



(This report has been translated into English solely for the convenience of international readers. Accordingly, only the original Italian version is authoritative.)

Racing Force Group

**Condensed interim consolidated financial statements
as at and for the six months ended 30 June 2025**

(with auditors' report on review thereof)

KPMG S.p.A.

25 September 2025



KPMG S.p.A.
Revisione e organizzazione contabile
Piazza della Vittoria, 15/10-11
16121 GENOVA GE
Telefono +39 010 564992
Email it-fmauditaly@kpmg.it
PEC kpmgspa@pec.kpmg.it

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Report on review of condensed interim consolidated financial statements

*To the shareholders of
Racing Force S.p.A.*

Introduction

We have reviewed the accompanying condensed interim consolidated financial statements of the Racing Force Group (the "group"), comprising the condensed consolidated statement of financial position, the condensed consolidated statement of profit and loss, the condensed consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the condensed consolidated statement of changes in equity, the condensed consolidated statement of cash flows and notes thereto, as at and for the six months ended 30 June 2025. The parent's directors are responsible for the preparation of these condensed interim consolidated financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard applicable to interim financial reporting (IAS 34), endorsed by the European Union. Our responsibility is to express a conclusion on these condensed interim consolidated financial statements based on our review.

Scope of review

We conducted our review in accordance with International Standard on Review Engagements 2410, "Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity". A review of condensed interim consolidated financial statements consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing and, consequently, does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion on the condensed interim consolidated financial statements.



Racing Force Group
Auditors' report on review
30 June 2025

Conclusion

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the condensed interim consolidated financial statements of the Racing Force Group as at and for the six months ended 30 June 2025 have not been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard applicable to interim financial reporting (IAS 34), endorsed by the European Union.

Genoa, 25 September 2025

KPMG S.p.A.

(signed on the original)

Andrea Carlucci
Director of Audit

RACING**FORCE**GROUP



CONSOLIDATED INTERIM FINANCIAL REPORT AS OF JUNE 30, 2025

Racing Force S.p.A.

Registered office: Via Bazzano 5, Ronco Scrivia (Genoa)

Member of Registro Imprese of CCIAA of Genoa

F.C. and registration number: 02264760105

Registered to R.E.A. of CCIAA of Genoa - nr. 260454

Share capital: Euro 2,738,933.30 fully paid-up

VAT number: 02264760105

Subject to the management and coordination activity of the company SAYE S.p.A.

Summary

Board of Directors' Report on the Operations and Situation of the Group in the period

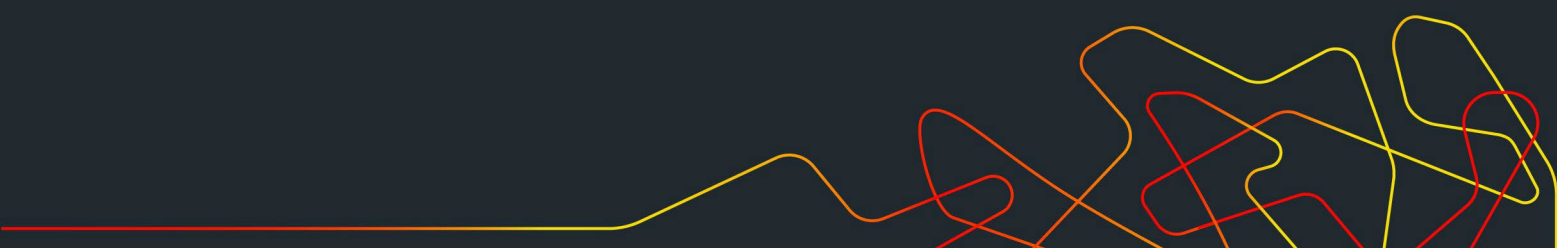
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RACING **FORCE** GROUP



Board of Directors' Report on the Operations and Situation of the Group in the period ending June 30, 2025



Board of Directors' Report on the Operations and Situation of the Group in the period ending June 30, 2025

General Information

The condensed interim consolidated financial statements as of June 30, 2025 of Racing Force Group, hereinafter the Group, were prepared in accordance with IAS 34 – Interim Financial Reporting. Since they don't include all the information required by the IFRS in the preparation of the annual financial statements, the consolidated financial statements as of June 30, 2025 must be read together with the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024. The estimation processes and assumptions were maintained in continuity with those used for the preparation of the annual financial statements. For comparative purposes, the consolidated statements are compared with the consolidated balance sheet figures of the financial statements as of December 31, 2024 and with the consolidated economic data as of June 30, 2024.

All estimates and valuations have been made on the basis of business continuity and are the result of the best possible assessment by management. If in the future these estimates and valuations should differ from the actual data, they would be modified in the same period in which the changes were recorded.

This report is presented together with the Consolidated Financial Statements and the Notes in order to provide management insights on the economic and financial results for the first half of 2025, as well as historical data and prospective evaluations.

Group Structure

The companies that form the Group operate in the production of safety equipment for motorsport competition for drivers and cars or conduct business activities which are essentially complementary to or in line with these activities. Furthermore, the Group is also active in the development and production of helmets for the defense industry.

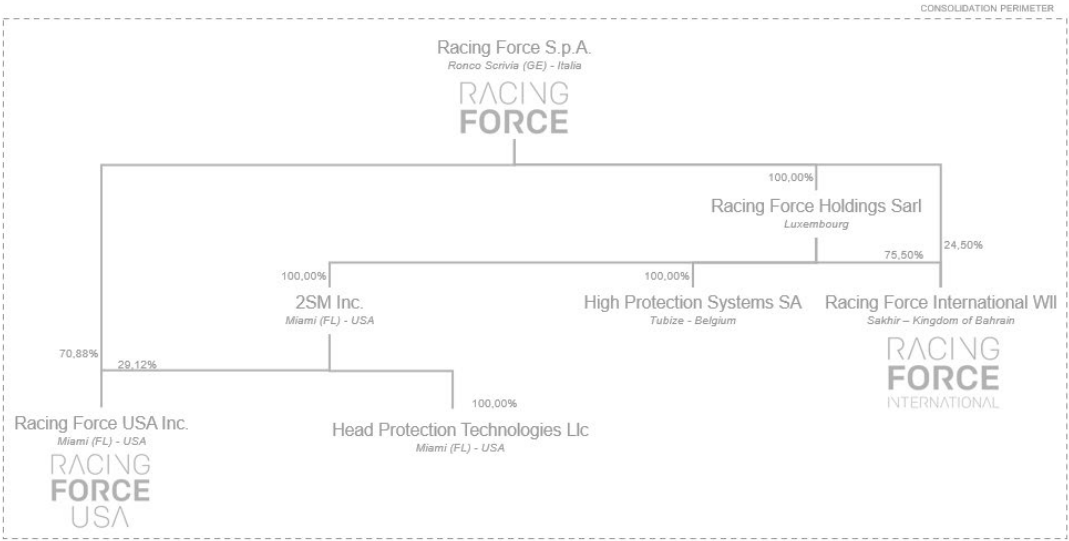
Racing Force S.p.A., the parent company of the Group, is listed on Euronext Growth Milan (RFG) and Paris (ALRFG).

The Group structure as of June 30, 2025 is the result of the acquisitions made since the end of December 2019, when the parent company Racing Force S.p.A. acquired the control of Bell Racing Helmets Group and Zeronoise Ltd, and the subsequent transactions completed in 2021 and 2022, with the purposes of simplifying the Group's structure and obtaining i) cost savings by reducing the number of the companies; ii) greater efficiency and effectiveness in the management of activities by reducing decision-making levels and strengthening strategic and operational integration of the Group companies.

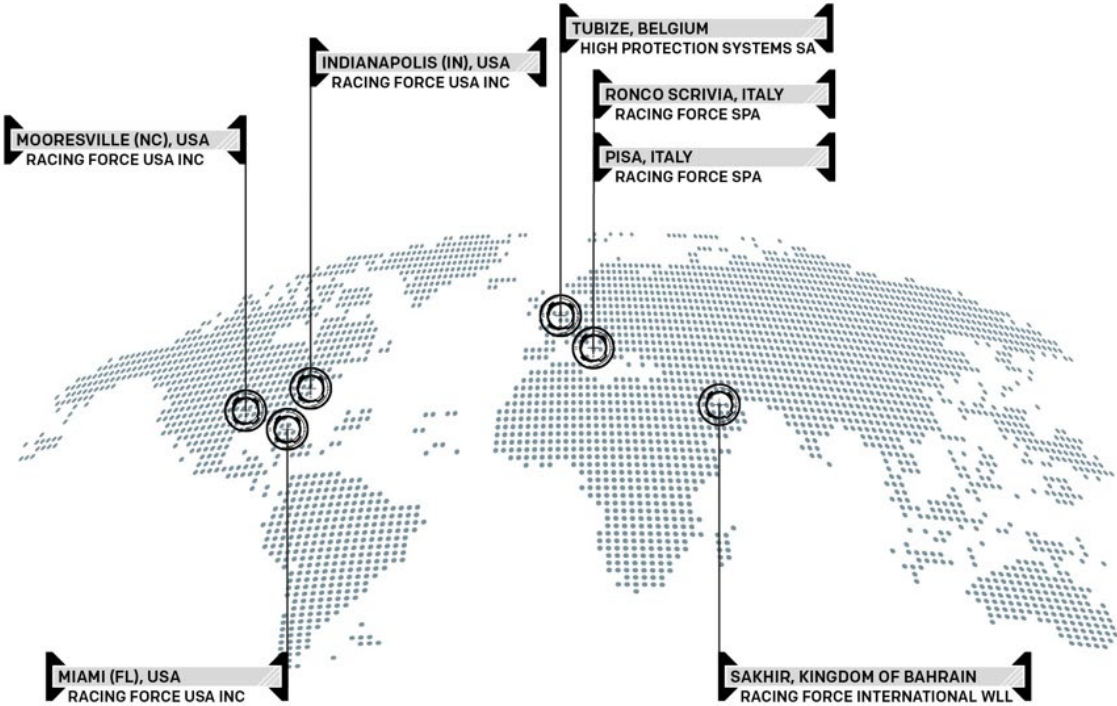
Racing Force S.p.A. is subject to the management and coordination activity of the company SAYE S.p.A. These activities have not produced particular effects on the Group and its results that require to indicate the reasons and interests affected.

The structure of the Group as of June 30, 2025, with the indication of the location of the various entities and a brief description of the main features of each brand, is reported below.

Organizational Group structure



Group’s sites and locations



Main brands within the Group

OMP

OMP brand was created in Genoa in 1973 and is worldwide leader in the business of racing safety equipment for drivers competitions (suits, gloves, boots, etc.) and race cars (seats, safety belts, steering wheels, rollbars, etc.).

OMP products are used by drivers and teams driving in world racing championships including Formula 1®, World Rally Championship – WRC, World Endurance Championship - WEC, Rally Cross World Championship - RX, Formula E, World Rally-Raid Championship, World Kart Championships, important continental competitions such as IndyCar, NASCAR in the United States, Repco supercars Championship in Oceania, other than local races and minor competitions in several countries worldwide. OMP is one of a very few brands in the world able to offer a complete range of safety and performance products dedicated to race cars and driver, with over 2.000 products in its catalog with the majority homologated to industry standards including FIA, CIK-FIA, SFI Foundation and Snell Foundation.

BELL HELMETS

Created in 1954 in Los Angeles, Bell Helmets (hereinafter also "Bell") is the world premier auto racing and karting helmet brand.

Throughout its history, the brand has pioneered key innovations including the first energy absorbing liner, Snell certified helmet, full-face helmet, fire retardant helmet, aerodynamic helmet and FIA "super helmet". Today the brand is associated with technically superior racing helmets incorporating advanced materials and the latest manufacturing techniques.

Positioned as a premium brand, Bell helmet is the of choice of World Champions such as Charles Leclerc, Fernando Alonso, Lando Norris, George Russell and Andrea Kimi Antonelli. In 2025, 75% Formula 1® drivers is wearing Bell Helmets.

Bell is a technical partner of Scuderia Ferrari and other F1® teams and several car manufacturers.

Bell manufactures and markets helmets for professional and amateur racers for all forms of racing from Formula 1® to Karting through Rally. All products comply with or exceed the industry's most demanding helmet safety standards (FIA and Snell homologations).

ZERONOISE

Zeronoise is the brand through which the Group develops and manufactures communication devices for the racing industry. The technologies that have been developed under the Zeronoise™ brand are focused on audio communication and video.

The communication devices, such as intercoms, known for their unique design and high performance, are used by professional teams in top rally series, as World Rally Championship (WRC) and Rally Raid Championship (including Dakar).

Moreover, Zeronoise developed the world first and smallest in-helmet camera for real-time TV broadcasting homologated with a helmet: it is the *Driver's Eye™*, which made its debut in Formula E in 2020 and in Formula 1® in 2021, initially integrated into Bell branded helmets and, starting from season 2023, available for all drivers and racing helmets manufacturers on the starting grid of F1. Starting from 2025, the Driver's Eye has also been adopted in Indycar Series.

Furthermore, Zeronoise developed the first *Wired-Wireless* helmet in the world, designed for rally competitions, which debuted on track from the beginning of 2024.

RACING SPIRIT

The brand Racing Spirit was established in 2012 in Miami and became an industrial project in 2019. The aim of the project is to create a specific clothing line inspired to competitions and fully customizable that strives to incite those who love the sport with beauty, design technology and functionality. Racing Spirit combines maximum wearer comfort with top performance by meeting every requirement in terms of function and style. Racing Spirit is the first premium apparel brand, where craftsmanship, quality and attention to detail are setting Racing Spirit apart from all others. Racing Spirit products are being chosen by an increasingly larger number of corporate customers and Teams, not only in the motorsport also across a wide range of industries.

HPS

HPS is the brand dedicated to adapting and advancing cutting-edge racing safety technologies for military and law enforcement applications. Specializing in developing state-of-the-art protection solutions, HPS meets the rigorous

demands of defense and security professionals worldwide. HPS mission is to set a new benchmark for safety, engineering excellence, and performance. HPS helmets are the result of years of research, precision engineering, and material innovation. By combining leading-edge technology with superior comfort and fit, outstanding ventilation, and forward-thinking design, HPS products maximize protection and enhance operational performance.

Performance of operating activities

According to the OECD Economic Outlook, Volume 2025 Issue 1, the overall macroeconomic environment reflects a weakening of growth prospects, primarily driven by tighter financial conditions, rising barriers to international trade, and heightened political and economic uncertainty. OECD projections indicate a slowdown in global growth from 3.3% in 2024 to 2.9% in both 2025 and 2026, with more pronounced effects in key economies such as the United States, Canada, Mexico, and China. In detail, U.S. GDP growth is projected to decline to 1.6% in 2025 and further to 1.5% in 2026. In contrast, the Euro area is expected to experience a gradual recovery, with growth rising from the current rate of 0.8% to 1.2% over the same period. China is anticipated to undergo a moderation in economic expansion, with GDP growth slowing from 5.0% to 4.3% over the same period.

On the inflation side, pressures persist in certain economies. However, average inflation across G20 countries is forecast to decline from 6.2% in 2024 to 3.2% by 2026, supported in part by a reduction in commodity prices, which are expected to offset, to some extent, the impact of rising tariffs and trade-related costs.

In a global environment marked by increasing macroeconomic uncertainty, the motorsport sector continues to exhibit signs of dynamism and structural growth. This trend is supported by the expansion of its audience base, rising investments from sponsors, and growing interest from digital platforms. Formula 1, in particular, stands out as a clear example of the sector's resilience and appeal, with economic indicators confirming a positive trajectory in terms of revenue generation, global visibility, and audience engagement.

In this scenario, the Group reported a +4.6% increase in sales during the first semester of 2025 compared to the same period of the previous year (+4.8% at fixed rates), thanks in particular to the strong acceleration recorded during the second quarter, with an increase of +9.7% compared to the second quarter of 2024 (+10.8% at constant exchange rates).

Sales in Driver's Equipment recorded an increase of 2.1 million Euro (+7.5%) compared to the same period of the previous year. This growth was primarily driven by racing suits and other racewear under the OMP brand. Starting from the second quarter, BELL branded helmets added strong momentum, particularly with newly homologated models compliant with the latest FIA safety standards.

Car Parts revenue decreased by 0.8 million Euro (-10.0%) in the first half, mainly due to a few-month delay in supplies linked to the production programs of some major racing car manufacturers.

The segment Other registered a significant increase, equal to 0.4 million Euro (+19.8%) compared to 2024 first half, mainly due to the increase in non-technical apparel under the Racing Spirit brand (+49.7% in the first six months and +82.4% in Q2).

In terms of geographical areas, the Group has further consolidated its leadership position within the EMEA macro-region, with growth of 1.6 million Euro (+6.4%). In the Americas, the positive revenue growth trend continues, with the first six months closing with an increase of 0.6 million Euro (+6.7% compared to 2024 first half), primarily driven by driver's equipment sales to racing teams in the United States.

The decrease registered in the Asia Pacific area in the first semester of 2025, amounting to -0.5 million Euro (-11.7% compared to first semester of 2024), is mainly attributable to a different procurement planning by a primary dealer, as deliveries of stock orders for the new season, shipped during the first quarter of the previous fiscal year, were requested at the end of 2024, generating a variation that is expected to be progressively reabsorbed over the course of the year.

With regards to sales channels, revenues generated through Dealers in the first half equal to 22.5 million Euro, with a decline of -0.8 million Euro (-3.4%) compared to the previous fiscal year, primarily due to the different phasing of planning in Asia Pacific, as previously described. At the same time, total order intake from dealers shows a marked increase, supporting a positive outlook. Revenues from Team & Car Manufacturer in 2025 first semester recorded a significant increase of 1.2 million Euro (+12.7%), following technical partnership agreements in place in the main world championships and national competitions for the current season. Sales to customers classified as Other recorded an important increase of 1.3 million Euro (+26.6%), mainly due to higher revenues from Racing Spirit branded products to

corporate customers, as well as higher sales of replica and mini helmets to customers outside of the motorsport business.

Today, Racing Force is positioned as the Group offering the best and most comprehensive range of safety products for racing competitions, used by professional drivers worldwide—from F1® to the World Rally Championship, Karting to American competitions, with over 60 FIA world titles won in the last 5 years with its products. The Group's marketed brands' catalogs feature over 2,000 safety and performance items designed for race cars, drivers, and enthusiasts.

Throughout the semester, the Group further expanded its presence in the motorsport market, solidifying its position as a global leader. Ongoing commercial agreements with key partners, teams, and automotive manufacturers ensure significant visibility and have contributed to revenue consolidation. The Group's products are now considered state-of-the-art in the motorsport safety equipment market.

Summary of consolidated financial data

The main figures related to the performance of the Group in the first half of 2025, compared with the first half of 2024 as regards the income statement and with the balances at the end of 2024 as regards the balance sheet, are reported in the tables below.

Financial data for the half-year ended at June 30

	2025	% of Revenue	2024	% of Revenue	Variance
Revenue	39,303,281		37,581,573		1,721,708
Gross profit	24,582,427	62.5%	23,102,687	61.5%	1,479,741
EBITDA	8,274,919	21.1%	8,153,895	21.7%	121,024
Bad Debt and write offs	47,363	0.1%	37,281	0.1%	10,082
Depreciation	1,899,428	4.8%	1,575,913	4.2%	323,515
EBIT	6,328,128	16.1%	6,540,702	17.4%	(212,573)
Finance income/(loss)	(984,911)	2.5%	47,538	0.1%	(1,032,450)
Taxes	1,096,341	2.8%	1,193,751	3.2%	(97,409)
Net result	4,246,876	10.8%	5,394,489	14.4%	(1,147,613)
Cash flow from operations	7,610,937	19.4%	7,096,392	18.9%	514,545
Dividends paid to Shareholders	2,458,202	6.3%	2,304,414	6.1%	153,788

Financial data at the end of the period

	06.30.2025	12.31.2024	Variance
Total Assets	90,985,616	90,212,657	772,959
Fixed Assets	39,793,549	35,928,806	3,864,742
Net Working Capital	26,246,918	27,064,553	(817,635)
Other items in working capital	1,170,289	1,817,397	(647,108)
less LT & Accrued provisions	3,587,309	4,183,432	(596,122)
Net Invested Capital	63,623,446	60,627,325	2,996,121
Net Financial Position	3,470,944	63,236	3,407,708
Group Equity	60,152,503	60,564,089	(411,586)
Financial Sources	63,623,446	60,627,325	2,996,121

Net Financial Position

Net Financial Position	06.30.2025	12.31.2024	Variance
Debts with banks (A)			
- Short term	4,509,669	3,431,324	1,078,346
- Long term	5,363,369	6,817,968	(1,454,599)
Cash and cash equivalents (B)	5,858,373	9,642,334	(3,783,961)
Non current Financial Assets (C)	523,722	523,722	-
Finance active loans (D)			
Short term loan to KJK Protective Technologies LLC	20,000	20,000	-
Net Financial Position: A) - B) -C) -D)	3,470,944	63,236	3,407,708

Main financial KPIs

	06.30.2025	12.31.2024
Coverage of Fixed Assets		
(Net Group Equity + LT debt) / Fixed Assets	1.65	1.88
Coverage of Net Working Capital		
ST debt / Net Working Capital	0.17	0.13
Debt - Equity ratio		
(Current liabilities + Non current liabilities) / Net Group Equity	0.51	0.49
Net Financial position / Net Group Equity	0.06	0.00
Capitalization		
Net Group Equity / Total Assets	0.66	0.67
Net Group Equity / Net Invested Capital	0.95	1.00
Liquidity ratio		
Working Capital / Current operating Liabilities	2.54	2.86
Net Financial position / Net invested capital	0.05	0.00

Main economical KPIs for the fiscal year

	2025	2024
ROIC		
NOPAT / Net Invested Capital	8.22%	8.82%
ROI		
EBIT / Total Assets	6.96%	7.25%
ROS		
EBITDA / Revenue	21.05%	21.70%
EBIT Adjusted/ Revenue	16.10%	17.40%
ROA		
Net result / Total Assets	4.67%	5.98%

Revenue increase in 2025 first half (+4.6% compared to the same period of the previous fiscal year) confirms the growth path that the Group is implementing in the motorsport business, thanks to the synergies derived from the integration of various brands and continuous product innovation. Since 2021, the year of listing on EG Milan, the Group has consistently recorded sales growth in each half year compared to the reference period of the previous year.

During the semester, the Group continued with significant investments aimed at strengthening its operational infrastructure to support expected future growth, in particular related to the expansion plan at the headquarter in Ronco Scrivia, which is expected to be completed by autumn 2025. From an organizational structure perspective, the number of employees compared to December 31, 2024 increased by 49 units, in line with the investment plan already initiated in previous periods.

Gross Profit for 2025 first half amounted to 24,582 thousand Euro, with an increase of 1,480 thousand Euro compared to 2024 first semester (+6.4%), with an incidence on the Group's total revenues that increased from 61.5% to 62.5%. The improvement in percentage margin compared to 2024 first half is mainly due to the following factors: i) a different composition of turnover and, in particular, the growth in sales of driver's equipment and helmets, including mini and replica, impacting with a higher average marginality compared to other products marketed by the Group; ii) the insourcing of certain production activities following the acquisition of the company Plug-In at the end of the previous fiscal year; iii) the recognition, among cost of sales in the first half of 2025, of non-recurring inventory write-downs recorded by the subsidiary Racing Force USA, following the reorganization and consolidation of the pro-shop at the Mooresville hub center.

During 2025 first half, the Group achieved an EBITDA of 8,275 thousand Euro, showing an increase of 1.5% compared to 8,154 thousand euro in 2024 first half, with a sales margin of 21.1% (21.7% in 2024 first half).

These results were achieved in a complex macroeconomic context, characterized by high uncertainty, within a fiscal year that represents a transition year for the Group, awaiting significant growth in the coming years, following the completion of the investment plan (by end of 2025) and the implementation of the diversification projects related to the defense sector.

Regarding structural and commercial costs, the Group exercises rigorous and continuous control, promoting reengineering initiatives to optimize organizational efficiency, rationalize expenses, and improve operations, with the

aim of increasing profitability. During the period it was recorded i) an increase in selling and distribution expenses (5,719 thousand Euro in 2025 first half compared to 5,378 thousand Euro in 2024 first half), mainly due to higher turnover during the period and ii) an increase in general and administrative expenses (11,391 thousand Euro in 2025 first half compared to 10,124 thousand Euro in 2024 first half), mainly due to higher payroll costs, following the mandatory renewal of the collective labor agreement applied in Italy and also due to the hiring of new managers and specialized technicians in the main operating units of the Group, supporting the expected growth both in motorsport and defense industry.

The net result of the period amounted to 4,247 thousand Euro (5,395 thousand Euro in the same period of 2024), with a sales margin incidence of 10.8% (14.4% in 2024 first half). The net result of the period reflects net financial expenses of 985 thousand Euro compared to net financial income of 48 thousand Euro in the first half of 2024. This change is primarily attributable to unrealized negative foreign exchange rate differences arising from intercompany outstanding balances, amounting to 815 thousand Euro in the first half of 2025 compared to income of 236 thousand Euro in the same period of 2024, following the depreciation of the US dollar during the first months of 2025.

During the first six months depreciation and amortization amount to 1,947 thousand Euro (1,613 thousand Euro in 2024) and taxes amount to 1,096 thousand Euro (1,194 thousand Euro in 2024 first half).

The operating cash flow amounted to 7,611 thousand Euro (7,096 thousand Euro in 2024 first half), following i) cash flows generated by operating activities before changes in net working capital of 8,392 thousand Euro (8,201 thousand Euro in 2024 first half); ii) decrease in net working capital of 806 thousand Euro (compared to 2,167 thousand Euro increase recorded in the same period in 2024); iii) absorption other changes in working capital, interest, taxes, and provisions for a total of 1,588 thousand Euro (against a cash generation of 1,513 thousand Euro in first semester 2024).

The change in net working capital during the period is attributable to: i) an increase in trade receivables of 2,129 thousand Euro, following the growth in sales recorded during the first six months of the year relative to the second half of 2024; ii) a reduction in inventory of 1,510 thousand Euro, mainly in finished goods, consistent with the seasonality of the business; iii) an increase in trade payables of 1,425 thousand Euro, primarily due to the procurement of raw materials to be used in production activities scheduled for the second half of the year.

Cash conversion, calculated as the ratio of operating cash flow to EBITDA, stood at 92% in the first half of 2025, up from 87% in the first six months of 2024.

The cash flow generated by operating activities was used to meet the cash requirements of transactions carried out during the period and contributed to financing investments in fixed assets for a total of 6,846 thousand Euro and the payment of dividends to shareholders amounting to 2,458 thousand Euro.

As a result of these variances, the Group's net financial position changes from 63 thousand Euro at the end of 2024 to 3,471 thousand Euro as of June 30, 2025. For a detailed analysis, please refer to the Consolidated Cash Flow Statement.

As of June 30, 2025, the Group's equity amounted to 60,152 thousand Euro (60,564 thousand Euro as of December 31, 2024). The details of equity movements during the six months are provided in the Consolidated statement of changes in Equity for the period.

Risk factors and uncertainty

The Group operates in a free market and it is therefore exposed to risk factors and uncertainty.

The Group has set up mechanisms and procedure at the level of each consolidated entity for the constant monitoring of the foregoing risks, so as to avoid potential negative effects and implement any actions required to contain those risks. In this connection, below is a more detailed qualitative and quantitative analysis of each type of risk.

Main risks considered by management to be at medium and significant materiality are the following:

Risks associated with the Russian-Ukrainian and Israeli-Palestinian Conflicts conflict

The conflict between the Russian Federation and Ukraine, along with the sanctions imposed by Europe, the United Kingdom, and the United States, poses a significant risk of severe impacts on the global economy. Regardless of how the current crisis is resolved, its consequences could be long-term, potentially negatively affecting business activities, particularly in relation to energy supply costs.

The tensions in the Gaza Strip following the conflict between Israel and Palestine, as well as the attacks on maritime traffic in the Red Sea recorded since late 2023, could further exacerbate commodity price volatility (particularly crude oil and natural gas) and affect the Group's logistics.

In this context of high uncertainty and geopolitical instability, the Group closely monitors the evolution of the conflicts and the risk of their escalation to other countries.

Since 2022, the Group has eliminated its credit exposure and ceased export activities to the Russian Federation. Additionally, initiatives have been undertaken to improve energy efficiency at the Ronco Scrivia headquarters, along with planned investments in Bahrain, aimed at reducing energy costs and mitigating the risk of future price increases.

Risks associated with the procurement and price fluctuation of raw materials

Several of the products marketed by the Group result from complex production processes, which require the use of raw materials available in markets characterized by a limited number of global suppliers. Any issues in production planning, delays in supply, and/or difficulties in sourcing raw materials could impact on costs, particularly if a substitute material is not available in a timely manner.

In recent years, also due to ongoing international conflicts, various sectors from which the Group sources have experienced increases in the prices of metals, basic raw materials, and other strategic components, as well as shortages and/or delays in material supply. This has led to a rapid rise in prices, resulting in higher purchase costs and repercussions throughout the production supply chain.

Regarding the difficulties in sourcing the raw materials used in production processes, this risk is mitigated through careful procurement planning by the Group. Where necessary, alternative routes for the transportation of goods from Bahrain to other Group locations have also been identified.

As for price increases, the risk is mitigated by the Group's ability to almost fully pass on any price increases to the sales prices of its products.

Risk of Introduction of New Customs Tariffs

The Group is exposed to the risk arising from the introduction of new customs duties or the tightening of existing ones, which could be imposed by governments or economic blocks in the markets where it operates. Such measures could negatively affect the competitiveness of its products, increasing import and export costs and reducing profitability.

In particular, any changes in trade policies between the main geographic regions, such as the United States, the European Union, and Asian markets, could lead to an increase in tariff and non-tariff barriers, with direct impacts on the supply chain, pricing strategy, and market demand.

To mitigate this risk, the Group constantly monitors the evolution of international regulations, evaluates diversification strategies for sourcing and target markets, and considers the possibility of reorganizing production and distribution, leveraging its presence across different continents to reduce dependency on specific areas subject to potential trade restrictions.

Risks associated with product liability and brand awareness

The products manufactured and distributed by the Group can be divided into two macro categories: homologated and non-homologated products.

In both cases, any defects in the design or manufacture of the Group's products could expose the Group itself to the risk of liability to third party and consequent claims for damages.

With regard to homologated products, then, the Group, as manufacturer, has the responsibility to homologate them in compliance with FIA, Snell and SFI standards. In this respect, the Group also has in-house laboratories that are able to carry out in-house tests on products that will then be carried out by accredited laboratories to verify compliance with homologation regulations.

Furthermore, pursuant to the regulations in force in Italy (art. 114 of Legislative Decree no. 206/2005, the so-called Consumer Code) and abroad on product liability, any design or manufacturing defects in both homologated products and non-homologated offered by the Group could expose it to the risk of liability actions by third parties and, consequently, to potentially significant claims for damages.

Although no action for damage has so far been taken against the Group, and insurance coverage in relation to product liability is in place, it cannot be excluded that such actions may be brought against it in the future.

Furthermore, one of the key factors in the Group's success is the recognizability of Racing Force Group's brands, which have been in the market for safety equipment.

This recognition is influenced by many factors, such as the high quality of craftsmanship, creativity, attention to detail, the ability to meet the needs of individual customers and the presence. Moreover, the Group constantly strives to

maintain and increase its brands recognition through advertising and promotional campaigns, including on social networks, as well as implementing communication and branding strategies.

Should, in the future, brand awareness is not effectively maintained and developed by the Group, this could result in a negative impact on the reputation and, therefore, on the economic and financial situation of the Group itself, arising out in connection with (i) the possible confusion of the Group's brands with those of other companies operating in the same field, (ii) the inability to communicate to the market the distinctive values of its brand and to maintain them over time, or (iii) the spreading by third parties of partial, untrue or defamatory information about the Group and (iv) the inability to attract and/or retain customers.

The risk is mitigated by the tightly controlled process that products need to go through before the commercialization: i) first of all the manufacturer has to be authorized and recognized by the relevant regulatory bodies to produce; ii) there are regulations and technical standards issued by the same regulatory bodies to which products must comply with; iii) tests are performed in third-party authorized laboratories; iv) before being commercialized, the products undergo a stringent internal quality control process.

Risks associated with implementing future strategies and programs

The Group is exposed to the risk of not being able to achieve its growth strategy, or of not achieving it within the planned time frame, if the basic assumptions on which it is based, including the assumptions in the business plan, prove to be incorrect or if the strategy does not produce the expected results for other reasons, including those outside the Group's control.

Although no significant deviations from the estimates made by management have been found in the past, the estimates and assumptions contained in this document, although currently considered reasonable, may prove to be incorrect in the future also due to the occurrence of unforeseen factors and/or circumstances other than those considered, which could impact on the Group's results or performance.

Risks associated with protection of the Group's know-how and industrial secrets

To make the production processes increasingly efficient and, consequently, to make the product offerings competitive, the Group must continually update its technologies, also by investing in research and development; should the Group not be able to acquire or adequately develop the technologies currently available, or those available in the future, it may have to change or reduce its development objectives or see its competitive strength reduced.

The Group, as owner of IP assets that are worth and strategic for their success on the market, is subject to risks related to their protection and is actively engaged in the implementation of actions aimed at containing and, possibly, eliminating such risks of undue use of such intangible assets, directly bearing the related costs.

The Group has implemented both internal and external procedures aimed at the protection of the know-how internally developed.

Risks Related to Cybersecurity

The Group recognizes that cybersecurity represents a significant risk in the current technological and regulatory context. The evolution of digital threats, including cyberattacks, unauthorized access to systems, data theft, and malware, could compromise operational continuity, the protection of sensitive information, and corporate reputation.

To mitigate these risks, the Group has implemented protective and control measures, including strengthening security infrastructures, continuously monitoring systems, training personnel, and conducting penetration tests. Furthermore, cybersecurity strategies are periodically reviewed and updated in accordance with the industry's best practices and regulatory developments to ensure an adequate level of protection and safeguard the trust of customers and stakeholders.

Main risks considered by the management to be of low materiality are the following:

Credit risk

The financial activities of the Group are to be considered as of good credit quality.

Customers are selected after being carefully evaluated under a commercial and financial standpoint. Many of the Group's top customers are historical and loyal partners, with a good financial capacity and a demonstrated track in terms of reliability and timing of payments. For these reasons, the risk of bad debt is well below the normal standards deemed physiological by the bank system for any commercial enterprise. The current size of the bad debt provision is in fact such as to cover all the positions considered to be of possible risk. Based on these elements, the Group has evaluated not to proceed with credit risk hedging actions with any insurance tools.

Liquidity risk

The liquidity risk is related to the ready availability of sufficient cash and financial resources when needed to meet commitments associated with financial instruments and carry out operations and planned investments.

The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring losses or risking damage to the reputation of any of the Group's entities.

There are no significant risk factors for the Group, considering that the credit lines granted by the banks are largely adequate for the current business needs.

Market risk

The specific market risks to which the Group is exposed are those arising from fluctuations in exchange and interest rates.

As regards the interest rate risk, the Group has covered its exposure on medium-long term debt positions mainly recurring to fixed interest rates. Therefore, based on the current composition of debts, the Group did not deem it necessary to resort interest rate risk hedging instruments.

As for the exchange rate risk associated with commercial relations with foreign customers and suppliers, for which transactions are not regulated in the functional currency of each of the consolidated entities, the risk is mitigated by the fact that the total volumes of transactions in foreign currency are lower than the volumes made in functional currency. The Group ensures that the net exposure is kept to an acceptable level, by dealing with currencies that do not fluctuate significantly. Under these circumstances, the Group did not consider it necessary and / or appropriate to enter into financial hedging instruments.

Other risks considered by management to be at low materiality are risks associated with products counterfeiting, risks associated with the license agreements to use the Bell Helmets trade mark, risks associated with key people, risks associated with the loss of qualified resources and the difficulty of finding new ones, risks associated with APIs (Alternative Performance Indicators), risks associated with transactions with related parties, risks associated with international activities and regulations in the various markets in which the Group operates, risks associated with compliance with workplace safety regulations, risks associated with tax regulations, risks associated with potential conflicts of interest of directors, risks associated with the failure to adopt the organizational model pursuant to Legislative Decree no. 231/2001, risks connected to potential overdue tax payables, risk of interruption of production and catastrophic events. Management does not consider that these risks can have a significant influence on the financial statements to date.

Environmental information and Sustainability (ESG)

Given the nature of the activities carried out, the operations of the parent company and the consolidated entities are deemed not to have significant impact on the environment; waste management activities, even if reduced to the minimum and non-polluting, are entrusted to consulting companies that manage all the obligations under environmental matters with specific reference to the regulation on waste management.

At the end of 2021, the Racing Force Group, in collaboration with the consultancy firm Deloitte Legal, initiated a process aimed at integrating sustainability issues into its business model. This process started with aligning the Parent Company with Legislative Decree 231/2001, with a specific focus on governance and organizational structure, and extended to the definition of ethical principles, which are considered essential and indispensable tools for promoting a sustainability culture within the Group and fostering sustainable economic growth.

On July 1, 2022, the Board of Directors of Racing Force S.p.A. approved the adoption of the Organization, Management, and Control Model pursuant to Legislative Decree 231/2001 and the Group's Code of Ethics. During the same meeting, the Supervisory Body was appointed to oversee the application of the Model.

In parallel, a process of reporting non-financial information related to economic, social, and environmental sustainability aspects was launched, in line with the organizational and business characteristics. This led to the preparation of the Group's Sustainability Report, which, starting from the 2021 financial year, is prepared in accordance with the Global Reporting Initiative Sustainability Reporting Standards ("GRI Standards").

In January 2024, Racing Force renewed its partnership with Deloitte Sustainability Services, a consultancy firm specializing in the development of integrated sustainability solutions, with the goal of supporting the Group in enhancing a reporting structure aligned with ESG strategy and objectives.

The ESG initiatives will enable the Group to achieve several objectives, including: the adoption of more informed decision-making processes based on a better understanding of the Group's expectations, the opportunities associated with social responsibility, and the risks of failing to be socially responsible; increasing the Group's competitiveness by driving innovation in products and business processes; improving the transparency of the supply chain; reducing potential conflicts with consumers related to offered products; increasing employee participation and motivation; strengthening relationships with the Group's stakeholders and the ability to respond to the growing informational needs in sustainability matters.

The development of environmental issues within its business model also enables the Group to achieve significant savings associated with increased productivity and efficiency of resources used in the production process. In this regard, the Group completed the first part of its energy efficiency investments for its headquarters in Ronco Scrivia in 2023, including the renovation of the roof, cladding of the facades, and the installation of photovoltaic panels.

The expansion project of the Ronco Scrivia facility involves the construction of approximately 4,000 additional square meters across two floors, adjacent to the existing building, with completion expected by the autumn of 2025. The investment, aimed at increasing production and logistics capacity, has been carefully planned with the goal of improving the efficiency and sustainability of the facility.

The same approach has been applied to the construction of the second floor of the Bahrain plant, in partnership with the Bahrain International Circuit, completed at the end of 2024 and operational starting spring of 2025.

A better understanding of its energy consumption profile, energy procurement methods to meet that demand, the possibility of shifting consumption from fossil gas to electricity from renewable sources, and the potential for making the production cycle more flexible, will allow the Group to implement a change aimed at reducing energy costs, increasing its value in a market that increasingly rewards environmentally responsible entities.

The value of the Group's sustainability initiatives is also recognized by Borsa Italiana, as Racing Force is included in the ESG ITA Growth Index, the first ESG index specific to companies listed on Euronext Growth Milan (EGM), created by SDA Bocconi School of Management, CRIF, and Ambromobiliare. In the absence of shared evaluation paradigms and standards, an ESG score was developed and applied to all companies listed on EGM, based on public documents and information, subsequently processed through models, macroeconomic and climatic scenarios, industry benchmarks, and machine learning methodologies. Eligible companies were finally selected based on three main parameters: the level of sustainable governance, the liquidity of their shares, and market capitalization. This index will facilitate the analysis of market clusters, educating investors and bringing more liquidity to the most virtuous companies.

The path the Group has undertaken is also in line with the direction in which the entire motorsport sector is moving, becoming increasingly attentive to environmental issues.

Research and development activities

The Group constantly carries out development activities on various materials, commonly used in production and aimed primarily at innovation and improvement of the technical characteristics of the products offered to the customers.

The research and development activities carried out by the Group are aimed at continuous product innovation through the development of studies, projects, and prototypes of new products to be launched on the market.

Data protection

The Group is compliant with the regulations in terms of data protection and privacy. Specifically, where it is applicable, the consolidated entities ensure compliance with the General Data Protection Regulation 2016/679 on data protection and privacy in the European Union and the European Economic Area.

Transactions with related parties

Transactions with related parties are carried out at market values. For details, please refer to the explanatory Notes.

Significant events in the half-year

On March 31, 2025, the parent company Racing Force S.p.A in accordance with the resolution of the shareholders' meeting of April 29th, 2024 (the "Resolution"), announces that it has initiated the Second Tranche of the share buyback program (the "Program"), ended on June 20, 2025 for a total of 45,200 shares amounting to Euro 200 thousand.

Therefore, at the end of the half-year, the Company holds 106,500 treasury shares in total, corresponding to 0.39% of the Share Capital.

On May 29, 2025 the Group announced that HPS, the newest brand, dedicated to adapting and advancing cutting-edge racing safety technologies for Law Enforcement and Defence head protection equipment, has secured its first major multi-year contract for the supply Riot Helmets to the Department of Justice in the Netherlands.

Outlook

Sales at the beginning of second half of 2025 show a double-digit growth compared with the previous year, as well as orders received from customers.

In the early months of 2025, the Group has ramped up production of new helmets compliant with the new FIA 8859-2024 standard, contributing to a significant increase in sales starting from the second quarter of 2025, with further growth expected in the second half of the year.

In the US market, sales are expected to increase starting from the fourth quarter of the year, following the entry into force of the new Snell certification standard for helmets in autumn 2025.

Regarding other key product categories, positive effects are expected from the technical partnership agreements in place for the season. Among these, in particular the strategic agreement with adidas, under which OMP provides racewear solutions to the drivers of Mercedes AGM team in Formula 1.

Regarding diversification projects in the defense industry, the initial phase of helmets deliveries intended for Riot police units of the Dutch Ministry of Justice is scheduled within year end.

If sales are in line with forecast, in the second half of the year overhead costs can be allocated over higher revenues compared to the previous year, generating a positive impact on operating marginality.

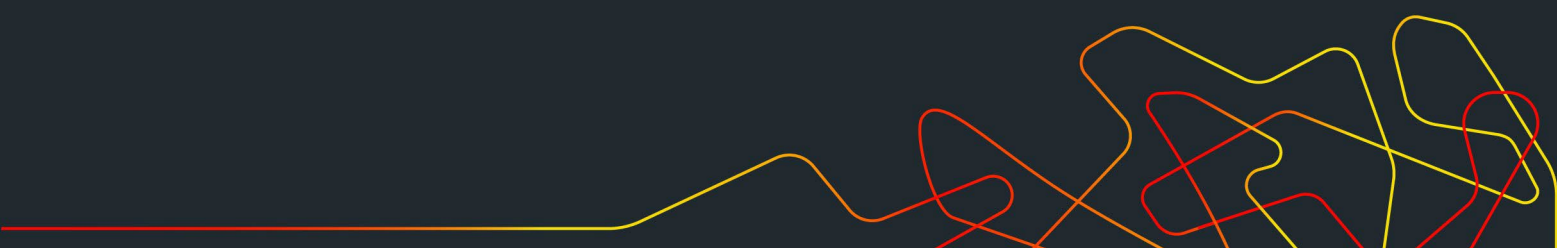
The Group's priority for the coming periods, alongside revenue growth, is to continue improving the efficiency of its structure to benefit profitability and, consequently, the generation of cash flow from operations, completing the ongoing investment plan by autumn 2025.

The ongoing war between Russia and Ukraine, tensions in the Middle East, and the threat of tariffs from the new U.S. administration contributes to maintaining high global geopolitical risk, generating significant uncertainty for the global economy and businesses. To date, marginal effects on the Group's operational results have been recorded, but it will be necessary to continue monitoring the situation throughout the year.

RACING **FORCE** GROUP



Board of Directors' Report on the Operations and Situation of the Group in the period ending June 30, 2025



Condensed consolidated statement of financial position

	Note	06.30.2025	12.31.2024
NON CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant and equipment	9	20,952,642	16,852,146
Right of use assets	10	2,895,653	3,455,418
Intangible assets	11	9,710,217	9,386,206
Goodwill	11	6,235,037	6,235,037
Non current financial assets	12	523,722	523,722
Tax receivables - non current	36	240,754	274,708
Deferred tax assets	36	429,989	511,690
Other non current assets	13	13,187	12,837
		41,001,201	37,251,763
CURRENT ASSETS			
Cash and cash equivalents	14	5,858,373	9,642,334
Trade receivables	15	13,695,498	11,577,543
Inventories	16	25,868,406	27,378,864
Due from related parties - current	17	25,718	36,282
Tax receivables - current	36	582,339	1,038,916
Other current assets	18	3,954,081	3,286,955
		49,984,415	52,960,894
TOTAL ASSETS		90,985,616	90,212,657
EQUITY			
Share capital		2,738,933	2,738,933
Additional paid in capital		36,945,206	36,945,206
Legal reserve		547,787	514,984
Translation reserve		(1,388,545)	614,167
Retained earning (losses)		16,175,918	12,867,852
Other reserve		931,390	928,876
Treasury shares reserve		(450,256)	(250,194)
Share based payments reserve		405,193	405,193
Net Result		4,246,876	5,799,071
Equity attributable to owners of the parent Company	19	60,152,503	60,564,089
Non-controlling interests		-	-
TOTAL EQUITY		60,152,503	60,564,089
NON CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Long term loans - non current	21	5,363,369	6,817,968
Lease liabilities - non current	10	2,289,114	2,847,437
Deferred Tax Liabilities	36	54,297	49,993
Employee benefits	22	1,026,992	1,119,088
Provisions	23	216,907	216,907
		8,950,678	11,051,393
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Short term Loan	24	1,536,919	386,478
Trade payables	25	13,316,987	11,891,853
Long term loans - current portion	21	2,972,750	3,044,846
Lease liabilities - current	10	782,263	816,510
Due to related parties	26	21,686	87,656
Tax payables - current	36	478,877	4,244
Other payables	27	2,772,953	2,365,588
		21,882,435	18,597,175
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		90,985,616	90,212,657

Condensed consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the periods ended at June 30

	Note	2025	2024
Revenue		39,303,281	37,581,573
Cost of sales		(14,720,854)	(14,478,886)
Gross profit	28	24,582,427	23,102,687
Other income	29	952,675	661,643
Selling and distribution expenses	30	(5,719,209)	(5,378,445)
General and administrative expenses	31	(11,390,662)	(10,124,032)
Other expenses	32	(150,313)	(107,958)
Gross operating profit (EBITDA)		8,274,919	8,153,895
Bad Debt and write offs	33	(47,363)	(37,281)
Depreciation	34	(1,899,428)	(1,575,913)
Net operating profit (EBIT)		6,328,128	6,540,702
Finance income	35	60,237	341,079
Finance costs	35	(1,045,149)	(293,541)
Net income (loss) before taxes		5,343,217	6,588,240
Taxes	36	(1,096,341)	(1,193,751)
Total net income (loss) after taxes		4,246,876	5,394,489
Income (loss) attributable to:			
Owners of the parent Company	19	4,246,876	5,394,489
Non-controlling interest		-	-

Condensed consolidated statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income for the periods ended at June 30

	Note	2025	2024
Total net income (loss) after taxes		4,246,876	5,394,489
Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)			
Items that will not be reclassified through the Statements of Income			
Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligations	22	(2,514)	(11,976)
Related tax impact		603	2,874
Remeasurements of artefacts at fair value according to IAS 16 - Property, plant and equipment	9, 19	-	24,493
Items that may be reclassified through the Statements of Income			
Changes in foreign currency translation adjustment	19	(2,002,712)	511,493
Total Other Comprehensive Income		(2,004,622)	526,885
Total Comprehensive Income		2,242,254	5,921,374
Income (loss) attributable to:			
Owners of the parent Company		2,242,254	5,921,374
Non-controlling interest		-	-

Condensed consolidated statement of changes in Equity for the six months ended June 30

	Note	Share Capital	Share premium reserve	Legal reserve	Translation reserve	Retained earnings (losses)	Treasury shares Reserves	Share based payments reserve	Other Reserves	Net Group result for the period	Group Equity	Non-controlling interest	Total Equity
Balance at December 31, 2023		2,569,920	29,777,959	514,984	(351,262)	10,387,509	-	-	792,582	4,793,271	48,484,964	-	48,484,964
Share capital increase	19	169,014	7,171,082								7,340,096		7,340,096
Allocation of the result	19					4,793,271				(4,793,271)	-		-
Difference from translation of financial statements of foreign companies	19				511,493						511,493		511,493
Fair value remeasurement IAS 16	19								24,493		24,493		24,493
Actuarial gains and (losses)	19								11,976		11,976		11,976
Treasury shares	19						(34,580)				(34,580)		(34,580)
Profit for the period													
01.01.2024 - 06.30.2024	19									5,394,489	5,394,489		5,394,489
Distribution to shareholders	19					(2,312,928)					(2,312,928)		(2,312,928)
Balance at June 30, 2024		2,738,933	36,949,042	514,984	160,232	12,867,852	(34,580)	-	829,052	5,394,489	59,420,004	-	59,420,004

	Note	Share Capital	Share premium reserve	Legal reserve	Translation reserve	Retained earnings (losses)	Treasury shares Reserves	Share based payments reserve	Other Reserves	Net Group result for the period	Group Equity	Non-controlling interest	Total Equity
Balance at December 31, 2024		2,738,933	36,945,206	514,984	614,167	12,867,852	(250,194)	405,193	928,876	5,799,071	60,564,090	-	60,564,090
Allocation of the result	19			32,803		5,766,268				(5,799,071)	-		-
Difference from translation of financial statements of foreign companies	19				(2,002,712)						(2,002,712)		(2,002,712)
Fair value remeasurement IAS 16	19												
Actuarial gains and (losses)	19								2,514		2,514		2,514
Treasury shares	19						(200,062)				(200,062)		(200,062)
Profit for the period													
01.01.2025 - 06.30.2025	19									4,246,876	4,246,876		4,246,876
Distribution to shareholders	19					(2,458,202)					(2,458,202)		(2,458,202)
Balance at June 30, 2025		2,738,933	36,945,206	547,787	(1,388,545)	16,175,919	(450,256)	405,193	931,390	4,246,876	60,152,503	-	60,152,503

Consolidated statement of cash flows for the six months ended June 30

	2025	2024
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Net profit for the period	4,246,876	5,394,489
Income taxes	1,096,341	1,193,751
Interest expenses/(interest income)	984,911	(47,538)
(Capital gains)/losses arising from disposal of assets	912	7,740
1. Profit (loss) for the period before income taxes, interests, dividends and capital gains/losses on disposal of assets	6,329,040	6,548,442
Adjustments for non-monetary items that had no impact on the net working capital		
Accruals for provisions	163,757	76,238
Depreciation and amortization	1,899,428	1,575,913
2. Cash flow before variances in net working capital	8,392,225	8,200,592
Variances in net working capital		
Decrease/(increase) in inventory	1,510,458	(143,639)
Decrease/(increase) in receivables from customers	(2,129,265)	(1,652,784)
Increase/(decrease) in payables to suppliers	1,425,133	(820,367)
3. Cash flow after variations in net working capital	9,198,551	5,583,802
Other variances in working capital	(1,172,628)	1,844,462
Received/(paid) interests	(194,524)	(244,195)
(Paid income taxes)	(61,135)	(5,272)
(Use of accrued provisions)	(159,327)	(82,404)
Cash flow from operating activities (A)	7,610,937	7,096,392
B. Cash flows from investing activities		
Tangible fixed assets: (cost of purchase) / sale price	(5,260,620)	(3,050,453)
Intangible fixed assets: (cost of purchase) / sale price	(1,585,003)	(1,132,891)
Financial fixed assets: (cost of purchase) / sale price	-	-
Cash flow from investing activities (B)	(6,845,623)	(4,183,344)
C. Cash flows from financing activities		
Debt		
Increase (decrease) in short-term bank loans	1,150,441	(1,042,316)
Increase (decrease) in loans	(1,526,695)	2,748,863
Increase (decrease) in leases	(380,639)	(376,823)
Equity		
Share capital increase	-	7,340,096
Treasury shares purchase	(200,062)	(34,580)
(Paid dividends)	(2,458,202)	(2,304,414)
Acquisition of non-controlling interests	-	-
Differences from translation and other reserves	(1,134,118)	263,814
Cash flow from financing activities (C)	(4,549,275)	6,594,640
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalent (A ± B ± C)	(3,783,961)	9,507,688
Cash and cash equivalent at the beginning of the period	9,642,334	6,106,995
Cash and cash equivalent at the end of the period	5,858,373	15,614,684

Notes to the condensed consolidated interim financial statements

Basis of Preparation

1. Company preparing the Financial Statements

Racing Force S.p.A. (the "Company") is based in Italy. The address of the Company's registered office is in Via Bazzano 5, Ronco Scrivia, Genoa, Italy. The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries (together, the "Group"). Racing Force S.p.A. is controlled by the company SAYE S.p.A., with registered office in Genoa, Via Gabriele D'Annunzio nr. 2/104, which prepares the consolidated financial statements.

The Group is mainly active in the production and distribution of safety products and components for drivers and racing cars.

2. Accounting framework

These consolidated financial statements have been prepared in compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS Standards) and specifically to IAS 34 applicable to the interim financial reporting. The interim financial statements do not include all the information required by the IFRS in the preparation of the annual financial statements and therefore must be read together with the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2024. The estimation processes and assumptions have been maintained in continuity with those used for the preparation of the annual financial statements. For comparative purposes, the first-half financial statements are compared to the balance sheet figures as of December 31, 2024 and with the profit and loss accounts as of June 30, 2024.

While not including all the information required for complete IFRS financial reporting, specific explanatory notes are included to explain the events and transactions that are relevant to understanding the changes in the Group's financial position and performance since latest annual report.

These consolidated financial statements were authorized for publication by the Company's Board of Directors on September 24, 2025.

3. Consolidation Area

The Group financial statements include the results of the Racing Force S.p.A., the Group parent company, and its controlled subsidiaries. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the activities of the entity. All significant intra-Group balances and transactions are eliminated in consolidation.

The consolidation area as of June 30, 2025 includes the financial statements of Racing Force S.p.A. and of the following companies, directly and indirectly owned at that date:

	Sede legale ed operativa	Natura attività	% di partecipazione in consolidato
Partecipazioni dirette			
Racing Force USA Inc.	Miami (USA)	Commerciale	70.88%
Racing Force Holdings Sarl	Lussemburgo	Sub-holding di partecipazioni	100.0%
Racing Force International WLL	Sakhir (Bahrain)	Produzione, R&S e commerciale	24.50%
Partecipazioni indirette			
Racing Force USA Inc.	Miami (USA)	Commerciale	29.12%
Racing Force International WLL	Sakhir (Bahrain)	Produzione, R&S e commerciale	75.50%
High Protection Systems SA	Tubize (Belgio)	Commerciale	100.0%
2SM Inc.	Miami (USA)	Sub-holding di partecipazioni	100.0%
Head Protection Technologies LLC	Miami (USA)	Commerciale	100.0%

The interim financial statements of Racing Force S.p.A. and all the consolidated companies are those prepared locally, in accordance with the legislation in force in the countries where the companies are registered, appropriately adjusted to be compliant with IFRS.

The financial statements of the parent company and its subsidiaries used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements have the same reporting date.

In the first half of 2025, no transactions were carried out that led to changes in the consolidation area.

4. Functional and presentational currency

These consolidated financial statements are presented in Euro, the functional currency of the Group.

5. Going concern basis

These interim consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, assuming that the Group will be able to extinguish its liabilities.

During the first half of 2025, the Group recognized a profit after estimated tax for the period of 4,247 thousand Euro and generated cash flows from operating activities of 7,611 thousand Euro.

The level of capitalization, the availability of credit lines and loans granted by the banking system are considered suitable by the Group's management to guarantee adequate resources to continue operating in the near future.

6. Use of estimates

As part of the preparation of the half-year consolidated financial statements, the Group's management had to formulate estimates and assessments that affect the application of accounting principles and the amounts of assets, liabilities, costs and revenues recognized in the financial statements.

The estimation processes and the assumptions were maintained in continuity with those used for the preparation of the annual financial statements.

However, it should be noted that, since these are estimates, the results obtained will not necessarily be the same as those shown in these financial statements.

These estimates and the underlying assumptions are regularly reviewed. Any changes deriving from the revision of the accounting estimates are recognized prospectively.

Impairment of goodwill

The impairment of goodwill is verified by comparing the book value of the cash generating units and their recoverable value; the latter is represented by the greater of the fair value less the costs related to the sale and the value in use of the same unit. This complex evaluation process implies, among other procedures, the use of methods such as the discounting of expected cash flows, with the related assumptions on the estimate of cash flows. The recoverable amount in the discounted cash flow model depends significantly on the discount rate used, as well as on the expected future cash flows and the growth rate used for the calculation.

Impairment of intangible and tangible assets

At each balance sheet date, the Group checks whether there are indicators that both tangible and intangible assets may have suffered a reduction in value. To this end, both internal and external sources of information are taken into consideration. The identification of impairment indicators, the estimate of future cash flows and the determination of the fair value of each asset require management to make significant estimates and assumptions regarding the determination of the discount rate to be applied, the useful life and the residual value of resources.

Allowance for bad debt

The recoverability of receivables is assessed taking into account the risk of bad debt, their age and the losses on receivables recorded in the past for similar types of receivables.

Inventory obsolescence fund

Provisions are recorded for raw materials, finished products, spare parts and other obsolete and slow-moving inventories, based on their expected future use and their realizable value. The net realizable value is the estimated sales price in the normal course of business, less the estimated completion costs and the estimated sales and distribution costs.

Provisions, potential liabilities and employee benefits

Provisions for contingent liabilities require a significant level of estimates. The provisions relating to personnel, in particular to defined benefit obligations, are determined on the basis of actuarial assumptions.

Deferred tax assets

The assessment of the recoverability of prepaid taxes takes into account the estimate of future taxable income and is based on prudent tax planning.

7. Significant accounting policies

Unless otherwise specified, the accounting principles described below have been applied consistently for all periods included in these consolidated financial statements.

A. Consolidation criteria

i. Business combinations

The Group accounts for business combinations by applying the acquisition method when the set of activities and assets acquired meets the definition of business and the Group obtains control. In determining whether a certain set of activities and assets represents a business, the Group assesses whether that set includes, at a minimum, a factor of production and a substantial process and if it has the ability to generate production.

The Group has the right to carry out a "concentration test" which makes it possible to ascertain with a simplified procedure that the acquired set of activities and assets is not a company asset. The concentration test, which is optional, is positive if almost all the fair value of the gross assets acquired is concentrated in a single identifiable asset or in a group of identifiable assets with similar characteristics.

The consideration transferred and the identifiable net assets acquired are usually recognized at fair value. The book value of any goodwill is subjected to impairment testing annually to identify any losses due to impairment. Any profits deriving from a purchase at favorable prices are immediately recognized in profit / (loss) for the year, while costs related to the combination, other than those relating to the issue of debt securities or equity instruments, are recognized as expenses in profit / (loss) for the year when incurred.

Amounts relating to the termination of a pre-existing relationship are excluded from the consideration transferred. Normally these amounts are recognized in profit / (loss) for the year.

The contingent consideration is recognized at fair value on the acquisition date. If the contingent consideration that meets the definition of a financial instrument is classified as equity, it is not subject to subsequent valuation and the future settlement is recognized directly in equity. Other contingent payments are measured at fair value at each year-end date and changes in fair value are recognized in profit / (loss) for the year.

In the event that the incentives recognized in the share-based payment (substitutive incentives) are exchanged for incentives owned by employees of the acquiree (acquiree's incentives), the value of those substitutive incentives of the acquirer is fully or partially included in the evaluation of the consideration transferred for the business combination. This evaluation takes into account the difference in the market value of the substitutive incentives compared to the value of the acquiree's incentives and the proportion of substitutive incentives that refers to the provision of services prior to the aggregation.

ii. Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are those entities in which the Group holds control, or when the Group is exposed to variable returns deriving from its relationship with the entity, or has rights to such returns, being capable at the same time to influence them by exercising its power over the entity itself. The financial statements of subsidiaries are included in the consolidated financial statements from the moment in which the parent company begins to exercise control until the date in which such control ceases.

iii. Non-controlling interests

NCI are measured initially at their proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets at the acquisition date.

Changes in the Group's interest in a subsidiary that do not result in the loss of control are accounted for as transactions carried out between parties as shareholders.

iv. Loss of control

When the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognizes the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, and any related NCI and other components of equity. Any resulting gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss. Any interest retained in the former subsidiary is measured at fair value when control is lost.

v. Interests in equity-accounted investees

The Group's interests in equity-accounted investees comprise interests in associates and a joint venture.

Associates are those entities in which the Group has significant influence, but not control or joint control, over the financial and operating policies. A joint venture is an arrangement in which the Group has joint control, whereby the Group has rights to the net assets of the arrangement, rather than rights to its assets and obligations for its liabilities.

Interests in associates and the joint venture are accounted for using the equity method. They are initially recognized at cost, which includes transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, the consolidated financial statements include the Group's share of the profit or loss and OCI of equity accounted investees, until the date on which significant influence or joint control ceases.

vi. Operations eliminated in the consolidation process

In the preparation of the consolidated financial statements, the balances of intra-group transactions, as well as the unrealized revenues and costs (excluding exchange differences) are eliminated. Unrealized profits resulting from transactions with subsidiaries accounted for using the equity method are eliminated in proportion to the Group's stake in the entity. Unsupported losses are eliminated in the same way as unrealized profits, to the extent that there are no indicators that can give evidence of a reduction in value.

B. Foreign currency

i. Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency of each Group entity at the exchange rate in effect on the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency differences are generally recognized in profit or loss and presented within finance costs.

However, the exchange differences deriving from the translation of the following elements, if present, are recognized among the other components of the comprehensive income statement: i) equity securities designated to FVOCI (excluding losses due to impairment, in which case the exchange differences recognized among the other components of the comprehensive income statement have been reclassified to profit / (loss) for the year); ii) financial liabilities designated to hedge the net investment in a foreign operation to the extent that the hedge is effective; and iii) cash flow hedges to the extent that the hedge is effective.

ii. Foreign operations

The assets and liabilities of foreign operations, including goodwill and fair value adjustments resulting from the acquisition, are translated into Euro using the exchange rate recorded at the closing date of the financial year. The revenues and costs of foreign entities operations are converted into Euro using the average exchange rate for the year, which approximates the exchange rates in force at the date of the operations.

Exchange differences are recognized among the other components of the comprehensive income statement and included in the translation reserve, with the exception of exchange differences that are attributed to NCI.

C. Revenues from contracts with customers

Revenues are valued based on the consideration specified in the contract with the customer. The Group recognizes revenues when it transfers control of goods or services.

For the sale of goods, the transfer of control, and therefore the recognition of revenues, generally corresponds to the date on which the goods are made available to the customer, or when the goods are released to the carrier responsible for their transport to the customer.

Revenues from services are recognized once the service is provided. If a service is provided on an ongoing basis over time, the related revenue is recorded pro rata on an accrual basis.

D. Employee benefits

The net obligation of the Group deriving from defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of the future benefit that employees have accrued in exchange for the activity performed in the current and previous years; this benefit is discounted and the fair value of any plan assets are deducted from the liabilities.

The calculation is performed by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method. If the calculation generates a benefit for the Group, the amount of the recognized asset is limited to the present value of the economic benefits available in the form of repayments from the plan or reductions in future contributions from the plan. In order to establish the present value of the economic benefits, the minimum financing requirements applicable to any plan of the Group are considered.

Actuarial gains and losses, returns from plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (excluding any interest) that emerge following the revaluation of the net liability for defined benefit plans are recognized immediately in the other components of the comprehensive income statement. Net interest for the year on the net liability / (asset) for defined benefits is calculated by applying to the net liability / (asset) the discount rate used to discount the defined benefit obligation, determined at the beginning of the year, considering any changes in the net liability / (asset) for defined benefits that occurred during the year following the contributions received and the benefits paid. Net interest and other costs relating to defined benefit plans are instead recognized in profit / (loss) for the year.

When changes are made to the benefits of a plan or when a plan is curtailed, the portion of the economic benefit relating to past service or the profit or loss deriving from the plan curtailment are recognized in the profit / (loss) of the exercise when the adjustment or reduction occurs.

E. Grants

The grants that offset the costs incurred by the Group are recognized in profit / (loss) for the year, with a systematic criterion, to set them against the costs that the grant intends to offset in the same period, unless the conditions for receiving the contribution are not satisfied after the relevant costs have been recognized. In this case, the contribution is recognized when it becomes due.

F. Costs

Costs are recognized on the basis of their function in the income statement. Costs for purchases of goods are recognized when control of products is transferred. For services, the cost is recognized once the service is provided. In the event of a service provided over time, the related cost is accounted for pro rata on an accrual basis.

G. Financial income and expenses

The Group's financial income and expenses are recognized on an accrual basis and include interest income, interest expense, dividends.

Interest income and expense are recognized in profit / (loss) for the year on an accrual basis. Dividend income is recognized when the Group's right to receive payment is established.

H. Income taxes

The tax charge for the year includes current and deferred taxes recognized in profit / (loss) for the year, except for those relating to business combinations or items recognized directly in equity or among other components of the comprehensive income statement.

The Group has determined that the interest and penalties relating to income taxes, including the accounting treatments to be applied to income taxes of an uncertain nature, are accounted for in accordance with *IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets* as they do not meet the definition of income taxes.

i. Current taxes

Current taxes include the estimate of the amount of income taxes due or to be received, calculated on taxable income or tax loss for the year as well as any adjustments to previous year taxes. The amount of taxes due or to be received, determined on the basis of the tax rates in force or substantially in force at the end of the financial year, also includes the best estimate of any amount to be paid or received which is subject to factors of uncertainty. Current taxes also include any taxes relating to dividends.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only when certain criteria are met.

ii. Deferred taxes

Deferred taxes are recognized with reference to the temporary differences between the book values of the assets and liabilities recorded in the financial statements and the corresponding values recognized for tax purposes. Deferred taxes are not recognized for:

- temporary differences relating to the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction other than the business combination that does not affect either the accounting profit (or loss) or taxable income (or tax loss);
- temporary differences relating to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures to the extent that the Group is able to control the timing of the cancellation of the temporary differences and it is probable that, in the foreseeable future, the temporary difference will not reverse; and
- the taxable temporary differences relating to the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for unused tax losses and tax credits, as well as for deductible temporary differences, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which such assets can be used. The future taxable income is defined on the basis of the offsetting of the relative deductible temporary differences. If the amount of the taxable temporary differences is not sufficient to fully recognize a deferred tax asset, the future taxable income is taken into account, adjusted for the offsetting of the existing temporary differences, provided for by the business plans of the individual subsidiaries of the Group. The value of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each year-end date and is reduced to the extent that it is no longer likely that the related tax benefit will be realized. These reductions must be reinstated when the probability of generating future taxable income increases.

Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reviewed at the closing date of each financial year and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that the Group will achieve a future taxable profit sufficient for their use.

Deferred taxes are valued using the tax rates that are expected to be applicable to temporary differences in the year in which they will be reversed on the basis of the tax rates established by provisions in force or substantially in force at the end of the year and reflect any uncertainties relating to income taxes.

The valuation of deferred taxes reflects the tax effects that arise from the ways in which the Group expects, at the closing date of the financial year, to recover or extinguish the book value of the assets and liabilities. The presumption that the book value of real estate investments measured at fair value will be fully recovered through a sale transaction has not been refuted.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only when certain criteria are met.

I. Inventories

Inventories include raw materials, semi-finished and finished products.

Inventories are initially entered at purchase or production cost and subsequently valued at the lower of cost and the corresponding realizable value inferable from the market.

Purchase cost means the actual purchase price plus ancillary charges. The purchase cost of the materials includes, in addition to the price of the material, also the costs of transport, customs, other taxes and other costs directly attributable to that material. Returns, commercial discounts, allowances and bonuses are brought down to costs.

Production cost means all direct costs and indirect costs for the portion reasonably attributable to the product relating to the period of manufacture and up to the time from which the asset can be used, considered on the basis of normal production capacity.

The cost calculation method adopted for fungible assets is the weighted average cost.

A provision is made for raw materials, finished products, spare parts and other obsolete or slow-moving inventories based on their expected future use and their realizable value, if this is lower than the book value. The realizable value is the estimated sale price in the normal course of business, net of the estimated completion costs and the estimated sales and distribution costs.

J. Property, plant and equipment

Tangible fixed assets are initially recognized at cost and include the purchase price, any costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to the place and conditions necessary to be able to operate in the manner intended by management and any initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removal of the asset and the estimate of the costs of restoring the site where it is located. Internally generated assets are initially recognized at production cost. Subsequent expenses and the cost of replacing parts of an asset are capitalized only if the future economic benefits incorporated in that asset increase. All other expenses are charged to the income statement when incurred. When replacement costs are capitalized, the book value of the parts that are replaced is charged to the income statement.

Tangible fixed assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful life using the following depreciation rates:

Property, Plant & Equipment	Depreciation period
Building	33 years
Plant, Machinery and Equipment	6-7 years
Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	5-7 years
Other tangible assets	4-5 years

The depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are verified at the closing date of the financial year and adjusted where necessary.

Some particular types of assets, such as historical helmets, are accounted for according to their fair value at the date of the measurement, net of any subsequent accumulated depreciation and any subsequent loss due to accumulated impairment.

Remeasurements are made regularly and kept up to date. The redetermination increases are recognized in the other components of the comprehensive income statement and accumulated in the shareholders' equity, unless they offset a previous decrease in a revaluation of the same asset previously recognized in the income statement. If the book value of an asset has decreased following a restatement, the decrease must be recognized in the income statement. However, the decrease must be recognized in the statement of the other components of the comprehensive income statement as a revaluation surplus to the extent that there are any credit balances in the revaluation reserve with reference to this asset. The decrease recognized in the statement of the other components of the comprehensive income statement reduces the amount accumulated in equity under the item revaluation reserve.

If the intended use of a property is transformed from instrumental to real estate investment, the property is valued at fair value and reclassified among real estate investments. Any increase resulting from this assessment is attributed to the profit / (loss) for the year to the extent that it rectifies a previous loss due to the reduction in value of that property. Any excess portion of the increase is recognized directly among the other components of the comprehensive income statement and presented in the net equity restatement reserve. Any loss is recognized directly in the profit / (loss) for the year. In addition, if an amount has been recognized in the revaluation reserve for this property, the loss is recognized in the other components of the comprehensive income statement as a reduction of the equity reserve until this amount is zeroed.

K. Intangible assets and goodwill

Goodwill arising from the acquisition of subsidiaries is valued at cost net of accumulated impairment losses. For the evaluation of goodwill, the full goodwill method is used as required by IFRS 3. Full goodwill is calculated on the entire business and not only on the share acquired by evaluating at fair value also the investment held by minority shareholders at the acquisition date.

Research expenses are recognized in the profit / (loss) of the year in which they are incurred.

Development expenses are capitalized only if the cost attributable to the asset during its development can be reliably assessed, the product or process is feasible in technical and commercial terms, future economic benefits are probable, and the Group intends and has sufficient resources to complete its development and to use or sell the asset. Other development expenses are recognized in profit / (loss) for the year at the time they are incurred. Capitalized development expenses are recognized at cost net of accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Other intangible assets, including commercial relationships with customers, patents and trademarks, acquired by the Group, which have a defined useful life, are recognized at cost net of amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.

Subsequent costs are capitalized only when they increase the expected future economic benefits attributable to the asset to which they refer. All other subsequent costs, including those relating to goodwill and internally generated trademarks, are charged to the profit / (loss) for the year in which they are incurred.

Intangible assets are initially recognized at cost and subsequently valued at cost net of accumulated amortization.

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis as follows:

<u>Intangible Assets</u>	<u>Amortization period</u>
Development costs	5 years
Software	5 years
Patents, Licences	based on contract period
Other intangible assets	lower than useful life and contract period

An intangible asset with an indefinite useful life (for example, a perpetual license) is not amortized, but is checked annually, or whenever there is an indication that it has not suffered a reduction in value.

At the end of the fiscal year, it is assessed whether there is evidence that a particular asset may have suffered a loss in value. In this case, an estimate of the recoverable value of the asset is made on the basis of the greater between the fair value and its value in use. If the recoverable value of an asset is lower than its book value, this lower value of the asset is recognized and the difference is recognized in the income statement.

When an intangible asset is sold, the profit or loss from the disposal is included in the income statement.

L. Financial instruments

i. Recognition and measurement

Trade receivables and debt securities issued are recognized at the time they originate. All other financial assets and liabilities are initially recognized on the trade date, i.e. when the Group becomes a contractual party to the financial instrument.

With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component, financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value plus or minus, in the case of financial assets or liabilities not measured at FVTPL, the costs of the transaction directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset. At the time of initial recognition, trade receivables that do not have a significant financing component are valued at their transaction price.

ii. Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

At the time of initial recognition, a financial asset is classified according to its valuation: amortized cost; fair value recognized in the other components of the comprehensive income statement (FVOCI) - debt security; FVOCI - equity security; or at fair value recognized in profit / (loss) for the year (FVTPL).

Financial assets are not reclassified after their initial recognition, unless the Group changes its business model for the management of financial assets. In this case, all the financial assets involved are reclassified on the first day of the first financial year following the change in the business model.

A financial asset must be valued at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met and it is not designated to the FVTPL: i) the financial asset is owned as part of a business model whose objective is to own the financial assets for the purpose of the collection of the related contractual financial flows; and ii) the contractual terms of the financial activity provide for financial flows at certain dates represented solely by payments of capital and interest on the amount of capital to be repaid.

A financial asset must be valued at the FVOCI if both of the following conditions are met and it is not designated at the FVTPL i) the financial asset is owned as part of a business model whose objective is achieved both through the collection of contractual cash flows and through the sale of financial assets; ii) the contractual terms of the financial activity provide for financial flows at certain dates represented solely by payments of capital and interest on the amount of capital to be repaid.

Upon initial recognition of an equity security not held for trading purposes, the Group can make the irrevocable choice of presenting subsequent changes in fair value in the other components of the comprehensive income statement. This choice is made for each activity.

All financial assets not classified as valued at amortized cost or at FVOCI, as indicated above, if any, are valued at FVTPL. All derivative financial instruments are included. Upon initial recognition, the Group can irrevocably designate the financial asset as measured at fair value through profit / (loss) for the year if by so doing it eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting asymmetry that would otherwise result from the valuation of the asset financial at amortized cost or to FVOCI.

Financial assets: evaluation of the business model

The Group evaluates the objective of the business model under which the financial asset is held at the portfolio level as it best reflects the manner in which the business is managed, and the information communicated to the company management. This information includes:

- the criteria set out and the objectives of the portfolio and the practical application of these criteria, including, inter alia, if the management strategy is based on obtaining interest income from the contract, on maintaining a certain interest rate profile interest, on the alignment of the duration of the financial assets to that of the related liabilities or on the expected cash flows or on the collection of cash flows through the sale of the assets;
- the methods for evaluating the performance of the portfolio and the methods for communicating the performance to the Group's executives with strategic responsibilities;
- the risks affecting the performance of the business model (and of the financial assets held under the business model) and the way these risks are managed;
- the methods of remuneration of company executives (for example, if the remuneration is based on the fair value of the assets managed or on the contractual cash flows collected); and
- the frequency, value and timing of sales of financial assets in previous years, the reasons for the sales and expectations regarding future sales.

The transfers of financial assets to third parties in the context of transactions that do not involve derecognition are not considered sales for the purpose of evaluating the business model, in line with the Group's maintenance of these activities in the financial statements.

Financial assets - evaluation to establish whether the contractual financial flows are represented solely by payments of principal and interest

For valuation purposes, "principal" is the fair value of the financial asset at the time of initial recognition, while "interest" constitutes the consideration for the time value of money, for the credit risk associated with the amount of capital to be repaid during a given period of time and for other basic risks and costs related to the loan (for example, liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as for the profit margin.

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are represented solely by payments of principal and interest, the Group considers the contractual terms of the instrument. Therefore, it evaluates, among others, whether the financial asset contains a contractual clause that changes the timing or amount of the contractual cash flows such as not to satisfy the following condition. For the purposes of the assessment, the Group considers:

- contingent events that would change the timing or the amount of financial flows;
- clauses that could adjust the contractual coupon rate, including variable rate features;
- prepayment and extension features; and
- terms that limit the Group's claim to cash flows from specific assets (for example, non-recourse elements).

A prepayment feature is in line with the criterion of "cash flows represented solely by payments of principal and interest" when the amount of the advance payment substantially represents the unpaid amounts of principal and interest accrued on the amount of the capital to be repaid, which may include reasonable compensation for early termination of the contract. Furthermore, in the case of a financial asset acquired with a significant premium or discount on the contractual nominal amount, an element that allows or requires an advance payment equal to an amount that substantially represents the contractual nominal amount plus the contractual interest accrued (but not paid) (which may include a reasonable compensation for early termination of the contract) is accounted for in accordance with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment element is not significant at the time of initial recognition.

Financial assets: subsequent measurement and profits and losses

Financial assets valued at FVTPL: These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net profits and losses, including dividends or interest received, are recognized in profit / (loss) for the year.

Financial assets valued at amortized cost: These assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost in accordance with the effective interest criterion. The amortized cost is decreased by the losses due to value reduction. Interest income, exchange gains and losses and impairment losses are recognized in the profit / (loss) for the year as well as any profits or losses from elimination.

Debt securities valued at FVOCI: These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Interest income calculated in accordance with the effective interest method, exchange gains and losses and losses due to impairment are recognized in profit / (loss) for the year. Other net gains and losses are recognized in the other components of the comprehensive income statement. At the time of derecognition, the profits or losses accumulated in the other components of the comprehensive income statement are reclassified in the profit / (loss) for the year.

Equity securities valued at FVOCI: These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognized in profit / (loss) for the year unless they clearly represent a recovery of part of the investment cost. Other net profits and losses are recognized in the other components of the comprehensive income statement and are never reclassified in profit / (loss) for the year.

Financial Liabilities - Classification, Subsequent measurement and Profits and Losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortized cost or at FVTPL. A financial liability is classified at the FVTPL when it is held for trading, represents a derivative instrument or is designated as such at the time of initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and any changes, including interest expense, are recognized in profit / (loss) for the year. The other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest criterion, except for trade payables that do not contain a significant financing component. Interest expense and exchange gains / (losses) are recognized in profit / (loss) for the year, as well as any profits or losses resulting from the derecognition.

M. Impairment losses

i. Financial instruments and assets deriving from contracts

The Group recognizes bad debt provisions for expected credit losses relating to financial assets measured at amortized cost, any debt securities valued at FVOCI and assets deriving from the contract.

In addition, the Group recognizes the bad debt provision under trade receivables and other receivables for expected losses over the entire duration of the receivables implicit in leasing contracts.

The Group evaluates the bad debt provision at an amount equal to the expected life-long losses of the credit, except as indicated below, for the following twelve months:

- debt securities with low credit risk at the balance sheet date; and
- other debt securities and bank current accounts whose credit risk (i.e. the risk of default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument) has not significantly increased after initial recognition.

Provisions for bad debts for trade receivables (including those relating to leasing) and for assets deriving from contracts are always measured at an amount equal to the expected losses over the entire life of the credit.

In order to determine whether the credit risk relating to a financial asset has increased significantly after initial recognition and to estimate expected credit losses, the Group considers reasonable and demonstrable information that is relevant and available without excessive cost or effort. This includes quantitative and qualitative information and analyzes, based on the historical experience of the Group, on the credit assessment as well as on information indicative of expected developments ("forward-looking information").

Expected credit losses are a probability weighted estimate of credit losses. Credit losses are the present value of all non-collections (i.e. the difference between the cash flows due to the entity in accordance with the contract and the cash flows that the Group expects to receive). Expected credit losses are discounted using the criterion of the effective interest of the financial asset, unless the effects of such discounting are negligible compared to the nominal value.

The gross book value of a financial asset is written down (in part or entirely) to the extent that there is no real prospect of recovery.

ii. Non-financial assets

At each year-end closing date, the Group checks whether there is objective evidence of impairment with reference to the book values of its non-financial assets, with the exception of biological assets, property investments, inventories, assets deriving from the contract and deferred tax assets. If on the basis of the verification it emerges that the assets have actually suffered a reduction in value, the Group estimates their recoverable value. On the other hand, the recoverable value of goodwill is estimated annually.

For the purpose of identifying any losses due to impairment, the assets are grouped into the smallest identifiable group of assets that generate financial flows that are largely independent from the financial flows generated by other assets or groups of assets (the "CGU" or "cash-generating unit"). The goodwill acquired through a business combination is allocated to the group of CGUs which envisages the benefit of the synergies of the combination.

The recoverable value of an asset or a CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less the costs of disposal. To determine the value in use, the estimated expected cash flows are discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market valuations of the time value of money and the specific risks of the CGU's business.

When the book value of an asset or a CGU exceeds the recoverable value, an impairment loss is recognized.

Losses due to impairment are recognized in profit / (loss) for the year. Those relating to the CGU are first attributed to a reduction in the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, then proportionately to a reduction in the other assets that make up the CGU.

Losses due to impairment of goodwill cannot be reversed. For other assets, impairment losses recognized in previous years are reinstated up to the book value that would have been determined (net of depreciation) if the impairment loss on the asset had never been recognized.

N. Accrued provisions

Provisions for risks and charges include provisions for current obligations (legal or implicit) deriving from a past event, for the fulfillment of which it is probable that an use of resources may be required, the amount of which can be reliably estimated. The changes in the estimate are reflected in the income statement for the year in which the change occurred. If the effect of the discounting is significant, the funds are shown at their current value.

O. Leasing

At the beginning of the contract, the Group assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. The contract is, or contains, a lease if, in exchange for a consideration, it transfers the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time.

At the beginning of the contract or the modification of a contract that contains a leasing component, the Group assigns the consideration of the contract to each leasing component on the basis of its separate price. However, in the case of

leasing of buildings, the Group has decided not to separate the non-leasing components from the leasing components and to account for the leasing and non-leasing components as a single component.

On the effective date of the lease, the Group recognizes the asset for the right of use and the liability of the lease. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, including the amount of the initial valuation of the lease liability, adjusted for the payments due for the lease made on or before the effective date, increased by the initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of the costs that the lessee will have to incur for the dismantling and removal of the underlying asset or for the restoration of the underlying asset or the site where it is located, net of leasing incentives received.

The asset for the right of use is subsequently amortized on a straight-line basis from the effective date to the end of the lease term, unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Group at the end of the lease term or, considering the cost of the asset for the right of use, it is expected that the Group will exercise the purchase option. In this case, the asset for the right of use will be amortized over the useful life of the underlying asset, determined on the same basis as that of property, plant and machinery. In addition, the asset for the right of use is regularly decreased by any losses due to impairment and adjusted to reflect any changes resulting from subsequent valuations of the lease liability.

The Group evaluates the lease liability at the present value of the payments due for the lease not paid at the effective date, discounting them using the implicit interest rate of the lease. Where it is not possible to determine this rate easily, the Group uses the marginal loan rate. Generally, the Group uses the marginal borrowing rate as the discount rate.

The Group's marginal financing rate is calculated on the basis of the interest rates obtained from various external financing sources, making some adjustments that reflect the conditions of the lease and the type of asset being leased.

The payments due for the lease included in the measurement of the lease liability include:

- fixed payments (including substantially fixed payments);
- the variable payments due for the lease that depend on an index or a rate, initially valued using an index or a rate at the effective date;
- the amounts expected to be paid as a guarantee on the residual value; and
- the exercise price of a purchase option that the Group has the reasonable certainty of exercising, the payments due for the lease in an optional renewal period if the Group has the reasonable certainty of exercising the renewal option, and the penalty for early termination of the lease, unless the Group is reasonably certain that it will not terminate the lease early.

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest criterion and is remeasured in the event of a change in the future payments due for the lease resulting from a change in the index or rate, in the event of a change in the amount that the Group expects to have to pay as a guarantee on the residual value or when the Group changes its valuation with reference to the exercise or otherwise of a purchase option, extension or termination or in the event of a revision of the payments due for the leasing fixed in substance .

When the lease liability is remeasured, the lessee proceeds to a corresponding modification of the asset for the right of use. If the book value of the asset for the right of use is reduced to zero, the lessee recognizes the change in the profit / (loss) for the year.

In the statement of financial position, the Group shows the assets for the right of use that do not meet the definition of real estate investments in the item "right of uses assets" and the leasing liabilities among the "financial liabilities".

Short-term leasing and leasing of small value assets

The Group has decided not to recognize the assets for the right of use and the leasing liabilities relating to assets of modest value and short-term leases, including IT equipment. The Group recognizes the related payments due for the lease as a cost on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

P. Fair value measurement

The "fair value" is the price that would be received at the measurement date for the sale of an asset or that would be paid for the transfer of a liability in a regular transaction between market operators in the main (or most advantageous) market at which the Group has access at that time. The fair value of a liability reflects the effect of a risk of default.

Various accounting principles and some disclosure obligations require the Group to evaluate the fair value of financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

Where available, the Group evaluates the fair value of an instrument using the listed price of that instrument in an active market. A market is active when transactions relating to the asset or liability occur with a frequency and volumes sufficient to provide useful information for determining the price on an ongoing basis.

In the absence of a listed price in an active market, the Group uses valuation techniques by maximizing the use of observable input data and minimizing the use of unobservable input data. The valuation technique chosen includes all the factors that market participants would consider when estimating the transaction price.

The best proof of the fair value of a financial instrument at the time of initial recognition is usually the transaction price (i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received). If the Group notes a difference between the fair value at the time of initial recognition and the transaction price and the fair value is not determined either by using a price listed in an active market for identical assets or liabilities, or by means of a valuation technique whose unobservable input data are considered insignificant, the financial instrument is initially measured at fair value, adjusted in order to defer the difference between the fair value at the time of initial recognition and the transaction price. Subsequently, this difference is recognized in the profit / (loss) for the year over the life of the instrument with an appropriate method, but no later than the time when the valuation is fully supported by observable market data or the transaction is concluded.

Q. Share-based payments

With reference to share-based payment transactions, upon the occurrence of the conditions underlying, the Group shall recognize the effects in accordance with the provisions of the accounting standards, which require that the fair value at the grant date of the incentives is recognized in the equity-settled payment as an expense, with a corresponding increase in equity over the period during which the beneficiaries obtain the right to the incentives. The amount recognized as an expense shall be adjusted to reflect the actual number of shares for which the vesting conditions and non-market performance conditions have been satisfied, so that the final amount recognized as an expense is based on the number of shares that satisfy those conditions at the vesting date.

The fair value of the amount to be paid to the beneficiaries in respect of cash-settled share appreciation rights has to be recognized as an expense with a corresponding increase in the liability over the period during which the beneficiaries accrue the unconditional right to receive payment. The liability is revaluated at each reporting date and the settlement date on the basis of the fair value of the share appreciation rights. Any changes in the fair value of the liability have to be recognized in profit or loss for the year.

8. Adoption of new or revised accounting standards

Accounting Standards and interpretations issued by IASB for the financial years beginning on or after January 1, 2025

As of January 1, 2025, the following amendments to IFRS came into effect:

- Regulation (EU) No 2024/2862 of 12 November 2024, adopting “Lack of Exchangeability—Amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates”. The amendments specify when a currency is exchangeable into another currency and, when it is not, how a company determines the exchange rate to apply, and the disclosures a company is to provide when a currency is not exchangeable.
- Directive (EU) No 2025/794 of 14 April 2025, amending Directives (EU) 2022/2464 and (EU) 2024/1760 as regards the dates from which Member States are to apply certain corporate sustainability reporting and due diligence requirements (stop-the-clock Directive).

These amendments did not have a significant impact on the Group's financial statements.

Accounting Standards and interpretations issued by IASB but not adopted yet

- Regulation (EU) No 2025/1047 of 27 May 2025, adopting “Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments—Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7”. These amendments respond to feedback from the post-implementation review of the IFRS 9 and clarify the requirements in areas where stakeholders have raised concerns, or where new issues have emerged since IFRS 9 was issued. Each company shall apply the amendments, at the latest, as from the commencement date of its first financial year starting on or after 1 January 2026.
- Regulation (EU) No 2025/1266 of 30 June 2025, adopting “Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity—Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7”. These amendments should help companies better report the financial effects of nature-dependent electricity contracts, which are often structured as power purchase agreements. Each company

shall apply the amendments, at the latest, as from the commencement date of its first financial year starting on or after 1 January 2026.

The management is still evaluating the impacts that these changes will have on the consolidated financial statements, however no significant impacts are expected.

9. Property, Plant and Equipment

06.30.2025	12.31.2024	Variations + (-)
20,952,642	16,852,146	4,100,497

Variations for the period, on the basis of consistent categories, are detailed as follows:

	Land and Building	Plant, machinery and equipment	Furniture, fixtures and office equipment	Assets held at fair value	Work in progress	Other tangible assets	Total
Book value at the beginning of the period							
Cost	5,460,168	8,162,625	2,455,200	1,981,961	6,099,144	765,390	24,924,487
Accumulated Depreciation	(1,543,953)	(4,213,401)	(1,789,864)	-	-	(525,123)	(8,072,342)
Net Book Value	3,916,215	3,949,224	665,336	1,981,961	6,099,144	240,266	16,852,146
Movements of the period							
Cost							
Additions	-	941,279	100,882	5,797.73	4,203,629	50,046	5,301,635
(Disposals)	-	(483,414)	(168,155)	-	-	(1,060)	(652,629)
Remeasurement at fair value IAS 16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Exchange rate impact	-	(536,676)	(161,541)	(223,839)	-	(66,490)	(988,547)
Reclassifications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated Depreciation							
Depreciation	(81,365)	(424,020)	(115,502)	-	-	(36,412)	(657,299)
(Disposals)	-	444,959	165,595	-	-	1,060	611,614
Exchange rate impact	-	319,177	118,544	-	-	48,002	485,723
Reclassifications	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Book value at the end of the period							
Cost	5,460,168	8,083,815	2,226,386	1,763,919	10,302,773	747,886	28,584,946
Accumulated Depreciation	(1,625,318)	(3,873,285)	(1,621,227)	-	-	(512,474)	(7,632,304)
Net Book Value	3,834,850	4,210,530	605,158	1,763,919	10,302,773	235,412	20,952,642

During the first half, in accordance with the planning, the Group proceeded to make the necessary investments to renew plants, machinery, equipment and other depreciable assets, in order to guarantee the maintenance of the highest standards of production.

Some assets, of immaterial unit value, were expensed in the period in which they were purchased; the decision not to capitalize the value of these assets finds an economic reason in the fact that these are goods of small value, whose duration is very limited and difficult to determine.

Maintenance costs of an incremental nature are accounted for as an increase in the assets to which they refer; the incremental expenses do not assume independent relevance with respect to the asset they refer to and, therefore, the calculation of the depreciation takes place in a unitary and indistinct way both as regards the cost on which the depreciation is calculated, and as regards the relative percentage of depreciation.

The increase in Plant, machinery and industrial equipment is due for Euro 827 thousand to investments made by the parent company Racing Force S.p.A., mainly aimed at increasing the production capacity of OMP brand products; for Euro 97 thousand to investments by the consolidated entity Racing Force International Wll, aimed at increasing the production of helmets in the factory in Bahrain; for Euro 17 thousand for expenses incurred to set up the Tubize office of the consolidated entity High Protection in Belgium.

Additions in Furniture, fixtures and office equipment mainly refer to new laptops and other hardware for employees made by the subsidiary Racing Force International Wll for Euro 53 thousand, in the parent company Racing Force S.p.A. for Euro 27 thousand and in Racing Force USA Inc for Euro 21 thousand.

The assets recorded at fair value refer to original helmets and replicas of historic Bell-branded racing helmets, the value of which is determined on the basis of an appraisal drawn up by an independent expert. The fair value was determined on the basis of a market approach which reflects the prices of recent transactions for similar assets.

Assets under construction, amounting to 10,302 thousand Euro as of June 30, 2025, mainly refer to the improvements relating to the parent company's plant in Ronco Scrivia, as part of the property expansion project and increase of production and logistics capacity.

Disposals mainly refer to fully depreciated assets that are no longer in use, for which the historical cost and accumulated depreciation values were removed from the financial statements, as well as some disposals of machinery carried out during the period.

10. Right of use assets and lease liabilities

The Group owns factories, warehouses and shops through leasing agreements. The duration of these leases varies from 2 to 15 years, with the possibility of renewal. Lease payments are renegotiated periodically to reflect market rents. Some leases provide for additional payments that depend on local variations in the price index.

The Group also leases IT equipment (printers), whose duration is between 3 and 5 years, and cars, with a duration between 3 and 4 years.

Other leasing contracts, if short-term and / or if referring to assets of modest value, are not recognized among assets and liabilities for the right of use

Right of use assets

06.30.2025	12.31.2024	Variations + (-)
2,895,653	3,455,418	(559,766)

Le variazioni del periodo, sulla base di categorie omogenee, sono dettagliate come segue:

	Buildings	Other assets	Total
Book value at the beginning of the period			
Cost	5,350,811	724,792	6,075,603
Accumulated Depreciation	(2,230,982)	(389,204)	(2,620,186)
Net Book Value	3,119,829	335,588	3,455,418
Movements of the period			
Cost			
Additions	81,687	-	81,687
(Disposals)	-	-	-
Other movements	(518,523)	(2,856)	(521,379)
Accumulated Depreciation			
Depreciation	(334,402)	(73,029)	(407,431)
(Disposals)	-	-	-
Other movements	289,043	(1,684)	287,359
Book value at the end of the period			
Cost	4,913,974	721,937	5,635,911
Accumulated Depreciation	(2,276,341)	(463,917)	(2,740,257)
Net Book Value	2,637,633	258,020	2,895,653

In compliance with IFRS 16, buildings include the value of the rights of use relating to premises subject to leasing contracts in which the entities of the Group carry out their activities; other tangible assets mainly relate to printers and leased vehicles.

The increase in the item Buildings refers to the renewal of a warehouse building located near to the headquarter in Ronco Scrivia and to the review of the rent of Tubize unit.

The other movements mainly reflect changes in the exchange rates of the leasing and rental agreements held by the consolidated foreign entities.

The impact of leasing transactions on the balance sheet, income statement and cash flow statement are shown below:

Income Statement	First half 2025
General and administrative expenses	(441,712)
EBITDA	(441,712)
Depreciation	406,889
EBIT	34,823
Finance loss and taxes	61,073
Net Result	(26,249)
Balance Sheet	
Right of use assets	2,895,653
Net invested capital	(175,724)
Net Equity	(23,284)
Cash Flow	
Cash flow from operations	380,639
Cash flow from investments	-
Cash flow from financial operations	(380,639)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalent	-

Lease liabilities

06.30.2025	12.31.2024	Variations + (-)
3,071,376	3,663,947	(592,571)

The details of the right-of-use assets and leasing liabilities, including current and long-term portions, are shown in the following table:

A) Value of assets	
Finance leases, net of total depreciation, at the beginning of the period	3,455,418
+ Assets acquired on finance leases during the first six months	81,687
- Assets on finance leases redeemed during the first six months	-
- Lease agreements terminated during the first six months	-
- Share of depreciation for the half-year	(406,889)
+/- Adjustments/increases in finance leases	(234,563)
Finance leases, net of total depreciation, at the end of the period	2,895,653
B) Current value of unexpired lease payments	
Current value of unexpired lease payments calculated using the interest rate of the lease contract	3,071,376
of which:	
- Payable within one year	782,263
- Long term	2,289,113
C) Financial changes for the period	
Financial charges for the year calculated using the applicable interest rate	61,073

Payables for long-term leases include 2,075 thousand Euro with a maturity between one and five years and 214 thousand Euro with a maturity over five years.

The expiry dates of the contracts on the basis of which the current value of the unexpired lease payments was determined are those indicated on the contracts, unless the Group has the reasonable certainty of exercising the renewal option.

11. Intangible Assets and Goodwill

Intangible Assets

06.30.2025	12.31.2024	Variations + (-)
9,710,217	9,386,206	324,011

Variations for the period, on the basis of consistent categories, are detailed as follows:

	Development costs	Licences, patents and trademarks	Work in progress and advances	Total
Book value at the beginning of the period				
Cost	5,536,029	7,581,778	2,643,185	15,760,992
Accumulated Depreciation	(3,650,340)	(2,724,445)	-	(6,374,785)
Net Book Value	1,885,688	4,857,333	2,643,185	9,386,206
Movements of the period				
Cost				
Additions	787,699	334,621	462,682	1,585,003
Reclassifications	-	-	-	-
Exchange rate impact	(197,577)	(389,227)	(51,932)	(638,735)
Accumulated Depreciation				
Depreciation	(462,532)	(372,166)	-	(834,698)
Exchange rate impact	144,194	68,247	-	212,441
Book value at the end of the period				
Cost	6,126,151	7,527,173	3,053,935	16,707,259
Accumulated Depreciation	(3,968,679)	(3,028,364)	-	(6,997,042)
Net Book Value	2,157,473	4,498,809	3,053,935	9,710,217

Development costs mainly refer to expenses for technical, laboratory and homologation tests for the Group's products, incurred by Racing Force S.p.A. for OMP and Zeronoise brand products and in the subsidiary Racing Force International for Bell branded helmets.

Development costs are recognized under intangible assets since they are considered recoverable, as they relate to specific development projects that can be carried out and for which the Group has the necessary resources. These costs, in fact, relate to a product or process that is clearly defined as well as identifiable and measurable.

The increase in development costs during the first half of the year is due to the recognition among intangible assets of the expenses incurred for the homologation of new products, under both OMP and BELL brand.

The item licenses, patents and trademarks include the trademarks owned by the Group, the value of the licenses for the sale of Bell branded products and the international patent for the technology called In-Helmet Camera IHC (video camera inside the helmet) which integrates the so-called Driver's Eye.

The increase in the period includes 155 thousand Euro for investments in software and 139 thousand Euro for expenses related to trademarks. Furthermore, 41 thousand Euro are booked related to the set-up of Group websites, for e-commerce activities.

Assets in progress are related to development projects for defense helmets expected to be completed by end of 2026 first half.

Goodwill

06.30.2025	12.31.2024	Variations + (-)
6,235,037	6,235,037	-

Below is a table summarizing the composition of the goodwill recorded in the Consolidated Financial Statements:

Goodwill	06.30.2025	12.31.2024	Variations
Racing Force International Wll	3,717,556	3,717,556	-
Racing Force USA Inc.	1,345,001	1,345,001	-
Racing Force S.p.A.	600,000	600,000	-
Racing Spirit	572,480	572,480	-
	6,235,037	6,235,037	-

Goodwill represents the excess of the fair value of the consideration paid in a business combination over the fair value of net tangible and intangible assets separately identifiable at the time of the acquisition.

The values of goodwill have been all subject to the assessment and evaluation by the Group's management at December 31, 2024, based on the projection of the discounted operating cash flows for each cash generating unit (impairment test).

The impairment tests were performed on the basis of the projections of the 2025-2028 Business Plan prepared by the management of each consolidated company and Racing Spirit business unit, considered as separate cash generating units for the purposes of the valuations. For the calculations in the impairment test, the Unlevered Discounted Cash Flow method was used.

The operating cash flows expected for future years have been discounted using the weighted average cost of capital or WACC (Weighted Average Cost of Capital), which adjusts the expected cash flows depending on the monetary value of time, the risk of the company, the sector and country.

The discount rate is used to homogenize cash flows referring to different periods and to take into account their volatility based on the riskiness of the various cash generating units.

Below is a summary of the main assumptions used:

- WACC: 13.23% for Racing Force International Wll; 8.77% for Racing Force USA Inc.; 9.68% for Racing Force S.p.A.; 8.50% for Racing Spirit business unit, determined on the basis of the rate of return of risk-free assets and the market premium in the various countries and increased, prudentially, by an additional risk component.
- Beta equal to 0.94 for all CGUs, except for Racing Spirit for which a 0.65 rate was used (Source: Damodaran).
- Growth rate beyond the explicit projection period equal to 3% for all the CGUs.

For the purposes of these half-yearly consolidated financial statements, all the assumptions contained in the aforementioned plans have been analyzed on the basis of i) the actual results recorded as of June 30, 2025 for each CGU; ii) the trend of the main variables used within the models, including the interest rate.

Based on the above analysis, management has determined that no trigger events have emerged that would require an impairment test to be performed in connection with the preparation of the Interim Consolidated Financial Statements as of June 30, 2025.

12. Other non current assets

06.30.2025	12.31.2024	Variations + (-)
523,722	523,722	-

The amount is related to a deposit (6 months) signed with ASB by the consolidated entity Racing Force International Wll expiring on December 4, 2025 on which interest income accrue at an annual rate of 4.00%.

13. Altri crediti non correnti

06.30.2025	12.31.2024	Variations + (-)
13,187	12,837	350

The item mainly refers to guarantee deposits.

14. Cash and cash equivalents

06.30.2025	12.31.2024	Variations + (-)
5,858,373	9,642,334	(3,783,961)

Variations for the period are detailed as follows::

	Balance at 12.31.2024	Variations for the period	Balance at 06.30.2025
Bank deposits	9,618,580	(3,778,088)	5,840,492
Cash and cash on hand	23,753	(5,873)	17,880
	9,642,334	(3,783,961)	5,858,373

Bank deposits, cash and other cash on hand are not restricted and are fully available. For the analysis of cash variations, please refer to the consolidated cash flow statement.

15. Trade receivables

06.30.2025	12.31.2024	Variations + (-)
13,695,498	11,577,543	2,117,955

Trade receivables are shown net of the allowance for bad debt.

	Balance at 12.31.2024	Variations for the period	Balance at 06.30.2025
Trade receivables	11,822,461	2,127,064	13,949,526
Bad debt allowance	(244,919)	(9,109)	(254,027)
	11,577,543	2,117,956	13,695,498

Trade receivables are classified as current, since they are collectable by the end of the following fiscal year and do not include any significant past due balance for which the collection is at risk, except for those positions considered within the bad debt allowance.

The bad debt provision is calculated on the basis of the principles set out in these explanatory notes, to which reference should be made. The variance of the period is due to 15 Euro thousand of accruals, net of 6 Euro thousand of utilizations.

The increase in the balance of trade receivables as of June 30, 2025 compared to the end of the previous fiscal year is in line with the increase in sales in the first half of 2025.

The ageing of trade receivables as of June 30, 2025 is reported below.

	Not Due	Due 1 - 30 days	Due 31 - 90 days	Due 91 - 180 days	Due 181 - 365 days	Due > 1 year	Total
Trade receivables	7,422,360	1,486,860	2,110,222	1,643,210	824,848	462,326	13,949,825

Trade receivables past due by more than one year consist of: amounts covered by bad debt allowance, amounts that will be offset on the basis of agreements with customers who are also suppliers for partnerships and sponsorships, and residual amounts that are being recovered.

The breakdown of trade receivables by geographical area, before the bad debt provision, divided between the Americas (AMER), Asia and Oceania (APAC) and Europe, the Middle East and Africa (EMEA), is as follows:

Area	06.30.2025	12.31.2024	Variations + (-)
EMEA	11,651,211	9,233,118	2,418,093
AMER	1,881,248	1,769,989	111,259
APAC	417,067	819,355	(402,288)
	13,949,526	11,822,461	2,127,064

The Group sells its products in more than 80 countries. As of June 30, 2025 three countries (Italy, United Kingdom, and United States) individually exceed 10% of the total receivables booked (the same aforementioned countries were exceeding the same threshold as of December 31, 2024).

The table below shows the breakdown of the balance of trade receivables, before the bad debt provision, by type of customer.

Type	06.30.2025	12.31.2024	Variazioni + (-)
Dealers	5,785,341	4,620,890	1,164,452
Team and car manufacturers	5,105,108	4,243,203	861,905
Other	3,059,076	2,958,368	100,708
	13,949,526	11,822,461	2,127,064

Group management assumes that there are no risks associated with a particular geographical area, or to the concentration of receivables. For more information, see paragraph 37 on Risk Management.

16. Inventories

06.30.2025	12.31.2024	Variations + (-)
25,868,406	27,378,864	(1,510,458)

Le variazioni del periodo per tipologia sono evidenziate di seguito:

	Balance at 12.31.2024	Variations for the period	Balance at 06.30.2025
Raw materials	10,125,177	689,965	10,815,142
Semi-finished goods	1,590,628	(7,579)	1,583,048
Finished products	15,758,048	(2,192,843)	13,565,205
Obsolescence Fund	(94,989)	-	(94,989)
	27,378,864	(1,510,458)	25,868,406

Balances as of June 30, 2024 are reported net of the elimination of the intragroup margin on the sale of goods between the companies that fall within the consolidation area, as regards the products still in stock at the end of the half-year.

The obsolescence fund reflects the obsolescence rate and the timing of inventory turnover. No variances recorded for the period.

The increase in raw material inventories during the semester is attributable to: Euro 363 thousand, due to the rise in fabric stocks intended for the production of racing apparel under the OMP brand, in line with the sales growth recorded during the period; and Euro 327 thousand, related to materials to be used in the manufacturing of helmets under the Bell brand for motorsport and the HPS brand for the defense sector.

The decrease in finished goods is primarily attributable to seasonality, which affects sales performance and leads to a higher absorption of stock at the end of the semester compared to December 31.

The current level of inventories allows the Group to cope with risks related to raw materials availability and price fluctuations and, at the same time, has the goal of promoting product innovation in the motorsport safety component manufacturing area.

17. Due from related parties - current

06.30.2025	12.31.2024	Variations + (-)
25,718	36,282	(10,564)

La composizione dei crediti verso parti correlate è la seguente:

Due from related parties - current	06.30.2025	12.31.2024	Variations + (-)
KJK Protective Technologies LLC	20,299	20,101	198
Nehoc Systems Ltd	5,407	-	5,407
SAYE S.p.A.	12	16,181	(16,169)
	25,718	36,282	(10,564)

Balance mainly refers to the current portion of the active loan granted to KJK Protective Technologies LLC, including interest accrued for the period. The final installment is expected to be collected at the end of September 2025.

In addition, 5 thousand Euro of receivables towards receivables towards Nehoc Systems Ltd are included, fully collected during third quarter, and 12 Euro towards the parent company SAYE S.p.A..

A complete disclosure of transactions with related parties is provided under the section Other Information - Relationships with related parties, to which we refer.

18. Other current assets

06.30.2025	12.31.2024	Variations + (-)
3,954,081	3,286,955	667,126

The detail of the other current assets is shown in the following table:

Other current assets	06.30.2025	12.31.2024	Variations + (-)
Prepaid expenses and advances	3,795,195	3,169,397	625,797
Other receivables	158,887	117,558	41,329
	3,954,081	3,286,955	667,126

The item prepaid expenses and advances refers to: i) 1,645 thousand Euros of costs connected to multi-year contracts incurred for technical partnerships with teams and car manufacturers, related to the following period (1,651 thousand Euros as of December 31, 2024) and ii) 2,150 thousand Euros advances to suppliers relating to production activities (1,512 thousand Euros as of December 31, 2024).

19. Net Equity

Share capital

06.30.2025	12.31.2024	Variations + (-)
2,738,933	2,738,933	-

Share capital consists of no. 27,389,333 shares with no par value and is fully subscribed and paid up by all shareholders.

No changes occurred during the period.

Additional paid in capital

06.30.2025	12.31.2024	Variations + (-)
36,945,206	36,945,206	-

Additional paid-in capital is the share premium reserve which includes the excess of the issuing price of the shares compared to their nominal value. This share premium was generated in 2019 with the in-kind contribution of the company Zeronoise Ltd for 1,632 thousand Euro and increased i) in 2021 as a result of the share capital increase following the listing on EG Milan stock exchange market for a total of 18,617 thousand Euro; ii) in 2023 following the paid share capital increase, with the exclusion of option rights (accelerated bookbuilding) for 9,529 thousand Euro; iii) in 2024 as a result of the paid share capital increase, with the exclusion of option rights (accelerated bookbuilding),

according to the terms resolved by the Board of Directors of the parent company on June 25, 2024, for the portion allocated to the share capital for 7,167 thousand Euro, net of related cost and fiscal effect.

No changes occurred during the period.

Legal reserve

06.30.2025	12.31.2024	Variations + (-)
547,787	514,984	32,803

The legal reserve is required by Italian law and must be set aside until reaching 20% of the share capital of the company to which it refers, the minimum annual provision is equal to 5% of the net profit for the year.

Translation reserve

06.30.2025	12.31.2024	Variations + (-)
(1,388,545)	614,167	(2,002,712)

The translation reserve is generated by the conversion into Euro of the financial statements of subsidiaries that have a functional currency other than the Euro. The change of the year is mainly due to the exchange rate trend with the Bahraini Dinar and USD Dollar.

Retained earnings (losses)

06.30.2025	12.31.2024	Variations + (-)
16,175,918	12,867,852	3,308,066

Retained earnings / (losses) are related to the results for the year that the Group has decided not to distribute or allocate to a specific reserve.

On April 29, 2025, the Shareholders' Meeting of the parent company Racing Force S.p.A. approved the distribution of dividends for Euro 2,458 thousand, attributing a unit dividend of Euro 0.09 per share. These dividends were paid out in May 2025.

Treasury shares reserve

06.30.2025	12.31.2024	Variations + (-)
(450,256)	(250,194)	(200,062)

Treasury shares reserves include the Company's shares purchased by the Group following the start of the buyback program as of May 13, 2024, in implementation of the parent company's shareholders' resolution of April 29, 2024.

As at the end of the reporting period, the Company held 106,500 treasury shares, representing 0.3888% of the share capital.

Share based payments reserve

06.30.2025	12.31.2024	Variations + (-)
405,193	405,193	-

The reserve for share-based payments reflects the value of rights accrued by beneficiaries during the 2024 financial year, in relation to the compensation plan for certain Group managers called the "2023-2025 Stock Grant Plan," approved by the shareholders' meeting of Racing Force S.p.A. on April 28, 2023.

The plan provides the right to receive Group shares free of charge at the end of the three-year period, provided that performance targets set annually by the parent company's Board of Directors are met. This right is conditional upon the beneficiaries remaining with the company for the entire duration of the plan.

With reference to the second tranche of the three-year plan, approved by the Board of Directors on March 27, 2024, 97,637 rights were accrued at the end of the financial year, recorded at a unit fair value of Euro 4.15, and allocated for a total amount of Euro 405,193.

During the semester, no accrual was recorded for the Stock Grant Plan 2023-2025, as no minimum requirements were met for its activation.

Other reserves

06.30.2025	12.31.2024	Variations + (-)
931,390	928,876	2,514

Other reserves include 954,674 Euro for the fair value remeasurement of the assets recorded in the subsidiary Racing Force International Wll, as described in the note on Property, plant and equipment and the negative reserve deriving from the actuarial valuation of defined benefit obligations in accordance with the accounting standard IAS 19, net of the related tax impact, for 23,284 Euro.

The movements are detailed in the Statement of changes in equity for the half-year ended June 30, 2025.

Statement of agreement between Racing Force S.p.A. shareholders' equity and result and Group consolidated shareholders' equity and result

	Shareholders' equity	Net income for the period
Amounts as per Racing Force S.p.A. financial statements ITA GAAP	49,125,402	2,988,121
Impact IAS 19	(23,284)	-
Impact IFRS 3, IFRS 10	370,521	11,120
Impact IAS 32, IAS 38	(387,072)	158,377
Impact IFRS 16	10,221	1,095
Amounts as per Racing Force S.p.A. Financial Statements IAS-IFRS	49,095,788	3,158,713
Net Equity and income from consolidated subsidiaries	20,337,931	706,517
Elimination of consolidated investments	(9,236,195)	-
Elimination of intra-group dividend	-	-
Goodwill (IFRS 3, IFRS 10)	4,820,005	(380,375)
Intangible assets depreciation (IFRS 3, IAS 38)	(255,318)	5,788
Elimination of intra-group margin	(3,203,799)	779,544
Actuarial gains and losses (IAS 19)	(51,605)	3,417
Lease Accounting (IFRS 16)	(1,388,545)	-
Cumulative translation reserve	34,242	(26,727)
Net Equity and result of the Group	60,152,503	4,246,876
Non-controlling interest	-	-
Amounts as per consolidated financial statements	60,152,503	4,246,876

20. Capital management

The Group's capital management policies provide for the maintenance of an adequate level of capital in order to maintain a relationship of trust with shareholders, creditors and the market, also allowing for future development of the business. In addition, the Group's management monitors the return on capital and the level of dividends to be distributed to the shareholders.

The Board of Directors tries to maintain a balance between obtaining higher returns through the use of a higher level of debt and the advantages and safety offered by a solid financial situation. In particular, the Group monitors its exposure in terms of net financial position (short and long-term bank debt, net of cash and cash equivalents and financial receivables from the parent company, minority shareholders and associated companies) and gross operating margin (EBITDA).

21. Long term loans

06.30.2025	12.31.2024	Variations + (-)
8,336,119	9,862,814	(1,526,695)

The breakdown of long-term loans between current and non-current portion is as follows:

Long term loans	06.30.2025	12.31.2024	Variations
Current	2,972,750	3,044,846	(72,096)
Non current	5,363,369	6,817,968	(1,454,599)
	8,336,119	9,862,814	(1,526,695)

The portion of long-term loans expiring within one year is classified under current liabilities.

The details of long-term bank loans as of June 30, 2025, including the current portion, are shown in the following table:

Bank	Currency	Original amount in currency	Starting date	Maturity date	Interest base rate	Outstanding debt at June 30, 2025 in Euro	Current portion in Euro	Long term portion in Euro
Bper Banca (Ex Carige)	EUR	5,000,000	9/4/2020	8/31/2026	1.10%	1,469,814	1,268,364	201,449
Banco BPM	EUR	4,000,000	12/10/2019	6/30/2028	2.15%	1,788,031	583,277	1,204,754
Banco BPM	EUR	1,750,000	5/26/2021	5/31/2031	1.60%	1,069,035	173,655	895,380
Banco BPM	EUR	1,000,000	4/13/2022	4/30/2026	2.22%	245,183	245,183	-
Banco BPM	EUR	4,000,000	1/25/2024	1/31/2031	2.84%	3,493,686	573,769	2,919,917
Credit Agricole (ex Creval)	EUR	400,000	6/6/2019	10/5/2025	1.35%	34,164	34,164	-
Simest	EUR	600,000	4/19/2021	12/31/2027	0.55%	225,000	90,000	135,000
BNP Paribas	EUR	17,350	1/16/2024	1/16/2028	4.51%	11,205	4,338	6,868
Total						8,336,119	2,972,750	5,363,369

The maturity dates of the loans shown in the table, where applicable, are those restated following the extended terms granted by the banks.

22. Employee benefits

06.30.2025	12.31.2024	Variations + (-)
1,026,992	1,119,088	(92,095)

La voce si compone come segue:

	Balance at 12.31.2024	Variations for the period	Balance at 06.30.2025
Defined contribution plans	762,943	(93,382)	669,561
Defined benefit plans (TFR)	356,145	1,287	357,431
	1,119,088	(92,096)	1,026,992

The balance as of June 30, 2025 includes 357,431 Euro of defined benefit obligations related to the personnel employed in Italy by Racing Force S.p.A., accounted for according to IAS 19 (356,145 Euro as of December 31, 2024).

The amount of the benefit to which each employee is entitled to is paid upon leaving the Group and is calculated on the basis of the period of employment and the taxable income of each employee. Under certain conditions, the amount can be partially advanced to an employee during his working life.

The Italian legislation ruling this subject was amended by Law 296 of December 27, 2006 and subsequent decrees and regulations issued in 2007. With these changes, companies with at least 50 employees were obliged to transfer the accrued defined obligation to the "Treasury Fund" managed by social security institution of the Italian State ("INPS") or complementary pension funds. Before the aforementioned legislation, the employee severance indemnity (TFR) of all Italian companies could be managed by the company itself. Subsequently, the obligation of the Italian companies towards INPS and the contributions to complementary pension funds take the form of defined contribution plans pursuant to IAS 19 - Employee benefits, while the amounts recorded as TFR up to December 31, 2006 maintain the nature of a defined benefit plan, determined in existence and amount but uncertain in its manifestation.

The amount of the defined benefit obligation is calculated and certified annually by an independent external actuary based on the "Projected unit credit" method, based on specific financial, actuarial and demographic assumptions.

Actuarial gains and losses are recognized on an accrual basis directly within Equity.

Variance in defined benefits obligations in 2025 first half were the following:

Present value of obligations at December 31, 2024	356,145
Service cost	-
Interest	4,794
Benefits paid	(200)
Actuarial loss/(gain)	(3,307)
Present value of obligations at June 30, 2025	357,431

The main assumptions of the model are the following:

- Consistently with previous assessments, yields published by Markit on maturities 1-3Y, 3-5Y, 5-7Y, 7-10Y and finally 10+Y, were considered to construct an iBoxx Corporate AA "rate curve" as of June 30, 2025.

These interest rate values, ranging from 2.35% (1-3Y) to 3.70% (10+Y), were then used to calculate the present value of the flows for the purpose of quantifying Racing Force S.p.A.'s severance pay liability (for FY 2024 interests values ranging from 2.69% to 3.38%);

- the estimate of future inflation is 1.7% in 2025, 1.9% in 2026 and 2% in subsequent years, in line with the development of the price index for blue- and white-collar families";

- the annual revaluation rate is equal to 75% of inflation plus one and a half percentage point;

- annual rates of increase in salaries were used according to the qualifications of the employees: managers 3.50%, middle managers/white-collar/blue-collar workers 3.00%;

- the 2016 ISTAT survival table of the Italian population was used to estimate the mortality phenomenon within the collective of employees subject to the assessment. An INPS table differentiated according to age and sex was used to estimate the phenomenon of disability within the group of employees subject to the assessment;

- achievement of the minimum requirements of the Compulsory General Insurance (AGO) in line with the criteria defined by the Monti-Fornero law;

- based on the evolution of the data over the last 5 years, the turn-over rate (5% per year) and annual frequency of access to the right of anticipation (1% per year) have been considered unchanged compared to the previous assessment. Instead, a zero probability of early retirement was considered.

The discount rate is one of the valuation parameters that definitely has the greatest impact on the dimensioning of the defined benefit obligations ("DBOs"). According to the revised version of the standard (the so-called IAS19R) and with a view of providing a sensitivity analysis of the DBO to changes in the discounting rate of interest, a further assessment has been performed by introducing a -50bp shock to the adopted iBoxx Corporate "AA" rate curve.

As was natural to expect, lowering the rate leads to an increase in the DBO of 4.13%.

Balance at December 31, 2024	762,943
Accruals	116,394
Payments	(123,274)
Exchange rate impact	(86,503)
Balance at June 30, 2025	669,561

23. Provisions

06.30.2025	12.31.2024	Variations + (-)
216,907	216,907	-

The provisions as of June 30, 2025 include the liabilities set aside to cover the losses deriving from any commercial disputes and tax claims.

No changes incurred in the half-year.

Provisions	06.30.2025	12.31.2024	Variations + (-)
Tax Claims	216,907	216,907	-
	216,907	216,907	-

The provision for tax claims relates to the amounts prudentially accrued to cover the tax credit arising from payments made by the parent company under the 'fractional collection' regulation in relation to VAT disputes concerning the tax years 2008, 2010, 2011 and 2012.

The Supreme Court (*Corte di Cassazione*), during the previous fiscal year, upheld the appeals filed by the Company and referred the claims back to the second instance Tax Court, which will then have to reevaluate them in accordance with the indications provided in the legitimacy judgment.

24. Short Term Loans

06.30.2025	12.31.2024	Variations + (-)
1,536,919	386,478	1,150,441

The item refers to short-term loans, current account overdrafts and advances on invoices in relation to credit lines granted, with original maturity within twelve months.

The Group has credit lines with a plurality of financial institutions, to allow the adequacy of the financial resources that it requires. The summary of the short-term credit lines and balances as of June 30, 2025 is shown below:

Bank	Currency	Interest rate	ST credit lines limits in currency as of 06.30.2025	ST credit lines limits in Euro as of 06.30.2025	ST debt as of 06.30.2025
BNL	EUR	Euribor + spread	1,050,000	1,050,000	-
Unicredit	EUR	Euribor + spread	1,750,000	1,750,000	-
Bper Banca	EUR	Euribor + spread	900,000	900,000	252,465
Banco BPM	EUR	Euribor + spread	2,000,000	2,000,000	472,007
Credit Agricole	EUR	Euribor + spread	2,150,000	2,150,000	-
Intesa SanPaolo	EUR	Euribor + spread	2,500,000	2,500,000	377,670
Credem	EUR	Euribor + spread	850,000	850,000	220,617
Deutsche Bank	EUR	Euribor + spread	850,000	850,000	-
Monte dei Paschi di Siena	EUR	Euribor + spread	1,000,000	1,000,000	118,577
ASB	BHD	6.75%	350,000	793,651	95,583
TOTAL				13,843,651	1,536,919

25. Trade payables

06.30.2025	12.31.2024	Variations + (-)
13,316,987	11,891,853	1,425,133

The variation compared to December 31, 2024 is mainly due to the payment of trade payables for supplies made at the end in the first six months of the year aimed at supporting the second half sales.

The breakdown of trade payables by geographical area, divided between Americas (AMER), Asia and Oceania (APAC) and Europe, Middle East and Africa (EMEA), is as follows:

Area	06.30.2025	12.31.2024	Variations + (-)
EMEA	12,361,501	11,675,034	686,467
AMER	268,165	283,166	(15,001)
APAC	687,321	379,611	307,709
	13,316,987	12,337,811	979,175

Only a country (Italy) individually accounts for more than 10% of the total trade payables recorded as of June 30, 2025, as well as of December 31, 2024.

The breakdown of the balance at the end of the half-year by age group is shown below:

	Not Due	Due 1 - 30 days	Due 31 - 90 days	Due 91 - 180 days	Due 181 - 365 days	Due > 1 year	Total
Trade payables	9,576,662	898,994	1,391,164	351,752	803,102	295,313	13,316,987

26. Due to related parties

06.30.2025	12.31.2024	Variations + (-)
21,686	87,656	(65,970)

Payables to related parties at June 30, 2025 are composed as follows:

Due to related parties	06.30.2025	12.31.2024	Variations + (-)
MSV Ltd	21,686	87,656	(65,970)
	21,686	87,656	(65,970)

A complete disclosure of transactions with related parties is provided under the section Other Information – Relationships with related parties.

27. Other payables

06.30.2025	12.31.2024	Variations + (-)
2,772,953	2,365,588	407,365

Other payables as of June 30, 2025 are detailed in the table below:

Other payables	06.30.2025	12.31.2024	Variations + (-)
Payable to personnel	1,618,790	1,130,923	487,867
Social Security payables	412,145	403,019	9,125
Deferred income	258,591	274,005	(15,414)
Other accrued payables	483,428	557,640	(74,213)
	2,772,953	2,365,588	407,365

The increase in payables to personnel is primarily attributable to the wage adjustments resulting from the renewal of the national collective labour agreement applicable in Italy, the hiring of new managerial and specialized technical personnel at the Group's main operational sites, and the accrual of an additional monthly salary (fourteenth month), which was paid in July.

28. Gross Profit

	First Half 2025	First Half 2024	Variations + (-)
Revenue	39,303,281	37,581,573	1,721,708
Cost of sales	(14,720,854)	(14,478,886)	(241,968)
Gross profit	24,582,427	23,102,687	1,479,741

Group's revenues are mainly due to the sales of finished products to dealers, distributors, teams, car manufacturers and individual customers. The products offered by the Group consist of safety equipment for drivers (fireproof and anti-abrasive suits, helmets, intercoms, gloves, shoes and more) and for racing cars (seats, seat belts, steering wheels, roll bars, fire extinguishers and other car components), which are marketed under the OMP, Bell, Zeronoise e Racing Spirit.

The breakdown of revenue by main category of products is reported below:

Category	First Half 2025	First Half 2024	Variations + (-)
Driver's equipment	29,576,404	27,510,524	2,065,880
Car parts	7,058,448	7,845,856	(787,408)
Other	2,668,429	2,225,192	443,237
	39,303,281	37,581,573	1,721,708

In the first half of 2025, sales of Driver's Equipment recorded an increase of Euro 2.1 million (+7.5%) compared to the same period of the previous fiscal year. This performance was primarily driven by racing suits and other racewear for drivers under the OMP brand. Starting from the second quarter, BELL branded helmets added strong momentum, particularly with newly homologated models compliant with the latest FIA safety standards (+13,7% in the second quarter compared to the same period in 2024).

Car Parts revenue decreased by Euro -0.8 million (-10.0%) in the first half, mainly due to a few-month delay in supplies linked to the production programs of some major racing car manufacturers.

The segment Other registered a significant increase, equal to Euro +0.4 million (+19.8%) compared to 2024 first half, mainly due to the increase in non-technical apparel under the Racing Spirit brand (+49.7% in the first six months of 2025 compared to the previous year).

The breakdown of revenue by geographical area, divided between Americas (AMER), Asia and Oceania (APAC) and Europe, Middle East and Africa (EMEA), is as follows:

Area	First Half 2025	First Half 2024	Variations + (-)
EMEA	26,519,415	24,911,706	1,607,710
AMER	9,267,077	8,688,415	578,662
APAC	3,516,789	3,981,452	(464,663)
	39,303,281	37,581,573	1,721,708

Group's revenues are generated in more than 80 countries. Among these, only three countries (United States, Italy and United Kingdom) individually exceed the 10% threshold of the Group's total revenues during 2025 first half (the same countries were exceeding the threshold even in the first half of 2024).

In terms of geographical areas, the Group has further consolidated its leadership position within the EMEA macro-region, with growth of Euro +1.6 million (+6.4%). In the Americas, the positive revenue growth trend continues, with the first six months closing at Euro +0.6 million (+6.7% compared to 2024 first half), primarily driven by driver's equipment sales to racing teams in the United States. The decrease registered in the Asia Pacific area in the first semester of 2025, amounting to Euro -0.5 million (-11.7% compared to 2024 first half), is mainly attributable to a different procurement planning by a primary dealer, as deliveries of stock orders for the new season, shipped during the first quarter of the previous fiscal year, were requested at the end of 2024, generating a variation that is expected to be progressively reabsorbed over the course of the year.

The breakdown of revenue by distribution channel is shown below:

Type	First Half 2025	First Half 2024	Variations + (-)
Dealers	22,542,096	23,329,197	(787,102)
Teams and car manufacturers	10,433,152	9,254,310	1,178,843
Other	6,328,033	4,998,066	1,329,968
	39,303,281	37,581,573	1,721,708

Dealers continue to represent the primary sales channel for the Group, accounting for 57% of total revenue in the first half of the year, with a slight decline compared to the first half of 2024 (-3.4%), mainly due to the different phasing of planning in Asia Pacific, as previously described.

Revenues from Team & Car Manufacturer in 2025 first semester recorded a significant increase of Euro 1.2 million (+12.7%), following technical partnership agreements in place in the main world championships and national competitions for the current season. Sales to customers classified as Other recorded an important increase of Euro 1.3 million (+26.6%), mainly due to higher revenues from Racing Spirit branded products to corporate customers, as well as higher sales of replica and mini helmets to customers outside of the motorsport business.

The breakdown of the cost of goods sold by nature of expenditure is shown below:

	First Half 2025	First Half 2024	Variations + (-)
Raw materials	10,788,857	11,893,576	(1,104,719)
Change in inventory of finished and semi-finished goods	2,200,423	871,691	1,328,732
Transport and duties on purchases	1,375,459	1,383,705	(8,246)
Other costs related to purchases	356,115	329,914	26,200
	14,720,854	14,478,886	241,968

Variation compared to prior year is mainly due to the increase of turnover during the first half of 2025.

Other costs include production waste, packaging and other minor purchases.

The gross margin in absolute value increased by 1,480 thousand Euro compared to the previous year; gross margin percentage, calculated as the ratio between gross margin and total revenues, is equal to 62.5% (61.5% in 2024 first half). The improvement in the percentage margin compared to the first half of 2024 is mainly attributable to the following factors: i) a different revenue mix, and in particular, the increase in sales of Driver's equipment helmets—including mini and replica models—which are characterized by a higher average margin compared to other products marketed by the Group; ii) the insourcing of certain production activities following the acquisition of Plug-In at the end of the previous financial year; iii) the recognition, in the first half of 2024, of non-recurring inventory write-downs within cost of sales, recorded by the subsidiary Racing Force USA, following the reorganization and consolidation of the pro-shop at the Mooresville logistics center.

29. Other Income

	First Half 2025	First Half 2024	Variations + (-)
Other income	952,675	661,643	291,032

Other income includes 499 thousand Euro relating to sales of materials to suppliers (291 thousand Euro in the first half of 2024); 143 thousand Euro for development services provided as part of technical partnerships (213 thousand Euro in the first half of 2024); 8 thousand Euro of government grants, recognized as tax credit, for the purchases made in previous years of interconnected fixed assets meeting the requirements of Law No. 232 December 11, 2016 (so called *Industry 4.0*) against 102 thousand Euro in 2024; 163 thousand Euro of Government Grants received by the subsidiary Racing Force International Wll for new personnel hired in the company (39 thousand Euro in first half of 2024) and 55 thousand Euro related to an insurance reimbursement following a theft of goods incurred by the parent company.

30. Selling and distribution expenses

	First Half 2025	First Half 2024	Variations + (-)
Selling and distribution expenses	(5,719,209)	(5,378,445)	(340,763)

Details of the expenses incurred by the Group during the period are reported in the following table:

	First Half 2025	First Half 2024	Variations + (-)
Selling and distribution expenses			
Technical partnerships and sponsorships	3,495,049	3,708,578	(213,529)
Freight out	1,694,990	1,253,454	441,536
Commissions and other cost on sales	529,170	416,413	112,756
	5,719,209	5,378,445	340,763

Technical partnerships mainly refer to the portion of costs related to the half-year deriving from contracts entered into with leading car manufacturers and teams, for which there was a decrease compared to the previous year, due to a lower number of agreements in force in 2025 compared to the same period of the prior year.

The increase in freight out, is primarily linked to the higher turnover recognized in 2025 first half compared to the previous year.

The increase in commissions and other costs is related both to higher royalties on sales and to higher revenues from racing service activities.

31. General and administrative expense

	First Half 2025	First Half 2024	Variations + (-)
General and administrative expenses	(11,390,662)	(10,124,032)	(1,266,630)

Details of the General and administrative expenses incurred by the Group in the period are reported in the following table:

General and administrative expenses	First Half 2025	First Half 2024	Variations + (-)
Personnel	8,187,854	7,285,871	901,983
Professional fees	745,928	828,306	(82,378)
Compensation to BoD	649,360	426,164	223,196
Utilities	286,431	236,786	49,645
Repair & maintenance	237,921	186,414	51,508
IT Expenses	230,832	189,966	40,867
Travel expenses	492,611	422,084	70,526
Rent expenses	108,014	96,476	11,538
Insurances	82,028	77,761	4,267
Bank charges	125,672	124,514	1,158
Other G&A	244,010	249,689	(5,680)
	11,390,662	10,124,032	1,266,630

Personnel costs include wages and salaries for the employees of Group's companies for Euro 6,196 thousand (Euro 5,553 thousand in 2024 first half), as well as social security and other expenses relating to personnel for Euro 1,992 thousand (Euro 1,732 thousand in 2024 first half). The increase compared to the first half of 2024 is primarily attributable to the wage adjustments resulting from the renewal of the national collective labour agreement in force in Italy, as well as the recruitment of new managerial and specialized technicians at the Group's main operational sites.

The variation in Professional fees is mainly due the decrease in production consulting expenses for 82 thousand Euro, following the additional internalization of some activities, as well as lower overall compensations and fees to other professionals.

Compensation to BoD increased following the appointment of two additional members to the Board of Racing Force International Wll, which currently consists of five members compared to three in 2024, and due to the impact in the semester of the revision of the Parent Company's Board compensation, as approved by the Shareholders' Meeting held on 29 April 2024.

The increase in utility costs is primarily attributable to the temporary deactivation of photovoltaic panels at the Parent Company's headquarters during the early months of 2025, due to safety concerns related to construction work carried out as part of the expansion project. The panels are expected to be fully operational again in the second half of the financial year.

The balance of Repair and maintenance including ordinary maintenance activities, not qualifying as Property, Plant and Equipment, increased compared to 2024 first-half, due to higher number of activities carried out at the Group's main operating locations during the semester.

The change in travel expenses is mainly due to the higher number of employees business travels during the period, for the implementation of Group's projects.

The increase in IT expenses is attributable to the higher number of software licenses required as a result of the growth in the Group's workforce.

32. Other expenses

	First Half 2025	First Half 2024	Variations + (-)
Other expenses	(150,313)	(107,958)	(42,355)

Other expenses mainly refer to costs for research incurred during the period and development costs not meeting the requirements for capitalization for 75 thousand Euro (50 thousand Euro in 2024 first half), in addition to taxes other than income taxes and other charges for 75 thousand Euro (58 thousand Euro in 2024 first half).

33. Bad debt and write-off

	First Half 2025	First Half 2024	Variations + (-)
Bad Debt and write off	(47,363)	(37,281)	(10,082)

The balance as of June 30, 2025 is due to the accrual of 47 thousand Euro for bad debt provision (Euro 37 thousand in 2024 first half).

34. Depreciation

	First Half 2025	First Half 2024	Variations + (-)
Depreciation	(1,899,428)	(1,575,913)	(323,515)

The breakdown of depreciation by consistent categories of assets is provided in the comment to the items relating to intangible and tangible assets. The detail of depreciation by category of asset is provided below:

Type	First Half 2025	First Half 2024	Variations + (-)
Intangible Assets	834,698	623,910	210,788
Right of use assets	407,431	399,049	8,382
Property, Plant & Equipment	657,299	552,954	104,345
	1,899,428	1,575,913	323,515

Changes in the period are due to the investments made by the Group during 2024 second half and 2025 first half.

35. Finance income and costs

	First Half 2025	First Half 2024	Variations + (-)
Finance income	60,237	341,079	(280,841)
Finance costs	(1,045,149)	(293,541)	(751,608)
Net Finance result	(984,911)	47,538	(1,032,450)

Financial income and costs are recorded on an accrual basis during the fiscal year.

The composition of finance income and costs is detailed in the tables below:

Finance income	First Half 2025	First Half 2024	Variations + (-)
Bank interest income	59,782	80,858	(21,075)
Foreign exchange income	-	259,822	(259,822)
Other interest income	455	399	56.34
	60,237	341,079	(280,841)

Bank interest income in the first half of 2025 refers to amounts accrued on the parent company ordinary bank account for Euro 51 thousand and to interest income on six-months deposit signed with ASB by the consolidated company Racing Force International Wll for Euro 9 thousand.

Foreign exchange loss consists of Euro 8 thousand arising from negative exchange differences realized during the six month period and Euro 816 thousand from unrealized negative exchange rate differences, mainly due to the effect of the appreciation of the Euro on liabilities booked in this currency in the consolidated companies Racing Force International Wll and Racing Force USA Inc., having respectively Bahrain Dinar and US Dollar as functional currencies.

The decrease in interest expense on bank borrowings is due to the lower level of indebtedness during the period and to the gradual decline of interest rates started in June 2024.

36. Taxes

Income taxes recognized in profit / (loss) for the half-year

	First Half 2025	First Half 2024	Variations + (-)
Taxes	(1,096,341)	(1,193,751)	97,409

The composition of the balance as of June 30, 2025 is as follows:

Taxes	First Half 2025	First Half 2024	Variations + (-)
Current income taxes	1,011,131	1,110,019	(98,888)
Deferred taxes	85,210	83,732	1,479
	1,096,341	1,193,751	(97,409)

Current taxes refer to income taxes for the half-year, calculated analytically by each company in the Group.

Deferred taxes concern positive or negative income components respectively subject to taxation or deduction in periods other than the current one.

Changes in current taxes during the half-year

	06.30.2025	12.31.2024	Variations + (-)
Tax receivables			
current	582,339	1,038,916	(456,578)
non current	240,754	274,708	(33,953)
Total tax receivables	823,093	1,313,624	(490,531)
Tax payables			
current	478,877	4,244	474,633
Total tax payables	478,877	4,244	474,633

Tax credits are mainly due to VAT credit.

The item also includes Euro 68 thousand for incentives recognized in the form of a tax credit, against the purchase made in previous years of interconnected capital goods meeting the requirements of Law No. 232 of December 11, 2016 (*Industry 4.0*).

The change in the non-current portion refers to the balance of the credit for *Industry 4.0* that can be offset against the payment for the following year.

Tax payables refer mainly to income taxes accrued for the period by the parent company and the consolidated entities.

Changes in deferred taxes during the half-year

	06.30.2025	12.31.2024	Variations + (-)
Deferred tax assets			
current	-	-	-
non current	429,989	511,690	(81,701)
Total deferred tax assets	429,989	511,690	(81,701)
Deferred tax liabilities			
non current	(54,297)	(49,993)	(4,303)
Total deferred tax assets	(54,297)	(49,993)	(4,303)

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated using the current tax rates applicable in each country.

Below is the breakdown of the movements in deferred taxes at June 30:

Deferred Tax Assets	06.30.2025	12.31.2024	Variations + (-)
Listing costs IAS 32	157,352	218,638	(61,286)
Intra-group margin in stock	215,750	235,371	(19,622)
Defined benefit plan under IAS 19	7,353	8,147	(794)
Other deferred tax assets	49,534	49,534	-
	429,989	511,690	(81,701)
Deferred Tax Liabilities			
Goodwill	(54,297)	(49,993)	(4,303)
	(54,297)	(49,993)	(4,303)

The breakdown of taxes by type is shown below:

Type	Amount 06.30.2025	Deferred Tax Assets 06.30.2025	Amount 12.31.2024	Deferred Tax Assets 12.31.2024
Listing costs IAS 32	563,986	157,352	783,649	218,638
Intra-group margin in stock	773,297	215,750	843,625	235,371
Defined benefit plan under IAS 19	26,356	7,353	29,201	8,147
Other differences	190,957	49,534	190,957	49,534
	1,554,597	429,989	1,847,432	511,690

Type	Amount 06.30.2025	Deferred Tax Liabilities 06.30.2025	Amount 12.31.2024	Deferred Tax Liabilities 12.31.2024
Goodwill	(194,611)	(54,297)	(179,188)	(49,993)
	(194,611)	(54,297)	(179,188)	(49,993)

The main amount as of June 30, 2025 relates to the deferred tax assets resulting from costs incurred for the listing, booked among Equity, and to the deferred tax assets resulting from the elimination of the intragroup unrealized margin on the sales of Racing Force S.p.A. to the American subsidiary Racing Force USA Inc., with reference to the products recorded in the subsidiary's inventories at the end of the period.

37. Risk Management

The Group operates in a free market and it is therefore exposed to risk factors and uncertainty.

The Group has set up mechanisms and procedures at the level of each consolidated entity for the constant monitoring of the foregoing risks, so as to avoid potential negative effects and implement any actions required to contain those risks. In this connection, below is a more detailed qualitative and quantitative analysis of each type of risk.

Main risks considered by management to be at medium and significant materiality are the following:

Risks associated with the Russian-Ukrainian and Israeli-Palestinian Conflicts conflict

The conflict between the Russian Federation and Ukraine, along with the sanctions imposed by Europe, the United Kingdom, and the United States, poses a significant risk of severe impacts on the global economy. Regardless of how the current crisis is resolved, its consequences could be long-term, potentially negatively affecting business activities, particularly in relation to energy supply costs.

The tensions in the Gaza Strip following the conflict between Israel and Palestine, as well as the attacks on maritime traffic in the Red Sea recorded since late 2023, could further exacerbate commodity price volatility (particularly crude oil and natural gas) and affect the Group's logistics.

In this context of high uncertainty and geopolitical instability, the Group closely monitors the evolution of the conflicts and the risk of their escalation to other countries.

Since 2022, the Group has eliminated its credit exposure and ceased export activities to the Russian Federation. Additionally, initiatives have been undertaken to improve energy efficiency at the Ronco Scrivia headquarters, along with planned investments in Bahrain, aimed at reducing energy costs and mitigating the risk of future price increases.

Risks associated with the procurement and price fluctuation of raw materials

Several of the products marketed by the Group result from complex production processes, which require the use of raw materials available in markets characterized by a limited number of global suppliers. Any issues in production planning,

delays in supply, and/or difficulties in sourcing raw materials could impact on costs, particularly if a substitute material is not available in a timely manner.

In recent years, also due to ongoing international conflicts, various sectors from which the Group sources have experienced increases in the prices of metals, basic raw materials, and other strategic components, as well as shortages and/or delays in material supply. This has led to a rapid rise in prices, resulting in higher purchase costs and repercussions throughout the production supply chain.

Regarding the difficulties in sourcing the raw materials used in production processes, this risk is mitigated through careful procurement planning by the Group. Where necessary, alternative routes for the transportation of goods from Bahrain to other Group locations have also been identified.

As for price increases, the risk is mitigated by the Group's ability to almost fully pass on any price increases to the sales prices of its products.

Risk of Introduction of New Customs Tariffs

The Group is exposed to the risk arising from the introduction of new customs duties or the tightening of existing ones, which could be imposed by governments or economic blocks in the markets where it operates. Such measures could negatively affect the competitiveness of its products, increasing import and export costs and reducing profitability.

In particular, any changes in trade policies between the main geographic regions, such as the United States, the European Union, and Asian markets, could lead to an increase in tariff and non-tariff barriers, with direct impacts on the supply chain, pricing strategy, and market demand.

To mitigate this risk, the Group constantly monitors the evolution of international regulations, evaluates diversification strategies for sourcing and target markets, and considers the possibility of reorganizing production and distribution, leveraging its presence across different continents to reduce dependency on specific areas subject to potential trade restrictions.

Risks associated with product liability and brand awareness

The products manufactured and distributed by the Group can be divided into two macro categories: homologated and non-homologated products.

In both cases, any defects in the design or manufacture of the Group's products could expose the Group itself to the risk of liability to third party and consequent claims for damages.

With regard to homologated products, then, the Group, as manufacturer, has the responsibility to homologate them in compliance with FIA, Snell and SFI standards. In this respect, the Group also has in-house laboratories that are able to carry out in-house tests on products that will then be carried out by accredited laboratories to verify compliance with homologation regulations.

Furthermore, pursuant to the regulations in force in Italy (art. 114 of Legislative Decree no. 206/2005, the so-called Consumer Code) and abroad on product liability, any design or manufacturing defects in both homologated products and non-homologated offered by the Group could expose it to the risk of liability actions by third parties and, consequently, to potentially significant claims for damages.

Although no action for damage has so far been taken against the Group, and insurance coverage in relation to product liability is in place, it cannot be excluded that such actions may be brought against it in the future.

Furthermore, one of the key factors in the Group's success is the recognizability of Racing Force Group's brands, which have been in the market for safety equipment.

This recognition is influenced by many factors, such as the high quality of craftsmanship, creativity, attention to detail, the ability to meet the needs of individual customers and the presence. Moreover, the Group constantly strives to maintain and increase its brands recognition through advertising and promotional campaigns, including on social networks, as well as implementing communication and branding strategies.

Should, in the future, brand awareness is not effectively maintained and developed by the Group, this could result in a negative impact on the reputation and, therefore, on the economic and financial situation of the Group itself, arising out in connection with (i) the possible confusion of the Group's brands with those of other companies operating in the same field, (ii) the inability to communicate to the market the distinctive values of its brand and to maintain them over time, or (iii) the spreading by third parties of partial, untrue or defamatory information about the Group and (iv) the inability to attract and/or retain customers.

The risk is mitigated by the tightly controlled process that products need to go through before the commercialization: i) first of all the manufacturer has to be authorized and recognized by the relevant regulatory bodies to produce; ii) there are regulations and technical standards issued by the same regulatory bodies to which products must comply with; iii) tests are performed in third-party authorized laboratories; iv) before being commercialized, the products undergo a stringent internal quality control process.

Risks associated with implementing future strategies and programs

The Group is exposed to the risk of not being able to achieve its growth strategy, or of not achieving it within the planned time frame, if the basic assumptions on which it is based, including the assumptions in the business plan, prove to be incorrect or if the strategy does not produce the expected results for other reasons, including those outside the Group's control.

Although no significant deviations from the estimates made by management have been found in the past, the estimates and assumptions contained in this document, although currently considered reasonable, may prove to be incorrect in the future also due to the occurrence of unforeseen factors and/or circumstances other than those considered, which could impact on the Group's results or performance.

Risks associated with protection of the Group's know-how and industrial secrets

To make the production processes increasingly efficient and, consequently, to make the product offerings competitive, the Group must continually update its technologies, also by investing in research and development; should the Group not be able to acquire or adequately develop the technologies currently available, or those available in the future, it may have to change or reduce its development objectives or see its competitive strength reduced.

The Group, as owner of IP assets that are worth and strategic for their success on the market, is subject to risks related to their protection and is actively engaged in the implementation of actions aimed at containing and, possibly, eliminating such risks of undue use of such intangible assets, directly bearing the related costs.

The Group has implemented both internal and external procedures aimed at the protection of the know-how internally developed.

Risks Related to Cybersecurity

The Group recognizes that cybersecurity represents a significant risk in the current technological and regulatory context. The evolution of digital threats, including cyberattacks, unauthorized access to systems, data theft, and malware, could compromise operational continuity, the protection of sensitive information, and corporate reputation.

To mitigate these risks, the Group has implemented protective and control measures, including strengthening security infrastructures, continuously monitoring systems, training personnel, and conducting penetration tests. Furthermore, cybersecurity strategies are periodically reviewed and updated in accordance with the industry's best practices and regulatory developments to ensure an adequate level of protection and safeguard the trust of customers and stakeholders.

Main risks considered by the management to be of low materiality are the following:

Credit risk

The financial activities of the Group are to be considered as of good credit quality.

Customers are selected after being carefully evaluated under a commercial and financial standpoint. Many of the Group's top customers are historical and loyal partners, with a good financial capacity and a demonstrated track in terms of reliability and timing of payments. For these reasons, the risk of bad debt is well below the normal standards deemed physiological by the bank system for any commercial enterprise. The current size of the bad debt provision is in fact such as to cover all the positions considered to be of possible risk. Based on these elements, the Group has evaluated not to proceed with credit risk hedging actions with any insurance tools.

Liquidity risk

The liquidity risk is related to the ready availability of sufficient cash and financial resources when needed to meet commitments associated with financial instruments and carry out operations and planned investments.

The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring losses or risking damage to the reputation of any of the Group's entities.

There are no significant risk factors for the Group, considering that the credit lines granted by the banks are largely adequate for the current business needs.

Market risk

The specific market risks to which the Group is exposed are those arising from fluctuations in exchange and interest rates.

As regards the interest rate risk, the Group has covered its exposure on medium-long term debt positions mainly recurring to fixed interest rates. Therefore, based on the current composition of debts, the Group did not deem it necessary to resort interest rate risk hedging instruments.

As for the exchange rate risk associated with commercial relations with foreign customers and suppliers, for which transactions are not regulated in the functional currency of each of the consolidated entities, the risk is mitigated by the fact that the total volumes of transactions in foreign currency are lower than the volumes made in functional currency. The Group ensures that the net exposure is kept to an acceptable level, by dealing with currencies that do not fluctuate significantly. Under these circumstances, the Group did not consider it necessary and / or appropriate to enter into financial hedging instruments.

Other risks considered by management to be at low materiality are risks associated with products counterfeiting, risks associated with the license agreements to use the Bell Helmets trade mark, risks associated with key people, risks associated with the loss of qualified resources and the difficulty of finding new ones, risks associated with APIs (Alternative Performance Indicators), risks associated with transactions with related parties, risks associated with international activities and regulations in the various markets in which the Group operates, risks associated with compliance with workplace safety regulations, risks associated with tax regulations, risks associated with potential conflicts of interest of directors, risks associated with the failure to adopt the organizational model pursuant to Legislative Decree no. 231/2001, risks connected to potential overdue tax payables, risk of interruption of production and catastrophic events. Management does not consider that these risks can have a significant influence on the financial statements to date.

38. Other Information

Personnel

The following table shows the number of employees of the Group as of June 30, 2025 and the average for the period, broken down by homogeneous categories.

Headcount	06.30.2025	Average First Half 2025	06.30.2024	Average First Half 2024
Managers	62	61	56	54
Employees (office)	134	125	119	122
Warehouse / Production	426	397	375	367
Total	622	583	550	543

As of the end of the semester, there was an increase of 72 employees compared to 30 June 2024, mainly attributable to the hiring plan, which already started in the second half of 2024, of personnel at the Group's production facilities, as well as the introduction of new managerial and specialized technicians to support the expected growth in both the motorsport and defense industries.

Fees to Directors and Statutory Auditors

	First Half 2025	First Half 2024	Variations + (-)
Board of Directors	649,360	422,084	227,276
Statutory Auditors	16,380	16,380	-

Fees paid to the Board of Directors refer to the parent company Racing Force S.p.A. and to other consolidated companies, where applicable. Variance of the period is related to the appointment of two additional members to the Board of Racing Force International Wll, which currently consists of five members compared to three in 2024.

The fees to the statutory auditors are those referred to the parent company Racing Force S.p.A.

Fees to Independent Auditors

	First Half 2025	First Half 2024	Variations + (-)
KPMG Italy - audit	11,000	11,000	-
Total	11,000	11,000	-

Fees to KPMG reported in the previous table relate to the limited audit on the consolidated interim financial statements of the Group.

These values do not include monetary revaluation and expenses.

Donations and contributions

During the semester, a donation of Euro 1,089 was made to the Bianca Garavaglia Foundation ETS in support of research and treatment for pediatric cancer.

Commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

There are no commitments, guarantees or potential liabilities not shown in the financial statements, with the exception of the mortgage loan granted by Banco BPM during 2021, for a residual amount as of June 30, 2025 of 1,069,035 Euro, for which a mortgage was taken out on the building in favor of the lending bank.

Derivative financial instruments

The Group did not invest in derivative financial instruments.

Relationships with related parties

All the balances with related parties at period end are disclosed throughout the Notes to these interim financial statements.

A summary of the balances with related parties of June 30, 2025 and the transaction recorded in the Profit and Loss during the half-year is provided below.

Related party	Relationship	Receivables	Payables	Revenue	Costs
SAYE S.p.A.	A	12	-	12	-
KJK Protective Technologies LLC	B	20,299	-	198	-
GMP Consulting	B	2,500	-	-	2,500
Nehoc Systems Ltd	B	5,407	-	5,407	-
MSV Ltd	C	-	21,686	-	26,460

A: parent company; B: Subsidiaries' shareholders and top managers; C: companies controlled by shareholders or top managers of consolidated entities.

Revenues from SAYE S.p.A., as well as the corresponding receivable at the end of the semester, relate to the recharging of transportation costs.

The balances as of June 30, 2025 include the loan to KJK Protective Technologies LLC for Euro 20,000 in addition to interest accrued and not yet collected at the end of the period for Euro 299. The final installment is scheduled for September 2025.

GMP Consulting provides accounting and administrative consultancy to the subsidiary Racing Force Holdings Sarl.

The revenues from Nehoc Systems Ltd are related to sales of non-technical apparel under Racing Spirit brand.

MSV Ltd is a company which provided technical services, as well as research and development support, managed by the Chief Technical Officer (CTO) of the Group.

All other commercial relations with related parties were concluded under normal market conditions.

Material events arising after the balance sheet date

Events occurring after the end of the period that highlight conditions already existing at the reporting date and requiring changes to the values of assets and liabilities, in accordance with the relevant accounting standard, are recognized in the financial statements, in accordance with the postulate of accrual, to reflect the effect that such events have on the financial situation and on the economic result at the end of the year.

Events occurring after the end of the period that indicate situations arising after the balance sheet date, which do not require changes in the balance sheet values, in accordance with the provisions of the relevant accounting standard, as

they pertain to the following year, are not recognized in the financial statements but are illustrated in the explanatory notes, if deemed material for a more complete understanding of the situation of the Group.

On 2 July 2025, the subsidiary Racing Force International WLL contributed 255 thousand as share capital to the newly established company Zeronoise Communications Services WLL, a joint venture based in Bahrain, 51% owned by the Group and 49% by Al Kamel Systems S.L. The company will operate globally in the provision of radio communication services for public events, particularly sporting events, with a primary though not exclusive focus on motorsport.

Regarding the ongoing conflicts in Ukraine and the Gaza Strip, significant global uncertainty remains about the impacts these wars will have on the world economy and businesses. This uncertainty is compounded by concerns over the effects the introduction of custom duties by the American administration, as well as potential countermeasures that could be adopted by the European Union and Asian countries.

As of today, no significant effects have been recorded on the Group's operating results, but it will be necessary to continue monitoring the situation's evolution throughout the year.

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