Monte Titoli S.p.A.
Financial Statements as of 31 December 2023

Monte Titoli S.p.A. | Share capital € 16.000.000,00 fully paid
Enrolled in the Milan Business Register and Tax code No.: 03638780159
Group VAT No.: 10977060960 | R.E.A Milan n.: 980806
Company subject to management and coordination by Euronext Holding Italia S.p.A.

/ MILAN

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FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Financial Highlights		
(amounts in thousands of euro)		
Economic indicators	Financial Year 01/01/23 - 31/12/23	Financial Year 01/01/22 - 31/12/22
Net Revenues (*)	89,164	80,152
Ebitda	49,313	43,330
Ebitda margin	55.3%	54.1%
Ebit	44,114	38,974
Ebit margin	49.5%	48.6%
Net profit	33,232	27,846
(as % of Revenue)	37.3%	34.7%
ROE	31.0%	26.0%
Dividends	29,920	27,840
Equity indicators	Financial Year 01/01/23 - 31/12/23	Financial Year 01/01/22 - 31/12/22
Shareholders' Equity	116,583	111,174
(**) Net Financial Position (- debt / + cash)	86,431	72,255
Efficiency indicators	Financial Year 01/01/23 - 31/12/23	Financial Year 01/01/22 - 31/12/22
Average number of employees	175	171
Revenue/employees	510	469
Ebit/employees	252	228

(*) Commissions receivable - Commissions payable + other revenues

(**) Net Financial position = Cash in hand + current financial assets less current and non current financial assets (excluding intercompany agreements).

REPORT ON OPERATIONS OF MONTE TITOLI S.P.A. FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

Dear Shareholders,

The financial statements as of 31 December 2023, which the Board of Directors presents for your approval, show a net profit of 33,231,829 euro.

MONTE TITOLI AND THE REFERENCE CONTEXT

The financial year ended 31 December 2023 was characterized by the Eurozone economy showing subdued growth in the last part of the year. The situation remains complex for Italy too, with GDP growth falling below 1%.
One of the factors to be considered as a brake on the Eurozone economy is the presence of a restrictive monetary policy to combat the strong inflationary expansion of the last 2 years. The European Central Bank continues to increase interest rates in the Eurozone, despite inflation showing the first signs of slowing down.
In this post-pandemic normalization situation, our revenue growth is very strong (+11.2%) compared to the previous year. The increase was supported in part by the increase in prices of around 3%, carried out to address the increase in costs due to inflation, and in part by the good performance of the stock market, driven by the growth of the FTSE MIB index (+28% compared to 2022), which positively influenced the growth of assets under custody (which grew by approximately 11% compared to 2022) and also by good results from the new sales generated by the commercial team.

The commercial team, in particular, focused on the following opportunities:

- Payment services for CW and Certificates: issuers' interest continues in this new service launched at the end of 2022. Banco Bper and Vontobel joined during the year. The total number of payments made was over 17,500, up 96% compared to the previous year;
- Custody and settlement services: activity aimed at international clients and in particular global custodians and broker dealers. Instinet Europe Limited and Hyundai Capital Market Europe became members during the year;
- Services to issuers: great effort in the "Eurobonds repatriation campaign" and in offering an alternative service model to that of Euroclear and Clearstream based on the dematerialisation of instruments at Monte Titoli. During the year Unicredit, Mediobanca, BancoBPM, CF+ Banca and Banca Ifis made issues. As of December 31, 2023, the total securities issued were over €8 billion. It is expected that other

Italian banks will also make issues over the next year, appreciating the advantages and lower management costs.

- In particular, the "Holdings Report" report was launched for issuers which reports the distribution of a security in the accounts of intermediaries on a specific date and for banks the "settlement discipline report" which analyzes the settlement service and operations not regulated.

In operational terms, as at 31 December 2023, Monte Titoli processed a total of 59.4 million instructions (+ 6.1 % vs 2022) through the T2S platform.

At the end of the year, assets in custody amounted to 3,863 billion euros, of which approximately 321 billion euros are represented by foreign securities (+6.4% compared to the year 2022).

At 31 December 2023, 3,327 issuers (+ 5% compared to 2022) and 228 intermediaries (+ 5% compared to 2022) were participating in the Monte Titoli system, including domestic and foreign Central Counterparties as well as other CSDs, which have access to the Italian financial market through Monte Titoli.

Also in 2023, the programming and planning activities concerned three specific areas:

1) Projects with regulatory impacts: that is, the fulfillment of the requests for adaptation to national and international regulations.
2) Projects with business purposes: that is, the implementation of requests from customers and business strategies.
3) Integration projects: that is, those activities that involved all the components of Monte Titoli interested by the integration.

Among the most relevant regulatory activities in support of the European regulatory structures, we find first of all the cyclical ones aimed at implementing and integrating the new T2S releases (R.7.0 and R.7.2), as well as the adaptations that have become necessary for the SWIFT annual release normally released in November each year.

As planned, the implementation called T2-T2S Consolidation was carried out.

In order to constantly integrate the Contingency and Continuity processes, alignment activities continued with the Euronext Group regarding the related processes and documents.

The integration process was also this year a strategic objective for Monte Titoli as an integral part of the Euronext Securities Milan group.

As part of this broad and general process, Monte Titoli has participated to a significant extent in the creation and release of numerous projects aimed at providing services and products common to the four Central Depositories of the group and at constituting important elements for the strategic growth plan.

In particular:

Settlement Hub services for the settlement of instructions in Target 2 Securities, supporting the Clearing Migration project that Euronext Clearing successfully completed on 27 November 2023, expanding the clearing offering to Euronext cash markets in France, Ireland, the Netherlands and Portugal following the expansion of clearing activities to Euronext Brussels cash markets migrated on 6 November. The new system handles the settlement of shares, ETFs, structured products, warrants and bonds across six Euronext markets for which Euronext Clearing operates as a central counterparty (CCP), covering approximately 20% of European cash equity trading.

Monte Titoli has also started implementation activities for the Euronext Clearing migration of derivative financial instruments, adopting, in relation to the German market, its own functions for the settlement of the financial assets underlying them.

Integration of the Monte Titoli settlement service with OPTIQ, the Trading Platform adopted by the Euronext Group markets and extended during 2023 also to the Borsa Italiana markets, through two different migrations: 27 March 2023 for shares and ETFs and 11 September 2023 for bonds, warrants and certificates.

Support for the implementation of CA4U, the new global platform of the Euronext group for the harmonized and standardized management of Corporate Actions. In anticipation of the adoption of the new functions by the group's CSDs, Monte Titoli team has prepared the Service Descriptive Document intended for customers to collect global and local observations and contributions in the various markets. The migration for the Italian market is scheduled for the fourth quarter of 2025 and the client forum is actively collaborating with Monte Titoli for this important initiative.

New invoicing system: the Euronext group, also driven by the Eurosystem regulations on the standardization and format of invoices envisaged by the ECMS Project, has started a global initiative for the construction of a new invoicing platform for all four CSD, with the aim of streamlining internal processes and simplifying the fulfillment and management of invoices for the services offered for customers. The migration of the Italian market to the new platform is scheduled for the fourth quarter of 2024.

Analysis aimed at reducing the settlement cycle to T+1: following the United States' announcement that it intends to adopt, starting from May 28, 2024, T+1 settlement for transactions in US stocks, debt securities and mutual funds investment, Monte Titoli began activities to adapt its systems during 2023 to correctly manage, in agreement with the participants and in alignment with the local and group markets, the US securities traded on the Borsa Italiana markets.

Review of the processes for managing government bonds and placement auctions: at the request of the Minister of Finance and the Bank of Italy, as agent, Monte Titoli is working to implement a new system for managing the placement of government bonds status and new operational payment management processes. The project will be completed by the fourth quarter of 2024 for a production start-up scheduled for January 2025.

Automation of issuance services: Improving issuance is a strategic initiative aimed at increasing efficiency in primary market operations by ensuring automation and scalability for the benefit of Issuers and their Agents. The new features, partly synergistic with the new government bond management system, were developed during 2023 and were made available starting from November 2023.

Phoenix, platform for managing meetings and the shareholders' register: this is a group project initiative aimed at developing a new automated, technologically innovative and standardized system for issuers who delegate specific activities to the group's CSDs. Operational flexibility and business scalability will guarantee the offering of an efficient and competitive service. The start of production is expected in March 2024 for the management of meetings and by the fourth quarter of 2024 for the management of the shareholder register.

2.1 THE MAIN MONTE TITOLI INITIATIVES

In 2023, Monte Titoli continued its commitment to services aimed at Italian issuers with specific reference to the so-called "Eurobonds" debt instruments which have been issued on the international depositories Euroclear and Cleartream for over 60 years. 2023 is the year of the change of direction for the banks for a total of around 8 billion of instruments centralized in dematerialized form in Monte Titoli, instead of on ICSDs. In particular, the banks that have not only included the issue in dematerialized form in their EMTN programs but have also issued the first bonds are: Unicredit, Mediobanca, Banco BPM, BPER, CF+ and Banca Ifis.

During 2023, the majority of banking issuers have already taken steps to include, during the review phase of the EMTN programs, the issue in dematerialized form in Monte Titoli, and in 2024, Monte Titoli intends to continue the awareness process towards issuers to include the first issues in dematerialized form by the "Corporates", following the same trend started by the banks.

In the context of services to issuers, it is also worth mentioning, for 2023, n. 2 “Yankee Bonds” (issued by Cassa Depositi e Prestiti and Kedrion S.p.A) for a total nominal value of USD 1,865M, as well as the consolidation of the service of issuing instruments with interest capitalization option (so-called “PIK Notes”) on which are registered n. 27 issues for a total nominal value exceeding EUR 1.6 billion.

As regards the integration of the business unit acquired in 2022 from Spafid, specialized in the provision of management services for shareholders' meetings, designated representative and updating of shareholders' register, we note the conclusion of the business integration project which saw, in 2023, a total number of customers for the shareholder register service equal to 222 companies and the management, with different levels of service, of a total number of 258 shareholder meetings.

With reference to the acquisition from SIA/NEXI of a technological business unit (so-called Taurus Project) completed by Monte Titoli at the end of 2022, 2023 was dedicated to the management of its integration and in particular:

- 'Ex SIA/NEXI' processes and policies were analyzed and Monte Titoli's processes and policies were reviewed, so as to integrate the acquired application management and change management activities of XTRM and Smart
- A series of change management initiatives have been launched, aimed at accompanying the acquired resources in the new context.

In relation to the activities carried out in the Operations area, with a view to continuously streamlining processes for the purposes of ever greater and conscious containment of operational risk, the following initiatives are highlighted:

- Complete automation of the census processes of financial instruments traded on the Euronext Paris, Euronext Amsterdam, Euronext Lisbon and Euronext Brussels markets. This initiative allows a daily average of 1,000 securities to be registered in completely "straight through processing" mode, guaranteed by Euronext Clearing and settled in T2S through Euronext Securities Milan

- Effective from 1 June 2023, the Asset Services department has introduced an internal reorganization aimed at simplifying the management of corporate operations and improving the service provided to participants. The new structure led to the creation of two units: one dedicated to the management of income distribution processes (such as dividends and coupons) and the simultaneous management of the related tax obligations, another specialized in the administration of structured corporate events, such as capital increases, conversions and groupings. With the aim of expanding the operational skills and abilities of each member of the two units, the management of both the domestic securities issued in Euronext Securities Milan and the instruments issued at other national central depositories was entrusted within their respective perimeter of competence.

Also in 2023, in anticipation of the completion of the parliamentary process of the "Capital Law Draft" for interventions to support the reform and simplification of the capital market, Monte Titoli has started an analysis aimed at preparing the regulatory and operational obligations for the admission in dematerialized form of the shares of small/medium sized enterprises of Limited Liability Companies (SRL). In fact, these shares are now assimilated to equity securities, with the consequent possibility of depositing them in the centralized management system and broadening the base of Issuers who can make use of Monte Titoli's services.

Finally, another important goal in the field of services for issuers was achieved by developing a specific accounting configuration and securities transfer model capable of ensuring the simultaneous listing of the share capital of an Italian company both on the Italian market and in the Hong Kong Stock Exchange (innovative post-trade model to encourage dual listing), guaranteeing complete transferability and fungibility, cross market, for all the company's shareholders and maintaining, in the hands of Monte Titoli, both the role of Issuer CSD and the concentration of portfolio liquidity.

2.2 FINANCIAL RESULTS

The 2023 financial year closed with a net result of 33.2 million euro (27.8 million euro at 31 December 2022).

Total gross operating revenues in the period amounted to 117.4 million euro (106.5 million euro at 31 December 2022), of which 70.3 million euro (64.4 million euro at 31 December 2022) for custody services, 42.5 million euro (37.9 million euro at 31 December 2022) for clearing and settlement services, 4.3 million euro for fiscal services (3.8 million euro at 31 December 2022) and other services 0.3 million euro (0.3 million at 31 December 2022). The intermediation commissions paid to the foreign CSDs and to the ECB amount to 28.3 million euro (26.6 million euro at 31 December 2022).

Custody	31/12/23	31/12/22	% Change
Values of securities (€/billions)	**3,863.0**	**3,730.1**	**3.6%**
Government bonds	2,385.8	2,331.9	2.3%
Bonds	482.8	492.7	-2.0%
Shares and CW	664.0	596.8	11.3%
Deposits for judicial authorities	9.5	7.2	31.6%
NCSD	110.3	134.5	-18.0%
ICSD	210.5	167.0	26.1%

Settlement Instructions (ml)	31/12/23	31/12/22	% Change
Settlement Instructions (double counted - ML)	59.4	56.0	6.1%

Costs relating to the structure and management were consistent with the activities performed. In detail, staff costs amounted to € 22.3 million (€ 16.9 million at 31 December 2022). The increase is mainly due to the early retirement plan promoted by Monte Titoli and the cost of former SIA - Nexi employees, hired during the acquisition of the business unit from the aforementioned company and included in 2022 for only 1 month.

Other administrative expenses including intercompany costs amounted to € 17.4 million (€ 19.8 million at 31 December 2022) decrease mainly due to the costs of integration into the Euronext Group incurred during the previous financial year and the savings on technology costs following the purchase of the business unit from SIA-Nexi.

Depreciation and amortisation amounted to € 5.2 million (€ 4.3 million at 31 December 2022).

The net operating margin is equal to 45.9 million euro, compared to 38.5 million euro for the financial year ended at 31 December 2022.

In the balance sheet fixed assets, net of impairments and amortisations, amount to 29 million euro mainly consisting of investments in intangible assets.

The Company Equity is equal to 116.6 million euro, including the operating profit for the financial year ended 31 December 2023 amounting to 33.2 million euro, and is composed for 16 million euro by the Share Capital, for 3.2 million euro by the legal reserve, for 8 million euro by the Fund for the of centralized management, clearing and settlement activities (as provided for by the CONSOB regulation), and for 56.2 million euro by other reserves.

2.3 INFORMATION RELATING TO EMPLOYEES AND THE ENVIRONMENT

As at 31 December 2023, the organizational structure was made up of a total of 187 (151 as at 31 December 2022) employees of which 14 Executives, 127 Managers and 46 white collars, as well as 1 resource seconded from other Group companies and 13 seconded to other companies in the group. The average age is 50.2 years and 29.41% of the workforce is made up of women. The average length of service is 20.8 years.

During the year there were no serious accidents at work and/or charges for occupational diseases on employees or former employees.

2.4 RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Given the activity carried out by the Company, it does not engage in research and development.

2.5 RISK ASSESSMENT

Monte Titoli is the Italian central securities depository, authorised under the terms of European Regulation No. 909/20914 (CSDR Regulation), which operates a securities settlement system through the T2S platform and provides mainly notarial, centralised accounting and liquidation services, and ancillary services of a non-banking kind that do not entail credit or liquidity risks connected with the settlement service or the notarial and bookkeeping services at the highest level. The risks of Monte Titoli, which may have an impact on the financial statements items or give rise to liabilities, are therefore not necessarily those typical of financial companies but are mostly operational risks.

The business risk management policy, the Enterprise Risk Management Policy (ERMP), reflects the provisions contained in the aforementioned Regulation (EU) No. 909/2014.

The ERMP provides for the adoption of a model structured along three defence lines, which ensures an adequate system for risk mitigation and an internal control system that operates efficiently and effectively.

In particular:

The first line of defence is represented by the business and corporate units, responsible for the identification, measuring, management, monitoring and reporting of the company's risks and which give regular notification to the second line of defence, according to a defined communication process; the second line of defence is made up of the Risk Management and Compliance units, respectively responsible for the defining the risk management process and for compliance with the legislation and the company's policies. These units perform an independent control of the activities of the first line of defence concerning the assessment and management of risks and compliance with the company's policies and the applicable legislation; the third line of defence consists of the Internal Audit unit, which has the task of providing an independent assurance to the Board of Directors with regard to the effectiveness of the internal control and risk governance systems.

The fundamental document that governs the Risk Management activities is the Risk Appetite Framework (RAF), which defines the risk propensity that the company is willing to accept in achieving its strategic objectives. The Risk Appetite Framework is integrated into the corporate governance and supported by the Risk Management Framework. The Risk Appetite Framework is defined and documented by the Risk Committee, and approved annually by the Board of Directors.The Board of Directors checks its consistency with the strategic objectives. The 2023 Risk Appetite Framework was approved by the Board of Directors meeting held on 12 December 2022. The company risk profile is monitored regularly, and presented to the Board of Directors during Board meetings.

The annual Risk Management activities plan has been approved by the Board of Directors.

The most significant risks are illustrated below. These are risks which may adversely affect the business and which are specific to the sector in which the company operates.

Legal Risk

Monte Titoli operates in a regulated sector and, as such, in addition to complying with the provisions of corporate law as well as national and European provisions of law and regulations, must comply with the authorisation requirements to operate as a Central Depository and is subject to the supervision of the Bank of Italy and Consob.

Accordingly, Monte Titoli engages in open dialogue with the Supervisory Authorities and constantly monitors regulatory changes.

Moreover, procedures that ensure compliance with the applicable provisions of law and regulations are adopted and constantly updated.

The Supervisory Authorities interact with Monte Titoli through working teams set up especially for this purpose, before proposing new regulations or changes that may have an impact on the Company's core business.

The Company constantly follows the regulatory developments and keeps an open dialogue with the Supervisory Authorities both at national and European level.

Competition

The greatest challenges regarding competitors might come from other Central Security Depositories in Europe, which supply a wider range of services including banking and also from Global Custodians.

Monte Titoli carefully monitors competitor's developments in order to make the business grow, and with the aim of rationalising and making the services offered more efficient as well as developing new functions.

Monte Titoli has set up technical tables with its customers in order to agree on the requirements, methods and timing for the implementation of the new functions and new services.

The company is well positioned to cope with changes in market scenarios and continues to focus on the development of competitive products, improvements in technology, and ensuring adequate service levels in order to increase the operational efficiency of customers.

Meetings are periodically organised with customers and industrial associations in order to monitor and assess customer needs (according to the CRM, Customer Relationship Management modality).

Business Risk

A general business risk that Monte Titoli has to face is the loss of revenues.

The risk of loss of income appears mainly in the planning of new products and services.

A specific Group policy for new products and markets instructs on how to handle those situations, when envisaging the introduction of a new activity and/or of a new product.

The group project management policy provides the guidelines for governing project activities for the creation of new services and products.

The mitigation measures for this type of risk provide for: an analysis of the scenarios aimed at identifying the business opportunities and threats, constant contact with the regulatory authorities through participation in public consultations and meetings, participation in national and international work teams.

Monte Titoli also manages the general business risk through adequate civil and criminal liability insurance against damages caused to its members due to negligent behaviour.

Operational Risk

Operational Risks involve the risk that the Company may suffer economic losses, claims for damages from customers, damage to its image or the enforcement of disciplinary measures from the Supervisory Authorities due to system errors and/or malfunctions. Operational risk may derive from human errors (created, for example, by a lack of staff, little professional refresher training, low quality of human resources), from malfunctioning and anomalies of IT applications (deriving, for example, from inadequate application development methodology, insufficient tests, inadequate software maintenance) or inadequate process architecture.

The operational risk is mitigated through highly automated processes for the reduction of administrative activities and by formalized procedures for all services. The systems and applications that support and provide the services of Monte Titoli are reliable, secure and characterized by a high level of automation. Moreover, prior to being released into production, new applications are tested internally by the competent business divisions, under the coordination of the Testing Management Department, with both inside and outside users, operating in a test environment that is fully separate from production.

Operating procedures, instruction manuals, checklists, automatic and manual data reconciliation, automatic reconciliation of T2S balances, the separation of duties and double checks of transactions carried out by two different people (checker and maker) represent further risk containment procedures.

From a legal point of view, the contractual framework clearly defines Monte Titoli's area of responsibilities and the rules for participating in the services which customers must comply with, both in national and international contexts in the case of connections to foreign systems linked to Monte Titoli's participation in them.

Insurance coverage protects Monte Titoli from fraud, errors and omissions, in compliance with Monte Titoli Rules.

The Audit function carries out periodic independent controls on the internal operating processes as well as on IT processes, including outsourcing functions.

In order to counter the lack or slow-down in operations due to the inadequacy of the building and the unavailability of technological infrastructure, Monte Titoli has adopted a "Business Continuity Plan" which ensures the continuity and efficiency of its services, restoring the core processes according to the time frames provided by the Recovery Time Objectives (time frame objectives for services recovery).

The aforementioned plan was also developed in compliance with the Guidelines on operational continuity of market infrastructures - May 2014 - issued by the Bank of Italy, the Regulations on Central Counterparties, Central Depositories and centralized management activities of 13 August 2018 ("Single Provision on Post Trading") and was approved by the Chief Executive Officer and the Board of Directors.

The business continuity plan enables us to remain resilient in the event of unavailability of the office or staff for internal or external reasons (terrorist attacks, fire, floods, pandemics, etc.) and in case of interruption of the IT systems.

The Board of Directors appointed a Business Continuity Coordinator responsible for the definition, updating, periodic assessment, as well as the correct implementation of the Plan.

A human resources plan has been implemented to identify key personnel and their relative back-ups, as well as the Committee to be activated in the case of an emergency.

The back-up procedures also rely on the availability of key personnel to work from home or remotely.

Alongside the Business Continuity Plan there are Disaster Recovery plans with IT Providers. Disaster Recovery plans are tested at least once a year.

Technology

In order to efficiently compete, Monte Titoli needs to anticipate and respond promptly and efficiently to market demand and to enhance its own technology. In fact, the markets in which it competes are characterized by rapidly changing technology, evolving industry standards, frequent upgrades of existing products and enhancements of offered services, the introduction of new services and products and changes in customers' demands.

The Company's business depends on secure, stable, fast technology and ensures high levels of availability and information processing capacity.

If the systems were not able to evolve to cope with increased demand or did not allow for the required transactions to be performed correctly, Monte Titoli would risk experiencing unanticipated disruptions in services, slower response times and delays in the introduction of new products and services.

In this regard, Monte Titoli also continued in 2023 with the technological updating of part of the infrastructure, basic hardware and software, and application-type technological services, with the aim of improving the ability to respond to continuous needs arising from the business and to further strengthen IT security and stability of the information system. In particular, during the year 2023, 9 business projects were carried out and released, to which are added projects launched in the current year with release in 2024 and purely technological project initiatives, such as the revision of the Swift Infrastructure used by the 4 CSDs and Euronext Clearing.

With the aim of guaranteeing a stable information system, Monte Titoli has continued its activity of progressive improvement of IT Governance, reviewing and innovating the control measures already in place with regard to external and internal third-party suppliers, to which it has outsourced part of ITC services.

In fact, the business risk deriving from service from IT providers that is not perfectly timely and accurate is mitigated by specific contractual terms, which stipulate, among other things, service levels (Service Level Agreements - SLAs) and quantitative parameters (Key Performance Indicators - KPIs). These are monitored and checked on an ongoing basis by the Service Management Department, operating within the Monte Titoli IT Department. This structure also constantly monitors the time required to take charge of and resolve problems/anomalies, by managing the incident management process, based on international methodologies and best practices. During the periodic meetings, generally held on a monthly basis, the recorded contractual values are analysed for the purpose of ascertaining compliance with the contractual terms, reviewing any problems found,with the objective of identifying appropriate corrective and/or improvement measures, if necessary.

In general, during 2023 the stability of the information system improved and 'accidents' decreased by 40%, while 'problems' decreased by 7.5%.

Among the measures to strengthen IT Governance, those relating to IT security should also be included; the activities based on the cyber resilience framework and on the cyber security strategy of Monte Titoli continued also in 2023, specifically designed and activated for the management of IT security and which define the guidelines of a strategic, organizational and operational nature, in line with envisaged by the regulations in force and by the policies adopted at Group level. Multiple verification activities have been carried out aimed at identifying vulnerabilities (penetration tests and vulnerability assessments) and all the identified vulnerabilities have been remedied.

In particular, the governance defined for IT security management and the initiatives implemented during 2023 were aimed at strengthening data protection measures in terms of confidentiality, integrity and availability.

With regard to data retention, the same are archived and duplicated within two physical sites, located in two geographical areas with different morphological characteristics, in order to be able to mitigate the risk deriving from the simultaneous unavailability of the two sites.

The conservation methods, as well as all the procedures and processes used for operational management, are subjected to periodic checks, in line with what is foreseen and described in the Business Continuity and Disaster Recovery plans. The 2023 disaster recovery tests were successfully performed.

In addition to the above, the information system, processes and procedures used for the provision of technological services are subject to verification at least once a year, as required by current legislation issued by the Bank of Italy and Consob, by part of the Internal Audit function. The 2023 audit is being finalized (we are awaiting the final version of the report).

On the subject of outsourcing, it should be noted that in addition to the migration of some services to Euronext, in December 2022 Monte Titoli acquired a technological company branch from SIA/NEXI. The operation made it possible to reduce the services provided by the provider to facility management only and to internalize the application management and change management of some applications.

The IT governance adaptation activity was also completed in compliance with existing policies and procedures within the Euronext Group, and in this context all existing IT procedures were reviewed.

Finally, a part of the IT structure continued to operate in close collaboration with the organizational structures of the Euronext Group, starting the implementation activities of initiatives that have the aim of strengthening collaboration between companies operating in the Post Trade sector (for example e.g. CA4U project).

Italian Legislative Decree 81/2008 Prevention and safety at work

The Company is subject to the regulations provided for in Italian Legislative Decree no. 81 of 9 April 2008 which lays down the measures for protecting the health and safety of workers.

The Chief Executive Officer performs the functions of Employer under the terms of the legislation on the subject of health and safety of workers. In November 2023 he appointed Alessandro Arthur De Leonardis as Employer's Delegate pursuant to Legislative Decree 81/08. The Risk Assessment Document was updated as of June 15, 2023.

The company has maintained and updated the shared protocol regulating measures to contain the spread of the Covid-19 virus in the workplace (adopted starting from 14 March 2020) which provides for a series of measures (organizational and procedural) aimed at ensuring the health of employees, contractors and visitors.

Finally, the Safety Management Manual was updated, which represents the Organizational Model pursuant to art. 30 of Legislative Decree 081/08 and constituting, if effectively adopted, an exemption for the Company from liability deriving (pursuant to Legislative Decree 231/01 and subsequent amendments) from the commission of the crimes of manslaughter and serious or very serious bodily harm.

In September 2023 the company obtained the renewal of the certification according to the UNI ISO 45001:2018 standard obtained in the first instance in 2019.

Financial risks

Exchange rate risks

The Company is not exposed to significant exchange rate risks as it operates to a marginal extent in currencies other than the euro and since invoicing to foreign customers is substantially in euro. The most significant exchange rate risk relates to invoicing mainly attributable to relationships with non-EU suppliers.

Interest rate risks

There is no funding in place with companies or banking institutions outside the Group.

Credit risks

Credit risk refers to the company’s exposure to potential losses arising from counterparties’ failure to meet their obligations.

The company does not have a significant concentration of credit risk as its exposure is concentrated among banks and listed companies with a high credit standing.

With regard to trade receivables and contract based activities, Monte Titoli follows the approach adopted by the Euronext Group: specifically, the Group adopts a simplified approach to calculating expected losses. The variations in credit risk are thus not recorded, but rather the total expected loss is recognised at each reporting date. The Group has prepared a matrix system based on historic information, which is revised in view of forecast elements with reference to specific types of debtors and their economic context, and is used as a tool to determine expected losses.

Monte Titoli considers all financial assets valued at amortized cost classified in the best creditworthiness categories to be at low credit risk, therefore all of its liquid assets.

Liquidity risks

Liquidity risk refers to the risk of not being able to meet current or future obligations due to insufficient available financial resources. The company is not exposed to significant liquidity risks.

2.6 GOVERNANCE AND LEGAL INFORMATION

Name and registered office
Monte Titoli S.p.A. Registered office: Piazza Affari 6, Milan. No branch has been set up.

Date of incorporation and expiry date of the Company
The Company was incorporated on 15 February 1978 and will end on 31 December 2049.

Companies' Register
The company is registered at the Chamber of Commerce of Milan, registration no. 03638780159.

Legal form
The Company is an Italian registered joint-stock company.

The following information is not exhaustive and is based on the Bylaws. The full text of the Bylaws is available at the registered office of the Company.

Board of Directors
The Board of Directors was appointed by the ordinary shareholders' meeting of 29 April 2021, continued on 12 May 2021 for three financial years, which will expire with the Shareholders' Meeting convened to approve the financial statements at 31 December 2023, and is made up as follows:

Pierre Davoust	Chairman
Mauro Lorenzo Dognini	Chief Executive Officer
Giorgio Modica	Executive Director with delegated powers for Finance
Alfredo Maria Magri[1]	Deputy Chairman, Independent Director
Paolo Cittadini	Director
Francesca Fiore	Independent Director

Board of Statutory Auditors
The Board of Statutory Auditors was appointed by the ordinary shareholders' meeting of 29 April 2021, continued on 12 May 2021 for three financial years, which will expire with the Shareholders' Meeting convened to approve the financial statements at 31 December 2023, and is made up as follows:

Roberto Ruozi	Chairman
Fabio Artoni	Standing Statutory Auditor
Mauro Coazzoli	Standing Statutory Auditor
Michela Haymar d'Ettory	Substitute Statutory Auditor
Ruggiero Delvecchio	Substitute Statutory Auditor

General Management

Mauro Lorenzo Dognini	General Manager

[1] The Board of Directors appointed Alfredo Magri Director on 16 March 2023 and the Shareholders' Meeting, on 27 April 2023, confirmed his appointment until the date of approval of the Financial Statements 2023. He was appointed Vice Chairman on 5 December 2023.

Risk Committee

The Risk Committee, established in compliance with Article 48 of EU Delegated Regulation No 392/2017 became operational in December 2018, and is made up of 5 members, more specifically:

Alfredo Maria Magri	Chairman
Jan Andersen	
Asmud Skar	
Joaquim Cadete	
Tatyana Valkova	

Remuneration Committee

The Remuneration Committee, established in compliance with Article 48 of EU Delegated Regulation No 392/2017 is made up of 5 members, more specifically:

Nathalie Rachou	Chairman
Diana Chan	
Manuel Ferreira da Silva	
Piero Novelli	
Padraic O'Connor	

Audit Committee

The Audit Committee was established on 20 July 2022 in accordance with article 48 of EU Delegated Regulation no. 392/2017, previously the role of this Committee was performed by the Board of Statutory Auditors, is made up of 5 members, more specifically:

Jim Gollan	Chairman
Mauro Coazzoli	
Jan Andersen	
Ida Johnson	
Ricardo de Campos	

Board of Arbitrators

Emanuele Rimini	Chairman
Matteo Rescigno	
Carlo A. Favero	

Corporate Governance

The corporate governance structure of Monte Titoli S.p.A. is based on the "traditional" system of management and control, characterized by the presence of the Board of Directors (management body) and Auditors (controlling body) both appointed by the shareholders' meeting. The accounting audit is entrusted to an audit firm pursuant to the law.

The Monte Titoli governance system reflects the requisites provided for in European Regulation no. 909/2014 (CSDR), under the terms of which Consob, in agreement with the Bank of Italy, authorised Monte Titoli to provide the services as central depositary, with a resolution of 18 December 2019.

The **Board of Directors** is responsible for the strategic guidance and supervision of the company's overall activity, as well as for the risk management process, in order for these to be consistent with strategic policies.

The Board is vested with all the powers for the ordinary and extraordinary management of the Company in the framework of the provisions of law, regulation and Bylaws, and has the power and authority to perform all those acts that it deems necessary and appropriate for pursuing the corporate purpose.

More specifically, the Board of Directors:

- defines the strategic guidelines and objectives to be pursued, reviews and approves the strategic, industrial and financial plans and the budget of the Company, as well as agreements and alliances of a strategic nature, periodically monitoring their implementation;
- with the support of the Risk Committee, defines, determines and documents the Risk Appetite Framework (RAF), and checks that this is consistent with strategic objectives;
- defines the Company's risk management policy, providing a periodic review of these and supervising the Company's overall risk management system, including compliance risks and operational risk;
- defines the leading guidelines of the Company's internal controls system; evaluates on an annual basis, the adequacy, effectiveness and actual functioning of the internal controls system;
- sets the Company's technological framework, defines the Company's IT system guidelines; on an annual basis, assesses the adequacy, efficiency and effective functioning of the IT system and the cyber security framework for the Company's essential services, subject to independent audits that are reported to the Board;
- reviews and approves the Company's transactions with a significant strategic, economic, equity and financial relevance for the Company;
- attributes and revokes powers to its members, defining the limits and procedures for exercising such powers; also sets the intervals with which the delegated bodies must report to the Board regarding the activities carried out in exercising such powers;
- establishes appropriate committees, with proposing and consultative functions, to support the Board, appointing the members and establishing duties and remuneration;
- establishes the Users Committee, pursuant to EU Regulation 909/2014, and determines its operating rules;
- evaluates the general performance of the Company's management, on the basis of the information received from the directors with delegations, paying particular attention to the situations of conflict of interest and comparing the results obtained with those planned;
- revises and updates the corporate governance tools in line with the requirements of applicable legislation;
- exercises the other powers and performs the duties assigned to it by the law and Bylaws.

The Board of Directors has appointed the following delegated bodies: a Chairman, Managing Director and an Executive Director with delegated powers for Finance.

Board members were appointed for a three-year period, which expires on the date of the Shareholders' Meeting called to approve the financial statements for the year ending 31 December 2023, and may be re-elected.

Those persons who are in possession of the eligibility requirements provided by the applicable provisions of law and regulations may be vested with the office of director. At least one third of the directors in office, but not less than two of them, are independent pursuant to EU Regulation No. 909/2014 (CSDR). The Board of Directors resolves on the existence of the aforementioned requirements in the first useful session following the appointment or knowledge of the lack of requirements.

In compliance with the provision of the Bylaws, the Board of Directors, in exercising the delegation of powers, appointed a General Manager with the eligibility requirements provided for by applicable regulations, who is responsible for the ordinary management within the limits of his mandated powers.

The **Remuneration Committee** has advisory functions regarding the Remuneration Policy of the Company over which it supervises, with particular regard to the remuneration policy of top management and personnel employed in the functions of risk management, compliance and internal control, internal audit and technology and other employees.

The **Risk Committee** is an advisory committee of the board of directors on risk management strategies and risk appetite.

The **Audit Committee** is an advisory committee of the Board of Directors. The Committee advises the board of directors on the performance of the internal audit function, which it supervises.

The **Board of Statutory Auditors** is the body responsible for ensuring compliance with the law and the Company's Bylaws, as well as the observance of correct management principles in carrying out the Company's activities, checking the adequacy and the operation of the Company's organizational structure, internal auditing system, administration and accounting system.

The members of the Board are appointed for a period of three years and may be re-elected.

Each of the members of the Board of Auditors must possess the requirements of integrity, professionalism and independence applicable by law and the Bylaws.

The **Shareholders' Meeting** is the body that represents all shareholders and is responsible for passing ordinary resolutions regarding the approval of the annual financial statements, the appointment and removal of the members of the Board of Directors, the appointment of members of the Board of Statutory Auditors and the Chairpersons, the determination of the remunerations of directors and auditors, the conferral of the accounting audit appointment and the responsibilities of directors and auditors; on an extraordinary basis, it is responsible for amendments to the Bylaws and extraordinary transactions such as capital increases, mergers and de-mergers, without prejudice to the powers attributed to the Board by Article 21 of the Bylaws, as already mentioned.

The **independent auditing** of the Company's accounts is carried out in compliance with the applicable provisions of law by an auditing firm. The Shareholders' Meeting of 15 April 2015 conferred the relevant appointment, for the term of nine financial years on the basis of the applicable provisions of law, on EY S.p.A. for the financial years ending 31 December 2015 to 31 December 2023 (inclusive).

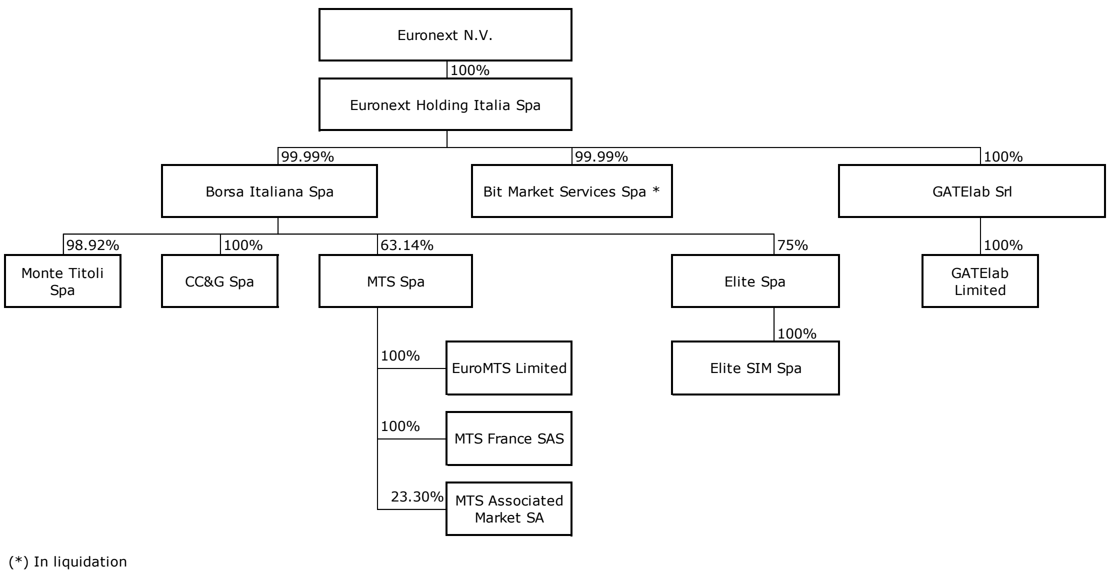
The Company's purpose
Monte Titoli's exclusive corporate purpose is the provision of centralised management services for financial instruments, as well as the provision of the clearing and settlement services and provision of the gross settlement service for non-derivative financial instruments.

The Company may carry out, also through its subsidiaries and affiliates, activities connected and/or conducive to that of centralized management of financial instruments, as well as ancillary activities to the clearing and settlement service and the gross settlement service, as identified by the regulatory provisions issued by the Supervisory Bodies.

Share capital
The Company's share capital amounts to € 16,000,000 (sixteen million), which is fully paid up. It is represented by 16,000,000 (sixteen million) ordinary shares with a par value of € 1 (one) each, issued on a dematerialised basis under the existing provisions of law and entered into the centralised system managed by Monte Titoli.

The Company does not hold and during the financial year did not acquire or dispose of, either directly or through trust companies or individuals, any treasury shares or shares in the parent company.

Group structure
Pursuant to Article 2497 and subsequent of the Italian Civil Code, as of 31 December 2023, Monte Titoli S.p.A. was subject to management and coordination by Euronext Holding Italia S.p.A., which is in turn controlled by Euronext N.V.



Monte Titoli holds no shareholdings.

Shareholding structure

The shareholding structure of Monte Titoli S.p.A. as at 31 December 2023 is the following:

Shareholder	Number of Shares	% of total share capital
BORSA ITALIANA S.p.A	15,827,175	98.920
EUROCLEAR BANK SA/NA	160,000	1.000
REALI HOLDING S.r.l.	2,352	0.0147
Franca PANZARINI	20	-
Angelo Alessandro COMPOSTELLA	2,681	0.0167
GAFFINO SIM	2,000	0.0125
Letizia SCHIAVETTI	858	0.0054
Lavinia MARCUCCI	858	0.0054
Marco Tullio MARCUCCI	860	0.0054
Michele DE CAPOA	1,598	0.0100
Diego BOSCARELLI	1,598	0.0100
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS (11)	**16,000,000**	**100**

2.7 RELATIONSHIPS WITH RELATED PARTIES

Transactions with related parties are detailed in the specific paragraph in the Explanatory Notes.

2.8 SIGNIFICANT EVENTS AFTER THE CLOSE OF THE FINANCIAL YEAR

There are no significant events after financial year end like:

- announcement or initiation of restructuring plans;
- capital increases;
- recruitment of relevant contractual commitments;
- disputes arising after the financial year close.

2.9 APPROVAL OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND OF THE REPORT ON OPERATIONS AND PROPOSAL FOR THE ALLOCATION OF PROFITS

Dear Shareholders,

We invite you to approve the financial statement as of 31 December 2023 (Balance Sheet, Income Statement, Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity, Cash Flow Statement and Explanatory Notes), as presented by the Board of Directors, in their entirety and as single items and to allocate the net profit of 33,231,828.91 euro as follows:

- to the Shareholders, as a dividend equal to 1.87 euro for the 16,000,000 ordinary shares with the nominal value of 1 euro each representing the Share Capital, for an overall amount of 29,920,000 euro;
- the remaining profit in the amount of 3,311,828.91 euro to the Reserves.

The dividend equal to 29,920,000 euro in the amount of 1.87 euro for each of the 16,000,000 ordinary shares shall be payable starting from 6 May 2024.

Milan, 26 March 2024

On behalf of the Board of Directors
The Chairman
Pierre Davoust

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS		31/12/23	31/12/22
10	Cash and cash equivalents	86,430,685	72,254,524
40	Financial assets measured at amortised cost	20,654,645	29,568,783
	a) receivables from banks	15,726,273	21,707,066
	b) receivables from financial companies	4,175,419	6,614,932
	c) receivables from customers	752,953	1,246,785
80	Property, plant and equipment	9,288	29,477
90	Intangible assets	28,943,769	25,970,193
	of which:		
	- goodwill	7,999,618	6,804,306
100	Tax assets	1,109,396	2,560,526
	a) current	676,102	2,446,041
	b) deferred	433,294	114,485
120	Other assets	2,355,397	1,634,472
TOTAL ASSETS		**139,503,180**	**132,017,975**

LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY ITEMS		31/12/23	31/12/22
10	Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	9,599,930	15,034,229
	a) payables	9,599,930	15,034,229
60	Tax liabilities		
	a) current	-	-
	b) deferred	211,788	100,321
80	Other liabilities	11,598,718	4,806,841
90	Employee severance indemnity provision	1,509,841	902,389
110	Share capital	16,000,000	16,000,000
150	Reserves	67,204,911	67,120,951
160	Valuation reserves	146,163	207,723
170	Profit (Loss) for the year	33,231,829	27,845,521
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		**139,503,180**	**132,017,975**

All amounts are expressed in euro

INCOME STATEMENT

	ITEMS	31/12/23	31/12/22
10	Interest receivable and similar revenues	1,894,628	41,394
20	Interest payable and similar expenses	(85,283)	(491,888)
30	NET INTEREST INCOME	1,809,345	(450,494)
40	Commission income	117,404,075	106,474,859
50	Commissions payable	(28,268,037)	(26,615,624)
60	NET COMMISSIONS	89,136,038	79,859,235
120	INTERMEDIATION MARGIN	90,945,383	79,408,741
130	Net value adjustments for credit risk of:		
	a) financial assets measured at amortised cost	(198,420)	(93,231)
160	Administrative expenses	(39,652,139)	(36,729,244)
	a) staff costs	(22,290,643)	(16,893,857)
	b) other administrative expenses	(17,361,496)	(19,835,387)
180	Net value adjustments on property,plant and equipment	(21,628)	(21,228)
190	Net value adjustments on intangible assets	(5,177,931)	(4,334,869)
200	Other operating income and expenses	27,866	293,172
210	OPERATING COSTS	(45,022,252)	(40,885,400)
260	PROFIT/LOSS OF CURRENT OPERATIONS BEFORE TAXES	45,923,131	38,523,341
270	Income taxes for the financial year on current operations	(12,691,302)	(10,677,820)
300	PROFIT/(LOSS) FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR	**33,231,829**	**27,845,521**

All amounts are expressed in euro

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Items	31/12/23	31/12/22
10. Profit (Loss) for the year	**33,231,829**	**27,845,521**
Other comprehensive income, net of taxes without reversal to income statement		
20. Equities designated at fair value through other comprehensive income		
30. Financial liabilities designated at fair value through profit or loss (changes in own creditworthiness)		
40. Hedging of equities designated at fair value through other comprehensive income		
50. Property, plant and equipment		
60. Intangible assets		
70. Defined benefit plans	(61,560)	144,125
80. Non current assets held for sale		
90. Portions of reserves from valuation of shareholdings valued at equity		
Other comprehensive income, net of taxes with reversal to income statement		
100. Hedges of foreign investments		
110. Exchange differences		
120. Cash flow hedging		
130. Hedging instruments (undesignated items)		
140. Financial assets (other than equities) measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		
150. Non current assets and groups of assets held for sale		
160. Portion of valuation reserves of investments carried at equity		
170. Total other income components net of taxes	**(61,560)**	**144,125**
180. Comprehensive income (items 10 + 170)	**33,170,269**	**27,989,646**

All amounts are expressed in euro

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY AT 31 DECEMBER 2023

	Balances at 31/12/22	Change opening balances	Balances at 01/01/23	Allocation of previous year P&L		Changes in the financial year						Comprehensive income for the financial year	Shareholders' equity 31/12/23
							Transactions on Shareholders' Equity						
				Reserves	Dividends and other distributions	Changes in reserves	Issuing new shares	Acquisition own shares	Extraordinary dividends distribution	Changes in equity instruments	Other changes		
Share capital	16,000,000		16,000,000										16,000,000
Share premium													
Reserves													
- of profits	53,762,073		53,762,073	5,521									53,767,594
- other	13,358,879		13,358,879			78,439							13,437,318
Valuation reserves	207,722		207,722	-		(61,560)							146,162
Equity instruments													-
Treasury shares													-
Profit (Loss) for the year	27,845,521		27,845,521	(5,521)	(27,840,000)							33,231,829	33,231,829
Shareholders' Equity	111,174,195		111,174,195	-	(27,840,000)	16,879	-	-	-	-	-	33,231,829	116,582,903

All amounts are expressed in euro

The changes in reserves consist of the impact of the actuarial re-evaluation of employee severance indemnity.

The result for the year 2023 includes unrealized gains on foreign exchange for an amount equal to EUR 17,238 which, pursuant to art. 2426 num. 8-bis of the Civil Code are not distributable until the moment of their effective realization.

The item "Reserves b) others refers to the incentive plan defined, starting from 2021, by the parent company Euronext for 78,439 euros.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY AT 31 DECEMBER 2022

	Balances at 31/12/21	Change opening balances	Balances at 01/01/22	Allocation of previous year P&L		Changes in the financial year						Comprehensive income for the financial year	Shareholders' equity 31/12/22
							Transactions on Shareholders' Equity						
				Reserves	Dividends and other distributions	Changes in reserves	Issuing new shares	Acquisition own shares	Extraordinary dividends distribution	Changes in equity instruments	Other changes		
Share capital	16,000,000		16,000,000										16,000,000
Share premium													
Reserves													
- of profits	53,706,679		53,706,679	55,394									53,762,073
- other	13,196,719		13,196,719			162,160							13,358,879
Valuation reserves	63,597		63,597	-		144,125							207,722
Equity instruments													-
Treasury shares													-
Profit (Loss) for the year	30,695,394		30,695,394	(55,394)	(30,640,000)							27,845,521	27,845,521
Shareholders' Equity	113,662,389		113,662,389	-	(30,640,000)	306,285	-	-	-	-	-	27,845,521	111,174,195

All amounts are expressed in euro

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

(Direct method)

A. ***OPERATING ACTIVITIES***	Financial year ended 31/12/23	Financial year ended 31/12/22
1 **Operations**	**38,629,808**	**32,294,849**
interest income received (+)	1,894,628	41,394
interest expenses paid (-)	(85,283)	(491,888)
dividends and similar income (+)		
net commission	89,136,038	79,859,235
personnel expenses (-)	(22,290,643)	(16,893,857)
other costs (-)	(17,361,496)	(19,835,387)
other revenues (+)	27,866	293,172
duties and taxes (-)	(12,691,302)	(10,677,820)
costs/revenues related to discontinued operations net of tax effect (+/-)		
2 **Cash flow generated / absorbed by financial assets**	**8,220,402**	**(17,667,875)**
financial assets held for trading		
financial assets designated at fair value		
other financial assets with mandatory measurement at fair value		
financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income		
financial assets measured at amortised cost	9,034,119	(17,755,823)
other assets	(813,717)	87,948
3 **Cash flow generated /absorbed by financial liabilities**	**2,106,708**	**8,166,986**
financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	(5,434,299)	9,301,872
financial liabilities for trading		
financial liabilities designated at fair value		
other liabilities	7,541,007	(1,134,886)
Net liquidity generated (absorbed) by operating activity	**48,956,918**	**22,793,960**
- ***INVESTMENT ACTIVITY***		
1 **Cash generated by**	**-**	**-**
sale of shareholdings	-	-
dividends received on shareholdings	-	-
sale of property, plant and equipment	-	-
sale of intangible assets	-	-
sale of business units	-	-
2 **Cash flow absorbed by**	**(6,957,636)**	**(19,059,091)**
purchases of shareholdings		
purchases of property, plant and equipment	(1,440)	(35,573.30)
purchases of intangible assets	(6,956,196)	(19,023,517)
purchases of business units		
Net liquidity generated (absorbed) by investment activities	**(6,957,636)**	**(19,059,091)**
B. ***FUNDING ACTIVITY***		
issuing/acquisition of own shares	-	-
issuing/acquisition of equity instruments	-	-
distribution of dividends and other purposes	(27,823,121)	(30,333,715)
Net liquidity generated (absorbed) by funding activities	**(27,823,121)**	**(30,333,715)**
CASH FLOW GENERATED (ABSORBED) DURING THE YEAR	**14,176,161**	**(26,598,846)**

RECONCILIATION

Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	**72,254,524**	**98,853,370**
Total net cash generated (absorbed) during the year	**14,176,161**	**(26,598,846)**
Cash and cash equivalents at year end	**86,430,685**	**72,254,524**

All amounts are expressed in euro

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023

INTRODUCTION

The notes are divided into the following parts:

- Part A: Accounting policies

- Part B: Information on the Balance Sheet

- Part C: Information on the Income Statement

- Part D: Other information

Each part of the notes is divided into sections, each of which illustrates a single aspect of business management. Sections contain both quantitative and qualitative information.

The quantitative information is made up, as a rule, of items and tables. Items and tables that do not include amounts are not mentioned.

Unless otherwise indicated, the tables are drawn up according to the applicable provisions of law, even though only certain items of the tables are valued.

For some tables, additional information is added following the general criteria of clarity and immediacy in the notes.

The financial statements and the notes are denominated in Euro with rounding off to the nearest euro.

The accounting policies adopted are disclosed to the auditors and, in the cases provided by law, agreed with the same.

PART A – ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A.1 GENERAL PART

Section 1 – Declaration of compliance with international accounting standards

The financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023 were prepared on the basis of going concern assumption and in compliance with IAS/IFRS international accounting standards as illustrated and interpreted by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) and endorsed by the European Commission.

Section 2 contains all the new principles applicable with effect from 1 January 2023.

Section 2 – Main principles for reporting

STRUCTURE AND CONTENTS OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023

Monte Titoli's operations are governed by the provisions of Italian Legislative Decrees no. 58 of 24 February 1998, and no. 213 of 24 June 1998, as amended and/or supplemented, as well as by the regulatory provisions issued and/or adopted pursuant to the above-mentioned decrees.

The company belongs to the Euronext Group, and deals with the centralized management of financial instruments, which includes dematerialised instruments pursuant to Italian Legislative Decree no. 213 of 24 June 1998, as well as clearing and gross settlement services for non-derivative financial instruments.

Since 1 January 2005 Monte Titoli S.p.A. has adopted the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and endorsed by the European Commission. The acronym IFRS includes also the International Accounting Standards (IAS) still in force, as well as all the interpretative documents issued by the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC) and by the previous Standing Interpretations Committee (SIC).

Moreover, it should be noted that the criteria described below have not changed with respect to the previous financial year.

These financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2023 refer to the period from 1 January 2023 to 31 December 2023.

The Financial Statements at 31 December 2023 are made up of the Balance Sheet, Income Statement, Statement of Cash Flows, Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity, Statement of Comprehensive Income and the present Explanatory Notes; they are also accompanied by the Statement of Changes in Tangible and Intangible Assets.

The accounting schedules were derived from the models proposed by "Financial Statements of IFRS Intermediaries other than Banking Intermediaries" issued by the Bank of Italy with a measure dated 17 November 2022, also taking into account the Bank of Italy Communication dated 14 March 2023.

The Company's financial statements are subject to audit by EY S.p.A.

GROUP TAXATION

The Company has exercised jointly with the parent company Euronext Holding Italia S.p.A. the option for the national consolidation regime for the three-year period 2022 - 2024. The option is irrevocable for three years, unless the requirements for the application of the regime cease and with the possibility of revocation at the end of the three-year period.

The economic relations, as well as the reciprocal responsibilities and obligations, between the Company and the parent company are defined in the "Rules for participation in the taxation regime of the national consolidation of the group controlled by Euronext Holding Italia S.p.A.".

The national tax consolidation is an institution, introduced by the tax reform brought in by Legislative Decree no. 344/2003 and its relevant implementing decrees, offers groups of company's residents in Italy the opportunity to optimize taxation.

On 24th September 2019 Euronext Holding Italia S.p.A. and its Italian controlled companies exercised the option for VAT Group, ruled by articles from 70-bis to 70-duodecies of Presidential Decree no. 633/1972.

The option is effective from 1st January 2020 and is binding for a three-year period and is automatically renewed for each subsequent year if it is not revoked.

Because of the application of the VAT Group, the group itself will be considered as a single VAT taxable person. Therefore, transactions carried out between the companies of the same group will not be subject to VAT. Transactions carried out between a VAT group member and a third party will be treated as being made by the VAT group as an entity; transactions carried out between a third party and a VAT group member, will be treated ad being made by VAT Group.

NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

The company's separate financial statements are prepared in accordance with the accounting standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and the related interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC and SIC) and endorsed by the European Commission, as established by EU Regulation No. 1606 of July 19, 2002, implemented in Italy by Legislative Decree No. 38 of February 28, 2005.

In the preparation of these financial statements, the same accounting principles were used, where applicable, as those adopted in the preparation of the annual financial statements as of December 31, 2022. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the going concern assumption.

NEW STANDARDS APPLICABLE FROM THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

In compliance with IAS 8, the following table shows the new international accounting standards and the amendments to the standards already into force, with the related endorsement regulations issued by the European Union, whose application has become mandatory from the financial period ended 31 December 2023.

EU Regulation and publication date	Subject of the document	Date of endorsement	Date of entry into force
(EU) 2021/2036 23 November 2021	IFRS 17 - Insurance contracts (including amendments published in June 2020)	19 November 2021	1 January 2023
(EU) 2022/357 3 March 2022	Amendments to IAS 1 and 8 (Disclosure of Accounting policies and Definition of Accounting Estimates)	2 March 2022	1 January 2023
(EU) 2022/1392 12 August 2022	Amendments to IAS 12 (Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction)	11 August 2022	1 January 2023
(EU) 2022/1491 9 September 2022	Amendments to IFRS 17 (Initial Application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 - Comparative Information)	8 September 2022	1 January 2023
(EU) 2023/2468 9 November 2023	Amendments to IAS 12 (International Tax Reform – Standard rules of the second pillar)	8 November 2023	1 January 2023

Amendments to IAS 1, 8, 12 and to IFRS 17

Below the amendments related to:

- IFRS 17 – Insurance contracts, which replaces IFRS 4 and represents significant innovation for the reference sector as well as for all companies that find themselves having to account for insurance contracts. The standard introduces new criteria for the recognition of the insurance contracts aimed, among other things, at overcoming the accounting models required by the local regulations of individual countries (as happened with IFRS 4) and at differentiating the measurement of company performance;
- IAS 1 and IAS 8, which introduce clarifications aimed at helping entities decide which information on accounting policies must be disclosed (amendments to IAS 1) and to distinguish between accounting policies and estimates (amendments to IAS 8); therefore it does not have significant impacts for the company, although it may constitute a useful reference to improve financial statement disclosures. In detail, the Regulation introduces the following changes:
    - IAS 1 Presentation of financial statements: these are limited amendments (so-called "narrow scope amendments") to IAS 1 Presentation of financial statements and to the document IFRS Practice Statement 2 "Making Materiality Judgments" which provide some indications to help companies identify which information on accounting principles (the so-called "accounting policies") must be disclosed by applying judgments of relevance. Information about accounting policies is material if, considered together with other information contained in the financial statements, it is reasonable to expect that it could influence the decisions of users of the financial statements. Relevant information must be clearly displayed; however, it is not necessary to illustrate irrelevant information and, in any case, the latter must not obscure the relevant information.

- IAS 8 Accounting principles, changes in accounting estimates and errors: the amendments to IAS 8 are aimed at providing clarifications to distinguish changes in accounting principles from changes in accounting estimates. In this regard, the definition of accounting estimate, previously not foreseen, has been added - "accounting estimates are monetary amounts in the financial statements subject to measurement uncertainty" - and other changes have been introduced in order to provide greater clarification. It should be noted that the entity may have to modify an accounting estimate if changes occur in the circumstances on which the estimate was based or following new information, new developments or greater experience. Error corrections are distinguished from changes in accounting estimates; accounting estimates, by their nature, are approximations that require modification if additional information becomes known. For example, the gain or loss recognized following the resolution of an uncertain event does not represent the correction of an error.

- IAS 12 – Income taxes, in relation to the international tax reform (OECD second pillar rules, also called "Pillar Two Model Rules"), which provides for some changes to IAS 12 through the introduction of a mandatory temporary exception to the accounting of deferred taxes determined by the implementation of the aforementioned rules (in force from 2024), as well as provisions regarding additional information to be provided by the companies involved in interim situations and in the financial statements. In detail, the regulation of the global minimum tax, so-called "Global Minimum Tax" was implemented in the European Union through Directive 2523/2022, published in the EU Official Journal on 22 December 2022. Subject to implementation in national legislation, the legislation in question will apply from the 2024 tax period. For Italy, the provisions of Directive 2523/2022 have been transposed into Legislative Decree no. 209 of 27 December 2023 "Implementation of the tax reform in the field of international taxation".
- IAS 12 – Income taxes, in relation to deferred taxes relating to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction. The amendments clarify how companies should account for deferred taxes on transactions such as leasing and decommissioning obligations and aim to reduce diversity in the reporting of deferred tax assets and liabilities on such transactions. The case of interest is found in relation to the accounting of leasing operations in which the lessee initially records the asset (right of use) and the corresponding leasing liability (lease liability) in the balance sheet, usually of the same amount. Depending on the applicable tax legislation, taxable and deductible temporary differences of the same amount could arise at the time of initial recognition of the asset and liability. With the amendments in question it was specified that in such cases the entity must recognize any tax liability and asset deriving therefrom (therefore, the exemption provided for by paragraphs 15 and 24 of IAS 12 - which allows not to recognize deferred taxation in cases where the operation as a whole does not influence the profit - does not apply to these cases).

International accounting standards endorsed by the European Union applicable to financial statements after 2023

The following table shows the new international accounting standards and the amendments to the standards already into force, with the related endorsement regulations issued by the European Union, whose application will become mandatory starting from 1 January 2024 (or from a later date in case of financial statements relating to financial years different from the calendar year).

EU Regulation and publication date	Subject of the document	Date of endorsement	Date of entry into force
(EU) 2023/2579 21 November 2023	Amendments to IFRS 16 (Lease liabilities in a sale and leaseback transaction)	20 November 2023	1 January 2024
(EU) 2023/2822 20 December 2023	Amendments to IAS 1 (Presentation of financial statements - Classification of liabilities as current and non-current and non-current liabilities with clauses)	19 December 2023	1 January 2024

Section 3 - Events subsequent to the reporting date

In the period between the reference date of these financial statements and its approval by the Board of Directors and in addition to what has already been reported in the Directors' Report, no facts have occurred that would entail a correction of the data approved at that time. The draft financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 26 March 2024 and were authorized for publication on that date (IAS 10).

Section 4 – Other aspects

The Company is not exposed to significant risks and uncertainties, nor have changes occurred or are expected in accounting estimates as a result of the war between Russia and Ukraine, and the one in Israel.

There are no further aspects to report.

A.2 PART RELATING TO THE MAIN ITEMS OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

EVALUATION CRITERIA AND ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash, in euros and foreign currencies, as well as current accounts and "sight" deposits are subject to recognition in this item.
In fact, starting from the balance sheet closed on 31 December 2021, this item also includes "sight" loans to banks, as per the provision of 29 October 2021 of Bnaca d'Italia. The same, if in euro, are entered at the nominal value which corresponds to the fair value, if in another currency they are entered at the current exchange rate at the end of the period.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost

The initial recognition of financial assets is done on the settlement date for debt instruments and on the date of disbursement in the case of receivables. At the time of initial recognition, assets are stated at their fair value, which normally corresponds to the total amount disbursed for costs/incomes directly determined from the start of the transaction, referring to individual instruments, even if they are settled at a subsequent date. Even though they may have the stated characteristics, costs are excluded when they refer to a reimbursement by the debtor counterparty or if they qualify as administrative costs.

Included in this category are financial assets represented by debt instruments, managed within the scope of a "held to collect" business model, where the contractual flows only represent principal payments and interest on the residual principal (Solely Payment of Principal and Interest test – SPPI – passed). Receivables that do not pass the SPPI test are classified under the portfolio of financial assets that must be measured at fair value (see Financial assets measured at fair value impacting the income statement - Item 20).

After the initial recognition, financial assets stated in this category are measured at amortised cost. The amortised cost equals the difference between the gross carrying amount and the provision for losses determined by the expected credit losses.

The gross carrying amount is the amount in the initial recognition, decreased/increased by:

- principal repayments;
- the amortisation of the difference between the amount paid and the amount reimbursable on expiry, represented by initial costs/incomes. The amortisation is calculated based on the effective interest rate method, which considers these costs/income;
- profits/losses from a concession.

The amortised cost method is not used for short-term receivables where the discounting effect would be negligible. A similar criterion is adopted for receivables without a definite expiry or demand receivables.

At the close of each financial period or interim position, financial assets measured at amortised cost are subject to impairment with the recognition of the expected credit losses (over a 12 month time frame or based on the financial instrument's entire life, should the credit risk rise significantly in relation to the financial asset's initial recognition – lifetime expected losses).

Financial assets measured at amortised cost, are classified under three categories (defined as stages) for impairment purposes, in ascending order according to the deterioration in credit quality.

The first category – stage 1 – includes financial instruments that have not undergone a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition.

The second category – stage 2 – includes financial instruments that have undergone a significant increase in credit risk, which is measured by taking into account the indicators set by the accounting standard and the relevance these have for the company.

The third category – stage 3 – includes all impaired positions.

Expected credit losses over a 12 month time frame are recognised for financial instruments in the first category. For financial instruments in the other two categories, expected losses are determined over the course of the financial instrument's entire life cycle (lifetime expected losses).

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are evaluated at purchase cost. The cost includes ancillary costs as well as direct and indirect costs for the amount that can be reasonably allocated to the asset.

Costs incurred for routine and/or cyclical maintenance and repairs are directly allocated to the income statement for the financial year in which they were incurred.

The amounts are recorded net of any impairment losses and amortization.

Property, plant and equipment are systematically depreciated every financial year in relation to their estimated useful life. The latter is determined with reference to the remaining possibility of use of the assets.

The estimated useful life of each category of fixed asset is shown in the table below:

Property, plant and equipment	Useful life
Automatic data processing systems	3 years
Plant and equipment	3 years
Furniture and Furnishings	3 years

Depreciation begins the first day of the month on which the asset is available for use.

The company assesses, once a year, if there is any indication that assets may have suffered impairment loss compared to the book value recorded in the financial statements. In the presence of such indications the asset recoverable amount is determined to estimate the extent of the possible impairment.

Goodwill

Goodwill is recorded on the transaction date and reviewed at least annually to verify that it has not suffered any loss in value. Impairment losses are immediately recognized in the income statement and are not subsequently reversed.

Business combination transactions

In general, "Business combinations under common control" transactions are excluded from the scope of mandatory application of IFRS 3. In particular, for this type of transaction, the principle of continuity of values is followed. The application of the principle of continuity of values gives rise to the recognition in the statement of financial position of values equal to those that would result if the companies involved in the combination had always been united.

It is also considered possible, consistently with the application of the same standard, that the net assets are transferred, rather than at the book values of the selling entity, at the values resulting from the consolidated financial statements at the transfer date of the common controlling entity of the entities perform the aggregation.

Intangible Assets

As required by IAS 38, intangible assets recorded in the financial statements need to possess the following characteristics: they must be identifiable, they must be able to produce future economic benefits and they must be controlled by the company.

These assets are valued at purchase cost. The cost includes ancillary costs as well as direct and indirect costs for the amount that can be reasonably allocated to the asset.

The amounts are recorded net of any impairment losses and amortization.

Intangible assets are systematically depreciated every financial year in relation to their estimated residual useful life.

The estimated useful life for intangible assets is indicated in the table below:

Intangible Assets	Useful life
Software licenses	3 years
Application Software development costs	3 years

Depreciation begins the first day of the month on which the asset is available for use.

The company verifies, at least once a year, if there is any indication that intangible assets could have undergone impairment loss compared to the book value recorded in the financial statements. In the presence of such indications the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the possible impairment loss.

Rights of use and financial liabilities

In accordance with the provisions of the standard IFRS 16, which came into force and was adopted starting from 1 January 2019, the Company accounts for a right of use when it holds control over an asset it does not own for a period of not less than 12 months and when this asset is not of “low value”. The corresponding fixed asset is initially recognised at cost and amortised on a straight line basis along the shorter time period between the duration of the leasing contract and the estimated useful life. The cost is calculated as the financial liability for the leasing, plus all other ancillary costs and net of any incentives received. The duration of the leasing is instead equal to the non-modifiable term of the contract, plus any option for extension or reduction due to interruption clauses which, on the basis of the management’s judgement, are reasonably likely to be exercised.

The financial liability for the leasing is calculated as the net present value of the future payments that will be made on the basis of the terms provided for in the leasing contract.

If the contract provides for extension or interruption clauses, the management uses its judgement to determine whether these are reasonably likely to be exercised.

Since the Company, as also the Group it belongs to, does not have external sources of financing, the net present value of the future payments was calculated using as the rate for discounting the interest rate of intragroup loans, 1.4%.

The financial liability thus determined corresponding to the payments provided for within the next year was classified among current liabilities, while the remainder among non-current liabilities.

The main quantitative information related to rights of use and financial liabilities recognised in the Company's financial statements in application of the standard IFRS 16 is presented below:

	Right-of-use assets	Cumulated depreciation	Net book value
€ 000	**2023**	**2023**	**2023**
Cars	36	31	5
Total	**36**	**31**	**5**

Lease liabilities

€ 000	**2023**
Maturity analysis - contractual undiscounted cash flows	
Less than one year	5
One to five years	-
More than five years	-
Total undiscounted cash flows	**5**
Total lease liabilities	**5**
Current	5
Non Current	-

The discounting rate used is 1.40% conventionally understood as the internal rate of return of cash and cash equivalents.

Amounts recognized in the income statement

€ 000	**2023**
Interest on lease liabilities	0
Amortization / depreciation	15
Annual amount relating to short term leases	-
Annual amount relating to leases of low value assets	-

Current and deferred taxation

Current taxes are calculated on the basis of the existing legislation concerning the taxation of the Company's income, and are recorded in the income statement on an accrual basis, while in the balance sheet they are shown net of any tax receivables and advance payments.

Deferred taxation is calculated:

- on the basis of temporary differences between the book value of an asset or a liability according to accounting criteria and the recognised taxable value;
- on the basis of temporary differences in the taxability of income.

A deferred tax asset is recognized in the balance sheet only when there is reasonable certainty of the recovery through the emergence of taxable income in future years.

Impairment loss of assets

The Company checks the recoverability of the book value of its tangible and intangible assets in order to determine whether there are signs that these assets have suffered an impairment loss. In the presence of such indications the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the possible impairment loss.

If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable value of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.[1]

Impairment is recorded if the recoverable amount is below the book value. This impairment is restored in the event that the reasons that led to impairment no longer exist.

Non-current assets and groups of assets held for sale

This item includes non-current assets whose book value will be recovered through their sale. They are valued at their net book value or the related fair value net of the sales costs, whichever is the lower. In the event that an asset subject to depreciation is classified in this category, the depreciation process stops at the time of the reclassification.

Recording of this item takes place at the time when the sale is considered highly probable or when the management at a certain level is committed to the disposal of the asset and the procedures to identify the buyer and complete the process have started. Furthermore, in the event that the disposal involves an operating asset, the gain and losses related to this asset are classified in a single amount in the income statement.

As required by IFRS 5, the purpose of which is to prescribe the accounting treatment for assets held for sale and the manner of presentation in financial statements of discontinued operations and related disclosures, an entity needs to classify a medium/long term asset (or a disposal group) as 'held for sale' (to be sold) if its book value will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continued use.

The necessary conditions for the classification in this item of the financial statements are that: the asset (or disposal group) is immediately available for sale in its present condition, the sale is highly probable and it occurs within 12 months. A further condition is that the asset is put on sale at a "reasonable" value compared to its fair value.

Other assets

This item includes the assets which cannot be related to other asset items in the balance sheet.

Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost

Initial recognition of liabilities is done on the signing of a contract or on the date the invoice (or other debt document) is received. Liabilities are initially recorded at the amount for the services received, based on the amount set in the contract.

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[1] The recoverable value of an asset is the higher of its current value less costs to sell and its value in use. Where the current value is calculated as the consideration obtainable from the sale of an asset or cash-generating unit in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties and the value in use of an asset is calculated by discounting estimated future cash flows, net of taxes, at a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risks specific to the asset.

Liabilities include: trade liabilities for services received or placement commissions to be paid to placement agents, based on the contract terms.

The above are short-term liabilities, and are therefore recognised at their nominal value (discounting effect is not significant).

Debts are cancelled once they are extinguished.

Other liabilities

This item includes liabilities which cannot be attributed to other liability items in the income statement.

Employee severance indemnity

The employee severance indemnity (hereinafter TFR) pursuant to article 2120 of the Italian Civil Code is subject to an actuarial valuation, based on assumptions regarding the employees' length of service and the remuneration received during a specific period of service.

The entry in the financial statements of defined benefit plans requires an estimate - based on actuarial techniques - of the amount for the benefits accrued by employees for the work carried out during the current and previous years and the discounted value of such contributions, in order to determine the present value of the company's commitments.

The calculation of the current value of the company's commitments is performed by an external expert according to the Projected Unit Credit Method, considering only accrued seniority at valuation date, the years of service accrued at the valuation reference date and the total average seniority reached at the time the benefit payment is expected. Moreover, the aforementioned method entails the consideration of future salary increases, regardless of the reason (inflation, career progress, contracts renewals, etc.) until the termination of the employment.

Regulation No 475/2012 endorsed the amendments to IAS 19, as approved by the IASB on 16 June 2011, with the objective of rendering the financial statements understandable and comparable, above all with regard to defined benefit plans.

The most important amendment refers to the elimination of different admissible accounting treatments for recording plans with defined benefits and the consequent introduction of a single method that provides for the immediate recognition in the statement of comprehensive income of the discounted profits/losses deriving from the evaluation of the obligation.

In relation to the previous accounting layout adopted, the principal effect refers to the elimination of the recording in the income statement, with immediate recognition in the statement of comprehensive income and, therefore, in the shareholders' equity, of the changes in value of the obligations and of the assets servicing the plan.

Share based payments

Payments to employees based on shares, granted by the current parent company Euronext N.V., are accounted for by recording at cost in the income statement the pertinent portion of the value of the share allocation plan, determined on the basis of the fair value at the grant date of the plan itself and taking into account the terms and conditions under which such instruments have been assigned. The debit counterpart is instead recorded in a specific equity reserve in accordance with the provisions of IFRS 2 for Share-Based Payments identified as Equity-Settled.

Revenue and costs recognition

For the purposes of recognising revenue, IFRS 15 is based on the principle of transferring control, and not only the transfer of risks and benefits.

The new standard requires that the contract identifies all performance obligations, where applicable, each with its own revenue recognition model. An analysis of the performance obligations therefore forms the basis for the recognition of each revenue component relating to the different products and/or services offered.

Services are deemed to have been transferred once the customer gains control thereof.

Revenue arising from the rendering of services is not recognised in the income statement while there is a strong possibility that a significant reversal could occur. Costs are recognised at the time they are incurred.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses are recorded, using the actual interest rate, on an accrual basis of interest accrued on the net value of the relevant financial assets and liabilities.

Taxes

Current taxes are recognised on the basis of the estimate of the taxable income in accordance with the current rules and taking into account the applicable exemptions and the tax credits due in the context of the national tax consolidation.

In the case of negative taxable incomes the tax income on these losses is recognised, only in the case of verified capacity on the part of the national tax consolidation.

Income taxes related to previous years, including any monetary sanctions and interest accrued, are included in the income tax expense of the year.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated on the temporary differences between the carrying amount of the assets and liabilities and the corresponding value attributed to them for tax purposes, adopting the tax rates expected to be applicable in the years in which the temporary differences mature.

Deferred tax assets are shown net of deferred tax liabilities, or vice versa, if this offsetting is possible, on the basis of the type and maturity of the differences that originated them.

Deferred tax assets are recognised when there is reasonable certainty of their realisation through adequate taxable incomes in the years in which the deductible temporary differences will mature.

The tax benefit connected with the retainable tax losses, not accounted for in the context of the national tax consolidation, is recognised only when there are, at the same time, the following conditions:

- there is reasonable certainty of their recovery on the basis of the capacity of the Company or of the Group national tax consolidation, as a result of the option related to the "tax consolidation", to produce future taxable incomes;
- the tax losses in question derive from clearly identified circumstances and it is reasonably certain that these circumstances will not be repeated.

The deferred tax assets and liabilities related to a transaction or a fact recognised directly in Equity are recognised adjusting the corresponding equity item.

Use of estimates and assumptions in the preparation of the current financial statements

Estimates and assumptions were used in drawing up these Financial Statements, which may affect the values recorded in the balance sheet, income statement and explanatory notes.

In particular, subjective evaluations were primarily made by the Company's management in the following cases:

- the quantification of losses for the impairment of financial assets, having particular regard to receivables;
- the evaluation as to the congruence in the value of intangible assets;
- the quantification of provisions made for personnel and for risks and charges;
- the actuarial and financial assumptions for the determination of the liabilities linked to defined benefit plans for employees and share-based payments;
- the estimates and assumptions on the recoverability of deferred tax assets.

For the purpose of formulating reasonable estimates and assumptions for recording management operations, these are formulated by means of subjective evaluations based on the use of all available information and past experience.

Business continuity and main risks and uncertainties

As already mentioned in the previous reports, in Document no. 2 of 6 February 2009 and again in no. 4 of 3 March 2010, the Bank of Italy, Consob and Isvap have requested that financial reports provide information that is indispensable for a better understanding of the Company's performance and prospects.

Having regard to these recommendations and with reference to the precondition of business continuity, it is noted that the Financial Statements at 31 December 2023 were prepared based on the perspective of business continuity, there being no reasons to consider that the Company will not continue operating in the foreseeable future. In fact, no aspects were found in the equity and financial structure and in the operating performance that would lead to uncertainties on this issue. Information on the risks and uncertainties to which the Company is exposed are described in the context of this report.

The information on financial risks and operational risks are described in the Explanatory Note below referring to the subject of risks. Checks were done when preparing the financial statements, with regard to ascertaining any impairments to intangible assets, based on analyses that provide for the verification of impairment indicators and the determination of a possible devaluation.

A.3 INFORMATION ON TRANSFERS BETWEEN PORTFOLIOS OF FINANCIAL ASSETS

There were no reclassifications of financial assets during the year.

A.4 INFORMATION ON FAIR VALUE

Fair value is the amount at which an asset (or liability) can be exchanged in a transaction between independent parties having a reasonable degree of knowledge of market conditions and the relevant facts related to the subject of negotiation.

The definition of fair value includes the assumption that an entity is fully operational and does not need to liquidate or significantly reduce the asset, or undertake transactions on adverse terms.

The fair value reflects the instrument’s credit quality since it incorporates counterparty risk.

In March 2009, the IASB issued an amendment to IFRS 7 introducing a series of changes designed to provide an adequate response to the need for greater transparency, resulting from crisis in the financial markets and the high-level of uncertainty in market prices.

The disclosure on the so-called "fair value hierarchy" is particularly important because it requires specific information to be provided on financial instrument portfolios, by classifying these in relation to three levels of fair value.

Disclosure of qualitative information

For financial instruments, fair value is determined based on the prices obtained from financial markets in the case of instruments listed on active markets or by using internal valuation models for other financial instruments.

A market is considered active if listed prices, representing actual and regularly occurring market transactions on an appropriate reference period are readily and regularly available through an exchange, dealer, broker, industry group, and pricing service or authorized entities.

The valuation technique defined for a financial instrument is adopted over time and is modified only following significant changes in market conditions or if there are subjective changes to the issuer of the financial instrument.

Financial instruments are measured at fair value in accordance with the classes required by IFRS 13, as follows:

- *Level 1*: Quoted prices (without adjustments) on the active market as defined by IFRS 13 for assets or liabilities to be measured.
- *Level 2*: Inputs other than quoted prices included in the preceding paragraph, that are observable either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices) on the market.
- *Level 3*: The fair value of instruments classified at this level is determined on the basis of evaluation models that mainly use significant inputs not observable on

active markets and, therefore, entails estimates and assumptions by the management.

If financial assets are valued without observable market data, the valuation of these financial assets at cost is considered correct. In this case the valuation is preceded by an impairment test aimed at assessing the existence of significant and permanent impairments.

In the case of significant and lasting loss of value, the financial asset previously valued at cost is depreciated, aligning the book value to the current value.

With a specific resolution, the Board of Directors adopted objective parameters regarding the significance and durability of losses that must be observed when it is necessary to depreciate.

Financial instruments are recorded in the financial statements at their fair value on the same date.

In case of financial instruments other than those at fair value recorded in the income statement, the fair value at the entry date is usually assumed to be equal to the amount received or paid.

In case of financial instruments measured at fair value recorded in the income statement and classified at level 3, the possible difference against the amount received or paid could theoretically be recognized under the relevant items in the income statement determining a so-called "day one profit/loss" (DOP).

This difference must be shown in the income statement only if it originates from changes in the factors (including the time effect) used by market participants to set prices.

If the instrument has a definite maturity and a model is not immediately available to monitor the changes in the factors on which pricing is based, the DOP is recorded in the income statement systematically over the life of the financial instrument itself.

Disclosure of quantitative information

A.4.5 Fair value hierarchy

In these financial statements there were no changes in the classification of the financial instruments within the fair value hierarchy.

A.4.5.4 Assets and liabilities not measured at fair value or measured at fair value on a non recurring basis: division by fair value levels.

Assets/Liabilities not measured at fair value or measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis	Total at 31/12/2023				Total at 31/12/2022			
	BV	L1	L2	L3	BV	L1	L2	L3
1. Financial assets measured at amortised cost	20,654,645			20,654,645	29,568,783			29,568,783
2. Property, plant and equipment held for investment purposes								
3. Non current assets and groups of assets held for sale								
Total	**20,654,645**	**-**	**-**	**20,654,645**	**29,568,783**	**-**	**-**	**29,568,783**
1. Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	9,599,930			9,599,930	15,034,229			15,034,229
2. Liabilities associated with assets held for sale								
Total	**9,599,930**	**-**	**-**	**9,599,930**	**15,034,229**	**-**	**-**	**15,034,229**

A.4.6 Other Information

At 31 December 2023, there is no information to be reported pursuant to IFRS 13, paragraphs 51, 93 (i), 96 since:

- there are no assets measured at fair value on the basis of the “highest and best use”;
- the Company did not avail itself of the option of measuring fair value at the level of overall portfolio exposure, for the purpose of taking into account the offsetting credit risk and the market risk of a specific grouping of financial assets or liabilities;
- there were no exceptions with reference to the accounting policy.

A.5 Day one profit / loss

Monte Titoli had no "day one profit / loss" from financial instruments in accordance with paragraph 28 of IFRS 7 and the other related IAS / IFRS provisions.

ANALYSIS OF ITEMS IN THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023[2]

PART B – INFORMATION ON THE BALANCE SHEET

BALANCE SHEET – ASSETS

Section 1

CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (item 10)

The item cash and cash equivalents, amouns to 86,430,685 euros, consist of balances in bank current accounts, and investments in European bonds with a duration of less than three months.

	Values at 31/12/23	Values at 31/12/22
Bank accounts and bank deposits	26,900,837	72,254,524
Debt Securities (Duration < 3 months)	59,529,848	-
Total	**86,430,685**	**72,254,524**

Section 4

FINANCIAL ASSETS MEASURED AT AMORTISED COST (item 40)

This item amounts to 20,654,645 euro (29,568,783 euro as of December 31, 2022) and refers to invoices issued or to be issued for services rendered.

4.1 Financial assets measured at amortised cost: breakdown by type of receivables from banks

Breakdown	Values at 31/12/2023						Values at 31/12/2022					
	BV			Fair value			BV			Fair value		
	First and second stage	Third stage	of which: acquired or originated impaired	L1	L2	L3	First and second stage	Third stage	of which: acquired or originated impaired	L1	L2	L3
1. Deposits												-
2. Bank accounts												
3. Loans												
3.1 Repurchase agreements												
3.2 Financial leasing												
3.3 Factoring												
with recourse												
without recourse												
3.4 Other loans												
4. Debt instruments												
structured securities												
other debt instruments												
5. Other assets	**15,726,273**	-	-			**15,726,273**	**21,707,066**	-	-			**21,707,066**
Receivables from Italian Banks	12,807,495	-	-			12,807,495	15,763,288	-	-			15,763,288
Receivables from Foreign Banks	2,918,778	-	-			2,918,778	5,943,778	-	-			5,943,778
Receivables from Group companies		-	-					-	-			-
Total	**15,726,273**	-	-			**15,726,273**	**21,707,066**	-	-	-	-	**21,707,066**

[2] The values shown in the tables are expressed in euro. For the items not analysed in an appropriate table the corresponding value at 31 December 2022 is shown in between brackets.

Receivables from customers Italian and foreign banks refer to trade receivables for services rendered.

Third stage receivables amounted to € 355 and were fully covered in provisions for the impairment of receivables.

First and second stage receivables are recognised net of the impairment related only to receivables classified in the second stage.

4.2 Financial assets measured at amortised cost: breakdown by type of receivables from financial companies

Breakdown	Values at 31/12/2023						Values at 31/12/2022					
	BV			Fair value			BV			Fair value		
	First and second stage	Third stage	of which: acquired or originated impaired	L1	L2	L3	First and second stage	Third stage	of which: acquired or originated impaired	L1	L2	L3
1. Loans												
1.1 Repurchase agreements												
1.2 Financial leasing												
1.3 Factoring												
- with recourse												
- without recourse												
1.4 Other loans												
2. Debt instruments												
2.1 structured securities												
2.2 other debt instruments												
3. Other assets	**4,175,419**	**-**	**-**			**4,175,419**	**6,614,932**	**-**	**-**			**6,614,932**
Receivables from Italian financial institutions	1,178,159	-	-			1,178,159	1,110,606	-	-			1,110,606
Receivables from foreign financial institutions	648,884	-	-			648,884	1,275,557	-	-			1,275,557
Receivables from Group companies	2,348,376	-	-			2,348,376	4,228,768	-	-			4,228,768
Total	**4,175,419**	**-**	**-**	**-**		**4,175,419**	**6,614,932**	**-**	**-**	**-**		**6,614,932**

The item "Receivables from Group companies" includes the receivables from Euronext Group companies, Borsa Italiana S.p.A., Cassa di Compensazione e Garanzia S.p.A., Elite Sim S.p.A., and MTS S.p.A..

Third stage receivables amounted to € 2,860 and were totally written off.

First and second stage receivables are recognised net of the impairment related only to receivables classified in the second stage.

4.3 Financial assets measured at amortised cost: breakdown by type of receivables from customers

Breakdown	Values at 31/12/2023						Values at 31/12/2022					
	BV			Fair value			BV			Fair value		
	First and second stage	Third stage	of which: acquired or originated impaired	L1	L2	L3	First and second stage	Third stage	of which: acquired or originated impaired	L1	L2	L3
1. Loans												
1.1 Financial leasing												
1.2 Factoring												
• with recourse												
• without recourse												
1.3 Consumer loans												
1.4 Credit cards												
1.5 Loans on pledge												
1.6 Loans related to payment services provided												
1.7 Other loans:												
enforcement of guarantees and commitments												
2. Debt instruments												
2.1 structured securities												
2.2 other debt instruments												
3. Other assets	**752,953**	**-**	**-**			**752,953**	**1,246,785**	**-**	**-**			**1,246,785**
Receivables from Italian customers	711,890	-	-			711,890	1,232,615	-	-			1,232,615
Receivables from foreign customers	41,062	-	-			41,062	14,170	-	-			14,170
Receivables from Group companies	-	-	-			-	-	-	-			-
Total	**752,953**	**-**	**-**	**-**		**752,953**	**1,246,785**	**-**	**-**	**-**		**1,246,785**

Third stage receivables amounted to € 142,802 and were totally written off.

First and second stage receivables are recognised net of the impairment related only to receivables classified in the second stage.

The receivables devaluation provision at 31 December 2023, which amounts to 270,294 euro is deemed adequate for the adjustment of the Company's receivables based on IFRS 9.

The Company has no significant concentration of credit risk in respect of customers, since the exposure is split over a large number of counterparties, mainly banks, financial intermediaries and listed companies.

The following table illustrates the breakdown of receivables from customers outside the Group by maturity range, mainly made up of 90-day receivables which amount to 17,997,251 euros.

	Values at 31/12/23	**0-90 days**		**90-120 days**		**over 120 days**	
Banks	15,726,273	15,726,062	85.9%	2,951.40	0.0%	-2,741	0.0%
Financial Institutions	1,827,043	1,809,390	9.9%	13,432	0.1%	4,220	0.0%
Clients	752,953	461,800	2.5%	130,794	0.7%	160,359	0.9%
	18,306,269	**17,997,251**	98.3%	**147,179**	0.8%	**161,839**	0.9%

4.5 Financial assets measured at amortised cost: gross value and total adjustments in value

	Gross amount					**Total value adjustments**				**Total partial write-offs**
	First stage	of which: Instruments with low credit risk	Second stage	Third stage	Impaired acquired or originated	First stage	Second stage	Third stage	Impaired acquired or originated	
Debt instruments	-									
Loans	-									
Other assets	20,654,645	-	124,277	146,017	-	-	124,277	146,017	-	-
Total 31.12.2023	**20,654,645**	**-**	**124,277**	**146,017**	-	**-**	**124,277**	**146,017**	-	-
Total 31.12.2022	**29,568,783**	**-**	**107,596**	**50,194**	-	**-**	**107,596**	**50,194**	-	-

The table below shows the gross value and the overall value adjustments, broken down according to risk level and write-off disclosure.

Section 8

TANGIBLE ASSETS (item 80)

8.1 Tangible assets held for operating purposes: breakdown of assets measured at cost

Assets/values	Total at 31/12/2023	Total at 31/12/2022
1. Owned assets		
a) land		
b) buildings		
c) furniture		
d) electronic systems		
e) other	4,207	9,149
2. Assets acquired under financial leases		
a) land		
b) buildings		
c) furniture		
d) electronic systems		
e) other	5,082	20,328
Total	**9,288**	**29,477**
of which obtained through the enforcement of the guarantees received		

8.6 Property, plant and equipment held for operating purposes: annual changes

	Land	Buildings	Furniture	Instrumental systems	Others	Total
A. **Gross beginning balance**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**9,149**	**20,328**	**29,477**
A.1 Net total decrease						
A.2 **Net beginning balance**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**9,149**	**20,328**	**29,477**
B. Increases						
B.1 Purchases				1,440		**1,440**
B.2 Expenses for capitalized improvements						
B.3 Write-backs						
B.4 Increases in fair value recognised in:						
a) shareholders' equity						
b) income statement						
B.5 Positive exchange differences						
B.6 Transfer from real estate held for investment purposes						
B.7 Other changes						
C. Decreases						
C.1 Sales						
C.2 Amortisation and depreciation				6,382	15,246	**21,628**
C.3 Adjustments due to: impairment recognised in:						
a) shareholders' equity						
b) income statement						
C.4 Decreases of fair value recognised in:						
a) shareholders' equity						
b) income statement						
C.5 Negative exchange differences						
C.6 Transfers to:						
a) tangible assets held for investment purposes						
b) non current assets and groups of assests held for sale						
C.7 Other changes						
D. **Net closing balance**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4,207**	**5,082**	**9,288**
D.1 Total net decrease						
D.2 **Closing balance**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4,207**	**5,082**	**9,288**
E. **Evaluation at cost**						

Section 9

INTANGIBLE ASSETS (item 90)

9.1 Intangible assets: breakdown

Items/Measurement	Total at 31/12/2023		Total at 31/12/2022	
	Assets measured at cost	Assets measured at fair value	Assets measured at cost	Assets measured at fair value
1. Goodwill				
- goodwill	7,999,618		6,804,306	
- other intangible assets - PPA	5,129,163		5,666,213	
2. Other intangible assets				
software				
2.1 own assets				
- produced in-house				
- other intangible assets	8,207,166		9,983,025	
- investments in progress and advances	7,607,823		3,516,649	
- other				
Total	**28,943,769**	**-**	**25,970,193**	**-**

The value of the goodwill recorded as at 31 December 2023 amounts to 7,999,618 euros, attributable to the acquisition of the Spafid business unit and to the acquisition of the business unit from SIA - Nexi.

The value of goodwill is made up as follows:

- €5,931,000 relating to the acquisition of the Spafid business unit;
- €2,068,618 relating to the acquisition of the SIA - Nexi business, increased compared to the previous year due to the final allocation of the Purchase Price Allocation for €1,195,312

In relation to the acquisition of the Spafid branch, on 3 March 2022 Euronext Securities Milan announced the agreement for a strategic partnership with Spafid. In the context of this agreement, Euronext Securities Milan has acquired three assets: (i) the Shareholders' Meeting, (ii) the Representation Activity and (iii) the Register of Members of Spafid (together referred to as the "Elsa" project).

Furthermore, Euronext Securities Milan and Spafid have established a closer collaboration aimed at mutual support for the development of their respective core businesses. The Business Sale and Purchase Agreement was signed on March 3, 2022 and the closing took place on April 1, 2022.

Following the acquisition, Euronext Securities Milan is required to fulfill the accounting obligation of the purchases established by IFRS3 'Business Combinations'.

A consultant has been engaged to assist in the identification and valuation of Elsa's significant intangible assets acquired as part of the transaction. Elsa will become part of an existing cash generating unit ("CGU") of Euronext Securities Milan and therefore the purchase price and the resulting goodwill will not have to be allocated separately to Elsa's business areas.

The valuation of the intangible assets identified are as follows:

- Goodwill for €5,931,000 as indicated above
- Customer relations for €5,621,000

Based on our discussions with Euronext Securities Milan Management, we understand that client relationships can be considered a key driver of value for Elsa. We have identified three revenue streams:

- Registres;
- Assemblies and Designated Representatives;
- Revenues from main customer.

Most customers use many of the different services Elsa offers. Elsa's customers mainly consist of Italian issuers, particularly in the small and medium cap segments. The customers in the three streams are considered a single group of customers and therefore an intangible asset related to the customer relationship has been valued as part of the purchase price.

The remaining useful life has been estimated taking into account the churn rate of 5% and a linear friction model, which results in a remaining useful life of 20 years.

- Software €448,000 – Elsa's software tools and applications were valued based on a 10% royalty rate and a remaining useful life of 1.75 years. As of 31 December 2023 this was fully amortized.

The values shown above relate to valuations finalized in 2023 and no potential losses in value are identified.

The value of goodwill as detailed above also includes €2,068,618 relating to the acquisition of the SIA – Nexi business unit, whose final Purchase Price Allocation was accounted for in 2023 leading to an increase of €1,195,312 compared to the previous year where an estimate had been used.

The item other intangible fixed assets contains the cost of the applications used for the management of custody and settlement services.

The increase in assets under construction is mainly attributable to the software development activity.

In the balance sheet, fixed assets, net of adjustments, amount to 28.9 million euros, mainly consisting of investments in intangible assets.

9.2 Intangible assets: annual changes

	Total
A. Opening balance	**25,970,193**
B. Increases	
B.1 Purchases	8,151,508
B.2 Write-backs	
B.3 Increases in fair value	
- shareholders' equity	
- income statement	
B.4 Other changes	
C. Decreases	
C.1 Sales	
C.2 Amortisation and depreciation	5,155,252
C.3 Adjustments due to:	
- shareholders' equity	
- income statement	
C.4 Decreases of fai value	
- shareholders' equity	
- income statement	22,679
C.5 Other changes	
D. Final balance	**28,943,769**

9.3 Intangible assets: Other information

Other intangible assets (measured at cost)	**Amounts at 01/01/23**	**Increases**	**Reclass**	**Amortisation**	**Amounts at 31/12/23**
Goodwill	6,804,306	1,195,312			7,999,618
Other intangible assets - PPA	6,069,000				6,069,000
- amortisation to date	(402,787)			(537,050)	(939,837)
Start-up and expansion costs					
- amortisation to date					
Concessions, licenses, similar rights	4,323,166	477,501	(477,501.10)		4,323,166
- amortisation to date	(4,323,166)				(4,323,166)
Other intangible assets (1)	81,754,422	3,632,644	(790,300.69)		84,596,765
- amortisation to date	(71,771,396)			(4,618,202)	(76,389,599)
Investments in progress and advances (2)	3,516,649	2,846,051	1,245,123		7,607,823
Total	**25,970,193**	**8,151,508**	**(22,679)**	**(5,155,252)**	**28,943,769**

(1) Other intangible assets mainly comprise the cost of applications in use managing custody and settlement services.

(2) Assets in progress are mainly represented by advance payments relating to the upgrade maintenance of the custody and settlement systems.

According to applicable accounting principles, no amortisations have been made to this item.

For an analytical description of the changes in tangible and intangible assets, reference should be made to the table in the section "Schedules".

Section 10

TAX ASSETS AND LIABILITIES (Item 100 of assets and Item 60 of liabilities)

10.1 Tax assets: current and pre-paid: breakdown

Current tax assets

	Values at 31/12/23	**Values at 31/12/22**
Income tax	676,102	2,446,041
Total	**676,102**	**2,446,041**

Current tax assets, of € 676,102 at 31 December 2023, were made up of the residual credit for higher taxes paid for IRES Surcharge pursuant to art. 1, paragraph 65, Italian Law no. 208/2015 and IRAP for the years from 2018 to 2020 because the Company should have been considered as an "industrial/commercial company" and not as a financial intermediary, in accordance with the response to a ruling request received by the company on February 24, 2021.

Deferred tax assets

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined using the tax rate that is expected to be applicable in the tax year when the underlying temporary differences will be realized or discharged. Current and deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when income taxes are applied by the same tax authorities and when there is a legal right for offsetting.

The amount of € 433,294 is detailed in the tables below:

	Values at 31/12/23	**Values at 31/12/22**
Tax assets	433,294	114,485
Total	**433,294**	**114,485**

To provide a better understanding of the counter entries in Shareholders' Equity and the Income Statement, the respective tables below show the balance with the Item's total.

Deferred tax assets (with counter entry in the income statement)

Deferred tax assets	31/12/23				31/12/22			
	Amount of temporary differences	Tax effect (rate 24.0%)	Tax effect (rate 3.90%)	**Total tax effect**	Amount of temporary differences	Tax effect (rate 24%)	Tax effect (rate 3,66%)	**Total tax effect**
Employee severance indemnity	39,489	9,477	-	**9,477**	39,489	9,477	-	**9,477**
Directors fees	43,000	10,320	-	**10,320**	28,000	6,720	-	**6,720**
Provisions for impairment of receivables	(22,495)	(5,399)	-	**(5,399)**	30,468	7,312	-	**7,313**
Impairment of receivables FTA IFRS 9	10,121	2,429	441	**2,870**	12,145	2,915	440	**3,354**
Impairment of non-deductible receivables	236,176	56,682	-	**56,682**	113,467	27,232	-	**27,232**
Unpaid membership fees	64,854	15,565	-	**15,565**	2,600	624	-	**624**
Severance and risk of GDPR fines	1,100,000	264,000	-	**264,000**	-	-	-	**-**
Non-deductible amortisations	(4,075)	(978)	-	**(978)**	(6,468)	(1,552)	-	**(1,552)**
Total deferred tax assets	**1,467,070**	**352,097**	**440.72**	**352,537**	**219,701**	**52,728**	**440**	**53,168**

The item represents the negative income components in relation to which applicable tax provisions require postponed deductibility, in its entirety or in part, with respect to the current taxable period.

Deferred tax assets (with counter entry in shareholders' equity)

Deferred tax assets	31/12/23			31/12/22		
	Amount of temporary differences	Tax effect (rate 24%)	**Total tax effect**	Temporary differences amounts	Tax effect (rate 24%)	**Total tax effect**
Actuarial valuation Employee Severance Indemnity	336,489	80,757	**80,757**	255,489	61,317	**61,317**
Total deferred tax assets	**336,489**	**80,757**	**80,757**	**255,489**	**61,317**	**61,317**

10.2 - Current and deferred tax liabilities: Breakdown of item 60

In these financial statements as in those of the previous year there are no liabilities linked to current taxes; please see section 10 under Assets "Tax assets and tax liabilities".

Deferred tax liabilities

The amount of € 211,788 is detailed in the tables below:

	Values at 31/12/23	**Values at 31/12/22**
Tax liabilities	211,788	100,321
Total	**211,788**	**100,321**

Deferred tax liabilities (with counter entry in the income statement)

Deferred taxes	31/12/23				31/12/22			
	Temporary differences amounts	Tax effect (rate 24%)	Tax effect (rate 3,90%)	**Total tax effect**	Amount of temporary differences	Tax effect (rate 24%)	Tax effect (rate 3,90%)	**Total tax effect**
Exchange differences	(17,238)	(4,137)		**(4,137)**	34,958	8,390		**8,390**
Start-up Elsa	659,000	158,160	25,701	**183,861**	329,500	79,080	12,851	**91,931**
Start-up Elsa	114,923	27,582	4,482	**32,064**	-	-	-	**-**
Total deferred tax liabilities	**756,685**	**181,604**	**30,183**	**211,788**	**364,458**	**87,470**	**12,851**	**100,321**

Deferred tax liabilities (with counter entry in shareholders' equity)

Deferred taxes	31/12/23				31/12/22			
	Temporary differences amounts	Tax effect (rate 24%)		**Total tax effect**	Amount of temporary differences	Tax effect (rate 24%)		**Total tax effect**
Employee severance indemnity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total deferred tax liabilities	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

10.3 Changes in prepaid tax (counter entry in income statement)

	Total at 31/12/2023	**Total at 31/12/2022**
1. Opening balance	**53,168**	**93,598**
2. Increases		
2.1 Deferred tax assets recognised in the FY:		
a) related to previous FYs		
b) due to changes in accounting criteria		
c) write-backs		
d) other	312,565	2,544
2.2 New taxes or increases in tax rates		
2.3 Other increases		
3. Decreases		
3.1 Deferred tax assets taxes eliminated in the FY		
a) reversals		
b) write-offs due to non-recoverability		
c) due to changes in accounting criteria		
d) other	(13,196)	(42,974)
3.2 Reductions in tax rates		
3.3 Other reductions		
a) changes in tax credits pursuant to Italian Law 214/2011		
b) others		
4. Final amount	**352,537**	**53,168**

10.4 Changes in deferred tax (counter entry in Income Statement)

	Total at 31/12/2023	Total at 31/12/2022
1. Opening balance	**100,321**	**18,015**
2. Increases		
2.1 Deferred taxes recorded in the FY		
a) related to previous FYs		
b) due to changes in accounting criteria		
c) other	123,994	91,931
2.2 New taxes or increases in tax rates		
2.3 Other increases		
3. Decreases		
3.1 Deferred tax liabilities recorded in the FY		
a) reversals		
b) due to changes in accounting criteria		
c) other	(12,527)	(9,625)
3.2 Reductions in tax rates		
3.3 Other reductions		
4. Final amount	**211,788**	**100,321**

10.5 Changes in prepaid tax (counter entry in shareholders' equity)

	Total at 31/12/2023	Total at 31/12/2022
1. Opening balance	**61,317**	**106,831**
2. Increases		
2.1 Deferred tax assets recognised in the FY		
a) related to previous FYs		
b) due to changes in accounting criteria		
c) other		
2.2 New taxes or increases in tax rates		
2.3 Other increases		
3. Decreases		
3.1 Deferred tax assets cancelled in the FY		
a) reversals		
b) write-offs due to non-recoverability		
c) due to changes in accounting criteria		
d) other	19,440.00	(45,513)
3.2 Reductions in tax rates		
3.3 Other reductions		
4. Final amount	**80,757**	**61,317**

10.6 Changes in deferred tax (counter entry in the Shareholders' Equity)

	Total at 31/12/2023	Total at 31/12/2022
1. Opening balance	**-**	**-**
2. Increases		
2.1 Deferred tax liabilities recorded in the FY		
a) related to previous FYs		
b) due to changes in accounting criteria		
c) other		
2.2 New taxes or increases in tax rates		
2.3 Other increases		
3. Decreases		
3.1 Deferred tax liabilities recorded in the FY		
a) reversals		
b) due to changes in accounting criteria		
c) other		
3.2 Reductions in tax rates		
3.3 Other reductions		
4. Final amount	**-**	**-**

Section 11

NON CURRENT ASSETS, ASSET GROUPS HELD FOR SALE AND RELATED LIABILITIES (item 110 OF THE ASSETS AND 70 OF THE LIABILITIES)

There are no current assets, asset groups held for sale and related liabilities.

Section 12

OTHER ASSETS (item 120)

12.1 Other assets: breakdown

	Values at 31/12/23	**Values at 31/12/22**
Receivables from Euronext Holding S.p.A. for VAT	10,966	306,332
Receivables from Euronext Holding S.p.A. for IRES	-	795,964
Receivables to tax authorities for VAT	14,581	-
Deferred income	2,201,546	398,931
Guarantee deposits	102,450	102,733
Receivables from INPS and INAIL	18,022	18,021
Receivables from Pension Fund	7,832	12,491
Total	**2,355,397**	**1,634,472**

The item "Receivables from Euronext Holding Italia S.p.A. for VAT" equal to 10,966 euros as at 31 December 2023 refers to the sums due to the Company as a result of the credit accrued by the VAT Group relating to the transactions attributable to the company itself.

The item "Receivables from Euronext Holding Italia S.p.A. for IRES" as at 31 December 2022 referred to the net balance between the estimated payable for IRES of the Group's national tax consolidation for the year 2022. Current year balance is among other liabilities.

The prepaid expenses item mainly refers to settlement services provided by the European Central Bank and maintenance fees.

BALANCE SHEET – LIABILITIES

Section 1

FINANCIAL LIABILITIES MEASURED AT AMORTISED COST (item 10)

This item which amounted to € 9,599,930 includes payables, due within the next financial year for supply of goods or provisions of services.

1.1 Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost: breakdown by type of payables

Items	Total at 31/12/2023			Total at 31/12/2022		
	to banks	to financial companies	to customers	to banks	to financial companies	to customers
1. Loans						
1.1 Repurchase agreements						
1.2 Other loans						
2. Leasing payables						
3. Other payables						
Trade payables		4,263,723	4,602,095		6,674,448	4,196,725
Payables to Group companies		734,112	-		4,163,057	-
Total	-	**4,997,835**	**4,602,095**	-	**10,837,505**	**4,196,725**
Fair value -level 1						
Fair value -level 2						
Fair value -level 3		4,997,835	4,602,095		10,837,505	4,196,725
Total Fair value	-	**4,997,835**	**4,602,095**	-	**10,837,505**	**4,196,725**

Section 8

OTHER LIABILITIES (item 80)

8.1 Other liabilities: breakdown

	Values at 31/12/23	Values at 31/12/22
Payables to employees	7,216,195	2,649,036
Payables to social security institutions	1,578,962	1,295,095
Payables to tax authorities for withholding tax	530,096	522,459
Other payables	278,133	191,374
Payables to Euronext Holding S.p.A. for IRES	1,995,332	-
Payables to tax authorities for VAT	-	148,877
Total	**11,598,718**	**4,806,841**

The item payables to employees refers to deferred wages, accrued holidays and early retirement incentive plans.

The item “Payables to Euronext Holding Italia S.p.A. for IRES" equals to 1,995,332 as of 31 December 2023 refers to the net balance between the estimated payable for IRES of the Group's national tax consolidation for the financial year 2023.

The item “Payables to Euronext Holding Italia S.p.A. for VAT" as at 31 December 2022 referred to the sums due to the Holding company as a result of the credit accrued by the

VAT Group and relating to the transactions attributable to the company itself, the balance for this year is among the other assets.

During the month of June 2023, the company was subjected to a dispute by the Privacy Guarantor for a request for information from a former employee. After analyzing the situation and promptly responding with evidence to the Guarantor, the company implemented risk mitigation actions. At the moment there are no responses from the Guarantor.

Section 9

EMPLOYEE SEVERANCE INDEMNITY (item 90)

This item records the discounted liabilities for the Employee Severance Indemnity appropriately updated.

9.1 Employee Severance Indemnity: annual changes

	Values at 31/12/23	Values at 31/12/22
A. Opening balance	**902,389**	**1,174,732**
B. Increases		
B.1 Provision for the year	716,574	603,939
B.2 Other increases		
- Interest expenses	35,000	9,542
- Actuarial loss	81,000	
- Other	640,330	
C. Decreases		
C.1 Settlements made		(122,021)
C.2 Other decreases		
- Actuarial profit		(189,638)
- Other	(865,452)	(574,166)
D. Final balance	**1,509,841**	**902,389**

The table below shows the assumptions of the independent actuary for the purpose of evaluating the employee severance indemnity (TFR).

9.2 Rates used for actuarial valuation

Assumptions adopted in actuarial valuation	Values at 31/12/23	Values at 31/12/22
Weighted average of assumptions for debt calculation		
Discount rate	3.40%	3.90%
Rate of salary increase	3.00%	3.00%
Rate of increase of the Employee Severance Indemnity (TFR)	N/A	N/A
Inflation rate	2.00%	2.00%
Duration (in years)	6.24	6.27
Weighted average of assumptions for cost calculation		
Discount rate	3.90%	0.77%
Rate of salary increase	3.00%	2.20%
Rate of increase of the Employee Severance Indemnity (TFR)	N/A	2.40%
Inflation rate	2.00%	1.20%

With regard to the discount rate the iBoxx Eurozone Corporates AA 10+ index at the last useful date was taken as reference for the value of the said parameter.

The sensitivity analysis, performed on the main variables adopted in the actuarial calculation of the Severance Indemnity Provisions (net of the portion referred to deferred remuneration) of € 1,523,000 is presented below:

Sensitivity analysis of Past Service Liability

Discount rate		Annual inflation rate		Annual turnover rate	
25 bps	-25 bps	50 bps	-50 bps	50 bps	-50 bps
1,541,000	1,506,000	1,523,000	1,523,000	1,503,000	1,544,000

Section 11

SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY (items 110 – 150 – 160 - 170)

Shareholders' equity at 31 December 2023 amounts to 116,582,903 euro (111,174,195 euro). The breakdown is as follows:

11.1 Breakdown of item 110 "Capital"

Types	Amount
1. Share capital	**16,000,000**
1.1 Ordinary shares	16,000,000
1.2. Other shares	-

The share capital of Monte Titoli S.p.A. is composed of 16,000,000 shares, with nominal value of 1.00 euro each, for a total amount of 16,000,000 euro.

The Company owns no treasury shares.

11.5 Other information
Composition and changes in Item 150 "Reserves"

	Legal	Extraordinary	Profits/losses carried forward	Guarantee fund	Other	Total
A. Opening balance	**3,200,000**	**379,543**	**53,544,689**	**8,000,000**	**1,996,719**	**67,120,951**
B. Increases	**-**	**-**	**83,960**	**-**	**-**	**83,960**
B.1 Allocation of income	-	-	5,521	-	-	5,521
B.2 Other changes	-	-	78,439	-	-	78,439
C. Decreases	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
C.1 Drawdowns	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.2 Other changes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Book Value	**3,200,000**	**379,543**	**53,628,649**	**8,000,000**	**1,996,719**	**67,204,911**

The guarantee fund was set up following the Bank of Italy/Consob Measure of 22/02/2008 containing the rules governing centralized management and settlement services, guarantee systems and relevant management companies (text supplemented and updated at 21 March 2015). Centralised management companies are required to set up a special guarantee fund. The provision referred to above differs from the legal reserve and is made up of provisions that have no specific allocation, including those for share premium reserves. Said provisions, which may also be used for the purchase of real estate properties, are made until the fund has reached an amount equal to half of the share capital.

The item Reserves includes the Legal reserve, the Reserve for the transition to the IFRS, retained earnings and the guarantee Fund pursuant Article 32 of CONSOB Regulation no. 11678/98.

The item Reserves, for a total of Euro 67,204,911, includes the incentive plan defined by the Parent Company Euronext through the assignment of Euronext shares.

Net profit at 31 December 2023 amounted to € 33,231,829.

Following the resolutions adopted by the Shareholders' Meeting of 27 April 2023, dividends were distributed to shareholders relating to the financial year ended 31 December 2022.

Composition and changes in Item 160 "Valuation Reserves"

	Legal	Extraordinary	Profits/losses carried forward	Other	From valuation	Total
A. Opening balance					**207,723**	**207,723**
B. Increases	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(61,560)**	**(61,560)**
B.1 Allocation of income	-	-	-	-	-	-
B.2 Other changes	-	-	-	-	(61,560)	(61,560)
C. Decreases	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
C.1 Drawdowns	-	-	-	-	-	-
C.2 Other changes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Book Value	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**146,163**	**146,163**

PART C – INFORMATION ON THE INCOME STATEMENT

INCOME STATEMENT

Section 1

INTEREST (items 10 and 20)

1.1 Interest receivable and similar income: breakdown

Items/technical forms	Debt instruments	Loans	Other transactions	Total at 31/12/2023	Total at 31/12/2022
3. Financial assets measured at amortised cost:					
3.1 Receivables from banks					
for other receivables (interest on bank accounts)	-	-	1,134,229	1,134,229	41,394
for other receivables (interest on Government Bonds)	-	-	760,399	760,399	-
3.3 Receivables from customers					
for other receivables (interest on intragroup loans)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**1,894,628**	**1,894,628**	**41,394**

1.3 Interest and similar expenses: breakdown

Items/technical forms	Debts	Bonds	Other operations	Total at 31/12/2023	Total at 31/12/2022
1. Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost					
1. Due to banks					
for bank charges	-	-	26,947	26,947	14,671
2. Payables to financial institutions					
for interest	-	-	58,337	58,337	477,217
Total	**-**	**-**	**85,284**	**85,284**	**491,888**

Section 2

COMMISSIONS (items 40 and 50)

2.1 Commission receivables: breakdown

Detail	Values at 31/12/2023	Values at 31/12/2022
e) Services of		
custody and administration	70,291,157	64,417,679
Settlement	42,531,973	37,916,645
tax services	4,259,555	3,811,753
other revenues	321,390	328,782
Total	**117,404,075**	**106,474,859**

2.2 Commissions payable: breakdown

	Values at 31/12/2023	Values at 31/12/2022
7. Services of		
- settlement	19,226,244	17,748,890
- custody	7,945,929	7,646,122
- tax services	752,833	750,932
- messaging	343,031	469,680
Total	**28,268,037**	**26,615,624**

This item comprises commissions payable relating to the custody and settlement services that Monte Titoli, in its capacity as central depository, pays to foreign Central Securities Depositories and to the European Central Bank for the management of securities.

The item "messaging" includes the cost for the financial messaging exchanged with customers.

Section 8

NET VALUE ADJUSTMENTS FOR CREDIT RISK (item 130)

8.1 Net value adjustments for credit risk relating to financial assets measured at amortised cost: breakdown

Transactions/Income components	Write-downs (1)			Write-backs (2)		Total at 31/12/2023	Total at 31/12/2022
	First and second stage	Third stage		First and second stage	Third stage		
		Write-offs	Other				
1. Receivables from banks							
- for leasing							
- for factoring							
- other receivables	4,769	312	-	-	-	**5,080**	**8,268**
2. Receivables from financial institutions							
- for leasing							
- for factoring							
- other receivables	15,986	(1,074)	-	(23,699)	-	**(8,787)**	**19,317**
3. Receivables from customers							
- for leasing							
- for factoring							
- for consumer loans							
- for loans on pledge							
- other receivables	458,268	13,936	-	(270,078)	-	**202,126**	**65,646**
Total	**479,023**	**13,174**	**-**	**(293,777)**	**-**	**198,420**	**93,231**

Provisions for impairment of receivables amounted to € 270,294 and refer to the impairment of receivables calculated according to the rules of IFRS 9.

Section 10

ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS (item 160)

STAFF COSTS (item 160 a)

10.1 Staff costs: breakdown

	Values at 31/12/2023	Values at 31/12/2022
1. Employees		
a) Wages and salaries	13,095,158	9,605,879
b) Social security charges	3,640,285	2,524,266
d) Welfare costs	494,659	454,808
e) Employee indemnity severance provision	886,948	561,987
h) Other expenses	4,203,502	1,031,961
2. Other employees in service	106,975	68,792
3. Directors and Auditors	169,297	144,600
5. Recovery of costs for employees seconded to other companies	(1,192,890)	(1,238,024)
6. Reimbursements for employees seconded to the Company	886,711	3,739,588
Total	**22,290,643**	**16,893,857**

Changes in the number of employees during the financial year were as follows:

10.2 Average number of employees by category

Category	31-Dec-22	Recruitments	Resignations	Transfers	31-Dec-23	Average
Executives	10	4	-	-	14	12.0
Middle Managers	106	24	(4)	1	127	116.5
Administrative staff	35	14	(2)	(1)	46	40.5
Total employees	**151**	**42**	**(6)**	**-**	**187**	**169.0**
Seconded in	34	-	(33)	-	1	17.5
Seconded out	(14)	-	1	-	(13)	(13.5)
Total employees and secondments	**171**	**42**	**(38)**	**-**	**175**	**173.0**

The average number is calculated as the weighted average of employees where the weight is given by the number of months worked in the year. In the case of part-time employees, 50% is conventionally considered.

OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES (item 160 b)

10.3 Other administrative expenses: breakdown

	Values at 31/12/2023	Values at 31/12/2022
Third-party services	14,759,290	15,157,794
Tax charges	1,360,146	1,791,737
Integrations costs	-	1,595,214
Other expenses	1,150,617	1,173,909
Hire and leasing	35,347	46,419
Consumables	5,175	4,058
Membership fees	50,921	66,255
Total other administrative expenses	**17,361,497**	**19,835,387**

The Third-party services item includes ICT (Information Communication Technology) service costs of € 9.4 million, consulting and professional service fees of € 3.5 million, office operational costs of € 1.6 million, CONSOB contributions for € 1.0 million and insurance costs of € 0.3 million.

The table below shows a breakdown of the fees for services provided by the auditing company EY S.p.A. pertaining to the 2023 financial year (net of out-of-pocket expenses and supervision contribution and VAT):

Type of services	Entity that provided the service	Fees
Independent auditing		
Independent auditing	EY S.p.A.	57,969
Other services		
Other auditing services (Reporting Package)	EY S.p.A.	25,941
Certification services		
Certification services	EY S.p.A.	1,663
Total		**85,573**

The fees shown in the table are contract-based fees.

Section 12

NET VALUE ADJUSTMENTS TO PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (item 180)

12.1 Net value adjustments on property, plant and equipment: breakdown

Assets/Income components	Depreciation (a)	Value adjustments for impairment (b)	Write-backs (c)	Net result (a+b-c)
A. Property, plant and equipment				
A.1 Operational use				
- own assets	21,628			**21,628**
- rights of use acquired through leasing				
A.2 Held for investment				
- own assets				
- rights of use acquired through leasing				
A.3 Inventories				
Total	**21,628**	**-**	**-**	**21,628**

Section 13

NET VALUE ADJUSTMENTS TO INTANGIBLE ASSETS (item 190)

13.1 Net value adjustments to intangible assets: breakdown

Asset/Income component	Amortisation (a)	Value adjustments for impairment (b)	Write-backs (c)	Net result (a+b-c)
1. Intangible assets other than goodwill				
of which: software				
1.1 own assets	5,177,931	-	-	**5,177,931**
Total	**5,177,931**	**-**	**-**	**5,177,931**

Section 14

OTHER OPERATING INCOME AND COSTS (item 200)

This item, which amounted to € 27,866 (€ 293,172 at 31 December 2022), mainly refers to the net costs and income from currency exchange differences.

Section 19

INCOME TAXES FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ON CURRENT OPERATIONS (item 270)

This item amounts to 12,691,302 euro and is the result of the total sum of taxes for the period:

19.1 Income taxes for the financial year on current operations

	Values at 31/12/2023	**Values at 31/12/2022**
1. Current taxes	12,928,378	10,585,574
2. Change in current taxes of previous years	(49,174)	(30,490)
4. Change in deferred tax assets	-	-
5. Changes in deferred tax liabilities	(187,902)	122,736
Total taxes for the year	**12,691,302**	**10,677,820**

Current taxes, a total expense of € 12,928,378 at 31 December 2023, were made up:

- for € 10,948,125 of the expense for IRES deriving from the transfer of taxable income to the Group national tax consolidation;
- for € 1,980,253 of the expense for IRAP of the year.

The item “Changes in current taxes for previous years” relaing to 2023 is due to the lower taxes paid for 2022 emerging from the tax returns presented in November 2023.

The table below reconciles the ordinary rate and the effective IRES rate with respect to income before taxes.

19.2 Reconciliation between theoretical and actual tax charges

	Values at 31/12/2023	**Values at 31/12/2022**
Ordinary applicable rate	24.00%	24.00%
Increases/Decreases	-0.16%	-0.64%
	23.84%	**23.36%**

PART D – OTHER INFORMATION

Payment agreements based on own equity instruments

LONG TERM INCENTIVE SHARE PLAN

The information required by IFRS 2 on the subject of share-based payments or options on shares is presented below.

PLANS ASSIGNED BY THE EURONEXT GROUP

"10 Shares for All"

On 18 November 2021, 23 May 2022 and 22 May 2023 Euronext awarded free of charge 10 shares of Euronext N.V. to each employee of the Group meeting the following eligibility requirements at that date:

- permanent (including part-time contracts) as of 30 September 2021;
- active in any of the companies of the Borsa Italiana Group (excluding apprentices, employees suspended in the notice period, on long-term leave).

The assigned shares are registered in an account with Banque Transatlantique, which manages the share plan, for a period of three years, which is referred to as the vesting period.
The shares will vest and become the property of the employee 3 years after the grant date, provided that:

- she is still a Euronext employee;
- the company remains profitable.

"**PSP-Performance Share Plan"**

On 18 November 2021, 23 May 2022 and 22 May 2023 Euronext assigned to a group of executives and senior managers selected by the Managing Board the opportunity to receive, free of charge, shares of Euronext N.V. upon the satisfaction of certain performance conditions to be verified at the end of a period of three years from the grant date.
The assigned shares are divided into two equal parts and the respective performance conditions are measured separately, with reference to:

- performance of the Total Shareholder Return of Euronext N.V. compared to the STOXX Europe 600 Financial Services index;
- EBITDA.

The shares will vest and become the property of the employee 3 years after the grant date, provided that:

- the performance results have been achieved;
- the employee is still part of the selected executives and senior managers.

The movements of the plans during the 2023 financial year are reported below:

No. of shares	Ten share	LTIP	Total
Opening balance 01/01/23	**1,780**	**5,159**	**6,939**
Granted shares	1,360	3,826	**5,186**
Vested shares	(20)	-	**(20)**
Lapsed shares	(70)	-	**(70)**
Closing Balance 31/12/23	**3,140**	**8,985**	**12,035**

The cost charged to 2023 amounts to 273,205.99 euros.

The fair value of the shares assigned during the year was determined using a probabilistic valuation model. The main valuation assumptions used in the model are as follows:

	Ten Share	Ten Share	Ten Share	LTI performance	LTI no performance	LTI performance	LTI no performance	LTI performance	LTI no performance	LTI performance	LTI no performance
Date of grant	18-nov-21	23-mag-22	22-mag-23	19-mag-21	19-mag-21	18-nov-21	18-nov-21	23-mag-22	23-mag-22	22-mag-23	22-mag-23
Grant date share price	92,25 €	78,90 €	66,55 €	85,60 €	85,60 €	92,25 €	92,25 €	78,90 €	78,90 €	66,50 €	66,50 €
Expected life	3 years	3 years	3 years	3 years	3 years	3 years	3 years	3 years	3 years	3 years	3 years
Dividend yield				2,09%	2,09%	1.72%	1.72%	1,71%	1,71%	2,45%	2,45%
Risk-free interest rate				0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,00%	0,48%	0,48%	2,56%	2,56%
Volatility				28,99%	28,99%	28.16%	28.16%	29,15%	29,15%	24,67%	24,67%
Fair value TSR				74,84 €	79,98 €	71,72 €	86,64 €	78,59 €	72,72 €	57,21 €	59,99 €

Capital requirements

On the basis of article 47 of European Regulation no. 909/ 2014 "CSDR Regulation" and related implementing provisions contained in European Regulation no. 390/2017, Monte Titoli, as a central depositary, must hold capital (inclusive of undistributed profits and "Total Capital Requirement" reserves) which, at any time, is sufficient to:

- guarantee that the CSD is adequately protected against operational, legal, custody, investment and commercial risks, so that it may continue to provide services;
- ensure a liquidation or an orderly restructuring of the activities of the CSD in an adequate period of at least 6 months, in the context of a series of stress scenarios.

The capital thus identified must be invested in secured assets in order to comply with the provisions of Article 46 paragraph 4 of the CSDR Regulation. The calculation of the Regulatory Capital at 31 December 2023 is presented below.

Total Shareholders Equity *(Importi in euro)*	31/12/2023
Capital	16,000,000
Reserves	67,351,074
Retained earnings	3,311,829
Total Shareholder's Equity	**86,662,903**
Intangible assets	(28,943,769)
IFRS reserves	(633,268)
Share awards	(1,729,780)
Total Shareholder's Equity after prudential filter	**55,356,086**

Capital Requirement as per CSD Regulation *(Importi in euro)*	31/12/2023
Winding down/restructuring requirement	25,706,831
Credit and Counterparty risk	1,018,746
Operational risk	12,364,411
Business Risk	9,955,673
Total Capital Requirement (TCR)	**49,045,661**
Capital Surplus	**6,310,425**

The Shareholders' Equity available according to the Regulations, as at 31 December 2023, amounts to 55,356,086 Euros, out of a total Shareholders' Equity at the same date equal to 86,662,903 Euros including the profit for the year allocated to Reserves, as the company has sterilized the impact of the valuation reserves and of the reserves for Share Awards, as well as the total of the intangible fixed assets present in the balance sheet assets at the date of these financial statements.

Following the Regulatory Capital Requirements, the Company calculated, according to the parameters provided for in EU Regulation No 390/2017:

- capital requirements for operational, legal and custody risks, pursuant to article 47, paragraph 1, letter a), of Regulation (EU) no. 909/2014;
- capital requirements for investment risks, pursuant to article 47, paragraph 1, letter a), of Regulation (EU) no. 909/2014,
- capital requirements for commercial risks, pursuant to article 47, paragraph 1, letter a), of Regulation (EU) no. 909/2014;
- capital requirements of the CSD for liquidation or restructuring of the activities, pursuant to article 47, paragraph 1, letter B), of Regulation (EU) no. 909/2014;

These risks, assessed on the basis of the corporate structure and solidity with respect to the market, have been calculated at € 49,045,661 (Regulatory Capital).

Information on transactions with related parties and with Group companies

The details relating to the "non-atypical" transactions that took place during the year with related parties, as well as the balance sheet balances at 31 December 2023 with the same are shown below:

	REVENUES	RECEIVABLES
Euronext Holding Italia Spa		
- Group VAT		10,966
Borsa Italiana Spa		
- Fees for services	51,834	
- Seconded staff	270,455	
- Custody, administration and Settlemet	4,782,721	
- Settlement		1,506,970
Cassa di Compensazione e Garanzia Spa		
- Custody, administration and Settlemet	5,405,272	
- Other revenues	1,460	
- Settlement		791,347
Elite SIM Spa		
- Seconded staff	35,724	
- Fees for services and costs recharge		14,875
Euronext NV		
- Fees for services and costs recharge		151,278
Mts Spa		
- Custody, administration and Settlemet	124,086	
- Settlement		47,423

	COSTS	PAYABLES
Euronext Holding Italia Spa		
- Property charges	1,578,455	
- Tax consolidation		1,995,332
Borsa Italiana Spa		
- Fees for services	1,422	
- Fees for services and costs recharge		10,734
Cassa di Compensazione e Garanzia Spa		
- Fees for services	107,528	
EuroMTS Ltd		
- Fees for services	21,000	
Euronext Amsterdam NV		
- Fees for services	4,035,596	
Euronext NV		
- Fees for services	364,830	
- Fees for services and costs recharge		208,904
Euronext Paris S.A.		
- Fees for services	144,460	
- Fees for services and costs recharge		147,309
Euronext Paris S.A.		
- Fees for services	10,230	
Euronext Technologies sas		
- Fees for services	970,478	
- Fees for services and costs recharge		518,443

Relationships with companies of the Group are governed on the basis of specific agreements, and on the basis of market related prices.

Information on remunerations paid to the members of the board of directors and board of auditors and to executives vested with strategic responsibilities

As required by IAS 24, the following table provides the remuneration payable at 31 December 2023 to the members of the Board of Directors, Board of Statutory Auditors and to the Key managers of the Company:

Directors and Key Managers	806,040
Statutory auditors	74,346

With regard to executives with strategic responsibilities, the breakdown of remuneration categories is detailed below:

a. Short-term employee benefits	657,267
b. Post-employment benefits	18,096
c. Other long-term benefits	-
d. Severance benefits	35,726
e. Share-Based Payments	-
Total	**711,089**

The amount relating to Key Managers represents the overall cost for the Company, including any additional elements. The Key Managers category includes managers with strategic responsibilities, i.e. power and responsibility for the planning, management and control of corporate activities.

Management and coordination

The essential data of the parent company Euronext Holding Italia S.p.A. shown in the summary table required by article 2497-bis of the Civil Code have been extracted from the related financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022. For an adequate and complete understanding of the equity and financial situation of Euronext Holding Italia S.p.A. as at 31 December 2022, as well as the economic result achieved by the company in the financial year ended on that date, please refer to the reading of the financial statements which, accompanied by the report of the independent auditors, are available in the forms and methods required by law.

Pursuant to art. 2497-bis of the Civil Code, the essential data of the financial statements of the parent company Euronext Holding Italia S.p.A. are reported below.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT DECEMBER 31, 2022

(Amounts in €/1000)	**31-Dec-22**
Assets	
Non-current assets	1,446,901
Total current assets	49,231
TOTAL ASSETS	**1,496,132**
Liabilities	
Non-current liabilities	1,194
Current liabilities	58,519
TOTAL LIABILITIES	**59,713**
NET ASSETS	**1,436,419**
Equity	
Share capital	350,000
Reserves	927,374
(loss)/profit of the period	159,044
TOTAL EQUITY	**1,436,419**

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AT DECEMBER 31, 2022

(Amounts in €/1000)	**31-Dec-22**
Revenues	171,543
TOTAL REVENUES	**171,543**
Employee's costs	765
Service costs	3,931
Depreciation and amortization	6,370
Operating expenses	301
TOTAL OPERATING COSTS	**11,367**
Finance income	490
Finance expense	657
PROFIT BEFORE TAX	**160,009**
Taxes	965
NET INCOME	**159,044**
Other elements with an impact on Shareholder's Equity	16
TOTAL NET INCOME	**159,060**

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS APPROVAL

The draft financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 26 March 2024 and were authorised for publication on that date (IAS 10).

Centralised management accounts

The nominal values of third party financial instruments under centralised management deposit are reported in the following table:

	31/12/23	**31/12/22**
Paper-based financial instruments	30,999,577,282	30,623,056,676
Dematerialised financial instruments	3,078,681,211,790	2,996,862,546,313
Total	**3,109,680,789,072**	**3,027,485,602,989**

Security Planning Document

Pursuant to the law, the Company has updated the security planning document, which contains the rules for identifying the minimum security measures for the processing of personal data, in compliance with Article. 34, paragraph 1, letter g) of the Personal Data Protection Code (approved with Italian Legislative Decree of 30 June 2003) and Rule 19 of Annex B to the same Code.

Risk management

For an overview of the considerations on risks, reference is made to the appropriate paragraphs in the section of the "Report on Operations".

*****

These financial statements at 31 December 2023 provide a true and correct representation of the financial and equity situation and the economic result at the aforementioned date.

Milan, 26 March 2024

On behalf of the Board of Directors
The Chairman
Pierre Davoust

ATTACHMENTS

ANALYTICAL STATEMENT OF BREAKDOWN OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY ITEMS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023

(amounts in Euro)

Nature/description	Amount	Possibility of utilisation	Portion available for distribution	Summary of drawdowns made in past three years	
				To cover losses	For other reasons
Share capital	**16,000,000**				
Guarantee provision pursuant to Art 32, par. 1 CONSOB Regulation 11678/98	**8,000,000**	D	-		
Capital reserves					
Share premium reserve	-	A, B, C	-		
Income reserves					
Legal reserve	3,200,000	B	-		
Extraordinary reserve	379,543	A, B, C	379,543		
Revaluation reserve, of which:					
- *property revaluation*	-	A, B, C	-		
- *severance indemnity revaluation*	146,163	E	-		
Profits brought forward	86,619,879	A, B, C	86,619,879		
Reserve from transition to IFRS	507,538	A, B, C	507,538		
Provision for the purchase of Parent Company shares	1,729,780	E	-		
Total	**116,582,903**		**87,506,960**		
of which non-distributable portion			-		
of which residual distributable portion			87,506,960		

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Property, plant and equipment

Net value	Balance at 01/01/2023	Increases	Depreciation	Decreases	Balance at 31/12/2023
Furniture					
IT Equipment	9,149	1,440	(6,382)		4,207
Investments in progress and advances					
Long-term hires			(15,246)		(15,246)
Total	**9,149**	**1,440**	**(21,628)**	**-**	**(11,039)**

Depreciation	Balance at 01/01/2023	Depreciation	Other changes	Disposals	Balance at 31/12/2023
Furniture					
IT Equipment	197,415	6,382	9		203,806
Long-term hires	15,246	15,246			30,491
Total	**212,661**	**21,628**	**9**	**-**	**234,298**

Historical cost	Balance at 01/01/2023	Increases	Other changes	Decreases	Balance at 31/12/2023
Furniture					
IT Equipment	206,564	1,440	9		208,013
Investments in progress and advances					
Long-term hires	35,573				35,573
Total	**242,137**	**1,440**	**9**	**-**	**243,586**

Intangible assets

Net value	Balance at 01/01/2023	Increases	Amortisation	Other changes	Balance at 31/12/2023
Goodwill	6,804,306	1,195,312			7,999,618
Other intangible assets - PPA	5,666,213		(537,050)		5,129,163
Franchises, licenses, similar rights		477,501		(477,501)	
Other intangible assets	9,983,025	3,632,644	(4,618,202)	(790,301)	8,207,166
Investments in progress and advances	3,516,649	2,846,051		1,245,123	7,607,823
Total	**25,970,193**	**8,151,508**	**(5,155,252)**	**(22,679)**	**28,943,769**

Amortisation	Balance at 01/01/2023	Increases	Other changes	Decreases	Balance at 31/12/2023
Goodwill					
Other intangible assets - PPA	402,787	537,050			939,837
Franchises, licenses, similar rights	4,323,166		623,411		4,946,577
Other intangible assets	71,771,396	4,618,202	(623,411)		75,766,187
Total	**76,497,350**	**5,155,252**	**-**	**-**	**81,652,602**

Historical cost	Balance at 01/01/2023	Increases	Other changes	Decreases	Balance at 31/12/2023
Goodwill	6,804,306	1,195,312			7,999,618
Other intangible assets - PPA	6,069,000				6,069,000
Franchises, licenses, similar rights	4,323,166	477,501	145,910		4,946,577
Other intangible assets	81,754,421	3,632,644	(1,413,712)		83,973,353
Investments in progress and advances	3,516,649	2,846,051	1,267,802	(22,679)	7,607,823
Total	**102,467,543**	**8,151,508**	**-**	**(22,679)**	**110,596,371**

MONTE TITOLI S.P.A.
Registered office in Milan – Piazza degli Affari 6
Fully paid-up share capital € 16,000,000
Tax identification number and registration
in the Milan Business Register 03638780159

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Company subject to the management and coordination of
Euronext Holding Italia S.p.A.

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BOARD OF STATUTORY AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING CONVENED TO APPROVE THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD ENDING 31 DECEMBER 2023 PURSUANT TO ART. 2429, PARAGRAPH 2 OF THE ITALIAN CIVIL CODE

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To the Shareholders of Monte Titoli S.p.A.

During the financial year ended 31 December 2023, our activity was inspired by the provisions of the law and the rules of conduct of the Board of Statutory Auditors of unlisted companies issued by the National Council of Chartered Accountants and Accounting Experts.
We inform you about this activity and the results achieved with this report.
The financial statements as of 31.12.2023 of Monte Titoli S.p.A., prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards adopted by the European Union, which shows an operating result of 33,231,829 euros, have been submitted for your examination.
The same was made available to us within the deadline provided by the law.
The Board of Statutory Auditors, which is not in charge of the statutory audit, carried out the supervisory activity over the financial statements as provided for by Rule 3.8. of the "Rules of conduct of the Board of Statutory Auditors of unlisted companies", consisting in an overall control aimed at verifying that the financial statements have been correctly prepared. The verification of compliance with the accounting data is in fact the responsibility of the firm in charge of the statutory audit.
The firm in charge of the statutory audit of the accounts EY S.p.A has delivered its report to us dated 8 April 2024 containing an opinion without exceptions.
From what is reported in the report of the firm in charge of the statutory audit, the financial statements at 31.12.2023 represent in a true and fair way the equity and financial position, the economic result and the cash flows of your Company as well as being compliant with rules governing its drafting.
The Board of Statutory Auditors has ascertained that there has been no loss of the professional requirements envisaged in art. 2397 of the Civil Code nor situations of forfeiture pursuant to art. 2399 of the Civil Code by each member of the Board itself.

1) Supervisory activity pursuant to art. 2403 et seq. of the Italian Civil Code

We monitored the compliance with the law and the bylaws, the compliance with the principles of correct administration and, in particular, the adequacy of the organizational structure, the administrative and accounting system and their concrete functioning.

We participated in the shareholders' meetings and the meetings of the board of directors and, based on the information available, we have no significant findings to report.

We acquired from the administrative body also during the meetings held information on the overall management trend and its foreseeable evolution, as well as on the most important operations, due to their size or characteristics, carried out by the company and its subsidiaries and, based on the acquired information, we have no particular observations to report.

The information required by art. 2381 paragraph 5 of the Italian Civil Code, were provided by the managing director.

The Company, pursuant to art. 2497 et seq. of the Italian Civil Code, is subject to management and coordination by Euronext Holding Italia S.p.A., which is in turn directly controlled by Euronext N.V.

We promptly exchanged data and information relevant to the performance of our supervisory activity with the statutory auditor.

In carrying out the supervisory function, we verified the establishment of a specific channel for internal reporting of violations of national or European Union regulatory provisions (whistleblowing).

We met with the supervisory body and no critical issues with respect to the correct implementation of the organizational model that needed to be highlighted in this report emerged.

We acquired knowledge and monitored the adequacy of the organizational, administrative and accounting structure and its concrete functioning also through the collection of information from the heads of the corporate functions and in this regard we have no particular observations to report.

We acquired knowledge and monitored, to the extent of our competence, the adequacy and the functioning of the administrative-accounting system, as well as its reliability in correctly representing management events, by obtaining information from the heads of the corporate functions and examining company documents, and in this regard we have no particular observations to report.

During the year, intercompany agreements were defined for the supply of services, in order to achieve the integration into the Euronext Group.

No complaints have been received from the shareholders pursuant to art. 2408 of the Italian Civil Code and no complaints have been made pursuant to art. 2409, paragraph 7 of the Italian Civil Code.

We have not made any reports to the management body pursuant to and for the purposes of art. 25*octies* D.L. n. 14/2019.

We have not received any reports from public creditors pursuant to and for the purposes of art. 25*novies* D.L. n. 14/2019.

During the year, the Board of Statutory Auditors did not issue opinions and observations required by law.

During the supervisory activity, as described above, no other significant facts emerged such as to require mention in this report.

As part of the coordination with the other supervisory bodies, we met with the Supervisory Board and received its periodic reports. On the basis of the meetings and the aforementioned reports, no critical issues emerged with respect to the correct

implementation of the organizational model which should be highlighted in this report.
The Audit Committee, required by art. 48 of the EU Delegated Regulation 392/2017, came into force on 18 December 2019, the date from which Monte Titoli S.p.A. has been authorized to exercise centralized depository services pursuant to Regulation (EU) no. 909/2014. During the 2023 financial year, the Audit Committee regularly participated in the meetings of the Board of Directors in order to carry out its control activity on the substantial legitimacy of the Company's administration operations, monitoring not only the adequacy of the organizational structure but also the internal control system in the first half of the year; in the second half of the year the duties of the Audit Committee were transferred from the Board of Auditors to a special constituent body at the group level.

2) Comments on the financial statements
From what is reported in the report of the firm in charge of the statutory audit "the financial statements provide a true and fair view of the equity and financial position of Monte Titoli S.p.A. as of 31.12.2023 and of the economic result and cash flows for the year ended as of that date in compliance with the International Financial Reporting Standards adopted by the European Union".
To the best of our knowledge, the directors, in preparing the financial statements, did not derogate from the provisions of the law pursuant to art. 2423 paragraph 5 of the Italian Civil Code.
The notes to the financial statements adequately illustrate the transactions with related parties.
Compliance with the law regarding the preparation of the directors' report has been verified and in this regard there are no observations that need to be highlighted herein. Furthermore, the independent auditors certified that the directors' report is consistent with the financial statements as of 31.12.2023, as well as its compliance with the law.
We recall your attention to what is stated in the management report regarding the uncertainty arising from geopolitical tensions, the persistence of high levels of inflation and increases in interest rates.

3) Observations and proposals regarding the approval of the financial statements
Considering the results of the activity carried out by us and the opinion expressed in the audit report issued by the firm in charge of the statutory audit, we find no grounds for objection to the shareholders' approval of the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2023, as prepared by the directors.

Milan, 8 April 2024

For the Board of Statutory Auditors
The Chairman
(Roberto Ruozi)

This report has been translated into the English language solely for the convenience of the international readers. For the original signature please refer to the Italian version of the Financial Statements.

Monte Titoli S.p.A.

Financial statements as at December 31, 2023

Independent auditor’s report pursuant to article 14 and 19-bis of Legislative Decree n. 39, dated 27 January 2010

EY S.p.A.
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20123 Milano

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Independent auditor's report pursuant to article 14 and 19-bis of Legislative Decree n. 39, dated 27 January 2010
(Translation from the original Italian text)

To the Shareholders of
Monte Titoli S.p.A.

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Monte Titoli S.p.A. (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2023, the statement of income and the statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and explanatory notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2023, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union as well as with the regulations issued to implement article 43 of Legislative Decree n. 136, dated 18 August 2015.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA Italia). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report.
We are independent of the Company in accordance with the regulations and standards on ethics and independence applicable to audits of financial statements under Italian Laws. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Responsibilities of Directors and Statutory Audit Committee for the Financial Statements

The Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union as well as with the regulations issued to implement article 43 of Legislative Decree n. 136, dated 18 August 2015 and, within the terms provided by the law, for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

The Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and, when preparing the financial statements, for the appropriateness of the going concern assumption, and for appropriate disclosure thereof. The Directors prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis unless they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

EY S.p.A.
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Sede Secondaria: Via Lombardia, 31 – 00187 Roma
Capitale Sociale Euro 2.600.000,00 i.v.
Iscritta alla S.O. del Registro delle Imprese presso la CCIAA di Milano Monza Brianza Lodi
Codice fiscale e numero di iscrizione 00434000584 - numero R.E.A. di Milano 606158 - P.IVA 00891231003
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The Statutory Audit Committee ("Collegio Sindacale") is responsible, within the terms provided by the law, for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA Italia) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA Italia), we have exercised professional judgment and maintained professional skepticism throughout the audit. In addition:

- we have identified and assessed the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, designed and performed audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtained audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
- we have obtained an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control;
- we have evaluated the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Directors;
- we have concluded on the appropriateness of Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to consider this matter in forming our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company [the Group] to cease to continue as a going concern;
- we have evaluated the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We have communicated with those charged with governance, identified at an appropriate level as required by ISA Italia, regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Report on compliance with other legal and regulatory requirements

Opinion pursuant to article 14, paragraph 2, subparagraph e), of Legislative Decree n. 39 dated 27 January 2010

The Directors of Monte Titoli S.p.A. are responsible for the preparation of the Report on Operations of Monte Titoli S.p.A. as at 31 December 2023, including its consistency with the related financial statements and its compliance with the applicable laws and regulations.

We have performed the procedures required under audit standard SA Italia n. 720B, in order to express an opinion on the consistency of the Report on Operations, with the financial statements of Monte Titoli S.p.A. as at 31 December 2023 and on its compliance with the applicable laws and regulations, and in order to assess whether it contains material misstatements.

In our opinion, the Report on Operations is consistent with the financial statements of Monte Titoli S.p.A. as at 31 December 2023 and comply with the applicable laws and regulations.

With reference to the statement required by art. 14, paragraph 2, subparagraph e), of Legislative Decree n. 39, dated 27 January 2010, based on our knowledge and understanding of the entity and its environment obtained through our audit, we have no matters to report.

Milan, 08 April 2024

EY S.p.A.
Signed by: Mauro Iacobucci, Auditor

This report has been translated into the English language solely for the convenience of international readers.