

KALEON S.r.l. (formerly SAG S.r.l.) single-member company

Registered office: Via Borromei 1/A – 20123 MILAN
Fully paid-up quota capital: €1,500,000.00
Milan, Monza, Brianza, Lodi company registration and tax code: 07040700150
Milan REA no. 1132883

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

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

Euros

BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS

	<u>31 December 2024</u>	<u>31 December 2023</u>
B FIXED ASSETS		
I Intangible fixed assets		
4 Concessions, licences, trademarks and similar rights	1,428,418	1,534,110
5 Goodwill	61,618	89,864
6 Assets under development and payments on account	2,496	2,496
7 Other	9,655,684	9,286,907
Total intangible fixed assets (I)	11,148,216	10,913,377
II Tangible fixed assets		
1 Land and buildings	69,744	82,039
2 Plant and machinery	5,015,481	3,733,418
4 Other assets	3,458,801	3,537,406
5 Assets under construction and payments on account	2,947,455	1,922,738
Total tangible fixed assets (II)	11,491,481	9,275,601
III Financial fixed assets		
1 Equity investments:		
a) unconsolidated subsidiaries	20,000	0
b) associates	5,000	117,000
Total equity investments (1)	25,000	117,000
2 Financial receivables:		
b) from associates:		
- due after one year	50,000	30,000
Total financial receivables (2)	50,000	30,000
Total financial fixed assets (III)	75,000	147,000
TOTAL FIXED ASSETS	22,714,697	20,335,978
C CURRENT ASSETS		
I Inventory		
1 Raw materials, consumables and supplies	518,126	678,110
Total inventory (I)	518,126	678,110
II Receivables		
1 Trade receivables:		
- due within one year	359,266	298,774
3 From associates:		
- due within one year	278	7,578
5bis Tax receivables:		
- due within one year	51,375	88,115
5ter Deferred tax assets:		
- due within one year	516,839	947,433
5quater From others:		
- due within one year	63,532	58,351
Total receivables (II)	991,290	1,400,251
IV Liquid funds		
1 Bank and postal accounts	51,446	24,040
3 Cash-in-hand and cash equivalents	34,476	26,598
Total liquid funds (IV)	85,922	50,638

TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	1,595,338	2,128,999
Other	770,035	651,369
TOTAL PREPAYMENTS AND ACCRUED INCOME	770,035	651,369
TOTAL ASSETS	25,080,070	23,116,346

	<u>31 December 2024</u>	<u>31 December 2023</u>
<u>LIABILITIES</u>		
A NET EQUITY		
I Quota capital	1,500,000	1,500,000
II Quota premium reserve	1,500,000	1,500,000
III Revaluation reserves	1,556,104	1,556,104
IV Legal reserve	300,000	300,000
VII Other reserves:		
- Negative goodwill	104,291	104,291
- Reserve for suspension of 2020 amortisation/depreciation	1,019,373	0
- Rounding reserve	4	3
VIII Losses carried forward	(1,278,021)	(3,153,478)
IX Net profit for the year	1,537,227	2,894,830
Net equity pertaining to the group	6,238,978	4,701,750
C EMPLOYEES' LEAVING ENTITLEMENT	1,323,029	1,231,833
D PAYABLES		
3 Quotaholder loans:		
- due after one year	6,010,400	6,010,400
4 Bank loans and borrowings:		
- due within one year	4,224,533	3,165,641
- due after one year	2,550,011	4,811,776
6 Payments on account:		
- due within one year	103,338	3,858
7 Trade payables:		
- due within one year	2,761,363	1,321,983
12 Tax payables:		
- due within one year	508,725	419,563
13 Social security charges payable:		
- due within one year	243,980	355,904
14 Other payables:		
- due within one year	892,473	747,488
TOTAL PAYABLES	17,294,823	16,836,613
E ACCRUED EXPENSES AND DEFERRED INCOME		
Other	223,240	346,150
TOTAL ACCRUED EXPENSES AND DEFERRED INCOME	223,240	346,150
TOTAL LIABILITIES	25,080,070	23,116,346

<u>PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT</u>		<u>2024</u>	<u>2023</u>
A PRODUCTION REVENUES			
1	Turnover from sales and services	21,688,038	21,532,406
5	Other revenues and income:		
	- sundry	55,350	87,055
	- grants	48,300	106,972
	Total other revenues and income	103,650	194,027
	TOTAL PRODUCTION REVENUES (A)	21,791,688	21,726,433
B PRODUCTION COST			
6	Raw materials, consumables, supplies and goods	1,271,541	1,633,105
7	Services	4,922,226	4,386,484
8	Use of third party assets	1,696,644	1,388,854
9	Personnel expenses:		
	a) wages and salaries	5,492,953	5,376,389
	b) social security contributions	1,706,733	1,645,113
	c) employees' leaving entitlement	392,470	361,949
	e) other costs	108,314	47,801
	<i>total personnel expenses</i>	<i>7,700,470</i>	<i>7,431,252</i>
10	Amortisation, depreciation and write-downs:		
	a) amortisation of intangible fixed assets	971,173	993,979
	b) depreciation of tangible fixed assets	1,444,261	1,293,211
	d) write-downs of current receivables and liquid funds	1,382	804
	<i>Total amortisation, depreciation and write-downs</i>	<i>2,416,816</i>	<i>2,287,994</i>
11	Change in raw materials, consumables, supplies and goods	159,984	(259,954)
14	Other operating costs	527,157	411,330
	TOTAL PRODUCTION COST (B)	18,694,838	17,279,065
	OPERATING PROFIT (A-B)	3,096,850	4,447,368
C FINANCIAL INCOME AND CHARGES			
16 Other financial income			
	d) other income		
	- from others	1,378	10,918
	Total other financial income	1,378	10,918
17 Interest and other financial charges:			
	- on other payables	214,832	220,394
	Total interest and other financial charges	214,832	220,394
	NET FINANCIAL CHARGES (15+16-17+-17bis)	(213,454)	(209,476)
D ADJUSTMENTS TO FINANCIAL ASSETS			
19 Write-downs:			
	a) equity investments	155,000	0
	Total write-downs	155,000	0
	TOTAL ADJUSTMENTS (18-19)	(155,000)	0
	PRE-TAX PROFIT (A-B+-C+-D+-E)	2,728,396	4,237,892
22 INCOME TAXES			
	Current taxes	(759,631)	(488,999)
	Deferred taxes	(430,594)	(852,424)
	Taxes relative to prior years	(944)	(1,639)
	TOTAL INCOME TAXES	(1,191,169)	(1,343,062)
23 Net profit for the year before minority interests			
	Net profit (loss) pertaining to minority interests	0	0
	Net profit for the year pertaining to the group	1,537,227	2,894,830

	2024	2023
A) Cash flows from operating activities		
Net profit for the year	1,537,227	2,894,830
Income taxes	1,191,169	1,343,062
Net interest expense	213,454	209,476
1) Profit for the year before income taxes, interest, dividends and gains/losses from the sale of assets	2,941,850	4,447,368
Non-monetary adjustments that did not affect net working capital		
Accruals to provisions	1,382	804
Amortisation and depreciation	2,415,434	2,287,190
Other non-monetary adjustments	392,470	361,949
Total non-monetary adjustments that did not affect net working capital	2,809,286	2,649,943
2) Cash flows before changes in net working capital	5,751,136	7,097,311
Changes in net working capital		
Decrease/(increase) in inventory	159,984	(259,954)
Decrease/(increase) in trade receivables	(61,874)	(58,963)
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables	1,439,380	49,025
Decrease/(increase) in prepayments and accrued income	(118,666)	(41,001)
Increase/(decrease) in accrued expenses and deferred income	(122,910)	(43,757)
Other decreases/(other increases) in net working capital	134,661	106,316
Total changes in net working capital	1,430,575	(248,334)
3) Cash flow after changes in net working capital	7,181,711	6,848,977
Other adjustments		
Net interest paid	(213,454)	(209,476)
(Income taxes paid)	(634,673)	(500,964)
Other payments, net	(301,274)	(405,181)
Total other adjustments	(1,149,401)	(1,517,077)
Cash flow from operating activities (A)	6,032,310	5,331,900
B) Cash flows from investing activities		
Tangible fixed assets	(3,660,141)	(1,808,021)
Intangible fixed assets	(1,206,012)	(872,542)
Financial fixed assets	72,000	(15,000)
Cash flow used in investing activities (B)	(4,794,153)	(2,695,563)
C) Cash flows from financing activities		
Third-party funds		
Increase/(decrease) in short-term bank borrowings	(1,202,873)	(2,676,790)
Cash flows used in financing activities (C)	(1,202,873)	(2,676,790)
Increase (decrease) in liquid funds (A+/-B+/-C)	35,284	(40,453)
Exchange rate gains/(losses) on liquid funds		
Opening liquid funds		
Bank and postal accounts	24,040	23,091
Cash and cash equivalents	26,598	68,000
Total opening liquid funds	50,638	91,091
Of which, restricted		
Closing liquid funds		
Bank and postal accounts	51,446	24,040
Cash and cash equivalents	34,476	26,598
Total closing liquid funds	85,922	50,638
Increase (decrease)	35,284	(40,453)
Balancing	0	0

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

Dear quotaholder,

The group's consolidated financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2024 have been prepared in accordance with the Italian Civil Code and the provisions of Legislative decree no. 127 of 9 April 1991, interpreted in the context of and integrated by the accounting standards promulgated by the Italian Accounting Standard Setter (the "OIC"). They consist of a balance sheet, a profit and loss account, a cash flow statement and these notes.

In the extraordinary meeting of 9 July 2025, the quotaholder resolved to change the parent's name from SAG S.r.l. to Kaleon S.r.l..

Although the parent, Kaleon S.r.l. (formerly SAG S.r.l.), does not exceed the quantitative thresholds provided for by article 27 of Legislative decree no. 127/1991, in view of its plan to trade its future quotas on the Euronext Growth Milan and the Euronext Growth Paris managed by Borsa Italiana S.p.A. and Euronext Paris S.A., respectively, the directors have prepared these consolidated financial statements on a voluntary basis in order to fairly present the group's financial position, financial performance and cash flows for the year. The group includes the parent's subsidiaries and associates pursuant to article 2359 of the Italian Civil Code and, for consolidation purposes, the wholly-owned subsidiary Parco del Mottarone S.r.l..

The group's core business is visitor management at the Borromeo palaces and gardens, located on Isola Bella and Isola Madre on Lake Maggiore, as well as Villa Pallavicino and Rocca d'Angera, buildings and gardens featuring rare animals and plants and exotic flowers, and exhibitions of artistic and cultural significance, including paintings, furniture, dolls and porcelain. The buildings, together with part of the collections of furnishings, paintings and furniture on public display therein, are mostly under the protection of the Ministry for Cultural and Environmental Heritage pursuant to the laws for the conservation of assets of historical, artistic and cultural interest.

Moreover, as part of its non-core business, during the year, the group manages other business units, such as:

- ski facilities and related activities: this business unit operates and manages ski lifts, ski facilities and slopes for Alpine skiing and winter sports and the sale of related equipment;
- rentals: this business unit manages the rental of bicycles, mountain bikes, as well as skis, ski boots and related sports equipment, chairs and deckchairs;
- "Parco Avventura": this business unit refers to the adventure park with aerial courses, consisted of paths placed at various heights above the ground which, with the help of lianas, Tibetan bridges, cableways, nets and walkways, which allow visitors to move from one tree to another in complete safety;
- restaurant – bar – lodge: this business unit manages bars, cafeterias, restaurants and restaurants with indoor and outdoor seating.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the formats set out in articles 2424 and 2425 of the Italian Civil Code, supplemented by article 32 of Legislative decree no. 127/91, as amended following the reform of corporate law (Legislative decree no. 6 of 17 January 2003), effective since 1 January 2004.

These notes provide all the disclosures required by article 2427 of the Italian Civil Code or other related articles and also provide all additional information deemed necessary in order to give a true and fair view of the group's financial position, financial performance and cash flows.

These notes describe, analyse and, in some cases, supplement the financial statements figures and provide all the information required by article 38 of Legislative decree no. 127 of 9 April 1991.

No exceptional events took place during the year which required the use of the waivers allowed under article 29.4-5 of Legislative decree no. 127/91.

Captions with a nil balance in both the current and previous years have been omitted.

The amounts presented in the balance sheet, profit and loss account, cash flow statement and these notes are in Euros.

The consolidated financial statements at 31 December 2024 show a net profit for the year of €1,537,227, entirely attributable to the group, after amortisation/depreciation and write-downs of €2,571,816 and income taxes of €1,191,169.

CONSOLIDATION SCOPE

The consolidated financial statements of SAG S.r.l. include the financial statements of the parent and the wholly-owned subsidiary Parco del Mottarone S.r.l. (registered office: Via Borromei 1/A, Milan; quota capital: €165,000; tax code, VAT no. and company registration no.: 02445510031), consolidated on a line-by-line basis.

The investments in the wholly-owned newcos Italian Heritage S.r.l. (registered office: Stresa (Verbania); quota capital: €10,000; tax code, VAT no. and company registration no.: 02789030034) and Vigilo RE S.r.l. (registered office: Milan; quota capital: €50,000; tax code, VAT no. and company registration no.: 13812410960) were not consolidated. Indeed, these companies, which were incorporated on 30 October 2024, will end their first year of operations on 31 December 2025 and are still inactive. Consequently, they have not been consolidated also pursuant to article 28.2 of Legislative decree no. 127/91 as their inclusion would be immaterial for the purposes of presenting the group's financial position, financial performance and cash flows.

REPORTING DATE

The reporting date of these consolidated financial statements (31 December 2024) coincides with that of the parent's financial statements and that of the in-scope subsidiary.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS USED FOR CONSOLIDATION PURPOSES

The financial statements used for consolidation purposes are those prepared by the companies at the reporting date of the consolidated financial statements and approved by the respective quotaholders.

BASIS OF CONSOLIDATION

The accounting policies used to prepare the consolidated financial statements are those adopted by the parent for its financial statements or those adopted by the consolidated company.

Assets and liabilities with the same or similar name and content recognised in the financial statements of the group companies and classified in the same captions of the consolidated financial statements are measured using uniform accounting policies.

The assets and liabilities, costs and revenues and cash flows of the companies directly and indirectly controlled by the parent are consolidated on a line-by-line basis.

Line-by-line consolidation is carried out by:

- making adjustments for consistency with the group accounting policies and any other adjustments necessary for consolidation purposes, such as reclassifications;
- combining the financial statements or reporting packages to be consolidated regardless of the group's investment percentage. The profit and loss accounts of companies purchased or sold during the year are combined based on the period during which the group held an investments therein;
- eliminating the carrying amounts of the investments in the consolidated companies against the group's share of the subsidiaries' net equity at the acquisition date.

Any positive difference is allocated, where possible, to each identifiable asset acquired, to the extent of the assets' fair value, and, in any case, not exceeding their recoverable amount, and to each identifiable liability assumed, including the related tax.

Should any difference remain after such allocation, it is classified as goodwill arising on consolidation under intangible fixed assets, unless it should be entirely or partly recognised in the profit and loss account. The remaining difference is only allocated to goodwill if all the requirements for recognition as such are met under the relevant accounting standard.

If a negative difference emerges, it is recognised, where possible, as a decrease in the carrying amount of assets exceeding their recoverable amount or allocated to the liabilities that are carried at amounts smaller than their settlement amount, net of the related tax. Any negative difference that is not

attributable to forecast losses but to a good deal is recognised in a specific net equity reserve, i.e., the consolidation reserve.

There are no investments attributable to minority interests.

BASIS OF PREPARATION

The consolidated financial statements captions are measured in accordance with the general principles of prudence and accruals on a going-concern basis. Captions are recognised and presented in accordance with the substance over form principle, if in compliance with the Italian Civil Code and the OIC. The group also complies with the principles of the measurement consistency, materiality and comparability of information.

As a result:

- the group measures the individual assets and liabilities separately, in order to avoid offsetting profits on certain items against losses on other items. Specifically, it recognises profits only if realised before the reporting date, whereas it considers risks and losses on an accruals basis, even when they become known after the reporting date;
- the group recognises income and expense pertaining to the year regardless of when it is collected or paid. They are, therefore, recognised in the profit and loss account on an accruals basis in order to be included in the net profit or loss for the year;
- the parent's directors assessed the group's ability to continue as a going concern in the foreseeable future, i.e., for at least twelve months from the reporting date. They did not identify any material uncertainties in this respect;
- identification of rights, obligations and conditions is based on the contractual terms of transactions and the reporting standards to check the correctness of the recognition or derecognition of assets and liabilities; the materiality of the financial statements captions was assessed considering the financial statements as a whole and both qualitative and quantitative factors;
- under the principle of materiality set out in article 2423.4 of the Italian Civil Code, these notes do not include disclosures on the consolidated financial statements captions whose amount or related disclosure are immaterial for the purposes of giving a true and fair view of the group's financial position, financial performance and cash flows, including those specifically required by article 2427 of the Italian Civil Code or other provisions;
- each balance sheet, profit and loss account and cash flow statement caption presents the corresponding figures of the previous year. Where necessary, the latter are adjusted for comparative purposes and the related effects are disclosed in the notes, if material;
- the accounting policies were not modified from the previous year to ensure the comparability of the consolidated financial statements from one year to the next. No exceptional events took place during the year, which would have led the group to depart from the accounting policies, as permitted by article 2423.5 of the Italian Civil Code, in order to give a true and fair view of the group's financial position, financial performance and cash flows. Moreover, the group did not make any revaluations under specific laws.

APPLICATION OF THE NEW OIC

In 2024, the group adopted OIC 34 on revenues, which was issued in April 2023 by the Italian Accounting Standard Setter and is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2024. The standard applies to all transactions entailing the recognition of revenues from the sale of goods or the provision of services, regardless of their classification in the profit and loss account. It does not apply to contract work in progress and certain specific types of revenues.

For a description of the new accounting standard, see the specific paragraph on "Revenues and Costs" in the "Accounting policies" section of these notes, while the information required by the Italian Civil Code and OIC 29 as well as OIC 34 on first-time application provisions is provided below.

Based on the nature and content of contracts with customers, the analysis of the impact of the application of OIC 34 did not identify any significant effects on the initial recognition and subsequent measurement of revenues. Indeed, the revenue recognition criteria already adopted by the group are essentially in line with the requirements of the new standard.

ACCOUNTING POLICIES

The following accounting policies were adopted for the preparation of these consolidated financial statements:

Intangible fixed assets

Intangible fixed assets are recognised at cost and amortised over their useful life. They include multi-year costs which are amortised over the contractual term of the asset and/or the asset's expected useful life. They include leasehold improvement costs and are amortised on a straight-line basis as follows:

	Rate
Start-up and capital costs	20%
Concessions, licences, trademarks and similar rights	5% -12.50% - 20%
Patents	20%
Goodwill	20%
Other	16.67% - 20% - 14.29% - 12.50% - 10% - 6.67% - 5% - 4.17%-5.56%

Starting from 2018, the parent has changed the amortisation criteria applied to leasehold improvements and charges. In particular, under OIC 24, the useful life of these costs has been estimated with greater reasonable certainty and in accordance with the principle of prudence, thereby bringing the useful life of the asset into line with their expected use. These new criteria are more appropriate considering the contract term of the leased buildings, are more in line with the current economic profile of the work performed and its ability to generate profit through cash flows.

In 2020, the parent also availed of the option provided by Law no. 126/2020, which converted Law decree no. 104/2020 (the "August Decree") and revalued only its trademarks. Accordingly, it recognised the increase in the trademarks' historical cost in the net equity caption Revaluation reserve pursuant to Law decree no. 104/2020, net of the substitute tax for the higher value of trademarks as the parent opted for the revaluation for both statutory and tax purposes. The net equity reserve - which derives from the revaluation of the asset (net of the above substitute tax), is a reserve taxable on distribution. The revalued amounts have been recognised for tax purposes as of the subsequent year (2021).

The higher amount attributed to trademarks (€1,600,000) is systematically amortised over 20 years and over 50 years for statutory and tax purposes, respectively.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are recognised at purchase cost, net of accumulated depreciation.

Their carrying amount comprises the related charges and costs incurred to use the asset, net of trade and cash discounts of a significant amount.

Depreciation is expensed based on the use, allocation and useful life of the assets over their residual useful life. This criterion is held to be fairly represented by the following rates, which are halved in the first year in which the asset is available for use.

The depreciation rates applied during the year are as follows:

	Rate
Industrial and commercial equipment	12%
Plant and machinery	10% - 15%
Other assets:	
<i>Boats</i>	8%
<i>Vehicles</i>	25%
<i>Office equipment</i>	10%
<i>Furniture and fittings</i>	10%
<i>Mobile phones and fixed landlines</i>	25%
<i>Assets worth less than €516.46</i>	100%

Since 2018, the parent has recalculated the useful life of its lighting, intrusion detection, surveillance and irrigation systems, applying a depreciation rate of 10% instead of the previously-applied 15%, and of office and related equipment, applying a depreciation rate of 10% instead of previously-applied 20%. This is mainly due to the changes in the original conditions of the assets and, in particular, to technical and functional considerations. Indeed, these assets now have a longer useful life due to the constant and significant interventions carried out in recent years.

Furthermore, the parent has leased the following business units from its subsidiary Parco del Mottarone S.r.l.:

- *ski facilities and related activities*, this business unit operates and manages ski lifts, ski facilities and slopes for Alpine skiing and winter sports and the sale of related equipment;
- *rentals*, this business unit manages the rental of bicycles, mountain bikes, as well as skis, ski boots and related sports equipment, chairs and deckchairs;
- *“Parco Avventura”*, this business unit refers to the adventure park with aerial courses, consisted of paths placed at various heights above the ground which, with the help of lianas, Tibetan bridges, cableways, nets and walkways, which allow visitors to move from one tree to another in complete safety;
- *restaurant – bar – lodge*, this business unit manages bars, cafeterias, restaurants and restaurants with indoor and outdoor seating.

The individual leased business units also comprise the relevant tangible fixed assets. As no waiver was made to article 2561 of the Italian Civil Code, the parent, as the lessee, must ensure the efficiency of the leased assets and incurs the costs related to the wear and tear and the obsolescence of the leased assets. Therefore, it will recognise the depreciation charge for the year over the lease term by accruing an amount to the provision for the restoration of tangible fixed assets related to these business units. At 31 December 2024, this provision amounted to €776,660 and included the accruals for the year of €181,665.

As contractually agreed, the parent is also entitled, for tax purposes, to deduct the depreciation charges relating to the tangible fixed assets comprising the leased business units pursuant to article 102.8 of the Consolidated Income Tax Act (TUIR).

Equity investments

Equity investments which the parent intends and has the capacity to hold in the long term are recognised under financial fixed assets. Otherwise, they are recognised under current assets.

Transfers in or out of the two categories are recognised in accordance with the accounting policies applicable to the portfolio which the asset comes from.

Equity investments are measured at cost. They are initially recognised at acquisition or incorporation cost, including the related transaction costs. The latter comprise costs that are directly attributable to the transaction such as, for example, bank and financial brokerage fees, commissions, expenses and taxes. The carrying amount of equity investments rises as a result of capital increases against consideration or waivers of repayment of receivables by the investor. Any bonus issue does not increase the equity investments' carrying amount.

They are written down for impairment, when their carrying amount decreases to below their recoverable amount at the reporting date. They are written down to the extent of the carrying amount. If the parent has an obligation to cover an investee's losses, it sets up a provision under liabilities to cover its share of the investee's deficit. Equity investments are written back up to their original cost if the reasons for the write-downs cease to exist.

Inventory

Inventory is recognised at the lower of the purchase cost (including related charges) and the estimated realisable value based on market trends. In particular, inventory, mainly relating to publications and sundry goods sold in museums, was measured using average purchase prices, taking into account the goods' market value.

Receivables

Receivables are rights to receive fixed or determinable amounts of cash or its equivalent from customers or other third parties at identified or identifiable due dates. They are recognised at amortised cost.

The amortised cost method is not applied when its effects are irrelevant, which is usually the case for current receivables or when transaction costs, commissions paid between the parties and any other difference between the original and recoverable amounts at the due date are insignificant.

In this case, receivables are initially recognised at their nominal amount, net of bonuses, discounts and allowances contractually provided for or, in any case, granted. They are subsequently measured at their nominal amount plus interest calculated at the nominal interest rate, reduced by principal and interest collected and net of estimated write-downs and expected credit losses recognised to adjust their carrying amount to their estimated realisable value.

The group did not apply the amortised cost method at 31 December 2024 as its effect was immaterial at that date.

The nominal amount of receivables is adjusted to their estimated realisable value through the provision for bad debts, taking into account general economic and sector conditions, as well as the country risk. Loans are recognised under financial fixed assets in the balance sheet.

Payables

Payables are specific and certain liabilities that are obligations to pay fixed or determinable sums of cash or its equivalent to financial backers, suppliers or other parties.

Payables arising from the purchase of goods are recognised when the substantial transfer of title has taken place, with the transfer of risks and benefits being the key parameter. Payables relating to services are recognised once the services have been delivered, i.e., when they have been carried out. Loans and borrowings and payables unrelated to the procurement of goods and services are recognised when the group has an obligation vis-a-vis the counterparty.

Payables are recognised at amortised cost, considering the time value of money.

The amortised cost method is not applied when its effects are irrelevant, which is usually the case for current payables or when transaction costs, commissions paid between the parties and any other difference between the original and settlement amounts at the due date are insignificant.

The group did not apply the amortised cost method at 31 December 2024 as its effect was immaterial at that date.

Trade payables due after one year upon initial recognition that do not bear interest or bear contractual interest that significantly differs from market rates and the related costs are initially recognised at their present value by discounting future cash flows at market interest rates. The difference between the carrying amount at initial recognition and the terminal value is recognised in the profit and loss account as interest expense over the payable's life, using the effective interest method.

With regard to loans and borrowings, the group recognises the difference between the cash received and the present value of future cash flows calculated using the market rate as financial income or charges upon initial recognition, except when the transaction's or contract's substance requires its allocation to another caption and a different accounting treatment.

Payables are derecognised, in whole or in part, when the relevant contractual and/or legal obligations are extinguished for settlement or other reasons, or are transferred.

Liquid funds

They are recognised at their year-end balance.

Prepayments and accrued income, accrued expenses and deferred income

These are calculated on an accruals basis and include revenues, income, costs and charges pertaining to more than one year.

Provisions for risks and charges

Provisions for risks and charges are recognised to cover specific liabilities that are certain or probable, but whose amount or due date is unknown at the reporting date. These provisions have been measured in accordance with the general principles of prudence and accruals, and no generic risk provisions were accrued without economic justification. Probable liabilities are recognised under provisions when the amount of the related outlay can be reasonably estimated.

Accruals to provisions for risks and charges are recognised in the profit and loss account section to which the transaction relates, privileging the classification of costs by nature.

The amount of the accruals to the provisions is based on the best estimate of costs, including the legal expenses, at each reporting date and is not discounted. If the measurement of the accruals gives a range of values, the accrual represents the best possible estimate between the upper and lower thresholds of the range.

The provisions are subsequently used directly and solely for those costs and liabilities for which they were originally set up. If they are not sufficient or are redundant, the shortfall or surplus is recognised in the profit and loss account in line with the original accrual.

These accruals are made on a best estimate basis.

Employees' leaving entitlement

The Italian employees' leaving entitlement (TFR) is the actual amount due to employees in compliance with the law and employment contracts, considering all types of continuous remuneration. The related liability is the amount that the group would have paid, net of advances, had all employees left at the reporting date.

Revenues and costs

Revenues from the sale of goods and the provision of services relating to both core and non-core operations are recognised in accordance with the accounting model introduced by OIC 34, which consists of the following steps:

- a) determining the transaction price;
- b) identifying performance obligations;
- c) measuring performance obligations; and
- d) recognising revenues.

The transaction price is inferred from the terms of the contract. Discounts, rebates, penalties and returns are accounted for as a reduction in revenues based on the best estimate of the consideration, taking into account historical information and/or statistical analyses.

When determining the transaction price, an entity shall also consider any consideration payable to the customer, which is similar to discounts and is, therefore, accounted for as a reduction in the transaction price. On the other hand, if the consideration payable to the customer is a payment for services received as part of the same contract, it is accounted for as an expense.

The group analyses sales contracts in order to identify the performance obligations, i.e., whether a single sales contract may give rise to several rights and obligations to be accounted for separately in relation to the individual goods, services or other obligations promised to the customer.

The individual performance obligations are not separated when the goods and services under the contract are complementary or inseparable, the services are unrelated to the group's core business, each of the services covered by the sales contract are performed in the same year, and, for contracts not particularly complex, the effect of the separation of the individual performance obligations is immaterial on total revenues.

Production cost is recognised net of returns, allowances, discounts and premiums. Costs related to purchases of goods are recognised on an accruals basis upon the substantial transfer of risks and benefits. Those related to purchases of services are recognised over time if the contract provides that the buyer pays for the service as the service is received and the amount of the cost can be measured reliably. If these conditions are not met, the cost is recognised upon completion of the service.

Grants related to income due in accordance with the law or under the relevant contractual provisions are recognised on an accruals basis when the right to receive them is certain.

Income taxes

Income (IRES - corporate income tax - and IRAP - regional tax on production) and other taxes are calculated on the basis of a forecast of the taxable profit and are stated in the balance sheet, net of payments on account, withholdings and receivables exceeding the taxes payable.

Taxes that, although pertaining to future years, are due in the current year (deferred tax assets) and those that, although pertaining to the current year, will become collectable in future years (deferred tax liabilities) have also been recognised. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities and their tax base. They are measured applying the tax rates reasonably estimated for the coming years.

Deferred tax assets not offset by deferred tax liabilities are recognised as tax receivables under current assets, as their future recovery is reasonably certain since the group will earn a taxable profit sufficient to offset the amount of the deductible temporary differences. No deferred tax assets have been recognised directly in net equity.

In the profit and loss account, current taxes include accruals for IRES and IRAP purposes on the profit for the year, while changes in deferred tax assets includes the deferred tax assets of the year, net of those which arose in previous years and were offset during the year.

Post-balance sheet events

These events modify conditions existing at the reporting date. They require adjustments to the carrying amounts of recognised assets and liabilities in accordance with the relevant accounting policy. They are recognised on an accruals basis to present their reporting-date effect on the group's financial position, financial performance and cash flows.

The post-balance sheet events that modify situations existing at the reporting date but do not require adjustments to the carrying amounts under the relevant accounting policy as they relate to the subsequent year are not recognised but are disclosed in the notes if necessary to give a more complete view of the group's position.

The date within which the event shall be considered is the date on which the parent's directors prepare the draft consolidated financial statements.

ASSETS

B) FIXED ASSETS

I. Intangible fixed assets

Intangible fixed assets amount to €11,148,216 at 31 December 2024. Changes in this caption are broken down as follows:

	Carrying amount at 31/12/2023	Increases/decreases	Amortisation	Carrying amount at 31/12/2024
Concessions, licences, trademarks and similar rights	1,534,110	35,429	(141,121)	1,428,418
Goodwill	89,864	0	(28,246)	61,618
Assets under development and payments on account	2,496	0		2,496
Other	9,286,907	1,170,583	(801,806)	9,655,684
Total	10,913,377	1,206,012	(971,173)	11,148,216

“Concessions, licences, trademarks and similar rights” mainly refer to the parent's software licences and trademarks, which were revalued as permitted by Law no. 126/2020 (which converted Decree law no. 104/2020) in 2020. They are amortised over 20 years, while costs related to trademarks, similar rights and concessions are amortised over 5 and 8 years.

“Goodwill” of €61,618 mainly relates to the business units acquired by the subsidiary Parco del Mottarone S.r.l.

“Other” mostly relates to the capitalisation of costs for extraordinary maintenance, improvements and expenses for compliance with safety regulations incurred on buildings and movable property owned by third parties and leased to carry out business activities.

II. Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets amount to €11,491,481 at 31 December 2024. Changes in this caption are broken down as follows:

	Carrying amount at 31/12/2023	Increases/decreases	Depreciation	Accumulated depreciation - business unit	Carrying amount at 31/12/2024
Land and buildings	82,039	0	0	(12,294)	69,744
Plant and machinery	3,733,418	2,022,220	(655,634)	(84,523)	5,015,481
Other assets	3,537,406	528,357	(606,962)		3,458,801
Assets under construction and payments on account	1,922,738	1,109,565		(84,848)	2,947,455
Total	9,275,601	3,660,142	(1,262,596)	(181,665)	11,491,481

The increase in tangible fixed assets is mainly due to the purchases of plant, machinery and other assets which the parent uses for its core business, and to assets under construction which include assets purchased from third parties to be used over several years and not yet completed at the reporting date.

The depreciation of the assets belonging to the leased business units has been suspended in the financial statements of Parco del Mottarone S.r.l. and is provided for by SAG S.r.l. through the provision for the restoration of tangible fixed assets since the waiver permitted by article 2561 of the Italian Civil Code has not been applied. Indeed, the lessee (the parent) must ensure the efficiency of the leased assets and incurs the costs related to the wear and tear and the obsolescence of the leased assets.

In addition, in preparing the consolidated financial statements, the related provision amounting to €776,660 at 31 December 2024, was reclassified and allocated to the relevant captions and therefore treated as accumulated depreciation.

III. Financial fixed assets

Financial fixed assets amount to €20,000 at 31 December 2024. Changes in this caption are broken down as follows:

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	Changes
Investments in unconsolidated subsidiaries	20,000	0	20,000
Total	25,000	117,000	(92,000)

They refer to:

- the investment in the newco Italian Heritage S.r.l. (registered office: Stresa (Verbania); quota capital: €10,000; tax code, VAT no. and company registration no.: 02789030034) for a nominal amount of €10,000 comprising the entire quota capital, recognised for €10,000, equal to the subscription cost.
- the investment in the newco Vigilo RE S.r.l. (registered office: Milan; quota capital: €50,000; tax code, VAT no. and company registration no.: 13812410960) for a nominal amount of €50,000 comprising the entire quota capital, recognised for €10,000, equal to the subscription cost.

As already mentioned, these companies were incorporated on 30 October 2024, will end their first year of operations on 31 December 2025 and are still inactive. Therefore, they have not been consolidated.

Finally, the parent did not receive any dividends during the year from its investees.

Equity investments in associates

These amount to €5,000 and refer to:

- the investment of €2,000, representing 33.33% of the quota capital of Scuola Sci Stella Alpina Mottarone S.t.p. S.r.l. (registered office: Stresa (Verbania); quota capital: €6,000) recognised for €2,000, equal to the subscription cost, the difference between new loans and waivers of receivables from said company equal to €155,000 net and shown net of the write-down of the year for the same amount.
Based on the latest draft financial statements at 30 June 2024 approved by the associate's board of directors, its net equity amounts to €7,628 including the net loss for the year of €41,453;
- the investment of €3,000, representing 30% of the quota capital of Tutto Bene S.r.l. (registered office: Milan; quota capital: €10,000) recognised for €3,000, equal to the subscription cost.
Based on the latest draft financial statements at 31 December 2024 approved by the associate's board of directors, its net equity amounts to €7,440 including the net loss for the year of €2,560.

Financial receivables from associates

This caption amounts to €50,000 and refers to the non-interest-bearing loan falling due on 30 June 2025 granted to Scuola Sci Stella Alpina Mottarone S.t.p. S.r.l., which decreased during the year following the parent's waiver of its right to repayment for €40,000 to cover the net loss for the year and increased as a result of the additional loan of €20,000 to meet the company's business needs.

C) CURRENT ASSETS

I. Inventory

Inventory amounts to €518,126 and consists mainly of goods for resale. This caption decreased by €159,984 compared to the previous year, mainly due to an increase in product sales.

II. Current receivables

Current receivables amount to €991,290 at 31 December 2024.

Before analysing the individual captions, the following table shows the composition and comparative figures of current assets:

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	Changes
Trade receivables	359,266	298,774	60,492
Receivables from associates	278	7,578	(7,300)
Tax receivables	51,375	88,115	(36,740)
Deferred tax assets	516,839	947,433	(430,594)
Receivables from others	63,532	58,351	5,181
Total	991,290	1,400,251	(408,961)

These receivables are all due within one year.

Trade receivables, all due within one year, also include invoices to be issued (€90,823), net of credit notes to be issued (€14,161) and the provision for bad debts (€8,118). The increase over the previous year (€60,492) is related to the increase in turnover. However, no credit positions were exposed to the risk of uncollectibility at the reporting date.

Receivables from associates refer to trade receivables from Scuola Sci Stella Alpina Mottarone S.t.p. S.r.l..

Tax receivables mainly refer to VAT receivables for the year and IRES and IRAP receivables.

Deferred tax assets amount to €516,839 and include the temporary differences which originated in current and prior years that, based on a specific valuation, were recognised in accordance with OIC 25. Specifically, they were recognised on prior year tax losses and on the misalignment between statutory and tax amortisation of goodwill and the revalued trademark.

Receivables from others mainly include guarantee deposits, amounts due from employees, receivables from INAIL (National Institute for Insurance against Accidents at Work) and advances to suppliers.

Receivables from foreign customers amount to €2,461 while the residual amount relates to Italian entities.

IV. Liquid funds

Liquid funds of €85,922 comprise current account balances held with banks with which the group operates (€51,446) and cash and cash equivalents (€34,476). For more information on changes in liquid funds, reference should be made to the cash flow statement.

D) PREPAYMENTS AND ACCRUED INCOME

They refer to income or charges collected/paid before or after the year to which they pertain. They are recognised regardless of the payment or collection date when the related income and charges are common to two or more years and can be allocated over time. At 31 December 2024, there were no prepayments and accrued income relating to more than five years. They amount to €770,035 and relate to accrued interest income and grants related to income and prepaid leases, insurance premiums, advertising costs and service fees.

LIABILITIES

A) NET EQUITY

Net equity consists of the following items which have changed as follows:

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	Changes
Quota capital	1,500,000	1,500,000	0
Quota premium reserve	1,500,000	1,500,000	0
Revaluation reserve	1,556,104	1,556,104	0
Legal reserve	300,000	300,000	0
Rounding reserve	4	3	1

Negative goodwill	104,291	104,291	0
Reserve for suspension of 2020 amortisation/depreciation	1,019,373	0	1,019,373
Losses carried forward	(1,278,021)	(3,153,478)	1,875,457
Net profit for the year	1,537,227	2,894,830	(1,357,603)
Total	6,238,978	4,701,750	1,537,228

The table below details the changes in net equity compared to the previous year:

	Quota capital	Quota premium reserve	Revaluation reserve	Legal reserve	Negative goodwill	Rounding reserve	Reserve for suspension of 2020 amortisation/depreciation	Losses carried forward	Net profit for the year	Total
Net equity at 31 December 2023	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,556,104	300,000	104,291	3	0	(3,153,478)	2,894,830	4,701,750
Allocation of 2023 net profit	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,019,373	1,875,457	(2,894,830)	0
Other changes	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Net profit for 2024	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,537,227	1,537,227
Net equity at 31 December 2024	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,556,104	300,000	104,291	4	1,019,373	(1,278,021)	1,537,227	6,238,978

Quota capital

The parent's quota capital amounts to €1,500,000, is fully subscribed and paid up, and is divided into quotas in accordance with the law.

As these are the group's first set of consolidated financial statements, the Consolidation reserve includes the prior year losses of the subsidiary Parco del Mottarone S.r.l..

The reconciliation of the net equity and net profit for the year of the parent SAG S.r.l. and the corresponding consolidated figures at 31 December 2024 are summarised in the table below:

	Net equity	Net profit for the year
Net equity and net profit for the year as per the parent's financial statements	7,881,949	1,341,741
Net profit/(loss) of subsidiaries	(1,818,627)	195,486
Other consolidation adjustments	175,656	0
	(1,642,971)	195,486
Net equity and net profit for the year as per the consolidated financial statements	6,238,978	1,537,227
Net equity and net profit for the year pertaining to minority interests	0	0
Net equity and net profit for the year	6,238,978	1,537,227

C) EMPLOYEES' LEAVING ENTITLEMENT

This caption has changed as follows:

	31/12/2023	Accruals	Utilisations	31/12/2024
EMPLOYEES' LEAVING ENTITLEMENT	1,231,833	392,470	(301,274)	1,323,029

This caption is the actual amount due to employees in compliance with the law and employment contracts, considering any type of continuous remuneration. The related liability is the amount that the group would have paid, net of payments on account, had all employees left at the reporting date. This provision does not include the amounts accrued from 1 January 2007 which were transferred to supplementary pension funds pursuant to Legislative decree no. 252 of 5 December 2005, or the INPS (the Italian social security institution) treasury fund, which are taken directly to the profit and loss account.

D) PAYABLES

Payables amount to €17,195,436 at 31 December 2024.

Before analysing payables, the following table shows the composition and comparative figures of payables in the two years:

	31/12/2024	31/12/2023	Changes
Quotaholder loans	6,010,400	6,010,400	0

Bank loans and borrowings	6,774,544	7,977,417	(1,202,873)
Payments on account	5,805	3,858	1,947
Trade payables	2,761,363	1,321,983	1,439,380
Tax payables	508,725	419,563	89,162
Social security charges payable	244,076	355,904	(111,828)
Other payables	890,523	747,488	143,035
Total	17,195,436	16,836,613	358,823

All payables are due within one year, except for bank loans and borrowings as specified below.

Quotaholder loans of €6,010,400 refer to the non-interest-bearing loan granted to the company by the sole quotaholder to be repaid on 31 December 2025, unless extended.

Bank loans and borrowings relate to temporary current account overdrafts and the parent's two bank loans, namely:

- loan of €2,300,000, taken out in 2020 from a leading bank, bearing interest at one-month Euribor + 0.834% spread, expiring on 16 September 2028, repayment in 96 monthly instalments in arrears, first instalment due on 16 October 2020, of which the first 36 instalments will be interest only. Therefore, at 31 December 2024, the residual payable was €1,726,907, of which €576,145 is due after one year;
- loan of €5,000,000, taken out in 2021 from a leading bank, interest rate of 1.10%, expiring on 30 September 2027, repayment in 25 quarterly instalments in arrears, first instalment due on 30 September 2021, of which the first 7 instalments will be interest only. Therefore, at 31 December 2024, the residual payable was €3,084,870, of which €1,973,866 is due after one year. Finally, this loan has a covenant that subordinates the repayment of the quotaholder loan to the bank loan.

Trade payables include invoices to be received, net of credit notes to be received. The increase of €1,439,380 mainly refers to services received for the ERP changeover and related management, to suppliers to expand existing business sites (e.g., digital museum development and integration, etc.), and to the restructuring of Villa Pallavicino.

Tax payables relate to IRPEF (personal income tax) withholdings to be paid, regional and municipal surtaxes, virtual stamps on fees, and IRES and IRAP payables pertaining to the year, net of advances paid.

Social security charges payable relate to contributions for personnel and similar workers (INPS, INAIL, CAU, ENPAIA, etc.). The decrease of €111,828 refers mainly to the payment in 2024 of social security contributions for agricultural workers set aside in previous years for around €110 thousand.

Other payables relate to payables to personnel (salaries, holidays, leave and other), withholdings, credit cards and sundry amounts. The increase of €143,035 is mainly due to the rise in holidays and leave accrued during the year.

Payables are all due to Italian entities.

E) ACCRUED EXPENSES AND DEFERRED INCOME

They refer to income or charges collected/paid before or after the year to which they pertain. They are recognised regardless of the payment or collection date when the related income and charges are common to two or more years and can be allocated over time.

At 31 December 2024, there were no accrued expenses and deferred income relating to more than five years.

They amount to €322,627 and relate to accrued expenses, mainly bank interest and charges, insurance and contributions, and deferred income that chiefly refers to revenue pertaining to the subsequent year.

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PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Production revenues

	2024	2023
Turnover from sales and services	21,688,038	21,532,406
Sundry - core business	55,350	87,055
Grants related to income	48,300	106,972
Total	21,791,688	21,726,433

The following table shows the breakdown of the core business revenues:

	2024	2023
Admissions	16,043,851	15,269,975
Food and beverage	2,919,822	2,653,564
Shops	926,881	899,626
Hospitality	138,537	160,414
Events	432,382	1,282,743
Accounting and administrative services	513,000	444,000
Other	713,563	822,084
Total	21,688,038	21,532,406

Turnover increased by €155,632 in 2024 compared to 2023, an increase of approximately 1%. As shown in the table above, the reduction in turnover from the lease of venues for events was offset by the increase in turnover from core activities such as admissions, shops and food and beverage.

Other revenues and income

Other revenues comprise refunds, prior year income and sundry amounts.

Grants related to income

They refer to grants obtained in 2024 as part of the calls for proposals launched by Fondirigenti - Formazione and Voucher Digitalizzazione Regione Piemonte.

For more information, reference should be made to the section "Disclosure required by article 1.125 of Law no. 124 of 4 August 2017".

Production cost

This caption may be analysed as follows:

	2024	2023
Raw materials, consumables, supplies and goods	1,271,541	1,633,105
Services	4,922,226	4,386,484
Use of third party assets	1,696,644	1,388,854
Personnel expenses:	7,700,470	7,431,252
Amortisation, depreciation and write-downs:	2,416,816	2,287,994
Change in inventory	159,984	(259,954)
Other operating costs	527,157	411,330
Total	18,694,838	17,279,065

Raw materials

Costs for raw materials relate to food and beverage products necessary for the catering services, the animal and plant food for the wellbeing of the flora and fauna on the islands and to the generic material for onsite administration services.

Services

This caption comprises the costs incurred by the group to obtain the services necessary to carry out its core business. This includes costs paid to consultants, the independent auditors, telephone services,

electricity, advertising, transport and other services related to the performance of core business activities.

Use of third party assets

This caption essentially refers to rental/occupancy fees buildings used to carry out business activities, leases of business units and various rentals.

Personnel expenses

This caption includes all personnel expenses, including merit-based raises, promotions, seniority raises, accrued holidays and accruals required by the law and national labour contracts.

Other operating costs

This caption includes sundry taxes and duties (chamber of commerce fees, government concessions tax, etc.), prior year costs, losses, entertainment expenses, fines and penalties and other items.

Financial income and charges

Net financial charges amount to €213,454 and are the net balance of income of €1,378 and charges of €214,832 from banks and similar institutions.

Income taxes, current and deferred

Income taxes for the year amount to €1,191,169 and consist of current IRES/IRAP taxes of €759,631, the release of deferred taxes of €430,594, and taxes relative to prior years of €944.

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POST-BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

To date, no significant events have occurred after the reporting date that would require adjustments or integrations to the consolidated financial statements.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The parent has carried out transactions with the following related parties:

- the sole quotaholder for the non-interest-bearing loan of €6 million (unchanged since 31 December 2023), expiring on 31 December 2025;
- the sole quotaholder and its subsidiaries for the lease of the buildings in which the group operates, with lease payments amounting to €1.3 million in 2024 (€1.1 million in 2023) and recognised under “use of third party assets”, of which approximately €2 thousand outstanding at year end;
- the subsidiary Parco del Mottarone S.r.l. for the above-mentioned business unit leases and the interest-bearing loan with 1.5% interest rate, with interest accrued in 2024 for €33 thousand (€36 thousand in 2023), with a residual balance of €2.1 million at 31 December 2024 (€2.4 million at 31 December 2023);
- the associate Scuola Sci Stella Alpina Mottarone S.t.p. S.r.l. for the non-interest-bearing loan of €30 thousand at 31 December 2024 (€40 thousand at 31 December 2023);
- the direct and indirect subsidiaries of the sole quotaholder for commercial transactions including data processing services to support the accounting and administrative department for about €513 thousand (2023: €444 thousand);
- directors, whose fees in 2024 amounted to approximately €184 thousand, and key managers with strategic, administrative and operational responsibilities, whose total remuneration in 2024 amounted to roughly €654 thousand (€649 thousand in 2023).

In particular, pursuant to article 2427.22-bis of the Italian Civil Code, the transactions carried out by the parent with related parties are part of its ordinary operations and are not particularly critical due to their characteristics or risks inherent in the nature of the counterparty or the time of their completion.

OTHER INFORMATION

Off-balance sheet agreements

Pursuant to article 2427.22-ter of the Italian Civil Code, it is noted that the group has not entered into any off-balance sheet agreements or other arrangements, including related ones, which may expose the group to significant risks or generate significant benefits, the knowledge of which is useful for an assessment of the group’s financial position, financial performance and cash flows.

Off-balance sheet commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

At 31 December 2024, there are two guarantees given by the parent SAG to the subsidiary Parco del Mottarone S.r.l. for a total of €124,500.

Furthermore, the parent has leased business units from Parco del Mottarone S.r.l., namely, ski facilities and related activities, rentals and “Parco Avventura”, restaurant - bar - lodge. They all comprise tangible fixed assets pertaining to the business units, concessions, contracts pertaining to the business units and leases.

Finance leases

None.

Disclosure required by article 1.125 of Law no. 124 of 4 August 2017

With reference to the disclosure required by article 1.125 of Law no. 124/2017 about subsidies, grants, paid positions or any kind of economic advantage, it is noted that the group received the following grants:

	Amount	Financial statements caption
Calls for proposals	10,800	Grants related to income
Fondirigenti - Formazione	12,500	Grants related to income
Voucher Digitalizzazione Regione Piemonte	25,000	Grants related to income

More information on state aid received can be found at www.rna.gov.it.

Workforce

The workforce, broken down by category, underwent the following changes:

	31/12/2023	Increases	Decreases	31/12/2024	Changes	Average
Directors	4	-	-	4	-	4
Managers	3	1	-	4	1	4
Junior managers	5	1	(1)	5	-	5
White collars and blue collars	75	145	(146)	74	(1)	75
Total	87	147	(147)	87	-	87

CONCLUSION

These consolidated financial statements, comprising the balance sheet, profit and loss account, cash flow statement and these notes, give a true and fair view of the group’s financial position, financial performance and cash flows and are consistent with the accounting records.

On behalf of the board of directors
Chairman
(Vitaliano Borromeo Arese)