



Financial Statements 2025



*"Keep your eyes on the
stars and your feet on
the ground"*



BANCA SIMETICA S.p.A.

Share Capital and Reserves as at 12/31/2025 € 43.476.563

Biella Register of Companies No. 02071270025 - R.E.A. (Economic Administrative Index) No.
179386 at the Biella Chamber of Commerce for Industry, Agriculture and Handicraft Tax
code/VAT No. 02071270025

Registered Bank, registration No. 5713 - ABI code No. 3398.5

Member of the Fondo Nazionale di Garanzia (National Guarantee Fund) and of the Fondo
Interbancario di Tutela dei Depositi (Interbank Deposit Protection Fund)

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Company boards

Board of Directors

PIER LUIGI BARBERA	Chairman
GIORGIO MELLO RELLA	Managing Director
MAURO BRUNIERA	Executive Director
EMANUELA NICOLO	Independent Director

Pier Luigi Barbera

Chairman

Appointed on 29 April 2024, the Chairman (in continuity with previous appointments in the similar role, from the date of the company's incorporation) fosters the exchange of information within the company, promotes the proper functioning of the system of corporate governance, guaranteeing the balance of powers in respect of the CEO and the other executive directors. He liaises with the internal control bodies and board committees. Along with his coordinating role with the CEO and the General Manager, he oversees, if appointed, the company's external institutional relations. He is authorized to sign severally on behalf of the company in dealings with third parties and before the courts of law.

Giorgio Mello Rella

Chief Executive Officer

Appointed on 29 April 2024, the CEO (in continuity with previous appointments in the same role) is at the head of the Bank's internal structure; he oversees the management of the company within the scope of the powers granted to him and in accordance with the general guidelines defined by the Board of Directors. The CEO is responsible for exercising the powers assigned to him and for overseeing the execution of the resolutions passed by the Board of Directors.

The CEO is responsible for the implementation of strategic guidelines, the risk appetite framework and risk management policies defined by the body responsible for strategic supervision. He is also responsible for taking all the necessary measures in order to guarantee the compliance of the organization and of the system of internal controls with the principles and requirements set forth in the regulations on prudential supervision, and for monitoring such compliance on a continual basis.

The CEO is operationally responsible for ensuring the completeness, adequacy, functionality (in terms of efficacy and efficiency) and reliability of the information system.

Mauro Bruniera

Executive Director

He holds the following positions within the portfolio management service (which were conferred on 29 April 2024 in continuation of his previous appointments in the same role):

- to perform analysis and issue forecasts to be used as the basis for general investment strategies;
- to carry on investment activities;
- to manage the business organization;
- to manage personnel.

Emanuela Nicolo

Independent Director

Appointed on 29 April 2024:

- obtains information about how the company is managed and organized from its managers, the internal audit and other auditing activities;
- involved in appointment and dismissal processes of the bodies responsible for the internal control and risk management functions.

Board of Statutory Auditors

MARIO ROVETTI	Chairman
GIOVANNI SPOLA	Standing Auditor
GIUSEPPINA CENEDESE	Standing Auditor
MICHELA FILANOVA	Alternate Auditor
FABIO DANIELE	Alternate Auditor

Independent Auditors

Ria Grant Thornton S.p.A.

Distinguishing factors

The main distinguishing factors of BANCA SIMETICA S.p.A. are set out in articles 3, 20, 21 and 22 of the BYLAWS:

Art. 3) Ethical objectives

The activities of the company are inspired by the following principles of Ethical Finance:

- ethically oriented finance is sensitive to the non-economic consequences of economic actions;
- lending in its various forms, securities intermediation and more specifically arbitrage trading, are not only a human right but also socially useful;
- efficiency and sobriety are components of ethical responsibility;
- profit obtained from the possession and exchange of securities must be a consequence of activities carried on with a view to the common interest and must be equally distributed among all parties that contribute to its realization, including employees and partners;
- maximum transparency of all operations is a fundamental requisite of any ethical financial activity;
- the participation not only of shareholders, but also of stakeholders, in the company's decision making process shall be encouraged insofar as and whenever possible;
- acceptance of Ethical Finance principles by an institution shall result in a full performative guidance in accordance with the mentioned criteria.

The company has been set up to manage the financial resources of families, women, men, organizations, companies of any kind and entities, by using their savings and liquid assets for their own interest provided that is not in conflict with the common interest. The company shall not enter financial relations with economic activities that, even indirectly, obstruct human development and contribute to any violation of fundamental human rights. The company shall have an educational role in helping investors and borrowers to take an interest in how their money is allocated and used and encouraging the latter to develop their autonomy and entrepreneurship by implementing responsible planning strategies.

Furtherly, as a matter to be emphasized, the Bank adopts the definition of sustainable development intended as the development model capable of providing the highest degree of satisfaction of the needs of the current generation without depriving future generations to realize their own.

The Bank adopts a wide approach to sustainability, comprehensive of environmental, social and economic considerations. In conducting investment activities, the bank's focus is oriented toward environmental, social and governance (environmental, social and governance, ESG) by privileging those undertakings:

- (a) attentive to responsible use of natural resources and to related effects on ecosystems;
- (b) attentive to the adoption of proper safety, health, justice, equality and inclusion measures;
- (c) aimed at generating income and running business in respect of both ethical principles and best in class corporate governance procedures.

Art. 20) Financial statements and profits

The financial year shall end on 31 December each year, when the financial statements shall be drawn up in accordance with the law.

Net profits shall be allocated as follows:

- preemptively, an amount not inferior to 5% (five per cent) to the legal reserve, until this amounts to one fifth of the share capital;
- a portion, to be determined by the Meeting and in any case not inferior to 10% (ten per cent), for social purposes or allocated to a specific provision, in accordance with the purposes set forth in art. 3 above, to: non-profit-making organizations, public bodies, associations, committees, foundations, cooperative societies and other private entities, whether incorporated or not, provided they are non-profit organizations.

Any conflicts of interest shall be disclosed in advance and be governed by the provisions of the law. Said portion shall be determined by taking into consideration any donations made during the corporate year and recorded in the profit and loss account. The Meeting shall also define the criteria for selecting beneficiaries, the maximum limits and methods of allocation, which must be observed by the Board of Directors operating under the supervision of the Ethics Committee;

- the difference shall be allocated to the shareholders, unless otherwise agreed upon by the Meeting.

Art. 21) Ethics Committee

The General Meeting shall appoint the members of an Ethics Committee. Said Committee shall consist of three members chosen for their ethical standards and who are active in the fields of solidarity, cooperation and scientific research.

The members of the Ethics Committee shall hold office for three years. They shall not receive any remuneration and may be re-elected for more than two consecutive terms.

The Ethics Committee shall act as an advisory body on ethical matters, overseeing the company's compliance with the principles of ethical conduct as set forth in these bylaws.

The Committee shall elect a chairman. It shall report on its work to the Shareholders' Meeting at least once a year. Said report shall coincide with the approval of the social or sustainability report.

The organization and operation of the Committee shall be governed by specific regulations to be approved by the Board of Directors and endorsed by the Shareholders' Meeting.

Art. 22) Social or sustainability report

In addition to the provisions of articles 2423 et seq. of the Italian Civil Code, the Board of Directors shall prepare a social or sustainability report, to be drawn up in compliance with national and international standards, accounting principles and current legislation.

The social or sustainability report shall explain the company's effective pursuit of the corporate purpose as defined under art. 3 of these bylaws and the social, environmental and cultural impacts of its business activities. Specific reference shall be made to allocations of funds for social purposes and donations by the company during the year. The social or sustainability report shall be accompanied by a report by the Ethics Committee, in which the latter shall express its opinion as regards the company's compliance with the bylaws and the decisions of the Meetings, and a report by the Board of Statutory Auditors with its opinion concerning the compatibility of the information provided with that contained in the accounts.

The social or sustainability report shall be submitted to the Shareholders' Meeting for approval on the basis of the same terms and conditions applicable for the approval of the financial statements. It shall thus be made an integral part of the financial statements, along with the accompanying reports.

The three "pillars" of Banca Simetica

At a time of profound upheaval and continuous changes throughout the financial world, we held that the best legal form to remain a viable and competitive player in the marketplace was that of a bank.

Our key objective is to enhance the reputation of the new Bank, on the basis of three distinctive pillars:

- High ideals
- High professional standards
- Irreproachable conduct

We believe our transformation should be finalized in respect of:

- continuing projects and values;
- continuing to be inspired by the main principles of Ethical Finance;
- working with a strong sense of social responsibility;
- continuing to pay the greatest attention to risk control issues;
- continuing to focus on all items of expense in the profit and loss account;
- continuing to put our clients' interests first and foremost;
- continuous and gradual development of all sources of income and prudential and gradual approach to other bank services.

While remaining focused on its mission, creating and fostering a profitable relationship with all the local players that share the same values continues to rank as a priority for the Bank.

This concern for the community is also reflected in the fact that the company supports several associations involved in socially useful work, in line with article 20 of the bylaws.

Details of all the projects supported in 2025 are contained in the Social Report.



Directors' Report

Dear Shareholders,

2025, our twenty-fourth business year, was also positive for us.

The past year has been marked by the effects of the new course of U.S. trade policies and foreign policy directions, which have created uncertainty and volatility in global financial markets.

Despite the fragmentation of global trade and the tightening of international relations, the good performance of the technology sector and the expansion of defense-related industries have supported equity markets, in a context of a marked rotation towards safe-haven assets.

Our trading rooms operated in these market conditions with the usual professionalism, obtaining more than satisfactory results, without however increasing the risk levels (which continued to be consistent with the risk profile approved by the company board and with the related operational limits).

Particular praise should be given to the company's organization and control functions, which supported both the operational departments and the top management of the Company with remarkable professionalism and well-focused analyses and proposals.

Also noteworthy is the usual commitment to incorporate the increasingly numerous updates imposed by the regulatory and supervisory context, which in the past year concerned, among others, the management and supervision of ICT and cybersecurity risks, as well as the management of climate and environmental risks.

Regarding client services, it shall be pointed out that total assets (managed and administrated) amounted to € 140.7 Million.

With specific reference to the portfolio management service, it is to observe as the yields, before the fiscal effect, of our asset management portfolios recorded a positive return of 2.3% (weighted average), allowing us to maintain a high professional reputation.

It is also worth noting that, once again, clients of Banca Simetica lodged no claims whatsoever.

Our social commitment, provided for in the Articles of Association with the allocation of 10% of profits, continued to be carried out with unchanged dedication, focusing on several local initiatives.

For a more detailed description of the contributions made, please refer to the attached Social Report.

The financial statements for the year ending on 31 December 2025 which you are asked to approve, reflect a net profit of Euro 646.643 after accounting for depreciation for Euro 139.754 and income tax for Euro 357.231.

The Board of Directors
The Chairman
Pier Luigi Barbera

Changes in the main balance sheet and profit and loss account items

Changes in the main balance sheet and profit and loss account items for the year are illustrated and analyzed in the tables and comments that follow, together with comparatives for the previous year.

Balance Sheet

ASSETS			
AMOUNTS IN EURO	31/12/2025	31/12/2024	CHANGES
CASH AND RECEIVABLES	39.427.508	45.717.167	(6.289.659)
FINANCIAL ASSETS HELD FOR TRADING	12.992.561	8.377.280	4.615.281
INTANGIBLE AND TANGIBLE ASSETS	1.587.283	1.703.990	(116.707)
OTHER ASSETS AND TAX ASSETS	5.083.461	6.540.784	(1.457.323)
TOTAL ASSETS	59.090.813	62.339.221	(3.248.408)

The "Cash and Receivables" aggregate includes item 10. Cash and cash equivalents, amounting to Euro 36.690.238, and item 40. Financial assets measured at amortized cost – a) Amounts due from banks, amounting to Euro 2.737.270. This aggregate decreased compared to 2024 due to lower liquidity deposited with the ECB.

Item 10. Cash and cash equivalents includes all current accounts and deposits repayable on demand, broken down as follows: Euro 33.040.307 with the Central Bank and Euro 6.382.729 with primary credit institutions; these include our settlement bank Intesa Sanpaolo (Euro 5.107.838) and BFF Bank (Euro 1.269.796).

Item 40. Financial assets measured at amortized cost – a) Amounts due from banks includes accounts and deposits not repayable on demand, amounting to Euro 2.737.270. This item includes receivables for initial margins (and Default Fund) from clearing houses through Intesa Sanpaolo; such margins are required against positions in financial instruments listed on regulated markets held for trading purposes.

Financial assets held for trading include proprietary securities amounting to Euro 12.992.561 (compared to Euro 8.377.280 in the previous year) under item 20. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss. All financial instruments held in the proprietary portfolio are bonds.

The breakdown of this item is shown in the table below:

Financial assets held for trading

Debt securities	2025	2024	Changes
Central banks			
Public-sector entities	9.208.603	5.102.131	80%
Banks	199.178	555.821	-64%
Other financial undertakings	3.216.803	2.448.845	31%
Non-financial undertakings	367.977	270.483	56%
Total	12.992.561	8.377.280	55%

The main item under Intangible and tangible assets is item 80. Tangible assets, for Euro 1.566.323 (in relation to Euro 1.684.897 in the previous year), comprising the value of the property used as the company's registered office and operational headquarters and the value of the land on which it stands, for a total of Euro 1.391.989.

The main item under Other assets is item 120. Other assets for Euro 4.560.829 (compared to Euro 5.296.126 of the previous year), which comprise regular way purchase and sale transactions the original settlement value of which expired on 12/31/2025 and which were settled at their original price after that date, for a total of Euro 4.168.898 compared with Euro 4.925.192 of the previous year.

LIABILITIES

<i>AMOUNTS IN EURO</i>	<i>31/12/2025</i>	<i>31/12/2024</i>	<i>CHANGES</i>
BANK BORROWINGS			
DUE TO CLIENTS	7.795.428	9.547.714	(1.752.286)
FINANCIAL LIABILITIES HELD FOR TRADING	3.655.071	4.164.183	(509.112)
SEVERANCE INDEMNITY	1.558.157	1.501.808	56.349
OTHER LIABILITIES AND TAX LIABILITIES	2.257.797	3.075.154	(817.357)
PROVISIONS FOR RISKS AND CHARGES	347.797	339.314	8.483
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	43.476.563	43.711.048	(234.485)
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	59.090.813	62.339.221	(3.248.408)

The Due to banks heading includes negative cash balances on current accounts held with correspondent banks.

Due to clients includes clients' cash balances (under administration and management) as at 12/31/2025 for Euro 7.795.428. The decrease from Euro 9.547.714 in the previous year is mainly attributable to the lower liquidity held in client contracts.

The Severance indemnity item of Euro 1.558.157 is rising from Euro 1.501.808 of the previous year, due to the effect of the provision for the year together with the component relating to actuarial gains and losses, determined in accordance with the revised IAS 19 accounting standard.

In the aggregate Other liabilities and tax liabilities, the main component is item 80. Other liabilities for Euro 1.898.384 (compared to Euro 2.063.760 in the previous year), which includes "regular way" purchase and sale transactions whose original settlement date had expired as at 12/31/2025 and which were mostly settled at the original price after that date, for a total amount of Euro 508.351 compared to Euro 568.657 in the previous year.

The provision for risks and charges was supplemented with an additional prudential provision for contribution charges.

Profit and Loss Account

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

<i>AMOUNTS IN EURO</i>	<i>31/12/2025</i>	<i>31/12/2024</i>	<i>CHANGES</i>
INTEREST MARGIN	1.103.118	1.729.924	(626.806)
NET COMMISSIONS	11.659	(2.129)	13.788
EARNING MARGIN	5.538.123	7.764.940	(2.226.817)
NET INCOME FROM FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT	5.538.123	7.764.940	(2.226.817)
OPERATING COSTS	(4.534.220)	(4.797.966)	(263.746)
GAIN (LOSSES) ON DISPOSAL OF INVESTMENTS	(29)		29
INCOME TAX	(357.231)	(1.006.756)	(649.525)
PROFIT FOR THE YEAR	646.643	1.960.218	(1.313.575)

The interest margin, equal to Euro 1.103.118, decreases with respect to Euro 1.729.924 of the previous year.

The result was determined as follows:

	2025	2024	Changes
Interest receivable and similar income	1.104.012	1.731.341	-36%
Interest payable and similar expenses	(894)	(1.417)	-37%
Total	1.103.118	1.729.924	

Interest receivable includes coupon payments received in 2025 on debt securities held for trading (Euro 152.137) and interest received for cash deposits at banks (Euro 951.875).

Net fees amounting to Euro 11.659 increased compared to Euro (2.129) in the previous year. This result is determined as follows:

	2025	2024	Changes
Commission income	526.424	550.711	-4%
Commission expense	(514.765)	(552.840)	7%
Total	11.659	(2.129)	

The decrease in fee income is mainly attributable to the net balance between the increase in management fees (Euro 14,152), resulting from higher assets under management in 2025 compared to the previous year, and the decrease in trading fees Euro 41.950.

The decrease in commission expense mainly reflects the decrease in the number of purchase and sale transactions through brokers.

Net income from trading, equal to Euro 4.423.346, decreased by around 26% with respect to the previous year when it amounted to Euro 6.037.145.

In 2025 the Bank continued to carry out market making (and arbitrage) activities, mainly on the fixed-income markets operated by Borsa Italiana. The securities traded were the same as in the previous year: bonds issued by governments, supranational organizations and corporate entities.

The decrease in the result of trading activity compared to 2024 is linked, for the most part, to the reduction in the Intermediation margin, to be linked to a decrease in volatility and volumes on the markets in which the Bank operates.

The breakdown of net income from trading for 2025 and for the previous year is provided below.

2025 FINANCIAL YEAR

Transaction/Income item	Gains (A)	Profits from trading (B)	Losses (C)	Losses from trading (D)	Net income [(A+B) - (C+D)]
1. Financial assets held for trading	40.588	8.737.360	19.618	3.590.459	5.167.871
1.1 Debt securities	40.588	8.737.360	19.618	3.590.459	5.167.871
1.2 Equity securities					
1.3 Shares of UCIs					
1.4 Funding					
1.5 Other					
2. Financial liabilities held for trading					
2.1 Debt securities					
2.2 Payables					
2.3 Other					
3. Financial assets and liabilities: exchange differences				142.427	(142.427)
4. Derivatives		1.317.989		1.920.087	(602.098)
4.1 Financial derivatives					
- On debt securities and interest rates		867.171		1.564.651	(697.480)
- On equity securities and share indexes					
- On currency and gold		450.818		355.436	95.382
- Other					
4.2 Credit derivatives					
Total	40.588	10.055.349	19.618	5.510.546	4.423.346

2024 FINANCIAL YEAR

Transaction/Income item	Gains (A)	Profits from trading (B)	Losses (C)	Losses from trading (D)	Net income [(A+B) - (C+D)]
2. Financial assets held for trading	88.713	8.822.755	9.668	2.773.481	6.128.319
2.1 Debt securities	88.713	8.822.755	9.668	2.773.481	6.128.319
2.2 Equity securities					
2.3 Shares of UCIs					
2.4 Funding					
2.5 Other					
2. Financial liabilities held for trading					
2.1 Debt securities					
2.2 Payables					
2.3 Other					
3. Financial assets and liabilities: exchange differences				3.398	(3.398)
4. Derivatives		1.411.344		1.499.120	(87.776)
4.2 Financial derivatives					
- On debt securities and interest rates		1.173.760		1.211.190	(37.430)
- On equity securities and share indexes					
- On currency and gold		237.584		287.930	(50.346)
- Other					
4.2 Credit derivatives					
Total	88.713	10.234.099	9.668	4.272.601	6.037.145

Operating costs amounted to Euro 4.534.220 decreased about 5% compared to Euro 4.797.966 in the previous year, mainly due to the effect of item 160. a) Staff expenses.

The overall workforce has increased from 13 in 2005 to 24 in 2025, decreased by one unit compared to the previous year.

The average age of employees is 42.

AGE

	2025		2024		2023		2022		2021	
	N°	%	N°	%	N°	%	N°	%	N°	%
up to 25	1	4	2	8	1	4				
From 25 to 30					1	4	1	4	1	4
From 31 to 40	4	17	6	24	7	29	11	48	16	61
40 +	19	79	17	68	15	63	11	48	9	35

GENDER

	2025		2024		2023		2022		2021	
	N°	%	N°	%	N°	%	N°	%	N°	%
Male	18	75	17	68	17	71	17	74	19	73
Female	6	25	8	32	7	29	6	26	7	27

Income tax for the year on current operations amounted to Euro 357.231. The breakdown is as follows:

Income item/Amount	2025
Current income tax (-)	(359.413)
Decrease in current taxes for the year for credits pursuant to Law 214/2011 (+)	
Tax reduction	2.182
Tax for the year (-) (-1+/-2+3+3(b)+/-4+/-5)	(357.231)

Income tax (IRES)	2025
Pre-tax profit (loss)	1.003.874
IRES at theoretical rate of 24.00%	240.930
Additional IRES at theoretical rate of 3.50%	35.136
Tax on increases	35.680
Tax on reductions	(33.037)
IRES at current actual rate of 27.76 %	278.709

IRAP	2025
Pre-tax profit (loss)	1.003.874
IRAP at theoretical rate of 5.57%	55.916
Tax on non-taxable income	(12.953)
Tax on non-deductible expenses	37.741
IRAP at current actual rate of 8.04%	80.704

Operational highlights

FINANCIAL INDICATORS

	2025	2024	CHANGES
TOTAL ASSETS	59.090.813	62.339.221	(3.248.408)
TOTAL FUNDS USED AND INVESTED (CLIENTS AND BANKS)	2.737.270	5.005.694	(2.268.424)
TOTAL ASSETS UNDER MANAGEMENT	140.697.483	108.566.152	32.131.331
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	43.476.563	43.711.048	(234.485)
INTEREST MARGIN	1.103.118	1.729.924	(626.806)
EARNING MARGIN	5.538.123	7.764.940	(2.226.817)
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES AND PERSONNEL COSTS	(4.547.359)	(4.697.650)	(150.291)
GROSS OPERATING INCOME	1.152.111	3.149.364	(1.997.253)
NET INCOME	646.643	1.960.218	(1.313.575)

Amounts expressed in euro units

EFFICIENCY RATIOS

	2025	2024
ROE ⁽¹⁾	1.48%	4.55%
ROA ⁽²⁾	1.09%	3.14%
ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES/EARNING MARGIN	82.11%	60.50%
COST/INCOME RATIO ⁽³⁾	81.87%	61.79%

⁽¹⁾ Net income / Average shareholders' equity

⁽²⁾ Net income / Total assets

⁽³⁾ Operating costs / Earning margin

The general situation

The second presidency of Donald Trump has introduced policies capable of significantly influencing global economic and financial trends.

In this regard, it should first be noted that in the first quarter of 2025 the announcement of potential tariff increases temporarily boosted exports of goods to the United States, contributing to economic growth in the European Union beyond expectations.

At the same time, U.S. imports increased, contributing to a contraction in U.S. GDP after three years of strong expansion. On the foreign policy front, it is worth noting that the U.S. President repeatedly called for an increase in the NATO target for defense spending; these statements led the European Union, in March, to approve the “ReArm Europe” plan, which envisages mobilizing approximately €800 billion over four years for defense-related expenditures.

During the same period, the German government announced a €500 billion investment plan (through 2030) for defense and strategic infrastructure.

In terms of trade policy, it is also noteworthy that at the beginning of April the U.S. administration formally announced a significant package of tariffs on most global goods.

These measures were accompanied by the announcement of additional tariffs targeting countries with which the United States has the largest trade deficits.

As a result of these developments, bond yields in the Euro Area initially rose sharply (in response to new public spending plans) and then declined, amid concerns over growth triggered by international trade tensions.

At the same time, U.S. Treasury securities (together with the dollar) came under market pressure due to emerging doubts about their status as “safe-haven” investments.

Equity markets, meanwhile, initially rose before falling sharply due to trade tensions.

However, the subsequent suspension of tariffs against most U.S. trading partners and the start of negotiations triggered a recovery in risk asset markets.

In the spring months, U.S. GDP recorded solid growth, driven by domestic consumption and strong investment in the energy and technology sectors.

The Euro Area, by contrast, experienced a marked slowdown; among the main EU countries, GDP declined in Italy and, more significantly, in Germany, mainly due to the negative contribution of net external demand.

During the same period, inflation continued to decline, also as a result of falling wholesale prices for oil and gas.

In this context, at the April and June meetings, the ECB Governing Council further reduced the interest rate on deposits with the Eurosystem by a total of 50 basis points, bringing it to 2.0%.

While yields on European government bonds remained broadly stable, during the second quarter the yield on U.S. 10-year government bonds fluctuated significantly due to a number of factors, including increased attention to the rising levels of public debt and the decision by the rating agency Moody’s to downgrade the sovereign credit rating.

In foreign exchange markets, the euro appreciated significantly, particularly against the U.S. dollar, due to higher perceived risk by investors on U.S. assets, reflecting increased uncertainty regarding fiscal outlooks and ongoing trade tensions.

Despite these developments, in the third quarter the United States showed strong resilience, supported mainly by consumption and investments related to artificial intelligence.

By contrast, the labor market continued to show signs of weakness; this led the Federal Reserve, at its September meeting, to reduce policy rates by 25 basis points.

Growth was also supported in China (thanks to fiscal policies and strong exports to emerging economies) and remained very high in India; this trend is linked to the country's consolidation as a global manufacturing hub, supported by massive public investment in infrastructure and particularly strong domestic demand.

In the Euro Area, however, growth remained relatively subdued. Although GDP was negatively affected by global trade tensions, it was nonetheless supported by orders linked to strategic defense plans.

It is also important to highlight the resilience of the services sector, mainly driven by corporate digitalization activities, investments in logistics and security, as well as services related to tourism and entertainment.

During this period, yields on European ten-year government bonds rose slightly; this increase was more pronounced in France, due to political instability and uncertainty regarding fiscal policy prospects.

Italian government bonds, on the other hand, continued to benefit from strong demand at auctions. This favorable situation, supported by higher-than-expected tax revenues and a stable debt-to-GDP ratio, also led to an upgrade of the sovereign credit rating by Fitch.

Equity market indices in major advanced economies recorded further gains; in particular, in the United States, prices were driven by the performance of large technology companies, supported by very strong quarterly earnings and rising profit expectations.

Italian equities also rose, especially in the financial sector, due to solid profit performance and prospects of possible consolidation.

In the final part of the year, U.S. economic performance was affected by the shutdown of federal government administrative activities.

Although consumption trends remained strong, the U.S. labor market weakened again, prompting the Federal Reserve to implement a further interest rate cut.

In the Euro Area, growth (which remained modest) continued to be driven by the services sector, particularly information and communication services. Net exports, however, remained subdued in a context of currency appreciation, ongoing losses in export market shares across multiple destinations and sectors, and widespread penetration of imports from China.

During this period, long-term yields initially declined (due to renewed uncertainty related to global trade) and then increased, following trade agreements reached by the United States with several Asian countries.

Yield spreads of government bonds over risk-free rates narrowed, reflecting strong risk appetite across asset classes and favorable market reassessments of fiscal prospects in some countries.

With regard to Italian government bonds in particular, it is worth noting the further narrowing of the spread versus German bonds, which fell to its lowest level since January 2010. It should also be emphasized that in November, for the first time since 2002, the rating agency Moody's upgraded Italy's sovereign credit rating.

As for equity market indices, it should be noted that in major advanced economies they posted further gains, supported by the rapid spread of artificial intelligence (AI) applications and the associated demand for computing resources.

In recent months, however, concerns have begun to emerge regarding the sustainability of valuations of major companies operating in these sectors.

Another widely debated issue concerns the impact that AI may have on certain sectors such as software, as well as on those more vulnerable to automation, such as marketing, consulting, and accounting.

It should also be noted that the political and economic events of 2025 have called into question the role of the U.S. dollar as an international reserve currency, prompting many central banks to sell U.S. government bonds in order to accumulate physical gold.

This factor contributed to a record increase in the price of gold, which rose by more than 50% in 2025.

GDP GROWTH RATES IN 2025 (%) ⁽¹⁾	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q
Italy	0.3	-0.1	0.1	0.3
Euro Area	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.3
UK	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1
US	-0.15	0.95	1.1	0.35
Japan	0.3	0.5	-0.7	0.1
China	1.2	1	1.1	1.2
India	2.1	1.8	2	
Brazil	1.5	0.3	0	0.1
Russia	0.35	0.28	0.15	

(1) % quarter-over-quarter percentage changes

Source: Bloomberg

CONSUMER PRICE INFLATION RATE (%)	Mar. 25	June 25	Sept. 25	Dec. 25
Italy	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.2
Euro area	2.2	2.0	2.4	1.8
UK	2.6	3.6	3.8	3.4
US	2.4	2.7	3.0	2.7
Japan	3.6	3.3	2.9	2.1
China	-0.1	0.1	-0.3	0.8
India	3.34	2.10	1.44	1.33
Brazil	5.48	5.35	5.17	4.26
Russia	10.3	9.4	8.0	5.6

Source: Bloomberg

EQUITY MARKET TRENDS IN 2025 (%)	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	First 2 Months 2026
FTSE MIB (Italy)	11.31	4.57	7.37	5.19	5.04
EUROSTOXX50 (euro area)	7.20	1.05	4.28	4.81	5.90
FTSE 100 (UK)	5.01	2.08	6.73	6.21	9.86
S&P 500 (US)	-4.59	10.57	7.79	2.35	0.49
NIKKEI 225 (Japan)	-10.72	13.67	10.98	12.03	16.91
SHANGHAI COMPOSITE (China)	-0.48	3.26	12.73	2.22	4.89
SENSEX (India)	-0.93	8.00	-3.99	6.17	-4.62
BOVESPA (Brazil)	8.29	6.60	5.32	10.18	17.17
MOEX (Russia)	4.52	-5.51	-5.72	3.06	1.18
MSCI World Euro All Country Weighted TR	-3.11	8.97	7.04	3.00	2.48

Source: Bloomberg

INTEREST RATES (%) ⁽²⁾	Mar. 25	June 25	Sept. 25	Dec. 25	Feb. 26
12-month BOT	2.34	1.98	2.03	2.18	2.07
5-year BTP	3.14	2.74	2.81	2.86	2.69
10-year BTP	3.89	3.50	3.56	3.55	3.39
10-year BUND	2.75	2.65	2.78	2.94	2.76
10-year T-NOTE	4.28	4.38	4.12	4.14	4.13
Spread ITA-GER in basis points	114	85	78	61	63

Source: Banca d'Italia, Deutsche Bundesbank, FED (and Bloomberg)

(2) Average Monthly Values

TRENDS IN COMMODITY PRICES 2025 (%)	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	First 2 months 2026
WTI Crude Oil	-0.33	-8.91	-4.21	-7.94	16.72
Gas	13.38	-16.10	-4.43	11.60	-22.44
Gold	18.18	6.37	16.12	12.49	20.44

Source: Bloomberg

CURRENCY TRENDS 2025 (%)	1Q	2Q	3Q	4Q	First 2 months 2026
EUR/USD	-4.49	-8.96	0.45	0.10	0.58
EUR/GBP	-1.23	-2.48	-1.69	0.11	-0.50
EUR/JPY	0.31	-4.66	-2.23	-6.02	-0.18

Source: Bloomberg

At the beginning of 2026, geopolitical tensions (such as the invasion of Venezuela and pressures regarding the purchase of Greenland), together with the release of economic data below expectations, led to a decline in bond yields. This trend was further reinforced by trade-related uncertainties arising from the U.S. Supreme Court's decision to limit the President's power to impose tariffs, reaffirming the principle that taxation authority lies with Congress.

The most destabilizing event, however, was the launch by the United States and Israel of a new military operation against Iranian targets, which triggered a sharp "risk-off" reaction in financial markets, characterized by falling equity indices, a stronger dollar, and rising energy and precious commodity prices. In this regard, it should be noted that the increase in oil prices, together with gas prices, raised concerns about higher inflation, resulting in upward pressure on bond yields.

Following the attack, several ECB officials outlined scenarios involving a possible halt to further monetary easing, rising energy prices, and an increased risk of stagflation, associated with the simultaneous occurrence of an inflation spike and a slowdown in industrial production.

Net profit for the year

Net profit at 31 December 2025 equal to Euro 646.643 in comparison to net profit at 31 December 2024 equal to Euro 1.960.218 results in decreasing.

The Bank's core business, also in the course of 2025, continued its market making (and arbitrage) activities mainly on the fixed income markets managed by Borsa Italiana.

The reduction in net profit in comparison to 2024 is linked, in its major part, to the decrease of the interest rate margin, to reconduct to the lessening of both the volatility and the volumes of the markets in which the Bank operates.

It should also be noted that there was a decline in net interest income, attributable to the cycle of monetary easing in the ECB's policy rates.

Lastly, it must be noted that in terms of cost control and containment, there was substantial continuity with previous years.

Client services

Banca Simetica is authorized to undertake the following investment services:

- Trading on own account;
- Execution of orders on behalf of customers;
- Management of portfolios;
- Receiving and transmitting orders;
- Investment advice.

The Company also provides the following ancillary services:

- Custody and administration of financial instruments;
- Provision of financing for operations relating to financial instruments.

Clients' total equity amounted to €140,7 million at 12/31/2025.

An analysis of the aggregates shows that the asset management component showed an expansion, which brought assets under management to € 82,9 million, compared to € 79 million at the end of 2024.

This increase is attributable to the positive return achieved on the management lines, while net inflows increase by 2,4 million.

The component of assets under administration, accordingly, increased: at 12/31/2025, in fact, the administered mass has been attested to € 57,7 Million, regarding the € 29,5 Million at the end of 2024.

A detailed analysis of client characteristics is provided in the specific section of the Social Report.

Portfolio management

The service of individual asset management was launched on 10/01/2004.

The management lines are active and aim to seize the best opportunities from the markets.

Each line is associated with specific product governance features and a certain risk/return effect.

These aspects are subject to constant monitoring by the corporate control functions.

Currently, the following management lines are active:

- **Simetica Arbitrage Line**- LOW risk profile;
- **Simetica Bond Line** - LOW risk profile;
- **Simetica Balanced Line** - MEDIUM risk profile;
- **Simetica Stock Line** - HIGH risk profile.

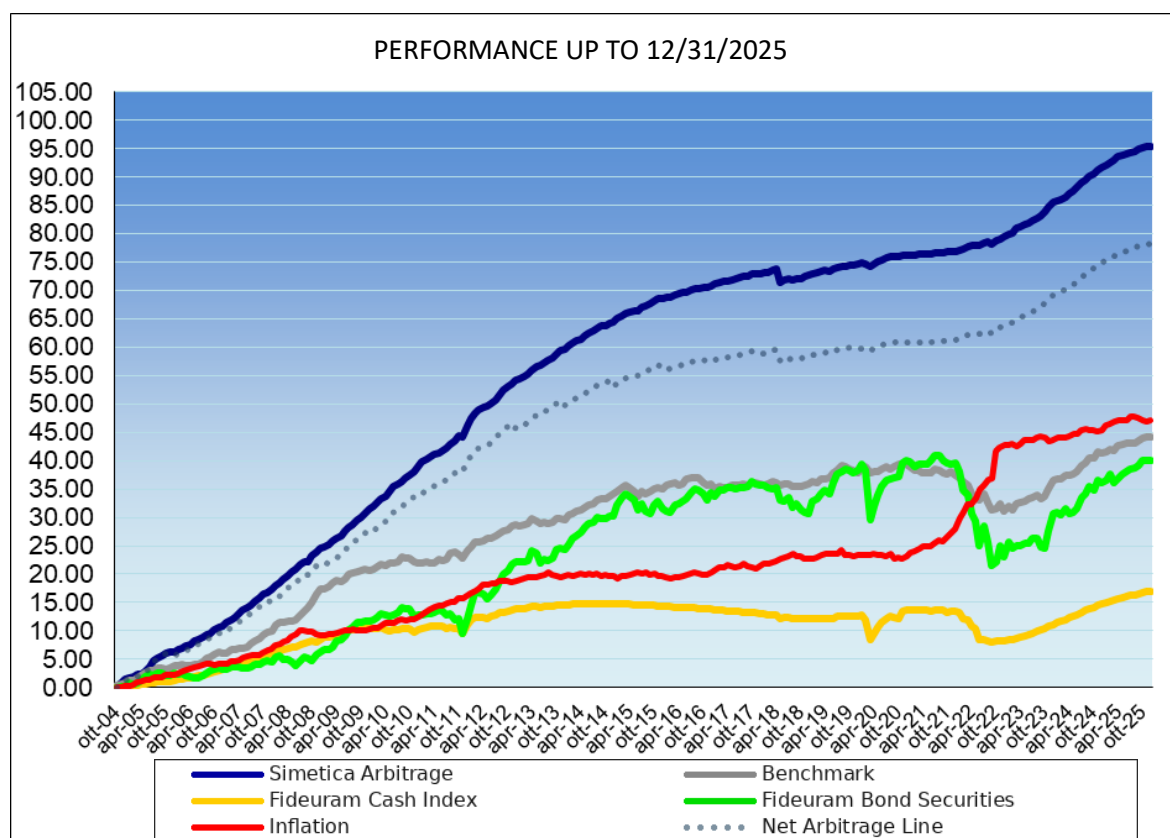
Banca Simetica, in the portfolio management performance, applies a series of "ethics criteria", including the exclusion of investments in companies that make a significant part of their turnover in the fields active in the production and/or marketing of arms, tobacco, gambling, pornography and sexual services, as well as in companies (or economies as a whole) that blatantly violate ILO conventions, through child labor exploitation or supporting repressive political regimes.

In transposition of recent European legislation on sustainable finance, it is also noted that investment processes have been complemented by assessments of ESG factors (considering environmental, social and governance factors) and the associated sustainability risks.

Specifically, each line has been associated with a certain ESG degree (HIGH, MEDIUM, LOW) based on the computation of a specific weighted average ESG score, which, in its turn, is linked with ESG rating assigned to individual securities included in line portfolios by specialized external info-providers, where available.

Further information can be found at:

https://www.bancasimetica.it/finanza_etica.php

Analysis of performance as at 12/31/2025 ⁽¹⁾Simetica Arbitrage ⁽²⁾

(1) Returns net of fees and before tax effects

(2) Data refer to the management line that accounts for approximately 94% of total assets under management.

For data relating to the other management lines, please refer to the following website: https://www.bancasimetica.it/rendimenti_gestioni.php

SIMETICA ARBITRAGE

Performance in the last 12 months	1.95%
Performance in the last 12 months Fideuram Cash Index	1.94%
Performance in the last 12 months Fideuram Security Index	2.90%
Benchmark performance in the last 12 months	2.02%
Performance from 10/01/2004	95.50%
Performance from 10/01/2004 Fideuram Cash Index	17.01%
Performance from 10/01/2004 Fideuram Security index	40.02%
Benchmark performance from 10/01/2004	44.25%

BREAKDOWN OF BENCHMARK PERFORMANCE: ARBITRAGE

Description	Weight
JP Morgan EMU 3 Month	75
JP Morgan EMU	25

Management fees and commissions

In 2025, management fees amounted to Euro 327.499.

The application of low management fees in relation to the assets under management reflects our specific commitment to safeguarding the actual performance of clients' investments.

We believe that building a transparent and sober relationship with our clients is the best way of earning their trust over the longer term. That is why we do not apply any additional charges, such as per-line fees, account or security deposit charges, etc.

Capital structure

Banca Simetica is an independent bank. The share capital amounts to Euro 7.600.000 and consists of 7.600 ordinary shares each with a nominal value of Euro 1.000. Details of the share structure are set out in Annex 2.

As at 31 December 2025, shareholders' equity amounted to Euro 43.476.563.

Corporate Governance

Corporate governance is based on a traditional system of administration and control.

The main provisions regarding corporate governance are set out in the bylaws, which have been drawn up in accordance with current legislation.

In detail, the bylaws establish that the company is managed by a Board of Directors, responsible for strategic supervision. The Board may have between three and eleven members, as determined by the Meeting at the time of appointing the company office-holders.

The Board composition ensures:

- Compliance with the requirements and criteria of suitability for the performance of the duties of the members of the company, established by the current regulatory and legal provisions.
- Respect of gender quotas in accordance with the current rules.

The bylaws further establish that at least one quarter of the members of the Board of Directors must meet the independence criteria as established by Decree of the Ministry of Economy and Finance of 23 November 2020 n. 169; In detail, they must have the necessary professionalism and authority to foster high-level dialogue among Board members and make a significant contribution to serving the will of the Board.

The Board of Directors defines the company's overall strategy, its risk objectives, the system of corporate governance, the organizational structure and system of internal controls. It oversees the correct implementation of these and takes timely action in the event of any shortcomings or inadequacies.

The Board is vested with full powers as regards the ordinary and extraordinary administration of the company and is empowered to carry out all the acts considered necessary or appropriate to implement and achieve the corporate purposes, with the sole exception of those powers pertaining exclusively to the General Meeting under the provisions of the law and the corporate bylaws.

The Chairman of the Board calls Board Meetings and establishes the agenda, promotes the proper functioning of the system of governance and acts as a point of contact for the internal supervisory bodies.

The Chief Executive Officer represents the head of the company's internal structure and as such is vested with powers of management except for those powers that by law cannot be delegated.

The Board of Statutory Auditors is the controlling body responsible for overseeing compliance with the law, regulations and bylaws, the principles of correct administration, and particularly the adequacy of the company's organizational, administrative and accounting system and its correct functioning.

The Board of Statutory Auditors also has responsibility for overseeing:

- the completeness, adequacy, functionality and reliability of the system of internal controls, of the system of risk control and management and the risk appetite framework;
- the completeness, adequacy, functionality and reliability of the business continuity plan;
- the adequacy of the method used to calculate the internal capital and its compliance with the requirements established by the regulations on prudential supervision.

The Board of Statutory Auditors acts as the supervisory body established pursuant to Legislative Decree No. 231/2001 regarding the administrative liability of companies.

For further details about the organizational structure and corporate governance of Banca Simetica, please refer to the specific corporate governance arrangements document, which is published on the website.

Internal codes

The company has approved a Code of Conduct which has been drafted on the basis of the Self-Regulatory Rules issued by the Italian Banking Association - ABI, and a detailed set of specific procedures aimed at regulating all aspects in connection with conflicts of interest, market abuse, personal transactions by anyone having access to privileged information and anti-money-laundering laws.

The Board of Directors has also approved a Code of Ethics, which contains the ethical principles underpinning the organizational culture, and their translation into operating rules and criteria of conduct, aimed at guiding the conduct of the company and its operators.

Specifically, these ethical principles are relevant to compliance with the provisions of the law and the provisions contained in the corporate procedural body.

The Code of Ethics also contains the controls aimed at guaranteeing the monitoring of compliance with the principles and rules by personnel.

The company has also implemented an Organizational, Management and Control Model, in accordance with Italian Legislative Decree No. 231/2001. The document provides a detailed set of guidelines, the purpose of which is to prevent the offences for which the company would be held administratively liable under said Italian Legislative Decree No. 231/2001.

Furthermore, the company has adopted provisions regulating its internal systems for reporting of breaches (whistleblowing requirements). These set out the internal procedures that allow employees to report any events or actions that could constitute:

- a breach of the rules governing the banking activities (pursuant to art. 52 bis of the TUB);
- a breach of provisions contained in the Italian Testo Unico della Finanza (TUF), as well as acts of the European Union directly applicable in the same matters (pursuant to art. 4-undecies of the TUF);
- a breach of any of the provisions contained within Legislative Decree 10 March 2023, n. 24.

Control environment

The control environment is a fundamental aspect of Banca Simetica's corporate culture, as it influences the degree to which members of staff are aware of the importance of control. It forms the basis for all other aspects of the system of internal controls, including its regulatory and organizational framework.

The control environment reflects the integrity, the ethical standards and expertise of all members of staff, the philosophy and style of management with regard to accepted risk levels, methods and procedures for delegating responsibility, organizational and staff involvement policies, as well as the dedication of the Board of Directors and its ability to set clearly defined objectives.

The system of internal controls

The internal control system is structured on the basis of the provisions of the regulations in force, with particular reference to Part One, Title IV, Chapter 3 of Bank of Italy Circular No. 285 of 17 December 2013 "Supervisory Provisions for Banks" and the contents of the MiFID2 regulations, including Delegated Regulation (EU) 2017/565.

Mention must then be made to:

- the rules on anti-money laundering, and, particularly, the "Provisions on organization, procedures and internal controls to prevent the use of intermediaries for money laundering and terrorist financing purposes" approved with Provision of the Bank of Italy of 03/26/2019 and amended with Provision of the Bank of Italy of 08/01/2023.
- the provisions contained in the 40th update of the Circular of the Bank of Italy n. 285 of 12/17/2013, which oblige banks to have a second-level control function responsible for the management and supervision of ICT and security risks.

The main aspects of the system of internal controls insofar as the company bodies are concerned are outlined briefly below:

- The body responsible for strategic management plays a central role in defining the strategic guidelines and the relative risk appetite (with the approval of the Risk Appetite Framework - RAF), as well as in approving key business processes, monitoring the adequacy of the organizational structure and business performance.
- The body with the function of managing strategy implementation is entrusted with the RAF and risk management policies, as well as with the tasks concerning the definition of key company processes, the organizational structure and the actual system of internal controls.
- The control body has responsibility for overseeing the completeness, adequacy, functionality and reliability of the system of internal controls and the RAF.

Regarding the actual controls carried out within the Bank, the latter can be grouped according to a system structured on 3 levels, of which a brief illustration is provided.

1. Level one (line controls)

They are intended to ensure the smooth running of operations, and are carried out by the same operating structures or within the back office.

2. Level two controls

Their objective shall be to ensure, inter alia:

- the proper implementation of the risk management process;
- compliance with the operational limits assigned to the various functions;
- compliance of business operations with standards, including self-regulation.

The Risk Management function assists with the definition and implementation of the RAF and of the relevant risk management policies and processes (issuing its opinion on the consistency of any significant transactions with the RAF). It is responsible for the development, validation and maintenance of the risk measurement and control systems. It is also responsible for verifying and monitoring the Bank's effective risk levels.

The Compliance function (which is outsourced) is responsible for the ongoing identification of the applicable regulations and appropriate risk prevention procedures. It also verifies the efficacy of planned organizational changes in order to prevent the risk of non-compliance. Its tasks are graduated according to the presence of specialist areas concerning specific regulations (e.g. tax laws, occupational health and safety, data protection, etc.).

The Anti-Money Laundering function is composed of the Anti-Money Laundering Manager and the person in charge of carrying out the tasks assigned to the Anti-Money Laundering function (outsourcing). The function is, among the others, responsible for identifying the applicable rules, collaborating in identifying suitable procedures, verifying the suitability of the internal control system and procedures adopted, conducting (in conjunction with the other corporate functions concerned) the annual self-assessment exercise on money laundering risks, assessing in advance the money laundering risk associated with new products and services, and drafting a training plan as well as making available flows of information to corporate bodies.

In accordance with the regulations in force, the duties of the ICT and security risk control function have been assigned by the Board to the corporate functions of risk management and compliance, in relation to the roles, the responsibilities and responsibilities of each of the two functions.

In detail, with reference to ICT security and risk management, the risk management and compliance functions:

- Are responsible for the monitoring and control of the compliance to the ICT and security risk management framework.
- Ensure that ICT and security risks are identified, measured, evaluated, managed, monitored and reported.

3. Level three controls

They are aimed at identifying the regular course of operations and the evolution of risks, as well as assess the completeness, adequacy, functionality and reliability of the organizational structure and other components of the internal control system, bringing to the attention of the corporate bodies possible improvements.

Third level controls, carried out by the Internal Audit function, must also include, inter alia:

- *ICT auditing capable of ensuring in the long term a proper coverage of various applications, infrastructures and management processes;*
- the revision of the business continuity plan and its updating process;
- auditing on outsourcing arrangements.

Ultimately, it is specified that each corporate control function is headed by a person responsible, appointed by the body with the function of strategic supervision, after consulting the body with the function of control. The persons responsible shall report directly to the corporate bodies and shall be liable to those bodies for the performance of their duties and responsibilities.

Risk management and uncertainty

The risks to which Banca Simetica is potentially exposed have been grouped and classified in the "Risk mapping manual". These risks include market risk, settlement, credit and counterparty risks and operational risk, as well as liquidity, interest rate risks from non-trading activities, reputational and strategic risks.

It must also be noted that the bank, within the framework of its risk mapping:

- has defined legal risk as a separate item, even though the latter is normatively included within operational risk, in order to better identify the appropriate procedural mitigation measures;
- distinguished from IT, money laundering and terrorist financing and conduct risks (highlighted by Bank of Italy Circ. 285/2013 as Pillar II risks), although these can be traced back to operational, legal and reputational risks.

The Risk Mapping Manual also contains a summary of the measurement techniques for the various types of risks identified, both at regulatory and management level.

The regulatory guidelines are those set forth in the prudential supervisory standards issued by Banca d'Italia and in the specific regulations established by the European Parliament and by the Council implementing European agreements. From the management perspective, reference is made to the specific "Risk control manual" which defines the limits approved by the competent company bodies and the respective control mechanisms.

The system of internal operating limits is structured on three levels of importance for each area of activity:

- level I limits represent an initial critical threshold for the various kinds of risk;
- level II limits, if exceeded, could potentially give rise to a higher risk of loss;
- level III limits are those defined by the Board of Directors according to the Risk Appetite Framework.

Reference should be made to part E of the notes for a more detailed description of each type of risk and the relative procedures in place for monitoring and managing these.

Additional information is provided in the Disclosure as at 12/31/2025, prepared in accordance with European Regulation 2013/575 CRR - Capital Requirements Regulation as amended by Regulation (EU) 2019/876 (CRR II).

Within the meaning of and pursuant to art. 2428 of the Italian Civil Code, the company is not exposed to specific uncertainties strictly related to accounting aspects (in that there are no elements of uncertainty in the measurement of assets, liabilities, proceeds and charges).

Ultimately, it should be noted that the Bank has begun to carry out an analysis of the materiality of the climatic and environmental, physical and transition risks, which are likely to affect the business environment.

Thus, particular attention was paid to the impact of the above risk factors on traditional prudential risks (market, operational, legal and reputational).

As mentioned above, climate and environmental risks have already been integrated into the company's operations as part of the portfolio management service.

In accordance with recent legislation, in fact, the ethical criteria already in force have been updated to take account of ESG factors (which, in addition to taking environmental issues into account, also address social and governance issues), thus entailing management of sustainability risks as a whole, with regard to investments included in the management lines.

Information system and related risks

In adjustment to the provisions contained in Chapter IV “The Information system” and in Chapter V “Business Continuity”, introduced with the 11th edition of the Bank of Italy Circular No. 285 of the 21/07/2015, Banca Simetica has adopted internal organizational and procedural controls aimed at regulating: the governance and information system organization, IT risks analysis and management, IT security management, the data management system, the related outsourcing agreements and the procedures aimed at ensuring business continuity.

Within such framework, it should be noted that specific roles and responsibilities relating to the development and management of IT system have been assigned to the corporate bodies and functions. Moreover, the Bank has approved several important documents, including:

- Reference model for the information system architecture;
- Information Security Policy.

Additionally, it should be pointed out that the Board of Directors has approved, with specific update of the Business Continuity Plan which, among other aspects, contains the identification of critical technical-IT processes, the internal preventive safeguards aimed at maintaining business continuity, the procedures to be activated in the event of an accident, as well as the definition of the Audit Plan.

Following the approval of the 40th updating of the Bank of Italy Circular No. 285/2013, which implemented the “Guidelines on risk management related to information technology (ICT) and security” (EBA/GL/2019/04), the ICT risks management and security function has been appointed.

The above-mentioned rule then specified and strengthened the tasks of the corporate bodies and introduced new rules on ICT risk management, information security management and ICT operations, project management and ICT change, the provision of ICT services outside outsourcing relationships and business continuity.

In connection with the implementation of these regulations, several documents were approved, including the “ICT and security risk management methodology” and the IT incident management procedures; in addition, revisions were made to the change management procedure and the “Corporate policy on outsourcing of business functions and the use of third-party suppliers”.

In addition, specific studies have also been launched to examine the contents of the Regulation (EU) 2022/2554 on digital operational resilience for the financial sector (Digital Operational Resilience Act - DORA) and related implementing regulations. In detail, in the course of 2025, several activities were carried out aimed at aligning the internal processes with the regulations themselves.

Among the various measures, the Business Continuity Plan was split into a business continuity policy (in which all general and organizational provisions were essentially maintained) and a business continuity procedure (in which the more technical parts relating to prevention safeguards were included, together with the recovery and restoration plans provided for the various crisis scenarios).

Capital requirements to cover risks

Risks are measured and the relative capital requirement is calculated according to the regulations for prudential supervision that implement EU law containing the reforms of various agreements of the Basel Committee.

Here too, please refer to Part E of the Notes to the Financial Statements and to the public disclosure document on the situation as of 12/31/2025 for more details.

However, we would like to emphasize here that Banca Simetica's shareholders' equity consists only of Primary Tier 1 Capital (CET 1), made up of share capital, revenue reserves (excluding the statutory reserve), and the profit for the year (net of dividends distributed and allocations to the statutory reserve) as positive items and intangible assets as a negative item.

Banca Simetica does not hold innovative capital instruments and the prime quality constituents of its Own Funds derive from its own means.

It must also be noted that the individual solvency coefficient (Total Capital Ratio) is well above the threshold of 8% referred to the minimum regulatory requirements: this coefficient stood at 217.77% at 12/31/2025.

This coefficient is also well above the 16% threshold, including the additional requirements determined because of the periodic prudential review process conducted on Banca Simefica.

These values are explained by the characteristics of operations carried out within the treasury management and own account business, which are based on the execution of arbitrage transactions (by definition not very risky) and market making, on the fact that the Bank does not currently effect lending operations, and on the Company's high capitalization.

Business continuity

The Directors have carried out a detailed examination of the events that could cast significant doubt on the ability of the Bank to continue operating as a going concern, also in relation to the guidance provided by the Supervisory Authorities in the joint document issued on 6 February 2009.

During their analysis they paid particular attention to financial and management indicators which, if not given due consideration, could undermine the stability and continuity of business. Since the Bank does not fall within any of the aforesaid indicators, also thanks to its capital strength and capacity to generate income, these financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis.

At present, there are no business tensions such as to undermine company activities.

The FrontOffice and BackOffice platforms supporting the Bank's operations are installed on the Bank's servers and are therefore operational even in the event of temporary unavailability of the service provider.

Our management software is outsourced to Cabel Industry S.p.A., whose business continuity plan is closely monitored by the Bank.

Human Resources

A more detailed analysis of our human resources is provided in the specific section of the Social Report.

It must be noted here that the Bank's workforce as at 31 December 2025, in terms of employees, amounted to 24 (of which two are part-time).

All new recruits receive a period of supervised on-the-job training.

Employees' contracts refer to the National Collective Bargaining Agreement for Bank Employees. The company has also adopted all the provisions of Italian Legislative Decree No. 81 of 9 April 2008 implementing Italian law No. 123 of 3 August 2007 concerning health and safety at work.

R&D

In 2025 Banca Simefica continued to undertake important actions aimed at fostering development and strengthening its position as a fully integrated and specialist operator in the trade (including algorithmic trading), arbitrage and market making sector.

This, jointly with the continuous and systematic reviewing of our internal production processes and upgrading to ensure compliance with recent changes in the law, were important factors in enabling us to achieve the results reported in the current financial statements.

As of 31 December 2025, no capitalized costs were included among the Bank's intangible fixed assets related to R&D activities.

Other Information

The company does not own and has never purchased or sold any own shares or shares in controlling companies, neither through trust companies or nominees.

There are no subsidiaries, associated companies, parent companies or enterprises controlled by the latter.

Social Report

In accordance with art. 22 of the bylaws, Banca Simetica has drawn up a Social Report. Once approved, this will be attached to the Directors' Report.

Significant events after year-end

There have been no significant events since the end of the last financial year.

Outlook

In the first months of the year, operations in general and arbitrage and market making activities in particular are yielding results that are broadly in line with the budget approved by the Board of Directors, to be linked to the continuation of the volatility trend recorded on the financial markets in the past year and the positioning of interest rates on expected values.

Allocation of the profit for the year

Dear Shareholders,

You are asked to approve the financial statements for the year ended at 31 December 2025. We propose allocating the net profit for the year, amounting to Euro 646,643 as follows:

€	380.000	to shareholders' dividends
€	664	to Statutory Social Solidarity Fund*
€	265.979	to the extraordinary reserve

*In determining the statutory fund allocation, account was taken of the donations made during the financial year with attribution to the income statement, equal to Euro 64.000.

Biella, 26 March 2026

The Board of Directors
The Chairman
Pier Luigi Barbera

Balance Sheet

ASSETS

	2025	2024
10. Cash and cash equivalents	36.690.238	40.711.473
20. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss	12.992.561	8.377.280
a) financial assets held for trading;	12.992.561	8.377.280
40. Financial assets measured at amortized cost	2.737.270	5.005.694
a) due from banks	2.737.270	5.005.694
80. Tangible assets	1.566.323	1.684.897
90. Intangible fixed assets	20.960	19.093
100. Tax assets	522.632	1.244.658
a) current	419.568	1.142.888
b) prepaid	103.064	101.770
120 Other assets	4.560.829	5.296.126
Total assets	59.090.813	62.339.221

LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

	2025	2024
10. Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	7.795.428	9.547.714
a) due to banks		
b) due to clients	7.795.428	9.547.714
20. Financial liabilities held for trading	3.655.071	4.164.183
60. Tax liabilities	359.413	1.011.394
a) current	359.413	1.011.394
80. Other liabilities	1.898.384	2.063.760
90. Severance indemnity for employees	1.558.157	1.501.808
100. Provisions for risks and charges	347.797	339.314
c) other provisions for risks and charges	347.797	339.314
110. Valuation reserves	(9.542)	(37.593)
140. Reserves	33.939.462	32.888.423
150. Issue premium	1.300.000	1.300.000
160. Share capital	7.600.000	7.600.000
180. Net Profit (Loss) for the year (+/-)	646.643	1.960.218
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	59.090.813	62.339.221

Profit and Loss Account

Item		2025	2024
10.	Interest receivable and similar income	1.104.012	1.731.341
20.	Interest payable and similar expenses	(894)	(1.417)
30.	Interest margin	1.103.118	1.729.924
40.	Commission income	526.424	550.711
50.	Commission expense	(514.765)	(552.840)
60.	Net commissions	11.659	(2.129)
80.	Net income from trading	4.423.346	6.037.145
120.	Earning margin	5.538.123	7.764.940
150.	Net income from financial management	5.538.123	7.764.940
160.	Administrative expenses:	(4.547.359)	(4.697.650)
	a) personnel costs	(2.341.280)	(2.623.491)
	b) Other administrative expenses	(2.206.079)	(2.074.159)
170.	Net provisions to reserves for risks and charges	(8.483)	(13.522)
	b) Other net provisions	(8.483)	(13.522)
180.	Net value adjustments in respect of tangible assets	(130.713)	(149.170)
190.	Net value adjustments in respect of intangible fixed assets	(9.041)	(19.698)
200.	Other operating expenses/income	161.376	82.074
210.	Operating costs	(4.534.220)	(4.797.966)
250.	Gains (Losses) from sale of investments	(29)	
260.	Profit (Loss) on current operations before tax	1.003.874	2.966.974
270.	Income tax for the year on current operations	(357.231)	(1.006.756)
280.	Profit (Loss) on current operations net of tax	646.643	1.960.218
300.	Profit (Loss) for the year	646.643	1.960.218

Statement of comprehensive income

Item		2025	2024
10.	Profit (Loss) for the year	646.643	1.960.218
Other income components net of tax not reclassified through profit or loss			
70.	Defined benefit plans	28.051	35.945
170.	Total other income components net of tax	28.051	35.945
180.	Comprehensive income (Item 10+170)	674.694	1.996.163

Statement of changes in shareholders' equity 2025

Changes in the year

	Balance at 12.31.2024	Changes in opening balance	Balance at 1.1.2025	Allocation of previous year's profit		Changes in the year								shareholders' equity at 12/31/2025
				Reserves	Dividends and other allocations	Changes in reserves	Operations on shareholders' equity						Comprehensive income for 2025	
							Issue of new shares	Purchase of own shares	Extraordinary distribution of dividends	Changes in capital instruments	Derivatives on own shares	Stock options		
Share capital:														
a) ordinary shares	7.600.000		7.600.000											7.600.000
b) other shares														
Issue premium	1.300.000		1.300.000											1.300.000
Reserves:	32.888.423		32.888.423	1.200.218										33.939.462
a) retained earnings	32.888.423		32.888.423	1.200.218		(149.179)								33.939.462
b) other														
Valuation reserves	(37.593)		(37.593)										28.051	(9.542)
Capital instruments														
Treasury shares														
Profit (Loss) for the year	1.960.218		1.960.218	(1.200.218)	(760.000)								646.643	646.643
Shareholders' equity	43.711.048		43.711.048		(760.000)	(149.179)							674.694	43.476.563

Statement of changes in shareholders' equity 2024

Changes in the year

	Balance at 12.31.2023	Changes in opening balance	Balance at 1.1.2024	Allocation of previous year's profit		Changes in the year								shareholders' equity at 12/31/2024
				Reserves	Dividends and other allocations	Changes in reserves	Operations on shareholders' equity						Comprehensive income for 2024	
							Issue of new shares	Purchase of own shares	Extraordinary distribution of dividends	Changes in capital instruments	Derivatives on own shares	Stock options		
Share capital:														
a) ordinary shares	7.600.000		7.600.000											7.600.000
b) other shares														
Issue premium	1.300.000		1.300.000											1.300.000
Reserves:	31.022.106		31.022.106	1.866.317										32.888.423
a) retained earnings	31.022.106		31.022.106	1.866.317										32.888.423
b) other														
Valuation reserves	(73.538)		(73.538)										35.945	(37.593)
Capital instruments														
Treasury shares														
Profit (Loss) for the year	2.626.317		2.626.317	(1.866.317)	(760.000)								1.960.218	1.960.218
Shareholders' equity	42.474.885		42.474.885		(760.000)								1.996.163	43.711.048

Cash flow statement – direct method

	Amount	
	2025	2024
A. OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
1. Management	1.033.195	1.570.879
- interest earned (+)	1.057.871	1.699.340
- interest paid (-)	(894)	(1.417)
- net commissions (+/-)	(4.443)	(3.160)
- personnel costs (-)	(2.047.301)	(2.474.363)
- Other costs (-)	(2.268.809)	(2.082.303)
- Other revenues (+)	4.584.851	6.118.296
- tax and duties (-)	(288.080)	(1.685.514)
2. Cash flow generated/absorbed by financial assets	(3.086.656)	21.490.096
- financial assets for trading	(4.569.140)	18.707.783
- other assets	1.482.484	2.782.313
3. Cash flow generated/absorbed by financial liabilities	(3.453.122)	(12.627.311)
- financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	(1.752.286)	(9.630.913)
- financial liabilities held for trading	(509.112)	(2.176.946)
- Other liabilities	(1.191.724)	(819.452)
Net cash flow generated/absorbed by operating activities	(5.506.583)	10.433.664
B. INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES		
2. Cash flow absorbed by	(23.076)	(158.077)
- purchase of tangible assets	12.168	156.284
- purchase of intangible fixed assets	10.908	1.793
Net cash flow generated/absorbed by investment activities	(23.076)	(158.077)
C. FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
- distribution of dividends and other allocations	(760.000)	(760.000)
Net cash flow generated/absorbed by financing activities	(760.000)	(760.000)
NET CASH FLOW GENERATED/ABSORBED DURING THE YEAR	(6.289.659)	9.515.587

RECONCILIATION

Balance sheet item	Amount	
	2025	2024
Cash and cash equivalents at start of year	45.717.167	36.201.580
Total net cash flow generated/absorbed during the year	(6.289.659)	9.515.587
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	39.427.508	45.717.167

Notes to the Financial Statements

Part A - Accounting policies

Part B – Information on the balance sheet

Part C – Information on the profit and loss account

Part D – Comprehensive income

Part E – Information on risks and related hedging policies

Part F – Equity

Part H – Transactions with related parties

Notes to the Financial Statements

Part A - Accounting policies

A.1 General information

- Section 1

- a) **Statement of compliance with international accounting standards**

The financial statements of BANCA SIMETICA S.p.A. for the year ended at 31 December 2025 have been drawn up in compliance with the IAS/IFRS developed by the IASB. and the relative interpretations of the IFRIC. adopted by the European Commission under Regulation (EC) No. 1606/2002 and currently in force. including interpretations by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) and the Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC).

In its preparation. when necessary. reference is also made to the "Conceptual Framework for Financial reporting". to the documents prepared by the Italian Accounting Body (OIC) and the Italian Banking Association (ABI).

In the absence of a principle or an *ad hoc* applicable interpretation to a specific operation. the Bank makes use of the professional judgement of its own structures in developing accounting recognition rules to provide reliable financial information. aimed at granting that the Annual Report represents the Bank's financial position in a true and fair manner reflecting the economic substance of the transaction and the relevant aspects related thereto.

In the following chart are reported. as requested by IAS 8. new international accounting principles. or amendments to principles already in force. with the related homologation Regulations. whose application has become mandatory from the financial year 2023.

<i>EC type-approval Regulation</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>In force from fy beginning</i>
2036/2021	The Commission Regulation (EU) No 2021/2036 of 19 November 2021. published in the Official Journal of the European Union L 416 on 23 November 2021. adopts IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts. Undertakings have the option to exempt intergenerationally mutualized and cash flow matched contracts from the annual cohort requirement of Principle 22 of IFRS 17.	January 1. 2023
357/2022	The Commission Regulation (EU) No 2022/357 of 2 March 2022. published in the Official Journal of the European Union L 68 on 3 March 2022. adopts amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and IAS 8 Accounting Policies. Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors. The amendments clarify the differences between accounting policies and accounting estimates to ensure the consistent application of accounting policies and the comparability of financial statements.	January 1. 2023
1392/2022	The Commission Regulation (EU) No 2022/1392 of 11 August 2022. published in the Official Journal of the European Union L 211 on 12 August 2022. adopts amendments to IAS 12 Income Tax. The amendments clarify the manner in which undertakings shall account for deferred taxes on such transactions as leases and decommissioning obligations and are intended to reduce the diversity in the recording of deferred tax assets and liabilities on leases and dismantling.	January 1. 2023

1491/2022	The Commission Regulation (EU) No 2022/1491 of 9 September 2022. published in the Official Journal of the European Union L 234 on 8 September 2022. adopts amendments to IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts. The amendment of the transitional provisions of IFRS 17 allows undertakings to overcome the one-off differences in the comparative information of the previous financial year at the time of the first application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 Financial Instruments.	January 1. 2023
1803/2023 (*)	The Commission Regulation (EU) No 2023/1803 of 13 September 2023 (with further amendment L 239 on 28 September 2023) published in the Official Journal of the European Union L 237 on 26 September 2023. adopts amendments to IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts. The Regulation provides for the exemption from the obligation to use annual cohorts for groups of contracts. provided for by the International Financial Reporting Standard 17 – Insurance Contracts (IFRS 17). for contracts characterized by intergenerational mutualization and consistency of cash flows.	January 1. 2023
2468/2023	The Commission Regulation (EU) No 2023/2468 of 8 November 2023. published in the Official Journal of the European Union L 234 on 9 November 2023. adopts amendments to IAS 12 Income Tax. The amendments introduce a temporary exception to the accounting for deferred taxes related to the application of the provisions of Pillar II published OECD. as well as targeted disclosures to relevant entities.	- January 1. 2023 for disclosure requirements provisions (*) - Immediately after the publication of the amendments by IASB and retroactively in compliance with IAS 8 accountable principle. accounting and error regarding the application of the temporary exception (*). An undertaking is not required to apply the disclosure requirements financial statements for interim periods ending on or before 31 December 2023.

(*) The Commission Regulation (EU) 1803/2023 of 13 August 2023. published in the Official Journal L 237/1 Series of 26 September 2023. in addition to adopting the amendments to IFRS 17. repeals Commission Regulation (EC) No 1126/2008.

The new international accountable principles or the amendments to principles already in force, whose mandatory application starts on 1 January 2024 or later are reported in the following chart.

<i>EC type-approval Regulation</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>In force from fy beginning</i>
2579/2023	The Commission Regulation (EU) No 2023/2579 of 20 November 2023, published in the Official Journal of the European Union L 234 on 21 November 2023, adopts amendments to IFRS 16 Leasing. The amendments to IFRS 16 specify how the seller lessee subsequently assesses sales and leaseback transactions.	January 1, 2024
2822/2023	The Commission Regulation (EU) No 2023/2822 of 19 December 2023, published in the Official Journal of the European Union L series on 20 December 2023, adopts amendments to IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements. These amendments follow those adopted by the IASB on 23 January 2020 with regard to IAS 1 which concerns the implementation of the manner in which an undertaking is to determine, in the statement of financial position-financial, debt and other liabilities with uncertain settlement date. On the basis of the mentioned amendments, the debt or other liabilities shall be classified as current (with actual or potential extinction date within one year) or non-current.	January 1, 2024

b) Approved accounting standards that will enter into force after 31 December 2025

Below are the accounting standards and accounting interpretations or changes to existing accounting standards that will come into force after December 31 2025:

- Published in the Official Journal of the European Union on 10 July 2025. **EU Regulation 2025/1331** introduces amendments to **IFRS 1, 7, 9, 10** and **IAS 7**.

From **1 January 2026**, companies will be required to comply with the new requirements concerning **international accounting**, hedging, financial instruments, consolidated financial statements and the statement of cash flows.

The Directors do not expect the adoption of the above-mentioned accounting standards and amendments to have a significant impact on the Bank's financial position or results of operations.

c) Accounting standards not yet approved which will enter into force in the next financial years

For the following accounting standards affected by changes, approval by the European Commission has not yet taken place:

- IFRS18 "Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements", which will replace IAS 1 from 1 January 2027, aims to provide investors with more transparent and comparable information on the financial results of companies, thus facilitating investment decisions.
- IFRS 19 "Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures", which allows reduced disclosure to be made on the balance sheet to subsidiaries without public liability that apply IFRS standards.

- amendments to IFRS7 and IFRS9: “Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments”.

which mainly concern the rules for regulating financial liabilities through the use of an electronic payment system. Furthermore, it is intended to review the assessment of the contractual cash flow characteristics of financial assets, including those related to environmental, social and governance (ESG) considerations.

The directors do not expect a significant effect on the financial and economic situation of the Bank from the adoption of the accounting standards and the above amendments.

• Section 2

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared using the same accounting policies and methods as those as at 31 December 2024, to which reference should be made for further details. They also include the following information which refers to IAS/IFRS and relevant SIC/IFRIC interpretations approved by the European Commission up to the date of these accounts.

These financial statements have been drawn up according to the instructions issued by Banca d'Italia in circular No. 262 of 22 December 2005 "Financial statements of banks: drafting criteria and format" as amended on 17 November 2022 (8th update).

The financial statements consist of the balance sheet, the profit and loss account, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in shareholders' equity, the cash flow statement, the notes to the financial statements and the Directors' report on the standing of BANCA SIMETICA S.p.A.. The accounts in these financial statements are reflected in the company's accounts.

The financial statements have been prepared with reference to the generally accepted accounting principles listed below:

- principle of accruals-based accounting;
- principle of consistency in presentation and classification from one year to the next;
- principle of non-compensation unless expressly allowed;
- principle of substance over form;
- principle of prudence in the exercise of the judgements needed in making the estimates required under conditions of uncertainty, such that assets or income are not overstated and liabilities and charges are not understated, but without this leading to the creation of hidden reserves or undue provisions;
- principle of neutrality of information;
- principle of relevance/significance of information.

Unless otherwise specified, the amounts shown in the balance sheet, explanatory notes and Directors' report are in euro. The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. Specifically, the Directors confirmed the appropriateness of the going concern assumption used in preparing these financial statements, also in light of the events referred to below in the section on events after the reporting date and their impact on the business outlook.

- **Section 3**

Events after the reporting date

At the beginning of 2026, geopolitical tensions (such as the invasion of Venezuela and pressure to purchase Greenland), together with the release of some economic data below expectations, led to a decline in bond yields.

This trend then received a further boost due to the trade uncertainties that arose following the decision of the U.S. Supreme Court to limit the President's power to impose tariffs, reaffirming the principle that the power to levy taxes rests with Congress.

The most destabilising event, however, was the launch by the United States and Israel of a new military operation against Iranian targets, which triggered a sharp "risk-off" reaction in financial markets, characterised by falling equity indices, a stronger dollar, and rising energy commodities and precious metals.

In this regard, it should be noted that the increase in oil prices, together with gas prices, raised concerns about rising inflation, resulting in upward pressure on bond yields.

Please note that on 02/23/2026 an inspection by the Bank of Italy was initiated at the Bank's registered office and, as at the date of approval of the draft Financial Statements, is still ongoing.

- **Section 4**

Other aspects

At present, there are no business tensions such as to undermine company activities or continuity.

In this regard, market making and arbitrage activities are (at present) yielding results slightly superior in comparison to those contained in the budget approved by the Board of Directors.

Use of estimates and assumptions in preparing financial statements

Drawing up the accounts also involves the use of estimates and opinions that can significantly affect the values stated in the balance sheet and profit and loss account, and the information about potential assets and liabilities stated in the accounts.

Said estimates must be processed on the basis of the information that is available and subjective judgements, based on past experience, used to formulate reasonable assumptions for disclosing management events.

By their very nature the estimates and assumptions that are used may vary from year to year; values disclosed in these accounts may therefore differ, even quite substantially, from those stated in future accounts as a result of differences in the subjective evaluations that are used.

The main items requiring the greatest use of subjective evaluations are:

- quantification of impairment losses on financial assets;
- determination of the fair value of financial instruments used for reporting purposes;
- quantification of employee funds;
- estimates and assumptions regarding the recoverability of deferred tax assets.

The description of the accounting policies used for the main aggregates in the accounts includes the details necessary in order to identify the main subjective assumptions and evaluations that have been used to draw up these financial statements.

A.2 Main items in the balance sheet

These financial statements were drawn up on the basis of the following criteria.

- **Financial Assets and Liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss**

A financial asset or liability is classified as held for trading, and included under item 20 "Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss" or item 20 "Financial liabilities held for trading" if:

- it is purchased or held mainly for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the short-term;
- it is part of a portfolio of well-identified financial instruments that are managed as a group and in respect of which there is evidence of a recent and effective strategy aimed at obtaining a profit in the short-term.

Recognition criteria

Financial instruments classified as "assets and liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss" are recognized at the settlement date, for an amount equal to the cost intended as the fair value of the instrument, excluding any transaction charges or income directly attributable to the instruments.

Classification criteria

Financial assets and liabilities include debt securities, equity securities and derivatives, acquired for the main purpose of short-term profit-making.

Valuation criteria

Subsequent to initial recognition, the financial instruments in question are measured at fair value, recognizing any changes in the profit and loss account under item 80 "Net income from trading activities". The fair value of assets or liabilities of a trading portfolio is determined by reference to the prices observed in active markets.

In case of securities listed in active markets, the fair value is determined by reference to market prices. A market is defined as active if the prices reflect normal market transactions, are readily and regularly available and express the price of actual and regular market transactions.

Derecognition criteria

Financial assets and liabilities held for trading are derecognized when the contractual rights to the cash flows arising from the financial assets or liabilities expire or when the financial assets or liabilities are sold, transferring substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership related to the assets or liabilities in question.

Criteria for recognizing income items

Income from the sale of financial assets or liabilities held for trading is recorded in the profit and loss account under item 80 "Net income from trading activities".

- **Financial assets measured at amortized cost**

Financial assets measured at amortized cost are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that have not been quoted in an active market.

Recognition criteria

Financial assets measured at amortized cost are initially recognized when the company becomes party to a loan agreement or the creditor acquires the right to receive payment of the amounts agreed upon by contract. This corresponds to the date when the loan is disbursed. The financial instrument is initially recognized at fair value, which corresponds to the total amount disbursed inclusive of income or charges directly attributable to the asset and that are determinable from the outset, regardless of when they are actually settled.

Classification criteria

Financial assets measured at amortized cost include loans to banks and financial institutions, which provide for fixed or otherwise determinable payments, are not quoted on active markets and were not classified at the outset as financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income or financial assets recognized at fair value that impact on profit or loss.

Valuation criteria

Receivables are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

The amortized cost of a financial asset or liability is the amount at which the financial asset or liability was measured at initial recognition minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization on any difference between the initial amount and the maturity amount, and minus any write-down (for impairment or non-collection).

The effective interest rate method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a financial asset or liability (or group of financial assets and liabilities) and of allocating the interest over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument. When calculating the effective interest rate, it will be necessary to estimate cash flows, considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, call and similar options) but future credit losses should not be considered. The computation includes all fees and basis points paid or received between the parties to the contract, that are an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and all other premiums or discounts. The amortized cost is calculated for all receivables having an original maturity of eighteen months or more as with shorter maturity dates the effect of discounting would be immaterial. Receivables of such short duration as to make the effects of actualization negligible, are stated at face value.

The effective interest rate initially recognized is the rate (known as the original rate) that is also always used to discount expected cash flows and to determine the amortized cost after initial recognition. The presence of objective evidence that a financial asset or group of financial assets may be impaired must be verified at each annual or interim reporting date.

Derecognition criteria

Receivables are derecognized when all contractual rights to the cash flows arising from the financial assets expire or when the financial assets are sold, transferring substantially all the risks and benefits of ownership related to the assets in question. Otherwise, the receivables continue to be included in the financial statements at an amount which reflects residual control over the assets, even though legal ownership has effectively been transferred.

Criteria for recognizing income items

Interest relating to "loans to banks" is stated under item "10. Interest and similar income" in profit and loss on an accrual basis.

- **Tangible assets**

"Operating assets" are tangible assets owned and used by the company to carry on its operating activities and the useful life of which extends beyond one financial year.

"Investment property" represents property held with a view to earning rentals or for capital appreciation.

Tangible assets (operating assets and investment property) also include leasehold assets (under finance lease contracts) which are recorded even though the legal right to the assets remains with the lessor company.

Recognition criteria

Tangible assets are initially recognized at cost (under item 80 "Tangible assets"), inclusive of any directly attributable costs incurred in bringing the asset into working condition for its intended use, and any non-recoverable taxes and duties. This value is subsequently increased by additional costs incurred which are expected to generate future economic benefits. Costs for ordinary maintenance on tangible assets are charged to earnings as and when incurred.

The cost of a tangible asset is only recognized as an asset if:

- it is probable that the future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow to the company;
- the cost of the asset can be measured in a reliable manner.

Classification criteria

Tangible assets include assets include property, plant, electronic equipment and any other type of equipment.

Valuation criteria

Subsequent to initial recognition, operating tangible assets are carried at cost, as described above, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. The depreciable amount, equal to the cost less the residual value (i.e. the estimated amount that would currently be obtained from disposal of the asset at the end of its useful life, after deducting the estimated costs of disposal, if the asset were already in the condition, including obsolescence, expected at the end of its useful life), is depreciated on a straight-line basis over the residual useful life of the asset. The useful life, which is regularly reviewed to assess if significant changes in estimates have occurred, is defined as the period over which an asset is expected to be used by the company.

The depreciation of an asset starts when the asset is ready for use and ceases when the asset is disposed of and eliminated from the accounting records. As a result, depreciation does not stop when the asset becomes idle or is retired from active use and held for disposal unless the asset is fully depreciated.

At each balance sheet or interim report date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its fixed assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. The impairment loss is the difference between the asset's carrying amount and its recoverable amount. The latter is the higher of the fair value, net of selling costs, and the related value in use intended as the present value of the future cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. The impairment loss is immediately recognized in the profit and loss account under item 180 "Net value adjustments in respect of plant, property and equipment". This item also includes any future Write-ups that may be recorded if the reasons that gave rise to the original impairment cease to exist.

Derecognition criteria

Plant, property and equipment are eliminated from the financial statements at the time of disposal or when the assets are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected to be generated from their disposal.

Criteria for recognizing income items

Systematic depreciation is recognized in profit and loss under item "180 Net value adjustments in respect of tangible assets".

Any gains or losses arising on the derecognition or disposal of the tangible asset, calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are included in the profit and loss account under item 250 "Gains (Losses) from sale of investments".

• Intangible fixed assets

An intangible asset is an identifiable non-monetary asset without physical substance, that is used by the company to carry out its activities and from which the company can be expected to receive future economic benefits.

An asset is intangible when:

- it is separable, that is capable of being separated or divided from the entity and sold, transferred, licensed, rented or exchanged;
- it arises from contractual or other legal rights, regardless of whether those rights are transferable or separable from other rights and obligations.

The future economic benefits arising from an intangible asset may include the revenues from the sale of products or services, cost savings or other benefits resulting from the use of the asset by the company.

Recognition criteria

The assets shown in the balance sheet under item 90 “Intangible fixed assets” are recorded at cost and any subsequent costs incurred after their initial recognition are only capitalized if they are expected to generate future economic benefits and only if those costs can be assessed and allocated to the assets in a reliable manner.

The cost of an intangible asset includes:

- the purchase price including any non-recoverable taxes and duties less any discounts and rebates;
- any directly attributable cost required to make the asset ready for its intended use.

Classification criteria

Intangible fixed assets include application software for multi-year use.

Valuation criteria

Subsequent to initial recognition, intangible fixed assets with a definite useful life are recognized at cost less cumulative depreciation and any impairment losses that may have occurred.

The amortization is allocated systematically over the best estimate of the asset's useful life, using the straight-line method.

The assets start being amortized when they are ready for use and cease being amortized when the assets are eliminated from the accounting records.

Intangible fixed assets with an indefinite useful service life are recognized at cost less any impairment losses. These assets are not depreciated and are subject to an annual valuation process to verify the appropriateness of the book value.

Impairment losses that arise from the difference between the carrying value of the assets and their recoverable value are recognized, like Write-ups, under item 190 “Net value adjustments in respect of intangible fixed assets”.

Derecognition criteria

Intangible fixed assets are eliminated from the financial statements when disposed of or when no future economic benefits are expected to flow to the company from their use or disposal.

Criteria for recognizing income items

Systematic depreciation is recognized in the profit and loss account under item “190 Net value adjustments in respect of intangible fixed assets”. Any gains or losses arising on the derecognition or disposal of the intangible asset, calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are included in the profit and loss account under item 250 “Gains (Losses) from sale of investments”.

- **Current and deferred taxes**

Income tax for the year is calculated and stated in the financial statements on an accruals basis and credited or charged to the profit and loss account for the year in which it is earned or incurred.

Differences between the profit reported in the statutory accounts and the taxable income may be temporary or permanent, depending on whether the difference between the statutory and fiscal values of specific income or charge items will be re-absorbed in future.

Permanent differences have no impact on subsequent financial periods and there is no need for any adjustment to the tax stated in profit and loss; temporary differences generate a saving or an increase in tax for the year. This difference is made up in subsequent years and results in a difference between the tax due and tax for the year.

For this reason, the financial statements must not only include “current” tax, i.e. tax calculated according to tax laws, but also “deferred” tax, i.e. tax due on the basis of the timing differences described above, to be paid or recovered in subsequent years.

The provision for income tax is determined on the basis of a prudential forecast of the current tax charge, prepaid tax and deferred tax.

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is likely that taxable profits will be available in subsequent years against which deductible temporary differences can be used.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are continuously reviewed and assessed using the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realized, on the basis of current tax rates and regulations.

- **Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost**

Classification criteria

Amounts due to clients and to banks consist of financial instruments (other than trade liabilities) which represent the typical form of funding through clients and other banks.

Recognition criteria

Liabilities are initially recognized on the settlement date and at their current value, which is normally the amount paid to the Bank. The initial value also includes any transaction costs and proceeds paid in advance and directly attributable to each liability; the initial value does not include charges recovered by the counterparty creditor or relating to internal administrative costs.

Valuation criteria

Following initial recognition, financial liabilities are measured at their amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Short-term liabilities continue to be carried at the repayable amount.

Derecognition criteria

Financial liabilities are derecognized when paid or when they have expired. Derecognition also occurs if previously issued securities are repurchased.

- **Transactions in foreign currency**

Recognition criteria

Transactions in foreign currency are recognized initially in the functional currency, adopting the exchange rate prevailing on the date of the transaction.

Valuation criteria

At the end of the year, accounting entries in foreign currency are valued at the exchange rate prevailing at year-end.

Criteria for recognizing income items

Exchange differences arising from cash settlement or conversion of cash items at rates other than the initial conversion rate, or the conversion rate of the previous financial statements, are recognized in profit and loss for the period in which they arise.

- **Other information**

Severance indemnity

Severance indemnity is calculated on an actuarial basis. For the actuarial calculation of this amount the company requested and obtained a report by an actuary registered with the National Actuarial Association, published by the National Order of Actuaries.

The "Projected Unit Credit Cost" method was used for the actuarial calculation. This method is based on the projection of future expense on the basis of statistical records, demographic data and the financial actualization of these flows at market interest rates.

As from 1 January 2013, in accordance with the provisions of the new revised IAS 19, actuarial gains and losses, defined as the difference between the carrying value of the liability and the current value of commitments, are recorded in the statement of comprehensive income and in a specific valuation reserve in shareholders' equity.

Revenues

Revenues are recognized when received or when future benefits are likely to be received and said benefits can be measured reliably, as defined by IFRS 15.

Charges

Charges are recognized when incurred and when there is a decrease in the future economic benefits that can be measured reliably.

Criteria for measuring the fair value of financial instruments

In December 2012 the European Commission published Regulation (EU) No. 1255/2012 endorsing IFRS 13 "Fair Value Measurement", which took effect as from 1 January 2013.

IFRS 13 defines fair value as: "the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date".

Therefore, according to the definition provided by IFRS 13, the fair value of financial liabilities is the amount that would be paid for the transfer of that liability (exit price), rather than the amounts necessary to settle it.

The fair value of investments listed on active markets is determined by reference to the market price (the bid price or, if that is not available, the average price) on the closing date of the period in question. The fair value of financial instruments listed on active markets is determined on the basis of prices in the active reference market (i.e. the market with the highest trading volume) or obtained from international providers on the closing date of the period in question. A market is defined as active if the prices reflect normal market transactions, are readily and regularly available and express the price of actual and regular market transactions. For financial instruments listed on more than one market, the price on the most advantageous market to which the company has access must be considered.

For financial instruments that are not listed, fair value is determined using valuation models to determine the price at which the instrument would be traded freely between two parties under normal business conditions. The following fair value valuation techniques are used:

- recent market transactions;
- reference to the price of financial instruments that are substantially the same as the one being valued;
- quantitative methods (option pricing models; discounted cash flow analysis;
- pricing models commonly used by market participants that have been demonstrated to provide reliable estimates of prices obtained in actual market transactions).

The fair value of non-listed bonds is calculated by discounting expected cash flows - using interest rate structures that take into consideration the issuer's sector of business and rating, where available.

The fair value of units in investment pools not listed on active markets is determined on the basis of the published net asset value, adjusted where necessary in view of possible changes in value between the date of request for repayment and the actual repayment date.

Equity securities not traded on an active market, for which the fair value cannot be reliably determined since the most used methods (especially discounted cash flow analysis) are valued at cost and adjusted to consider any significant value decreases.

For financial entries (assets and liabilities) other than FVO derivative contracts, securities and financial instruments, with a residual duration of not more than 18 months, the fair value is assumed to be reasonably close to their carrying value.

A.4 FAIR VALUE disclosure

Qualitative disclosure

When quoted prices in active markets are not available, the determination of their fair value is based on generally accepted and used valuation models.

Financial assets are the only items measured at fair value on a recurring basis. When quoted prices in active markets are not available, the following methods are used to measure the fair value of financial instruments:

The fair value of level 2 financial instruments is determined by reference to observable inputs from providers.

There were no significant changes in the valuation models used compared with the previous year.

A.4.1 Fair value levels 2 and 3: valuation techniques and inputs used

When assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis are not quoted on active markets, their fair value is determined with reference to generally accepted and used valuation models.

There were no significant changes in the valuation models used compared with the previous year.

A.4.2 Valuation processes and sensitivity

As the Bank does not hold any financial instruments in level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, it does not carry out tests to determine potential changes in fair value, according to type of instrument, attributable to plausible unobservable changes to inputs.

A.4.3 Fair value hierarchy

Based on that established by IFRS 13, the fair value hierarchy must be applied to all financial instruments that are measured at fair value in the balance sheet. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to quoted prices on active markets and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs, which are more discretionary. Thus, the fair value of instruments listed on active markets is determined by reference to prices on financial markets, whereas the fair value of other financial instruments is determined through the use of valuation models designed to estimate the fair value (exit price). The fair value hierarchy used in these notes is structured as follows:

- "Level 1": the fair value of financial instruments is determined on the basis of observable prices on active (unadjusted) markets available at the reporting date.
- "Level 2"; the fair value of financial instruments is determined on the basis of inputs that are either directly or indirectly observable in active markets for the asset or liability and may also include the use of valuation models.
- "Level 3"; the fair value of financial instruments is determined on the basis of inputs that are not observable for the asset or liability and may also include the use of valuation models.

A quoted price in an active market provides the most reliable evidence of fair value and, when available, must be used without any adjustment to measure fair value. In the absence of prices quoted in active markets, financial instruments must be classified in levels 2 or 3.

Classification in Tier 2 rather than Tier 3 is determined based on the observability on significant input markets used for the purpose of determining fair value.

Level 2 inputs comprise:

- quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets;
- prices quoted for identical or similar assets or liabilities in non-active markets;
- data other than observable quoted prices for the asset or liability (for example interest rates and yield curves observable at commonly quoted intervals, implied volatilities and credit spreads);
- inputs corroborated by the market.

Accounting standard IFRS 13 also requires, for financial assets classified at Level 3, to provide disclosure regarding the sensitivity of economic results following the change in one or more unobservable parameters used in the valuation techniques used in determining fair value.

A.4.4 Other Information

The Bank shall not manage groups of financial assets and liabilities since its net exposure to market or credit risk.

As of 31 December 2025, there is no information to be reported under IFRS 13, paragraph 93(i).

For further details, contained in Part A.1. “General context” and, in particular, in paragraph “criteria to determine financial instruments fair value”, contained in part A.2 “Part relative to main balance sheet items– Other information”.

Quantitative disclosure

A.4.5 Fair value hierarchy

A.4.5.1 ASSETS AND LIABILITIES MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE ON A RECURRING BASIS:
BREAKDOWN BY LEVEL OF FAIR VALUE

	2025			2024		
	L1	L2	L3	L1	L2	L3
1. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss						
a) financial assets held for trading	12.992.561			8.377.280		
b) financial assets designated at fair value						
c) other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value						
2. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income						
3. Hedging derivatives						
4. Tangible assets			1.566.323			1.684.897
5. Intangible fixed assets			20.960			19.093
Total	12.992.561		1.587.283	8.377.280		1.703.990
1. Financial liabilities held for trading	3.655.071			4.164.183		
2. Financial liabilities designated at fair value						
3. Hedging derivatives						
Total	3.655.071			4.164.183		

A.4.5.4 ASSETS AND LIABILITIES NOT MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE OR MEASURED AT FAIR VALUE ON A NON-RECURRING BASIS: BREAKDOWN BY LEVEL OF FAIR VALUE

	2025				2024			
	BV	L1	L2	L3	BV	L1	L2	L3
1. Financial assets measured at amortized cost	2.737.270			2.737.270	5.005.694			5.005.694
2. Tangible assets held for investment								
3. Non-current assets and disposal groups								
Total	2.737.270			2.737.270	5.005.694			5.005.694
1. Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost	7.795.428			7.795.428	9.547.714			9.547.714
2. Liabilities associated with a disposal group								
Total	7.795.428			7.795.428	9.547.714			9.547.714

The fair value is equal to the book value as these are demand deposits. Key:

VB= Book value L2= Level 2
L1= Level 1 L3= Level 3

A.5 Day One Profit/Loss information

The Bank did not undertake any transactions involving financial instruments for which the fair value was not based on observable market data.

Part B - Information on the balance sheet - assets

Section 1 - Cash and cash equivalents - Item 10

1.1. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS: BREAKDOWN

	2025	2024
a) Cash	4.472	2.563
b) Demand deposits with Central banks	33.040.307	35.007.958
c) Accounts and demand deposits funds with banks	3.645.459	5.700.952
Total	36.690.238	40.711.473

Section 2 - Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss - Item 20

2.1 FINANCIAL ASSETS HELD FOR TRADING: PRODUCT BREAKDOWN

Item/Amount	2025			2024		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
A Balance sheet assets						
1. Debt securities						
1.1 Structured securities						
1.2 Other debt securities	12.992.561			8.377.280		
2. Equity securities						
3. Shares of UCIs						
4. Funding						
4.1 Repos						
4.2 Other						
Total (A)	12.992.561			8.377.280		
B Derivatives						
1. Financial derivatives						
1.1 trading						
1.2 fair value option						
1.3 other						
2. Credit derivatives						
2.1 trading						
2.2 fair value option						
2.3 other						
Total (B)						
Total (A+B)	12.992.561			8.377.280		

The debt securities in the portfolio at the end of the year related to ordinary own account trading activities.

**2.2. FINANCIAL ASSETS HELD FOR TRADING: BREAKDOWN
BY BORROWER/ISSUER/COUNTERPARTY**

Item/Amount	2025	2024
A. Balance sheet assets		
1. Debt securities	12.992.561	8.377.280
a) Central banks		
b) Public-sector entities	9.208.603	5.102.131
c) Banks	199.178	555.821
d) Other financial undertakings	3.216.803	2.448.845
of which: insurance undertakings		
e) Non-financial undertakings	367.977	270.483
2. Equity securities		
a) Banks		
b) Other financial undertakings		
of which: insurance undertakings		
c) Non-financial undertakings		
d) Other issuers		
3. Shares of UCIs		
4. Funding		
a) Central banks		
b) Public-sector entities		
c) Banks		
d) Other financial undertakings		
of which: insurance undertakings		
e) Non-financial undertakings		
f) Households		
Total (A)	12.992.561	8.377.280
B. Derivatives		
a) Central counterparties		
b) Other		
Total (B)		
Total (A+B)	12.992.561	8.377.280

The breakdown of financial assets by issuers' economic sector is in line with Banca d'Italia classification criteria.

Section 4 – Financial assets measured at amortized cost – Item 40

4.1 FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT AMORTISED COST: DUE FROM BANKS: PRODUCT BREAKDOWN

Type of transaction /Amount	2025						2024					
	Book value			Fair value			Book value			Fair value		
	Stage 1 and 2	Stage 3	of which: purchased or originated credit-impaired	L1	L2	L3	Stage 1 and 2	Stage 3	of which: purchased or originated credit-impaired	L1	L2	L3
A. Loans to Central banks												
1. Time deposits												
2. Compulsory reserves												
3. Repos												
4. Other												
B. Loans to banks												
1. Funding												
1.1 Current accounts and demand deposits												
1.2. Time deposits	2.737.270					2.737.270	5.005.694					5.005.694
1.3. Other loans:												
- Reverse repurchase agreement assets												
- Finance leases												
- Other												
2. Debt securities												
2.1 Structured securities												
2.2 Other debt securities												
Total	2.737.270					2.737.270	5.005.694					5.005.694

Key

L1= Level 1 L2= Level 2 L3 = Level 3

The compulsory reserve is set aside through BFF Bank; this amount is therefore stated on line B.1.2 "Time deposits".

Line B.1.2 includes receivables for initial margins (and Default Fund) from clearing houses with the intermediation of Intesa SanPaolo; these margins are required against positions on financial instruments listed on regulated markets held for trading purposes.

Section 8 - Tangible assets - Item 80

8.1. TANGIBLE ASSETS FOR OPERATIONAL USE: BREAKDOWN OF ASSETS VALUED AT COST

Asset/Amount	2025	2024
1. Assets owned	1.566.323	1.684.897
a) land	42.000	42.000
b) buildings	1.349.989	1.415.589
c) furniture and fittings	1.045	1.157
d) electronic systems	173.289	226.151
e) other		
2. Leased		
a) land		
b) buildings		
c) furniture and fittings		
d) electronic systems		
e) other		
Total	1.566.323	1.684.897
of which: assets acquired through the enforcement of security		

Tangible assets are recognized at cost and depreciated on the basis of their actual technical-economic deterioration. There have been no write-ups.

The following depreciation rates are applied:

ASSET GROUP	RATE
Property	3%
Lift system	7.5%
Machinery and miscellaneous equipment	15%
Furniture and fittings	15%
Electronic office equipment	20%
Internal communication and remote signaling systems	25%
Burglar alarm system	30%

8.6 TANGIBLE ASSETS FOR OPERATIONAL USE: CHANGES FOR THE YEAR

	Land	Buildings	Furniture	Electronic systems	Other	Total
A. Gross opening balance	42.000	2.186.645	376.108	2.196.197		4.800.950
A.1 Total net reductions in value		771.056	374.951	1.970.046		3.116.053
A.2 Net opening balance	42.000	1.415.589	1.157	226.151		1.684.897
B. Increases:			234	11.934		12.168
B.1 Purchases			234	11.934		
B.2 Capitalized expenditure on improvements						
B.3 Write-ups						
B.4 Increases in fair value recognized in						
a) equity						
b) profit or loss						
B.5 Positive exchange differences						
B.6 Transfer from properties held for investment						
B.7 Other changes						
C. Decreases:		65.599	344	64.799		130.742
C.1 Disposals						
C.2 Depreciation		65.599	344	64.770		
C.3 Impairment losses recognized in						
a) equity						
b) profit or loss						
C.4 Reductions of fair value recognized in						
a) equity						
b) profit or loss						
C.5 Negative exchange differences						
C.6 Transfers to:						
a) property plant and equipment held for investment purposes						
b) non-current assets and disposal groups						
C.7 Other changes				29		
D. Net closing balance	42.000	1.349.990	1.047	173.286		1.566.323
D.1 Total net reduction in value		836.655	375.295	2.034.845		
D.2 Gross closing balance	42.000	2.186.645	376.342	2.208.131		4.813.118
E. Carried at cost						

Section 9 - Intangible fixed assets - Item 90

Intangible fixed assets carried at cost consist entirely of capitalized expenditure on software, amortized over a maximum of five years.

9.1 INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS: BREAKDOWN BY TYPE OF ASSET

Asset/Amount	2025		2024	
	Finite life	Indefinite life	Finite life	Indefinite life
A.1 Goodwill				
A.2 Other intangible fixed assets				
of which: software	20.960		19.093	
A.2.1 Assets carried at cost:	20.960		19.093	
a) internally generated				
b) Other	20.960		19.093	
A.2.2 Assets measured at fair value:				
a) internally generated				
b) Other				
Total	20.960		19.093	

9.2 INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS: CHANGES FOR THE YEAR

	Start-up costs	Other intangible assets: internally generated		Other intangible assets: other		Total
		Finite	indefinite	Finite	indefinite	
A. Opening balance				19.093		19.093
A.1 Total net reductions in value						
A.2 Net opening balance				19.093		19.093
B. Increases				10.908		10.908
B.1 Purchases				10.908		10.908
B.2 Increases in internally generated intangible fixed assets						
B.3 Write-ups						
B.4 Increases in fair value:						
- through equity						
- through profit or loss						
B.5 Positive exchange differences						
B.6 Other changes						
C. Reductions				9.041		9.041
C.1 Disposals						
C.2 Value re-adjustments						
- Depreciation				9.041		9.041
- Write-downs:						
+ through equity						
+ through profit or loss						
C.3 Reduction in fair value:						
- through equity						
- through profit or loss						

C.4 Transfers to non-current assets being disposed of						
C.5 Negative exchange differences						
C.6 Other changes						
D. Net closing balance				20.960		20.960
D.1 Total net value re-adjustments						
E. Gross closing balance				20.960		20.960
F. Carried at cost						

Section 10 - Tax assets and tax liabilities - Item 100 on the assets side and Item 60 on the liabilities side

This section includes tax assets (current and prepaid) and tax liabilities (current and deferred) stated, respectively, under item 100 in assets and 60 in liabilities.

10.1 Prepaid tax assets: breakdown

Prepaid tax assets for temporary differences in taxable income amounted to a total of Euro 103.064 mainly reflecting prepaid taxes on risks-fund provision.

10.3 CHANGES IN PREPAID TAXES (PER CONTRA IN PROFIT AND LOSS)

	2025	2024
1. Opening balance	99.967	95.330
2. Increases	5.954	8.530
2.1 Prepaid taxes recognized in the year		
a) relating to previous years		
b) due to changes in accounting criteria		
c) Write-ups	5.954	8.530
d) other		
2.2 New taxes or increases in applicable tax rates		
2.3 Other increases		
3. Reductions	3.773	3.893
3.1 Prepaid taxes cancelled in the year		
a) reversals	3.773	3.893
b) write-downs for non-recovery		
c) due to changes in accounting criteria		
d) other		
3.2 Reductions in applicable tax rates		
3.3 Other reductions:		
a) conversion to tax credit pursuant to Law No. 214/2011		
b) Other		
4. Closing balance	102.148	99.967

At year-end the Bank re-examined its tax position and recorded "prepaid taxes" and "deferred taxes" on the basis of the reasonable certainty of their recovery. The review was carried out in compliance with the applicable accounting standards. The imbalance of prepaid taxes and deferred taxes calculated/cancelled in the year was recorded in the profit and loss account under item 270 "Income tax on current operations for the year".

10.5 CHANGES IN PREPAID TAXES (PER CONTRA IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY)

	2025	2024
1. Opening balance	1.803	9.659
2. Increases		887
2.1 Prepaid taxes recognized in the year		
a) relating to previous years		
b) due to changes in accounting criteria		
c) other		887
2.2 New taxes or increases in applicable tax rates		
2.3 Other increases		
3. Reductions	887	8.743
3.1 Prepaid taxes cancelled in the year		
a) reversals	887	8.743
b) write-downs for non-recovery		
c) due to changes in accounting criteria		
d) other		
3.2 Reductions in applicable tax rates		
3.3 Other reductions		
4. Closing balance	916	1.803

10.7 Other information

Current tax assets and liabilities reflect amounts due from the tax authorities for taxes paid in advance and withholdings and amounts due for taxes for the year.

Current tax assets

Description	2025	2024
Prepaid IRES	326.910	898.537
Prepaid IRAP	92.650	244.343
Credit IRES referred to the previous year		
Withholding tax incurred 27%	8	8
Total	419.568	1.142.888

Current tax liabilities

Description	2025	2024
Provision for IRES	278.709	817.269
Provision for IRAP	80.704	194.125
Total	359.413	1.011.394

Section 12 - Other assets - Item 120

12.1 OTHER ASSETS: BREAKDOWN

Description	2025	2024
Prepayments and accrued income	95.984	70.830
Other minor items	31.033	20.303
Transactions in securities to be credited*	4.168.898	4.925.192
Advanced tax payment on savings managed	85.266	86.330
Other receivables from the tax authorities	16.388	16.798
Advance payment of stamp duty	163.260	176.673
Total	4.560.829	5.296.126

* These are regular way transactions the original settlement value of which expired on 31/12/2025 and which were settled, mainly, at their original price after 12/31/2025

Part B - Information on the balance sheet - liabilities

Section 1 – Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost – Item 10

1.1 FINANCIAL LIABILITIES MEASURED AT AMORTISED COST: DUE TO CLIENTS: PRODUCT BREAKDOWN

Type of transaction/Amount	2025				2024			
	Book value	Fair value			Book value	Fair value		
		L1	L2	L3		L1	L2	L3
1. Current accounts and demand deposits	7.795.428			7.795.428	9.547.714			9.547.714
2. Time deposits								
3. Loans								
3.1 Reverse sale agreements								
3.2 Other								
4. Liabilities in respect of commitments to repurchase treasury shares								
5. Other liabilities								
Total	7.795.428			7.795.428	9.547.714			9.547.714

The fair value is equal to the book value as these are demand deposits. Key:

L1= Level 1

L2= Level 2

L3 = Level 3

Section 2 - Financial liabilities held for trading - Item 20

2.1 FINANCIAL LIABILITIES HELD FOR TRADING: PRODUCT BREAKDOWN

Type of transaction/Amount	2025				Fair Value (*)	2024			
	Nominal or notional value	Fair value				Nominal or notional value	Fair value		
		L1	L2	L3			L1	L2	L3
Balance sheet liabilities									
1. Bank borrowings									
2. Due to clients									
3. Debt securities									
3.1 Bonds									
3.1.1 Structured									
3.1.2 Other bonds	3.655.071	3.655.071				4.164.183	4.164.183		
3.2 Other securities									
3.2.1 Structured									
3.2.2 Other									
TOTAL A	3.655.071	3.655.071				4.164.183	4.164.183		
B. Derivatives									
1. Financial derivatives									
1.1 Trading									
1.2 Fair value option									
1.3 Other									

2. Credit derivatives							
2.1 Trading							
2.2 Fair value option							
2.3 Other							
TOTAL B							
TOTAL A+B	3.655.071	3.655.071		4.164.183	4.164.183		

Key:

FV*= fair value calculated excluding value adjustments due to variations in the credit rating of the issuer since the issue date

L1= Level 1

L2= Level 2

L3 = Level 3

Section 6 – Tax liabilities – Item 60

See section 10 of Assets.

Section 8 - Other liabilities - Item 80

8.1. OTHER LIABILITIES: BREAKDOWN

	2025	2024
Due to tax authorities	325.003	529.503
Social security	96.653	209.515
Accrued liabilities	629.504	427.811
Due to suppliers	222.694	231.790
Transactions in securities to be settled*	508.351	568.657
Other minor items	116.179	96.484
Total	1.898.384	2.063.760

*See note of table 12.1

In detail, "Accrued liabilities" mainly comprise amounts due to employees for € 618.701 in the form of leave due and not taken, contributions, additional monthly payments and allocations to bonuses; € 6.634 for accrued commission expenses and € 4.169 for accrued administrative charges and other expenses.

Section 9 - Provision for severance indemnity - Item 90

9.1 SEVERANCE INDEMNITY: CHANGES FOR THE YEAR

	2025	2024
A. Opening balance	1.501.808	1.421.600
B. Increases	135.979	151.271
B.1 Provision for the year	134.238	150.656
B.2 Other changes	1.741	615
C. Reductions	79.630	71.063
C.1 Disbursements made	43.714	22.930
C.2 Other changes	35.916	48.133
D. Closing balance	1.558.157	1.501.808
Total	1.558.157	1.501.808

9.2 Other information

Actuarial valuations were performed as of 31 December 2025 by an external actuary specifically appointed for the purpose, who used analytical data supplied by the employment advisor.

The following demographic, economic and financial assumptions were used for the actuarial valuations:

Demographic assumptions

- The State General Accounting Office (Ragioneria Generale dello Stato) RG48 mortality tables were used for the mortality assumption;
- The probability of termination of service due to absolute and permanent disability was calculated, by age and gender, according to the INPS disability tables;
- For retirement age it was assumed that active employees stop working as soon as they reach the minimum pensionable age or length of service in order to qualify for a pension payable through the mandatory general insurance scheme;
- The probability of termination of service due to resignation or dismissal was determined at a rotation rate of 5.00% per year;
- A request rate of 3.00% per year was estimated and used.

The rate of requests for advance payment and turnover were based on the past experience of the company and of the actuary across a significant number of companies of the same kind.

Economic and financial assumptions

- the annual discount rate used to calculate the current value of the obligation was inferred, consistently with par. 83 of IAS 19, on the basis of the Iboxx index for over-ten-year bonds of corporate issuers with an AA rating at the valuation date. The yield curve adopted expresses a duration comparable with that of the group of workers to whom the valuation applies;
- the annual rate of increase of the employee TFR indemnity as provided for by Article 2120 of the Italian Civil Code, is equal to 75% of inflation plus 1.5 percentage points;
- The annual increase in salaries was determined, using the method applicable exclusively to undertakings with fewer than 50 employees in 2006, based on data provided by company managers.

Sensitivity analysis of the main valuation parameters using data as of 31 December 2025

Turnover rate + 1%	1.632.159.89
Turnover rate -1%	1.636.439.58
Inflation rate +0.25%	1.662.642.27
Inflation rate -0.25%	1.606.265.32
Discount rate +0.25%	1.597.071.10
Discount rate -0.25%	1.672.550.04
Pro Futuro annual service cost	104.146.83
Duration of plan	12.2
Expected disbursements in the 1st year	142.287.90
Expected disbursements in the 2nd year	142.352.58
Expected disbursements in the 3rd year	142.117.36
Expected disbursements in the 4th year	141.601.65
Expected disbursements in the 5th year	140.726.82

Section 10 – Provisions for risks and charges – Item 100

10.1 PROVISIONS FOR RISKS AND CHARGES: BREAKDOWN

Item/Amount	2025	2024
1. Provisions for credit risk related to commitments and financial guarantees issued		
2. Provisions for other commitments and other guarantees issued		
3. Provision for pensions		
4. Other provisions for risks and charges		
4.1 legal and tax disputes		
4.2 personnel costs	347.797	339.314
4.3 other		
Total	347.797	339.314

The provision for risks and charges was established as a prudential provision for additional contribution charges.

10.2 PROVISIONS FOR RISKS AND CHARGES: ANNUAL CHANGES

	Provisions for other commitments and other guarantees given	Provisions for retirement payments and similar obligations	Other provisions for risks and charges	Total
A. Opening Balance			339.314	339.314
B. Increases			8.483	8.483
B.1 Provision for the year			8.483	8.483
B.2 Changes due to the passage of time				
B.3 Differences due to discount-rate changes				
B.4 Other changes				

C. Reductions				
C.1 Amounts used in the year				
C.2 Differences due to discount-rate changes				
C.3 Other changes				
D. Closing balance			347.797	347.797

Section 12 – Equity - Items 110. 130. 140. 150. 160. 170 and 180

This section describes the breakdown of the Bank's share capital and reserves.

12.1 “Share capital” and “Own shares”: breakdown

The share capital consists of 7.600 ordinary shares each with a nominal value of € 1.000.

12.2 SHARE CAPITAL - NUMBER OF SHARES: CHANGES FOR THE YEAR

Item/Type	Ordinary	Other
A. Issued shares as at the beginning of the year	7.600	
- fully paid	7.600	
- not fully paid		
A.1 Own shares (-)		
A.2 Shares outstanding: opening balance	7.600	
B. Increases		
B.1 New issues		
- against payment:		
- business combinations		
- bonds converted		
- warrants exercised		
- other		
- free:		
- to employees		
- to directors		
- other		
B.2 Sales of own shares		
B.3 Other changes		
C. Reductions		
C.1 Cancellation		
C.2 Purchase of own shares		
C.3 Business transferred		
C.4 Other changes		
D. Shares outstanding: closing balance	7.600	
D.1 Treasury shares (+)		
D.2 Shares outstanding as at the end of the year	7.600	
- fully paid	7.600	
- not fully paid		

12.4 Reserves: other information

Description	2025	2024
Legal reserve	1.520.000	1.520.000
Statutory reserve	1.838.702	1.863.593
Other	30.580.760	29.504.830
Valuation reserves	(9.542)	(37.593)
Total	33.929.920	32.850.830

Pursuant to art. 2427(7-bis) of the Italian Civil Code:

the legal reserve of Euro 1.520.000 is available for use to cover losses. The statutory reserve, for Euro 1.838.702 is unavailable and will be used for socially useful purposes.

The Other reserves amounting to Euro 30.580.760 is available and distributable; an amount of Euro 30.482.023 may be used for capital increases, for loss coverage, or for distribution to shareholders. This item also includes the reserve pursuant to Article 26, paragraph 5-bis, of Decree Law No. 104/23, amounting to Euro 102.081, relating to an extraordinary tax imposed on banks for the year 2023, calculated on the increase in net interest income.

This reserve has decreased by Euro 38.720 compared to 2024 due to the release of the reserve in order to make it distributable to shareholders once the obligation related to the extraordinary tax has been fulfilled.

In the last three financial years, there have been utilizations for dividend distributions to shareholders amounting to EUR 1.900.000.

No reserves have ever been used to cover losses.

Pursuant to art. 2427(22-septies) of the Italian Civil Code, the proposal for the allocation of profit is as follows:

Net profit for the year	646.643
To the legal reserve	
To the statutory social solidarity fund	664
Distributable net profit	645.979
Dividends of € 50 on 7.600 eligible shares	380.000
To the extraordinary reserve	265.979

Other Information**2. OTHER COMMITMENTS AND GUARANTEES ISSUED**

	Nominal value	
	2025	2024
Other guarantees given		
of which: impaired loans		
a) Central banks		
b) Public-sector entities		
c) Banks	0	16.406
d) Other financial undertakings		
e) Non-financial undertakings		
f) Households		

Other commitments	
of which: impaired loans	
a) Central banks	
b) Public-sector entities	
c) Banks	
d) Other financial undertakings	
e) Non-financial undertakings	
f) Households	

Item b) of Guarantees refers to the share (for € 16.406) of the commitment towards the Interbank Deposit Protection Fund for extraordinary contributions and is stated for information purposes only, since no events that would give rise to the conditions for repayment of extraordinary contributions are forecast

5. MANAGEMENT AND TRADING ON BEHALF OF THIRD PARTIES

Type of service	Amount
1. Execution of orders on behalf of clients	
a) Purchases	
1. regulated	237.464.909
2. not regulated	531
b) Sales	
1. regulated	102.471.439
2. not regulated	539
2. Individual portfolio management	77.459.967
3. Custody and administration of securities	
a) third-party securities held in deposit: in connection with deposit bank activities (excluding portfolio management)	
1. securities issued by the reporting bank	
2. other securities	
b) third-party securities held in deposit (excluding portfolio management): other	
1. securities issued by the reporting bank	
2. other securities	
c) third-party securities deposited with third parties	55.438.516
d) own securities deposited with third parties	9.337.489
4. Other transactions	7.687.620

* Item 4 refers to the sum of purchases (Euro 7.529.364) and sales (Euro 158.256) relating to the "Collection and transmission of orders".

Part C – Information on the profit and loss account

Section 1 – Interest – Items 10 and 20

1.1. INTEREST AND SIMILAR INCOME: BREAKDOWN

Item/Type	Debt securities	Funding	Other transactions	2025	2024
1. Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss:					
1.1 Financial assets held for trading	152.137			152.137	137.999
1.2 Financial assets designated at fair value					
1.3 Other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value					
2. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income					
3. Financial assets measured at amortized cost:					
3.1 Due from banks		951.875		951.875	1.593.342
3.2 Due from customers					
4. Hedging derivatives					
5. Other assets					
6. Financial liabilities					
Total	152.137	951.875		1.104.012	1.731.341
of which: interest income on impaired financial assets					

1.2 Interest and similar income: other information

1.2.1 Interest income on financial assets denominated in foreign currencies

At 31 December 2025 interest income on amounts due from banks in foreign currencies amounted to Euro 34.397.

1.3 INTEREST EXPENSE AND SIMILAR CHARGES: BREAKDOWN

Item/Type	Payables	Securities	Other transactions	2025	2024
1. Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost					
1.1 Due to central banks					
1.2. Due to banks	894			894	1.417
1.3. Due to clients					
1.4. Notes outstanding					
2. Financial liabilities held for trading					
3. Financial liabilities designated at fair value					
4. Other liabilities and funds					
5. Hedging derivatives					
6. Financial assets*					
Total	894			894	1.417

* Interest expenses on loans to central banks and banks

1.4 Interest expense and similar charges: other information

1.4.1 Interest expense on liabilities in foreign currencies

At 31 December 2025 interest expense on amounts due to banks in foreign currencies amounted to Euro 848.

Section 2 - Fees and commissions - Items 40 and 50

2.1 COMMISSION INCOME: BREAKDOWN

Service/Amount	2025	2024
a) Financial instruments		
1. Placement of securities		
1.1 With underwriting and/or on the basis of an irrevocable commitment		
1.2 Without an irrevocable commitment		
2. Receipt and transmission of orders and execution of orders on behalf of clients		
2.1 Receipt and transmission of orders for one or more financial instruments	6.895	3.355
2.2 Execution of orders on behalf of customers	191.910	233.860
3. Other commissions related to financial instruments		
of which: proprietary trading		
of which: individual portfolio management	327.499	313.346
b) Corporate Finance		
1. Advice on mergers and acquisitions		
2. Treasury services		
3. Other fees related to corporate finance services		
c) Investment advisory services		
d) Clearing and settlement		
e) Collective portfolio management		
f) Custody and administration		
1. Depositary Bank		
2. Other fees related to custody and administration activities		
g) Central administrative services for collective portfolio management		
(h) Fiduciary activities		
(i) Payment services		
1. Current accounts		
2. Credit Cards		
3. Debit and other payment cards		
4. Bank transfers and other payment orders		
5. Other fees related to payment services		
l) Distribution of third-party services		
1. Collective portfolio management		
2. Insurance products		
3. Other products		
of which: individual portfolio management		
k) structured finance		
l) Servicing activities for securitization transactions		
m) Commitments to disburse funds		
n) Financial guarantees given		
of which: credit derivatives		
o) Financing transactions		
of which: for factoring transactions		
p) Currency trading		

q) Goods		
r) Other commission income	120	150
of which: for management activities of multilateral trading systems		
of which: for management activities of organized trading systems		
Total	526.424	550.711

2.2 COMMISSION INCOME: PRODUCT AND SERVICE DISTRIBUTION CHANNELS

Channel/Amount	2025	2024
a) through own branches:		
1. portfolio management	327.499	313.346
2. placement of securities		
3. third-party products and services		
b) off-site:		
1. portfolio management		
2. placement of securities		
3. third-party products and services		
c) other distribution channels:		
1. portfolio management		
2. placement of securities		
3. third-party products and services		

2.3 COMMISSION EXPENSE: BREAKDOWN

Service/Amount	2025	2024
a) Financial instruments		
of which: trading in financial instruments	163.120	167.891
of which: placement of financial instruments		
of which: individual portfolio management		
- Own		
- Delegated to third parties		
b) Clearing and settlement	342.915	376.516
c) Collective portfolio management		
1. - Stock		
2. - Delegated to third parties		
d) Custody and administration	8.730	8.433
e) collection and payment services		
of which: credit cards, debit cards and other payment cards		
(f) Servicing activities for securitization transactions		
g) Commitments to receive funds		
h) Financial guarantees received		
of which: credit derivatives		
i) off-site distribution of financial instruments, products and services		
j) Currency trading		
K) Other commissions payable		
Total	514.765	552.840

Trading fee expenses relate exclusively to the markets that the bank accesses through brokers.

Section 4 - Net income from trading - Item 80

4.1. NET INCOME FROM TRADING: BREAKDOWN

Transaction/Income item	Gains (A)	Profits from trading (B)	Losses (C)	Losses from trading (D)	Net income [(A+B) - (C+D)]
1. Financial assets held for trading	40.588	8.737.360	19.618	3.590.459	5.167.871
1.1. Debt securities	40.588	8.737.360	19.618	3.590.459	5.167.871
1.2 Equity instruments					
1.3 Shares of UCIs					
1.4 Loans					
1.5 Other					
2. Financial liabilities held for trading					
2.1. Debt securities					
2.2 Liabilities					
2.3 Other					
3. Financial assets and liabilities: exchange differences				142.427	(142.427)
4. Derivatives		1.317.989		1.920.087	(602.098)
4.1 Financial derivatives:					
- On debt securities and interest rates		867.171		1.564.651	(697.480)
- On equity securities and share indices					
- On currency and gold		450.818		355.436	95.382
- Other					
4.2 Credit derivatives					
Total	40.588	10.055.349	19.618	5.510.546	4.423.346

In 2025 the Bank continued to carry out market making (and arbitrage) activities, mainly on the and fixed-income markets operated by Borsa Italiana. The securities traded were bonds issued by governments, supranational organizations and corporate entities.

Section 10 – Administrative expenses – Item 160

10.1. PERSONNEL EXPENSES: BREAKDOWN

Expense/Amount	2025	2024
1) Employees		
a) salaries and wages	1.486.875	1.640.298
b) social security contributions	341.929	419.214
c) severance indemnity		
d) national insurance contributions		
e) allocations to provisions for severance indemnity	134.238	147.545
f) provision for retirement payments and similar provisions:		
- defined contribution		
- defined benefit		
g) payments to external pension funds:		
- defined contribution		
- defined benefit		
h) costs related to share-based payments		
i) other employee benefits	51.622	87.904
2) Other staff		
3) Directors and statutory auditors	326.616	328.530
4) Retired employees		
5) Recoveries for employees seconded to other companies		
6) Refunds of costs for third-party employees seconded to the company		
Total	2.341.280	2.623.491

Sub-item (a) decreased due to the lower incidence of the variable component of salaries.

Sub-item e) allocations to provisions for severance indemnity – employees. consists of the following:

Service Cost	Euro 79.918
Interest Cost	Euro 55.320

Item 3) Directors and statutory auditors refers to payments to Directors and Statutory Auditors inclusive of national insurance contributions paid by the company.

10.2 AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES BY CATEGORY

Employees:	
a) directors	
b) middle management	9
c) other employees	15
Other personnel	

10.5 OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES: BREAKDOWN

Detail	2025	2024
ICT expenses	779.790	656.330
Trading activities	86.667	78.321
Advisory and professional services	131.754	151.953
Auditing fees	32.245	33.035
Fees for licenses and outsourced IT services	632.978	629.731
Compulsory contributions and market membership fees	168.997	178.604
Telephone and electricity	50.566	55.722
Virtual stamp duty	229.552	196.404
Contributions to resolution funds	252	262
Sundries	93.277	93.797
Total	2.206.079	2.074.159

Expenses for trading activities include fees for trading in markets of which the Bank is a direct member.

Section 10 - Net provisions to reserves for risks and charges - Item 160

10.1 NET PROVISIONS FOR RISKS AND CHARGES: BREAKDOWN

The provision for risks and charges was established as a prudential provision for additional contribution charges.

Section 12 - Net value adjustments in respect of tangible assets - Item 180

12.1. NET VALUE ADJUSTMENTS IN RESPECT OF TANGIBLE ASSETS: BREAKDOWN

Asset/Income item	Depreciation (a)	Value adjustmen ts due to losses (b)	Write- ups (c)	Net income (a + b - c)
A. Tangible assets				
1. used in the business				
- owned	(130.713)			(130.713)
- rights of use acquired under leases				
2. Held for investment purposes				
- owned				
- rights of use acquired under leases				
3. Inventories				
Total	(130.713)			(130.713)

Section 13 - Net value adjustments/write-ups in respect of intangible fixed assets - Item 190

13.1 NET VALUE ADJUSTMENTS IN RESPECT OF INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS: BREAKDOWN

Asset/Income item	Depreciation (a)	Impairment losses (b)	Write- ups (c)	Net income (a + b - c)
A. Intangible fixed assets				
of which: software				
A.1 Owned				
- Internally generated				
- Other	(9.041)			(9.041)
A.2 Leased				
Total	(9.041)			(9.041)

Section 14 – Other operating expense/income – Item 200

14.1 Other operating expense: breakdown

Other operating expense amounted to Euro 71.177 in 2025. Operating expense mainly referred to donations made during the year for Euro 64.000.

14.2 Other operating income: breakdown

Other operating income amounted to Euro 232.553 in 2025.
The main component was the stamp duty refund.

Section 18 – Gains (Losses) on Disposal of Investments – Item 250

18.1 Gains (Losses) on Disposal of Investments: Breakdown

Income components / Amounts	2025	2024
A. Real estate		
- Gains on disposal		
- Losses on disposal		
B. Other assets		
- Gains on disposal		
- Losses on disposal	(29)	
Net result	(29)	

Section 19 - Income tax on current operations for the year - Item 270

19.1 INCOME TAX ON CURRENT OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR: BREAKDOWN

Income item/Amount	2025	2024
1. Current income tax (-)	(359.413)	(1.011.394)
2. Changes relating to prior years (+/-)		
3. Reduction in current taxes for the year (+)		
3(b) Decrease in current income tax for the year due to tax credits pursuant to LawNo. 214/2011 (+)		
4. Changes in prepaid taxes (+/-)	2.182	4.638
5. Changes in deferred taxes (+/-)		
6. Tax for the year (-) (-1+/-2+3+3(b)+/-4+/-5)	(357.231)	(1.006.756)

The tax rates used to calculate deferred and current taxes are those specified by current tax legislation.

19.2 RECONCILIATION BETWEEN THEORETICAL AND ACTUAL TAX LIABILITY

Income tax (IRES)	2025
Pre-tax profit (loss)	1.003.874
IRES at theoretical rate of 24.00%	240.930
Additional IRES at theoretical rate of 3.50%	35.136
Tax on increases	35.680
Tax on reductions	(33.037)
IRES at current actual rate of 27.76%	278.709

IRAP	2025
Pre-tax profit (loss)	1.003.874
IRAP at theoretical rate of 5.57%	55.916
Tax on non-taxable income	(12.953)
Tax on non-deductible expenses	37.741
IRAP at current actual rate of 8.04%	80.704

Section 21 – Other information

Information reported in previous sections are deemed to be clear and detailed, such as to provide an exhaustive illustration of the economic result.

Section 22 - Earnings per share

The IAS 33 provides for the exposure of earnings per share (EPS) Basic and diluted. specifying for both the calculation methodology.

Earnings per share derives from the ratio between the:

- profit attributable to holders of ordinary shares;
- the weighted average of ordinary shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted earnings per share is the result of the ratio of:

- the attributable profit used for the calculation of the EPS Base. adjusted for the economic components linked to the conversion of outstanding bonds at year-end into shares;
- the number of outstanding shares used for EPS Adjusted basis of the weighted average of potential ordinary shares with dilutive effects resulting from the conversion of outstanding loans at year-end.

	2025			2024		
	Attributable Result	Weighted Average	Earnings per share	Attributable Result	Weighted Average	Earnings per share
EPS Base	646.643	7.600	85	1.960.218	7.600	258

The exposure of the diluted EPS is omitted as Banca Simetica does not have in its balance sheet any bonds convertible into shares.

Part D - Comprehensive income

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Item	2025	2024
10 Profit (Loss) for the year	646.643	1.960.218
Other income components not reclassified through profit or loss		
20 Equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income:		
a) Changes in fair value		
b) Transfers to other equity		
30 Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss (changes to credit standing):		
a) Changes in fair value		
b) Transfers to other equity		
40. Equity instrument hedges designated at fair value through other comprehensive income:		
a) Changes in fair value (hedged instrument)		
b) Changes in fair value (hedging instrument)		
50. Tangible assets		
60. Intangible fixed assets		
70. Defined benefit plans	28.051	35.945
80. Non-current assets and disposal groups		
90. Portion of valuation reserves of equity investments valued through equity		
100. Income tax on other comprehensive income not reclassified through profit or loss		
Other income components reclassified through profit or loss		
110. Hedges of foreign investments:		
a) changes in fair value		
b) reclassification through profit or loss		
c) other changes		
120. Exchange differences:		
a) changes in fair value		
b) reclassification through profit or loss		
c) other changes		
130. Cash flow hedges:		
a) changes in fair value		
b) reclassification through profit or loss		
c) other changes		
of which: result of net positions		
140. Hedging instruments: (undesignated items)		
a) changes in fair value		
b) reclassification through profit or loss		
c) other changes		
150. Financial assets (other than equity instruments) measured at fair value through other comprehensive income:		
a) changes in fair value		
b) reclassification through profit or loss		

	- adjustments for credit risk		
	- gains/losses from disposal		
	c) other changes		
160.	Non-current assets and disposal groups		
	a) changes in fair value		
	b) reclassification through profit or loss		
	c) other changes		
170.	Portion of valuation reserves of equity investments valued through equity:		
	a) changes in fair value		
	b) reclassification through profit or loss		
	- impairment losses		
	- gains/losses from disposal		
	c) other changes		
180.	Income tax on other comprehensive income reclassified through profit or loss		
190.	Total other income components	28.051	35.945
200.	Total comprehensive income (Item 10+190)	674.694	1.996.163

Part E – Risks and related risk management policies

Introduction

The Board of Directors is responsible for defining the Bank's risk appetite establishing the qualitative and quantitative limits for acceptable levels of risk, in line with the strategic business plan.

Specifically, the risks inherent in the specific activities of Banca Simetica are:

- market risk;
- pre-settlement and settlement risk;
- liquidity risk;
- concentration risk;
- operational risk;
- IT risk;
- legal risk;
- reputational risk;
- risk of money laundering and financing terrorism;
- conduct risk;
- strategic risk.

The Bank is not exposed to credit and counterparty risks (except for the management of excess liquidity) and maturity transformation and interest rate risks (with the exception of the different magnitude with which a change in interest rates can impact the assets and liabilities forming part of the banking book) and excessive leverage.

The entire risk taxonomy of the Bank, in addition, considers possible drivers arising from ESG (environmental, social and governance) factors.

The Bank pursues a prudent business approach aimed at maintaining risk exposure within acceptable parameters, in line with several guiding principles which are at the heart of its risk management policies, namely:

- working to achieve net returns of between 3 and - 5%, maintaining a business mix with a low risk profile;
- adopting a prudent approach towards new activities and a logic of "knowledge-based business", which has always characterized its method of operation;
- fostering a culture of risk and the involvement of everyone at the company in matters concerning risks;
- a remuneration policy that does not encourage the taking of excessive risks;
- independence and authority of the functions responsible for the system of internal controls;
- efficiency, integrity and stability of information systems;
- maintaining an extremely prudent approach as far as liquidity risk is concerned;
- maintaining a conservative approach towards operational risk management;
- Maintaining an approach geared towards minimizing legal risk (including money laundering and financing of terrorism and conduct sub-risks).

The body responsible for strategic supervision also has the task of defining and approving the general guidelines of the ICAAP, ensuring its consistency with the Risk Appetite Framework (RAF) and for making sure that it is immediately revised to reflect any significant changes to strategies, the organizational structure or business context.

The Managing Director is at the heart of the Bank's risk management system and can take decisions on the latter in accordance with strategic and policy guidelines decided by the Board of Directors (BoD) within the overall scope established by the qualitative and quantitative limits set out in the Risk Appetite Framework.

The CEO implements the ICAAP and verifies its compliance with the strategic guidelines and RAF.

Risks are monitored and managed in accordance with the Risk Mapping Manual and Risk Control Manual.

The Risk Mapping Manual contains the map of the risks associated with each of the Bank's processes, with an assessment of the "gross risk", in terms of probability and severity, and "net risk", based on the standard of existing controls. It also contains a summary of the measurement techniques for the different types of regulatory and supervisory risks.

The Risk control procedure manual defines the operational limits approved by the Board and the respective control mechanisms, procedures for assessing compliance with the applicable regulatory provisions and procedures for reporting to Senior Management and the Bank's governing bodies.

The risk management and control system is structured on three levels:

- Level one controls, performed by the heads of each corporate function to which each specific risk indicator applies.
- Level two controls, performed by the Risk Management function (which oversees the operation of the risk management system and verifies compliance therewith) and by Compliance (which verifies compliance with the applicable laws) and Anti-Money Laundering;
- Level three controls, performed by the Internal Audit function, which evaluates the adequacy and efficacy of the control systems, processes, procedures and mechanisms.

The system of operating limits is structured on three levels of importance for each area of activity, to which correspond different flows of information between the control levels.

Level I limits represent an initial critical threshold for the various kinds of risk; these mainly involve the implementation of level one and level two controls.

Level II limits, if exceeded, could potentially give rise to a higher risk of loss; any cases in which such limits are exceeded are immediately reported to the CEO. Level III limits are the maximum limits defined by the Board as acceptable and represent another threshold that, if exceeded, must be the subject of a specific and detailed report to the body responsible for strategic supervision.

The system of internal controls of Banca Simetica comprises the following control functions:

- Risk Management;
- Compliance;
- Anti-Money Laundering;
- ICT and Security Risk Control Function;
- Internal Audit.

The Risk Management function defines, manages and monitors the risks to which the Bank is exposed, in order to determine and control the risk level that can be tolerated.

The Compliance function is outsourced and is responsible for the ongoing identification of the applicable regulations and appropriate risk prevention procedures. It also verifies the efficacy of planned organizational changes in order to prevent the risk of non-compliance.

Its tasks are graduated according to the presence of specialist areas concerning specific regulations (e.g. tax laws, occupational health and safety, data protection, etc.).

This function follows a risk-based approach, focusing on areas that are potential sources of greater risk for the Bank, either for regulatory reasons (new laws, amendments, complexity) or business reasons.

For the rules most relevant to the risk of non-compliance, this function is directly responsible for managing the risk of non-conformity.

The main tasks of the Anti-Money Laundering function, which is also outsourced, are to:

- identify the applicable laws and evaluate their impact on internal processes and procedures;
- collaborate to define the procedures and system of internal controls;
- verify the suitability of the procedures and system of internal controls;
- verify the reliability of the information system that sends data to the company's integrated computer database;
- transmit aggregate data about records in the integrated computer database to the Financial Information Unit of Banca d'Italia, on a monthly basis;
- prepare an adequate and continuous training programme for employees and co-workers;
- define the information flows to company bodies and senior management;
- provide advisory services and assistance to company bodies and senior management.

In addition to the AML Manager (which is involved in the overall management of AML risk, with tasks of guidance, coordination and supervision), the Bank has subscribed an outsourcing agreement for the performance of the tasks attributable to the AML function.

In accordance with current legislation, it should also be added that the new ICT and security risk control function, whose tasks have been assigned to the corporate risk control and compliance functions in relation to roles, has been established, the responsibilities and responsibilities of each of the two functions.

More in detail, in the ICT risks and security management, the corporate risks control and compliance functions:

- are responsible for the monitoring and control of the adherence to the ICT risks and security management framework.
- Grant that the ICT security and risks are identified, measured, managed, assessed, monitored and reported.

The Internal Audit function performs third level controls. These include inspections to verify the correctness of operational procedures and trends in risks and assessments to verify the completeness, adequacy, functionality and reliability of the organizational structure and other components of the system of internal controls. It informs the company bodies of any needs for improvement, with particular reference to the RAF, the risk management process and the methods used for measuring and controlling these.

Among the other things, third level controls, carried out by the Internal audit function, shall also include:

- ICT auditing capable of ensuring in the long term a proper application, infrastructural and management processes coverage.
- Revision of the continuity plan and the relative updating process.
- Tests on outsourcing pertaining dispositions.

On the basis of its own controls, the function draws up reports for the company bodies in which it illustrates its findings and makes recommendations.

The managers of each function within the System of Internal Controls each prepare an annual report on their specific activities. These reports are sent to the company bodies and then also to the banking and trading market authorities.

The various control functions interact with one another by sending and receiving information.

The types of risks to which Banca Simetica is exposed, their main features and the techniques used to mitigate and hedge these are outlined below.

Market risk is defined as the risk of loss arising from changes in market prices of financial instruments traded by the Proprietary Trading department, which uses arbitrage and market making strategies.

Pre-settlement and settlement risks are related to the cost of replacing transactions undertaken with defaulting counterparties.

Liquidity risk regards the possibility of areas of business using more liquid funds than the Bank has at its disposal, resulting in a shortage of liquidity.

Concentration risk is the risk posed to the Bank by its excessive exposure to a single issuer, counterparty, customer or even specific sector.

Banca Simetica's exposure to credit and counterparty risks, which typically refer to Pillar I capital requirements for commercial banking entities, only regards cash deposits with bank counterparties held for the purposes of its core business. In fact, the Risk Appetite Framework states that, in line with the 2023-2025 strategic plan, the Bank does not intend to take on credit and counterparty risks (with the exception of the management of excess liquidity) and maturity transformation and interest rate risks (with the exception of the different magnitude with which a change in interest rates can impact the assets and liabilities forming part of the banking book).

Operational risks arise as a result of failed internal processes, human error, inadequate operating systems, or external events, including legal risk. Within the above, specific attention is placed on IT risk, which is carefully estimated and dealt with within the Bank, also in view of the algo trading activity that represents its core business.

Reputational risk is associated with the way third parties perceive the Bank.

It is related to the other types of risk, especially operational, legal and strategic risks. Professional competence, credibility, reputation, transparency, correctness and compliance with generally recognized moral and ethical principles by company representatives and employees alike are all factors that affect this type of risk.

Strategic risk regards the risk of a decrease in returns on equity associated with changes in medium and long-term business activities.

Section 1 – Credit risk

• Qualitative disclosure

1. General

Banca Simetica is not currently engaged in lending activities and for this reason it is only marginally exposed to the credit risk typical of banks, in connection with short-term deposits of excess liquid funds held in accounts at banks which have relations with the company.

2. Credit risk management

2.1 Organizational aspects

As Banca Simetica does not engage in lending activities in the strictest meaning of the term, it does not have an organizational unit responsible for managing this type of risk either individually or at the portfolio level. The only exception regards the credit risk linked to short-term deposits of excess liquid funds held in bank accounts, for which maximum exposure limits have been established for each counterparty. Exposure to this risk is monitored by the Risk Management department.

As the amounts concerned are payable on demand and thus have a maturity of less than seven days, they are excluded from the application of the so-called bail-in provisions introduced by Italian Legislative Decree No. 180 of 16 November 2015. Pursuant to art. 49(1)(e) of that same decree:

- "Bail-in applies to all liabilities". with the exception of the following:
 - a-d) (omitted)
 - e) liabilities with an original maturity of less than seven days owed to banks and SIM investment firms that are not part of the same group as the institution under resolution.

2.2 Management, measurement and control systems

The results of the second-level controls are set out in reports that are submitted to the Managing Director and the Internal Audit department. If the riskiest limits and/or maximum losses as set out in the risk Appetite Framework are exceeded, the reports are also submitted to the Board of Directors.

• Quantitative disclosure

A. Credit quality

A.1 Impaired and performing loans: amounts, value adjustments, changes, breakdown by business activity

A.1.1 BREAKDOWN OF FINANCIAL ASSETS BY PORTFOLIO AND CREDIT QUALITY (BOOK VALUE)

Portfolio/quality	Bad loans	Probable default	Impaired past-due exposures	Not impaired past-due exposures	Other not impaired exposures	Total
1. Financial assets measured at amortized cost					2.737.270	2.737.270
2. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income						
3. Financial assets designated at fair value						
4. Other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value						
5. Discontinued financial assets						
Total 2025					2.737.270	2.737.270
Total 2024					5.005.694	5.005.694

**A.1.2 BREAKDOWN OF FINANCIAL ASSETS BY PORTFOLIO AND CREDIT QUALITY
(GROSS AND NET AMOUNTS)**

Portfolio/quality	Impaired				Not impaired			Total (net exposure)
	Gross exposure	Total value adjustments	Net exposure	Total partial write-offs (*)	Gross exposure	Total value adjustments	Net exposure	
1. Financial assets measured at amortized cost					2.737.270		2.737.270	2.737.270
2. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income								
3. Financial assets designated at fair value								
4. Other financial assets mandatorily measured at fair value								
5. Discontinued financial assets								
Total 2025					2.737.270		2.737.270	2.737.270
Total 2024					5.005.694		5.005.694	5.005.694

* Amount shown for information purposes

Portfolio/quality	Assets with poor credit quality		Other assets
	Cumulative losses	Net exposure	Net exposure
1. Financial assets held for trading			12.992.561
2. Hedging derivatives			
Total 2025			12.992.561
Total 2024			8.377.280

**A.1.6 BALANCE SHEET AND OFF-BALANCE SHEET CREDIT EXPOSURE TO BANKS:
GROSS AND NET AMOUNTS**

Exposure type/amount	Gross exposure		Total value adjustments and total provisions	Net exposure	Total partial write-offs (*)
	Impaired	Not impaired			
A. Balance sheet credit exposures					
a) Bad loans					
of which: exposures subject to concessions					
b) Probable default					
of which: exposures subject to concessions					
c) Impaired past-due exposures					
of which: exposures subject to concessions					
d) Not impaired past due exposures					
of which: exposures subject to concessions					
e) Other not impaired exposures		39.423.036		39.423.036	
of which: exposures subject to concessions					
Total (A)		39.423.036		39.423.036	
B. Off-balance sheet credit exposures					
a) Impaired					
b) Not impaired					
Total (B)					
Total (A+B)		39.423.036		39.423.036	

* Amount shown for information purposes

A.2 Classification of financial assets, commitments to disburse funds and financial guarantees issued based on external and internal ratings

A.2.1 BREAKDOWN OF FINANCIAL ASSETS, COMMITMENTS TO DISBURSE FUNDS AND FINANCIAL GUARANTEES GIVEN: BY EXTERNAL RATING CLASS (GROSS AMOUNTS)

Exposures	External rating classes						No rating	Total
	AAA/AA-	A+/A-	BBB+/BBB-	BB+/BB-	B+/B-	Lower than B-		
A. Financial assets measured at amortized cost							2.737.270	2.737.270
- Stage 1							2.737.270	2.737.270
- Stage 2								
- Stage 3								
B. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income								
- Stage 1								
- Stage 2								
- Stage 3								
Total (A+B)							2.737.270	2.737.270
of which: purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets								
C. Commitments to disburse funds and financial guarantees given								
- Stage 1								
- Stage 2								
- Stage 3								
Total C								
Total (A+B+C)							2.737.270	2.737.270

Ratings table

Standard & Poor's/ Fitch	Moody's	DBRS
AAA	Aaa	AAA
AA+	Aa1	AA HIGH
AA	Aa2	AA
AA-	Aa3	AA LOW
A+	A1	A HIGH
A	A2	A
A-	A3	A LOW
BBB+	Baa1	BBB HIGH
BBB	Baa2	BBB
BBB-	Baa3	BBB LOW
BB+	Ba1	BB HIGH
BB	Ba2	BB
BB-	Ba3	BB LOW
B+	B1	B HIGH
B	B2	B
B-	B3	B LOW

Standard & Poor's/ Fitch	Moody's	DBRS
CCC+	Caa	CCC HIGH
CCC	Ca	CCC
CCC-	C	CCC LOW
	/	
D	/	D
	/	

Ratings by Standard & Poor's, Moody's, Fitch and DBRS.

B. Distribution and concentration of credit exposure

B.3 BREAKDOWN OF BALANCE SHEET AND OFF-BALANCE SHEET EXPOSURE TO BANKS BY GEOGRAPHICAL REGION

Exposure/ Geographical region	Italy		Other European Countries		America		Asia		Rest of the world	
	Net exposure	Total value adjustments	Net exposure	Total value adjustments	Net exposure	Total value adjustments	Net exposure	Total value adjustments	Net exposure	Value adjustments
A. Balance sheet credit exposures										
A.1 Non-performing loans										
A.2 Probable default										
A.3 Impaired past- due exposures										
A.4 Not impaired exposures	39.423.036									
Total (A)	39.423.036									
B. Off-balance sheet credit exposures										
B.1 Impaired exposures										
B.2 Not impaired exposures										
Total (B)										
Total (A+B) 2024	39.423.036									
Total (A+B) 2023	45.714.604									

B.4 MAJOR RISKS

As at 31 December 2025, the bank held 2 exposures amounting to more than 10% of its own funds with Intesa Sanpaolo (for Euro 5.107.838).

These positions, consisting entirely of demand deposits.

Section 2 - Market risk

2.1 Interest rate risk and price risk - regulatory trading portfolio

• Qualitative disclosure

A. General

The interest rate risk is mainly associated with trading of debt securities and derivative instruments; price risk originates from trading of all securities in general.

Bond desk operators in the Proprietary Trading department use arbitrage and market making strategies to trade standardized financial instruments.

This helps to reduce interest rate and price risks to a minimum.

More specifically, traders perform arbitrage operations on the basis of the specific "Management of own securities portfolio for arbitrage and proprietary trading" procedure, which requires them to:

- provide hedging within the shortest possible time;
- manage the arbitrage portfolio so as to minimize the risks described in the "Risk Mapping Manual";
- comply with the operating limits established by the Board of Directors and contained in the "Risk management procedure manual".

B. Interest rate risk and price risk management processes and measurement methods

The position and the main interest rate and price risk factors associated with the management of own securities portfolios for the purpose of trading, regardless of the type of instrument traded are monitored in real-time using an application software developed internally and made available for use by traders, the Proprietary Trading Manager, Risk Management and the CEO. The Risk control manual, approved by the Board of Directors, outlines the limits approved by the latter according to the type of arbitrage transaction and the controls to verify compliance with the limits, which are structured on three levels:

- level one: Proprietary Trading;
- level two: Risk Management;
- level three: Internal Audit.

The Proprietary Trading Manager is responsible in the first instance for verifying compliance with the limits established by the Board of Directors and Managing Director.

If a limit is exceeded, the operator must bring the positions back to within the aforesaid limits. In any case, and with no exceptions whatsoever,

the limit must be restored by the end of the day on which it was exceeded.

A maximum loss has also been defined. Positions must be closed upon reaching this limit. The Managing Director may authorize operating limits to be exceeded temporarily and define the corrective actions to be taken.

Second level control is performed by Risk Management, through continuous real-time monitoring and using an internally developed application software to verify compliance with the limits. This control is performed daily on the basis of specific requirements associated with the Bank's activities.

The results of these controls are set out in reports and submitted to the Managing Director, the Internal Audit department and, if the riskiest limits and/or maximum losses are exceeded, to the Board of Directors.

• Quantitative disclosure

**1. REGULATORY TRADING PORTFOLIO: BREAKDOWN BY RESIDUAL TERM (REPRICING DATE)
OF BALANCE SHEET FINANCIAL ASSETS AND
LIABILITIES AND FINANCIAL DERIVATIVES**

Type/Residual term	on demand	up to 3 months	from 3 to 6 months	from 6 to 12 months	from 1 to 5 years	from 5 to 10 years	over 10 years	unspecified
1. Balance sheet assets								
1.1. Debt securities		501.601	2.369.633	242.831	4.042.916	4.613.430	1.222.148	
- with prepayment option								
- other		501.601	2.369.633	242.831	4.042.916	4.613.430	1.222.148	
1.2 Other assets								
2. Balance sheet liabilities								
2.1 Reverse repos								
2.2. Other liabilities				1.047	1.233.352	1.924.978	495.694	
3. Financial derivatives								
3.1 With underlying security								
4. Options								
+ Long positions								
+ Short positions								
5. Other derivatives								
+ Long positions								
+ Short positions								
3.2 Without underlying security								
6. Options								
+ Long positions								
+ Short positions								
-Other derivatives								
+ Long positions								
+ Short positions								

2.2 Interest rate and price risk - bank portfolio

• Qualitative disclosure

A. General aspects, operational processes and methods for measuring interest rate risk and price risk

Banca Simetica does not grant loans in the strictest meaning of the term and does not undertake any other activities that involve investments in medium or long-term assets; it is therefore only very marginally exposed to interest rate risk in that the on-demand liabilities in the form of client deposits are invested in liquid and short-term instruments on regulated markets or deposited with the European System of Central Banks and credit institutions with which the Bank has established solid and long-term relationships.

Therefore, the Bank does not make use of instruments to measure the interest rate risk in the banking book. It manages this risk by reducing (and in actual fact eliminating) any possible maturity gaps between assets and liabilities by investing liquid funds in assets that can easily be liquidated and any surplus amounts in liquid financial instruments of solid issuers with a life of less than 24 months.

At the regulatory level, the Risk Management function performs stress tests on a quarterly basis with the goal of arriving at a conservative estimate of possible shocks resulting from the varying magnitude with which different changes in interest rates may impact assets and liabilities.

As the Bank does not grant loans and has no equity interests or securities outside the trading portfolio, the bank portfolio is not exposed to price risk due to possible write downs of items in that portfolio.

• Quantitative disclosure

Type/Residual term	on demand	up to 3 months	from 3 to 6 months	from 6 to 12 months	from 1 to 5 years	from 5 to 10 years	over 10 years	Unspecified
1. Balance sheet assets								
1.1. Debt securities								
- with prepayment option								
- other								
1.2 Loans to banks	36.685.766							2.737.270
1.3 Loans to clients								
- current accounts								
- Other loans								
- with prepayment option								
- other								
2. Balance sheet liabilities								
2.1. Due to clients								
- current accounts	7.795.428							
- other amounts due								
- with prepayment option								
-other								
2.2. Due to banks								
- current accounts								
- other amounts due								
2.3 Debt securities								
- with prepayment option								
-other								
2.4 Other liabilities								
- with prepayment option								
-other								
3. Financial derivatives								
3.1 With underlying security								
-Options								
+ Long positions								
+ Short positions								
-Other derivatives								
+ Long positions								
+ Short positions								
3.2 Without underlying security								
-Options								
+ Long positions								
+ Short positions								

-Other derivatives								
+ Long positions								
+ Short positions								
4.Other off-balance operations								
+ Long positions								
+ Short positions								

2.3 Currency risk

• Qualitative disclosure

A. General aspects, operational processes and methods for measuring currency risk

Banca Simetica undertakes transactions in foreign currencies in connection with trading of bonds denominated in currencies other than the euro.

Risk Management performs level two controls on a daily basis to verify compliance with the maximum limits for holding assets in foreign currencies other than the euro as defined in the Risk management procedure manual.

B. Currency risk hedging activities

The bank does not hedge its currency risk exposure but controls this by maintaining the levels of risk within the established limits.

• Quantitative disclosure

1. BREAKDOWN OF ASSETS, LIABILITIES AND DERIVATIVES BY CURRENCY OF DENOMINATION

Item	Currency					
	US dollars	GBP	JPY	CAD	CHF	Other
A. Financial assets						
A.1 Debt securities	130.721	17.547				214.651
A.2 Equity securities						
A.3 Due from banks	663.280	56.070		34.337		257.033
A.4 Loans to clients						
A.5 Other financial assets						
B. Other assets						
C. Financial liabilities						
C.1 Due to banks						
C.2 Due to clients						
C.3 Debt securities	9.045	10.846				135.014
C.4 Other financial liabilities						
D. Other liabilities						
E. Financial derivatives						
- Options						
+ long positions						
+ short positions						
- Other derivatives						
+ long positions						
+ short positions						
Total Assets	794.002	73.617		34.337		471.684
Total liabilities	9.045	10.846				135.014
Imbalance (+/-)	784.957	62.772		34.337		336.670

Section 3 - Derivatives and hedging policies

3.1 Trading derivatives

A. Financial derivatives

A.1 FINANCIAL TRADING DERIVATIVES: YEAR-END NOTIONAL AMOUNTS

Underlying asset/Type of derivative	2025				2024			
	Over-the-counter			Organized markets	Over-the-counter			Organized markets
	Central counterparties	Without central counterparties			Central counterparties	Without central counterparties		
		With netting arrangements	Without netting arrangements			With netting arrangements	Without netting arrangements	
1. Debt securities and interest rates								
a) Options								
b) Swaps								
c) Forwards								
d) Futures				(1.700.000)				(3.800.000)
e) Other								
2. Equity instruments and share indices								
a) Options								
b) Swaps								
c) Forwards								
d) Futures								
e) Other								
3. Currencies and gold								
a) Options								
b) Swaps								
c) Forwards								
d) Futures				250.000				750.000
e) Other								
4. Commodities								
5. Other								
Total				(1.450.000)				(3.050.000)

Section 4 – Liquidity risk

• Qualitative disclosure

A. General aspects, operational processes and methods for measuring liquidity risk

Banca Simetica recognizes the importance of the liquidity risk, which is carefully monitored in accordance with the procedures governing "Management of own securities portfolios for arbitrage and own trading activities" and "Control of liquid assets"; the latter involves all areas of the company, especially Proprietary Trading and Risk Management.

The Proprietary Trading department works in close contact with all other company sectors. Its key objective is to cover all requirements for liquid funds and manage all liquid funds in excess, especially in the short and very short-term.

Liquid funds absorbed by the Operations Room are monitored in real-time with a view to eliminating deficits or liquid funds in excess in the very short term, maintaining these within physiological levels.

The system generates regular estimates for absorption of liquid funds for currency t+1.

There is a maximum surplus/deficit limit for very short-term liquidity (for currencies). This is monitored on a daily basis by Risk Management.

The bank has adopted additional liquidity risk management instruments involving the use of a maturity ladder and maximum limits between inflows and outflows for the various maturity dates up to 90 days. Maximum structural liquidity limits have also been introduced.

Risk Management is also responsible for identifying and, if necessary, dealing with any liquidity risk in connection with current accounts, third-party trading and portfolio management. This is also done on a daily basis.

In addition, the Bank conducts monthly scenario analyses of this risk in order to measure the potential impact of unexpected withdrawals of customer deposits.

- **Quantitative disclosure**

1. BREAKDOWN OF FINANCIAL ASSETS AND LIABILITIES BY RESIDUAL MATURITY

[illegible]

- short positions										
C.2 Financial derivatives with exchange of capital										
- long positions										
- short positions										
C.3 Deposits and borrowings to the received										
- long positions										
- short positions										
C.4 Commitments to disburse funds										
- long positions										
- short positions										
C.5 Financial guarantees given										
C.6 Financial guarantees received										
C.7 Credit derivatives with exchange of capital										
- long positions										
- short positions										
C.8 Credit derivatives without exchange of capital										
- long positions										
- short positions										

Section 5 – Operational risk

• Qualitative disclosure

A. General aspects, operational processes and methods for measuring operational risk

Operational risk is defined in Regulation (EU) 575/2013 (CRR) as "the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems, or from external events, including legal risk".

In order to limit this type of risk as far as possible, Banca Simetica has developed the appropriate procedures aimed at identifying, monitoring, limiting and evaluating the operational risk.

The Risk mapping manual contains an analysis of the various causes of loss associated with operational risk.

For each cause it specifies the measures and procedures adopted by Banca Simetica to reduce the possibility of such losses arising to a minimum.

By way of example, some causes of operational risk regard failed procedures, inadequacy of personnel, operating system malfunctions, possible external events which might result in losses for the company as well as risks associated with failure to comply with the law, clauses of contracts agreed upon with clients and obligations concerning supervision and disclosure of information to the authorities.

The mapping of the Bank's operational business processes, carried out for the first time during 2012 with the aim of highlighting any deficiencies in processes and/or control systems that could configure the emergence of operational risks and subject to improvements over the years, was entirely revised during 2021 and it is annually updated.

Banca Simetica's code of procedure, which is constantly reviewed in order to regulate the various management-related aspects in the best possible way, includes several rules concerning operational risk and compliance with legal and regulatory requirements (for instance, the Consolidated Finance Act, Consolidated Banking Law, regulations issued by Banca d'Italia and CONSOB, regulations governing the markets and clearing systems with which Banca Simetica operates, and regulations governing conflicts of interest, market abuse, personal transactions by anyone having access to privileged information, anti-money laundering laws, health and safety at work and data protection laws).

The Board of Directors has also approved an Organizational, Management and Control Model, in accordance with Italian Legislative Decree No. 231/2001, a Code of Conduct (prepared in accordance with the Model Self-Regulatory Rules issued by the Italian Banking Association - ABI), and a Code of Ethics. These documents contain a series of rules of conduct (in addition to those concerning compliance with statutory, regulatory and contractual requirements and internal procedures) with which all those operating on behalf of the company are required to comply.

Risk Management monitors operational risk, with the support of Compliance on matters regarding legal risks (including AML).

The Control system approved by the Board of Directors also envisages specific controls to be carried out by the Internal Audit department.

• Quantitative disclosure

As required by Part 3 “Capital Requirements”. Title III “Own Funds Requirements for Operational Risk” of European Regulation 575/2013 (so-called CRR). Banca Simetica is required to calculate a capital coverage requirement for this type of risk using the “Basic Approach”.

This method has been amended by the latest version of the aforementioned regulation and is now estimated on the basis of an aggregate composed of:

- the lower of total assets and the weighted interest margin;
- fee and commission income and expenses;
- net income from trading activities.

The capital requirement for operational risk is determined by applying a weighting of 12% to the sum of the above aggregates.

As at 31/12/2025, this requirement amounts to Euro 1.007.284.

Furthermore, the Risk Management function continuously monitors loss events affecting the Bank that arise from operational risks and periodically informs the Internal Audit function, the Chief Executive Officer, and the Board of Directors. Finally, the Bank maintains an official shared database for tracking events attributable to this type of risk.

of Directors. The Bank also has an official shared database to keep track of the events determined by such risk.

Part F – Equity

Section 1 - Shareholders' equity

A. Qualitative disclosure

Given its business and growth strategies, Banca Simetica has adopted the necessary measures to ensure that it maintains an adequate level of capital.

Shareholders' equity comprises the share capital, the retained earnings generated in previous years, valuation reserves set up in accordance with international accounting principles and net profit for the year.

B. Quantitative disclosure

B.1 SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY: BREAKDOWN

Item/Amount	2025	2024
1. Share Capital	7.600.000	7.600.000
2. Issue premium	1.300.000	1.300.000
3. Reserves	33.939.462	32.888.423
4. Capital instruments		
5. (Own shares)		
6. Valuation reserves		
- Equity instruments designated at fair value through other comprehensive income		
- Equity instrument hedges designated at fair value through other comprehensive income		
- Financial assets (other than equity instruments) measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		
- Tangible assets		
- Intangible fixed assets		
- Foreign investment hedges		
- Cash flow hedges		
- Hedging instruments [undesignated items]		
- Exchange differences		
- Non-current assets and disposal groups		
- Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss (changes to credit standing)		
- Actuarial gains (losses) relating to defined benefit plans	(9.542)	(37.593)
- Shares of valuation reserves relating to subsidiaries valued through equity		
- Special revaluation laws		
7. Profit (loss) for the year	646.643	1.960.218
Total	43.476.563	43.711.048

B.4 VALUATION RESERVE RELATING TO DEFINED BENEFIT PLANS: CHANGES FOR THE YEAR

There was a € 28.051 reduction in the valuation reserve relating to defined benefit plans. as shown in the table above.

Section 2 - Own funds and regulatory ratios

In accordance with the provisions of art. 434 "Means of disclosures" of Regulation (EU) 575/2013 (CRR). the disclosures concerning the Bank's capital adequacy and risk exposure. drawn up in compliance with Part 8 of the aforesaid CRR. are published on its corporate website www.bancasimetica.it.

Part H – Transactions with related parties

1. Remuneration of Directors with strategic responsibilities

Fees paid to Directors and Statutory Auditors (including social security payments and taxes payable by the company) are shown in the table.

	2025	2024
Directors	282.208	284.122
Statutory Auditors	44.408	44.408
TOTAL	326.616	328.530

2. Information on transactions with related parties

This section has been drafted with reference to article 2427, section 1(22-*bis*) of the Italian Civil Code. However, in that regard, it includes all transactions with related parties, including those that are not relevant or that were concluded at arm's length.

In actual fact, relations and transactions with related parties do not constitute a critical factor; they regard the provision of investment services and are performed in accordance with requirements of procedural and substantial correctness. Moreover, the individual services supplied to related parties are subject to current market conditions, in line with standard practice for services supplied to clients and employees.

Related parties have been defined with reference to the definitions as per the international accounting standards adopted by the EU, in particular IAS 24.

Reference was also made to that set forth in Banca d'Italia Circular No. 262/2005 "Financial statements of banks: preparation criteria and format", as amended.

Pursuant to the above provisions (and since the Bank does not belong to a credit group) the Bank's related parties have been defined as falling within the following categories:

- individuals and parties other than individuals, that have an interest in the entity that gives them significant influence over the entity;
- "key management personnel" (those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity, directly or indirectly, including any director, whether executive or otherwise, of that entity and members of the audit bodies;
- close members of the family of an individual: the individual's spouse, domestic partner and children, the children of the individual's spouse or domestic partner and dependents of the individual, the individual's spouse or domestic partner.

<i>Type of related party</i>	<i>Asset Guarantees</i>	<i>Liability¹</i>	<i>Costs</i>	<i>Revenues²</i>	<i>Guarantees issued</i>	<i>Guarantees received</i>
Directors		450.168.43		24.992.41		
Statutory Auditors		31.090.53		3.430.39		
Family members		41.021.61	55.095	3.782.44		
Other related parties		10.891.36		5.460.3		

¹ Cash balance as at 12/31/2025

² Fees generated in 2025

Annex 1

The following table shows information details of fees for statutory audit and non-audit services charged to the Company for the financial year ending on 31 December 2025 as required by Article 2427, item 16 bis) of the Italian Civil Code.

<i>Type of service</i>	<i>Service provider</i>	<i>Fees(1)</i>
Audit of company accounts	Ria Grant Thornton S.p.A.	20.112
Certification services	Ria Grant Thornton S.p.A.	4.442
Tax advisory services		
Other services		
Total		24.554

(1) Fees inclusive of out-of-pocket expenses. Consob supervisory fee and VAT.

Annex 2

The share structure is as follows:

- 36 % Barbera family
- 36 % Mello Rella family
- 21 % Acciaierie Valbruna S.p.A.
- 7 % Other shareholders

The bank is not part of a group and is not subject to the control or coordination of any of the shareholders pursuant to art. 2497 of the Italian Civil Code.

Annex 3

Country-by-country reporting (Banca d'Italia Circular No. 285 - Part One. Title III. Chapter 2). The information required under art. 89 of CRD IV can be consulted on the bank's website. using the link: http://www.bancasimetica.com/informativa_al_pubblico.php

BANCA SIMETICA S.p.A.

Registered office in Biella and tax code 02071270025

Registered Bank, registration No. 5713 - ABI code No.3398.5

Share capital € 7,600,000.00 fully paid-in

*** * ***

**Report of the Board of Statutory
Auditors
to the Financial Statements for the
year ended on 12/31/2025**

*** * ***

Dear Shareholders,

The financial statements for the year ended at 12/31/2025, the company's twenty-fourth year of business, which include the balance sheet, the profit and loss account, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in shareholders' equity, the statement of cash flows, the notes to the financial statements and the Directors' Report, which have been submitted to you by the Board of Directors for approval, have been drawn up in accordance with international accounting standards (IAS/IFRS) as required by the 8th update of Circular No. 262 issued by Banca d'Italia on 22 December 2005 (issued on 11/17/2022), recently updated by communication 03/14/2023.

The financial statements have been audited by Ria Grant Thornton S.p.A., who today has attested that it provides a true and fair representation of the financial position, result and cash flows in accordance with IFRS adopted by the EU as well as measures enacted pursuant to Art. 43 of Legislative Decree No. 136/2015.

The directors' report has also been certified as reflecting the financial statements for the year ended at 12/31/2025 and as being drafted in accordance with all legal requirements.

Moreover, with reference to the statement issued in accordance with art. 14(2)(e) of Legislative Decree No. 39/2010, the independent auditors certified that they had nothing to report.

Said independent auditors were entrusted with performing auditing activities pursuant to Art. 2409 bis of the Italian Civil Code. Therefore, while approving the general approach of the financial statements and the general conformity of their format and structure, as mentioned above, the Board of Statutory Auditors is not required to express an opinion on the specific review procedure. Therefore, in that respect, the Board of Statutory Auditors has nothing specific to report.

As far as the Board of Statutory Auditors is aware, the Directors made no exceptions to the provisions of art. 2423(4) of the Italian Civil Code nor have they made any changes to valuation criteria compared to the previous year.

The Board of Statutory Auditors verified compliance with legal requirements concerning the drafting of the directors' report, and also has nothing specific to report in that respect. Lastly, the Board of Statutory Auditors verified the consistency of the information contained in the financial statements with the facts and information it acquired during the course of its work, and has nothing specific to report.

As regards our work for the year ended on 31 December 2025, we state that the Board of Statutory Auditors:

- verified compliance with the law, with the company's bylaws and observance of the principles of good administration;
- was called and took part in meetings of the Board of Directors and of Shareholders; we verified that those meetings were held in accordance with all statutory and legal requirements and regulations.
- have constantly received from the directors, including during board meetings, the requested information on general trends in management and the outlook for the future, and regarding the main activities; in particular, we received information about the complex macroeconomic context within which the company operates and the risks associated with its business and found no critical aspects either with regard to treasury management and proprietary trading or to services for clients. The Board of Statutory Auditors can reasonably state that actions decided upon by the Board of Directors were taken in accordance with current legislation and were not manifestly imprudent or capable of damaging the integrity of the company's assets. In actual fact such actions contributed to the achievement of the positive results for the year ended on 12/31/2025, confirming the trend of previous years. We can also state that there are no circumstances such as to undermine continuity of business;
- met with personnel in charge of control functions, exchanging information with all of them and noting that no function highlighted any critical aspects. We did not find any significant data and/or information to be included in this report;
- verified the work of those responsible for internal controls, anti-money laundering, risk management and compliance, and found nothing significant to report about their activities;
- assessed and continuously monitored the adequacy of the company's organizational structure, also by gathering information from the respective department managers, and have nothing particular to report.
- assessed and monitored the adequacy of the administrative and accounting systems, and the reliability of the latter in correctly representing management events, by obtaining information from the department managers, and have nothing specific to report;
- monitored the activities of the Ethics Committee, established under art. 21 of the company's bylaws. Our opinion on the company's social report is stated in a separate report;
- did not receive any complaints pursuant to art. 2408 of the Italian Civil Code;
- certify that in fulfilling our mandate we did not discover any significant facts worthy of mention in this report;

- No critical aspects emerged in acting as the Supervisory Body pursuant to Italian Legislative Decree No. 231/2001.

On the basis of the foregoing observations and of the results of the activities carried out by the independent auditors, the Board of Statutory Auditors has no objections to the approval, by the Shareholders, of the financial statements for the year ended on 31 December 2025, as drawn up by the Directors, and of the relevant allocation of profits.

Biella, 04/13/2026

THE BOARD OF STATUTORY AUDITORS

Dr. Mario Rovetti

Acct. Giovanni Spola

Dr. Giuseppina Cenedese

**Relazione della società di revisione indipendente
ai sensi dell'art. 14 e 19-bis del d.lgs. 27 gennaio 2010, n. 39
e dell'art. 10 del Regolamento (UE) n. 537/2014**

Ria Grant Thornton S.p.A.
Via Melchiorre Gioia, 8
20124 Milano

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*Agli Azionisti di
Banca Simetica S.p.A.*

Giudizio

Abbiamo svolto la revisione contabile del bilancio di esercizio di Banca Simetica S.p.A. (la Banca), costituito dalla situazione patrimoniale-finanziaria al 31 dicembre 2025, dal conto economico, dal conto economico complessivo, dal prospetto delle variazioni del patrimonio netto, dal rendiconto finanziario per l'esercizio chiuso a tale data e dalle note al bilancio che includono le informazioni rilevanti sui principi contabili applicati.

A nostro giudizio, il bilancio d'esercizio fornisce una rappresentazione veritiera e corretta della situazione patrimoniale e finanziaria della Banca al 31 dicembre 2025, del risultato economico e dei flussi di cassa per l'esercizio chiuso a tale data in conformità ai principi contabili IFRS emanati dall'International Accounting Standards Boards e adottati dall'Unione Europea nonché ai provvedimenti emanati in attuazione dell'art. 43 del D.Lgs. n.136/15.

Elementi alla base del giudizio

Abbiamo svolto la revisione contabile in conformità ai principi di revisione internazionali (ISA Italia). Le nostre responsabilità ai sensi di tali principi sono ulteriormente descritte nella sezione *Responsabilità della società di revisione per la revisione contabile del bilancio d'esercizio* della presente relazione. Siamo indipendenti rispetto alla Banca in conformità alle norme e ai principi in materia di etica e di indipendenza applicabili nell'ordinamento italiano alla revisione contabile del bilancio. Riteniamo di aver acquisito elementi probativi sufficienti ed appropriati su cui basare il nostro giudizio.

Aspetti chiave della revisione contabile

Gli aspetti chiave della revisione contabile sono quegli aspetti che, secondo il nostro giudizio professionale, sono stati maggiormente significativi nell'ambito della revisione contabile del bilancio dell'esercizio in esame. Tali aspetti sono stati da noi affrontati nell'ambito della revisione contabile e nella formazione del nostro giudizio sul bilancio d'esercizio nel suo complesso; pertanto, su tali aspetti non esprimiamo un giudizio separato.

Aspetto chiave

Risultato netto dell'attività di negoziazione

**Procedure di revisione in risposta
all'aspetto chiave**

*Nell'ambito delle attività di revisione contabile
sono state svolte le seguenti principali
procedure di revisione:*

La voce 80 "Risultato netto dell'attività di negoziazione", risulta iscritta nel conto economico del bilancio al 31 dicembre 2025 per un ammontare complessivo pari ad Euro 4.423 migliaia, corrisponde a circa l'80% del totale voce 120 "Margine di intermediazione".

La voce accoglie il risultato dell'attività di negoziazione (utili, perdite, plusvalenze e minusvalenze) svolta dalla Banca nel corso dell'esercizio 2025.

Tale voce è stata ritenuta un aspetto chiave della revisione contabile in considerazione della rilevanza del valore iscritto in bilancio, visto che rappresenta nella sostanza, l'attività caratteristica della Banca ed in considerazione della sua origine direttamente correlata ai volumi degli strumenti finanziari negoziati sui mercati di riferimento.

L'informativa è fornita nella nota integrativa – Parte C Informazioni sul conto economico, Sezione 4 – Il risultato netto dell'attività di negoziazione.

- analisi delle procedure informatiche, dei processi aziendali e delle policy adottate dalla Banca nell'attività di negoziazione;
- individuazione e comprensione dei controlli rilevanti volti a presidiare il complessivo processo di negoziazione e le conseguenti rilevazioni contabili;
- verifica, su base campionaria, dell'operatività di negoziazione svolta e dell'efficacia dei controlli rilevanti ai fini della corretta contabilizzazione del risultato delle operazioni di negoziazione poste in essere nel corso dell'esercizio;
- verifica, su base campionaria, dell'accuratezza matematica del risultato di negoziazione rilevato in seguito all'operatività svolta;
- verifica della corretta classificazione ed esposizione in bilancio del risultato dell'attività di negoziazione in conformità al quadro normativo sull'informazione finanziaria applicabile

Responsabilità degli amministratori e del collegio sindacale per il bilancio d'esercizio

Gli amministratori sono responsabili per la redazione del bilancio d'esercizio che fornisca una rappresentazione veritiera e corretta in conformità ai principi contabili IFRS emanati dall'International Accounting Standards Boards e adottati dall'Unione Europea nonché ai provvedimenti emanati in attuazione dell'art. 43 del D.Lgs. n.136/15 e, nei termini previsti dalla legge, per quella parte del controllo interno dagli stessi ritenuta necessaria per consentire la redazione di un bilancio che non contenga errori significativi dovuti a frodi o a comportamenti o eventi non intenzionali.

Gli amministratori sono responsabili per la valutazione della capacità della Banca di continuare ad operare come un'entità in funzionamento e, nella redazione del bilancio d'esercizio, per l'appropriatezza dell'utilizzo del presupposto della continuità aziendale, nonché per una adeguata informativa in materia. Gli amministratori utilizzano il presupposto della continuità aziendale nella redazione del bilancio d'esercizio a meno che abbiano valutato che sussistono le condizioni per la liquidazione della Banca o per l'interruzione dell'attività o non abbiano alternative realistiche a tali scelte.

Il collegio sindacale ha la responsabilità della vigilanza, nei termini previsti dalla legge, sul processo di predisposizione dell'informativa finanziaria della Banca.

Responsabilità della società di revisione per la revisione contabile del bilancio d'esercizio

I nostri obiettivi sono l'acquisizione di una ragionevole sicurezza che il bilancio di esercizio nel suo complesso non contenga errori significativi, dovuti a frodi o a comportamenti o eventi non intenzionali, e l'emissione di una relazione di revisione che includa il nostro giudizio. Per ragionevole sicurezza si intende un livello elevato di sicurezza che, tuttavia, non fornisce la garanzia che una revisione contabile svolta in conformità ai principi di revisione internazionali (ISA Italia) individui sempre un errore significativo, qualora esistente. Gli errori possono derivare da frodi o da comportamenti o eventi non intenzionali e sono considerati significativi qualora ci si possa ragionevolmente attendere che essi, singolarmente o nel loro insieme, siano in grado di influenzare le decisioni economiche prese dagli utilizzatori sulla base del bilancio d'esercizio.

Nell'ambito della revisione contabile svolta in conformità ai principi di revisione internazionali (ISA Italia) abbiamo esercitato il giudizio professionale e abbiamo mantenuto lo scetticismo professionale per tutta la durata della revisione contabile. Inoltre:

- abbiamo identificato e valutato i rischi di errori significativi nel bilancio d'esercizio, dovuti a frodi o a comportamenti o eventi non intenzionali; abbiamo definito e svolto procedure di revisione in risposta a tali rischi; abbiamo acquisito elementi probativi sufficienti ed appropriati su cui basare il nostro giudizio. Il rischio di non individuare un errore significativo dovuto a frodi è più elevato rispetto al rischio di non individuare un errore significativo derivante da comportamenti o eventi non intenzionali, poiché la frode può implicare l'esistenza di collusioni, falsificazioni, omissioni intenzionali, rappresentazioni fuorvianti o forzature del controllo interno;
- abbiamo acquisito una comprensione del controllo interno rilevante ai fini della revisione contabile allo scopo di definire procedure di revisione appropriate nelle circostanze e non per esprimere un giudizio sull'efficacia del controllo interno della Banca;
- abbiamo valutato l'appropriatezza dei principi contabili utilizzati nonché la ragionevolezza delle stime contabili effettuate dagli amministratori, inclusa la relativa informativa;
- siamo giunti ad una conclusione sull'appropriatezza dell'utilizzo da parte degli amministratori del presupposto della continuità aziendale e, in base agli elementi probativi acquisiti, sull'eventuale esistenza di una incertezza significativa riguardo a eventi o circostanze che possono far sorgere dubbi significativi sulla capacità della Banca di continuare ad operare come un'entità in funzionamento. In presenza di un'incertezza significativa, siamo tenuti a richiamare l'attenzione nella relazione di revisione sulla relativa informativa di bilancio, ovvero, qualora tale informativa sia inadeguata, a riflettere tale circostanza nella formulazione del nostro giudizio. Le nostre conclusioni sono basate sugli elementi probativi acquisiti fino alla data della presente relazione. Tuttavia, eventi o circostanze successivi possono comportare che la Banca cessi di operare come un'entità in funzionamento;
- abbiamo valutato la presentazione, la struttura e il contenuto del bilancio d'esercizio nel suo complesso, inclusa l'informativa, e se il bilancio d'esercizio rappresenti le operazioni e gli eventi sottostanti in modo da fornire una corretta rappresentazione.

Abbiamo comunicato ai responsabili delle attività di governance, identificati ad un livello appropriato come richiesto dagli ISA Italia, tra gli altri aspetti, la portata e la tempistica pianificate per la revisione contabile e i risultati significativi emersi, incluse le eventuali carenze significative nel controllo interno identificate nel corso della revisione contabile.

Altre informazioni comunicate ai sensi dell'art. 10 del Regolamento (UE) 537/2014

L'assemblea dei soci di Banca Simetica S.p.A. ci ha conferito in data 29 aprile 2021 l'incarico di revisione legale del bilancio d'esercizio della Banca per gli esercizi dal 31 dicembre 2021 al 31 dicembre 2029.

Dichiariamo che non sono stati prestati servizi diversi dalla revisione contabile vietati ai sensi dell'art. 5, par. 1, del Regolamento (UE) 537/2014 e che siamo rimasti indipendenti rispetto alla Banca nell'esecuzione della revisione legale.

Confermiamo che il giudizio sul bilancio d'esercizio espresso nella presente relazione è in linea con quanto indicato nella relazione aggiuntiva destinata al collegio sindacale, nella sua funzione di comitato per il controllo interno e la revisione legale, predisposta ai sensi dell'art. 11 del citato Regolamento.

Relazione su altre disposizioni di legge e regolamentari***Giudizio e dichiarazione ai sensi dell'art. 14, comma 2, lettera e), e-bis) ed e-ter), del D.Lgs. 39/10***

Gli amministratori di Banca Simetica S.p.A. sono responsabili per la predisposizione della relazione sulla gestione di Banca Simetica S.p.A. al 31 dicembre 2025, inclusa la sua coerenza con il relativo bilancio d'esercizio e la sua conformità alle norme di legge.

Abbiamo svolto le procedure indicate nel principio di revisione (SA Italia) n. 720B al fine di:

- esprimere un giudizio sulla coerenza della relazione sulla gestione con il bilancio d'esercizio;
- esprimere un giudizio sulla conformità alle norme di legge della relazione sulla gestione;
- rilasciare una dichiarazione su eventuali errori significativi nella relazione sulla gestione.

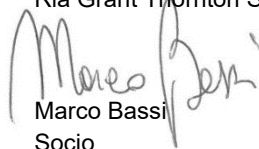
A nostro giudizio, la relazione sulla gestione è coerente con il bilancio d'esercizio di Banca Simetica S.p.A. al 31 dicembre 2025.

Inoltre, a nostro giudizio, la relazione sulla gestione è redatta in conformità alle norme di legge.

Con riferimento alla dichiarazione di cui all'art. 14, co. 2, lettera e - ter), del D.lgs. 39/10, rilasciata sulla base delle conoscenze e della comprensione dell'impresa e del relativo contesto acquisite nel corso dell'attività di revisione, non abbiamo nulla da riportare.

Milano, 13 aprile 2026

Ria Grant Thornton S.p.A.


Marco Bassi
Socio

Banca Simetica S.p.A.

Registered Bank, registration No. 5713 - ABI code No.
3398.5 Member of the Fondo Nazionale di Garanzia
(National Guarantee Fund) and of the
Fondo Interbancario di Tutela dei Depositi
(Interbank Deposit Protection Fund)

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