p.A. for costs incurred for the management of the Sub-Fund amounting to 1,923,964 euro, (ii) repayments of preliminary assessment costs to beneficiary enterprises, as provided for in Article 26 of Ministerial Decree no. 26 of 3 February 2021, amounting to 80,032 euro, and (iii) costs for other professional services of 612,705 euro.

Audit fees

The audit fees for 2024 are shown below. Note that no non-audit services were provided in 2024.

(euro)

Type of services	Deloitte & Touche S.p.A.
Auditing	54,520
Total	**54,520**

III.2.4 Losses on disposal

(euro)

Items/Values	2024	2023
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		**(49,510,945)**
Government securities		(49,510,945)
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	**(19,667)**	**(222,862)**
Subordinated bonds	(19,667)	(222,862)
Total	**(19,667)**	**(49,733,807)**

The item, amounting to 19,667 euro, consists of losses from the sale of subordinated bonds, recognised after the early repayment of one instrument during the period.

III.2.5 Net adjustments/recoveries for credit risk

(euro)	Writedowns						Writebacks					
			Stage 3		Purchased or Originated Credit Impaired							
Operations/ P&L items	Stage 1	Stage 2	Write-off	Other	Write-off	Other	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Purchased or Originated Credit Impaired	2024	2023
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income											**-**	**474,693**
Government securities											-	474,693
Financial assets measured at amortised cost		**(1,180,926)**					**2,810,172**				**1,629,246**	**773,348**
Subordinated bonds		(1,180,926)					2,810,119				1,629,193	773,228
Deposits for GMRA							53				53	120
Cash and cash equivalents	**(6,466)**										**(6,466)**	**4,261**
Central Treasury current account n. 25083	(6,466)										(6,466)	4,261
Total	**(6,466)**	**(1,180,926)**					**2,810,172**				**1,622,780**	**1,252,302**

This item, positive for a total of 1,622,780 euro, refers to the net amount of adjustments and value recoveries related to changes in credit risk of financial assets measured at amortised cost and cash equivalents.

IV. INFORMATION ON RISKS

1. General aspects

To ensure an efficient risk management system, the Sub-Fund has set up rules, procedures, resources (human, technological, and organisational), and control activities to identify, measure or evaluate, monitor, prevent or mitigate, and communicate to the appropriate reporting structures all the risks - assumed or that can be assumed.

The risk management system takes into account the specific characteristics of the activity carried out by CDP and is implemented in compliance with the regulatory requirements.

The guidelines for risk management envisage the separation of roles and responsibilities in the assumption and control of risks and the organisational independence of risk control from the operational management of risks.

The types of risks to which the Sub-Fund is exposed can be classified as investment and credit risks, liquidity risks, market risks and operational risks.

2. Investment and credit risk

Investment risk consists of the possibility of negative or lower than expected performance of the investments made, including lasting losses in value. Credit risk relates to the possibility of default by debtors on instruments such as subordinated loans, convertible subordinated loans and mandatory convertible subordinated loans.

Investment and credit risks arise mainly from the investment in the instruments provided for by the Regulation of the Sub-Fund and, secondarily, from related activities, particularly treasury management.

As at 31 December 2024 the portfolio of the Sub-Fund consisted of a small number of instruments. The nature of the instruments – which include the possibility to subscribe for direct equity, bonds with conversion options to the benefit of the issuer or the subscriber, mandatory convertible bonds and subordinated bonds – exposes the Sub-Fund to a specific and intrinsically high-risk profile, both in terms of possible fluctuations in value and in terms of the low liquidity of the investments. On the same date, pursuant to the Regulation of the "Patrimonio Rilancio", the subscription period is concluded.

With reference to the credit risk management and control policies, during the preliminary analysis phase, the creditworthiness of the counterparty was assessed based on the information provided pursuant to the Regulation.

In accordance with IFRS 9, for instruments not measured at fair value through profit or loss (i.e., instruments recognised at FVOCI and at amortised cost, such as Subordinated Bonds - SB - subscribed), expected credit losses at the reporting date are recognised by determining the basic components of the credit risk: Probability of Default (PD), Exposure at Default (EAD) and Loss Given Default (LGD). These financial assets are allocated to three distinct "stages" (Stage Allocation):

- **stage 1**: this stage refers to performing financial assets for which no significant credit impairment was recognised in comparison with the date of initial recognition. These assets are measured based on the expected loss over a time horizon of up to one year;
- **stage 2:** this stage refers to performing financial assets whose credit quality has improved significantly in terms of credit risk since initial recognition. These financial assets are measured based on their expected credit loss, calculated over a time horizon corresponding to the residual life of the financial asset;
- **stage 3**: this stage involves non-performing financial assets: having suffered a significant increase in their credit risk since initial recognition, they are measured accordingly based on the expected credit loss over the residual life of the financial asset.

The calculation of the expected loss over the time horizon that is consistent with the staging of each instrument is based on the discounting of the expected cash flows according to the probability of default corresponding to the creditworthiness at the reporting date and to the LGD.

Any instruments classified as POCI (*purchased or originated credit impaired*) are classified separately and, in accordance with the accounting standards, cannot be transferred to another classification.

Any non-performing assets are recognised in the financial statements on the basis of discounting expected cash flows over the asset’s entire lifetime, calculated using the original effective interest rate of the specific loan. The amount of the adjustments is equal to the difference between the carrying value of the asset and the discounted value of the expected future cash flows. The assessment is reviewed whenever new information is received on events that might modify the outlook for recovery of the credit exposure.

The Sub-Fund also subscribed instruments recognised at fair value through profit or loss, characterised by the presence of optional components linked to the equity value of the issuing company. Please refer to the Disclosures on fair value measurement section for further details.

3. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Sub-Fund will be unable to meet its commitments due to difficulties in financing itself or in divesting assets, or that it will be unable to monetise assets held in the market without significantly affecting their market price.

As of 31 December 2024, no government bonds are held in the portfolio. Furthermore, no repurchase agreements are currently in place. The liquidity position of the Sub-Fund, net of its investments, which are illiquid by nature, is overall positive.

4. Market risk

With regard to market risk, the Sub-Fund is exposed to the risk of price fluctuations of (i) convertible and mandatory convertible subordinated bonds and (ii) Equity Instruments accounted for at fair value through profit and loss. There is no exposure to foreign currencies as of 31 December 2024.

5. Operational risks

The Sub-Fund faces operational risks that could arise from the economic impact of operational events, including potential legal actions. This last scenario could also apply to events not directly attributable to the responsibility of CDP as the manager of the Sub-Fund.

V. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

This paragraph provides information about the relationship with:

- CDP S.p.A.;
- The Ministry of the Economy and Finance (MEF), holder of the equity instruments.

Transactions with related parties, notably those with the MEF and CDP S.p.A., arise as a result of legislative provisions. In any event, it should be noted that no atypical or unusual transactions were carried out with related parties whose size could have an impact on the assets and liabilities or performance of the Sub-Fund. All transactions with related parties were carried out on an arm's length basis and form part of the Sub-Fund's ordinary operations.

The table below shows the impact on the items of the Financial Statement of the ongoing relationships with related parties as of 31 December 2024.

(euro)

	Items	Ministry for the Economy and Finance	CDP	Total transaction with related parties
Assets	Financial assets measured at amortised cost		100,735	**100,735**
	Other assets		20,000	**20,000**
	Cash and cash equivalents	36,747,411		**36,747,411**
Liabilities	Other liabilities		1,918,006	**1,918,006**
Income statement	Interest income and similar revenues	868,487	4,836	**873,323**
	Interest expense and similar charges			
	Commission expense		(47,280)	**(47,280)**
	Administrative expenses		(1,923,964)	**(1,923,964)**
	Losses on disposal of financial assets			
	Net adjustment/recoveries for credit risk	(6,466)	53	**(6,413)**

Transactions with related parties involving the Ministry of Economy and Finance include:

- "cash and cash equivalents", for 36,747,411 euro;
- "Interest income and similar income", for 868,487 euro;
- "net adjustments/recoveries for credit risk", for 6,466 euro

Transactions with CDP are carried out for the purposes of the administrative management of the Sub-Fund, as more fully described in the preceding sections of the explanatory notes.

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 27, PARAGRAPH 3, OF THE LAW-DECREE N. 34 OF MAY 19, 2020, CONVERTED WITH LAW N. 77 OF JULY 17, 2020

To the Investor of the
Patrimonio Rilancio - Fondo Nazionale Supporto Temporaneo

Opinion

We have audited the separate annual report of Patrimonio Rilancio - Fondo Nazionale Supporto Temporaneo (the "Sub-fund"), which comprise the balance sheet as at December 31, 2024, the income statement, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended and the notes to the separate annual report, including material accounting policy information.

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

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA Italia). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Separate Annual Report section of our report. We are independent of the Sub-fund and Cassa Depositi e Prestiti S.p.A. in accordance with the ethical requirements applicable under Italian law to the audit of the financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of the Directors of Cassa Depositi e Prestiti S.p.A. for the Separate Annual Report

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

In preparing the separate annual report, the Directors of Cassa Depositi e Prestiti S.p.A. are responsible for assessing the Sub-fund's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they have identified the existence of the conditions for the liquidation of the Sub-fund or for the termination of the operations or have no realistic alternative to such choices.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Separate Annual Report

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the separate annual report, 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 internal control of the Sub-fund and Cassa Depositi e Prestiti S.p.A..

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Directors of Cassa Depositi e Prestiti S.p.A..

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

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

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

DELOITTE & TOUCHE S.p.A.

Signed by
Enrico Pietrarelli
Partner

Rome, Italy
April 28, 2025

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

Fondo Nazionale Strategico

Contents

Report on Operations

MISSION AND PRESENTATION OF THE SUB-FUND

In light of the COVID-19 epidemiological emergency, Article 27 of Decree Law No. 34 of 19th May 2020, “Urgent measures regarding health, labour and economic support, and social policies related to the COVID-19 epidemiological emergency” (“Relaunch Decree”), converted with amendments by Law No. 77 of 17th July 2020, authorised Cassa Depositi e Prestiti S.p.A. (“CDP”) to set up a special-purpose assets fund, called “Patrimonio Rilancio”, to which certain assets and legal relationships identified by the Ministry of the Economy and Finance (“MEF”) were transferred. The purpose of the Patrimonio Rilancio is to provide support for the relaunch of Italy’s economy, in the forms and under the conditions provided for by the European Union’s State Aid Temporary Framework, adopted to address the COVID-19 epidemiological emergency (the “Temporary Framework”), or at market conditions, with the aim of supporting the development of Italy’s entrepreneurial backbone, also through capital-strengthening measures.

The following public implementing measures were adopted for the establishment and the consequent start of operations of the Patrimonio Rilancio, pursuant to Article 27 of the Relaunch Decree:

- the Implementing Decree of the Ministry of the Economy and Finance, following consultation with the Ministry of Economic Development, dated 3 February 2021, concerning the access requirements, conditions, criteria and procedures for the investments of the Patrimonio Rilancio, published in the Official Gazette on 10 March 2021 and entered into force on 25 March 2021;
- the Allocation Decree of the Ministry of the Economy and Finance of 7 May 2021, concerning the maximum allocation of up to 44 billion euro for the Patrimonio Rilancio, published in the Official Gazette on 15 May 2021, which, for the initial allocation to the Patrimonio Rilancio, provided for the transfer to this Fund, by way of allocation to CDP, of government securities in the amount of 3 billion euro, subsequently assigned by Directorial Decree of 7 June 2021.

In addition, in accordance with Article 27, paragraph 6 of the Relaunch Decree, in the meeting held on 18 May 2021, the Board of Directors of CDP also adopted the Regulation the Patrimonio Rilancio (“Patrimonio Rilancio Regulation”), which was approved on 24 May 2021 by the Minister of the Economy and Finance, pursuant to the above-mentioned provisions, as notified to CDP on 7 June 2021.

In accordance with and in execution of the provisions of the Implementing Decree, Patrimonio Rilancio Regulation governs the following, among other things:

- the purposes of the Patrimonio Rilancio, its establishment and operating procedures, the timing of the investments, thier duration, the requirements for the beneficiary companies benefiting from the measures, the management policy, the forms of implementation of the measures and the financial plan;
- the operations of the sub-funds, including the management of their income, their liquidation and the regime for their reporting;
- the preliminary assessment activities of the Patrimonio Rilancio, including the underlying principles, the procedure for the granting of the investments, the accredited entities (respectively the “Accredited Intermediaries”, which support the Patrimonio Rilancio in the preliminary assessment activities, the execution of operations and their monitoring and management, and the “Independent Experts”, for the determination of the market value of applicant enterprises with shares not listed on a regulated market) and the management, monitoring and control activities;
- the organisation and management of the Patrimonio Rilancio, including the characteristics of the equity instruments, the Conflicts and Transactions Committee[1], the classification and preliminary assessment process for transactions in conflict of interest, and the cost regime of the Patrimonio Rilancio.

As established by the Relaunch Decree, the sub-funds that make up the Patrimonio Rilancio are separate, autonomous and distinct in all respects from the assets of the other sub-funds and from the assets of CDP, and relate to different types of measure in support of enterprises.

In accordance with the three types of operations envisaged by the Regulation, the Patrimonio Rilancio is divided into three sub-funds: Fondo Nazionale Supporto Temporaneo (FNST - Temporary National Support Fund), Fondo Nazionale

1 The Conflicts and Transactions Committee is responsible for providing a prior mandatory and non-binding opinion to the decision-making body, in accordance with the provisions of the Patrimonio Rilancio Regulation, within the preliminary assessment and approval process, and in particular in transactions with potential conflicts of interest and with related parties relating to the use of the special-purpose assets fund, in line with the provisions of Article 30 of the Implementing Decree.

Strategico (FNS – National Strategic Fund) and Fondo Nazionale Ristrutturazioni Imprese (FNRI - National Enterprise Restructuring Fund).

In particular, the FNS, a Sub-Fund of the Patrimonio Rilancio dedicated to market operations, participates together with other market investors in both direct and indirect operations.

With regard to direct investments, the FNS can operate both in the primary and secondary markets, with the investment scheme involving the following instruments: (i) capital increases; (ii) convertible bonds; (iii) direct investments in the primary and secondary markets in listed companies with a market capitalisation exceeding 250 million euro, limited to operations of strategic importance.

With regard to indirect investments (i.e. subscribing to shares in investment funds), the legislator, through Law No. 162 of 28 October 2024, amended Article 27 of the Relaunch Decree by adding paragraph 5-bis, which expands and enhances the Sub-Fund's indirect operations. This revised operation governs indirect investments to be carried out through the subscription, within the limit of 49% of the total assets of the fund, of shares or units of newly established funds. These vehicles, in turn, invest exclusively in listed securities in Italy, with a focus on small- and medium- sized enterprises (for more information, see the section "Outlook of Operations").

MARKET CONTEXT

The global economic cycle, already disrupted in the previous two years by a complex geopolitical landscape, high inflation, and restrictive monetary policies, continues to reflect these challenges in 2024, with a projected GDP growth of 3.2%, a slight decrease from 3.3% in 2023, and remaining stable for 2025[2].

This trend is also reflected domestically, where macroeconomic projections for Italy show a modest GDP growth of 0.5% in 2024, a decrease from 0.8% in 2023, with an acceleration starting in 2025, primarily driven by consumption and international trade. For the 2025-2027 period, the average GDP growth is expected to be around 1%, double that recorded in 2024[3].

Macroeconomic projections (year-on-year percentage changes)*	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
GDP (*)	**0.8**	**0.5**	**0.8**	**1.1**	**0.9**
Household consumption (*)	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.9	1.0
Government consumption (*)	1.9	0.4	1.4	1.0	(0.8)
Gross fixed capital formation (*)	8.7	0.9	(0.5)	1.2	0.6
Total exports (*)	1.1	(0.3)	1.3	3.2	3.4
Total imports (*)	0.0	(4.1)	1.7	3.0	2.6
Consumer prices (HICP)	5.9	1.1	1.5	1.5	2.0
HICP net of energy and food	4.5	2.2	1.6	1.5	1.6
Employment (hours worked)	2.7	1.7	0.5	0.5	0.6
Employment (persons employed)	1.9	1.6	0.5	0.6	0.6
Unemployment rate (annual average)	7.7	6.6	6.1	6.1	6.1

Source: Banca d'Italia, Macroeconomic projections for the Italian economy - December 2024

Given the ongoing weak economic environment and significant geopolitical uncertainty, the corporate credit deterioration rate[4] is expected to rise to 3.5% in 2024, compared to 2.4% in 2023.

In the early months of 2025 government bonds were characterised by a general sell-off, mainly triggered by the announcement of expansionary fiscal policies by Germany and Great Britain, possibly financed with new debt. This, in addition to the approximately 800 billion euro European rearmament plan, led to a significant increase in the yields of European government bonds, including Italy.

Given the limited residual maturity of government bonds in the segment, this scenario is not particularly relevant for investments in securities and the liquidity position.

For 2025 the combined impact of GDP growth and the ongoing improvement in credit conditions for businesses is expected to result in a deterioration rate of 3.2%, slightly lower than the previous year, yet still higher than the pre-Covid rate (2.9% in 2019)[5]

2 Source: EY Italian Macroeconomic Bulletin no. 9 issued on December 2024, based on the October 2024 projections of the International Monetary Fund.
3 Source: Economic Bulletin of the Bank of Italy, January 2025
4 The default rate is calculated as the percentage between the number of impaired credit positions during the year and the stock of non-impaired positions at the beginning of the year. Credit-impaired financial assets are positions classified as: past-due loans not yet in default, past-due loans likely to default or non-performing loans.
5 Source: ABI-Cerved Outlook on Corporate Non-performing Loans, June 2024.

MEASURES OF THE SUB-FUND AND KEY FIGURES FOR 2024

As further detailed in the section "Mission and Presentation of the Sub-Fund", FNS, together with other market investors, participates in both direct (e.g., through the purchase of equity stakes in target companies) and indirect (via the subscription of shares or units of funds) investments.

Regarding the investing activity, in 2024 FNS has been mainly involved in direct investments stream.

Specifically, at the beginning of 2024, a target company submitted an Admission Request to have access to the FNS funds (as prescribed by the regulatory framework of Patrimonio Rilancio) and subsequently went through the related assessment process. However, after the completion of the assessment process, the investment was not finalised due to external factors beyond FNS's control, and the target company withdrew its Admission Request.

Furthermore, during 2024, FNS has continued managing and monitoring its solely portfolio company (a 100 million euro capital increase completed in June 2023), through the collection, verification, reporting, and handling of periodic and ad-hoc information from the beneficiary company, complying with regulatory and contractual obligations. On this point, it is reported that CDP also runs specific monitoring activities on the investment portfolio relating to: (i) the maintenance of requirements to have access to FNS, based on public sources, information and/or self-certified declarations collected periodically and "on an event-driven basis" which the beneficiary companies agree to provide pursuant to the Patrimonio Rilancio Regulation, and (ii) the contractual obligations undertaken by the beneficiary companies throughout the investment period. CDP's monitoring activity has been successful, as the company has adhered to all the requirements established by the regulatory framework.

OUTLOOK OF OPERATIONS

During 2024, a number of preliminary discussions has been undertaken by FNS with the scope of originating new potential targets as for possible direct investments by the Sub-Fund. Two companies expressed their interest in the Sub-Fund during second half of 2024, and both potential investments, if successfully passed the assessment phase, could be finalised first half 2025.

Finally, as outlined in the “Mission and Presentation of the Sub-Fund” section, regarding FNS’s indirect operations, the Legislator, through Law 162 of 28 October 2024, titled “Provisions for the promotion and development of start-ups and small and medium-sized innovative businesses through fiscal benefits and investment incentives”, amended Article 27 of the Relaunch Decree with the introduction of paragraph 5-bis, which expands and strengthens the indirect operations of the Sub-Fund. Consequently, in order to comply with the new legal provisions, it was necessary to undertake some amendments to the Patrimonio Rilancio regulatory framework, which were approved by CDP’s Board of Directors and are conditionally pending approval by the Ministry of Economy and Finance.

On this point, it should be added that, after the start of this new indirect operation, starting from the first half of 2025, FNS will be able to subscribe up to 49% of the shares issued by newly constituted funds, which will mainly invest in listed Italian SMID companies.

BALANCE SHEET AND INCOME STATEMENT FIGURES OF THE SUB-FUND

At 31 December 2024 total assets amounted to 985,787 thousand euro, recording an increase of 32,004 thousand euro compared to the previous year. This increase is primarily due to the performance of government bonds, which recorded a positive fair value change of 14,722 thousand euro.

The balance sheet assets are mainly composed of: (i) Equity investments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income amounting to 107,618 thousand euro, relating to the first intervention of the Sub-Fund which took place through a capital increase, completed in the first half of 2023, (ii) financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (government securities contributed by the MEF) for 740,509 thousand euro; (iii) deposits and other assets for 121 thousand euro; and (iv) cash and cash equivalents deposited in Central Treasury account no. 25083 for 137,540 thousand euro.

Equity amounted to 984,663 thousand euro, up by 32,239 thousand euro compared to the previous year. This increase is due to the profits for the year amounting to 17,517 thousand euro and the effects of the aforementioned positive change in the valuation reserve of government bonds for 14,722 thousand euro.

The balance sheet liabilities are composed of payables to CDP and suppliers, totalling 1,123 thousand euro.

Net income for the year amounted to 17,517 thousand euro, mainly due to (i) interest income on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, equal to 13,045 thousand euro, (ii) interest income accrued on Central Treasury account no. 25083 for 4,556 thousand euro, (iii) positive changes in the fair value of financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income equal to 1,510 thousand euro and (iv) dividends on equity investments of 1,091 thousand euro.

The negative economic components mainly consist of administrative expenses totalling 2,633 thousand euro.

Separate annual report

STATEMENTS OF THE SEPARATE ANNUAL REPORT

BALANCE SHEET

(euro)

Assets	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	Notes
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	**107,618,068**	**106,108,025**	**II.1.1**
Equity investments	107,618,068	106,108,025	
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**740,508,538**	**720,044,533**	**II.1.2**
Government securities	740,508,538	720,044,533	
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	**100,735**	**100,942**	**II.1.3**
Deposits	100,735	100,942	
Other assets	**20,000**	**20,000**	**II.1.4**
Cash and cash equivalents	**137,539,526**	**127,508,911**	**II.1.5**
Total assets	**985,786,867**	**953,782,411**	

(euro)

Liabilities and equity	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	Notes
Equity	**984,663,453**	**952,424,179**	**II.2.1**
Equity instruments	956,708,602	956,708,602	
Valuation reserves	(13,012,295)	(27,734,576)	
Retainded earnings or loss	23,450,153	4,921,101	
Net income (loss) (+/-)	17,516,993	18,529,052	
Other liabilities	**1,123,414**	**1,358,232**	**II.2.2**
Total liabilities and equity	**985,786,867**	**953,782,411**	

INCOME STATEMENT

(euro)

Items	2024	2023	Notes
Income	**20,206,246**	**26,187,955**	**III.1**
Interest income and similar income	17,605,075	20,079,930	III.1.1
of which: Interest income calculated using the effective interests rate method	*17,605,075*	*20,079,930*	
Dividends and similar revenues	1,091,128		III.1.2
Net profit (loss) on financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	1,510,043	6,108,025	III.1.3
Costs	**(2,689,253)**	**(7,658,903)**	**III.2**
Interest expense			III.2.1
Commission expense	(47,280)	(46,980)	III.2.2
Administrative expenses	(2,633,195)	(2,543,763)	III.2.3
Losses on disposal of:		(5,170,565)	III.2.4
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		(5,170,565)	
Net adjustments/recoveries for credit risk	(8,778)	102,405	III.2.5
Net income (loss) for the year	**17,516,993**	**18,529,052**	

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(euro)

Items	2024	2023
Net income (loss)	17,516,993	18,529,052
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	14,722,281	44,170,085
Comprehensive income	**32,239,274**	**62,699,137**

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY: CURRENT FINANCIAL YEAR

(euro)	Balance at 31/12/2023	Changes in opening balance	Balance at 01/01/2024	Allocation of net income for previous year		Equity at 31/12/2024			Equity at 31/12/2024
				Reserves	Dividends and other allocations	Cancellation of equity instruments	Issue of new equity instruments	Comprehensive income at 31/12/2024	
Equity instruments	956,708,602		956,708,602						**956,708,602**
Retainded earnings or loss	4,921,101		4,921,101	18,529,052					**23,450,153**
Valuation reserves:									
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(27,734,576)		(27,734,576)					14,722,281	**(13,012,295)**
Net income (loss)	18,529,052		18,529,052	(18,529,052)				17,516,993	**17,516,993**
Equity	**952,424,179**		**952,424,179**					**32,239,274**	**984,663,453**

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY: PREVIOUS FINANCIAL YEAR

(euro)	Balance at 31/12/2022	Changes in opening balance	Balance at 01/01/2023	Allocation of net income for previous year		Equity at 31/12/2023			Equity at 31/12/2023
				Reserves	Dividends and other allocations	Cancellation of equity instruments	Issue of new equity instruments	Comprehensive income at 31/12/2023	
Equity instruments	1,031,158,419		1,031,158,419			(1,031,158,419)	956,708,602		**956,708,602**
Retainded earnings or loss	(1,532,460)		(1,532,460)	6,453,561					**4,921,101**
Valuation reserves:									
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(71,904,661)		(71,904,661)					44,170,085	**(27,734,576)**
Net income (loss)	6,453,561		6,453,561	(6,453,561)				18,529,052	**18,529,052**
Equity	**964,174,859**		**964,174,859**			**(1,031,158,419)**	**956,708,602**	**62,699,137**	**952,424,179**

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (INDIRECT METHOD)

(euro)	2024	2023
A. OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
1. Cash generated/(used) by operations	**10,033,282**	**8,864,923**
- net income (loss) for the year (+/-)	17,516,993	18,529,052
- gains (losses) on financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (-/+)	(1,510,043)	(6,108,025)
- gains (losses) on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (-/+)		5,170,565
- net impairment adjustments (+/-)	8,778	(102,405)
- adjustments for uncollected/paid interests	(5,747,629)	(6,083,950)
- other adjustments	(234,817)	(2,540,314)
2. Cash generated/(used) by financial assets		**(100,000,000)**
- financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		(100,000,000)
- financial assets measured at amortised cost		
- other assets		
Cash generated/(used) by operating activities (1. + 2. + 3.)	**10,033,282**	**(91,135,077)**
CASH GENERATED/(USED) DURING THE YEAR	**10,033,282**	**(91,135,077)**

Reconciliation

Items (*) (euro)	2024	2023
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	127,542,811	218,677,888
Total cash generated/(used) during the year	10,033,282	(91,135,077)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	**137,576,093**	**127,542,811**

(*) The cash and cash equivalents reported in the statement of cash flows comprise the balance of current account no. 25083 held with the Central State Treasury and recognised under “Cash and cash equivalents”.

Notes to the report

I. BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND ACCOUNTING POLICIES

I.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

Section 1 - Declaration of compliance with the International Financial Reporting Standards

Pursuant to Article 27, paragraph 6, of the Relaunch Decree, this annual report of Patrimonio Rilancio - "Fondo Nazionale Strategico" (below the "report") has been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), as endorsed by the European Commission and in force at 31 December 2024, taking into account also the minimum reporting requirements established by the Italian Civil Code, where compatible with the standards adopted.

The international accounting standards include IFRS issued by the IASB, relevant IAS issued by the IASB and the interpretations issued by the IFRS Interpretation Committee (IFRIC) and those previously issued by the Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC).

Section 2 - General preparation principles

The annual report includes the balance sheet, the income statement, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows (prepared according to the "indirect method"), and the notes to the report.

The report clearly presents, and gives a true and fair view of, the financial performance and results of operations for the year. The report corresponds with the Sub-Fund's accounting records and fully reflects the transactions conducted during the financial year. As detailed below, the notes to the report provide all information required by the IAS/IFRS, as well as any supplemental information deemed necessary in order to give a true and fair view of the Sub-Fund's financial performance and standing.

The balance sheet, the income statement, the other financial statements and the tables in the notes to the report are expressed in units of euro, unless otherwise specified. In the income statement, revenues are indicated without a sign, while costs are shown in brackets.

Tables with zero amounts in the reporting year and in the comparative year were omitted.

The balance sheet, the income statement, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows do not contain items having a zero amount in the reporting year and in the comparative year.

For the purposes of interpretation and to provide support in applying the financial reporting standards, the following documents have also been considered, although they have not been endorsed by the European Commission:

- Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements, issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) in 2001;
- Implementation Guidance, Basis for Conclusions, IFRIC Agenda Decisions, and any other documentation prepared by the IASB or IFRIC to supplement the IFRS issued;
- Interpretation documents concerning the application of the IFRS in Italy, prepared by the Organismo Italiano di Contabilità (Italian Accounting Board, OIC).

Where the information required by the IFRS is deemed to be inadequate in presenting the financial standing in a true and fair manner, the notes to the report also provide supplemental information for that purpose.

The report has been duly prepared on an accrual basis. The general principles of the materiality and significance of information and the prevalence of substance over form have also been taken into account.

An assessment was also made of the Sub-Fund's ability to continue to operate as a going concern, as required by IAS 1 Revised.

No assets have been offset against liabilities, nor revenues against expenses, unless expressly required or allowed by an accounting standard or a related interpretation.

Comparative information is disclosed in respect of the previous financial period. This information, referring for both the balance sheet and income statement data at the reporting date of the previous financial year, is provided in the documents comprising the statement, including the notes to the report.

Use of estimates

The application of International Financial Reporting Standards in preparing the report requires accounting estimates to be made that are considered reasonable and realistic according to the information available at the time the estimate is made. Such estimates impact the carrying amount of the assets and liabilities, costs, revenues, and the disclosures on contingent assets and liabilities as of the reporting date, as well as the amounts reported for revenues and costs for the reference financial year. Changes in the conditions underlying the judgements, assumptions and estimates used could also have an impact on the items in the report and future earnings results.

The underlying assumptions of the estimates take into account all the information available at the date of preparation of the report, as well as hypothesis considered reasonable. Because of their nature, it cannot therefore be excluded that the assumptions made, however reasonable, may not be confirmed in the future scenarios the Sub-Fund will operate in. The results that will be achieved in the future may therefore differ from the estimates made for the purposes of preparing the report and it may therefore be necessary to make adjustments that cannot be foreseen or estimated to date with respect to the carrying value of the assets and liabilities recognised in the report. In this respect, it should be noted that adjustments to the estimates may be necessary as a result of changes in the circumstances on which the estimates were based, as a result of new information or increased experience.

The main areas in which subjective assessments are required are:

- the calculation of impairment losses on loans and other financial assets subject to impairment;
- the use of measurement techniques to determine the fair value of financial instruments not listed on an active market;
- the quantification of provisions for risks and charges.

The description of the accounting policies used provides details on the main assumptions and assessments used in preparing the report.

Section 3 - Audit of the report

This report is subject to statutory audit in accordance with Article 27, paragraph 14 of Decree Law no. 34 of 19 May 2020.

The statutory audit is carried out by the Independent Auditors of CDP S.p.A., namely Deloitte & Touche S.p.A. ("Deloitte"). The engagement for the statutory audit of CDP S.p.A.'s accounts was awarded to Deloitte for the 2020-2028 period by the Shareholders' Meeting in ordinary session of 19 March 2019.

Section 4 - Events subsequent to the reporting date

During the period between the reporting date of this report and its approval by the Board of Directors of CDP S.p.A. on 9 April 2025, no events occurred that would require an adjustment to the figures presented in the report at 31 December 2024.

The current market context, due to the ongoing effects of the present geopolitical situation, is still characterised by deep general uncertainty with consequent critical issues in the forecasts relating to the timing of the economic recovery.

Section 5 - Other issues

IFRS endorsed at 31 December 2024 and in force since 2024

As required by IAS 8 - "Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors", details of the new international financial reporting standards, or amendments to standards already in force, whose application became mandatory from 1 January 2024, are provided below:

- Commission Regulation (EU) 2023/2579 of 20 November 2023 amending Regulation (EU) 2023/1803 as regards International Financial Reporting Standard 16;
- Commission Regulation (EU) 2023/2822 of 19 December 2023 amending Regulation (EC) no. 2023/1803 as regards International Accounting Standard (IAS) 1;
- Commission Regulation (EU) 2024/1317 of 15 May 2024 amending Regulation (EU) no. 2023/1803 as regards International Accounting Standard 7 and International Financial Reporting Standard 7.

New accounting standards and interpretations issued and endorsed by the European Union, but not yet effective (effective for the financial years beginning from 1 January 2025)

Listed below are the new standards and interpretations already issued and endorsed, but not yet effective and therefore not applicable to the preparation of the financial statements as at 31 December 2024:

- EU Regulation 2024/2862, adopted by the Commission on 12 November 2024, amending Regulation (EC) No. 2023/1803 concerning International Accounting Standard No. 21 (IAS 21).

Accounting standards, amendments and interpretations not yet endorsed by the European Union at 31 December 2024

Certain accounting standards, interpretations and amendments had been issued by the IASB but not yet endorsed by the European Union at the approval date of this report:

- IFRS 19 “Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures” (issued on 9 April 2023);
- IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements" (issued on 9 April 2024);
- Amendment to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (issued on 30 May 2024);
- Amendment to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 "Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity" (issued on 18 December 2024).

Disclosure on the macroeconomic scenario

The macroeconomic landscape, worsened by the ongoing conflicts in Ukraine and the Middle East, has further destabilised the economic situation both internationally and nationally.

In the second half of 2024 the economic performance of the euro area showed slight signs of recovery, also supported by interest rate cuts implemented by the ECB. Economic indicators revealed weak economic activity in the fourth quarter of 2024, hindered by sluggish consumer spending and investment, as well as a decline in exports. The ECB’s estimates have revised downwards the area’s growth outlook, placing it above 1% annually for the 2025-2027 period. Inflation is expected to stabilise around the ECB's target of 2%.

Overall, the annual real GDP growth rate of the Eurozone is expected to increase from 0.7% in 2024 to 1.1% in 2025, and 1.4% in 2026, before slightly decreasing to 1.3% in 2027[6].

This trend is mainly influenced by the ECB's interest rate reduction policies, which aim to steer inflation towards the target level.

Globally, the economic landscape continues to be influenced by the ongoing conflict in Ukraine and the Middle East, representing a significant risk to both economic growth and inflation. Moreover, economic prospects are weighed down by international tensions and the uncertainty surrounding the economic policies that will be pursued by the new US administration due to evolving monetary policy conditions, the tightening of trade relations, and the spectre of an intensification of protectionist policies (tariffs) linked to the general deterioration of the economic climate and uncertainties over future developments. However, according to projections published by the OECD in December, global GDP is expected to grow by 3.3 percent in 2025, in line with 2024. However, these forecasts are overshadowed by the risks arising from the escalation of international tensions[7].

Based on the scenario described above (for information on this, please refer to the detailed description in the “Market Context” section), the Fondo Nazionale Strategico (FNS) is required to assess and reflect the impacts that such a context and its related uncertainties may have on its financial statements and operations.

The evolving macroeconomic scenario has not generated risks other than those reported, as these types of events are considered within the risks already assessed and monitored.

6 European Central Bank, Eurosystem staff macroeconomic projections for the euro area, December 2024
7 Bank of Italy, Economic Bulletin No. 1 - 2025

In this regard, the most important areas concern (i) market risks due to the decrease in the fair value of the securities held in the portfolio as a result of negative trends in interest and inflation rates and (ii) credit risks due to a potential increase in debtors in financial distress, both on the loan and guarantee portfolio and in debt securities.

For further details regarding the determination of fair value and with reference to credit risk (with particular regard to the ECL calculation methodologies), please refer respectively to the specific sections, “I.3 Disclosures on Fair Value Measurement” and “IV. Information on risks".

The potential risk for the Sub-Fund depends on the possible impacts, for the beneficiary companies of the relevant measures, of the evolution of the relevant macroeconomic scenario.

Other Information

The annual report is approved by the Board of Directors of CDP S.p.A. at the same time as the approval of the draft separate financial statements of CDP S.p.A., to which it constitutes an annex as required by Article 27, paragraph 6 of the Relaunch Decree. The annual report is subsequently approved by the general meeting of the holders of the equity instruments.

I.2 THE MAIN ITEMS OF THE ANNUAL REPORT

The annual report of the “Fondo Nazionale Strategico” Sub-Fund at 31 December 2024 has been prepared using the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), supplemented by the amendments endorsed and in force with effect from the financial year 2024, as described in Section 5 – Other issues, I.1 General Information.

The following pages provide a description of the accounting policies adopted in preparing this report.

1 - Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

The item “Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss” includes:

- assets represented by debt securities, equity securities, loans, units of UCIs (Undertakings for Collective Investment) included in the business model “Other/Trading”, as well as derivatives not designated as hedging instruments;
- assets represented by debt securities, equity securities, units of UCIs and loans, i.e. those assets other than those designated at fair value through profit or loss, which do not meet the amortised cost classification requirements nor the classification at fair value through other comprehensive income. They are substantially represented by those financial assets whose contractual terms provide for periodic cash flows that are not represented by solely payments of principal and interests (thus characterised by the failure to pass the SPPI test), or those assets that do not comply with the business model terms of the portfolio measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Specifically, the Sub-Fund’s item includes equity investments following capital raising initiatives.

At inception, these assets are recognised at fair value, which generally equates to the transaction price, net of transaction costs or income that are immediately recognised through profit or loss account.

After initial recognition, these assets are measured at fair value, with any FV movement charged to the income statement. The fair value is determined based on the official prices as of the reporting date for the financial instruments listed on active markets. For financial instruments, not listed on active markets, fair value is determined by using measurement techniques and information available on the market, such as the price of similar instruments on an active market, discounted cash flows, option pricing models and values registered in recent similar transactions.

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the assets expire or when the financial asset is sold, substantially transferring all risks and rewards connected with it or control over it. In cases where it is not possible to ascertain the substantial transfer of risks and rewards, financial assets are derecognised from the balance sheet if any kind of control over the assets has been maintained. Finally, transferred assets are derecognised from the balance sheet if the contractual right to receive the cash flows of the same is maintained, but at the same time a contractual obligation is assumed to pay flows to a third party, without delay and only to the extent of those received.

2 - Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

The item “Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income” includes financial assets that meet both of the following conditions:

- financial assets held within a business model whose objective is achieved through both the collection of contractual cash flows and the sale of financial assets (“Held to Collect and Sell” business model);
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

In particular, this item includes Italian government securities contributed by the Ministry of the Economy and Finance in exchange for equity instruments issued by the Sub-Fund.

The initial recognition for the debt securities is on the settlement date.

Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are initially recognised at fair value, which corresponds to the transaction price, including any expenses and income attributable to the transaction.

Subsequent to the initial recognition, these financial instruments, which are traded in active markets, are measured at their fair value determined on the basis of official prices on the reporting date.

The profits and losses resulting from changes in fair value are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income and recorded in the item valuation reserves, in equity, until the financial asset is derecognised.

If these financial assets are derecognised, the cumulative gains or losses, previously recognised in the other comprehensive income, are transferred from equity to the income statement.

Interest is recognised through profit or loss according to the amortised cost method, which is based on the effective interest rate, i.e. the rate that discounts the estimated future receipts (and any payments) during the expected life of the financial instrument at the gross carrying value of the financial asset. Interest is recognised under revenues – item “Interest income” – when positive, and under expenses – item “Interest expense” – when negative.

Financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are also subject to adjustments in the income statement to reflect any expected credit losses (impairment) in accordance with IFRS 9. In particular, an expected loss over a period of up to 12 months following the reporting date is recognised for instruments classified in stage 1 (i.e. performing financial assets that do not show a significant increase in credit risk compared to initial recognition). Conversely, an expected loss measured throughout the residual maturity of the financial instrument is recorded on those instruments classified in stage 2 (performing financial assets for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk compared to initial recognition) and in stage 3 (impaired financial assets). The above allocation does not include exposures that are impaired from their origination or acquisition, which are instead recognised separately as “purchased or originated impaired financial assets” (Purchased or Originated Credit Impaired - POCI) from the date of initial recognition until their derecognition.

For financial assets that are classified in stage 1 and 2, impairment is calculated according to the risk parameters represented by probability of default (PD), loss given default (LGD) and exposure at default (EAD).

If, in addition to a significant increase in the credit risk, there is also objective evidence of impairment (such as events that have a negative impact on estimated cash flows), the financial asset is impaired (stage 3) and the amount of the related impairment is measured as the difference between the gross carrying value of the asset and the present value of the expected cash flows, discounted using the original effective interest rate.

For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, the amortised cost and, consequently, interest income is calculated by considering expected losses over the residual maturity of the asset in the estimates of future cash flows. For these assets, the credit loss allowance is calculated as the cumulative change, from initial recognition, in the expected losses over the life of the asset.

Losses and recoveries arising from the impairment process are recognised under the income statement item “net adjustments for credit risk”.

No reclassifications to other categories of financial assets are allowed, unless the business model is changed. In this case, all affected financial assets will be reclassified, according to the rules provided for in IFRS 9.

Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows expire or a sale transfers all the risks and rewards connected with ownership to a third party. Conversely, when a significant portion of the risks and rewards associated with the transferred financial assets is retained, the asset remains on the balance sheet, even if legal title has been effectively transferred.

3 - Financial assets measured at amortised cost

The item “Financial assets measured at amortised cost”, in accordance with IFRS 9, includes assets that meet both of the following conditions:

- financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows (“Held to collect” business model); and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Specifically, this item of the Sub-Fund comprises deposits with CDP, as collateral for repurchase agreement transactions, and mirrors those held by CDP as default funds with Cassa di Compensazione e Garanzia.

“Financial assets measured at amortised cost” are initially recognised on the settlement date.

Initial recognition is at fair value, which generally equals the transaction price, including any expenses and income attributable to the transaction.

After initial recognition, these assets are measured at amortised cost, equal to the value that the financial asset was measured at on initial recognition minus any principal repayments, plus or minus the accumulated amortisation, according to the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any loss allowance. The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts the estimated future receipts (and any payments) for the expected lifetime of the financial asset at its gross carrying value, which includes the directly attributable transaction costs and the fees paid or received by the contracting parties.

For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, a credit-adjusted effective interest rate is calculated for the credit risk, including the expected losses on initial loans within the cash flow estimates.

Interest is recognised under revenues – item “Interest income” – when positive, and under expenses – item “Interest expense” – when negative.

The amortised cost method is not used for loans whose short-term duration means that discounting is considered to have a negligible effect. This measurement rule is also used for loans without a specific expiration date or demand loans.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost are subject to the calculation of an expected credit loss allowance under IFRS 9 rules and the amount of such losses is recognised through profit or loss in the item “Net impairment adjustments for credit risk”.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows expire or in presence of a sale that transfers to a third party all the risks and rewards connected with ownership of the transferred asset. Conversely, when a significant portion of the risks and rewards associated with the transferred financial assets is retained, the asset remains on the balance sheet, even if legal title has been effectively transferred.

4 – Cash and cash equivalents

This item includes cash and cash equivalents held with the Central State Treasury.

Cash and cash equivalents are recorded on the assets side of the balance sheet at nominal value adjusted by the expected credit loss allowance. The amount of such losses is recognised through profit or loss in the item “Net adjustments for credit risk”.

The amount of the item is increased by the interest accrued on cash and cash equivalents, even if not yet settled, which are recognised under revenues – item “Interest income” – when positive, and under expenses – item “Interest expense” – when negative.

5 – Other information

Interest income and expense

Interest income and expense is recognised through profit or loss, on a pro-rata basis over time for all instruments, based on the contractual interest rate or at the effective interest rate if the amortised cost method is applied.

Interest is recognised under revenues – item “Interest income” – when positive, and under expenses – item “Interest expense” – when negative.

Commission income and expense

Commission income for revenues from services provided and commission expense for the costs of services received are recognised, based on the existence of contractual agreements, on an accrual basis, i.e. in the year when the services are provided. Any commissions considered in the amortised cost, for the calculation of the effective interest rate, are classified as interest.

Prepayments and accruals

The prepayments and accruals that include costs or revenues for the year accruing on assets and liabilities, are recognised in the report as an adjustment to the assets and liabilities to which they relate.

Other assets and other liabilities

Other assets and other liabilities comprise the items that cannot be allocated to the other balance sheet items. Specifically, for the Sub-Fund they consist of cash deposits with the operator Cassa Depositi e Prestiti S.p.A.; amounts payable to settle the reimbursements of costs incurred by the manager and other trade payables.

Taxes

As provided for in Article 27 paragraph 13 of the Relaunch Decree, the income and value of production of the Sub-Fund are exempt from tax. The Sub-Fund is not subject to withholding tax or taxes that substitute income taxes on income received in any capacity.

I.3 DISCLOSURES ON FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

This section contains the disclosures on fair value measurement in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 13.

The fair value is the price that would be received at the measurement date to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between independent market counterparties that have a reasonable degree of knowledge of market conditions and the relevant facts related to the item being traded, and are fully operational (without the urgent need to liquidate or significantly reduce a position). The international accounting standards have established three levels of classification for a financial instrument (known as the “fair value hierarchy”), according to the observability and significance of the inputs used in its measurement.

For financial instruments listed on active markets, fair value corresponds to the market price at the measurement date, or as close to it as possible (Level 1). An instrument is considered to be traded on an active market if prices are readily and regularly available on regulated markets, organised trading facilities, pricing services, etc. and if those prices can reasonably be considered to be representative of actual and regular market transactions executed close to the valuation date. When there are no quoted prices on an active market, the fair value is determined using models and measurement techniques, with classification in Level 2 of the hierarchy if the inputs used are quoted prices available on active markets or inputs based on observable market data, such as interest rates or yield curves. If the inputs require adjustments made based on parameters that cannot be observed in the market and are impacted to a greater or a lesser extent by the modelling choices needed to make them, for example through the use of statistical or expert-based techniques, the fair value is classified in Level 3 of the hierarchy.

Specifically, with regard to the items measured at fair value on a recurring basis, in the annual report of the Fondo Nazionale Strategico (FNS) Sub-Fund as at 31 December 2024 the measurements of securities issued by the Italian government and listed on active markets, transferred by the Ministry of the Economy and Finance into the Patrimonio Rilancio at the time of its establishment and/or subsequent reallocation from other Sub-Funds, are included in Level 1. The measurements of units in unlisted investments, whose measurements are carried out on unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity, are classified in Level 3.

There are no measurements of instruments classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Description of unobservable inputs in the measurement of fair value on a recurring basis of Level 3 instruments and analysis of the fair value sensitivity to changes in such inputs

For fair value measurements for which significant non-observable inputs are used (Level 3), a sensitivity analysis is conducted to obtain a range of possible and reasonable alternative valuations. In general, the impact of an unobservable input on a Level 3 fair value measurement depends on the interaction among the various inputs used in the valuation process.

As regards the sole equity investment in the portfolio, measured on an unlevered discounted cash flow unlevered basis, the analysis was carried out to verify the sensitivity of results obtained to changes in the main assumptions and variables used.

Specifically, sensitivity analyses were carried out with reference to the discount rate (WACC) and the long-term growth rate, which showed that unfavourable changes in the WACC and long-term growth rate of 50 bps (considered separately) would cause a reduction in fair value of approximately 12 million euro and 10 million euro respectively.

I.3.1 HIERARCHY OF FAIR VALUE

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis: breakdown by level of fair value

(euro)	31/12/2024			31/12/2023		
Assets/liabilities measured at fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss			**107,618,068**			**106,108,025**
Equity investments			107,618,068			106,108,025
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**740,508,538**			**720,044,533**		
Government securities	740,508,538			720,044,533		
Total assets	**740,508,538**		**107,618,068**	**720,044,533**		**106,108,025**

Change for the year in financial assets measured at fair value (Level 3)

	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	
(euro)	Total	of which: Equity investments
1. Opening balance	**106,108,025**	**106,108,025**
2. Increases	**1,510,043**	**1,510,043**
2.1 Purchases		
2.2 Profits taken to:	1,510,043	1,510,043
2.2.1 Income statement	*1,510,043*	*1,510,043*
2.2.2 Equity	*X*	*X*
2.3 Transfers from other levels		
2.4 Other increases		
3. Decreases		
3.1 Sales		
3.2 Repayments		
3.3 Losses taken to:		
3.3.1 Income statement		
3.3.2 Equity	*X*	*X*
3.4 Transfers to other levels		
3.5 Other decreases		
4. Closing balance	**107,618,068**	**107,618,068**

Assets and liabilities not measured at fair value or measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis: breakdown by fair value level

(euro)	31/12/2024				31/12/2023			
Assets/liabilities not measured at fair value or measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis	Book value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Book value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	**100,735**			**100,735**	**100,942**			**100,942**
Deposits for GMRA	100,735			100,735	100,942			100,942
Cash and cash equivalents	**137,539,526**			**137,539,526**	**127,508,911**			**127,508,911**
Central Treasury current account n. 25083	137,539,526			137,539,526	127,508,911			127,508,911
Total assets	**137,640,261**			**137,640,261**	**127,609,853**			**127,609,853**

II. INFORMATION ON THE BALANCE SHEET

II.1 ASSETS

II.1.1 Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

Equity investments: annual changes

(euro)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
1. Opening balance			**106,108,025**
2. Increases			**1,510,043**
2.1 Subscriptions			
2.2 Profits taken to income statement			1,510,043
2.3 Transfers from other levels			
2.3.1 Transfers from level 1	X		
2.3.2 Transfers from level 2		X	
2.3.3 Transfers from level 3			X
2.4 Other increases			
3. Decreases			
3.1 Divestments			
3.2 Repayments			
3.3 Losses taken to income statement			
3.4 Transfers to other levels			
3.4.1 Transfers to level 1	X		
3.4.2 Transfers to level 2		X	
3.4.3 Transfers to level 3			X
3.5 Other decreases			
4. Closing balance			**107,618,068**

The increases in this item are attributable to the positive change in fair value through profit or loss of 1,510,043 euro.

II.1.2 Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income: breakdown

(euro)	Gross value				Accumulated impairment				Net value			
Instruments/Values	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Purchased or Originated Credit Impaired	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Purchased or Originated Credit Impaired	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Purchased or Originated Credit Impaired
Government securities	741,310,510	-	-	-	(801,972)	-	-	-	740,508,538	-	-	-
Total 31/12/2024	**741,310,510**				**(801,972)**				**740,508,538**			
Total 31/12/2023	**720,840,394**				**(795,861)**				**720,044,533**			

This item, amounting to 740,508,538 euro, consists of Italian government bonds issued by the Ministry of Economy and Finance at the time of the establishment of the Sub-Fund.

Government securities: changes for the year

(euro)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
1. Opening balance	**720,044,533**		
2. Increases	**27,767,598**		
2.1 Contributions			
2.2 Profits taken to:	27,767,598		
2.2.1 Income statement	*13,045,317*		
2.2.2 Equity	*14,722,281*		
2.3 Transfers from other levels			
2.3.1 Transfers from level 1	*X*		
2.3.2 Transfers from level 2		*X*	
2.3.3 Transfers from level 3			*X*
2.4 Other increases			
3. Decreases	**7,303,593**		
3.1 Sales			
3.2 Repayments	7,297,482		
3.3 Losses taken to:	6,111		
3.3.1 Income statement	*6,111*		
3.3.2 Equity			
3.4 Transfers to other levels			
3.4.1 Transfers to level 1	*X*		
3.4.2 Transfers to level 2		*X*	
3.4.3 Transfers to level 3			*X*
3.5 Other decreases			
4. Closing balance	**740,508,538**		

The increase in the item amounting to 27,767,598 euro is attributable to: (i) profits recognised in the income statement relating to accrued interest income, for 13,045,317 euro, and (ii) positive fair value changes, with a corresponding impact on equity, amounting to 14,722,281 euro.

The decreases in the item are related to (i) redemptions from coupons collected amounting to 7,297,482 euro and (ii) impairment losses recognised in the income statement in accordance with IFRS 9 of 6,111 euro.

II.1.3 Financial assets measured at amortised cost

Financial assets measured at amortised cost: breakdown

(euro)	Gross value				Accumulated impairment				Net value			
Instruments/Values	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Purchased or Originated Credit Impaired	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Purchased or Originated Credit Impaired	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Purchased or Originated Credit Impaired
Deposits for GMRA	100,736	-	-	-	(1)	-	-	-	100,735	-	-	-
Total 31/12/2024	**100,736**				**(1)**				**100,735**			
Total 31/12/2023	**100,943**				**(1)**				**100,942**			

The item refers entirely to the Default Fund deposits in place with CDP.

II.1.4 Other assets

The balance of this item, equal to 20,000 euro, relates to financial resources deposited in the account managed by CDP. In accordance with Article 101.4 of the Patrimonio Rilancio Regulation, these resources are set up as a buffer to cover unforeseen or urgent payments or to accommodate unexpected collections for which CDP S.p.A. is unable to make withdrawals from or payments into central treasury accounts due to cut-off times beyond which it is not possible to operate on central treasury accounts.

II.1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents: breakdown

(euro)	Gross value				Accumulated impairment				Net Value			
Instruments/Values	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Purchased or Originated Credit Impaired	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Purchased or Originated Credit Impaired	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Purchased or Originated Credit Impaired
Central Treasury current account n. 25083	137,576,093	-	-	-	(36,567)	-	-	-	137,539,526	-	-	-
Total 31/12/2024	**137,576,093**				**(36,567)**				**137,539,526**			
Total 31/12/2023	**127,542,811**				**(33,900)**				**127,508,911**			

The balance of the item refers to the Sub-Fund's cash and cash equivalents held in Central State Treasury account no. 25083 and the related interest income accrued at 31 December 2024.

The increase, amounting to 10,030,615 euro, is mainly attributable to the collection of coupons on government bonds held in the portfolio.

In compliance with Article 35, paragraph 1, of the Implementing Decree, the liquid assets of the Special-purpose assets fund are credited to interest-bearing account no. 25083, opened with the Central State Treasury in the name of Cassa Depositi e Prestiti S.p.A. - Patrimonio Rilancio.

On the account balance, the Ministry of the Economy and Finance pays interest on a half-yearly basis at a rate equal to the greater of (i) the simple arithmetic average of the gross rates of return, recorded at issuance, on six-month ordinary bonds (BOT) issued in the same half-year period and (ii) zero. At 31 December 2024, accrued interest not yet collected was equal to 2,142,309 euro.

II.2 LIABILITIES AND EQUITY

II.2.1 Equity

Equity: breakdown

(euro)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Equity instruments	956,708,602	956,708,602
Valuation reserves:		
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(13,012,295)	(27,734,576)
Retainded earnings or loss	23,450,153	4,921,101
Net income (loss) (+/-)	17,516,993	18,529,052
Total	**984,663,453**	**952,424,179**

The equity of the Sub-Fund is mainly composed of the equity instruments issued in favour of the Ministry of the Economy and Finance.

The item "valuation reserves", negative by 13,012,295 euro, refers to the negative change in the fair value of the Italian government securities held in the Sub-Fund's portfolio, which are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

At 31 December 2024 the Sub-Fund showed a net income for the year of 17,516,993 euro.

Equity instruments: changes for the year

In 2024, there were no changes to the Equity instruments issued.

II.2.2 Liabilities

Other liabilities: breakdown

Type of operations / Values	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
a) Payables due to suppliers	19,448	96,577
b) Payables due from CDP	1,100,026	1,257,740
c) Other liabilities	3,940	3,915
Total	**1,123,414**	**1,358,232**

At 31 December 2024 the item “Other liabilities” amounted to 1,123,414 euro and consisted of:

- payables to suppliers for 19,448 euro;
- payables to CDP in the amount of 1,100,026 euro for costs incurred by CDP S.p.A. to manage the Sub-Fund in accordance with Article 32 of the Implementing Decree of the Ministry of the Economy and Finance that came into force on 25 March 2021;
- commission expense on default fund deposits with CDP not yet settled at 31 December 2024, in the amount of 3,940 euro.

II.3 OTHER INFORMATION

Commitments and financial guarantees issued

At 31 December 2024 no commitments to disburse funds or financial guarantees had been issued.

Other commitments and other guarantees issued

At 31 December 2024 no other commitments to disburse funds or other guarantees had been issued.

Securities custody and administration

The following table shows the securities owned by the Sub-Fund deposited with third parties, at their nominal value.

Specifically, the securities in question are managed by CDP S.p.A. and deposited with Euronext Securities Milan

(euro)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Securities deposited with third-parties		
Equity investments	100,000,000	100,000,000
Government securities	768,156,000	768,156,000
Total	**868,156,000**	**868,156,000**

III. INFORMATION ON THE INCOME STATEMENT

III.1 REVENUES

III.1.1 Interest income and similar income

Interest income and similar income: breakdown

(euro)

Items/Values	2024	2023
1. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**13,045,317**	**14,158,187**
Interest on Government securities	13,045,317	14,158,187
2. Financial assets measured at amortised cost	**3,432**	**3,038**
Interest Deposits (assets) on GMRA	3,432	3,038
3. Cash and cash equivalents	**4,556,326**	**5,918,705**
Interest on Central Treasury current account no. 25083	4,556,326	5,918,705
Total	**17,605,075**	**20,079,930**

The item, amounting to 17,605,075 euro, consists of:

- interest income on debt securities, specifically on government securities for 13,045,317 euro;
- interest income accrued on Default Fund deposits with CDP for 3,432 euro;
- interest income accrued on Central Treasury Account no. 25083 for 4,556,326 euro.

The decrease in the item compared to the previous year (-2,474,855 euro) is mainly related to the declining interest rate trend observed during 2024.

III.1.2 Dividends and similar revenues

The item balance reflects dividends, amounting to 1,091,128 euro, that were approved for distribution during the 2024 fiscal year.

III.1.3 Net profit (loss) on financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

(euro)

Type of operation/P&L items	Gains	Losses	2024	2023
Net profit (loss) on financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Equity investments	1,510,043		1,510,043	6,108,025
Total	**1,510,043**		**1,510,043**	**6,108,025**

The balance of the item, positive for 1,510,043 euro, includes the result arising from the fair value measurement of financial instruments, measured at fair value through profit or loss.

III.2 COSTS

III.2.1 Interest expense

There are no interest expenses during 2024.

III.2.2 Commission expense

The item, amounting to 47,280 euro, consists of management fees on active deposits for the default fund in place with CDP.

III.2.3 Administrative expenses

Administrative expenses: breakdown

(euro)

Type of expenses/Values	2024	2023
Professional services	(275,430)	(321,218)
Operating costs charged from CDP	(2,357,765)	(2,222,545)
Total	**(2,633,195)**	**(2,543,763)**

This item includes expenses recharged by CDP S.p.A. for costs incurred for the management of the Sub-Fund in the amount of 2,375,765 euro and costs for other professional services in the amount of 275,430 euro.

Audit fees

The audit fees for 2024 are shown below. Note that no non-audit services were provided in 2024.

(euro)

Type of services	Deloitte & Touche S.p.A.
Auditing	19,448
Total	**19,448**

III.2.4 Losses on disposal

The item as of 31 December 2024 has a nil balance, whereas as of 31 December 2023 it was 5,170,565 euro, entirely attributable to losses from the sale of government bonds, measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

III.2.5 Net adjustments/recoveries for credit risk

(euro)	Writedowns						Writebacks					
			Stage 3		Purchased or Originated Credit Impaired							
Operations/ P&L items	Stage 1	Stage 2	Write-off	Other	Write-off	Other	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Purchased or Originated Credit Impaired	2024	2023
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**(6,111)**										**(6,111)**	**78,182**
Government securities	(6,111)										(6,111)	78,182
Cash and cash equivalents	**(2,667)**										**(2,667)**	**24,223**
Central Treasury current account n. 25083	(2,667)										(2,667)	24,223
Total	**(8,778)**										**(8,778)**	**102,405**

This item, negative for approximately 8,778 euro, represents the net balance between adjustments and recoveries for credit risk on cash and cash equivalents and financial assets (government bonds) measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

IV. INFORMATION ON RISKS

1. General aspects

To ensure an efficient risk management system, the Sub-Fund has set up rules, procedures, resources (human, technological, and organisational), and control activities to identify, measure or evaluate, monitor, prevent or mitigate, and communicate to the appropriate reporting structures all the risks - assumed or that can be assumed.

The risk management system takes into account the specific characteristics of the activity carried out by CDP and is implemented in compliance with the regulatory requirements.

The guidelines for risk management envisage the separation of roles and responsibilities in the assumption and control of risks and the organisational independence of risk control from the operational management of risks.

The types of risks to which the Sub-Fund is exposed to can be classified as investment risks, liquidity risks, market risks and operational risks.

2. Investment and credit risk

Investment risk, which relates to the possibility of negative or lower than expected performance of the investments made, including lasting losses in value, mainly arises from the investment in the instruments provided for by the Regulation of the Sub-Fund and, secondarily, from related activities, particularly treasury management.

As at 31 December 2024 the financial instruments recorded in the Sub-Fund are: i) the contributed government securities recognised at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and ii) an equity investment made as part of a capital increase transaction.

In accordance with IFRS 9, for instruments not measured at fair value through profit or loss (i.e., instruments recognised at FVOCI and at amortised cost), expected credit losses at the reporting date are recognised by determining the basic components of the credit risk: Probability of Default (PD), Exposure at Default (EAD) and Loss Given Default (LGD). These financial assets are allocated to three distinct "stages" (Stage Allocation):

- **stage 1**: this stage refers to performing financial assets for which no significant credit impairment was recognised in comparison with the date of initial recognition. These assets are measured based on the expected loss over a time horizon of up to one year;
- **stage 2:** this stage refers to performing financial assets whose credit quality has improved significantly in terms of credit risk since initial recognition. These financial assets are measured based on their expected credit loss, calculated over a time horizon corresponding to the residual life of the financial asset;
- **stage 3**: this stage involves non-performing financial assets: having suffered a significant increase in their credit risk since initial recognition, they are measured accordingly based on the expected credit loss over the residual life of the financial asset.

The calculation of the expected loss over the time horizon that is consistent with the staging of each instrument is based on the discounting of the expected cash flows according to the probability of default corresponding to the creditworthiness at the reporting date and to the LGD.

Any instruments classified as POCI (*purchased or originated credit impaired*) are classified separately and, in accordance with the accounting standards, cannot be transferred to another classification.

Any non-performing assets are recognised in the financial statements on the basis of discounting expected cash flows over the asset's entire lifetime, calculated using the original effective interest rate of the specific loan. The amount of the adjustments is equal to the difference between the carrying value of the asset and the discounted value of the expected future cash flows. The assessment is reviewed whenever new information is received on events that might modify the outlook for recovery of the credit exposure.

3. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Sub-Fund will be unable to meet its commitments due to difficulties in financing itself or in divesting assets, or that it will be unable to monetise assets held in the market without significantly their market price.

With regard to liquidity risk, due to the composition of its balance sheet, and in order to reduce the non-core risks, the Sub-Fund intends to also use repurchase agreements carried out under typical market conditions to manage its liquidity.

As at 31 December 2024 there are no repurchase agreements; due to their characteristics, the government securities issued do not pose significant liquidity risks. As at 31 December 2024 the liquidity position of the Sub-Fund, net of its investments, which are illiquid by nature, is positive.

4. Market risk

Regarding market risk, the Sub-Fund is exposed to the risk of price fluctuations in the Italian government bonds held in its portfolio. Nonetheless, these securities have a maturity period that is consistent with the Sub-Fund's investment horizon. The Sub-Fund is also exposed to the risk of fluctuations in the fair value of the equity interests held. However, the exposure is marginal when compared to the Sub-Fund’s capital resurces. There is no exposure to foreign currencies as of 31 December 2024.

5. Operational risks

The Sub-Fund faces operational risks that could arise from the economic impact of operational events, including potential legal actions. This last scenario could also apply to events not directly attributable to the responsibility of CDP as the manager of the Sub-Fund.

V. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

This paragraph provides information about the relationship with:

- CDP S.p.A.;
- The Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF, holder of the equity instruments.

Transactions with related parties, notably those with the MEF and CDP S.p.A., arise as a result of legislative provisions. In any event, it should be noted that no atypical or unusual transactions were carried out with related parties whose size could have an impact on the assets and liabilities or performance of the Sub-Fund. All transactions with related parties were carried out on an arm's length basis and form part of the Sub-Fund's ordinary operations.

The table below shows the impact on the items of the Financial Statement of the ongoing relationships with related parties as of 31 December 2024.

(euro)

	Items	Ministry for the Economy and Finance	CDP	Total transaction with related parties
Assets	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	740,508,538		**740,508,538**
	Financial assets measured at amortised cost		100,735	**100,735**
	Other assets		20,000	**20,000**
	Cash and cash equivalents	137,539,526		**137,539,526**
Liabilities	Other liabilities		1,103,966	**1,103,966**
Income statement	Interest income and similar income	17,601,643	3,432	**17,605,075**
	Commission expense		(47,280)	**(47,280)**
	Administrative expenses		(2,357,765)	**(2,357,765)**
	Losses on disposal of financial assets			
	Net adjustment/recoveries for credit risk	(8,778)		**(8,778)**

Transactions with related parties involving the Ministry of Economy and Finance include:

- "financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income", for 740,508,538 euro;
- "cash and cash equivalents", for 137,539,526 euro;
- "interest income and similar income", for 17,601,643 euro;
- "net adjustments/recoveries for credit risk", for 8,778 euro.

Transactions with CDP are carried out for the purposes of the administrative management of the Sub-Fund, as more fully described in the preceding sections of the explanatory notes.

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 27, PARAGRAPH 3, OF THE LAW-DECREE N. 34 OF MAY 19, 2020, CONVERTED WITH LAW N. 77 OF JULY 17, 2020

To the Investor of the
Patrimonio Rilancio - Fondo Nazionale Strategico

Opinion

We have audited the separate annual report of Patrimonio Rilancio - Fondo Nazionale Strategico (the "Sub-fund"), which comprise the balance sheet as at December 31, 2024, the income statement, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended and the notes to the separate annual report, including material accounting policy information.

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

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA Italia). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Separate Annual Report section of our report. We are independent of the Sub-fund and Cassa Depositi e Prestiti S.p.A. in accordance with the ethical requirements applicable under Italian law to the audit of the financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of the Directors of Cassa Depositi e Prestiti S.p.A. for the Separate Annual Report

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

In preparing the separate annual report, the Directors of Cassa Depositi e Prestiti S.p.A. are responsible for assessing the Sub-fund's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they have identified the existence of the conditions for the liquidation of the Sub-fund or for the termination of the operations or have no realistic alternative to such choices.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Separate Annual Report

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the separate annual report, 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 internal control of the Sub-fund and Cassa Depositi e Prestiti S.p.A..

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Directors of Cassa Depositi e Prestiti S.p.A..

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

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

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

DELOITTE & TOUCHE S.p.A.

Signed by
Enrico Pietrarelli
Partner

Rome, Italy
April 28, 2025

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

Fondo Nazionale Ristrutturazioni Imprese

Contents

Report on Operations

MISSION AND PRESENTATION OF THE SUB-FUND

In light of the COVID-19 epidemiological emergency, Article 27 of Decree Law No. 34 of 19th May 2020, “Urgent measures regarding health, labour and economic support, and social policies related to the COVID-19 epidemiological emergency” (“Relaunch Decree”), converted with amendments by Law No. 77 of 17th July 2020, authorised Cassa Depositi e Prestiti S.p.A. (“CDP”) to set up a special-purpose assets fund, called “Patrimonio Rilancio”, to which certain assets and legal relationships identified by the Ministry of the Economy and Finance (“MEF”) were transferred. The purpose of the Patrimonio Rilancio is to provide support for the relaunch of Italy’s economy, in the forms and under the conditions provided for by the European Union’s State Aid Temporary Framework, adopted to address the COVID-19 epidemiological emergency (the “Temporary Framework”), or at market conditions, with the aim of supporting the development of Italy’s entrepreneurial backbone, also through capital-strengthening measures.

The following public implementing measures were adopted for the establishment and the consequent start of operations of the Patrimonio Rilancio, pursuant to Article 27 of the Relaunch Decree:

- the Implementing Decree of the Ministry of the Economy and Finance, following consultation with the Ministry of Economic Development, dated 3 February 2021, concerning the access requirements, conditions, criteria and procedures for the investments of the Patrimonio Rilancio, published in the Official Gazette on 10 March 2021 and entered into force on 25 March 2021;
- the Allocation Decree of the Ministry of the Economy and Finance of 7 May 2021, concerning the maximum allocation of up to 44 billion euro for the Patrimonio Rilancio, published in the Official Gazette on 15 May 2021, which, for the initial allocation to the Patrimonio Rilancio, provided for the transfer to this Fund, by way of allocation to CDP, of government securities in the amount of 3 billion euro, subsequently assigned by Directorial Decree of 7 June 2021.

In addition, in accordance with Article 27, paragraph 6 of the Relaunch Decree, in the meeting held on 18 May 2021, the Board of Directors of CDP also adopted the Regulation the Patrimonio Rilancio (“Patrimonio Rilancio Regulation”), which was approved on 24 May 2021 by the Minister of the Economy and Finance, pursuant to the above-mentioned provisions, as notified to CDP on 7 June 2021.

In accordance with and in execution of the provisions of the Implementing Decree, the Patrimonio Rilancio Regulation governs the following, among other things:

- the purposes of the Patrimonio Rilancio, its establishment and operating procedures, the timing of the investments, its duration, the requirements for the beneficiary companies, the management policy, the forms of implementation of the investments and the economic andfinancial plan;
- the operations of the sub-funds, including the management of the income, the liquidation and the reporting;
- the preliminary assessment activities of the Patrimonio Rilancio, including the underlying principles, the procedure for the granting of the investments, the accredited entities (respectively the “Accredited Intermediaries”, which support the Patrimonio Rilancio in the preliminary assessment activities, the execution of operations and their monitoring and management, and the “Independent Experts”, for the determination of the market value of applicant enterprises with shares not listed on a regulated market) and the management, monitoring and control activities;
- the organisation and management of the Patrimonio Rilancio, including the characteristics of the equity instruments, the Conflicts and Transactions Committee[1], the classification and preliminary assessment process for transactions in conflict of interest, and the cost regime of the Patrimonio Rilancio.

As established by the Relaunch Decree, the sub-funds that make up the Patrimonio Rilancio are separate, autonomous and distinct in all respects from the assets of the other sub-funds and from the assets of CDP, and relate to different types of measure in support of enterprises.

In accordance with the three types of operations envisaged by the Regulation, the Patrimonio Rilancio is divided into three sub-funds: Fondo Nazionale Supporto Temporaneo (FNST – National Temporary Support Fund), Fondo Nazionale Strategico (FNS - National Strategic Fund) and Fondo Nazionale Ristrutturazioni Imprese (FNRI - National Enterprise Restructuring Fund).

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1 The Conflicts and Transactions Committee is responsible for providing a prior mandatory and non-binding opinion to the decision-making body, in accordance with the provisions of the Patrimonio Rilancio Regulation, within the preliminary assessment and approval process, and in particular in transactions with potential conflicts of interest and with related parties relating to the use of the special-purpose assets fund, in line with the provisions of Article 30 of the Implementing Decree.

More specifically, through the Fondo Nazionale Ristrutturazioni Imprese Sub-Fund, the Patrimonio Rilancio implements measures related to restructuring companies that have good earnings prospects, despite temporary capital or financial weaknesses. The FNRI can operate:

directly, jointly with private co-investors subscribing at least 50% of the total investment amount and a minimum investment amount by the FNRI of 250 million euro;

indirectly, by means of subscription, jointly with one or more co-investors, of units or shares of Undertakings for Collective Investment (“UCIs”) with assets of at least 100 million euro, for an investment by the FNRI for a minimum amount of 30 million euro, within the limit of 49% of the amount of the UCIs assets.

With regard to the definition of the methodological framework for the operational start-up of the FNRI Sub-Fund, a standardised preliminary assessment procedure has been established with the aim of selecting worthy opportunities in an objective, professional and documentable manner.

MARKET CONTEXT

The global economic cycle, already disrupted in the previous two years by a complex geopolitical landscape, high inflation, and restrictive monetary policies, continues to reflect these challenges in 2024, with a projected GDP growth of 3.2%, a slight decrease from 3.3% in 2023, and remaining stable for 2025[2].

This trend is also reflected domestically, where macroeconomic projections for Italy show a modest GDP growth of 0.5% in 2024, a decrease from 0.8% in 2023, with an acceleration starting in 2025, primarily driven by consumption and international trade. For the 2025-2027 period, the average GDP growth is expected to be around 1%, double that recorded in 2024[3].

Macroeconomic projections (year-on-year percentage changes)*	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
GDP (*)	**0.8**	**0.5**	**0.8**	**1.1**	**0.9**
Household consumption (*)	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.9	1.0
Government consumption (*)	1.9	0.4	1.4	1.0	(0.8)
Gross fixed capital formation (*)	8.7	0.9	(0.5)	1.2	0.6
Total exports (*)	1.1	(0.3)	1.3	3.2	3.4
Total imports (*)	0.0	(4.1)	1.7	3.0	2.6
Consumer prices (HICP)	5.9	1.1	1.5	1.5	2.0
HICP net of energy and food	4.5	2.2	1.6	1.5	1.6
Employment (hours worked)	2.7	1.7	0.5	0.5	0.6
Employment (persons employed)	1.9	1.6	0.5	0.6	0.6
Unemployment rate (annual average)	7.7	6.6	6.1	6.1	6.1

Source: Banca d'Italia, Macroeconomic projections for the Italian economy - December 2024

Given the ongoing weak economic environment and significant geopolitical uncertainty, is expected an increase in non-performing loans[4] is expected to rise to 3.5% in 2024, compared to 2.4% in 2023.

In the early months of 2025 government bonds were characterised by a general sell-off, mainly triggered by the announcement of expansionary fiscal policies by Germany and Great Britain, possibly financed with new debt. This, in addition to the approximately 800 billion euro European rearmament plan, led to a significant increase in the yields of European government bonds, including Italy.

Given the limited residual maturity of government bonds in the segment, this scenario is not particularly relevant for investments in securities and the liquidity position.

For 2025 the combined impact of GDP growth and the ongoing improvement in credit conditions for businesses is expected to result in a deterioration rate of 3.2%, slightly lower than the previous year, yet still higher than the pre-Covid rate (2.9% in 2019)[5].

In such a context, the FNRI, acting as a cornerstone investor could play an important role in the development of turnaround market in favour of specialised investors, noting that the market is currently quite rerefied and ruledby players with an aggressive approach that seek a high-risk/high-return scenario.

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2 Source: EY Italian Macroeconomic Bulletin no. 9 issued on December 2024, based on the October 2024 projections of the International Monetary Fund.
3 Source: Economic Bulletin of the Bank of Italy, January 2025.
4 The default rate is calculated as the ratio between the number new non performing during the year and the stock of non-performing loans at the beginning of the year. Non-performing loans are positions classified as: past-due loans, unlikely to pay or bad loans.
5 Source: ABI-Cerved Outlook on Corporate Non-performing Loans, June 2024.

MEASURES OF THE SUB-FUND AND KEY FIGURES FOR 2024

As better specified in the Paragraph "Mission and Presentation of the Sub-Fund", indirect measures are carried out by means of subscription, jointly with one or more co-investors, of units or shares of UCIs with assets of at least 100 million euro, with investments by the FNRI of a minimum amount of 30 million euro, within the limit of 49% of the amount of the UCIs assets.

Since the FNRI became operational in the second half of 2022, the CDP Board of Directors has approved 10[6] interventions via the indirect channel with leading asset managers, for a total maximum Sub-Fund commitment of 930 million euro (including one intervention in 2024, with a maximum commitment of 100 million euro).

It should be noted that the FNRI investments will be long-standing, due to the indirect nature of its operations and the need to find third-party investors willing to commit and contribute with their capital. As of 31 December 2024, six of the approved interventions have been, amounting to a total commitment of approximately 496 million euro (of which 377 million euro were subscribed in 2024). As of 31 December 2024, out of total commitment of total 496 million euro, net capital calls totalling 155 million euro have been granted (120 million euro of which were granted in 2024), also covering 11 investments made by 3 of the subscribed funds (6 of which took place in 2024).

With reference to the FNRI indirect operations, it is noted that UCIs may only invest in companies that have submitted, not considering the UCIs investment, a restructuring plan certified by an independent expert that shows the sustainability of the indebtedness and a positive pre-money fair value of the company, calculated according to the criteria set out in Article 9 of the Implementing Decree for unlisted companies, before the new financing. Pursuant to Article 26, Paragraph 4, of the Implementing Decree, the certification of the restructuring plan referred to in Article 24, Paragraph 3, of the Implementing Decree must be carried out by independent experts with adequate experience and professional qualification, accredited by CDP based on certain requirements determined in accordance with the Patrimonio Rilancio Regulation ("Independent Experts").

In this regard, with reference to the FNRI indirect channel operations, as of 31 December 2024, 23 Independent Experts have been accredited, with the accreditation process completed on that date, in line with the relevant notice.

6 It should be noted that on 21 February 2024, the asset management company responsible for managing one of the approved funds sent CDP a notice of withdrawal from the project, resulting in the release of FNRI from the commitments made (100 million euro).

OUTLOOK OF OPERATIONS

Since the start of the Sub-Fund operations, with regard to the indirect investments, a total of 33 expressions of interest had been received from UCIs Managers, including the measures already approved. Consequently, preliminary discussions have been performed with those parties to assess possible investments from the Sub-Fund.

Moreover, in the first few months of 2025, the process of granting additional indirect interventions has begun with reference to entities for which the approved commitment is close to be fully subscribed (i.e. top-up on certain funds already in the portfolio).

Finally, during the year, the management and monitoring of the investments already completed will continue, which includes the assessment of the information (both periodic and ad hoc) received from UCIs Managers, along with other reporting activities.

BALANCE SHEET AND INCOME STATEMENT FIGURES OF THE SUB-FUND

At 31 December 2024 total assets amounted to 1,604,099 thousand euro, recording an increase of 107,062 thousand euro compared to the previous year.

This increase is primarily due to new investments in fund shares made during the year and the positive change recorded in government bonds.

The balance sheet assets are mainly composed of: (i) financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (government securities contributed by the MEF) for 1,428,509 thousand euro; (ii) investments in units of UCIs for 156,468 thousand euro; (iii) deposits and other assets for 3,892 thousand euro; and (iv) cash and cash equivalents deposited in Central Treasury account no. 25083 for 14,162 thousand euro.

Equity amounted to 1,550,600 thousand euro, up by 55,287 thousand euro compared to the previous year. This increase is due to the profits for the year amounting to 42,148 thousand euro and the positive change in the valuation reserves of the aforementioned government bonds amounting to 13,139 thousand euro.

The liabilities on the balance sheet consist of repurchase agreements recorded under financial liabilities measured at amortised cost for 52,434 thousand euro, and debts to CDP and suppliers, totalling 1,066 thousand euro.

Net income for the year amounted to 42,148 thousand euro, mainly due to (i) interest income on financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, amounting to 40,444 thousand euro, (ii) positive fair value changes related to OICR shares subscribed, measured at fair value through profit or loss, amounting to 3,858 thousand euro and (iii) interest income accrued on the Central Treasury current account no. 25083 of 1,489 thousand euro.

These positive economic components are partially offset by (i) administrative expenses of 2,960 thousand euro, (ii) interest expense on repurchase transactions amounting to 670 thousand euro, (iii) fees and commission expenses on default fund deposits with CDP, amounting to 47 thousand euro, (iv) net negative impairment adjustments for credit risk, related to financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income and the Central Treasury account, totalling 12 thousand euro and (v) other expenses of 262 thousand euro.

Separate annual report

STATEMENTS OF THE SEPARATE ANNUAL REPORT

BALANCE SHEET

(euro)

Assets	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	Notes
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	**156,468,468**	**32,312,196**	**II.1.1**
Units in collective investment undertakings	156,468,468	32,312,196	
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**1,428,509,487**	**1,389,032,528**	**II.1.2**
Government securities	1,428,509,487	1,389,032,528	
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	**3,892,182**	**100,942**	**II.1.3**
Deposits	3,892,182	100,942	
Other assets	**1,066,689**	**20,000**	**II.1.4**
Cash and cash equivalents	**14,162,416**	**75,571,110**	**II.1.5**
Total assets	**1,604,099,242**	**1,497,036,776**	

(euro)

Liabilities and equity	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	Notes
Equity	**1,550,599,832**	**1,495,313,077**	**II.2.1**
Equity instruments	1,452,852,460	1,452,852,460	
Valuation reserves	19,047,948	5,909,148	
Retainded earnings or loss	36,551,469	10,205,815	
Net income (loss) (+/-)	42,147,955	26,345,654	
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	**52,433,597**		**II.2.2**
Repurchase agreements	52,433,597		
Other liabilities	**1,065,813**	**1,723,699**	**II.2.3**
Total liabilities and equity	**1,604,099,242**	**1,497,036,776**	

INCOME STATEMENT

(euro)

Items	2024	2023	Notes
Income	**46,099,426**	**29,914,845**	**III.1**
Interest income and similar income	41,978,579	31,863,250	III.1.1
of which: Interest income calculated using the effective interests rate method	*41,978,579*	*31,863,250*	
Net profit (loss) on financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	3,858,217	(1,949,322)	III.1.2
Other income	262,630	917	III.1.3
Costs	**(3,951,471)**	**(3,569,191)**	**III.2**
Interest expense	(669,645)		III.2.1
Commission expense	(47,280)	(46,980)	III.2.2
Administrative expenses	(2,960,493)	(3,043,257)	III.2.3
Net adjustments/recoveries for credit risk	(11,750)	(476,618)	III.2.4
Other costs	(262,303)	(2,336)	III.2.5
Net income (loss) for the year	**42,147,955**	**26,345,654**	

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(euro)

Items	2024	2023
Net income (loss)	42,147,955	26,345,654
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	13,138,800	53,172,523
Comprehensive income	**55,286,755**	**79,518,177**

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY: CURRENT FINANCIAL YEAR

				Allocation of net income for previous year		Equity at 31/12/2024			
(euro)	Balance at 31/12/2023	Changes in opening balance	Balance at 01/01/2024	Reserves	Dividends and other allocations	Cancellation of equity instruments	Issue of new equity instruments	Comprehensive income at 31/12/2024	Equity at 31/12/2024
Equity instruments	1,452,852,460		1,452,852,460						**1,452,852,460**
Retainded earnings or loss	10,205,815		10,205,815	26,345,654					**36,551,469**
Valuation reserves:									
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	5,909,148		5,909,148					13,138,800	**19,047,948**
Net income (loss)	26,345,654		26,345,654	(26,345,654)				42,147,955	**42,147,955**
Equity	**1,495,313,077**		**1,495,313,077**					**55,286,755**	**1,550,599,832**

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY: PREVIOUS FINANCIAL YEAR

				Allocation of net income for previous year		Equity at 31/12/2023			
(euro)	Balance at 31/12/2022	Changes in opening balance	Balance at 01/01/2023	Reserves	Dividends and other allocations	Cancellation of equity instruments	Issue of new equity instruments	Comprehensive income at 31/12/2023	Equity at 31/12/2023
Equity instruments	1,106,941,560		1,106,941,560			(1,106,941,560)	1,452,852,460		**1,452,852,460**
Retainded earnings or loss	(274,584)		(274,584)	10,480,399					**10,205,815**
Valuation reserves:									
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	(47,263,375)		(47,263,375)					53,172,523	**5,909,148**
Net income (loss)	10,480,399		10,480,399	(10,480,399)				26,345,654	**26,345,654**
Equity	**1,069,884,000**		**1,069,884,000**			**(1,106,941,560)**	**1,452,852,460**	**79,518,177**	**1,495,313,077**

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (INDIRECT METHOD)

(euro)	2024	2023
A. OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
1. Cash generated/(used) by operations	**11,418,835**	**13,149,654**
- net income (loss) for the year (+/-)	42,147,955	26,345,654
- gains (losses) on financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (-/+)	(3,858,217)	1,949,322
- net impairment adjustments (+/-)	11,750	476,618
- adjustments for uncollected/paid interests	(26,224,768)	(15,495,318)
- other adjustments	(657,885)	(126,622)
2. Cash generated/(used) by financial assets	**(125,112,805)**	**(34,175,885)**
- Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	(120,298,055)	(34,175,885)
- financial assets measured at amortised cost	(3,768,061)	
- other assets	(1,046,689)	
3. Cash generated/(used) by financial liabilities	**52,268,950**	
- other liabilities	52,268,950	
Cash generated/(used) by operating activities (1. + 2. + 3.)	**(61,425,021)**	**(21,026,231)**
C. FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
- transfers of resources in/(out) for value adjustment of equity instruments (+/-)		(122,867,759)
Cash generated by/used in financing activities		**(122,867,759)**
CASH GENERATED/(USED) DURING THE YEAR	**(61,425,021)**	**(143,893,990)**

Reconciliation

Items (*) (euro)	2024	2023
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	75,591,202	219,485,192
Total cash generated/(used) during the year	(61,425,021)	(143,893,990)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	**14,166,181**	**75,591,202**

(*) The cash and cash equivalents reported in the statement of cash flows comprise the balance of current account no. 25083 held with the Central State Treasury and recognised under “Cash and cash equivalents”.

Notes to the report

I. BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND ACCOUNTING POLICIES

I.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

Section 1 - Declaration of compliance with the International Financial Reporting Standards

Pursuant to Article 27, paragraph 6, of the Relaunch Decree, this annual report of Patrimonio Rilancio - “Fondo Nazionale Ristrutturazioni Imprese” (below the “report”) has been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), as endorsed by the European Commission and in force at 31 December 2024, taking into account also the minimum reporting requirements established by the Italian Civil Code, where compatible with the standards adopted.

The international accounting standards include IFRS issued by the IASB, relevant IAS issued by the IASB and the interpretations issued by the IFRS Interpretation Committee (IFRIC) and those previously issued by the Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC).

Section 2 - General preparation principles

The annual report includes the balance sheet, the income statement, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity, the statement of cash flows (prepared according to the “Indirect Method”), and the notes to the report.

The report clearly presents, and gives a true and fair view of, the financial performance and results of operations for the year. The report corresponds with the Sub-Fund’s accounting records and fully reflects the transactions conducted during the financial year. As detailed below, the notes to the report provide all information required by the IAS/IFRS, as well as any supplemental information deemed necessary in order to give a true and fair view of the Sub-Fund’s financial performance and standing.

The balance sheet, the income statement, the other financial statements and the tables in the notes to the report are expressed in units of euro, unless otherwise specified. In the income statement, revenues are indicated without a sign, while costs are shown in brackets.

Tables with zero amounts in the reporting year and in the comparative year were omitted.

The balance sheet, the income statement, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows do not contain items having a zero amount in the reporting year and in the comparative year.

For the purposes of interpretation and to provide support in applying the financial reporting standards, the following documents have also been considered, although they have not been endorsed by the European Commission:

- Framework for the Preparation and Presentation of Financial Statements, issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) in 2001;
- Implementation Guidance, Basis for Conclusions, IFRIC Agenda Decisions, and any other documentation prepared by the IASB or IFRIC to supplement the IFRS issued;
- Interpretation documents concerning the application of the IFRS in Italy, prepared by the Organismo Italiano di Contabilità (Italian Accounting Board, OIC).

Where the information required by the IFRS is deemed to be inadequate in presenting the financial standing in a true and fair manner, the Notes to the Report also provide supplemental information for that purpose.

The report has been duly prepared on an accrual basis. The general principles of the materiality and significance of information and the prevalence of substance over form have also been taken into account.

An assessment was also made of the Sub-Fund's ability to continue to operate as a going concern, as required by IAS 1 Revised.

No assets have been offset against liabilities, nor revenues against expenses, unless expressly required or allowed by an accounting standard or a related interpretation.

Comparative information is disclosed in respect of the previous financial period. This information, referring for both the balance sheet income statement data at the reporting date of the previous financial year, is provided in the documents comprising the statement, including the Notes to the Report.

Use of estimates

The application of International Financial Reporting Standards in preparing the report requires accounting estimates to be made that are considered reasonable and realistic according to the information available at the time the estimate is made. Such estimates impact the carrying amount of the assets and liabilities, costs, revenues, and the disclosures on contingent assets and liabilities as of the reporting date, as well as the amounts reported for revenues and costs for the reference financial year. Changes in the conditions underlying the judgements, assumptions and estimates used could also have an impact on the items in the report and future earnings results.

The underlying assumptions of the estimates take into account all the information available at the date of preparation of the report, as well as hypothesis considered reasonable. Because of their nature, it cannot therefore be excluded that the assumptions made, however reasonable, may not be confirmed in the future scenarios the Sub-Fund will operate in. The results that will be achieved in the future may therefore differ from the estimates made for the purposes of preparing the report and it may therefore be necessary to make adjustments that cannot be foreseen or estimated to date with respect to the carrying value of the assets and liabilities recognised in the report. In this respect, it should be noted that adjustments to the estimates may be necessary as a result of changes in the circumstances on which the estimates were based, as a result of new information or increased experience.

The main areas in which subjective assessments are required are:

- the calculation of impairment losses on loans and other financial assets subject to impairment;
- the use of measurement techniques to determine the fair value of financial instruments not listed on an active market;
- the quantification of provisions for risks and charges.

The description of the accounting policies used provides details on the main assumptions and assessments used in preparing the report.

Section 3 - Audit of the report

This report is subject to statutory audit in accordance with Article 27, paragraph 14 of Decree Law no. 34 of 19 May 2020.

The statutory audit is carried out by the Independent Auditors of CDP S.p.A., namely Deloitte & Touche S.p.A. ("Deloitte"). The engagement for the statutory audit of CDP S.p.A.'s accounts was awarded to Deloitte for the 2020-2028 period by the Shareholders' Meeting in ordinary session of 19 March 2019.

Section 4 - Events subsequent to the reporting date

During the period between the reporting date of this report and its approval by the Board of Directors of CDP S.p.A. on 9 April 2025, no events occurred that would require an adjustment to the figures presented in the report at 31 December 2024.

As stated in the Report on Operations, in the early months of 2025, the process of granting additional indirect interventions began concerning entities for which the previously approved commitment had been fully subscribed (i.e., top-up on some funds already held in the portfolio).

The current market context, due to the ongoing effects of the present geopolitical situation, is still characterised by deep general uncertainty with consequent critical issues in the forecasts relating to the timing of the economic recovery.

Section 5 - Other issues

IFRS endorsed at 31 December 2024 and in force since 2024

As required by IAS 8 - "Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors", details of the new international financial reporting standards, or amendments to standards already in force, whose application became mandatory from 1 January 2024, are provided below:

- Commission Regulation (EU) 2023/2579 of 20 November 2023 amending Regulation (EU) 2023/1803 as regards International Financial Reporting Standard 16;
- Commission Regulation (EU) 2023/2822 of 19 December 2023 amending Regulation (EC) no. 2023/1803 as regards International Accounting Standard (IAS) 1;
- Commission Regulation (EU) 2024/1317 of 15 May 2024 amending Regulation (EU) no. 2023/1803 as regards International Accounting Standard 7 and International Financial Reporting Standard 7.

New accounting standards and interpretations issued and endorsed by the European Union, but not yet effective (effective for the financial years beginning from 1 January 2025)

Listed below are the new standards and interpretations already issued and endorsed, but not yet effective and therefore not applicable to the preparation of the financial statements as at 31 December 2024:

- EU Regulation 2024/2862, adopted by the Commission on 12 November 2024, amending Regulation (EC) No. 2023/1803 concerning International Accounting Standard No. 21 (IAS 21).

Accounting standards, amendments and interpretations not yet endorsed by the European Union at 31 December 2024

Certain accounting standards, interpretations and amendments had been issued by the IASB but not yet endorsed by the European Union at the approval date of this report:

- IFRS 19 "Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures" (issued on 9 April 2023);
- IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements" (issued on 9 April 2024);
- Amendment to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (issued on 30 May 2024);
- Amendment to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 "Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity" (issued on 18 December 2024).

Disclosure on the macroeconomic scenario

The macroeconomic landscape, worsened by the ongoing conflicts in Ukraine and the Middle East, has further destabilised the economic situation both internationally and nationally.

In the second half of 2024, the economic performance of the euro area showed slight signs of recovery, also supported by interest rate cuts implemented by the ECB. Economic indicators revealed weak economic activity in the fourth quarter of 2024, hindered by sluggish consumer spending and investment, as well as a decline in exports. The ECB's estimates have revised downward the area's growth outlook, placing it above 1% annually for the 2025-2027 period. Inflation is expected to stabilise around the ECB's target of 2%.

Overall, the annual real GDP growth rate of the Eurozone is expected to increase from 0.7% in 2024 to 1.1% in 2025, and 1.4% in 2026, before slightly decreasing to 1.3% in 2027[7].

This trend is mainly influenced by the ECB's interest rate reduction policies, which aim to steer inflation towards the target level.

Globally, the economic landscape continues to be influenced by the ongoing conflict in Ukraine and the Middle East, representing a significant risk to both economic growth and inflation. Moreover, global economic prospects are weighed down by international tensions and the uncertainty surrounding the economic policies that will be pursued by the new US administration due to evolving monetary policy conditions, the tightening of trade relations, and the spectre of an intensification of protectionist policies (tariffs) linked to the general deterioration of the economic climate and uncertainties over future developments. However, according to projections published by the OECD in December, global GDP is expected to grow by 3.3 percent in 2025, in line with 2024. However, these forecasts are overshadowed by the risks arising from the escalation of international tensions[8].

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7 European Central Bank, Eurosystem staff macroeconomic projections for the euro area, December 2024
8 Bank of Italy, Economic Bulletin No. 1 - 2025

Based on the scenario described above (for information on this, please refer to the detailed description in the “Market Context” section), the Fondo Nazionale Ristrutturazioni Imprese (FNRI) is required to assess and reflect the impacts that such a context and its related uncertainties may have on its financial statements and operations.

The evolving macroeconomic scenario has not generated risks other than those reported, as these types of events are considered within the risks already assessed and monitored.

In this regard, the most important areas concern (i) market risks due to the decrease in the fair value of the securities held in the portfolio as a result of negative trends in interest and inflation rates and (ii) credit risks due to a potential increase in debtors in financial distress, both on the loan and guarantee portfolio and in debt securities.

For further details regarding the determination of fair value and with reference to credit risk (with particular regard to the ECL calculation methodologies), please refer respectively to the specific sections, “I.3 Disclosures on Fair Value Measurement” and “IV. Information on risks".

Other Information

The annual report is approved by the Board of Directors of CDP S.p.A. at the same time as the approval of the draft separate financial statements of CDP S.p.A., to which it constitutes an annex as required by Article 27, paragraph 6 of the Relaunch Decree. The annual report is subsequently approved by the general meeting of the holders of the equity instruments.

I.2 THE MAIN ITEMS OF THE ANNUAL REPORT

The annual report of the “Fondo Nazionale Ristrutturazioni Imprese” Sub-Fund at 31 December 2024 has been prepared using the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), supplemented by the amendments endorsed and in force with effect from the financial year 2024, as described in Section 5 – Other issues, I.1 General Information.

The following pages provide a description of the accounting policies adopted in preparing this report.

1 - Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

The item “Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss” includes:

- assets represented by debt securities, equity securities, loans, units of UCIs (Undertakings for Collective Investment) included in the business model “Other/Trading”, as well as derivatives not designated as hedging instruments;
- assets represented by debt securities, equity securities, units of UCIs and loans, i.e. those assets other than those designated at fair value through profit or loss, which do not meet the amortised cost classification requirements nor the classification at fair value through other comprehensive income. They are substantially represented by those financial assets whose contractual terms provide for periodic cash flows that are not represented by solely payments of principal and interests (thus characterised by the failure to pass the SPPI test), or those assets that do not comply with the business model terms of the portfolio measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income.

Specifically, the item of the Sub-Fund includes units of UCIs subscribed by the Sub-Fund with the aim of implementing initiatives geared to supporting the economy in the long term.

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are initially recognised on the settlement date for UCIs units.

At inception, these assets are recognised at fair value, which generally equates to the transaction price, net of transaction costs or income that are immediately recognised through profit or loss account.

After initial recognition, these assets are measured at fair value, with any FV movement charged to the income statement. The fair value is determined based on the official prices as of the reporting date for the financial instruments listed on active markets. For financial instruments, not listed on active markets, fair value is determined by using measurement techniques and information available on the market, such as the price of similar instruments on an active market, discounted cash flows, option pricing models and values registered in recent similar transactions.

Income from units of UCIs is included in the item “Dividends and similar revenues”.

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the assets expire or when the financial asset is sold, substantially transferring all risks and rewards connected with it or control over it. In cases where it is not possible to ascertain the substantial transfer of risks and rewards, financial assets are derecognised from the balance sheet if any kind of control over the assets has been maintained. Finally, transferred assets are derecognised from the balance sheet if the contractual right to receive the cash flows of the same is maintained, but at the same time a contractual obligation is assumed to pay flows to a third party, without delay and only to the extent of those received.

2 - Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

The item "Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income" includes financial assets that meet both of the following conditions:

- financial assets held within a business model whose objective is achieved through both the collection of contractual cash flows and the sale of financial assets ("Held to Collect and Sell" business model);
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

In particular, this item includes Italian government securities contributed by the Ministry of the Economy and Finance in exchange for equity instruments issued by the Sub-Fund.

The initial recognition for the debt securities is on the settlement date.

Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are initially recognised at fair value, which corresponds to the transaction price, including any expenses and income attributable to the transaction.

Subsequent to the initial recognition, these financial instruments, which are traded in active markets, are measured at their fair value determined on the basis of official prices on the reporting date.

The profits and losses resulting from changes in fair value are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income and recorded in the item valuation reserves, in equity, until the financial asset is derecognised.

If these financial assets are derecognised, the cumulative gains or losses, previously recognised in the other comprehensive income, are transferred from equity to the income statement.

Interest is recognised through profit or loss according to the amortised cost method, which is based on the effective interest rate, i.e. the rate that discounts the estimated future receipts (and any payments) during the expected life of the financial instrument at the gross carrying value of the financial asset. Interest is recognised under revenues – item "Interest income" – when positive, and under expenses – item "Interest expense" – when negative.

Financial instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are also subject to adjustments in the income statement to reflect any expected credit losses (impairment) in accordance with IFRS 9. In particular, an expected loss over a period of up to 12 months following the reporting date is recognised for instruments classified in stage 1 (i.e. performing financial assets that do not show a significant increase in credit risk compared to initial recognition). Conversely, an expected loss measured throughout the residual maturity of the financial instrument is recorded on those instruments classified in stage 2 (performing financial assets for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk compared to initial recognition) and in stage 3 (impaired financial assets). The above allocation does not include exposures that are impaired from their origination or acquisition, which are instead recognised separately as "purchased or originated impaired financial assets" (Purchased or Originated Credit Impaired - POCI) from the date of initial recognition until their derecognition.

For financial assets that are classified in stage 1 and 2, impairment is calculated according to the risk parameters represented by probability of default (PD), loss given default (LGD) and exposure at default (EAD).

If, in addition to a significant increase in the credit risk, there is also objective evidence of impairment (such as events that have a negative impact on estimated cash flows), the financial asset is impaired (stage 3) and the amount of the related impairment is measured as the difference between the gross carrying value of the asset and the present value of the expected cash flows, discounted using the original effective interest rate.

For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, the amortised cost and, consequently, interest income is calculated by considering expected losses over the residual maturity of the asset in the estimates of future cash flows. For these assets, the credit loss allowance is calculated as the cumulative change, from initial recognition, in the expected losses over the life of the asset.

Losses and recoveries arising from the impairment process are recognised under the income statement item "net adjustments for credit risk".

No reclassifications to other categories of financial assets are allowed, unless the business model is changed. In this case, all affected financial assets will be reclassified, according to the rules provided for in IFRS 9.

Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows expire or a sale transfers all the risks and rewards connected with ownership to a third party. Conversely, when a significant portion of the risks and rewards associated with the transferred financial assets is retained, the asset remains on the balance sheet, even if legal title has been effectively transferred.

3 - Financial assets measured at amortised cost

The item "Financial assets measured at amortised cost", in accordance with IFRS 9, includes assets that meet both of the following conditions:

- financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows ("Held to collect" business model); and
- the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Specifically, this item of the Sub-Fund comprises deposits with CDP, as collateral for repurchase agreement transactions, and mirrors those held by CDP as default funds with Cassa di Compensazione e Garanzia.

"Financial assets measured at amortised cost" are initially recognised on the settlement date.

Initial recognition is at fair value, which generally equals the transaction price, including any expenses and income attributable to the transaction.

After initial recognition, these assets are measured at amortised cost, equal to the value that the financial asset was measured at on initial recognition minus any principal repayments, plus or minus the accumulated amortisation, according to the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any loss allowance. The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts the estimated future receipts (and any payments) for the expected lifetime of the financial asset at its gross carrying value, which includes the directly attributable transaction costs and the fees paid or received by the contracting parties.

For purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets, a credit-adjusted effective interest rate is calculated for the credit risk, including the expected losses on initial loans within the cash flow estimates.

Interest is recognised under revenues – item "Interest income" – when positive, and under expenses – item "Interest expense" – when negative.

The amortised cost method is not used for loans whose short-term duration means that discounting is considered to have a negligible effect. This measurement rule is also used for loans without a specific expiration date or demand loans.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost are subject to the calculation of an expected credit loss allowance under IFRS 9 rules and the amount of such losses is recognised through profit or loss in the item "Net impairment adjustments for credit risk".

Financial assets measured at amortised cost are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows expire or in presence of a sale that transfers to a third party all the risks and rewards connected with ownership of the transferred asset. Conversely, when a significant portion of the risks and rewards associated with the transferred financial assets is retained, the asset remains on the balance sheet, even if legal title has been effectively transferred.

4 – Cash and cash equivalents

This item includes cash and cash equivalents held with the Central State Treasury.

Cash and cash equivalents are recorded on the assets side of the balance sheet at nominal value adjusted by the expected credit loss allowance. The amount of such losses is recognised through profit or loss in the item "Net adjustments for credit risk".

The amount of the item is increased by the interest accrued on cash and cash equivalents, even if not yet settled, which are recognised under revenues – item "Interest income" – when positive, and under expenses – item "Interest expense" – when negative.

5 - Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

The item "Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost" includes the repurchase agreements (reverse repos) conducted with CDP.

The initial recognition occurs on the settlement date of the funds collected and it is based on the fair value of the liabilities, which is typically equal to the amount received.

Interest is recognised under revenues – item “Interest income” – when positive, and under expenses – item “Interest expense” – when negative.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when settled or when the obligation specified in the contract has been satisfied, cancelled or has expired.

6 – Other information

Interest income and expense

Interest income and expense is recognised through profit or loss, on a pro-rata basis over time for all instruments, based on the contractual interest rate or at the effective interest rate if the amortised cost method is applied.

Interest is recognised under revenues – item “Interest income” – when positive, and under expenses – item “Interest expense” – when negative.

Commission income and expense

Commission income for revenues from services provided and commission expense for the costs of services received are recognised, based on the existence of contractual agreements, on an accrual basis, i.e. in the year when the services are provided. Any commissions considered in the amortised cost, for the calculation of the effective interest rate, are classified as interest.

Prepayments and accruals

The prepayments and accruals that include costs or revenues for the year accruing on assets and liabilities, are recognised in the report as an adjustment to the assets and liabilities to which they relate.

Other assets and other liabilities

Other assets and other liabilities comprise the items that cannot be allocated to the other balance sheet items. Specifically, for the Sub-Fund they consist of cash deposits with the operator Cassa Depositi e Prestiti S.p.A.; amounts payable to settle the reimbursements of costs incurred by the manager and other trade payables.

Taxes

As provided for in Article 27 paragraph 13 of the Relaunch Decree, the income and value of production of the Sub-Fund are exempt from tax. The Sub-Fund is not subject to withholding tax or taxes that substitute income taxes on income received in any capacity.

I.3 DISCLOSURES ON FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

This section contains the disclosures on fair value measurement in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 13.

The fair value is the price that would be received at the measurement date to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between independent market counterparties that have a reasonable degree of knowledge of market conditions and the relevant facts related to the item being traded, and are fully operational (without the urgent need to liquidate or significantly reduce a position). The international accounting standards have established three levels of classification for a financial instrument (known as the “fair value hierarchy”), according to the observability and significance of the inputs used in its measurement.

For financial instruments listed on active markets, fair value corresponds to the market price at the measurement date, or as close to it as possible (Level 1). An instrument is considered to be traded on an active market if prices are readily and regularly available on regulated markets, organised trading facilities, pricing services, etc. and if those prices can reasonably be considered to be representative of actual and regular market transactions executed close to the valuation date. When there are no quoted prices on an active market, the fair value is determined using models and measurement techniques, with classification in Level 2 of the hierarchy if the inputs used are quoted prices available on active markets or inputs based on observable market data, such as interest rates or yield curves. If the inputs require adjustments made based of parameters that cannot be observed in the market and are impacted to a greater or a lesser extent by the modelling choices needed to make them, for example through the use of statistical or expert-based techniques, the fair value is classified in Level 3 of the hierarchy.

Specifically, with regard to the items measured at fair value on a recurring basis, in the annual report of the Fondo Nazionale Ristrutturazioni Imprese Sub-Fund at 31 December 2024 the measurements of securities issued by the Italian government and listed on active markets, transferred by the Ministry of the Economy and Finance into the Patrimonio Rilancio at the time of its establishment and/or subsequent reallocation from other Sub-Funds, are included in Level 1. The measurements of units in unlisted funds, whose measurements are carried out on the basis of non-market parameters, are classified in Level 3. There are no measurements of instruments classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

NAV adjustment

As regards investment funds, the NAV (Net Asset Value) is the difference between the total value of fund assets and liabilities. In this case, the fair value corresponds to the NAV of the fund, adjusted, if necessary, to take into account certain specific characteristics, such as (purely for illustrative and non-exhaustive purposes) (i) elements occurring between the reference date of the last available NAV and the valuation date, (ii) transactions on the shares of the fund being valued, (iii) any discounts relating to potential illiquidity of the shares held and (iv) any other information that may be disclosed by the manager with a significant impact on the fair value of the assets held by the fund.

I.3.1 Hierarchy of fair value

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis: breakdown by level of fair value

(euro)	31/12/2024			31/12/2023		
Assets/liabilities measured at fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
1. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss			**156,468,468**			**32,312,196**
Units in collective investment undertakings			156,468,468			32,312,196
2. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**1,428,509,487**			**1,389,032,528**		
Government securities	1,428,509,487			1,389,032,528		
Total assets	**1,428,509,487**		**156,468,468**	**1,389,032,528**		**32,312,196**

Change for the year in financial assets measured at fair value (Level 3)

(euro)	Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss - Total	of which: Units in collective investment undertakings
1. Opening balance	**32,312,196**	**32,312,196**
2. Increases	**125,243,274**	**125,243,274**
2.1 Purchases	120,298,055	120,298,055
2.2 Profits taken to:	4,945,219	4,945,219
2.2.1 Income statement	4,945,219	4,945,219
2.2.2 Equity	X	X
2.3 Transfers from other levels		
2.4 Other increases		
3. Decreases	**1,087,002**	**1,087,002**
3.1 Sales		
3.2 Repayments		
3.3 Losses taken to:	1,087,002	1,087,002
3.3.1 Income statement	*1,087,002*	*1,087,002*
3.3.2 Equity	X	X
3.4 Transfers to other levels		
3.5 Other decreases		
4. Closing balance	**156,468,468**	**156,468,468**

Assets and liabilities not measured at fair value or measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis: breakdown by fair value level

(euro)	31/12/2024				31/12/2023			
Assets/liabilities not measured at fair value or measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis	Book value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Book value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	**3,892,182**			**3,892,182**	**100,942**			**100,942**
Deposits for GMRA	3,892,182			3,892,182	100,942			100,942
Cash and cash equivalents	**14,162,416**			**14,162,416**	**75,571,110**			**75,571,110**
Central Treasury current account n. 25083	14,162,416			14,162,416	75,571,110			75,571,110
Total assets	**18,054,598**			**18,054,598**	**75,672,052**			**75,672,052**
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	**52,433,597**			**52,433,597**				
Repurchase agreements	52,433,597			52,433,597				
Total liabilities	**52,433,597**			**52,433,597**				

II. INFORMATION ON THE BALANCE SHEET

II.1 ASSETS

II.1.1 Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

Units of UCIs: changes for the year

(euro)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
1. Opening balance			**32,312,196**
2. Increases			**125,243,274**
2.1 Subscriptions			120,298,055
2.2 Profits taken to income statement			4,945,219
2.3 Transfers from other levels			
2.3.1 Transfers from level 1	X		
2.3.2 Transfers from level 2		X	
2.3.3 Transfers from level 3			X
2.4 Other increases			
3. Decreases			**1,087,002**
3.1 Sales			
3.2 Repayments			
3.3 Losses taken to income statement			1,087,002
3.4 Transfers to other levels			
3.4.1 Transfers to level 1	X		
3.4.2 Transfers to level 2		X	
3.4.3 Transfers to level 3			X
3.5 Other decreases			
4. Closing balance			**156,468,468**

The increases in this item are attributable to (i) additional contributions made during the year to the 4 OICR investments completed in 2024 amounting to 120,298,055 euro, and (ii) positive fair value changes through profit and loss amounting to 4,945,219 euro.

The decreases refer, instead, to negative changes in fair value recognised through profit or loss of 1,087,002 euro.

The Fondo Nazionale Ristrutturazioni Imprese has a maximum commitment of 930 million euro. of these, interventions were completed for a total commitment of 496 million euro. Based on this commitment, at 31 December 2024, 152,610,251 euro had been paid, of which 120,298,055 euro during the 2024 financial year.

II.1.2 Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income: breakdown

(euro)	Gross value				Accumulated impairment				Net value			
Instruments/Values	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Purchased or Originated Credit Impaired	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Purchased or Originated Credit Impaired	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Purchased or Originated Credit Impaired
Government securities	1,430,009,576	-	-	-	(1,500,089)	-	-	-	1,428,509,487	-	-	-
Total 31/12/2024	**1,430,009,576**				**(1,500,089)**				**1,428,509,487**			
Total 31/12/2023	**1,390,504,586**				**(1,472,058)**				**1,389,032,528**			

This item, amounting to 1,428,509,487 euro, consists of Italian government bonds issued by the Ministry of Economy and Finance at the time of the establishment of the Sub-Fund, reallocated among the Sub-Funds during subsequent resource restructuring.

Government securities: changes for the year

(euro)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
1. Opening balance	**1,389,032,528**		
2. Increases	**53,582,509**		
2.1 Contributions			
2.2 Profits taken to:	53,582,509		
2.2.1 Income statement	*40,443,709*		
2.2.2 Equity	*13,138,800*		
2.3 Transfers from other levels			
2.3.1 Transfers from level 1	*X*		
2.3.2 Transfers from level 2		*X*	
2.3.3 Transfers from level 3			*X*
2.4 Other increases	-	-	-
3. Decreases	**14,105,550**		
3.1 Sales			
3.2 Repayments	14,077,518		
3.3 Losses taken to:	28,032		
3.3.1 Income statement	*28,032*		
3.3.2 Equity			
3.4 Transfers to other levels			
3.4.1 Transfers to level 1	*X*		
3.4.2 Transfers to level 2		*X*	
3.4.3 Transfers to level 3			*X*
3.5 Other decreases			
4. Closing balance	**1,428,509,487**		

The increase in the item amounting to 53,582,509 euro is attributable to: (i) profits recognised in the income statement relating to accrued interest income, for 40,443,709 euro, (ii) positive fair value changes, with a corresponding impact on equity, amounting to 13,138,800 euro.

The decreases in the item are related to (i) redemptions from coupons collected amounting to 14,077,518 euro and (ii) impairment losses recognised in the income statement in accordance with IFRS 9,of 28,032 euro.

II.1.3 Financial assets measured at amortised cost

Financial assets measured at amortised cost: breakdown

(euro)	Gross value				Accumulated impairment				Net value			
Instruments/Values	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Purchased or Originated Credit Impaired	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Purchased or Originated Credit Impaired	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Purchased or Originated Credit Impaired
Deposits for GMRA	3,892,228	-	-	-	(46)	-	-	-	3,892,182	-	-	-
Total 31/12/2024	**3,892,228**				**(46)**				**3,892,182**			
Total 31/12/2023	**100,943**				**(1)**				**100,942**			

The item refers entirely to the Default Fund deposits in place with CDP.

II.1.4 Other assets

The balance of this item, equal to 1,066,689 euro, relates to financial resources deposited in the account managed by CDP. In accordance with Article 101.4 of the Patrimonio Rilancio Regulation, these resources are set up as a buffer to cover unforeseen or urgent payments or to accommodate unexpected collections for which CDP is unable to make withdrawals from or payments into central treasury accounts due to cut-off times beyond which it is not possible to operate on central treasury accounts.

II.1.5 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents: breakdown

(euro)	Gross value				Accumulated impairment				Net Value			
Instruments/Values	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Purchased or Originated Credit Impaired	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Purchased or Originated Credit Impaired	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Purchased or Originated Credit Impaired
Central Treasury current account n. 25083	14,166,181	-	-	-	(3,765)	-	-	-	14,162,416	-	-	-
Total 31/12/2024	**14,166,181**				**(3,765)**				**14,162,416**			
Total 31/12/2023	**75,591,202**				**(20,092)**				**75,571,110**			

The balance of the item refers to the Sub-Fund's cash and cash equivalents held in Central State Treasury account no. 25083 and the related interest income accrued at 31 December 2024. The decrease of 61,425,021 euro is mainly due to outflows related to the subscription of OICR shares during 2024, offset by the liquidity generated from the opening of passive repurchase agreements with CDP.

In compliance with Article 35, paragraph 1, of the Implementing Decree, the liquid assets of the Special-purpose assets fund are credited to interest-bearing account no. 25083, opened with the Central State Treasury in the name of Cassa Depositi e Prestiti S.p.A. - Patrimonio Rilancio.

On the account balance, the Ministry of the Economy and Finance pays interest on a half-yearly basis at a rate equal to the greater of (i) the simple arithmetic average of the gross rates of return, recorded at issuance, on six-month ordinary bonds (BOT) issued in the same half-year period and (ii) zero. At 31 December 2024 accrued interest not yet collected was equal to 236,039 euro.

II.2 LIABILITIES AND EQUITY

II.2.1 Equity

Equity: breakdown

(euro)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Equity instruments	1,452,852,460	1,452,852,460
Valuation reserves:		
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	19,047,948	5,909,148
Retainded earnings or loss	36,551,469	10,205,815
Net income (loss) (+/-)	42,147,955	26,345,654
Total	**1,550,599,832**	**1,495,313,077**

The equity of the Sub-Fund is mainly composed of the equity instruments issued in favour of the Ministry of the Economy and Finance.

The item “valuation reserves”, positive by 19,047,948 euro, refers to the change in the fair value of the Italian government securities held in the Sub-Fund’s portfolio, which are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).

At 31 December 2024 the Sub-Fund showed a net income for the year of 42,147,955 euro.

Equity instruments: changes for the year

In 2024, there were no changes to the Equity instruments issued.

II.2.2 Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

The amount of 52,433,597 euro under the "Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost" category is fully attributable to repurchase agreements with CDP.

II.2.3 Liabilities

Other liabilities: breakdown

Type of operations / Values	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
a) Payables due to suppliers	26,742	32,527
b) Payables due from CDP	1,035,131	1,687,257
c) Other liabilities	3,940	3,915
Total	**1,065,813**	**1,723,699**

At 31 December 2024 the item “Other liabilities” amounted to 1,065,813 euro and consisted of:

- payables to suppliers for 26,742 euro;
- payables to CDP in the amount of 1,035,131 euro for costs incurred by CDP S.p.A. to manage the Sub-Fund in accordance with Article 32 of the Implementing Decree of the Ministry of the Economy and Finance that came into force on 25 March 2021;
- commission on default fund deposits with CDP, not yet settled at 31 December 2023, amounting to 3,940 euro.

II.3 OTHER INFORMATION

Commitments and financial guarantees issued

At 31 December 2024 no commitments to disburse funds or financial guarantees had been issued.

Other commitments and other guarantees issued

The table below shows the commitments to disburse funds that are not subject to the impairment rules under IFRS 9. Specifically, the item refers to the operations of the Sub-Fund on the indirect channel, through 6 investments in units of UCIs, for a maximum commitment of 830 million euro.

Based on this commitment, 496 million euro was subscribed and 155 million euro was paid.

(euro)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Commitments to disburse funds		
Units in collective investment undertakings	340,378,480	84,026,325
Total	**340,378,480**	**84,026,325**

Assets pledged as collateral for own debts and commitments

The assets pledged as collateral for own debts are represented by government bonds in relation to the repurchase agreements (reverse repos) with CDP. The nominal value of the securities in question is presented in the table below.

(euro)

Portfolios	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income	54,500,000	
Total	**54,500,000**	

Securities custody and administration

The following table shows the securities owned by the Sub-Fund deposited with third parties, at their nominal value.

Specifically, the securities in question are managed by CDP S.p.A. and deposited with the entities designated by the respective regulations.

(euro)	31/12/2024	31/12/2023
Securities deposited with third-parties		
Units in collective investment undertakings	155,011,464	34,713,410
Government securities	1,481,844,000	1,481,844,000
Total	**1,636,855,464**	**1,516,557,410**

Financial liabilities offset in the financial statements, or subject to master netting agreements or similar agreements

				Correlated amounts not offset in financial statement			
(euro)	Gross amount of financial liabilities (a)	Amount of financial assests offset in financial statement (b)	Net amount of financial liabilities reported in financial statement (c=a-b)	Financial instruments (d)	Cash deposits pledged as guarantee (e)	Net amount 31/12/2024 (f=c-d-e)	Net amount 31/12/2023 (f=c-d-e)
1. Repurchase agreements	52,433,597		52,433,597	52,433,597			
Total 31/12/2024	**52,433,597**		**52,433,597**	**52,433,597**			**X**
Total 31/12/2023						**X**	

The table provides information on financial liabilities that have been offset in the balance sheet pursuant to IAS 32 or that can potentially be netted under certain conditions but are disclosed in the balance sheet without netting because they are governed by “framework netting arrangements or similar”.

It is highlighted that the Sub-Fund has GMRA agreements in place for repo transactions with CDP.

The impact of the potential offsetting of the financial liabilities balance sheet values as of 31 December 2024 is shown in column (d). This column shows the fair value of the securities pledged as collateral, to the extent of the financial liabilities. This results in a net exposure of zero, as reported in column (f) of the table.

As at 31 December 2024 there were no financial assets subject to netting in the financial statements, or subject to framework netting arrangements or similar.

III. INFORMATION ON THE INCOME STATEMENT

III.1 REVENUES

III.1.1 Interest income and similar income

Interest income and similar income: breakdown

(euro)

Items/Values	2024	2023
1. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**40,443,709**	**24,676,999**
Interest on Government securities	40,443,709	24,676,999
2. Financial assets measured at amortised cost	**45,947**	**3,037**
Interest Deposits (assets) on GMRA	45,947	3,037
3. Cash and cash equivalents	**1,488,923**	**7,183,214**
Interest on Central Treasury current account no. 25083	1,488,923	7,183,214
Total	**41,978,579**	**31,863,250**

The item, amounting to 41,978,579 euro, consists of:

- interest income on debt securities, specifically on government securities for 40,443,709 euro;
- interest income accrued on Default Fund deposits with CDP for 45,947 euro;
- interest income accrued on Central Treasury Account no. 25083 for 1,488,923 euro.

The increase in the item (10,115,329 euro) is primarily linked to the rising interest rates observed during 2024.

III.1.2 Net profit (loss) on financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss

(euro)

Type of operation/P&L items	Gains	Losses	2024	2023
Net profit (loss) on on-balance-sheet financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss				
Units in collective investment undertakings	4,945,219	(1,087,002)	3,858,217	(1,949,322)
Total	**4,945,219**	**(1,087,002)**	**3,858,217**	**(1,949,322)**

The balance of the item, positive for 3,858,217 euro, includes the result arising from the fair value measurement of the units of UCIs, recognised under financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss.

III.1.3 Other income

The amount of 262,630 euro reflects the equalisation proceeds collected after subsequent closings, based on the regulations of the funds in which the Sub-Fund has invested in.

III.2 COSTS

III.2.1 Interest expense

(euro)

Items/Values	2024	2023
1 Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	**(669,645)**	
1.1 Repurchase agreements	(669,645)	
Total	**(669,645)**	

The item includes the balance of interest expenses on repurchase agreements entered into with CDP during 2024.

III.2.2 Commission expense

This item, amounting to 47,280 euro, consists of management fees default funds deposited with CDP.

III.2.3 Administrative expenses

Administrative expenses: breakdown

(euro)

Type of expenses/Values	2024	2023
Professional services	(238,105)	(122,516)
Operating costs charged from CDP	(2,722,388)	(2,920,741)
Total	**(2,960,493)**	**(3,043,257)**

This item includes expenses recharged by CDP S.p.A. for costs incurred for the management of the Sub-Fund in the amount of 2,722,388 euro and costs for other professional services in the amount of 238,105 euro.

Audit fees

The audit fees for 2024 are shown below. Note that no non-audit services were provided in 2024.

(euro)

Type of services	Deloitte & Touche S.p.A.
Auditing	26,743
Total	**26,743**

III.2.4 Net adjustments/recoveries for credit risk

(euro)	Writedowns						Writebacks					
			Stage 3		Purchased or Originated Credit Impaired							
Operations/ P&L items	Stage 1	Stage 2	Write-off	Other	Write-off	Other	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Purchased or Originated Credit Impaired	2024	2023
Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	**(28,032)**										**(28,032)**	**(514,864)**
Government securities	(28,032)										(28,032)	(514,864)
Financial assets measured at amortised cost	**(44)**										**(44)**	
Other assets measured at amortised cost	(44)										(44)	
Cash and cash equivalents							**16,326**				**16,326**	**38,246**
Central Treasury current account n. 25083							16,326				16,326	38,246
Total	**(28,076)**						**16,326**				**(11,750)**	**(476,618)**

This item, negative for approximately 11,750 euro, represents the net balance between adjustments and recoveries for credit risk on cash and cash equivalents and financial assets (government bonds) measured at fair value through other comprehensive income.

III.2.5 Other expenses

This item, totalling 262,303 euro, accounts for the compensation costs paid after subsequent closings, based on the regulations of the funds in which the Sub-Fund has invested in.

IV. INFORMATION ON RISKS

1. General aspects

To ensure an efficient risk management system, the Sub-Fund has set up rules, procedures, resources (human, technological, and organisational), and control activities to identify, measure or evaluate, monitor, prevent or mitigate, and communicate to the appropriate reporting structures all the risks - assumed or that can be assumed.

The risk management system takes into account the specific characteristics of the activity carried out by CDP and is implemented in compliance with the regulatory requirements.

The guidelines for risk management envisage the separation of roles and responsibilities in the assumption and control of risks and the organisational independence of risk control from the operational management of risks.

The types of risks to which the Sub-Fund is exposed can be classified as investment risks, liquidity risks, market risks, operational risks and reputational risks.

2. Investment and credit risk

Investment risk, which relates to the possibility of negative or lower than expected performance of the investments made, including lasting losses in value, mainly arises from the investment in the instruments provided for by the Regulation of the Sub-Fund and, secondarily, from related activities, particularly treasury management.

As of 31 December 2024 the Sub-Fund includes: (i) shares in six alternative investment funds. For three of these, capital has been subscribed following calls made by the respective managers as part of their regular activities, covering the full amount approved by CDP's Board of Directors as of the reporting date. For the remaining three, commitments to subscribe to additional shares are still outstanding as of the reporting date; and (ii) Italian government bonds, recorded in equity at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI), which were contributed at the time of the Sub-Fund's establishment and/or subsequently reallocated from other Sub-Funds.

In accordance with IFRS 9, for instruments not measured at fair value through profit or loss (i.e., instruments recognised at FVOCI and at amortised cost), expected credit losses at the reporting date are recognised by determining the basic components of the credit risk: Probability of Default (PD), Exposure at Default (EAD) and Loss Given Default (LGD). These financial assets are allocated to three distinct "stages" (Stage Allocation):

- **stage 1**: this stage refers to performing financial assets for which no significant credit impairment was recognised in comparison with the date of initial recognition. These assets are measured based on the expected loss over a time horizon of up to one year;
- **stage 2:** this stage refers to performing financial assets whose credit quality has improved significantly in terms of credit risk since initial recognition. These financial assets are measured based on their expected credit loss, calculated over a time horizon corresponding to the residual life of the financial asset;
- **stage 3**: this stage involves non-performing financial assets: having suffered a significant increase in their credit risk since initial recognition, they are measured accordingly based on the expected credit loss over the residual life of the financial asset.

The calculation of the expected loss over the time horizon that is consistent with the staging of each instrument is based on the discounting of the expected cash flows according to the probability of default corresponding to the creditworthiness at the reporting date and to the LGD.

Any instruments classified as POCI (*purchased or originated credit impaired*) are classified separately and, in accordance with the accounting standards, cannot be transferred to another classification.

Any non-performing assets are recognised in the financial statements on the basis of discounting expected cash flows over the asset's entire lifetime, calculated using the original effective interest rate of the specific loan. The amount of the adjustments is equal to the difference between the carrying value of the asset and the discounted value of the expected future cash flows. The assessment is reviewed whenever new information is received on events that might modify the outlook for recovery of the credit exposure.

3. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Sub-Fund will be unable to meet its commitments due to difficulties in financing itself or in divesting assets, or that it will be unable to monetise assets held in the market without significantly affecting their market price.

With regard to liquidity risk, due to the composition of its balance sheet, and in order to reduce the non-core risks, the Sub-Fund manages its liquidity needs also through repurchase agreements carried out under typical market conditions.

As of 31 December 2024, there is an active repurchase agreement with the central counterparty. Due to their characteristics, the government securities issued do not pose significant liquidity risks. “Core” investments in funds, which feature more limited liquidity, were managed according to the guidelines indicated above. As at 31 December 2024 the liquidity position of the Sub-Fund, net of its investments, which are illiquid by nature, does not show any warning signs of liquidity stress.

4. Market risk

Regarding market risk, the Sub-Fund is exposed to the risk of price fluctuations in the Italian government bonds held in its portfolio. Nonetheless, these securities have a maturity period that is consistent with the Sub-Fund's investment horizon. Moreover, the Sub-Fund is exposed to the risk of changes in the NAV of the funds in which it owns shares. The level of this exposure is limited in relation to the capital base. There is no exposure to foreign currencies as of 31 December 2024.

5. Operational risks

The Sub-Fund faces operational risks that could arise from the economic impact of operational events, including potential legal actions. This last scenario could also apply to events not directly attributable to the responsibility of CDP as the manager of the Sub-Fund.

V. TRANSACTIONS WITH RELATED PARTIES

This paragraph provides information about the relationship with:

- CDP S.p.A.;
- The Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), holder of the equity instruments.

Transactions with related parties, notably those with the MEF and CDP S.p.A., arise as a result of legislative provisions. In any event, it should be noted that no atypical or unusual transactions were carried out with related parties whose size could have an impact on the assets and liabilities or performance of the Sub-Fund. All transactions with related parties were carried out on an arm's length basis and form part of the Sub-Fund's ordinary operations.

The table below shows the impact on the items of the Financial Statement of the ongoing relationships with related parties as of 31 December 2024.

(euro)

	Items	Ministry for the Economy and Finance	CDP	Total transaction with related parties
Assets	Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income	1,428,509,487		**1,428,509,487**
	Financial assets measured at amortised cost		3,892,182	**3,892,182**
	Other assets		1,066,689	**1,066,689**
	Cash and cash equivalents	14,162,416		**14,162,416**
Liabilities	Other liabilities		1,039,071	**1,039,071**
Income statement	Interest income and similar income	41,932,632	45,947	**41,978,579**
	Interest expense and similar charges			
	Commission expense		(47,280)	**(47,280)**
	Administrative expenses		(2,722,388)	**(2,722,388)**
	Net adjustment/recoveries for credit risk	(11,706)	(44)	**(11,750)**

Transactions with related parties involving the Ministry of Economy and Finance include:

- "financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income", for 1,428,509,487 euro;
- "cash and cash equivalents", for 14,162,416 euro;
- "Interest income and similar income", for 41,932,632 euro;
- "net adjustments/recoveries for credit risk", for 11,706 euro.

Transactions with CDP are carried out for the purposes of the administrative management of the Sub-Fund, as more fully described in the preceding sections of the explanatory notes.

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 27, PARAGRAPH 3, OF THE LAW-DECREE N. 34 OF MAY 19, 2020,
CONVERTED WITH LAW N. 77 OF JULY 17, 2020

To the Investor of the
Patrimonio Rilancio - Fondo Nazionale Ristrutturazioni Imprese

Opinion

We have audited the separate annual report of Patrimonio Rilancio - Fondo Nazionale Ristrutturazioni Imprese (the "Sub-fund"), which comprise the balance sheet as at December 31, 2024, the income statement, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended and the notes to the separate annual report, including material accounting policy information.

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

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA Italia). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Separate Annual Report section of our report. We are independent of the Sub-fund and Cassa Depositi e Prestiti S.p.A. in accordance with the ethical requirements applicable under Italian law to the audit of the financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of the Directors of Cassa Depositi e Prestiti S.p.A. for the Separate Annual Report

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

In preparing the separate annual report, the Directors of Cassa Depositi e Prestiti S.p.A. are responsible for assessing the Sub-fund's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they have identified the existence of the conditions for the liquidation of the Sub-fund or for the termination of the operations or have no realistic alternative to such choices.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Separate Annual Report

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the separate annual report, 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 internal control of the Sub-fund and Cassa Depositi e Prestiti S.p.A..

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Directors of Cassa Depositi e Prestiti S.p.A..

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

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

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

DELOITTE & TOUCHE S.p.A.

Signed by
Enrico Pietrarelli
Partner

Rome, Italy
April 28, 2025

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

Cassa Depositi e Prestiti S.p.A.

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