



CONSOLIDATED SUSTAINABILITY STATEMENT 2025



CONTENTS

GENERAL INFORMATION	4
ESRS 2 – General disclosures	4
[BP-1] General basis for preparation of sustainability statements	5
[BP-2] Disclosures in relation to specific circumstances	5
[GOV-1] Role of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies	7
[GOV-2] Information provided to and sustainability matters addressed by administrative, management and supervisory bodies	8
[GOV-5] Risk management and internal controls over sustainability reporting	8
[SBM-1] Strategy, business model and value chain	9
[SBM-2] Interests and views of stakeholders	15
[SBM-3] Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model	17
[IRO-1] Description of process to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities	19
ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION	23
ESRS E1 – Climate change	23
[E1-SBM-3] Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model	24
[IRO-1] Description of processes to identify and assess material climate-related impacts, risks and opportunities	24
[E1-1] Transition plan for climate change mitigation	25
[E1-4] Targets related to climate change mitigation and adaptation	25
[E1-2] Policies related to climate change mitigation and adaptation	25
[E1-3] Actions and resources in relation to climate change policies	26
[E1-5] Energy consumption and mix	27
[E1-6] Gross Scopes 1, 2, 3 and Total GHG emissions	29
ESRS E5 – Resource use and circular economy	32
[E5-SBM-3] Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model	33
[E5-IRO-1] Description of processes to identify and assess material resource use and circular economy-related impacts, risks and opportunities	33
[E5-1] Policies related to resource use and circular economy	35
[E5-2] Actions and resources related to resource use and circular economy	36
[E5-3] Targets related to resource use and circular economy	37
[E5-4] Resource inflows	37

[E5-5] Resource outflows	38
SOCIAL INFORMATION.....	41
ESRS S1 – Own workforce	41
[S1-SBM3] Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model	42
[S1-1] Policies related to own workforce.....	44
[S1-3] Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for own workforce to raise concerns	45
[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	46
[S1-5] Targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts, and managing material risks and opportunities	47
[S1-6] Characteristics of undertaking's employees.....	47
[S1-14] Health and safety metrics	51
[S1-15] Work-life balance metrics	51
[S1-17] Incidents, complaints and severe human rights impacts.....	52
ESRS S4 – Consumers and end-users.....	53
[S4-SBM3] Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model	54
[S4-1] Policies related to consumers and end-users.....	55
[S4-3] Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for consumers and end-users to raise concerns	56
[S4-4] Taking action on material impacts on consumers and end-users, and approaches to managing material risks and pursuing material opportunities related to consumers and end-users, and effectiveness of those actions	57
[S4-5] Targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts, and managing material risks and opportunities (consumers and end-users)	58
GOVERNANCE INFORMATION.....	59
ESRS G1 – Business conduct.....	59
[G1-GOV-1] Role of administrative, supervisory and management bodies	60
[G1-SBM-3] Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model	60
[G1-IRO-1] Description of processes to identify and assess material business conduct-related impacts, risks and opportunities	60
[G1-1] Business conduct policies and corporate culture	61
[G1-2] Management of relationships with suppliers.....	63
[G1-3] Prevention and detection of corruption or bribery	63
[G1-MDR-A] Actions and resources related to business conduct	64

[G1-MDR-T] Incidents of corruption or bribery 64

[G1-4] Incidents of corruption or bribery..... 65

[G1-5] Political influence and lobbying activities..... 65

[G1-6] Payment practices..... 65

GENERAL INFORMATION

ESRS 2 – General disclosures

[BP-1] General basis for preparation of sustainability statements.....	5
[BP-2] Disclosures in relation to specific circumstances.....	5
[GOV-1] Role of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies.....	7
[GOV-2] Information provided to and sustainability matters addressed by administrative, management and supervisory bodies.....	8
[GOV-5] Risk management and internal controls over sustainability reporting	8
[SBM-1] Strategy, business model and value chain	8
[SBM-2] Interests and views of stakeholders.....	9
[SBM-3] Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model	17
[IRO-1] Description of process to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities.....	17

[BP-1] General basis for preparation of sustainability statements

[BP-2] Disclosures in relation to specific circumstances

Lattonedil Group's 2025 Consolidated Sustainability Statement (hereinafter the "Sustainability Statement" or the "Statement") has been prepared on a voluntary basis, in continuity with the reporting approach adopted for the 2024 financial year. The information and disclosures contained herein have been prepared with reference to the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (Directive (EU) 2022/2464 – CSRD) and by applying the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS) issued by EFRAG and adopted through Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/2772.

This Statement is presented on a consolidated basis, with a reporting boundary aligned to that of the Group's Consolidated Financial Statements as of 31 December 2025.

It includes the following companies:

- Lattonedil S.p.A., hereinafter also referred to as "the Parent Company" or "the Company"
- Nav-System S.p.A.
- Adria PLM S.p.A.
- Koper S.p.A.
- TTBlok S.r.l.
- LTT Panels Solution S.r.l.
- Panelais Producciones S.A.
- Panelais Portugal S.A.
- Lattonedil BIH D.O.O.
- Lattonedil France S.a.s.
- Lattonedil DE GmbH
- Solar Energy Baltati S.r.l.
- Silex Store D.O.O.
- ISOMEK S.r.l.

The scope of the Sustainability Statement does not include the following entities due to their non-operational nature:

- Lattonedil Romania Holding S.r.l.
- Lattonedil Romania S.r.l.

The Statement covers the reporting period from 1 January 2025 to 31 December 2025.

The information contained in this Statement is derived from the Double Materiality Assessment process, which enabled the identification of the impacts, risks and opportunities (hereinafter also referred to as “IROs”) that are material to Lattonedil Group. Further details regarding the methodology adopted and the results of the Double Materiality Assessment are provided in section [IRO-1] of ESRS 2.

The identification and assessment of IROs considered the Group's own operations, its upstream and downstream value chain, as well as its business relationships. Consequently, qualitative information disclosed in relation to material IROs may include considerations relating to the value chain.

Unless otherwise stated, the information disclosed in this Sustainability Statement refers to all companies included within the reporting perimeter of Lattonedil Group. Certain policies, actions, and targets described herein apply specifically to the Parent Company, Lattonedil S.p.A..

All quantitative metrics disclosed are based exclusively on entities within the consolidation scope and are reported on a 100% basis for all Lattonedil Group entities, except for Panelais Producciones S.A. and its subsidiary Panelais Portugal S.A., for which metrics are reported at 50%, consistent with the consolidation approach applied in the Group's Consolidated Financial Statements.

With regard to ISOMECE S.r.l., which was acquired during 2025, quantitative data are included as from 1 July 2025, corresponding to the acquisition date. This approach is consistent with the consolidation method applied in the Group's Consolidated Financial Statements, where Isomece S.r.l. is consolidated from the same date and on a 100% basis.

No significant estimates, proxies or sector averages provided by suppliers or customers have been used.

The Group has not exercised the option to omit information relating to intellectual property, innovation results, or pending developments and negotiations, as permitted under Articles 19a(3) and 29a(3) of Directive 2013/34/EU.

Where necessary, quantitative information has been restated to ensure consistency and comparability across reporting periods. The nature and rationale of any restatements are disclosed alongside the relevant data.

Time horizons applied are short-, medium- or long-term, in line with ESRS 1, section 6.4. Furthermore, no quantitative metric or monetary amount disclosed in this Statement is subject to a high level of measurement uncertainty, in accordance with ESRS 1, section 7.2.

For the current reporting period, the Group has made use of the transitional relief provided under ESRS, allowing the omission of disclosures relating to anticipated financial effects, namely qualitative and quantitative information regarding the expected effects of material risks and opportunities on the Group's financial position, financial performance and cash flows over the short, medium and long term¹.

[GOV-1] Role of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies

To ensure that sustainability-related impacts, risks and opportunities (IROs) are effectively managed, the Board of Directors (hereinafter also referred to as "BoD") has assigned responsibilities at Group level. The Chief Financial Officer (hereinafter the "CFO") is responsible for structuring sustainability management, including Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) implementation and compliance aspects.

To support the collection, monitoring and consolidation of sustainability-related information, the Group has established a cross-functional internal team composed of representatives from the key functions responsible for managing material IROs. In particular, the Head of People & Culture oversees the collection and validation of information relating to social matters, including workforce-related topics; the Head of Quality Control is responsible for data concerning product quality, customer satisfaction and end-user impacts; the Head of QHSE (Quality, Health, Safety and Environment) coordinates information relating to environmental matters as well as occupational health and safety. These functions work closely together to ensure the accuracy, completeness and consistency of sustainability information reported at Group level. The CFO supports the Board of Directors in setting and monitoring ESG targets, ensuring alignment with the Group's strategy. The CFO is also responsible for overseeing the implementation of Lattonedil S.p.A.'s Sustainability Plan (approved by the Board) and for periodically monitoring the Company's progress against the established targets.

Composition of the Board of Directors

Name	Gender	Executive / Non-executive
Sergio Bettio	Male	Executive
Fabrizio Bettio	Male	Executive

¹ Phase-in applied in accordance with the provisions set out in the EFRAG draft Amended ESRS (approved by the EFRAG Sustainability Reporting Board on 28 November 2025 and issued on 3 December 2025).

Name	Gender	Executive / Non-executive
Christian Doné	Male	Executive
Giulietto Bettio	Male	Executive
Giovanni Bettio	Male	Non-executive
Elena Bettio	Female	Non-executive

Composition of the Board of Statutory Auditors

Name	Gender
Andrea Vendraminetto	Male
Marco Angelo Martinelli	Male
Andrea Colombo	Male

With regard to gender diversity, the average ratio of female to male members in Lattonedil Group's administrative, management and supervisory bodies amounts to 17%. The percentage of executive board members is 67%.

The Group ensures worker participation through alternative channels, such as trade unions, company-level union representatives (RSA), or unitary workplace union structures (RSU), although there is no formal and direct representation on the administrative, management, and supervisory bodies.

[GOV-2] Information provided to and sustainability matters addressed by administrative, management and supervisory bodies

The organisational structure described in section ESRS 2 [GOV-1] is designed to ensure the effective management of the Group's sustainability matters by clearly defining roles and responsibilities. This reporting period marks the Group's second experience in carrying out a Double Materiality Assessment (DMA) fully aligned with the ESRS requirements. Consequently, the processes to determine the frequency and methodologies for the Board of Directors and its Committees to oversee material IROs are still under development. At this initial stage, the focus has been on laying the basis for effective future oversight.

The Board of Directors is informed periodically by the CFO, who is responsible for sustainability management and reporting, on the outcomes and implications of the DMA. For further details regarding the DMA, please refer to section ESRS 2 [IRO-1].

[GOV-5] Risk management and internal controls over sustainability reporting

Currently, Lattonedil Group does not have a structured internal control and risk management process specifically dedicated to sustainability reporting, as the Group is still

in the early stages of developing its approach to conducting a Double Materiality Assessment (DMA) and preparing a Sustainability Statement in accordance with ESRS. Recognising the importance of establishing a robust internal control system and risk management framework for sustainability reporting, the Group is committed to developing such processes in the coming years.

[SBM-1] Strategy, business model and value chain

Lattonedil Group, indirectly owned by the Bettio family and headquartered in Italy, is a leading player in the insulated sandwich panel industry. With over 50 years of experience, the Group combines innovative design, advanced technologies, and specialised expertise in both civil and industrial construction to deliver high-performance building solutions to domestic and international markets.

The Group operates across 15 production sites strategically located in Italy (9 plants) and abroad (Bosnia and Herzegovina, France, Germany, Spain, and Romania). Italy remains the core market, where a well-distributed network of facilities ensures proximity to major industrial hubs and full national coverage, consolidating Group's leadership in the sector.

Over the years, Lattonedil Group has pursued a growth strategy based on three main development phases: the consolidation of its production capacity in Italy, the expansion into European markets and, more recently, the diversification and strengthening of its product portfolio. This strategic evolution has enabled the Group to broaden its offering, enhance its market positioning and address a growing range of customer needs across multiple construction segments.

In 2025, the Group further strengthened its industrial and commercial platform through the acquisition of Isomec S.r.l. and the establishment of Lattonedil Romania S.r.l., which has not been included in the reporting boundary of this Sustainability Statement for FY2025 due to its non-operational status during the reporting period. These initiatives are expected to support the Group's long-term growth ambitions by expanding its presence in strategic markets and reinforcing its ability to offer complementary products and solutions to customers.

The Group continues to create value through a broad and continuously evolving portfolio of insulated panels and building solutions. Product development remains a central pillar of its strategy, enabling the Group to respond to changing market requirements, sustainability trends and increasing demand for high-performance building envelopes.

The insulated panel market continues to benefit from several long-term growth drivers, including the increasing focus on energy-efficient buildings, the renovation of existing building stock, the expansion of logistics and cold-storage infrastructure, and the adoption of more stringent energy performance standards. In this context, Lattonedil Group contributes to improving building energy performance through solutions designed to enhance thermal insulation, reduce energy consumption and support the transition towards more sustainable construction practices.

Its product portfolio includes solutions for industrial, commercial, residential, logistics, agricultural and food-sector applications, as well as specialised products for cold storage facilities, photovoltaic integration and natural-light optimization.

Main product groups

Lattonedil Group's product portfolio includes:

- Polyurethane (PUR) sandwich panels, offering high thermal insulation and versatile applications in industrial, commercial, and residential construction;
- Polyisocyanurate (PIR) sandwich panels, providing advanced thermal and acoustic insulation;
- Mineral wool (MW) panels, suitable for fire-resistant and acoustic insulation applications;
- Polystyrene (EPS) panels, designed for lightweight insulation needs;
- Glass wool (GW) sandwich panels, used for thermal and acoustic insulation in a range of construction settings.

Complementing its core product offering, the Group also provides construction components and specialised solutions, including corrugated metal sheets for cladding, roofing, and flooring; light-transmitting systems to optimize natural lighting; temperature-controlled systems for cold storage facilities; special finishes for customised aesthetic and functional features; prefabricated modules for flexible space solutions; prefabricated steel bathrooms adaptable to various environments; and a wide range of accessories to support installation and performance.

There are no products or services offered by Lattonedil Group that are banned on the market.

Business model description

The Group's business model is structured to create value by combining product innovation, efficient industrial processes, and integrated logistics and service offerings to meet the evolving needs of its customers across domestic and international markets.

The business model is articulated along three main pillars:

- ***Project Management and Innovation***

Lattonedil Group supports its customers from the earliest stages of project development through design and engineering services. The Group develops innovative products that address specific market needs and provides technical assistance during the design process, including Building Information Modelling (BIM) support, as well as post-sales technical services.

- ***Industrial Production Process***

The core of Lattonedil Group's operations lies in its efficient, vertically integrated production process, designed to ensure high quality and flexibility. The following is a list of the stages making up Group's business model:

1. The production process begins with the preparation of steel coils and chemical materials, which are received and positioned at the start of the production line;
2. The coils are fed in pairs, one for the top and one for the bottom of the panel, onto the roll forming line where steel rollers imprint the desired profile shape;
3. The two profiled sheets come together and are ready to receive the insulation material, a chemical compound consisting mainly of isocyanate and polyol;
4. This composite is processed inside a temperature-controlled cabin, where it undergoes a process of expansion and solidification;
5. Once the composite structure is stabilised, the panels are cut to size according to customers' specific requirements and packaged according to transport needs;
6. The finished products are then transferred via conveyor belts to the warehouse, from where they are loaded onto trucks for delivery to customers.

- ***Complementary Logistics and Service Solutions***

To ensure customer satisfaction and timely delivery, Lattonedil Group integrates accessory services, including warehousing and logistics, capable of managing direct deliveries and

supporting its extensive sales network of distributors, construction companies, and specialised industrial operators.

Lattonedil Group creates value through a broad and constantly evolving product portfolio. Its strong geographical footprint includes production sites in Italy, Germany, Spain, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and France.

Value chain description

The Group's value chain encompasses the sourcing of raw materials and services required to produce insulated panels, as well as the delivery of finished products to a diversified customer base across multiple end-markets.

Upstream activities include the procurement of steel coils, chemical components such as isocyanate and polyol for insulating cores, mineral wool, glass wool, polystyrene and polycarbonate materials, as well as certified steel for structural applications.

Downstream activities primarily involve the sale and distribution of finished products through direct sales channels, authorised distributors and building material retailers. The Group serves customers operating across a wide range of sectors, including construction and prefabrication, logistics infrastructure, agricultural facilities, cold storage solutions and industrial buildings.

The Group's role in the downstream value chain mainly relates to product supply, logistics, technical assistance and after-sales support. Installation, assembly and construction activities are generally carried out by customers or independent contractors and therefore fall outside the Group's direct operational perimeter.

Lattonedil's Sustainability Strategy

Considering recent market trends and growing global expectations for a stronger ESG commitment, Lattonedil S.p.A. has developed a Strategic Sustainability Plan for 2023–2027. The plan outlines five key strategic areas of focus, each supported by clear objectives and measurable targets to be achieved over the next three years. Specific goals and performance indicators for each area are detailed in the table below.

	ESRS	Sub-topic	Target	Scope	Status	Base Year	Target Year	KPI
ENVIRONMENT	E1	Climate change mitigation	Adopt ISO 14001 in 4 factories	Lattonedil Group	Achieved	2022	2027	Number of installations with ISO 14001 certification
			Reduce product-related CO ₂ eq intensity by 30%	Lattonedil S.p.A.	Ongoing	2022	2027	Tonnes of CO ₂ eq / tonnes of product
			Use 50% electricity from renewable sources	Lattonedil S.p.A.	Achieved	2022	2027	% renewable electricity / total electricity consumption
			Reduce turnover-related CO ₂ eq intensity by 25%	Lattonedil S.p.A.	Ongoing	2022	2027	Tonnes of CO ₂ eq / turnover
			Reduce absolute Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions by 30%	Lattonedil S.p.A.	Not started yet	2022	2027	Tonnes of GHG Scope 1 and 2 emissions per year
			Reduce product-embodied emissions by 15% per tonne of product	Lattonedil S.p.A.	Not started yet	2022	2027	Tonnes of CO ₂ eq incorporated / tonnes of product
			Install photovoltaic systems on >50% of production sites	Lattonedil S.p.A.	Achieved	2022	2027	% of sites with photovoltaic systems / total number of production sites
		Energy	Reduce energy consumption by 40%	Lattonedil S.p.A.	Not started yet	2022	2027	MWh of energy consumed per year
			Install new, more efficient machinery	Lattonedil S.p.A.	Achieved	2022	2027	Number of new machineries installed
		E5	Resource inflows	Eliminate the use of plastic film in the production and transport process	Lattonedil S.p.A.	Not started yet	2022	2027
Use 60% recycled content in the composition of our products, on average, by weight.	Lattonedil S.p.A.			Ongoing	2023	2027	Total VOC emissions per year / tonnes of product	
Waste	Zero company waste to landfill		Lattonedil S.p.A.	Ongoing	2022	2027	Tonnes of waste sent to landfill	
	Reduce the intensity of waste disposed of relative to by-products generated by 50%		Lattonedil S.p.A.	Not started yet	2022	2027	Tonnes of waste disposed of / tonnes of by-products generated	
	Reduce the intensity of hazardous waste relative to product volume on an annual basis		Lattonedil S.p.A.	Ongoing	2022	2027	Tonnes of hazardous waste disposed of / tonnes of product volume (m3)	
	Recycle 100% of the remaining waste/by-products		Lattonedil S.p.A.	Ongoing	2022	2027	Tonnes of waste recycled / tonnes of by-products generated	
	Reduce the volume of waste produced on an annual basis		Lattonedil S.p.A.	Ongoing	2022	2027	Tonnes of waste generated per year / turnover	
	Reduce waste production volume on an annual basis to improve production quality		Lattonedil S.p.A.	Ongoing	2023	2027	Tonnes of by-products discarded per year / total tonnes of products	
PROD	E5	Resource outflows	Subject more than 90% of products to Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) analysis	Lattonedil S.p.A.	Ongoing	2023	2027	Number of products subjected to LCA / total number of products

	ESRS	Sub-topic	Target	Scope	Status	Base Year	Target Year	KPI	
			>90% of products with EPD certification	Lattonedil S.p.A.	Ongoing	2023	2027	Number of products with certification / total number of products	
			Use, on average, 60% recycled material in the composition of our products	Lattonedil S.p.A.	Ongoing	2023	2027	Average recycled content in product composition by weight	
			Implement a feasibility study to assess the recyclability of end-of-life products	Lattonedil S.p.A.	Ongoing	2023	2027	Launch of pilot project	
			Define a Circular Design Guide	Lattonedil S.p.A.	Not started yet	2023	2027	Publication of Circular Design Guide	
			Introduce a digital passport for more than 90% of product categories	Lattonedil S.p.A.	Not started yet	2022	2027	% of product categories with digital passports / total number of product categories	
			Design our products in accordance with the Circular Design Guide	Lattonedil S.p.A.	Not started yet	2023	2027	Number of products designed in accordance with the Circular Design Guide / total number of products	
			Promote the use of reusable, recyclable and/or compostable packaging	Lattonedil S.p.A.	Not started yet	2023	2027	Launch of sustainable packaging initiatives	
	S4	Personal safety of consumers and/or end-users	Continue to evaluate 100% of products in terms of health and safety	Lattonedil S.p.A.	Not started yet	2023	2027	% of products assessed for health and safety / total number of products	
	PEOPLE	S1	Working conditions	Adopt a certified Health and Safety Management System (ISO 45001)	Lattonedil S.p.A.	Ongoing	2022	2027	Obtaining of ISO 45001 certification
				Zero accidents	Lattonedil S.p.A.	Ongoing	2022	2027	Number of accidents
Reduce the accident rate by 50%				Lattonedil S.p.A.	Ongoing	2022	2027	Number of accidents / hours worked per year	
Reduce the Lost Time Injury (LTI) rate by 50%				Lattonedil S.p.A.	Ongoing	2022	2027	Rate of LTI per year	
Introduce a welfare plan				Lattonedil S.p.A.	Achieved	2022	2027	Sharing of welfare plan with employees	
Cover 100% of employees with the welfare plan				Lattonedil S.p.A.	Achieved	2022	2027	Number of employees covered by welfare plan / total number of employees	
Introduce an employee wellbeing survey				Lattonedil S.p.A.	Not started yet	2022	2027	Sharing of survey	
GOVERNANCE	G1	Corporate culture	Zero cases of fraud corruption and anti-competitive activities	Lattonedil S.p.A.	Achieved	2022	2027	Number of cases of fraud, corruption and anti-competitive activities	
			Introduce at least one annual training session on compliance issues	Lattonedil S.p.A.	Achieved	2022	2027	Number of compliance training sessions	
			Train 100% of new managers on the Code of Ethics	Lattonedil S.p.A.	Ongoing	2022	2027	Number of managers trained on the Code of	

ESRS	Sub-topic	Target	Scope	Status	Base Year	Target Year	KPI
							Ethics / total number of managers
	Management of relationships with suppliers	Define a Responsible Procurement Policy	Lattonedil S.p.A.	Not started yet	2022	2027	Publication of the Responsible Procurement Policy
		Train 90% of our procurement team on sustainability issues on an annual basis	Lattonedil S.p.A.	Not started yet	2022	2027	Number of employees trained / total number of employees in the procurement team
	Economic shared value	Increase the annual budget for sustainability projects/initiatives	Lattonedil S.p.A.	Achieved	2022	2027	Budget spent on sustainability projects / initiatives per year

[SBM-2] Interests and views of stakeholders

Lattonedil Group considers listening to and engaging with its key stakeholders essential for understanding their needs and expectations. The Group fosters a collaborative environment that encourages active stakeholder participation, an approach that is fundamental to promoting inclusive and sustainable growth. The interests and views of employees have been integrated into the strategy and business model through the materiality assessment process.

During this reporting period, no significant updates have been made to the Group's strategy or business model in response to stakeholder feedback.

Lattonedil Group has identified its key stakeholders as follows.

Employees

Employees are a category of stakeholder of high strategic importance for the Group's growth. Valuing people, developing their skills and sharing know-how are fundamental to ensuring the strength and long-term success of the business.

Customers

Lattonedil Group regards its customers as key stakeholders in its business activities. The Group's production strategy relies on involving customers during the design phase, enabling it to respond effectively to their requirements. Emphasis is placed on product customisation, providing solutions that meet customer needs promptly and efficiently.

Suppliers

Lattonedil Group recognises the importance of building and maintaining strong relationships with its suppliers, founded on mutual trust and the highest standards of quality, ethics and integrity.

Investors

Investors and the financial community are key to Group's success, and the Group is committed to acting in their best interests while recognising and strengthening their role within the organisation.

Government and Institutions

The government and institutions are engaged through transparent and compliant interactions, with Lattonedil Group acknowledging the importance of maintaining constructive relationships with public authorities to safeguard business integrity and ensure operational continuity.

Local Community

The local community is considered a stakeholder of significant importance for consolidating the Group's reputation and resilience. Lattonedil Group actively fosters community relations through donations, sponsorships, and participation in local initiatives and events.

[SBM-3] Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model

			POSITIONING ACROSS THE VALUE CHAIN			TIME HORIZON		
			Upstream	Own operations	Downstream	Short term	Medium term	Long term
ENVIRONMENT	SUB-TOPIC	DESCRIPTION	IRO					
	E1 - Climate Change							
	Climate change mitigation	Contribution to climate change through Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions generated by the Group's own operations.		●		●	●	●
	Climate change mitigation	Access to preferential financing mechanisms (e.g., investments, grants and tax incentives) provided by public and private institutions to support greenhouse gas emissions reduction initiatives.		●		●		
	E5 - Circular economy and resource use							
	Resource inflows	Depletion of natural resources resulting from the use of virgin and/or low-recyclability raw materials in the production of insulated panels.	●				●	
	Resource inflows	Increased raw material procurement costs (e.g., metals and chemical inputs) and/or business disruptions resulting from reduced resource availability and growing regulatory pressures.		●			●	
	Resource outflows	Enhanced competitive differentiation and market positioning through the development of more durable, recyclable and reusable building products, aligned with customer expectations, Minimum Environmental Criteria (CAM), sustainable building certification schemes (e.g., LEED, BREEAM) and emerging circular design regulations.		●		●		
	Waste	Increased waste generation and end-of-life environmental impacts caused by the limited durability, recyclability, recoverability and			●	●		

			POSITIONING ACROSS THE VALUE CHAIN			TIME HORIZON		
			Upstream	Own operations	Downstream	Short term	Medium term	Long term
SUB-TOPIC	DESCRIPTION	IRO						
	reparability of insulated panels across the downstream value chain.							
	Waste	Generation of waste requiring disposal as a result of operational activities.		●		●		
PEOPLE	S1 - Own workforce							
	Working conditions	Improved employee well-being and working conditions, supported by corporate welfare initiatives such as performance-based bonuses, meal vouchers, company vehicles and healthcare coverage.		●		●		
	Working conditions	Adverse effects on workers' physical and psychological well-being resulting from occupational injuries and work-related illnesses associated with operational activities.		●		●		
PRODUCT	S4 - Consumers and end-users							
	Personal safety of consumers and/or end-users	Reputational damage, customer complaints and reduced demand resulting from non-compliance with product safety regulations and industry standards.		●		●		
	Personal safety of consumers and/or end-users	Strengthened brand reputation, increased customer loyalty and continuous improvement of products and processes through the effective and timely management of product-related complaints.		●		●		
GOVERNANCE	G1 - Business Conduct							
	Corporate culture	Creation and distribution of long-term value for stakeholders, while ensuring business stability and resilience, through the integration of ESG priorities into the Group's corporate strategy.	●	●	●	●	●	●

SUB-TOPIC	DESCRIPTION	IRO	POSITIONING ACROSS THE VALUE CHAIN			TIME HORIZON		
			Upstream	Own operations	Downstream	Short term	Medium term	Long term
Protection of whistleblowers	Enhanced protection of workers through access to secure and confidential mechanisms for reporting concerns, misconduct or potential violations.	Actual positive impact		●		●		

[IRO-1] Description of process to identify and assess material impacts, risks and opportunities

For Lattonedil Group, the double materiality assessment represents a key process for identifying, evaluating and managing the most significant impacts, risks and opportunities (IROs) associated with its business activities and value chain.

The assessment was conducted in accordance with the guidance issued by the European Financial Reporting Advisory Group (EFRAG) and in line with the requirements set out in Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/2772 (ESRS).

In line with the ESRS framework, the assessment combined two complementary perspectives:

- **Impact materiality**, relating to the identification and assessment of the actual or potential impacts of Lattonedil Group's subsidiaries included within the reporting boundary on people and the environment; and
- **Financial materiality**, relating to the identification and assessment of sustainability-related risks and opportunities that may affect the Group's financial position, financial performance, cash flows, access to finance or cost of capital.

The double materiality assessment was carried out through a structured process comprising several phases.

1. Context analysis and identification of potentially material impacts, risks and opportunities

The first phase involved an analysis of the Group's internal and external context. Publicly available corporate documentation, including the Company Profile, Sustainability Report

and internal policies, was reviewed to gain an understanding of the Group's activities and value chain. This analysis covered relationships with suppliers of raw materials, services and finished or semi-finished products, as well as interactions with customers and end users.

To further contextualize the assessment, relevant sustainability matters for the sectors in which the Group operates were identified through the review of leading sustainability frameworks, ratings and industry references - including S&P Global, SASB, MSCI and ENCORE. Attention was given to the industries that are most relevant to the Group's business activities:

Rating agency	Upstream value chain	Own operations	Downstream value chain
S&P	Chemicals, Steel, Aluminium	Building Products	Home Building
SASB	Chemicals, Iron & Steel Producers	Industrial Machinery & Goods	Home Builders
MSCI	Specialty Chemicals, Steel, Aluminium	Building Products	Home Building
ENCORE	Manufacture of other chemical products	Manufacture of basic iron and steel	Construction of buildings

This analysis enabled the identification of sustainability-related IROs that could be relevant to the Group's activities and value chain.

During 2025, the Group conducted a benchmark analysis to assess developments in the external sustainability landscape and to update the list of IROs potentially relevant to its business activities and value chain. The benchmark analysis was based on a review of publicly available sustainability disclosures issued by selected organisations representing key stakeholder categories: industry peers, suppliers and customers. This approach enabled the Group to gain a broader understanding of sustainability matters across the value chain, incorporating upstream and downstream perspectives in addition to sustainability issues directly associated with its own operations. As a result, additional sustainability matters and related impacts, risks and opportunities identified through the analysis were incorporated into the preliminary list of potentially material IROs for the Group.

2. Impacts, risks and opportunities evaluation

The preliminary IRO list, initially identified through the context analysis conducted in 2024 and subsequently updated in 2025 through a benchmark analysis, was submitted to internal stakeholders for assessment.

Stakeholders were asked to independently evaluate each IRO based on the two main criteria established by EFRAG's Materiality Assessment Implementation Guidance:

- **Likelihood**, assessed on a scale from 1 to 4, reflecting the probability or frequency with which an IRO could occur; and
- **Magnitude**, reflecting the severity of the IRO should it occur.

During this phase, the rating scales used to evaluate IROs were defined.

For the **Impact Materiality Assessment**, magnitude was evaluated considering the following parameters:

- **Scale** (1–4): the severity of the impact;
- **Scope** (1–4): the extent of the impact in terms of the number of people or environmental resources affected;
- **Irremediability** (1–4): the degree of difficulty in restoring affected people or the environment to their original condition in the case of negative impacts.

For each impact, stakeholders were asked to provide an assessment through a dedicated questionnaire supported by specific guidance materials. Participants assigned scores from 1 to 4 for each of the above criteria, namely likelihood, scale, scope and irremediability.

For the **Financial Materiality Assessment**, sustainability-related risks and opportunities were assessed on a gross basis, without considering existing mitigation measures. The same rating scale adopted for impact materiality was applied:

- **Likelihood** (1–4); and
- **Magnitude** (1–4).

Building on the experience gained during the 2024 assessment cycle, internal stakeholders approached the 2025 assessment with an enhanced understanding of the Group's sustainability-related impacts, risks and opportunities. The benchmark analysis performed during the year, together with the increased familiarity with the double materiality process, supported a more informed, consistent and robust evaluation of the IROs identified across the Group's operations and value chain.

3. Identification of relevant impacts, risks and opportunities

The third and final phase focused on defining the materiality thresholds and determining the list of material impacts, risks and opportunities.

The assessments performed during phase 2 were aggregated to determine a *final materiality score* for each identified impact, risk and opportunity (IRO), calculated as the

multiplication of the magnitude score by the likelihood score. This resulted in an *impact materiality score* for impacts and a *financial materiality score* for risks and opportunities.

The aggregation methodology applied is described below.

Impact materiality

- For impact materiality, the magnitude score was calculated as the arithmetic mean of the three severity dimensions considered in the assessment: scale, scope and irremediability. This approach was adopted to ensure a balanced consideration of all severity dimensions, including the extent to which negative impacts can be remediated.
- For potential impacts, the impact materiality score was calculated by multiplying the magnitude score by the likelihood score, in line with the guidance provided by the ESRS.
- For actual impacts, the impact materiality score was determined based solely on the magnitude assessment, as likelihood is not applicable to impacts that have already occurred.

Financial materiality

- For financial materiality, the financial materiality score assigned to each identified risk and opportunity was calculated by multiplying the magnitude score by the likelihood score.

Based on the final scores, materiality thresholds were established to identify material IROs. Impacts with a score greater than 3, and risks and opportunities with a score equal to or greater than 3, were considered material and included in the final Double Materiality Assessment results.

Compared with the previous assessment, the main change concerns the material topic "Own Workforce". Specifically, in 2025, a new sub-topic - "Adequate wages and work-life balance" - was assessed as material by the stakeholders involved, while the "Training and skills development" sub-topic, which had been considered material in the 2024 assessment, did not exceed the materiality threshold following the 2025 reassessment. Nevertheless, the Group continues to monitor this topic as part of its broader people and talent management approach.

ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

ESRS E1 – Climate change

[E1-SBM-3] Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model 24

[IRO-1] Description of processes to identify and assess material climate-related impacts, risks and opportunities 24

[E1-1] Transition plan for climate change mitigation 25

[E1-4] Targets related to climate change mitigation and adaptation 25

[E1-2] Policies related to climate change mitigation and adaptation 25

[E1-3] Actions and resources in relation to climate change policies 26

[E1-5] Energy consumption and mix 27

[E1-6] Gross Scopes 1, 2, 3 and Total GHG emissions 29

[E1-SBM-3] Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model

[IRO-1] Description of processes to identify and assess material climate-related impacts, risks and opportunities

			POSITIONING ACROSS THE VALUE CHAIN			TIME HORIZON		
			Upstream	Own operations	Downstream	Short term	Medium term	Long term
SUB-TOPIC	DESCRIPTION	IRO						
ENVIRONMENT	E1 - Climate Change							
	Climate change mitigation	Contribution to climate change through Scope 1 and Scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions generated by the Group's own operations.		•		•	•	•
	Climate change mitigation	Access to preferential financing mechanisms (e.g., investments, grants and tax incentives) provided by public and private institutions to support greenhouse gas emissions reduction initiatives.		•		•		

Link between impacts, risks and opportunities and Lattonedil Group's business model

Given the energy-intensive nature of certain production activities, energy consumption and related GHG emissions are directly linked to the Group's business model. Lattonedil Group pursues a development strategy aimed at reducing the environmental impact of its operations, combining product innovation with a progressive alignment to the objectives of the ecological transition.

Through the DMA², the Group identified a negative impact related to GHG emissions from both its direct sources (Scope 1), including fuel consumption and company-owned assets, and indirect energy-related sources (Scope 2), primarily associated with purchased electricity. These emissions contribute to climate change and may adversely affect ecosystems, biodiversity and environmental quality, generating broader societal and economic consequences over time.

² All geographical locations where Lattonedil Group operates, as well as all types of assets, inputs, outputs, and distribution channels under its control, were comprehensively considered.

The financial materiality assessment revealed a material opportunity, primarily in the short term, related to access to subsidized financing for sustainable investments, supported by European and national programmes for the energy transition. By adopting low-emission technologies and practices with a reduced environmental footprint, the Group may benefit from more favourable financing conditions, potentially improving access to capital and supporting future investments aimed at reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

The identified opportunity was assessed through the DMA process described in section [IRO-1]. No dedicated scenario analysis or quantitative assessment of the identified opportunity was performed during the reporting period. While climate change considerations were considered within the DMA process, the Group has not implemented a structured methodology to assess the resilience of its business model under different climate scenarios or to evaluate the exposure of its assets to physical climate hazards across different time horizons.

[E1 -1] Transition plan for climate change mitigation

[E1 -4] Targets related to climate change mitigation and adaptation

Lattonedil Group has not adopted a transition plan for climate change mitigation. However, in response to stakeholder expectations and the evolving regulatory landscape on climate issues, the Group has launched a series of actions since 2022 aimed to reduce its contribution to climate change.

Moreover, climate-related objectives have been incorporated into Lattonedil S.p.A.'s Sustainability Plan. These objectives include targets related to environmental performance, energy efficiency and the reduction of climate-related impacts.

Further information on these targets, including the related KPIs, baseline year, target year and progress achieved to date, is provided in ESRS 2 [SBM-1] "Lattonedil's Sustainability Strategy".

[E1 -2] Policies related to climate change mitigation and adaptation

Lattonedil S.p.A. has adopted an Environmental Policy as part of its broader Quality, Health, Safety and Environment (QHSE) Policy, which supports compliance with applicable environmental legislation and other requirements to which the Company subscribes (see [E5-1] for further details). The Policy reflects management's recognition of the strategic

importance of environmental matters, even though the Group has not yet established a dedicated policy framework specifically addressing climate change.

[E1-3] Actions and resources in relation to climate change policies

The table below provides an overview of the main actions implemented during the reporting period to address the climate-related IROs identified through the DMA and the related financial resources, where applicable.

Material IRO addressed	Key actions
Negative impact Contribution to climate change due to greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 1 and 2) generated by business operations, mainly as a result of electricity consumption from fossil fuels.	Actions relating to Lattonedil S.p.A.'s scope: • Investment in production line revamping: Lattonedil carried out an investment relating to the revamping of a production line, supporting the improvement of production efficiency and technical performance. This action contributes to the management of operational energy consumption and related emissions. • 2025 investment in briquetting equipment: Lattonedil carried out an investment relating to briquetting equipment, aimed at improving the management of production residues and operational efficiency. CapEx incurred for this investment amounted to approximately €150,000. • Monitoring and reporting of operational emissions: activities include an internal procedure for the Emission Registration Plan in line with AUA requirements, annual sampling of VOCs, dust, ammonia, amines and isocyanates, as well as systematic reporting of Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions. • Measurement and disclosure of product-level emissions. In 2025, Lattonedil calculated CO₂eq, CFC, SO₂ and other GHG emissions for thirteen products. This results in Environmental Product Declarations (EPDs) and the introduction of KPIs to monitor and reduce the carbon footprint of production. • Update of the purchasing procedure under the Quality and Energy Management System: when purchasing plants, equipment, systems and energy-using processes that may significantly affect energy performance, the Energy Team prioritises the latest available technologies on the market and validates purchasing choices. Actions relating to Nav-System S.p.A.'s scope: • Adoption of a specific operating procedure for performance control and measurement, including cost control and measurements per square metre and cubic metre of panels produced. • Replacement of methane gas heat generators with new condensing systems or heat pump solutions. Actions relating to Lattonedil BIH d.o.o.'s scope: • Progressive replacement of diesel-powered forklifts with electric forklifts: the significant reduction in diesel consumption, from approximately 180 thousand litres to 21 thousand litres, is mainly attributable to the increasing preference for electric forklifts in operational activities. This action contributes to reducing fossil fuel consumption and related direct GHG emissions.

Material IRO addressed	Key actions
Opportunity Opportunities to access favourable loans, public incentives or capital grants linked to the implementation of energy efficiency projects, the use of renewable energy sources and decarbonisation strategies in production processes.	Actions relating to Lattonedil S.p.A.'s scope: Increase in self-produced and self-consumed renewable energy: renewable energy self-produced and consumed increased from approximately 100,000 kWh to 1,000,000 kWh. This increase is attributable to the expansion of the photovoltaic system, which was not yet operational in the previous reporting period.

[E1-5] Energy consumption and mix

The table below presents the Group's energy consumption and energy mix for 2025 and 2024. Overall energy consumption remained broadly stable compared to previous reporting period. However, the Group's energy mix showed a significant shift towards renewable energy sources, with the share of renewable energy increasing from 27% to 38%. This trend was primarily driven by the expansion of the photovoltaic system at Lattonedil S.p.A., which significantly increased self-produced and self-consumed renewable electricity during the reporting period (see [E1-3] for more information).

Energy consumption and mix	u.m.	2025	2024 ³
(1) Fuel consumption from coal and coal products	MWh	-	-
(2) Fuel consumption from crude oil and petroleum		3,338	4,545
(3) Fuel consumption from natural gas		10,593	10,444
(4) Fuel consumption from other fossil sources		-	-
(5) Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity, heat, steam, and cooling from fossil fuels		9,224	12,449
(6) Total fossil energy consumption (calculated as the sum of lines 1 to 5)	MWh	23,155	27,438
Share of fossil sources in total energy consumption	-	62%	73%
(7) Consumption from nuclear sources	MWh	-	-
Share of consumption from nuclear sources in total energy consumption	-	0%	0%
(8) Fuel consumption for renewable sources, including biomass (also comprising industrial and municipal waste of biologic origin, biogas, renewable hydrogen, etc.)	MWh	-	-
(9) Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity, heat, steam, and cooling from renewable sources		2,567	-
(10) The consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable sources		11,401	10,110

³ The figures for 2024 have been subject to methodological refinement.

Energy consumption and mix	u.m.	2025	2024 ³
(11) Total renewable energy consumption (calculated as the sum of lines 8 to 10)	MWh	13,968	10,110
Share of renewable sources in total energy consumption	-	38%	27%
Total energy consumption (calculated as the sum of lines 6, and 11)	MWh	37,123	37,548

Energy consumption data were collected from all companies within the Lattonedil Group through the dedicated reporting templates. Fuel consumption was reported in litres and cubic meters (m³), while electricity consumption data were collected in megawatt-hours (MWh). Subsequently, fuel consumption was converted into consumption in MWh by multiplying the consumption values by the lower calorific value (net calorific value) of the specific fuel. The lower calorific values applied for the conversion were sourced from the UK Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs, DEFRA, 2025 conversion factors. The energy consumption of LTT Panels Solution S.r.l. is not included in the table below, as this entity does not carry out manufacturing activities and its energy consumption is therefore not material.

As an infrastructure manufacturer, Lattonedil Group operates in a high climate impact sector, and this classification applies across all Group subsidiaries. The following table shows the Group's energy intensity for activities in high climate impact sectors, calculated as total energy consumption divided by net revenue:

Energy intensity per net revenue	u.m.	2025	2024
Total energy consumption from activities in high climate impact sectors per net revenue from activities in high climate impact sectors	MWh/€	0.00008161	0.00009001

The net revenues from activities in high climate impact sectors described above are reconciled with those reported in Lattonedil Group's financial statements as follows:

	u.m.	2025	2024
Net revenue from activities in high climate impact sectors used to calculate energy intensity	€	454,886,272	417,142,436
Total net revenue (Financial statements)⁴		454,886,272	417,142,436

⁴ Revenues correspond to the amount reported under item A.1 "Revenue from sales and services" of the Consolidated Income Statement.

[E1-6] Gross Scopes 1, 2, 3 and Total GHG emissions

The methodology used to calculate the Group's GHG emissions is consistent with the principles and guidelines of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Initiative (GHG Protocol). The calculation includes Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions and is based on activity data collected from the companies included in the Group's reporting perimeter. GHG emissions are reported in tCO₂eq, a metric that allows the emissions of various greenhouse gases to be compared, based on their global warming potential (GWP).

The table below presents the Group's gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions for 2025 and 2024.

	u.m.	2025	2024 ⁵
Scope 1 GHG emissions			
Gross Scope 1 GHG emissions	tCO ₂ eq	3,006	3,268
Percentage of Scope 1 GHG emissions from regulated emission trading schemes	-	0%	0%
Scope 2 GHG emissions			
Gross location-based Scope 2 GHG emissions	tCO ₂ eq	2,704	2,731
Gross market-based Scope 2 GHG emissions		2,593	5,055
Total GHG emissions			
Total GHG emissions (location-based)	tCO ₂ eq	5,710	5,999
Total GHG emissions (market-based)		5,599	8,323

Scope 1 GHG emissions

Total Scope 1 GHG emissions decreased by 8% compared with 2024, mainly due to the significant reduction in diesel consumption, which fell by approximately 31% year-on-year. This decrease was primarily driven by the progressive replacement of diesel-powered forklifts with electric alternatives at Lattonedil BIH d.o.o., contributing to lower direct fossil fuel consumption and related emissions.

According to the GHG Protocol, Scope 1 GHG emissions are emissions that arise from the combustion of fuel used in production processes and other on-site activities. The fuels considered in the calculation include natural gas, diesel and LPG. For each company of Lattonedil Group, the data collection sheets required the quantity of fuel consumed, broken down by fuel type and expressed in the relevant unit of measurement, namely litres for liquid fuels and cubic meters for natural gas. Scope 1 GHG emissions were calculated by multiplying the quantities of fuel consumed by fuel-specific emission factors. The emission

⁵ The figures for 2024 have been subject to methodological refinement.

factors applied for both 2025 and 2024 were sourced from the UK Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs, DEFRA.

Scope 2 GHG emissions

Compared to 2024, market-based Scope 2 GHG emissions decreased significantly, primarily due to the increased procurement of renewable electricity supported by Guarantees of Origin (GOs) and equivalent contractual instruments. As a result, a larger share of the Group's electricity consumption was accounted for using renewable energy attributes rather than residual grid emission factors.

According to the GHG Protocol, Scope 2 GHG emissions are indirect emissions associated with the generation of purchased or acquired electricity, steam, heat or cooling consumed by the Group. The data collection sheets required each company to report:

- The quantity of electricity purchased or acquired;
- The portion of electricity purchased from renewable sources, where applicable;
- The portion of electricity purchased from non-renewable sources;
- The quantity of Renewable Energy Certificates, Guarantees of Origin or equivalent contractual instruments purchased, where applicable.

Scope 2 GHG emissions were calculated and reported using both the location-based and the market-based methods, in line with the GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance.

Scope 2 location-based method

The location-based method reflects the average emissions intensity of the electricity grids where electricity consumption occurs. Under this method, electricity consumption is multiplied by country-specific grid-average emission factors.

For Lattonedil Group, electricity consumption was disaggregated by country and appropriate national emission factors were applied. The countries considered include Italy, Spain, France, Germany, Portugal, Slovenia and Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The emission factors used for the location-based calculation were sourced as follows:

- Italy: Italian National Institute for Environmental Protection and Research, ISPRA (2025);
- Spain, France, Germany, Portugal and Slovenia: European Environment Agency, EEA (2025);
- Bosnia and Herzegovina: Carbon Data Intelligence, CaDi (2025).

Scope 2 market-based method

The market-based method reflects the emissions associated with the electricity that an organisation has contractually purchased. This method considers residual mix factors and contractual instruments such as Renewable Energy Certificates or Guarantees of Origin.

For Lattonedil Group, market-based Scope 2 emissions were calculated by applying country-specific market-based emission factors to purchased electricity consumption. Where valid contractual instruments for renewable electricity were available, the related electricity volumes were considered in accordance with the market-based accounting hierarchy. For electricity not covered by such contractual instruments, residual mix factors were applied.

The emission factors used for the market-based calculation were sourced mainly from the Association of Issuing Bodies (AIB), for European residual mix factors. For Bosnia and Herzegovina, the factor was sourced from Carbon Data Intelligence (CaDi).

Based upon the above emissions data, Lattonedil Group's GHG emissions intensity, i.e. the total GHG emissions per net revenue, is summarized in the table below:

Gross GHG emission intensity per net revenue	u.m.	2025	2024
Total GHG emissions (location-based) per net revenue	tCO ₂ eq/€	0.00001255	0.00001438
Total GHG emissions (market-based) per net revenue	tCO ₂ eq/€	0.00001231	0.00001995

The net revenue as the denominator of the GHG emissions intensity reconciles to the net revenue from Lattonedil Group's financial statements as follows:

	u.m.	2025	2024
Total net revenue (Financial statements) ⁶	€	454,886,272	417,142,436

The GHG intensity metric shows how emissions-intensive the company's activities are compared to their economic output, expressed in tCO₂eq per Euro.

⁶ Revenues correspond to the amount reported under item A.1 "Revenue from sales and services" of the Consolidated Income Statement.

ESRS E5 – Resource use and circular economy

[E5-SBM-3] Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model 33

[E5-IRO-1] Description of processes to identify and assess material resource use and circular economy-related impacts, risks and opportunities 33

[E5-1] Policies related to resource use and circular economy 35

[E5-2] Actions and resources related to resource use and circular economy 36

[E5-3] Targets related to resource use and circular economy 37

[E5-4] Resource inflows 37

[E5-5] Resource outflows 38

[E5-SBM-3] Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model

[E5-IRO-1] Description of processes to identify and assess material resource use and circular economy-related impacts, risks and opportunities

			POSITIONING ACROSS THE VALUE CHAIN			TIME HORIZON		
			Upstream	Own operations	Downstream	Short term	Medium term	Long term
SUB-TOPIC	DESCRIPTION	IRO						
ENVIRONMENT	E5 - Circular economy and resource use							
	Resource inflows	Depletion of natural resources resulting from the use of virgin and/or low-recyclability raw materials in the production of insulated panels.	Actual negative impact	●			●	
	Resource inflows	Increased raw material procurement costs (e.g., metals and chemical inputs) and/or business disruptions resulting from reduced resource availability and growing regulatory pressures.	Risk		●		●	
	Resource outflows	Enhanced competitive differentiation and market positioning through the development of more durable, recyclable and reusable building products, aligned with customer expectations, Minimum Environmental Criteria (CAM), sustainable building certification schemes (e.g., LEED, BREEAM) and emerging circular design regulations.	Opportunity		●		●	
	Waste	Increased waste generation and end-of-life environmental impacts caused by the limited durability, recyclability, recoverability and reparability of insulated panels across the downstream value chain.	Actual negative impact			●	●	
	Waste	Generation of waste requiring disposal as a result of operational activities.	Actual negative impact		●		●	

Link between impacts, risks and opportunities and Lattenedil Group's business model

As part of the DMA⁷, Lattonedil Group assessed impacts, risks and opportunities related to resource use and circular economy across the entire value chain (see ESRS 2 [IRO-1] for more information). To identify potential impacts throughout the value chain, the Group considered the priority impacts identified by international frameworks, rating providers and industry references, including SASB, S&P and MSCI.

The impact materiality assessment identified the use of virgin and/or low-recyclability raw materials in the production of insulated panels as a factor contributing to natural resource depletion, representing a material upstream environmental impact associated with the Group's manufacturing activities. The assessment also identified waste generation from operational activities, including waste requiring disposal and not diverted to recycling or recovery processes. Furthermore, potential downstream environmental impacts were identified in relation to the end-of-life phase of insulated panels, due to limitations in durability, recyclability, recoverability, and reparability across the value chain. This evidence informs Lattonedil Group's strategic priorities in response to stakeholder expectations and evolving regulatory requirements related to resource efficiency, waste management, and circular economy principles.

From the financial materiality perspective, the assessment identified the following potential effects on the Group's business model:

- *Raw-material availability and procurement costs (risk)*: reduced availability of key raw materials and increasing regulatory pressures may lead to higher procurement costs for metals, chemical inputs and other production materials, as well as potential business disruptions. Given the Group's reliance on a stable supply of raw materials for its manufacturing processes, this may affect cost competitiveness, operational continuity and financial performance. This risk was assessed over a medium-term horizon and, as it depends on potential future market and regulatory developments that have not yet materialised, it has not affected the Group's financial position, performance or cash flows to date.
- *Circular and sustainable building solutions (opportunity)*: growing demand for more durable, recyclable and reusable construction products, together with the increasing adoption of Minimum Environmental Criteria (CAM), sustainable building certification schemes (including LEED and BREEAM) and emerging circular design regulations,

⁷ All geographical locations where the Group operates, as well as all types of assets, inputs, outputs, and distribution channels under its control, were comprehensively considered within the DMA.

represents a strategic opportunity for the Group. By leveraging product development initiatives and certified product performance, Lattonedil Group is positioned to strengthen its market differentiation, reinforce its competitive positioning and expand access to sustainability-oriented construction segments. This opportunity was assessed over a short-term horizon and, as it relates to future market developments and business positioning, it has not yet had effects on the Group's financial position, performance or cash flows.

[E5-1] Policies related to resource use and circular economy

Environmental Policy

Regarding the material impact related to waste management, Lattonedil S.p.A. has adopted an Environmental Policy as part of its broader Quality, Health, Safety and Environment (QHSE) Policy. The health and safety and product quality components of the Policy are addressed in sections ESRS [S1-1] and ESRS [S4-1], respectively.

It should be noted that the Environmental Policy refers exclusively to the negative impact linked to the sub-topic "Waste" of ESRS E5 and does not address other material IROs identified through the DMA.

The Environmental Policy applies to Lattonedil S.p.A. and covers production activities that may generate industrial wastewater, waste, or environmental emergencies. It sets out the Company's commitment to comply with applicable environmental laws and requirements, prevent pollution, continuously improve environmental management, and maintain an adequate level of environmental performance.

The Policy is defined and overseen by Lattonedil S.p.A.'s management, which is responsible for ensuring its implementation, periodic review, and update. The Policy provides for the continuous update of the Company's environmental strategy, considering input from external specialists and internal personnel, and promotes the improvement of technical and environmental skills among employees and other people working with the Company. It also refers to the establishment of an integrated environmental management approach, consistent with the Company's strategy and applicable regulatory requirements.

The Environmental Policy is communicated to all internal personnel and made available to suppliers, customers, the public, and other interested parties upon request.

[E5-2] Actions and resources related to resource use and circular economy

The table below provides an overview of the main actions implemented during the reporting period to address the material IROs related to resource use and circular economy identified through the DMA and the related financial resources, where applicable.

Material IRO addressed	Key actions implemented
Negative impact Depletion of natural resources resulting from the use of virgin and/or low-recyclability raw materials in the production of insulated panels.	• Circular input strategy: the production process uses key raw materials such as steel, polyurethane and mineral wool that already include the share of recycled content. Lattonedil Group aims to increase the recycled content of input materials by identifying suppliers able to provide raw materials with a higher share of recycled content.
Risk Increased raw material procurement costs and/or business disruptions resulting from reduced resource availability and growing regulatory pressures.	• Integrated management system assessments: within the management system, relevant context factors are identified, risks and opportunities are analysed (including consequences), and planned resources and expected benefits are explicitly defined. A structured improvement plan is then established, including indicators (KPIs) to monitor progress and achievement of results. • Supplier scouting for higher recycled-content materials: the Group assesses opportunities to source steel, polyurethane and mineral wool with higher recycled content.
Opportunity Enhanced competitive differentiation and market positioning through the development of more durable, recyclable and reusable building products, aligned with customer expectations, Minimum Environmental Criteria, sustainable building certification schemes and emerging circular design regulations.	• Design and production of panels in line with LEED requirements: the Group develops products that may support customers in obtaining credits under sustainable building rating systems. • Compliance with international product standards: products marketed in specific markets comply with standards such as FM Approvals, supporting quality, technical integrity and high performance. • Use of EPDs and KPIs for customer and stakeholder communication: EPDs and product-related KPIs are used to transparently communicate sustainability attributes and support informed purchasing decisions. • Product-related environmental assessments: emissions and environmental indicators, including CO₂e, CFC, SO₂ and other GHGs, are assessed for selected products to support EPDs and product performance monitoring. • Durability of panels and corrosion-resistant steel coatings: the Group studies steel coatings resistant to atmospheric agents to increase corrosion resistance and extend product life. • Development of next-generation insulating cores: the Company invests in research and development to create sandwich panels with new-generation polyurethane and mineral wool insulating cores, aimed at improving thermal performance.

Material IRO addressed	Key actions implemented
Negative impact Increased waste generation and end-of-life environmental impacts caused by the limited durability, recyclability, recoverability and repairability of insulated panels across the downstream value chain.	• End-of-life disassembly approach: when panels are dismantled, they should be disassembled so that steel can be separated from polyurethane. • Component segregation for discarded panels: sheet metal is sent to recycling, while polyurethane is disposed of through authorised channels.
Negative impact Generation of waste requiring disposal as a result of operational activities.	• Regular inspections during production to prevent uncontrolled waste generation. • Company procedure for identifying and classifying waste, ensuring traceability, assigning responsibilities, and transferring it to qualified third parties. • Systematic reporting of waste using European Waste Codes (EWC), with data collected through registers, transport documents, and annual MUD (Modello Unico di Dichiarazione Ambientale). Monthly monitoring tracks the ratio between generated and disposed waste to assess trends. • Separate collection of municipal-type waste (paper, cardboard, plastic, residual, and organic) using dedicated containers with clear instructions. • Off-site disposal of sorted waste by an authorised collector, supported by a specific confirmation form. • Compliance with applicable regulations ensured by entrusting waste disposal to pre-qualified external suppliers. • Segregation and treatment of non-conforming panels: most non-conforming panels are sold as "second choice", thereby avoiding waste generation. • Component segregation for panels to be discarded: separation of sheet metal from polyurethane; sheet metal is sent to recycling, while polyurethane is disposed of via authorised channels.

[E5-3] Targets related to resource use and circular economy

The targets related to resource use and circular economy are included in Lattonedil S.p.A.'s Sustainability Plan. For further information on these targets, including the related monitoring KPIs, baseline year, target year and current progress status, reference is made to the complete set of sustainability targets presented in ESRS 2 [SBM-1] "Lattonedil's Sustainability Strategy".

[E5-4] Resource inflows

Currently, the Group does not have a structured data collection process in place to quantify, by weight, the raw materials, packaging materials and finished products entering the reporting scope. As a result, the total quantities of resource inflows, expressed in weight, could not be determined for the current reporting period.

Nevertheless, based on the information currently available, the Group has calculated and disclosed the recycled content percentages for selected raw materials, packaging materials and finished products at a consolidated level. The percentages presented in the table below represent the arithmetic average of the recycled-content percentages reported by the Group's subsidiaries and are based on information provided by suppliers.

The table below presents the recycled content percentages reported for the relevant material categories.

Raw materials	% of recycled content
Polyurethane	3%
Steel	28%
Mineral wool	30%
Packaging materials	
Polystyrene blocks	40%
Cardboard	100%
Finished products	
Sandwich panels with sheet metal–polyurethane–sheet metal structure	15%

The recycled content has been calculated according to the following methodologies:

- *Raw materials*: the percentage corresponds to the recycled content declared by raw material suppliers.
- *Packaging materials*: the percentage corresponds to the recycled content declared by suppliers for each packaging category.
- *Finished products*: the percentage is calculated by multiplying the supplier-declared recycled content of each raw material used to produce the panel by the relative contribution of that raw material to the finished product. For example, if a raw material has a supplier-declared recycled content of 80% and represents 40% of the finished product, the recycled content percentage attributed to the finished product is 32%.

[E5-5] Resource outflows

Lattonedil Group monitors waste generation and management across its operations. Waste data are collected and classified as hazardous or non-hazardous in accordance with the relevant European Waste Catalogue (EWC) codes associated with the main waste streams generated by the Group.

Hazardous waste mainly includes materials that contain or are contaminated by substances which - due to their nature, quantity, or concentration - may pose a risk to human health or

the environment. This category includes, for example, emulsions, packaging containing hazardous substances, aqueous waste containing hazardous substances, as well as other solvents or solvent mixtures.

Non-hazardous waste mainly consists of materials generated by production, maintenance and packaging activities, including iron and steel, paper and cardboard packaging, wooden packaging, mixed-material packaging, plastic and gypsum.

The tables below present the quantities of waste generated during the reporting period, distinguishing between waste intended for recovery operations and waste intended for disposal, as well as between hazardous and non-hazardous waste.

	u.m.	2025	2024
Waste not intended for disposal			
Total	Kg	6,370,634.35	6,449,545.00
Hazardous waste		143,497.00	125,815.50
Preparation for reuse		-	8,825.00
Recycling		9,332.00	13,237.50
Other recovery operations		134,165.00	103,753.00
Non-hazardous waste		6,227,137.35	6,323,729.50
Preparation for reuse		-	5,366.50
Recycling		-	1,747,743.00
Other recovery operations		6,227,137.35	4,570,620.00
Waste intended for disposal			
Total	Kg	3,008,669.00	853,252.00
Hazardous waste		56,025.00	74,860.50
Incineration		-	480.00
Landfill		1,114.00	34,907.50
Other disposal operations		54,911.00	39,473.00
Non-hazardous waste		2,952,644.00	778,391.50
Incineration		-	68,720.00
Landfill		-	687,211.50
Other disposal operations		2,952,644.00	22,460.00

In 2025, the total amount of waste generated increased compared to 2024, rising from 7,3 million kg to 9,4 million kg. This increase was mainly attributable to higher production volumes and, in certain subsidiaries, particularly Koper S.p.A., to the adoption of a continuous production cycle. This operational change resulted in higher output and, consequently, in a greater amount of production waste and manufacturing scrap.

In particular, waste generation at Koper S.p.A. more than doubled compared to the previous year, reflecting the significant increase in production activity associated with the transition to continuous operations. The increase mainly concerned non-hazardous waste streams, while the quantity of hazardous waste generated remained substantially stable compared with 2024.

	u.m.	2025	2024
Total amount of hazardous waste generated	Kg	199,522.00	200,676.00
Total amount of non-hazardous waste generated		9,179,781.35	7,102,121.00
Total amount of waste generated		9,379,303.35	7,302,797.00

SOCIAL INFORMATION

ESRS S1 – Own workforce

[S1-SBM3] Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model 42

[S1-1] Policies related to own workforce..... 44

[S1-3] Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for own workforce to raise concerns 45

[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 46

[S1-5] Targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts, and managing material risks and opportunities 47

[S1-6] Characteristics of undertaking's employees..... 47

[S1-14] Health and safety metrics 51

[S1-17] Incidents, complaints and severe human rights impacts..... 52

[S1-SBM3] Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model

			POSITIONING ACROSS THE VALUE CHAIN			TIME HORIZON		
			Upstream	Own operations	Downstream	Short term	Medium term	Long term
SUB-TOPIC DESCRIPTION IRO								
PEOPLE	S1 - Own workforce							
	Working conditions	Improved employee well-being and working conditions, supported by corporate welfare initiatives such as performance-based bonuses, meal vouchers, company vehicles and healthcare coverage.	Actual positive impact		●			●
	Working conditions	Adverse effects on workers' physical and psychological well-being resulting from occupational injuries and work-related illnesses associated with operational activities.	Actual negative impact		●			●

Details regarding identified impacts, risks and opportunities

Through its Double Materiality Assessment (DMA), the Group identified material impacts related to its own workforce, covering employees across its operations.

While the positive impact associated with employee welfare initiatives is generally relevant to the entire workforce, the negative impact related to occupational injuries and work-related illnesses primarily concerns employees engaged in operational and manufacturing activities.

- Lattonedil generates a positive impact on its workforce by promoting employee well-being and favourable working conditions through a range of corporate welfare initiatives. These measures include performance-based bonuses, meal vouchers, company vehicles, healthcare coverage and other benefits aimed at supporting employees' quality of life and overall well-being. Such initiatives contribute to improving employee satisfaction, fostering engagement and supporting a positive working environment, while strengthening the relationship between employees and the Group.
- The occurrence of occupational injuries or illnesses within the workforce, resulting from inadequate health and safety protocols, insufficient safeguards and control systems, as

well as a lack of proper training and personal protective equipment, can significantly compromise workers' physical and mental well-being. Such incidents may lead to temporary or permanent health impairments, reduced ability to work, prolonged absences and a decline in overall workplace morale and trust in the organisation. It should be noted that the negative impact is not systemic but rather relates to one-off cases.

Link between impacts, risks and opportunities and Lattonedil Group's business model

Lattonedil Group's strategy and organisational model are closely linked to workforce-related impacts, risks and opportunities. The Group's approach to workforce planning, remuneration and corporate welfare is designed to support employee well-being and working conditions, while its health and safety management system aims to prevent work-related injuries and illnesses and mitigate potential adverse impacts arising from operational activities.

Workforce-related strategic lines are defined and planned through the annual personnel budgeting process, which typically starts in September and is finalised by the end of October. Within this cycle, the Group determines potential headcount increases or reductions, remuneration policies, and initiatives aimed at the continuous improvement of roles, functions, and activities. In this context, material workforce-related IROs are therefore taken into account in organisational and resource-allocation decisions.

The organisational model is reviewed annually to ensure that workforce capabilities remain aligned with business objectives and operational needs. This process informs decisions regarding workforce size, skills requirements and the allocation of employees across departments. At the same time, workforce availability and competencies may influence organisational choices, making the model dynamic and responsive to evolving market conditions.

In this context, workforce-related IROs are considered relevant to the resilience and performance of the Group's business model. In particular, occupational health and safety is recognised as a strategic priority, given its potential effects on employee well-being, operational continuity, regulatory compliance and productivity.

[S1-1] Policies related to own workforce

Lattonedil Group is committed to conducting its activities in a manner that respects people and promotes fair and ethical treatment throughout its operations and business relationships.

As the parent company, Lattonedil S.p.A. promotes ethical conduct in the workplace through the dissemination of its Code of Ethics, which is founded on the principle of fairness and requires respect for the rights of all individuals involved in its operations. In line with Italian legislation, employees benefit from contractual conditions defined by the National Collective Labour Agreement and enjoy the right to collective bargaining and freedom of association.

Lattonedil S.p.A. has structured a continuous training plan for the entire workforce to strengthen technical skills - particularly emerging competences related to sustainability and digitalisation - as well as transversal skills (e.g., leadership and providing feedback to team members). While these initiatives contribute to fostering an inclusive working environment, the Group has not adopted a standalone anti-discrimination or diversity and inclusion policy. Likewise, the Group has not adopted dedicated policies explicitly addressing human rights topics such as human trafficking, forced or compulsory labour, or child labour.

Occupational health and safety policy

Regarding the material impact related to occupational health and safety identified as part of the DMA, Lattonedil Group does not currently have a group-wide occupational injury prevention policy. Such measures are currently in place only at the parent company, Lattonedil S.p.A.. Its Health and Safety Policy applies to its entire own workforce and is integrated into the broader Quality, Health, Safety and Environment (QHSE) Policy, described below. This section outlines the occupational health and safety aspects of the Policy, while ESRS [E5-1] and ESRS [S4-1], address the environmental and quality components, respectively.

The Health and Safety Policy aims to ensure regulatory compliance, prevent workplace injuries and illnesses, and continuously improve conditions through regular reviews and updates. To achieve these goals, the company relies on the expertise of the Prevention and Protection Service to monitor legal compliance and assess risks and actively involves supervisors through regular meetings to identify and address potential risks in production activities, ensuring implementation and reviewing results.

The “Employer” of the parent company Lattonedil S.p.A., as the highest level of management, is responsible for implementing the Health and Safety Policy, approving and updating the Risk Assessment Document, establishing control methodologies and periodically checking the achievement of objectives.

Through its appointed representatives, the “Employer” manages internal and external communications on health and safety matters, engaging employees, including through their Workers' Safety Representatives, and, when appropriate, other stakeholders such as local authorities, citizens, direct and indirect employees, customers, and suppliers. Feedback, comments, and proposals are collected and addressed in accordance with current legislation and collective labour agreements.

The Policy is updated annually and disseminated to all staff, consultants, contractors, and other interested third parties.

[S1-3] Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for own workforce to raise concerns

To identify and address potential adverse impacts on its own workforce, Lattonedil Group has established reporting and grievance mechanisms supported by internal procedures. Employees of the Parent Company are encouraged to report any concerns or complaints relating to harassment, suspected illegal behaviour or other issues directly to their manager or through the reporting system. This mechanism sets out the rules and channels for reporting any violations, reasonable suspicions of violation, or behaviour that does not comply with the Code of Ethics, internal policies and procedures, including Organisational, Management and Control Model pursuant to Legislative Decree 231/2001, also referred to as the 231 Organisational Model, or applicable laws and regulations. Confidentiality is always ensured.

Reports can be submitted anonymously via *Parrot VB*, a digital platform based on third-party software, which makes reporting secure and confidential.

The company ensures that employees are aware of these tools and know how to access them by providing information on its corporate website.

[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

The table below provides an overview of the main actions implemented during the reporting period to address the material IROs related to own workforce identified through the DMA and the related financial resources, where applicable.

Material IRO addressed	Key actions
Positive impact Improved employee well-being and working conditions, supported by corporate welfare initiatives such as performance-based bonuses, meal vouchers, company vehicles and healthcare coverage.	Actions relating to Lattonedil S.p.A.'s scope: • Implementation of a second-level collective agreement providing additional welfare and employee benefit measures beyond statutory and national collective bargaining requirements. • Award of a performance-based bonus to all employees, including permanent and temporary workers, agency workers and staff leasing personnel, regardless of working time arrangements, based on EBITDA performance and selected quality and production efficiency indicators. • Provision of daily electronic meal vouchers as a support measure contributing to employees' well-being and work-life quality. • Access to supplementary healthcare coverage through the Metasalute fund, enabling employees to obtain reimbursement for eligible healthcare expenses through affiliated healthcare providers. • Assignment of company vehicles to eligible permanent employees whose job responsibilities require their use.
Negative impact Adverse effects on workers' physical and psychological well-being resulting from occupational injuries and work-related illnesses associated with operational activities.	Actions relating to Lattonedil S.p.A.'s scope: • Provision of mandatory health and safety training for the entire workforce, including refresher courses, to strengthen workers' awareness, competencies and safe behaviours. • Implementation and continuous improvement of a Health and Safety Management System (UNI EN ISO 45001:2023), including risk assessments, preventive measures and periodic audits, aimed at reducing workplace hazards and ensuring compliance with applicable requirements. • Monitoring of occupational injuries, diseases, near misses and other key safety indicators to identify trends, prevent recurring incidents and support continuous improvement. • Involvement of the Prevention and Protection Service (SPP) in company meetings to provide specialist advice, support risk management processes and foster a culture of shared responsibility for health and safety. • Promotion of safe and healthy working environments through preventive initiatives designed to reduce the frequency and severity of workplace incidents and safeguard workers' well-being.

[S1-5] Targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts, and managing material risks and opportunities

The targets related to own workforce are included in Lattonedil S.p.A.'s Sustainability Plan. For further information on these targets, including the related monitoring KPIs, baseline year, target year and current progress status, reference is made to the complete set of sustainability targets presented in ESRS 2 [SBM-1] "Lattonedil's Sustainability Strategy".

[S1-6] Characteristics of undertaking's employees

The following tables provide an overview of Lattonedil Group's workforce composition, with breakdowns by gender, country and contract type. The increase in the Group's total workforce compared to 2024 is mainly attributable to changes in the consolidation perimeter.

It should be noted that workforce data are reported on a headcount basis and are prepared consistently with the consolidation approach adopted in the Group's Consolidated Financial Statements. Since Panelais Producciones S.A. and its subsidiary Panelais Portugal S.A. are consolidated at 50%, some workforce figures may contain fractional values. Data relating to Isomec S.r.l. are included from 1 July 2025, corresponding to the acquisition date.

Total number of employees by country

	2025	2024
Italy	524	451
Spain	208.5	192
Bosnia & Herzegovina	55	49
France	36	34
Germany	30	27
Portugal	4.5	-
Total	858	753

Total number of employees by gender

	2025	2024
Women	108	93
Men	750	660
Total	858	753

Total number of employees by gender and country

	Women	Men	Total
2025			
Italy	49	475	524
Spain	19.5	189	208.5
Bosnia & Herzegovina	18	37	55
France	14	22	36
Germany	7	23	30
Portugal	0.5	4	4.5
Total	108	750	858
2024			
Italy	38	413	451
Spain	20	172	192
Bosnia & Herzegovina	15	34	49
France	14	20	34
Germany	6	21	27
Total	93	660	753

Total number of employees by gender and contract type

Women	Men	Total
2025		
Number of employees (head count)		
108	750	858
Number of permanent employees (head count)		
100	727	827
Number of temporary employees (head count)		
8	23	31
Number of non-guaranteed hours employees (head count)		
0	0	0
Number of full-time employees (head count)		
98	735.5	833.5
Number of part-time employees (head count)		
10	14.5	24.5
2024		
Number of employees (head count)		
93	660	753
Number of permanent employees (head count)		
87	638	725

Women	Men	Total
Number of temporary employees (head count)		
6	22	28
Number of non-guaranteed hours employees (head count)		
0	0	0
Number of full-time employees (head count)		
89,5	655.5	745
Number of part-time employees (head count)		
3,5	4,5	8

Total number of employees by country and contract type

Italy	Spain	Bosnia & Herzegovina	France	Germany	Portugal	Total
2025						
Number of employees (head count)						
524	208.5	55	36	30	4.5	858
Number of permanent employees (head count)						
514	204	50	32	23	4	827
Number of temporary employees (head count)						
10	4.5	5	4	7	0.5	31
Number of non-guaranteed hours employees (head count)						
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of full-time employees (head count)						
510	204	55	36	24	4.5	833.5
Number of part-time employees (head count)						
14	4.5	-	-	6	-	24.5
2024						
Number of employees (head count)						
451	192	49	34	27	-	753
Number of permanent employees (head count)						
432	187	49	33	24	-	725
Number of temporary employees (head count)						
19	5	-	1	3	-	28
Number of non-guaranteed hours employees (head count)						
-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Number of full-time employees (head count)						
448	189	49	34	25	-	745
Number of part-time employees (head count)						
3	3	-	-	2	-	8

In addition to the year-end workforce composition, the employee turnover rate reported below illustrates workforce changes during the year.

Reason for termination	Women	Men	Total
2025			
Leave voluntarily	8	38.5	46.5
Retirement	-	8	8
Dismissal	4.5	14	18.5
Death in service	-	-	-
Total employees who left the company	12.5	60.5	73
Employee turnover rate in %	11.57%	8.07%	8.51%
2024			
Leave voluntarily	23	74	97
Retirement	-	5	5
Dismissal	7.5	16.5	24
Death in service	-	-	-
Total employees who left the company	30.5	95.5	126
Employee turnover rate in %	32.80%	14.47%	16.73%

The turnover rate was calculated by comparing the number of employees who left during the year (voluntary departures, dismissals, retirements or death in service) with the total number of employees. The turnover data presented above have been prepared using the same consolidation scope and methodology applied to the workforce data reported above.

[S1-14] Health and safety metrics

With reference to occupational injuries, the table below presents the number and severity of recorded work-related injuries among employees, including commuting accidents (to/from work), as well as a breakdown by injury type and the total number of days lost. All figures are presented in headcount. The figures reflect the Group's consolidation methodology (for further information, refer to [\[BP-11\]](#)).

	2025	2024
Number of fatalities in own workforce as result of work-related injuries and work-related ill health	-	-
<i>Of which: number of fatalities in own workforce as result of work-related injuries</i>	-	-
<i>Of which: number of fatalities in own workforce as result of work-related ill health</i>	-	-
Number of recordable work-related accidents for own workforce	66	28.5
Rate of recordable work-related accidents for own workforce	45.6	21.8
<i>Number of cases of recordable work-related ill health of own workforce</i>	-	-
<i>Number of days lost to work-related injuries and fatalities from work-related accidents, work-related ill health and fatalities from ill health</i>	1,385	1,538

In 2025, hours worked increased by 10.7%, driven by the expansion of the consolidation scope, which resulted in a higher overall level of exposure to risk. Nevertheless, the deterioration in the injury rate is primarily linked to the increase in the number of recorded injuries, rather than to the change in hours worked. The number of injuries rose by approximately +132%, from 28.5 to 66, a growth rate significantly higher than that of hours worked. It should be noted that the total number of days lost decreased by approximately 10%. Consequently, the average number of days lost per recorded accident decreased substantially.

Overall, the figures indicate a deterioration in accident frequency, while the average duration of absence associated with each recorded accident decreased.

[S1-15] Work-life balance metrics

In 2025, the entire Group's workforce was entitled to take family-related leave, reflecting the Group's commitment to supporting work-life balance and employee well-being.

	Women	Men	Total
Employees entitled to family-related leave	108	750	858
Employees who took family-related leave	6	26	32
Take-up rate (%)	5.6%	3.5%	3.7%

[S1-17] Incidents, complaints and severe human rights impacts

During the reporting period, Lattonedil Group did not receive any fines, penalties or claims for damages resulting from human rights incidents and complaints.

ESRS S4 – Consumers and end-users

[S4-SBM3] Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model 54

[S4-1] Policies related to consumers and end-users..... 55

[S4-3] Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for consumers and end-users to raise concerns 56

[S4-4] Taking action on material impacts on consumers and end-users, and approaches to managing material risks and pursuing material opportunities related to consumers and end-users, and effectiveness of those actions 57

[S4-5] Targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts, and managing material risks and opportunities (consumers and end-users) 58

[S4-SBM3] Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model

PRODUCT				POSITIONING ACROSS THE VALUE CHAIN			TIME HORIZON		
				Upstream	Own operations	Downstream	Short term	Medium term	Long term
	SUB-TOPIC	DESCRIPTION	IRO						
	S4 - Consumers and end-users								
	Personal safety of consumers and/or end-users	Reputational damage, customer complaints and reduced demand resulting from non-compliance with product safety regulations and industry standards.	Risk		●		●		
	Personal safety of consumers and/or end-users	Strengthened brand reputation, increased customer loyalty and continuous improvement of products and processes through the effective and timely management of product-related complaints.	Opportunity		●		●		

Link between impacts, risks and opportunities and Lattonedil Group's business model

Lattonedil Group's business model is customer-centric and is grounded in delivering products that meet applicable quality, safety and regulatory requirements. Product reliability, compliance with industry standards and customer satisfaction are essential elements of the Group's value proposition and contribute to maintaining long-term relationships with customers and end-users.

Through its Double Materiality Assessment (DMA), the Group identified consumer and end-user health, safety and trust as a material topic due to the potential impact of product safety and compliance on customer confidence, brand reputation and commercial performance. The assessment considered all geographies in which the Group operates, as well as all controlled assets, inputs, outputs and distribution channels across the value chain.

The identified material risk and opportunity may influence the Group's business model, strategy and decision-making by shaping product governance and compliance practices, strengthening stakeholder trust, and supporting long-term value creation:

- **Reputational and commercial consequences (risk):** Non-compliance with product safety laws and applicable industry standards may result in customer complaints,

damage the reputation of the Group's products and negatively affect relationships with clients and end-users. In turn, reduced trust may adversely impact sales performance and the Group's competitive positioning.

While these events are considered non-recurring, they have been identified as material due to the potentially significant consequences for the Group's reputation and commercial performance.

- **Enhanced customer loyalty and continuous improvement (opportunity):** Effective and timely management of product-related complaints represents an opportunity to strengthen brand reputation and customer relationships. Feedback received through complaint-management processes enables the Group to identify opportunities for product and process improvements, contributing to higher customer satisfaction and trust. Over time, this approach is expected to support customer retention, reinforce the reliability of the Group's products and contribute positively to business performance.

Given the forward-looking and contingent nature of these outcomes, specific investment and disposal plans, as well as planned sources of funding for implementing the Group's strategy, are under assessment and will be formalised in future reporting periods. As of the reporting date, the current and anticipated financial effects on the Group's financial position, financial performance and cash flows cannot be estimated, and no relevant effects have been recognised to date. Accordingly, the considerations above describe the potential ways in which the identified risk and opportunity may affect the Group's business model and strategy.

[S4-1] Policies related to consumers and end-users

Quality Policy

Currently, only the Parent Company, Lattonedil S.p.A., has adopted a Quality Policy as part of its broader Quality, Health, Safety and Environment (QHSE) Policy. This section [S4-1] outlines the quality-related aspects of the Policy, while sections [E5-1] and [S1-1] address the environmental and health and safety components, respectively.

The Quality Policy has been designed to ensure high and consistent standards across Company processes, improving employee skills and motivation through training initiatives on quality culture at all levels. The Policy also reaffirms company's commitment to customer satisfaction and, more generally, to meeting the needs and expectations of all stakeholders.

To achieve these objectives, the Company implements a structured monitoring process based on a preliminary assessment of the risks and opportunities associated with its business processes. This approach is supported by regular internal and external audits, as well as periodic reviews by top management. Together, these ensure ongoing evaluation and improvement of performance over time.

The Policy applies to all organisational processes, employees, and external collaborators, extending to the markets and countries where the Company operates. Top management monitors the effectiveness of the Quality Management System, allocating the necessary resources, and aligning planned objectives with the organisation's context and strategic direction.

The Quality Policy and the associated management system are structured in compliance with the UNI EN ISO 9001:2015 standard.

The Policy reflects a strong consideration of stakeholder interests, focusing particularly on customers, employees, and collaborators. It promotes engagement and active participation across all levels of the organisation, as well as the development of internal professional skills and the careful selection of external partners to ensure the Company has competent and motivated human resources.

This Policy is communicated to all internal personnel and is made available to suppliers, customers, the public, and any other party upon request, ensuring its accessibility to all relevant stakeholders.

The Group has not adopted specific commitments or human rights policies addressing consumers and/or end users, nor has it implemented processes or mechanisms explicitly aligned with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work, or the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises.

[S4-3] Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for consumers and end-users to raise concerns

The Group is committed to ensuring that consumers and end-users can freely raise concerns, needs, and reports regarding potential negative impacts associated with its products and services, and that they receive timely feedback and appropriate support.

To this end, direct contact channels are available through Customer Service and, where applicable, through the relevant sales representative, reachable by e-mail or telephone.

The Group conducts periodic assessments of the effectiveness of these channels, including through satisfaction surveys and analyses of their use, to ensure that they remain accessible and responsive to end-users' needs.

When a report or complaint is received, the Group activates a standardised handling process. Customer Service records the complaint in the management system and, depending on the type of complaint, assigns it to the competent department. The responsible department takes ownership of the case, assesses the nature and severity of the issue and, where necessary, schedules an on-site visit at the construction site or at the customer's premises to identify the main causes and define the most appropriate corrective actions.

The Group provides prompt feedback to the reporting party and, where the negative impact is confirmed, implements the corrective measures deemed appropriate, which may include, by way of example, product replacement, a refund, or repair. Information collected through complaints and reports is also used to improve products, services, and internal processes, with the aim of preventing recurrence and reducing the risk of future negative impacts.

As part of the handling of reports, the Group ensures the processing and protection of personal data in accordance with applicable requirements.

[S4-4] Taking action on material impacts on consumers and end-users, and approaches to managing material risks and pursuing material opportunities related to consumers and end-users, and effectiveness of those actions

The table below provides an overview of the main actions implemented during the reporting period to address the material IROs related to consumers and end-users identified through the DMA and the related financial resources, where applicable.

Material IRO addressed	Key actions
Risk Reputational damage, customer complaints and reduced demand resulting from non-compliance with product safety regulations and industry standards.	• Prior verification of newly selected raw materials: compatibility checks are performed before the use of newly selected raw materials, with particular attention to hazardous chemical substances. • REACH compliance checks on chemical compounds: The Group uses only chemical compounds that comply with applicable REACH requirements in its products. Group companies require suppliers to provide up-to-date Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) and verify compliance with applicable chemical regulations as part of their procurement processes. Suppliers that do not meet these requirements are excluded from the supplier base, thereby reducing potential downstream toxicity risks and supporting product safety and regulatory compliance.

Material IRO addressed	Key actions
	• Provision of product safety and technical documentation: the Group provides CE marking, Safety Data Sheets (where applicable) and technical documentation for its products, demonstrating compliance with applicable safety requirements and product performance specifications, including insulation performance. This documentation supports customers in meeting relevant regulatory and technical requirements. • Fire safety testing and product development: sandwich panels are tested and certified according to applicable European standards, including standards on reaction to fire such as EN 13501-1. The Company invests in improving the fire resistance and reaction-to-fire performance of its panels and, where relevant, progressively increases the use of PIR instead of PUR, in response to growing public and regulatory attention to materials with enhanced fire performance. • In-house laboratory testing and quality control: the Company operates an internal laboratory dedicated to quality and safety controls, supported by qualified personnel for the management of product-related issues. • Annual audit plan: the Company implements an annual audit plan to verify regulatory compliance of processes and identify improvement measures. • Annual renewal and maintenance of ISO 9001 and ISO 14001 certifications: the Company maintains and renews quality and environmental management certifications, supported by audits carried out by independent bodies.
Opportunity Strengthened brand reputation, increased customer loyalty and continuous improvement of products and processes through the effective and timely management of product-related complaints.	• Customer feedback questionnaire: the Company uses customer feedback questionnaires to collect evaluations on product quality, commercial conditions, delivery times and product compliance. • Integration of customer and end-user feedback into product development: feedback and needs expressed by customers and end users are considered in the development and improvement of sandwich panels, particularly with regard to safety, durability and efficiency.

[S4-5] Targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts, and managing material risks and opportunities (consumers and end-users)

The targets related to consumers and end-users are included in Lattonedil S.p.A.'s Sustainability Plan. For further information on these targets, including the related monitoring KPIs, baseline year, target year and current progress status, reference is made to the complete set of sustainability targets presented in ESRS 2 [SBM-1] "Lattonedil's Sustainability Strategy".

GOVERNANCE INFORMATION

ESRS G1 – Business conduct

[G1-GOV-1] Role of administrative, supervisory and management bodies	60
[G1-SBM-3] Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model	60
[G1-IRO-1] Description of processes to identify and assess material resource use and circular economy-related impacts, risks and opportunities	60
[G1-1] Business conduct policies and corporate culture	61
[G1-2] Management of relationships with suppliers.....	63
[G1-3] Prevention and detection of corruption or bribery	63
[G1-MDR-A] Actions and resources related to business conduct	64
[G1-MDR-T] Incidents of corruption or bribery	64
[G1-4] Incidents of corruption or bribery.....	65
[G1-5] Political influence and lobbying activities.....	65
[G1-6] Payment practices.....	65

[G1-GOV-1] Role of administrative, supervisory and management bodies

Lattonedil Group's Board of Directors plays a central role in guiding the Group's ethical conduct, ensuring legality, transparency, and accountability in decision-making. It defines the Group's strategic direction by embedding social and environmental considerations into corporate decisions, with the aim of creating value over the long term.

The Board oversees the effective implementation of the Code of Ethics and internal policies. It is also responsible for assessing the adequacy of the organisational, administrative, and accounting set-up. In addition, it ensures internal controls needed to monitor the performance of both the Parent Company and the Group. Working in close collaboration with Top Management, the Board fosters a corporate culture grounded in integrity and full compliance with principles of ethics and transparency.

[G1-SBM-3] Material impacts, risks and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model

[G1-IRO-1] Description of processes to identify and assess material business conduct-related impacts, risks and opportunities

			POSITIONING ACROSS THE VALUE CHAIN			TIME HORIZON		
			Upstream	Own operations	Downstream	Short term	Medium term	Long term
SUB-TOPIC	DESCRIPTION	IRO						
GOVERNANCE	G1 – Business Conduct							
	Corporate culture	Creation and distribution of long-term value for stakeholders, while ensuring business stability and resilience, through the integration of ESG priorities into the Group's corporate strategy.	Actual positive impact	●	●	●	●	●
	Protection of whistleblowers	Enhanced protection of workers through access to secure and confidential mechanisms for reporting concerns, misconduct or potential violations.	Actual positive impact		●		●	

Link between impacts, risks and opportunities and Lattonedil Group's business model

The Double Materiality Assessment highlighted that "Business Conduct" is relevant for Lattonedil Group. Its materiality is linked to two impacts: strengthening corporate culture and protecting whistleblowers. The first impact applies across the Group's entire value chain, while the second is limited to the Group's own operations.

By embedding ESG priorities into its corporate strategy, the Group generates positive impact in terms of sustainable long-term value creation for all stakeholders, while ensuring the stability and resilience of its operations.

The Group has established a reporting channel, supported by its Code of Ethics and 231 Organisational Model, through which employees and external stakeholders can report concerns confidentially and without fear of retaliation, discrimination, or other adverse consequences. By providing a secure and accessible mechanism for raising concerns, the Group promotes a culture of integrity, transparency, and accountability, while supporting the timely identification and remediation of potential ethical or compliance issues. This approach helps safeguard trust and confidence among employees, suppliers, customers, investors, and other stakeholders.

The DMA considered all geographies in which the Group operates, together with all controlled assets, inputs, outputs, and distribution channels.

[G1-1] Business conduct policies and corporate culture

Code of Ethics

The Code of Ethics, in line with the Parent Company's corporate culture, defines the values, principles, and rules of conduct that guide the organisation's daily operations. These principles are based on loyalty, fairness, trust, integrity, transparency, and efficiency.

In addition to being an integral part of the Organisation, Management and Control Model, the Code establishes the standards of conduct for external communications, which must always be truthful, clear, and verifiable. These principles apply to relationships with customers, suppliers, public authorities, and in environmental protection.

The Code of Ethics is implemented by the Parent Company, Lattonedil S.p.A.

Implementation and monitoring are the responsibility of the Supervisory Body and the relevant company departments, which monitor compliance, manage anonymous reporting channels and apply corrective measures or sanctions in the event of violations through a formal system of delegated powers.

To further strengthen the integrity of its corporate culture, the Parent Company has adopted a Whistleblowing Procedure aimed at strengthening the integrity and consistency of its corporate culture. This procedure outlines a system for reporting potential misconduct or violations.

All newly hired employees receive the Code of Ethics, the Privacy Notice and the relevant corporate documentation as part of the onboarding process, ensuring they are informed of the Company's values, policies and expected standards of conduct. In addition, all new employees receive onboarding training.

The functions identified as most exposed to compliance risks are Sales, Procurement and Treasury.

Mechanisms for identifying, reporting and investigating concerns about unlawful behaviour or contradictions to the code of conduct

Lattonedil Group has established a structured system for handling reports, formalised through its Whistleblowing Procedure. This document sets out the methods, channels, and rules for submitting and managing reports, encouraging both internal and external stakeholders to report any actual or suspected breaches of the Code of Ethics, internal procedures (including 231 Organisational Model), or applicable laws and regulations. The process guarantees the confidentiality of the information received, in full compliance with relevant legal provisions.

A dedicated section on the company's website and intranet provides clear guidance on how to file a report and outlines the available reporting channels. Information on how to submit a report is available through a dedicated section of the Company website and intranet. Reports may be submitted through secure written or oral internal channels and, where permitted by law, through external reporting mechanisms. Each report is subject to a preliminary assessment and, where admissible, an investigation conducted by specifically appointed and trained personnel, with feedback provided to the whistleblower within the timeframes established by law.

The system is designed to encourage safe and effective reporting, ensuring confidentiality and safeguarding the identities of whistleblowers and any other individuals mentioned in the reports. To prevent and mitigate potential instances of misconduct across the Group, the Procedure expressly prohibits any form of retaliation or discrimination, whether direct or indirect, against individuals who submit reports. Furthermore, protection is extended even in

cases where the report proves to be unfounded, provided it was made in good faith and based on reasonable belief in the truthfulness of the information at the time it was submitted.

As of the reporting date, a formal whistleblowing procedure is in place exclusively at the Parent Company, ensuring secure and confidential channels for reporting potential breaches of law, internal regulations, or ethical standards.

[G1-2] Management of relationships with suppliers

Lattonedil Group does not currently have a formalised policy specifically aimed at preventing late payments to suppliers, including small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs). However, its procurement procedure requires that purchase orders clearly define payment terms, which are approved through an internal authorization process.

The Group does not currently apply explicit environmental or social criteria in the supplier selection process. However, a structured system is in place for assessing the qualifications and performance of critical suppliers to Lattonedil S.p.A. whose activities may affect product quality, safety or environmental aspects. New critical suppliers undergo a pre-assessment process and trial deliveries, while qualified suppliers are periodically evaluated based on documentation accuracy, product/service conformity, delivery times, and order fulfillment. Based on performance scores, suppliers may be confirmed, conditionally approved, or excluded from the qualified supplier list.

[G1-3] Prevention and detection of corruption or bribery

As pointed out in previous sections, the Parent Company Lattonedil S.p.A. has adopted the 231 Organisational Model, which sets out procedures and internal controls aimed at preventing the commission of offences, including corruption, within the organisation. The Model includes measures to raise personnel awareness of the negative impacts of corruption and individual responsibilities, as well as control mechanisms to monitor company activities and prevent unlawful behaviour.

The safeguards formalised under the 231 Organisational Model currently apply to Lattonedil S.p.A.; as of the reporting date, the other Group companies have not yet adopted specific procedures designed to prevent, detect and address allegations or incidents of corruption or bribery.

The Supervisory Board is responsible for monitoring and supervising compliance with the Model by all persons involved, verifying its implementation in day-to-day operations. It also

assesses the effectiveness of the Model in preventing the commission of the offences provided for therein and ensures that it is kept up to date.

Regarding reporting, the Supervisory Body reports to the Board of Directors in two distinct ways: through ad hoc communications for specific needs, including urgent matters, and on a quarterly basis through a written report containing predefined information. The Board of Directors may convene the Supervisory Board at any time, and conversely, the Supervisory Body may request the convening of the Board of Directors for urgent reasons.

Although Lattonedil S.p.A. has not defined a formalised anti-corruption and anti-bribery training programme, it ensures the proper dissemination of the contents and principles of the 231 Organisational Model and the Code of Ethics, both within and outside the organisation.

[G1-MDR-A] Actions and resources related to business conduct

The above-mentioned actions are limited to the Parent Company Lattonedil S.p.A. and implemented regardless of whether certain circumstances occur.

Material IRO addressed	Key actions
Positive impact Creation and distribution of long-term value for stakeholders, while ensuring business stability and resilience, through the integration of ESG priorities into the Group's corporate strategy.	• Implementation of the Sustainability Plan: the Group has developed and implemented a five-year Sustainability Plan structured around its main ESG priorities and material sustainability topics. The Plan translates these priorities into specific objectives, measurable targets and dedicated KPIs, providing a structured framework for integrating sustainability considerations into the Group's strategic direction. • Periodic monitoring of ESG targets and performance: progress against the targets included in the Sustainability Plan is periodically monitored through the related KPIs, allowing the Group to assess performance against defined objectives and identify areas requiring further action or improvement.
Positive impact Enhanced protection of workers through access to secure and confidential mechanisms for reporting concerns, misconduct or potential violations	• Adoption of a Whistleblowing Procedure for reporting illegal activities, with various reporting channels available (web platform or face-to-face meetings) that guarantee the protection and anonymity of the whistleblower.

[G1-MDR-T] Incidents of corruption or bribery

The targets related to business conduct, including those addressing incidents of corruption or bribery, are part of Lattonedil S.p.A.'s Sustainability Plan.

For further information on these targets, including their monitoring KPIs, baseline year, target year and current status of progress, reference is made to the complete set of sustainability targets presented in ESRS 2 [SBM-1] "Lattonedil's Sustainability Strategy".

[G1-4] Incidents of corruption or bribery

In 2025, Lattonedil Group did not identify any cases of active or passive corruption. There were also no cases of non-compliance with laws and regulations during the current reporting year.

[G1-5] Political influence and lobbying activities

Lattonedil Group does not provide, either directly or indirectly, funding, contributions, benefits, or any other form of support to political parties, individual candidates, movements, committees, associations, organisations, or Public Administrations, nor to trade unions or their representatives, in Italy or abroad. Any exceptions are permitted only where allowed by applicable laws, conducted with full transparency, and managed in accordance with the Group's internal procedures.

Furthermore, in 2025, the Parent Company initiated the process to obtain registration in the Whitelist maintained by the competent Prefecture of the Italian Ministry of the Interior. The Whitelist is an official register of companies that have successfully undergone anti-mafia checks and are considered not to be subject to attempts of organized crime infiltration, providing an additional assurance of the Company's commitment to integrity, legality, and transparency in its business activities.

[G1-6] Payment practices

Payments are typically settled within 10 days after the due date.

The standard payment terms for the main categories of suppliers are as follows:

Supplier category	Standard payment terms	Share of annual turnover
Purchase of goods – Italy	Ri.Ba. 90 days from invoice date	62.2%
Purchase of goods – non-EU imports	Letter of credit	12.3%
Purchase of goods – EU imports	60 days from invoice date	10.2%

Purchase of services	60 days end of month	12.9%
Capital expenditures	20% advance upon order confirmation; 20% at each stage of work progress; balance after testing/inspection	2.4%

As of the end of the reporting period, no legal proceedings relating to late payments were pending within Lattonedil Group.

Payment management is overseen by the Procurement function through the prior approval of payment due dates. The Group notes that any deviations from standard payment terms are attributable to disputes with suppliers and not to systematic practices of delaying payments.