

**STEVANATO GROUP S.P.A.**

**CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND  
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**

**AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2023**

*(Courtesy Translation)*



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## Consolidated management report and management report of parent company as at and for the year ended December 31, 2023

### Consolidated management report and management report of parent company

As allowed by Italian law decree February 2, 2007, no.32, with which the EU directive 2003/51/CE has transposed in our legal system, the Company avails itself of the possibility of drawing up the Management Report of the parent company Stevanato Group S.p.A. and the Consolidated Management Report in a single document, included in the Consolidated Financial Statements. It is therefore specified that this Consolidated Management Report also contains all of the information required by Article 2428 of the Civil Code, with reference to the Financial Statements of Stevanato Group S.p.A.

As being required to draw up the Consolidated Financial Statements, the Company avails itself of the longer time for the approval of the Financial Statements within 180 days, as allowed by Article 2364, paragraph 2, of Civil Code.

### Group activities

Stevanato Group S.p.A. is headquartered in Italy and its registered office is located in via Molinella 17, Piombino Dese (Padova, Italy). The Group is active in the design, production and distribution of products and processes to provide integrated solutions for the bio-pharma and healthcare industries, leveraging its ongoing investment in the business to drive organic growth as well as selected acquisition of skills and new technologies to become a global player in the bio-pharma industry. Principal products are containment solutions, drug delivery systems, medical devices, diagnostic, analytical services, visual inspection machines, assembling and packaging machines, and glass forming machines.

The Group has nine production plants for manufacturing and assembly of bio-pharma and healthcare products (in Italy, Germany, Slovakia, Brazil, Mexico, China, United States), six plants for the production of machinery and equipment (in Italy and Denmark), two sites for analytical services (in Italy and United States) and two commercial offices (in Japan and the United States). The Group is expanding its global capacity primarily for its high-value solutions products. In the United States, the Group is advancing the build out of its new EZ-fill® manufacturing hub in Fishers, Indiana. The plant launched customer validation and expects to start commercial operations in 2024. In Italy, the new facility in Piombino Dese has started commercial production while in Latina the Group launched commercial production in the fourth quarter of 2023. In 2023, the Group elected to slow down its capacity expansion in China in order to focus efforts and resources on the ramp up of its manufacturing facilities in the U.S. and Italy where demand outpaced initial expectations. On November 8, 2023, the Group acquired Perugini S.r.l., an Italian company specialized in the manufacturing of consumables and mechanical components for industrial machines. The acquisition of Perugini will support the Group's efforts in the ongoing integration of critical technologies and processes into the Group's production process.

The companies of the Group share the mission to create systems, processes and services that ensure the integrity of parental drug. Patients, pharmaceutical industries and final users are the focus of Group activities with the purpose to develop specific solutions for assuring the safety of patients and to reduce the total cost of the ownership of customers. Stevanato Group aspires to be recognized for its own excellence and intends to remain independent. The companies of Stevanato Group share these values: *a) trust and respect everyone; b) be accountable; c) be ethical always; d) listen and communicate with transparency and honesty; e) deliver results.*

Stevanato Group business operations are organized in two segments:

- *Biopharmaceutical and Diagnostic Solutions*, which includes the products, processes and services developed and provided for the containment and delivery of pharmaceutical and biotechnology drugs and reagents (such

as vials, cartridges, syringes and drug delivery systems like pen injectors, auto injectors and wearables), as well as the production of diagnostic consumables;

- *Engineering*, which includes all of the equipment and technologies developed and provided to support the end-to-end biopharmaceutical and diagnostic manufacturing processes (assembly, visual inspection, packaging and serialization and glass converting).

For further information, please refer to Company website: [www.stevanatogroup.com](http://www.stevanatogroup.com).

Certain numerical figures, including financial data presented in millions and thousands, have been subject to rounding adjustments and, as a result, the totals of the data may vary slightly from the actual arithmetic totals of such information. In addition, as a result of such rounding, the totals of certain financial information presented in tabular form may differ from the information that would have appeared in such totals using the unrounded financial information.

### Alternative performance indicators

In order to allow a better analysis about the management performance, additional economical and financial indicators are presented than those required by IFRS; these indicators have not considered as alternatives to those required by IFRS. In particular, the *Non-GAAP Measures* used in this report are:

- **EBITDA**: EBITDA is defined as net profit before income taxes, finance income, finance expense, depreciation and amortization. EBITDA is an economic measurement used by the Group as financial target in internal reports and external presentations to financial and commercial partners; it is a useful unit of measure for the evaluation of operating performance at a Group level and at single business level too. This indicator is added to Operating Profit. EBITDA is an intermediate economic measure that derives from Operating Profit, gross of depreciation, amortization, and any impairment of tangible and intangible assets;
- **Adjusted EBITDA**: it is calculated starting from EBITDA, adjusting of certain incomes and costs that are unrelated to the underlying performance of the business, and which management considers do not reflective of ongoing operational activities of the Company. Adjusted EBITDA is provided in order to present how the underlying business has performed excluding the impact of certain significant items that management considers not reflective of underlying operating activities and which may alter the underlying performance and impair comparability of results between periods;
- **Adjusted EBITDA Margin**: it is calculated comparing the Adjusted EBITDA of a period and the revenues of the corresponding period;
- **Adjusted Operating Profit**: it is represented by the Operating Profit, as adjusted for certain income and costs expected to occur infrequently, and that management considers not reflective of ongoing operational activities. Adjusted Operating Profit is provided in order to present how the underlying business has performed excluding the impact of the adjusting items, which may alter the underlying performance and impair comparability of results between the periods;
- **Adjusted Operating Profit margin**: it is calculated by dividing Adjusted Operating Profit for a period by total revenue for the same period;
- **Net Working Capital**: is the difference between current assets and current liabilities, excluding current financial assets, current financial liabilities and cash and cash equivalents, to which the non-current advances from customers are added;
- **Capital Employed**: Capital Employed is determined as the sum of non-current assets (excluding the fair value of derivatives financial instruments) and net working capital, less the sum of provisions and non-current liabilities (excluding non-current advances from customers);;
- **Net Financial Position**: is a metric used by the management to analyze the financial stability of our business. Net (Debt)/ Cash is calculated as the sum of our current and non-current financial liabilities and less the sum

of the other current financial assets, other non-current financial assets - Fair value of derivatives financial instruments and cash and cash equivalents;

- Return On Invested Capital (ROIC): is a measurement to measure the percentage return on invested capital, comparing operating profit to the sum of net financial position and equity.

### Tracing of performance adjusted measures to reported measures

The following tables sets forth the calculation of EBITDA for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 and provide a reconciliation of these non-GAAP measures to the most comparable IFRS measures, Net Profit. In addition, the following tables indicate the tracing of reported measures, as applicable, to the adjusted measures, with a brief description of the adjusting items considered as not reflective of ongoing operational activities of the Company.

#### For the year ended December 31, 2023

(EUR million)	Net Profit	Income taxes	Net financial expenses	Operating Profit	Deprec.	EBITDA
<b>Reported</b>	<b>145.7</b>	<b>43.9</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>200.7</b>	<b>78.5</b>	<b>279.2</b>
Start-up costs	8.8	3.2	-	12.0	-	12.0
Restructuring and related charges	0.2	0.1	-	0.3	-	0.3
<b>Adjusting items</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12.3</b>
<b>Adjusted</b>	<b>154.7</b>	<b>47.2</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>213.0</b>	<b>78.5</b>	<b>291.5</b>

#### For the year ended December 31, 2022

(EUR million)	Net Profit	Income taxes	Net financial expenses	Operating Profit	Deprec.	EBITDA
<b>Reported</b>	<b>143.0</b>	<b>44.6</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>192.4</b>	<b>64.8</b>	<b>257.3</b>
Start-up costs	4.6	1.6	-	6.2	-	6.2
Restructuring and related charges	0.1	-	-	0.1	-	0.1
<b>Adjusting items</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6.3</b>
<b>Adjusted</b>	<b>147.7</b>	<b>46.2</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>198.7</b>	<b>64.8</b>	<b>263.6</b>

During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Group recorded the following adjusting items:

- EUR 12.0 million related to start-up costs for the new plants in Fishers, Indiana, United States, and in Latina, Italy. These costs are primarily related to labor costs incurred prior to the start-up of commercial operation that are associated with the training and travel of personnel who are employed in the production of our products which require specialized knowledge.
- EUR 0.3 million of restructuring and related charges among general and administrative expenses. These are mainly employee costs related to the reorganization of some business functions.

During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Group recorded the following adjusting items:

- EUR 6.2 million related to start-up costs for the new plant in Fishers, Indiana, U.S. in Zhangjiagang, China, and in Latina, Italy.
- EUR 0.1 million in restructuring and related charges for the merger of Innoscan A/S into SVM Automatik A/S.

**Performance indicators – Adjusted**

EUR million	For the years ended December 31,			
	2023	% on Net Sales	2022	% on Net Sales
<b>Net Profit</b>	<b>154.7</b>	<b>14.3%</b>	<b>147.7</b>	<b>15.0%</b>
Income taxes	47.2	4.3%	46.2	4.7%
Net financial expenses	11.2	1.0%	4.8	0.5%
<b>Adjusted Operating Profit</b>	<b>213.0</b>	<b>19.6%</b>	<b>198.7</b>	<b>20.2%</b>
<b>Adjusted Operating Profit Margin</b>	<b>19.6%</b>		<b>20.2%</b>	
Depreciation	78.5	7.2%	64.8	6.6%
<b>Adjusted EBITDA</b>	<b>291.5</b>	<b>26.9%</b>	<b>263.7</b>	<b>26.8%</b>
<b>Adjusted EBITDA Margin</b>	<b>26.9%</b>		<b>26.8%</b>	

**Macroeconomic trend of 2023**

For the year ended December 31, 2023, Stevanato Group confronted a number of challenges linked, in part, to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and, in part, to the conflict between Russia and Ukraine, and due to the conflicts in the Middle East. The military actions undertaken by Russian military forces against Ukraine resulted in the imposition of financial and economic sanctions by the European Union, the U.S., the United Kingdom and certain other countries and organizations against officials, individuals, regions, and industries in Russia and Belarus.

As a result, primarily of the Russian-Ukrainian conflict, in 2022 gas prices fluctuated dramatically and affected Group margins. However, Stevanato Group has not faced any difficulties in accessing natural gas for its operations to date. For the year ended December 31, 2023, gas prices have stabilized, and the Group continues to monitor the situation going forward.

The increased demand for electrical components, coupled with COVID-19 lockdowns in China, has impacted global supply chains, which were already under strain. While this has caused a temporary disruption in the supply of the manufacturing parts that we use, our ability to source from multiple suppliers, order materials in advance, and keep excess raw materials and inventory on hand, has limited the impact on our business of these supply chain challenges. In 2023 the elongated lead times for electronic components, coupled with high demand, has caused some project delays which has lengthened our delivery times for Engineering equipment.

As a consequence of the above, there has been a trend of increasing inflation, to which the U.S. Federal Reserve and other central banks in various countries have responded by raising interest rates to restrictive levels in 2023. Even if prices may remain volatile for some time, in 2023 there has been an easing of inflation pressures.

Global demand for vials receded in 2023 because market participants reduced their inventories. Numerous countries had built a safety stock in vials during COVID-19 pandemic to secure their supply chains and avoid potential bottlenecks. As a consequence, the Group experienced lower revenue attributable to glass vials as customers continued to work down the higher inventories resulting from COVID-19.

The Group is also monitoring the developing military conflict in Israel and Gaza, but cannot predict whether this situation, which is unfolding in real-time, may escalate and result in material implications for its business. None of the Group's operations are located in Israel or Gaza and currently the Group does not have any significant customers or suppliers in the region.

Supply chain pressures were showing signs of improvement throughout 2023, however the conflict in the Red Sea has since created additional disruptions and delays in shipping. On October 9, 2023, the Iran-backed Houthi movement within Yemen launched a barrage of missiles and armed drones at Israel. Since that time, the Houthis have staged multiple seizures of civilian-operated cargo ships sailing near the Yemeni coast enroute to the Suez Canal. To avoid Houthi attacks, cargo ships have been forced to reroute around South Africa. These events have caused shipping disruptions around the world.

General global economic downturns and macroeconomic trends, including heightened inflation, capital market volatility, interest rate and currency rate fluctuations, and an economic slowdown or recession, may result in unfavorable conditions that could negatively affect demand for our products and exacerbate some of the other risks that affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. Furthermore, currency exchange rates have been especially volatile in the recent past, and these currency fluctuations have affected, and may continue to affect, the reported value of our assets and liabilities, as well as cash flows.



## Consolidated companies

The parent company direct or indirect (through the subsidiaries Stevanato Group International a.s. Balda Medical GmbH and Spami S.r.l.) controls the following companies:

Name	Segment	Description	Country of incorporation	Type of control	% equity interest	
					2023	2022
Nuova Ompi S.r.l.	Biopharmaceutical and Diagnostic Solutions	Production of container closure systems and development of integrated solutions for the pharmaceutical industry	Italy	Direct	100%	100%
Spami S.r.l.	Engineering	Production of plant and machinery	Italy	Direct	100%	100%
Perugini S.r.l.	Engineering	Production of consumables and mechanical components for industrial machines	Italy	Indirect***	100%	-
Stevanato Group International a.s.	Holding	Service/ Subholding company	Slovakia	Direct	100%	100%
Medical Glass a.s.	Biopharmaceutical and Diagnostic Solutions	Production of container closure systems	Slovakia	Indirect*	99.74%	99.74%
Stevanato Group N.A. S. de RL de CV	Biopharmaceutical and Diagnostic Solutions	Service company	Mexico	Indirect*	100%	100%
Ompi N.A. S. de RL de CV	Biopharmaceutical and Diagnostic Solutions	Production of container closure systems	Mexico	Direct Indirect*	30.76% 69.24%	30.76% 69.24%
Ompi of America inc.	Biopharmaceutical and Diagnostic Solutions	Sale of container closure systems	USA	Direct Indirect*	99.53% 0.47%	83.73% 16.27%
Ompi do Brasil Industria e Comercio de Embalagens Farmaceutica Ltda	Biopharmaceutical and Diagnostic Solutions	Production of container closure systems	Brazil	Direct Indirect*	79% 21%	79% 21%
Ompi Pharmaceutical Packing Technology Co. Ltd	Biopharmaceutical and Diagnostic Solutions	Production of container closure systems	China	Indirect*	100%	100%
Stevanato Group Denmark A/S °	Engineering	Production plant and machinery	Denmark	Indirect*	100%	100%
Medirio SA	Biopharmaceutical and Diagnostic Solutions	Research and development	Switzerland	Indirect**	100%	100%
Balda Medical GmbH	Biopharmaceutical and Diagnostic Solutions	Production of in-vitro diagnostic solutions	Germany	Direct	100%	100%
Balda C. Brewer Inc.	Biopharmaceutical and Diagnostic Solutions	Production of in-vitro diagnostic solutions	USA	Indirect**	100%	100%
Balda Precision Inc.	Biopharmaceutical and Diagnostic Solutions	Production of metal components	USA	Indirect**	100%	100%
Ompi of Japan Co., Ltd.	Biopharmaceutical and Diagnostic Solutions	Sale of container closure systems	Japan	Direct	100%	51%

\* Stevanato Group indirectly controls these companies through Stevanato Group International a.s.

\*\* Stevanato Group indirectly controls these companies through Balda Medical GmbH

\*\*\* Stevanato Group indirectly controls this company through Spami S.r.l.

° On December 31, 2022, the respective extraordinary shareholders' meetings of Innoscan A/S and SVM Automatik A/S approved the merger of Innoscan A/S into SVM Automatik A/S. The transaction was effective for accounting purposes on January 1, 2022. In February 2023, the surviving company SVM Automatik A/S changed its corporate name to Stevanato Group Denmark A/S.

On November 8, 2023, the subsidiary Spami S.r.l. acquired all of the business operations of Perugini S.r.l., an Italian company specialized in the manufacturing of consumables and mechanical components for industrial machines. The acquisition of Perugini will support the Group's efforts in the ongoing integration of critical technologies and processes into the Group's production process.

## Relevant facts and circumstances during the year

The Research and Innovation activity for consolidating products, technologies and services portfolio for the biopharmaceutical and diagnostic market, with reference in particular to high value glass containment solutions and to drug delivery systems (DDS), continued regularly during the year. In summer 2023, Stevanato Group Presented Vertiva™, a Versatile On-Body Delivery System Platform for a Wide Range of Injectable Therapies and for Large Delivery Volumes (up to 10mL).

Effective July 31, 2023, Stevanato Group entered into an agreement with Winckler & Co. Ltd, SE Holdings Co. Ltd and Ompi of Japan Co., Ltd., to purchase the remaining minority equity interests in Ompi of Japan Co., Ltd. and to terminate the JV agreement with SE Holdings Co. Ltd. The consideration paid for purchasing the non-controlling interests in Ompi of Japan Co., Ltd. amounted to EUR 250 thousand.

On November 8, 2023, the acquisition of Perugini S.r.l. by the subsidiary Spami S.r.l. was completed.

During the year, internal programs for improving production efficiency (STEPS) go on, and for enforcing quality system to maintain the high reputation of Stevanato Group in the market.

## Revenue trend

The Group revenues are represented through these divisions, based on the segments identified:

- *Biopharmaceutical and Diagnostic Solutions*: which includes all the products, processes and services developed and provided for the containment and delivery of pharmaceutical and biotechnology drugs and reagents, as well as the production of diagnostic consumables. This segment is split into two sub-categories:
  - o *High-value solutions*: wholly owned, internally developed products, processes and services for which the Group hold intellectual property rights or have strong proprietary know-how and are characterized by particular complexity or high performance;
  - o *Other containment and delivery solutions*.
- *Engineering*: which includes all of the equipment and technologies developed and provided to support the end-to-end biopharmaceutical and diagnostic manufacturing processes (assembly, visual inspection, packaging and serialization and glass converting).

The following table sets forth the consolidated revenue for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 broken down by segments:

EUR million	For the years ended December 31,			
	2023	2022	Variance	Variance %
Biopharmaceutical and Diagnostic Solutions	879.3	799.7	79.6	10.0%
Engineering	206.1	184.0	22.0	12.0%
<b>Revenue (*)</b>	<b>1,085.4</b>	<b>983.7</b>	<b>101.7</b>	<b>10.3%</b>

(\*) Revenue by each segment represents only revenue from third parties' sales and excludes the revenue from the sales generated from the transactions with other segments.

Revenue increased by EUR 101.7 million, or 10.3%, to EUR 1,085.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2023, compared to EUR 983.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2022, driven by growth in both segments, higher volumes and the mix shift to high value solutions. For the year ended December 31, 2023 the Group estimates that COVID-19 related revenue was approximately 1.6% of total revenue, compared to 11.2% for the year ended December 31, 2022. Revenue growth on constant currency basis was 11.2% for the year ended December 31, 2023.

Revenue generated by the *Biopharmaceutical and Diagnostic Solutions* segment increased by EUR 79.6 million, or 10.0%, to EUR 879.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2023 compared to EUR 799.7 million in the year ended December 31, 2022. For the year-ended December 31, 2023, we estimate revenue related to COVID-19 decreased by approximately EUR 93.3 million or 84.4% to EUR 17.2 million and represented 2.0% of the segment revenue compared to approximately EUR 110.5 million, or 13.8% of the segment revenue for the year ended December 31, 2022. Revenue generated by the *Engineering* segment, increased by EUR 22.0 million, or 12.0%, to EUR 206.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2023 compared to €184.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2022.

Consolidated revenues for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 broken down by type of product are as follows:

EUR million	For the years ended December 31,			
	2023	2022	Variance	Variance %
Revenue from sale of <i>High-value solutions</i>	366.4	293.2	73.2	25.0%
Revenue from sale of <i>Other containment and delivery solutions</i>	512.9	506.4	6.5	1.3%
Revenue from sale of <i>Engineering</i>	206.1	184.0	22.0	12.0%
<b>Revenue</b>	<b>1,085.4</b>	<b>983.7</b>	<b>101.7</b>	<b>10.3%</b>

Within *Biopharmaceutical and Diagnostic Solutions* segment, revenue generated from sale of *High-value solutions* increased by EUR 73.2 million, or 25.0%, to EUR 366.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2023, compared to EUR 293.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2022, reflecting increased demand for high performance drug containment products. Revenue generated by *Other containment and delivery solutions* increased by EUR 6.5 million, or 1.3%, to EUR 512.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2023, compared to EUR 506.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2022.

Throughout fiscal year 2023, the *Biopharmaceutical and Diagnostic Solutions* experienced lower volumes and revenue attributable to glass vials and in-vitro diagnostics, as customers continue to work down higher inventories resulting from COVID-19. This was offset by higher demand and revenue related to other products, such as syringes, within the *Biopharmaceutical and Diagnostic Solutions* segment.

On a constant currency basis, revenue generated by *High-value solutions* increased by EUR 77.6 million, or 26.5%, for the year ended December 31, 2023, compared to EUR 293.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2022, while revenue generated by other containment and delivery solutions increased by EUR 10.2 million, or 2.0%, for the year ended December 31, 2023 compared to EUR 506.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2022.

Revenue generated by the *Engineering* segment, increased by EUR 22.0 million, or 12.0%, to EUR 206.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2023 compared to EUR 184.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2022. The growth was driven by higher sales in visual inspection systems, assembly and packaging machines and after-sales support services.

The following tables present revenue by geographical markets for the years ended December 31, 2023, and 2022. Revenue by geographical markets is based on the end customer location. The reported geographical markets are EMEA (Europe, Middle East, Africa), North America (United States, Canada, Mexico), South America and APAC (Asia Pacific).

EUR million	For the years ended December 31,			
	2023	2022	Variance	Variance %
EMEA	634.1	599.7	34.4	5.7%
APAC	102.9	100.3	2.6	2.6%
North America	317.5	250.8	66.7	26.6%
South America	30.9	32.9	(2.0)	(6.0%)
<b>Total Revenue</b>	<b>1,085.4</b>	<b>983.7</b>	<b>101.7</b>	<b>10.3%</b>

## Results for operating segment

Management identifies two operating segments, based on the internal organization and reporting structure of Stevanato Group. The operating segments are:

- *Biopharmaceutical and Diagnostic Solutions (BDS)*, which includes all the products and services developed and provided for the containment and delivery of pharmaceutical and biotechnology drugs and reagents, as well as the production of diagnostic consumables. This segment comprises Drug Containment Solutions (DCS), In-Vitro Diagnostic (IVD) solutions and Drug Delivery Systems (DDS) and analytical services;
- *Engineering (ESD)*, which includes all the equipment and technologies developed and provided to support end-to-end pharmaceutical, biotechnology and life science manufacturing processes (visual inspection, assembly packaging and serialization and glass converting).

The criteria used to identify the Group's operating segments are consistent with the way the Chief Executive Officer (the Group's "Chief Operating Decision Maker") assigns resources and monitors performances, as well as with aggregation criteria and quantitative threshold as per *IFRS 8 – Operating Segments*.

For further information about operating segments please refer to the paragraph "5. Segment Information" of Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2023.

Group results for each operating segment are resumed in the table below:

EUR million	For the year ended December 31, 2023				For the year ended December 31, 2022			
	<i>BDS</i>	<i>ESD</i>	<i>Adjustments, eliminations and unallocated items</i>	Consolidated	<i>BSD</i>	<i>ESD</i>	<i>Adjustments, eliminations and unallocated items</i>	Consolidated
Revenue	881.3	372.8	(168.7)	<b>1,085.4</b>	801.2	299.5	(117.1)	<b>983.7</b>
<i>Variance 2023/2022</i>	<i>80.1</i>	<i>73.3</i>	<i>(51.6)</i>	<b><i>101.7</i></b>	<i>106.1</i>	<i>80.6</i>	<i>(46.9)</i>	<b><i>139.8</i></b>
<i>Variance %</i>	<i>10.0%</i>	<i>24.5%</i>	<i>44.1%</i>	<b><i>10.3%</i></b>	<i>15.3%</i>	<i>36.8%</i>	<i>67.0%</i>	<b><i>16.6%</i></b>
Gross Profit	290.2	78.3	(28.6)	<b>339.9</b>	274.9	64.7	(19.7)	<b>319.8</b>
<i>Variance 2023/2022</i>	<i>15.4</i>	<i>13.6</i>	<i>(8.9)</i>	<b><i>20.1</i></b>	<i>45.0</i>	<i>22.4</i>	<i>(13.0)</i>	<b><i>54.4</i></b>
<i>% margin on Net Sales</i>	<i>32.9%</i>	<i>21.0%</i>	<i>17.0%</i>	<b><i>31.3%</i></b>	<i>34.3%</i>	<i>21.6%</i>	<i>16.9%</i>	<b><i>32.5%</i></b>
Operating Profit	187.6	53.6	(40.5)	<b>200.7</b>	182.6	41.3	(31.4)	<b>192.4</b>
<i>Variance 2023/2022</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>12.3</i>	<i>(9.0)</i>	<b><i>8.3</i></b>	<i>33.5</i>	<i>18.4</i>	<i>(21.7)</i>	<b><i>30.2</i></b>
<i>% margin on Net Sales</i>	<i>21.3%</i>	<i>14.4%</i>	<i>24.0%</i>	<b><i>18.5%</i></b>	<i>22.8%</i>	<i>13.8%</i>	<i>26.9%</i>	<b><i>19.6%</i></b>

Inter-segment revenue and costs are eliminated upon consolidation and reflected in the “*Adjustments, elimination and unallocated items*” column. The most relevant adjustment in revenues relates to the sales of the Engineering’s equipment to the *Biopharmaceutical and Diagnostic Solutions* segment. “*Adjustments, elimination and unallocated items*” also includes some corporate residual costs not allocated to the *Biopharmaceutical and Diagnostic Solutions* Segment and *Engineering* Segment.

Revenues increase by 10.0% (EUR 80.1 million) in *Biopharmaceutical and Diagnostic Solutions* segment is mainly driven by growth in Group’s core Drug Containment Solutions business. Revenue from *High-value solutions* increased to 41.8% of Segment revenue for the year ended December 31, 2023 compared to 36.9% for the year ended December 31, 2022.

Gross profit margin of this segment decreased from 34.3% in 2022 to 32.9% in 2023. The decrease in gross profit margin was mainly due to lower EZ-Fill® vial volumes, industrial costs tied to the start-up of our new manufacturing plants, higher depreciation, and currency translation.

For the year ended December 31, 2023, the operating profit margin for the *Biopharmaceutical and Diagnostic Solution* segment was 21.3%, compared to 22.8% for the year ended December 31, 2022. The decrease in operating profit margin was primarily due to the reduction in gross profit margin and other operating income, partially offset by better absorption of SG&A expenses.

With reference to *Engineering* segment, the EUR 73.3 million increase in revenues (24.5%) is due to the growth in all business lines.

Gross profit margin of this segment decreased to 21.0% in 2023 from 21.6% in 2022. The decrease in gross profit margin was mainly driven by lower marginality on specific projects in process. In the second half of 2023, the combination of strong demand and supply chain volatility placed stress on our engineering resources, and this resulted in some delays.

For the year ended December 31, 2023, *Engineering* operating profit margin was 14.4%, compared to 13.8% for the year ended December 31, 2022. The increase in operating profit margin was primarily due to an increased absorption of SG&A expenses.

## Consolidated income statements – Reported data

EUR million	For the years ended December 31,			
	2023	% Revenue	2022	% Revenue
<b>Revenue</b>	<b>1,085.4</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>983.7</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<i>Variance 2023/2022</i>	<i>10.3%</i>		<i>16.6%</i>	
Cost of Sales	(745.5)	(68.7%)	(663.9)	(67.5%)
<b>Gross Profit</b>	<b>339.9</b>	<b>31.3%</b>	<b>319.8</b>	<b>32.5%</b>
<i>Variance 2023/2022</i>	<i>6.3%</i>		<i>20.5%</i>	
Other operating income	10.4	1.0%	18.8	1.9%
Selling and Marketing expenses	(25.0)	(2.3%)	(26.1)	(2.7%)
Research and Development expenses	(35.7)	(3.3%)	(34.4)	(3.5%)
General and Administrative expenses	(88.9)	(8.2%)	(85.7)	(8.7%)
<b>Operating Profit</b>	<b>200.7</b>	<b>18.5%</b>	<b>192.4</b>	<b>19.6%</b>
<i>Variance 2023/2022</i>	<i>4.3%</i>		<i>18.6%</i>	
Finance income	20.3	1.9%	25.1	2.5%
Finance expense	(31.4)	(2.9%)	(29.8)	(3.0%)
<b>Profit before tax</b>	<b>189.6</b>	<b>17.5%</b>	<b>187.6</b>	<b>19.1%</b>
Income taxes	(43.9)	(4.0%)	(44.6)	(4.5%)
<b>Net Profit</b>	<b>145.7</b>	<b>13.4%</b>	<b>143.0</b>	<b>14.5%</b>
Attributable to non-controlling interests	(0.1)	(0.0%)	(0.2)	(0.0%)
<b>Net Profit attributable to equity holders of the parent</b>	<b>145.6</b>	<b>13.4%</b>	<b>142.8</b>	<b>14.5%</b>

As allowed by *IAS 1*, in the Consolidated Financial Statements the Income Statement is presented on *Cost of Goods Sold* structure, in which costs are detailed as per function (Analysis of expenses by function). According to *IAS 1* requirements, the necessary details related to the nature of the costs are reported in the Accompanying Notes of the Financial Statements.

Revenue increased by EUR 101.7 million, or 10.3%, to EUR 1,085.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2023, compared to EUR 983.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2022, driven by growth in both segments, higher volumes and the mix shift to high value solutions.

Cost of sales increased by EUR 81.6 million, or 12.3%, to EUR 745.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2023 compared to EUR 663.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2022, mainly due to the growth in sales volumes and of the increase in industrial costs, such as materials and labor, tied to the start-up of our new manufacturing plants. The increase in cost of sales also resulted from an increase in industrial depreciation due to the availability for use of the machinery installed in the previous periods to increase the production capacity, particularly for high-value solutions.

For the year ended December 31, 2023, cost of sales included EUR 10.6 million of start-up costs principally related to the new facilities in Indiana, U.S., and Latina, Italy. These costs are primarily related to labor costs incurred prior to the



ongoing start-up of commercial operation that are associated with the training and travel of personnel who are employed in the production of our products, which require specific knowledge.

For the year ended December 31, 2022, cost of sales included EUR 3.3 million of start-up costs principally related to the new facilities in Indiana, U.S., and Latina, Italy.

Gross profit increased by EUR 20.1 million, or 6.3%, to EUR 339.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2023 compared to EUR 319.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2022. Gross profit margin decreased to 31.3% for the year ended December 31, 2023 compared to 32.5% for the year ended December 31, 2022, due to the decrease in gross profit margin from Biopharmaceutical and Diagnostic Solution segment and to a lesser extent to the decrease in gross profit margin from Engineering segment.

For the year ended December 31, 2023, other income decreased by EUR 8.4 million, or 44.7%, to EUR 10.4 million, compared to EUR 18.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2022, which included approximately EUR 7.6 million income related to a compensation for cancellation of an unfulfilled contract.

Selling and marketing expenses decreased by EUR 1.1 million, or 4.2%, to EUR 25.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2023 compared to EUR 26.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2022. Selling and marketing expenses are lower compared to the year ended December 31, 2022 due to cost containment initiatives and a lower cash bonus accrual tied to achievement thresholds under the Group's performance-based management bonus program as well as lower share-based compensation expense accrual following the introduction of the 2023-2027 incentive plans. The decrease was partially offset by an increase in the accruals of bad debt provision (EUR 0.7 million accrual for the year ended December 31, 2023 compared to EUR 0.8 million release for the year ended December 31, 2022).

Research and development expenses increased by EUR 1.3 million, or 3.7%, to EUR 35.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2023, compared to EUR 34.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2022. Such expenses include costs for research and development activities to support the innovation of our product range and components as well as amortization and depreciation for €4.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2023 (€3.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2022). The increase in research and development expenses is primarily due to an increase in personnel expenses and higher depreciation and amortization partially offset by containment of external project costs.

General and administrative expenses increased by EUR 3.2 million, or 3.7%, to EUR 88.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2023, compared to EUR 85.7 million in the year ended December 31, 2022. These expenses include depreciation and amortization of EUR 8.3 million (compared to EUR 7.1 million in 2022), of which amortization of fair value adjustments from purchase price allocations amounted to EUR 1.0 million (EUR 1.0 million in 2022). The increase in general and administrative expenses was mainly attributable to higher IT related costs, such as licenses, and to higher depreciation and amortization. This was partially offset by a lower cash bonus accrual tied to achievement thresholds under the Group's performance-based management bonus program as well as lower share-based compensation expense accrual following the introduction of the 2023-2027 incentive plans.

For the year ended December 31, 2023, general and administrative expenses included EUR 1.4 million of start-up costs principally related to the new facilities in Indiana, U.S., and Latina, Italy and EUR 0.3 million of restructuring and related charges.

For the year ended December 31, 2022 general and administrative expenses included EUR 2.9 million of start-up costs principally related to the new facilities in Indiana, U.S., and Latina, Italy.

For the year ended December 31, 2023, operating profit increased by EUR 8.3 million, or 4.3%, to EUR 200.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2023, compared to EUR 192.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2022. Operating profit margin for the year ended December 31, 2023 decreased to 18.5% compared to 19.6% for the year ended December 31, 2022.

Finance expenses, net of finance income, increased by EUR 6.3 million to a net expense balance of EUR 11.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2023, from a net expense balance of EUR 4.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2022. The net change was mainly due to unrealized foreign exchange losses as a result of the strengthening of some currencies, such as the EUR and MXN, against the USD and, to a lesser extent, to the increased interest expenses, primarily related to the use of short-term loan facilities.

Income taxes decreased by EUR 0.7 million, or 1.7%, to EUR 43.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2023, compared to EUR 44.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2022 as described below. The effective tax rate for the year ended December 31, 2023, decreased to 23.1% compared to 23.8% for the year ended December 31, 2022. Current taxes increased by EUR 3.1 million, or 5.3%, to EUR 60.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2023, compared to EUR 57.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2022. This increase was primarily due to higher taxable income in the Italian Group's legal entities for the year ended December 31, 2023. For the year ended December 31, 2023, we recorded a deferred taxes benefit of EUR 16.8 million, compared to the EUR 13.0 million tax benefit for the year ended December 31, 2022. For the year ended December 31, 2023 the tax benefit was mainly connected to (i) the deferred tax assets accrual on land grant in the legal entity Ompi of America, (ii) the deferred tax assets booked upon consolidated elimination of revenues related to intercompany sales of fixed assets and (iii) to deferred tax assets recorded on tax losses carry forward.

### Principal financial data

The next is the reclassified Consolidated Statement of Financial Position compared with the previous year (in EUR million):



**Consolidated Statement of Financial Position – Reported data**

EUR million	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	Variance
- Goodwill and other intangible assets	81.0	79.4	1.6
- Right of use assets	18.2	19.3	(1.0)
- Tangible assets	1,028.5	641.4	387.1
- Financial assets – investments FVTPL	0.7	0.8	(0.1)
- Other non-current financial assets	4.5	1.0	3.4
- Deferred tax assets	76.3	69.2	7.0
<b>Non-current assets</b>	<b>1,209.2</b>	<b>811.1</b>	<b>398.0</b>
- Inventories	255.3	213.3	42.1
- Contract assets	172.6	103.4	69.2
- Trade receivables	301.8	212.7	89.0
- Trade payables	(277.8)	(239.2)	(38.6)
- Advances from customers	(22.9)	(26.6)	3.7
- Non-current advances from customers	(39.4)	—	(39.4)
- Contract liabilities	(22.3)	(14.8)	(7.5)
<b>Trade working capital</b>	<b>367.2</b>	<b>248.8</b>	<b>118.4</b>
- Tax receivables and other receivables	58.2	54.0	4.2
- Tax payables and other liabilities	(107.0)	(111.2)	4.2
- Current provisions	(1.1)	—	(1.1)
<b>Net working capital</b>	<b>317.4</b>	<b>191.7</b>	<b>125.7</b>
- Deferred tax liabilities	(9.6)	(21.0)	11.3
- Employees benefits	(7.4)	(8.3)	0.9
- Other non-current provisions	(4.0)	(5.5)	1.5
- Other non-current liabilities	(48.5)	(18.1)	(30.4)
<b>Total non-current liabilities and provisions</b>	<b>(69.5)</b>	<b>(52.9)</b>	<b>(16.7)</b>
<b>Capital employed</b>	<b>1,457.1</b>	<b>949.9</b>	<b>506.9</b>
<b>Net debt</b>	<b>(324.4)</b>	<b>46.0</b>	<b>(370.3)</b>
<b>Equity</b>	<b>(1,132.6)</b>	<b>(995.9)</b>	<b>(136.7)</b>
<b>Total equity and net debt</b>	<b>(1,457.1)</b>	<b>(949.9)</b>	<b>(507.1)</b>

Property, plant and equipment increased by EUR 387.1 million as the Group continues to advance its strategic growth investments in capacity expansion for high-values solutions to meet customer demand. The yearly increase is mainly related to new EZ-Fill® production lines and related buildings expansion, principally in Fishers, U.S., and in Latina, Italy,

The increase in deferred tax assets is mainly due to the recognition of deferred tax assets on net operating tax losses carryforwards, attributable to various subsidiaries located in different jurisdictions (primarily Germany, U.S., Denmark) and the tax effect on the machinery and equipment manufactured and sold within the Group and then capitalized.

The increase in other non-current liabilities is mainly due to the advance payment received from BARDA for installing machinery in the new facility in Fishers, U.S..

The table below sets forth the Net working capital as a percentage of Net sales:

**Net working capital**

EUR million	<b>December 31, 2023</b>	<b>% Net Sales</b>	<b>December 31, 2022</b>	<b>% Net Sales</b>
Trade receivables	301.8	27.8%	212.7	21.6%
Inventories and contract assets	427.9	39.4%	316.7	32.2%
Trade payables	(277.8)	(25.6%)	(239.2)	(24.3%)
Advances from customers and contract liabilities	(84.6)	(7.8%)	(41.4)	(4.2%)
<b>Trade working capital</b>	<b>367.2</b>	<b>33.8%</b>	<b>248.8</b>	<b>25.3%</b>
Other net receivables (liabilities)	(48.8)	(4.5%)	(57.0)	(5.8%)
Current provisions	(1.1)	(0.1%)	—	—
<b>Net working capital</b>	<b>317.4</b>	<b>29.2%</b>	<b>191.8</b>	<b>19.5%</b>

At December 31, 2023, Net working capital on Net Sales increased to 33.8% compared to 25.3% as at December 31, 2022.

Trade receivables on sales increase from 21.6% at December 31, 2022 to 27.8% at December 31, 2023 mainly due to the increase in revenue. The average day sales outstanding for 2023 has been approximately 67 days, substantially unchanged compared to 2022 (approximately 68 days).

The incidence of trade payables on sales increased from 24.3% at December 31, 2022 to 25.6% at December 31, 2023. The incidence on net sales of inventories and contract assets net advances from customers and contract liabilities increased from 28.0% at December 31, 2022 to 31.6% at December 31, 2023 mainly related to (i) the *Engineering* segment, for which, despite the improvements in supply chains, the Group is maintaining elevated levels of stock due also to stronger activity for the internal capacity growth and (ii), within *Biopharmaceutical and Diagnostic Solutions* segment, the increase in finished products related mainly to EZ-Fill® which has longer lead times due to the additional time required to transform bulk products into ready-to-use products. In addition, In the second half of 2023, the combination of strong demand and supply chain volatility placed stress on our engineering resources, and this resulted in some delays in the execution of contract projects.

The table below contains the main details about Net financial position composition at December 31, 2023 and at December 31, 2022.

**Net financial position: details**

EUR million

	<b>December 31, 2023</b>	<b>December 31, 2022</b>	<b>Variance</b>
Cash and cash equivalents	(69.6)	(228.7)	159.1
Derivatives financial assets – current portion	(3.6)	(5.7)	2.1
Current financial assets	(0.7)	(27.9)	27.2
Financial debt – current portion	143.3	70.8	72.5
<b>Total current net financial position</b>	<b>69.3</b>	<b>(191.6)</b>	<b>260.9</b>
Derivatives financial assets – non-current portion	(0.6)	(2.8)	2.2
Derivatives financial liabilities – non-current portion	0.5	–	0.5
Financial debt – non-current portion	255.2	148.4	106.8
<b>Total non-current net financial position</b>	<b>255.1</b>	<b>145.6</b>	<b>109.5</b>
<b>Net financial position</b>	<b>324.4</b>	<b>(46.0)</b>	<b>370.3</b>
Of which:			
-bank loans and other lenders	259.9	(79.2)	339.1
-bond loans	49.7	49.7	–
-leasing liabilities	18.9	20.0	(1.1)
-derivatives	(3.7)	(8.5)	4.8
-current financial assets	(0.7)	(27.9)	27.2
-debt for equity investments	0.2	–	0.2

Net financial position at December 31, 2023 amounted to EUR 324.4 million net debt compared to EUR 46.0 million net cash at December 31, 2022. Cash and cash equivalents decreased from EUR 228.7 million as at December 31, 2022 to EUR 69.6 million as at December 31, 2023 mainly to fund business growth initiatives.

The ROIC (Return on Capital Invested) at December 31, 2023 and as at December 31, 2022 is as follows:

**Return on Capital Invested**

	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
ROIC	12.8%	18.5%

As at year ended December 31, 2023 ROIC decrease, going from 18.5% in the previous year to 12.8%, mainly driven by the increased invested capital. Group management sustains this is the result of the large investments made during the year but will yield returns in the coming years, particularly in terms of the increased EZ-fill® products production capacity established to meet the growing market demand.

## Reconciliation prospectus of equity and net profit

The prospectus below is the reconciliation between equity and net profit of the parent company Stevanato Group S.p.A. and consolidated equity and net profit:

EUR thousand	<b>Equity as at December 31, 2023</b>	<b>Net profit 2023</b>	<b>Equity as at December 31, 2022</b>	<b>Net profit 2022</b>
<b>Parent company Equity</b>	<b>511,511</b>	<b>35,344</b>	<b>489,149</b>	<b>35,522</b>
Equity and net profit attributable to Group companies, netted of investments in subsidiaries and affiliates values	698,057	176,497	562,349	168,300
Elimination of intra-group dividend	—	(42,910)	—	(44,000)
Investments evaluation with equity method	—	—	—	—
Deferred taxes on retained earnings	(2,260)	—	(2,260)	(960)
Elimination of intercompany profit in machinery built within the Group	(74,510)	(21,372)	(53,212)	(15,910)
Elimination of intercompany profit in stock	(2,060)	(34)	(2,029)	(178)
Other consolidation adjustments	1,794	(1,894)	2,134	74
<b>Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent</b>	<b>1,132,531</b>	<b>145,631</b>	<b>996,130</b>	<b>142,849</b>
Equity attributable to non-controlling interests	114	59	(220)	167
<b>Consolidated Equity</b>	<b>1,132,646</b>	<b>145,690</b>	<b>995,910</b>	<b>143,016</b>

## Stevanato Group S.p.A.

In this section, the relevant information is reported referring to the Financial Statements of Stevanato Group S.p.A.

### Main economic data

The values reported in this section, some percentages included, are rounded to the nearest EUR value. Therefore, some totals might not match with the single values sum.

The following table sets forth the Income Statements of the Company compared with the previous year (in EUR million):

#### Income Statements

EUR million	For the years ended December 31,			
	2023	% Net Sales	2022 (Restated)	% Net Sales
<b>Net Sales</b>	<b>54.7</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<i>Variance 2023/2022</i>	<i>13.2%</i>		<i>30.6%</i>	
Cost of Sales	(4.2)	(7.7%)	(3.4)	(7.1%)
<b>Gross Profit</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>92.3%</b>	<b>44.9</b>	<b>92.9%</b>
<i>Variance 2023/2022</i>	<i>12.5%</i>		<i>33.0%</i>	
Other operating income	4.0	7.3%	5.0	10.4%
Selling and Marketing expenses	(10.4)	(19.0%)	(9.4)	(19.5%)
Research and Development expenses	(3.7)	(6.8%)	(5.5)	(11.4%)
General and Administrative expenses	(52.9)	(96.7%)	(47.7)	(98.7%)
<b>Operating Profit</b>	<b>(12.6)</b>	<b>(23.0%)</b>	<b>(12.7)</b>	<b>(26.3%)</b>
<i>Variance 2023/2022</i>	<i>(0.9%)</i>		<i>244.1%</i>	
Finance income	59.7	109.1%	53.7	111.2%
Finance expense	(14.1)	(25.9%)	(8.5)	(17.5%)
<b>Profit before tax</b>	<b>32.9</b>	<b>60.2%</b>	<b>32.5</b>	<b>67.4%</b>
Income taxes	2.4	4.4%	3.0	6.2%
<b>Net Profit</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>64.6%</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>73.6%</b>

Net Sales increased by EUR 6.4 million, or 13.2%, to EUR 54.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2023, compared to EUR 48.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2022, due to management fees, as additional services that the Parent Company rendered to its affiliates.

General and administrative expenses increased by EUR 5.2 million, or 10.9%, to EUR 52.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2023, compared to EUR 47.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2022. The increase in general and administrative expenses is mainly due higher IT related costs, such as licenses, and to higher depreciation and amortization.

Finance income increased by EUR 6.0 million, or 11.1%, to EUR 59.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2023 compared to EUR 53.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2022, mainly due to the increased amount of interests received from affiliates compared to the previous year (EUR 9.5 million and EUR 2.5 million respectively).

Finance expense increased by EUR 5.7 million, or 67.2%, to EUR 14.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2023 compared to EUR 8.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2022, mainly due to the increased amount of interest expenses compared to the previous year.

**Reclassified Statement of Financial Position**

EUR million	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	Variance
- Goodwill and other intangible assets	10.3	10.4	(0.1)
- Right of use assets	2.3	1.8	0.4
- Property, plant and equipment	65.8	59.1	6.7
- Equity investments	428.9	312.6	116.3
- Financial assets – investments FVTPL	0.4	0.3	0.1
- Other non-current financial assets	3.4	0.1	3.3
- Deferred tax assets	2.4	3.1	(0.7)
<b>Non-current assets</b>	<b>513.5</b>	<b>387.6</b>	<b>125.9</b>
- Trade receivables	2.6	3.1	(0.5)
- Trade payables	(15.5)	(13.0)	(2.5)
- Advances from customers	(0.5)	(4.4)	3.9
- Non-current advances from customers	(33.4)	—	(33.4)
<b>Trade working capital</b>	<b>(46.8)</b>	<b>(14.3)</b>	<b>(32.4)</b>
- Tax receivables and other receivables	78.4	76.7	1.8
- Tax payables and other liabilities	(31.5)	(42.2)	10.7
<b>Net working capital</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>(19.8)</b>
- Deferred tax liabilities	—	(0.4)	0.4
- Employees benefits	(3.3)	(4.8)	1.5
<b>Total non-current liabilities and provisions</b>	<b>(3.3)</b>	<b>(5.3)</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>Capital employed</b>	<b>510.3</b>	<b>402.3</b>	<b>108.0</b>
<b>Net debt</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>86.8</b>	<b>(85.6)</b>
<b>Equity</b>	<b>(511.5)</b>	<b>(489.1)</b>	<b>(22.4)</b>
<b>Total equity and net debt</b>	<b>(510.3)</b>	<b>(402.3)</b>	<b>(108.0)</b>

The main variances of the year refer to:

- Tangible assets increased by EUR 6.7 million, to EUR 65.8 million at December 31, 2023 from EUR 59.1 million at December 31, 2022, mainly due to the nearly completed construction of a new building in Piombino Dese, Italy, that will host both corporate offices and production areas.
- Equity investments increased by EUR 116.3 million, to EUR 428.9 million at December 31, 2023 from EUR 312.6 million at December 31, 2022 due to the capital contribution paid to Ompi of America Inc. and the acquisition of the minority interest in Ompi of Japan Ltd.

- Non-current advances from customers increased to EUR 33.4 million at December 31, 2023 due to the collection of advances paid from customers to support the Group production capacity expansion.
- Tax payables and other liabilities decreased by EUR 10.7 million, to EUR 31.5 million at December 31, 2023 from EUR 42.2 million at December 31, 2022 mainly due the decrease in the tax liabilities for Group VAT.

Instead, the net financial position variances are described in the next section.

### Main financial data

The next one is the net financial position of the Company compared with the last year (in EUR million):

#### Net financial position

EUR million	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022	Variance
Cash and cash equivalents	26.9	129.4	(102.5)
Short-term financial receivables from affiliates	146.2	127.3	18.9
Short-term derivatives financial instruments	2.6	4.8	(2.3)
Short-term financial receivables from affiliates – cash pooling	208.0	42.5	165.6
<b>Total cash and short-term financial assets</b>	<b>383.7</b>	<b>304.0</b>	<b>79.7</b>
Short-term bank loans	(110.8)	(49.9)	(60.9)
Short-term financial liabilities to affiliates – cash pooling	(29.2)	(36.7)	7.4
Short-term financial liabilities – Leasing	(1.1)	(1.0)	(0.1)
<b>Short-term financial liabilities</b>	<b>(141.1)</b>	<b>(87.6)</b>	<b>(53.5)</b>
<b>Short-term net financial position</b>	<b>242.6</b>	<b>216.4</b>	<b>26.2</b>
Medium-long term derivatives financial instruments	0.6	2.8	(2.2)
<b>Medium-long term financial assets</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>(2.2)</b>
Medium-long term bank loans	(190.5)	(81.9)	(108.7)
Medium-long term bond loans	(49.7)	(49.7)	(0.0)
Medium-long term derivatives financial instruments	(0.5)	-	(0.5)
Medium-long term financial liabilities – Leasing	(1.2)	(0.8)	(0.4)
<b>Medium-long term financial liabilities</b>	<b>(242.0)</b>	<b>(132.4)</b>	<b>(109.6)</b>
<b>Medium-long term net financial position</b>	<b>(241.4)</b>	<b>(129.6)</b>	<b>(111.8)</b>
<b>Net financial position</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>86.8</b>	<b>(85.6)</b>

The net financial position decrease by EUR 85.6 million, to EUR 1.2 million as at December 31, 2023 from EUR 86.8 million as at December 31, 2022, mainly due to the investments done for sustaining business growth.

Intra-group short-term financial receivables and liabilities relate to exposition towards subsidiaries, with which a cash pooling system was started from February 2021 for the centralized treasury management at corporate level which sees Stevanato Group as the owner of the master account.

## Human resources

The average composition of Group workforce for title is reported:

	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>Variance</b>
Executives	70	57	13
Managers	211	137	74
Employees	1,272	1,156	116
Workers	3,988	3,625	363
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,541</b>	<b>4,975</b>	<b>566</b>

The average composition of Stevanato Group S.p.A. stand-alone workforce for title is reported:

	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>Variance</b>
Executives	30	25	5
Managers	37	28	9
Employees	162	149	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>27</b>

## Capital Expenditure

During the year, additions have carried out by the Group in these areas (in EUR million):

<b>Year additions</b>	<b>2023</b>
EUR million	
Land and buildings	1.5*
Plant and machinery	41.9
Industrial and commercial equipment	5.0
Other tangible assets	0.3
Assets under constructions and advances	395.9
Intangible assets	8.7
<b>Total additions</b>	<b>453.3</b>

\*Addition related to the grant of land by the city of Fishers amounting to EUR 8.3 million is excluded.

During the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023, capital expenditures amounted to €453.3 million. Capital expenditure for growth and capacity expansion (defined as all investments related to existing capacity increase, i.e. new industrial lines, new buildings, warehouse/production unit expansion) were EUR 417.3 million, which included (i) EUR 369.4 million for new EZ-Fill® production lines and related buildings expansion, principally in Fishers, U.S., (EUR 216.9 million) and in Latina, Italy, (EUR 120.5 million), (ii) EUR 24.8 million for the completion of our glass containment solutions capacity expansion, (iii) EUR 14.1 million for new machinery for high precision plastic injection molding and assembly



for container in vitro diagnostic solutions and (iv) EUR 8.9 million dedicated mainly to Engineering capacity expansion, ITC capacity increase and molds.

In the U.S., construction of the new facility continues to progress. The plant launched customer validation and expects to start commercial operations in 2024. In Italy, the new facility in Piombino Dese started commercial production in early 2023 while in Latina the Group launched commercial production in the fourth quarter of 2023. In 2023, the Group decided to delay the timing of our investment in China in order to focus efforts and resources on the ramp up of its manufacturing facilities in the U.S. and Italy where demand outpaced initial expectations.

At December 31, 2023 committed orders related to the ongoing investments equaled approximately EUR 136.5 million, net of the expected contribution from the U.S. government's Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA).

Capital expenditures for maintenance, increasing quality, improving our IT systems, improving efficiency of our production processes and improving safety of our plants and production sites amounted to EUR 25.0 million and EUR 11.0 million for research and development, including laboratory equipment, molds and other related equipment.

## Information about risks and uncertainty as required by article 2428, paragraph 2, 6-bis, of Civil Code

Pursuant article 2428, paragraph 2, 6-bis, of Civil Code, the following is noted:

### 1. Credit risk

The Group is exposed to credit risk due to its commercial relationships. Where customers fail to meet payment deadlines, the Group's financial position may deteriorate. In addition, socio-political events (or country risks) and the general economic performance of individual countries or geographical regions may assume significance also in relation to this aspect. The trade receivable risk is however mitigated by consolidated commercial relations with high-standing pharma companies and Group guidelines drawn up for the selection and evaluation of the client portfolio, for the definition of bank overdraft limits, for the monitoring of expected cash flow and eventual collecting actions. These ones may require, where possible and appropriate, further guarantees from customers. Administration, Finance and Controlling function (AFC) manages and monitors Group credit risk.

### 2. Fluctuations foreign currency exchange rates risk

#### Transaction exchange risk

The Group is exposed to risk resulting from fluctuations of exchange rates of some foreign currencies in which it has business relations. In foreign currency transactions, the Group has a hedging policy, approved by the Board of Directors of Stevanato Group S.p.A., through suitable instruments and procedures and free from any speculative connotations. The hedging activity is mainly carried out at a centralized level, based on the information collected by a structured reporting system, by resources dedicated to it and using tools and policies that comply with international accounting standards. The hedging activity object is the protection, where a company operating in one currency has to make purchases or sales in other currencies - at a single company level - also based on the future revenues/costs foreseen in the budget. Despite these financial hedging transactions, sudden fluctuations in exchange rates, or incorrect forecasting of requirements, could have a negative, even if limited, impact on the Group's economic results.

#### Translation exchange risk

The Group holds controlling shares in companies that prepare financial statements in currencies other than the Euro. It is therefore exposed to translation risk, the risk that fluctuations in the exchange rates of some currencies with respect to the consolidation currency may have an impact on the values of the consolidated financial statements. On this risk, the Group does not engage in hedging activities.

### 3. Interest rate risk

This risk is linked to the existence of variable rate loans, so sudden or significant fluctuations in interest rates could have a negative impact on economic results. The monitoring of this risk is carried out at corporate level using similar structures to those used for the exchange rate risks management. The Group has hedging contracts in place for risks related to interest rate trends, which concern 40% of the financial debt contracted, and also operates in part at a fixed rate (for the 14% of the financial debt contracted) to mitigate the risk. The financial debt at floating rate not hedged represents 46% of the total).

### 4. Liquidity risk and financial needings

Risks related to the lack of financial means necessary to fulfill payment obligations deriving from current business fall into this category. The Group uses medium-long term sources of financing to finance its activities in the medium-long term. In order to mitigate and manage the risk in question, the Group adopts a policy of substantially centralizing the procurement of medium and long-term financial sources on the capital market. Any covenants relating to the loans granted are carefully monitored. These measures currently widely guarantee, under normal conditions and without the occurrence of extraordinary events, the room for maneuver required by the performance of working capital, investment activities and financial flows in general.

From an operating point of view, the Group manages liquidity risk by monitoring cash flows and keeping an adequate level of funds at its disposal. The Group undertakes a series of activities centrally supervised with the purpose of optimizing the management of funds and reducing liquidity risk, such as:

- centralizing liquidity management
- centralizing cash through cash pooling techniques
- maintaining a conservative level of available liquidity
- diversifying sources of funding of medium- and long-term financing
- obtaining adequate credit lines
- monitoring future liquidity requirements on the basis of budget forecast and cash flow planning
- monitoring covenants on indebtedness

### 5. Risk associated with Group's debt

The future performance of the Group will also depend on its ability to meet the needs relating to maturing payables through the flows deriving from operating cash management, available liquidity, renewal or renegotiation of bank credit lines or other sources of financing. If the Group is unable to meet its debt, negative effects on the management of the business could arise. At the moment, this eventuality is remote, seen the profitability of the Group, the structure and size of the sources of financing.

### 6. Commodity risk

Commodity risk, arises from the fluctuation in commodities price, driven by external market factors, especially for natural gas and electricity. Such fluctuations in commodities price market, can cause significant business challenges that can affect production costs, product pricing, company margins and cash flows, value of assets and liabilities and, ultimately, the company value. The Group consumes large amounts of natural gas and electricity for its operating activities. In order to reduce the volatility attributable to price fluctuations of these utilities, the Group entered into commodity swap contracts. Hedging the price volatility of forecasted natural gas and electricity consumption is in accordance with the risk management strategy outlined by the Board of Directors.

## Related parties

It should be noted there are no significant transactions with related parties except for the transactions of treasury shares highlighted below and as reported in paragraph "36. *Related parties disclosure*" of the Accompanying Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as at December 31, 2023.

### Treasury shares

The details of the treasury shares are reported below:

Shares movement	Year	Number	Share capital %	Amount
Treasury shares	2012	10,623,600		7,019,298
Treasury shares	2013	10,841,520		8,913,608
Treasury shares	2014	2,846,580		3,003,957
Treasury shares	2015	2,846,580		3,003,957
Treasury shares	2016	4,767,000		6,516,300
Treasury shares	2017	(3,432,240)		(2,267,773)
Treasury shares	2021	2,710,380		1,790,821
Treasury shares	2021	(362,864)		(239,754)
Treasury shares	2023	(767,462)		(507,083)
<b>Total</b>		<b>30,073,093</b>	<b>10.18%</b>	<b>27,233,331</b>

On August 30 and September 9, 2023 the Company transferred n. 767,462 ordinary shares to the beneficiaries of the so-called "*Restricted Stock Grant Plan 2021-2022*" and to some employees based on individual share-based compensation agreements for overall EUR 0.5 million.

## Foreseeable evolution of the performance

### COVID-19 pandemic

We have been in the vaccine business for decades, serving as a partner for the distribution of a variety of vaccines worldwide. In 2020, the global COVID-19 pandemic caused both governments and private organizations to implement numerous measures to contain the spread of the virus. We experienced both positive and negative impacts from the COVID-19 pandemic.

COVID-19 provided a favorable tailwind due to our critical role in supplying glass vials and syringes to support the roll-out of the COVID-19 vaccine to approximately 90% of the marketed vaccine programs. The pandemic also had unfavorable impacts including decreases in non-COVID-19 related products, labor absenteeism and supply chain disruptions, among others. The Group continues to experience some volatility in certain pockets of the supply chain (such as electronic components) and lower demand in certain product categories including in-vitro diagnostics and some vial products due to high customer inventory levels.

In 2021, the Group's COVID-19 related sales peaked at approximately 14.7% of total revenue and have since steadily declined. In fiscal years 2022 and 2023 we estimated COVID-19 represented approximately 11.2% and 1.6% of total revenue respectively. Currently, the Group expects revenue from COVID-19-related products and services may likely continue to decrease in fiscal year 2024 compared to fiscal year 2023. Longer-term, there remains uncertainty around the magnitude of demand for COVID-19 related products, however we currently expect demand for products related to COVID-19 will decrease and they will become part of our normal vaccine business as COVID-19 moves into an endemic stage.

Throughout 2023 the Group experienced lower vial volumes and revenue as customers continue to work down inventories that they stockpiled during the pandemic. The higher inventories are not limited to COVID-19-related customers, but also customers with non-COVID-19 applications who built up stock in vials to mitigate supply chain

uncertainty and manage long lead times at the height of the pandemic. The Group believes this is a temporary imbalance of supply and demand across the industry.

The diversity in the Group's product portfolio is helping it navigate the lingering impacts from COVID-19. So, while short-term vial demand has been lagging, demand for other glass products, particularly syringes, continues to be robust. In fact, in 2023, biologics drove a record year in sales of high value syringes, such as Nexa™.

## Evolution

During 2023, Stevanato Group navigated some macro challenges in a dynamic environment of inflation uncertainty, ongoing supply chain issues and industry-wide customer destocking even against that backdrop, the Group is benefitting from favorable secular tailwinds which are expected to continue driving demand for our high value solutions. While at the same time, the Group has been investing heavily in expanding capacity to meet market demand. The Group expects that these investments will drive organic growth in the mid-term as it will be possible to leverage invested capital more efficiently to take advantage of opportunities ahead.

The fundamentals of the Group's business remain strong. Stevanato Group operates in high growth end markets, like biologics, where a broad range of opportunities are seen. As the global leader in pen cartridges, and with an enviable market position in pre-fillable syringes, the Group is well-positioned to capitalize on the growth in biologics and the trend towards the self-administration of medicine.

In 2023, the Group experienced lower volumes and revenue attributable to glass vials as customers work down inventories that they stockpiled during the COVID-19 pandemic. The higher inventories were not limited to COVID-19 related customers, but also customers with non-COVID-19 applications who built up stock to mitigate supply chain uncertainty and manage long lead times at the height of the pandemic. As mentioned above, the Group believes this is a temporary imbalance of supply and demand across the industry. Even if some early indications of market improvement are visible, the Group assumes a slower recovery in vial demand for fiscal 2024.

In 2024, the Group will continue to advance its strategic growth investments in capacity expansion for high-value solutions to meet customer demand. The Group capital projects are multi-year investments that have multi-year volume and revenue ramps. In Latina, the Group launched commercial syringe production in the fourth quarter and expects a steady ramp over the coming years. In addition, the Group will be installing ready-to-use cartridge lines as part of a long-term project to support a customer's transition from bulk to sterilized cartridges. And these lines are expected to supply commercial volumes beginning in 2026. In Fishers, customer validation activities will continue into 2026, as planned. The Group remains on track to begin commercial production in later 2024, but do not anticipate a meaningful revenue contribution until 2025, when the Group will begin ramping up production for GLP1s and other biologics. The Fishers facility is currently expected to hit full productivity by the end of 2028.

For fiscal year 2024, the *Biopharmaceutical and Diagnostic Solutions* segment is expected to grow low double-digits, while *Engineering* segment will remain flat as the Group focuses on executing on current work in progress. High-value solutions are expected in the range of 35% to 37% on total revenue.

Piombino Dese, April 10, 2024

President of the Board of Directors

**Franco Stevanato**

## Consolidated Financial Statements at and for the year ended December 31, 2023

### Consolidated income statement

for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

	Notes	For the years ended December 31,	
		2023	2022
(EUR thousand)			
Revenue	6	1,085,354	983,680
Cost of sales	7	745,461	663,879
<b>Gross Profit</b>		<b>339,893</b>	<b>319,801</b>
Other operating income	8	10,423	18,850
Selling and marketing expenses	9	24,978	26,086
Research and development expenses	9	35,672	34,387
General and administrative expenses	9	88,946	85,747
<b>Operating Profit</b>		<b>200,720</b>	<b>192,431</b>
Finance income	11	20,250	25,050
Finance expense	12	31,417	29,840
<b>Profit Before Tax</b>		<b>189,553</b>	<b>187,641</b>
Income taxes	14	43,863	44,625
<b>Net Profit</b>		<b>145,690</b>	<b>143,016</b>
<b>Net Profit attributable to:</b>			
Equity holders of the parent		145,631	142,849
Non-controlling interests	35	59	167
		<b>145,690</b>	<b>143,016</b>
<b>Earnings per share</b>			
Basic earnings per common share (in EUR)	15	0.55	0.54
Diluted earnings per common share (in EUR)	15	0.55	0.54

**Consolidated statement of comprehensive income**

for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

	Notes	For the years ended	
		2023	2022
		December 31,	
		(EUR thousand)	
<b>Net Profit</b>		<b>145,690</b>	<b>143,016</b>
Gains/(losses) from remeasurement of employee defined benefit plans	28	(243)	842
Gains/(losses) from remeasurement of the agent termination plan	30	15	64
Tax effect relating to those components of OCI	14	15	(236)
<b>Other comprehensive income (loss) that will not be classified subsequently to profit or loss</b>		<b>(213)</b>	<b>670</b>
Exchange difference on translation of foreign operations	24	4,604	7,098
Changes in the fair value of cash flow hedging instruments+	27	(4,092)	8,747
Changes in the time value element - cost of hedge	27	126	(235)
Tax effect relating to those components of OCI	14	932	(2,043)
<b>Other comprehensive income that might be classified subsequently to profit or loss</b>		<b>1,570</b>	<b>13,567</b>
<b>Total other comprehensive income, net of tax</b>		<b>1,357</b>	<b>14,237</b>
<b>Total Comprehensive Income</b>		<b>147,047</b>	<b>157,253</b>
<b>Attributable to:</b>			
Equity holders of the parent		147,019	157,058
Non-controlling interests		28	195
		<b>147,047</b>	<b>157,253</b>

**Consolidated statement of financial position**

at December 31, 2023 and 2022

		At December 31 2023	At December 31 2022
		(EUR thousand)	
<b>Assets</b>	<b>Notes</b>		
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Goodwill	16	49,983	47,243
Intangible assets	17	30,985	32,158
Right of use assets	34	18,249	19,289
Property, plant and equipment	18	1,028,489	641,402
Financial assets - investments FVTPL		676	782
Other non-current financial assets	19	5,052	3,839
Deferred tax assets	14	76,251	69,210
		<b>1,209,685</b>	<b>813,923</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Inventories	20	255,321	213,254
Contract assets	21	172,580	103,417
Trade receivables	21	301,769	212,734
Other current financial assets	19	4,382	33,602
Tax receivables	22	14,338	21,018
Other receivables	23	43,900	33,010
Cash and cash equivalents		69,602	228,740
		<b>861,892</b>	<b>845,775</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>2,071,577</b>	<b>1,659,698</b>
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
Share capital	24	21,698	21,698
Reserves and retained earnings	24	965,202	831,583
Net profit attributable to equity holders of the parent	24	145,631	142,849
<b>Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent</b>		<b>1,132,531</b>	<b>996,130</b>
Non-controlling interests	35	115	(220)
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>1,132,646</b>	<b>995,910</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Non-current financial liabilities	26, 34	255,639	148,407
Employees benefits	28	7,413	8,315
Non-current provisions	30	3,975	5,552
Deferred tax liabilities	14	9,624	20,952
Non-current advances from customers	33	39,418	—
Other non-current liabilities	31	48,474	18,060
		<b>364,543</b>	<b>201,286</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Current financial liabilities	26, 34	143,277	70,754
Current provisions	30	1,063	—
Trade payables	32	277,815	239,179
Contract liabilities	33	22,306	14,847
Advances from customers	33	22,892	26,568
Tax payables	22	30,798	41,655
Other liabilities	32	76,237	69,499
		<b>574,388</b>	<b>462,502</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>938,931</b>	<b>663,788</b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b>2,071,577</b>	<b>1,659,698</b>

### Consolidated statement of changes in equity

for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

Notes	Share capital	Share Premium Reserve	Treasury shares	Cash flow hedge reserve	Cost of hedging reserve	Reserve for actuarial gains / (losses)	Foreign currency translation reserve	Retained earnings and other reserve	Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
(EUR thousand)											
<b>At January 1, 2023</b>	<b>21,698</b>	<b>389,312</b>	<b>(27,740)</b>	<b>5,371</b>	<b>(179)</b>	<b>(74)</b>	<b>(15,611)</b>	<b>623,353</b>	<b>996,130</b>	<b>(220)</b>	<b>995,910</b>
Other comprehensive income	24	—	—	(3,130)	96	(213)	4,635	—	1,388	(31)	1,357
Net profit		—	—	—	—	—	—	145,631	145,631	59	145,690
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>		<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>(3,130)</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>(213)</b>	<b>4,635</b>	<b>145,631</b>	<b>147,019</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>147,047</b>
Dividends	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	(14,294)	(14,294)	—	(14,294)
Share-based incentive plans	24	—	—	507	—	—	—	3,644	4,151	—	4,151
Acquisition of non-controlling interests	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	(557)	(557)	307	(250)
Other	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	82	82	—	82
<b>Total effects</b>		<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>507</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>(11,125)</b>	<b>(10,618)</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>(10,311)</b>
<b>At December 31, 2023</b>	<b>21,698</b>	<b>389,312</b>	<b>(27,233)</b>	<b>2,241</b>	<b>(83)</b>	<b>(287)</b>	<b>(10,976)</b>	<b>757,859</b>	<b>1,132,531</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>1,132,646</b>



Notes	Share capital	Share Premium Reserve	Treasury shares	Cash flow hedge reserve	Cost of hedging reserve	Reserve for actuarial gains / (losses)	Foreign currency translation reserve	Retained earnings and other reserve	Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent	Non-controlling interests	Total equity
(EUR thousand)											
<b>At January 1, 2022</b>	<b>21,698</b>	<b>389,312</b>	<b>(27,740)</b>	<b>(1,277)</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>(745)</b>	<b>(22,680)</b>	<b>483,506</b>	<b>842,074</b>	<b>(415)</b>	<b>841,659</b>
Other comprehensive income	24	—	—	6,648	(179)	671	7,069	—	14,209	28	14,237
Net profit		—	—	—	—	—	—	142,849	142,849	167	143,016
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>		<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>6,648</b>	<b>(179)</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>7,069</b>	<b>142,849</b>	<b>157,058</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>157,253</b>
Dividends	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	(13,500)	(13,500)	—	(13,500)
Share-based incentive plans	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,498	10,498	—	10,498
<b>Total effects</b>		<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>(3,002)</b>	<b>(3,002)</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>(3,002)</b>
<b>At December 31, 2022</b>	<b>21,698</b>	<b>389,312</b>	<b>(27,740)</b>	<b>5,371</b>	<b>(179)</b>	<b>(74)</b>	<b>(15,611)</b>	<b>623,353</b>	<b>996,130</b>	<b>(220)</b>	<b>995,910</b>

**Consolidated statement of cash flows**  
 for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

	Notes	For the years ended	
		2023	2022
		(EUR thousand)	
<b>Operating activities</b>			
<b>Profit before tax</b>		<b>189,553</b>	<b>187,641</b>
Adjustments:			
- depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment	10	62,592	50,382
- amortization of intangible assets and right of use assets	10	15,888	14,441
- allowance for doubtful accounts	21	661	(788)
- net interest expense	11, 12	3,733	9,874
- (gain) from the disposal of non-current assets		(477)	(126)
Change in other provisions		1,585	(5,984)
Change in employee benefits		121	(3,000)
Other non-cash expenses, net		13,030	(2,886)
Working capital changes net of the effects from purchase of controlled entity:			
- inventories and contract assets		(113,590)	(107,367)
- trade receivables and other assets		(93,864)	(46,424)
- trade payables, contract liabilities, advances and other liabilities		104,973	36,052
Interest paid		(3,152)	(3,466)
Interest received		922	752
Income tax paid		(76,765)	(25,789)
<b>Net Cash Flows from operating activities</b>		<b>105,210</b>	<b>103,312</b>
<b>Cash Flow from investing activities</b>			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	18	(433,233)	(235,029)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	18	577	146
Purchase of intangible assets	17	(8,696)	(8,098)
(Increase)/ decrease of financial assets		(4,190)	31
Proceeds from life insurance policies redemption	19	27,908	—
Business combination - net of cash acquired	4	(3,589)	—
<b>Net Cash Flows used in investing activities</b>		<b>(421,223)</b>	<b>(242,950)</b>
<b>Cash Flow from financing activities</b>			
Acquisition of non-controlling interests	35	(250)	—
Dividends paid	25	(14,294)	(13,500)
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	34	(5,939)	(6,595)
Proceeds from borrowings	26	247,512	13,207
Repayments of borrowings	26	(68,999)	(37,648)
<b>Net cash flows from/(used in) financing activities</b>		<b>158,030</b>	<b>(44,536)</b>
<b>Net change in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>(157,983)</b>	<b>(184,174)</b>
Net foreign exchange difference on cash and cash equivalents		(1,155)	1,875
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at January 1</b>		<b>228,740</b>	<b>411,039</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at December 31</b>		<b>69,602</b>	<b>228,740</b>

Non-cash investing activities are related to:

- the grant of land ([Note 18](#));
- the investments in property, plant and equipment not paid at December 31, 2023 ([Note 18](#));
- the acquisition of right-of-use assets ([Note 34](#)).

Other non-cash expenses, net are mainly related to:

- the change in the cash flow hedge reserve;
- the change in the fair value of derivative instruments;
- the change in equity reserves primarily related to share-based compensation;
- foreign currency unrealized gain and losses.

## Notes to the consolidated financial statements

### 1. Corporate information

Stevanato Group S.p.A. (herein referred to as the “Company” and together with its subsidiaries the “Group”) is headquartered in Italy and its registered office is located in via Molinella 17, Piombino Dese (Padua, Italy). The Group is active in the design, production and distribution of products and processes to provide integrated solutions for the bio-pharma and healthcare industries, leveraging our ongoing investment in the business to drive organic growth as well as selected acquisition of skills and new technologies to become a global player in the bio-pharma industry. Principal products are containment solutions, drug delivery systems, medical devices, diagnostic, analytical services, visual inspection machines, assembling and packaging machines, and glass forming machines.

The Group has nine production plants for manufacturing and assembly of bio-pharma and healthcare products (in Italy, Germany, Slovakia, Brazil, Mexico, China, United States), six plants for the production of machinery and equipment (in Italy and Denmark), two sites for analytical services (in Italy and United States) and two commercial offices (in Japan and the United States). The Group is expanding its global capacity primarily for its high-value solutions products. In the United States, the Group is advancing the build out of its new EZ-fill® manufacturing hub in Fishers, Indiana. The plant launched customer validation and expects to start commercial operations in 2024. In Italy, the new facility in Piombino Dese has started commercial production while in Latina the Group launched commercial production in the fourth quarter of 2023. In 2023, the Group elected to slow down its capacity expansion in China in order to focus efforts and resources on the ramp up of its manufacturing facilities in the U.S. and Italy where demand outpaced initial expectations. On November 8, 2023, the Group acquired Perugini S.r.l., an Italian company specialized in the manufacturing of consumables and mechanical components for industrial machines. The acquisition of Perugini will support the Group's efforts in the ongoing integration of critical technologies and processes into the Group's production process.

The global footprint allows the Group to sell products and provide services in more than 70 countries worldwide.

Stevanato Group S.p.A. is controlled by Stevanato Holding S.r.l. which holds 78.03% of its share capital the reporting date.

On July 16, 2021, Stevanato Group's shares began trading on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol STVN.

### 2. Significant accounting policies

#### 2.1 Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements comprised the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries as at December 31, 2023 and 2022, and for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022. The consolidated financial statements at December 31, 2023 were approved by the Board of Directors on April 10, 2024.

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with the *International Financial Reporting Standards* as issued by the *International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS)* and endorsed by European Union.

The accounting policies stated below have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently over all periods presented in the consolidated financial statements. The Group's accounting policies have been applied consistently by the Group's companies.

The consolidated financial statements are composed of a consolidated income statement, a consolidated statement of comprehensive income, a consolidated statement of financial position, a consolidated statement of changes in equity, a consolidated statement of cash flows and the accompanying notes (the “Consolidated Financial Statements”).

The Group presents its consolidated income statement using the function of expense method reflecting the practice in the industry in which the Group operates.

The Group presents current and non-current assets and liabilities as separate classifications in its consolidated statement of financial position.

The statement of cash flows has been prepared using the “indirect method” allowed by *IAS 7 – Cash Flow statements*. Starting in 2023, the Group disaggregates the changes in other provisions and the change in employee benefits in the consolidated statements of cash flows. This information was previously presented on a net basis.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, modified as required for the measurement of certain financial instruments at their fair value.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Euro, the Group’s presentation currency, which is also the functional currency of the Company and the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. The consolidated financial statements values are rounded to the nearest thousand.

The consolidated financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis. Management believes that there are no financial or other indicators presenting material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the Group’s ability to meet its obligations in the foreseeable future, and not less than one year after the date the consolidated financial statements are approved to be issued.

## 2.2 Basis of consolidation

### Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are any entities over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has the rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Power is generally presumed with an ownership of more than one-half of the voting rights. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether the Group controls another entity. The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control.

The Group initially recognizes any non-controlling interests (“NCI”) at fair value or at the non-controlling interest’s share of the recognized amounts of the acquiree’s identifiable net assets. Net profit or loss and each component of other comprehensive income/ (loss) are attributed to the owners of the parent and to the non-controlling interests. Total comprehensive income/ (loss) of subsidiaries is attributed to owners of the parent and to the non-controlling interests even if this results in the non-controlling interests having a deficit balance.

Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is obtained by the Group. The acquisition of further shares in subsidiaries and any sale of shares which do not lead to loss of control are accounted for as transactions between shareholders; as such, the accounting effects of such operations are reflected directly in the Group equity. If the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognizes the related assets (including goodwill), liabilities, non-controlling interest and other components of equity, while any resultant gain or loss is recognized in profit or loss. Any investment retained is recognized at fair value.

### Business combination

The Group's business combinations are accounted for in accordance with the purchase method set out in *IFRS 3 - Business Combinations*.

Based on the purchase method, the cost of the business combination is allocated to the identifiable acquired net assets, at the acquisition date, through the fair value measurement of the assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed, and goodwill is recognized to the extent of the excess of the business combination cost over the acquirer's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities recognized. If the initial accounting for a business combination can be determined only provisionally, adjustments to the values initially attributed are made within twelve months of the acquisition date. Non-controlling interests are recognized at the fair value of the net acquired assets.

## Associates

These are companies in which the Group has a significant influence over their financial and operating policies and which are neither subsidiaries nor joint ventures. The consolidated financial statements show the Group's portion of results of the associated companies, accounted for using the equity method, starting from the date when the significant influence began. Under the equity method, the investments are initially recognized at cost and adjusted thereafter to recognize the Group's share of the profit/ (loss) and other comprehensive income/ (loss) of the investee. The Group's share of the investee's profit/ (loss) is recognized in the consolidated income statement.

When significant influence over an associate is lost as a result of a full or partial disposal, the Group derecognizes that associate and recognizes in profit or loss the difference between, on the one hand, the sum of the proceeds received plus the fair value of any retained interest and, on the other hand, the carrying amount of the investment in the associate at the date significant influence is lost.

## Consolidation of foreign companies

The functional currency of the Group's entities is the currency of their primary economic environment. All the assets and liabilities of foreign companies that report in a currency other than the Euro and which fall within the scope of consolidation are translated into Euro using the exchange rate at the end of the reporting period. Income and costs are translated using average rates for the reporting period. The exchange differences arising on translation for consolidation are recognized in "Foreign currency translation reserve" under consolidated net equity. The difference arising in the year is recognized in OCI. On disposal of a foreign operation, the component of net equity relating to that particular foreign operation is reclassified to profit or loss.

## Transactions eliminated upon consolidation

All transactions and balances between Group companies and all unrealized gains and losses arising on intercompany transactions are eliminated on consolidation.

## Transactions in foreign currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Group's entities at their respective functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are translated at the foreign currency exchange rate prevailing at that date. Exchange differences arising on the extinguishment of monetary items or their translation at different rates to those used for their translation upon initial recognition or in previous financial statements are recorded in the income statement. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

The principal foreign currency exchange rates used to translate other currencies into Euro were as follows:

COUNTRY	ISO CODE	Average for the year ended December 31, 2023	At December 31, 2023	Average for the year ended December 31, 2022	At December 31, 2022
CHINA	CNY	7.6600	7.8509	7.0788	7.3582
UNITED STATES	USD	1.0813	1.1050	1.0530	1.0666
MEXICO	MXN	19.1830	18.7231	21.1869	20.8560
DENMARK	DKK	7.4509	7.4529	7.4396	7.4365
BRAZIL	BRL	5.4010	5.3618	5.4399	5.6386
SWITZERLAND	CHF	0.9718	0.9260	1.0047	0.9847
JAPAN	JPY	151.9903	156.3300	138.0274	140.6600

## 2.3 Main accounting policies, estimates and assumptions

### Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of the consideration transferred over the fair value of net assets of businesses acquired. Goodwill is initially measured at cost and after initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash-generating units (CGU) that are expected to benefit from the combination. Goodwill is tested for impairment annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired.

In accordance with *IAS 36 - Impairment of assets*, an impairment loss is recognized if the recoverable amount is lower than the carrying amount. An impairment loss recognized for goodwill cannot be reversed in a subsequent period.

### Fair Value Measurement

In accordance with *IFRS 13 – Fair Value Measurement*, the Group measures certain financial instruments such as derivatives and non-financial assets, at fair value at each balance sheet date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

*IFRS 13* establishes a three-level hierarchy that categorizes the inputs to the valuation techniques used to measure fair value by giving the highest priority to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets and liabilities (level 1 inputs) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (level 3 inputs). In some cases, the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability might be categorized within different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In those cases, the fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy at the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement. Levels used in the hierarchy are as follows:

- Level 1: The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets (such as publicly traded derivatives, and equity securities) is based on quoted market prices at the end of the reporting period. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Group is the current bid price. These instruments are included in level 1.
- Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques which maximize the use of observable market data and rely, in part, on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.
- Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instruments are included in level 3. This is the case for unlisted equity securities.

### Recognition of revenue

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Group has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements because it (i) typically controls the goods or services before transferring them to the customer, (ii) is primarily responsible for fulfilling the promise to provide the specified good or service, (iii) has inventory risk before the specified good or service has been transferred to a customer or after transfer of control to the customer, (iv) has discretion in establishing the price for the specified good or service.

The Group considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated.

Based on the five-step model introduced in *IFRS 15 - Revenue from contracts with customers*, the Group recognizes revenue after the following requirements have been met:

- a) the parties have approved the contract (in writing, orally or in accordance with other common commercial practices) and are committed to fulfilling the respective performance obligations;
- b) the rights of each of the parties in relation to the services to be transferred can be identified;
- c) the payment terms for the goods or services to be transferred can be identified;
- d) the contract has commercial substance;
- e) it is probable that the Group will receive the consideration to which it is entitled in exchange for the services transferred to the customer. If the consideration referred to in the contract has a variable component, the Group will estimate the amount of the consideration it will be entitled to in exchange for the services transferred to the customer.

#### Revenue from the sale of products in the Biopharmaceutical and Diagnostic Solution segment

Revenue from the sale of products in the Biopharmaceutical and Diagnostic Solution segment is mainly recognized at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally on delivery of the products at the customer's location and generally considering applicable Incoterms.

In determining the transaction price for the sale of glass and plastic products, both part of the Biopharmaceutical and Diagnostic Solution segment, the Group considers the effects of variable consideration, existence of a significant financing component, non-cash consideration, and consideration payable to the customer. If the consideration in a contract includes a variable amount, the Group estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods to the customer. The variable consideration is estimated at contract inception and is included in the transaction price only to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. The Group estimates the impact of potential returns from customers based on the Group's right of return policies and practices along with historical data on returns, in order to determine the amount of variable consideration that can be included in the transaction price and recognized as revenue. A refund liability is recognized for the goods that are expected to be returned. Any advance payments or deposits from customers are not recognized as revenue until the control of the relevant good is transferred to the customer.

The Biopharmaceutical and Diagnostic Solution segment also develops, contracts for and sells to customers molds, tools and equipment necessary to produce plastic products. If the tooling is highly customized with no alternative use to the Group, and the Group has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date, revenue is recognized over time by measuring progress towards completion using the input method based on costs incurred relative to total estimated costs to completion. Otherwise, revenue for the molds, tools and equipment is recognized at the point in time when the performance obligations are satisfied by transferring of control.

The Group enters in certain contracts whereby it provides customers with the right to access certain intellectual properties for a defined short period of time. These contracts do not result in additional performance obligations for the Group and have been assessed to result in revenue to be recognized over the time the customer can benefit from the access to the intellectual property.

The normal credit term is 60 to 90 days upon delivery.

#### Revenue from the sale of products in the Engineering segment

Revenue from the sale of products in the Engineering segment is recognized at the point in time or over the time, accordingly to the terms and conditions of the customer's contract.

The Group recognizes revenue from customer-specific construction contracts of the engineering system division over time as the performance does not create an asset with an alternative use and the Group has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.



When it is not possible to consider the enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date, revenue is recognized at a point in time.

For revenue recognized over time, revenue is recognized by applying a method of measuring progress toward complete satisfaction of the related performance obligation. When selecting the method for measuring progress, the Group selects the method that best depicts the transfer of control of goods or services promised to customers. Engineering revenue is recorded under an input method, which recognizes revenue on the basis of costs incurred for the satisfaction of a performance obligation using the percentage of completion method (or expected cost plus a margin approach). The Group determines the applicable stage of completion based on the portion of contract costs incurred for work performed to date relative to the estimated total contract costs (cost to cost method).

Engineering revenue can be generated from contracts with multiple performance obligations. When a sales agreement involves multiple performance obligations, each obligation is separately identified, and the transaction price is allocated based on the amount of consideration the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring the promised good or service to the customer.

There are no post-delivery obligations other than product warranties, if required by local law; these warranties do not represent a separate performance obligation and are accounted for applying *IAS 37 – Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets*.

Engineering's revenue also include after-sales services, which mainly consists in the supply of spare parts to customers for machinery and equipment sold, as well as maintenance activity on the machines sold. Such revenue is recognized at a point in time.

Contract costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred unless they create an asset which mainly generates or enhances resources that will be used in satisfying (or in continuing to satisfy) performance obligations in the future. When it is probable that total contract costs will exceed total contract revenue, the expected loss is recognized as an expense immediately in the consolidated income statement following requirements on onerous contracts in *IAS 37*.

#### Costs to obtain a contract

According to *IFRS 15* the Group recognizes incremental costs of obtaining a contract as an asset if the required criteria are met. Any capitalized contract costs asset is amortized on a systematic basis that is consistent with the entity's transfer of the related goods or services to the customer.

The Group presents these costs in the statement of financial position as a separate class of intangible asset, with the amortization in the same line item as amortization of intangible assets within the scope of *IAS 38 - Intangible Assets*.

Capitalized contract costs are subject to an impairment assessment at the end of each reporting period. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss.

#### Government grants

Government grants are recognized when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognized as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, it is recognized as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

The Group has elected to present government grants in the statement of financial position as other liabilities, which is recognized in the income statement among other operating income on a systematic and rational basis over the useful life of the asset they relate to.

The Group has chosen to present government grants related to an expense item as other operating income in the income statement or netted within the related costs according to the nature of the contribution.

### Trade receivables

A receivable is the entity's right to consideration that is unconditional. A right to consideration is unconditional if the passage of time is required before payment of that consideration is due.

### Contract assets

The entity's right to consideration in exchange for goods or services that the entity has transferred to a customer when that right is conditioned on something other than the passage of time.

### Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the entity's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the entity has received consideration.

### Presentation of Contract assets and liabilities

Contract assets and liabilities are determined at the contract level and not at the performance obligation level. As such, an asset or liability for each performance obligation within a contract is not separately recognized, but they are aggregated into a single contract asset or liability. Contract asset or contract liability positions are determined for each contract on a net basis.

### Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprises expenses incurred in the manufacturing and distribution of products. The remaining costs principally include depreciation, amortization and transportation costs.

### Transaction costs for Listing fees

In accordance with *IAS 32 - Financial instrument: presentation*, the transaction costs of an equity transaction are accounted for as a deduction from equity to the extent they are incremental costs directly attributable to the equity transaction that otherwise would have been avoided. Transaction costs are mainly related to underwriting commissions and consultancy costs. Transaction costs relate jointly to offering of share and stock exchange listing of new shares have been allocated to those transactions using a basis of allocation that is rational, based on the proportion of primary and secondary offering of shares.

### Income (and deferred) taxes

Income taxes include all the taxes calculated on taxable profits of the Group. Income taxes are recorded in the income statement, except to the extent that they relate to a business combination, or items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current taxes are calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantially enacted at the reporting date in the countries where the Group operates and generates taxable income. Current tax receivables and payables are measured at the amount expected to be recovered or paid to the tax authorities.

The Italian Regional Income Tax ("IRAP") is recognized within income tax expense. IRAP is calculated on a measure of income defined by the Italian Civil Code as the difference between operating revenue and costs, before financial income and expense, and in particular before the cost of fixed-term employees, credit losses and any interest included in lease payments, for the Italian components of the Group only. IRAP is applied on the tax base at 3.9% for the years ended December 31, 2022 and 2023.

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except when the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the

time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss unless it gives rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized, unless the deferred tax assets arise from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

In assessing the feasibility of the realization of deferred tax assets, management considers whether it is probable that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which those temporary differences become deductible and the tax loss carry-forwards are utilized. Estimating future taxable income requires estimates about matters that are inherently uncertain and requires significant management judgment, and different estimates can have a significant impact on the outcome of the analysis.

Changes in the assumptions and estimates related to future taxable income, tax planning strategies and scheduled reversal of deferred tax liabilities could affect the recoverability of the deferred tax assets. If actual results differ from such estimates and assumptions, the Group financial position and results of operation may be affected.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. The Group offsets deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

Any uncertainty regarding tax treatments is considered in the tax calculation in accordance with the requirements in IFRIC 23 - Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments whereby an entity considers whether it is probable that a taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment. If the Group concludes that the position is not probable of being accepted, the effect of uncertainty is reflected in the income taxes.

### Dividends

The Company recognizes a liability to pay dividends when the distribution is authorized and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. As per the corporate laws of Italy, a distribution is authorized when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognized directly in equity.

### Other intangible assets

Intangible assets, other than goodwill, acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. The cost of intangible assets acquired in a business combination is their fair value at the date of acquisition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated

intangibles, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred. The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization period and method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortization period or method and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognized in the income statement in the expense category that is consistent with the function of the intangible assets.

Developments costs for the production of new products or parts, as requested by *IAS 38 - Intangible Assets*, are recognized as assets only if (i) the costs can be reliably determined, (ii) the Group has the intention and resources to complete them, the technical feasibility of completing them is such that they will be available for use, (iii) the Group has the intention to complete and the ability and intention to use or sell the asset, (iv) the asset will generate future economic benefits, (v) there are availability of resources to complete the asset and the ability to measure reliably the expenditure during development. Capitalized development costs include only those expenses that can be directly attributed to the development process and are amortized on a systematic basis, starting from the commencement of production and lasting the length of the product or process's estimated life, generally ranging between three and five years. Research costs are expensed as incurred.

Industrial patents and intellectual property rights, and licenses are valued at purchase or production cost and amortized, if they have a finite life, on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful life, generally between three and five years.

Other intangible assets mainly relate to the registration of trademarks and have been recognized in accordance with *IAS 38 - Intangible Assets*, where it is probable that the use of the asset will generate future economic benefits for the Group and where the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. Other intangible assets are measured at cost less any impairment losses and amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated life, which is generally between three and five years.

An intangible asset is derecognized upon disposal (i.e., at the date the recipient obtains control) or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising upon derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the income statement.

### Property, plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are recorded at purchase or production cost and systematically depreciated over their residual useful lives and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met.

When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Group depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met. Construction in progress is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment losses, if any.

The useful lives, estimated by the Group for its various categories of property, plant and equipment, are as follows:

	<b>Biopharmaceutical and Diagnostic Solutions</b>	<b>Engineering</b>	<b>Holding</b>
Buildings	18 to 33 years	16 years	33 years
Plant and machinery	6 to 20 years	6 to 10 years	4 years
Industrial and commercial equipment	5 to 8 years	8 years	8 years
Other tangible assets	5 to 8 years	5 to 8 years	5 to 8 years

Land is not depreciated. The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal (i.e., at the date the recipient obtains control) or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is derecognized.

### Borrowing costs

General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use.

All other borrowing costs are expensed in net financial expenses in the consolidated income statement, as incurred.

### Leases

The Group assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

According to *IFRS 16 - Leases*, the Group applies a recognition and measurement approach for each lease, except for short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low-value assets (i.e., leases of underlying assets with a value, when new, of EUR 5,000 or less). Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognized as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The Group recognizes lease liabilities representing obligations to make lease payments and right of use assets representing the right of use the underlying assets.

The Group recognizes right of use assets at the commencement date of the lease and it is measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. Right of use assets are measured at cost comprising the following: (i) the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability; (ii) any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received; (iii) any initial direct costs and, if applicable, (iv) restoration costs. Right of use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term, of the following: (i) fixed lease payments less any lease incentives receivable, (ii) variable lease payments that are based on an index or a rate and, if applicable, (iii) amounts expected to be payable under residual value guarantees, and (iv) the exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option. Lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be determined, the Group's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the Group would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value in a similar economic environment with similar terms and conditions. Each lease payment is allocated between the principal liability and interest expense. Interest expense is charged to the income statement over the lease period using the effective interest rate method.

### Inventories

Inventories of raw materials, semi-finished and finished products are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition are accounted for, as follows:

- Raw materials: purchase cost on weighted average cost

- Finished goods and work in progress: cost of direct materials and labor and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the normal operating capacity but excluding borrowing costs.

Allowances for obsolete and slow-moving goods are calculated for materials and finished products, taking into account their future expected use and realizable value. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

### Financial instruments

A financial instrument is a contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Current financial assets include trade receivables, derivative financial instruments, other current financial assets and cash and cash equivalents. Investments and other financial assets include investments accounted for using the equity method and non-current financial assets. Financial liabilities include debt and borrowings from banks, trade payables and other financial liabilities, which mainly include derivative financial instruments.

### Financial assets

Financial assets are classified on the basis of the impairment model introduced by *IFRS 9 – Financial instruments*, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.

The Group initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus transaction costs, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss.

Trade receivables are stated at amortized cost and are measured on the basis of the impairment model introduced by IFRS 9. In accordance with this model, the Group recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs (Expected Credit Losses) at each reporting date, based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment. The amount of receivables is reported in the statement of financial position net of the relevant credit loss provisions. The impairment losses reported pursuant to *IFRS 9* (including reversals of impairment losses or impairment gains) are recognized in the consolidated income statement within the line item Selling and marketing expenses.

Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the instrument have expired and the Group has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognized in the income statement. This category includes derivative instruments and equity investments which the Group has not irrevocably elected to classify at fair value through OCI.

As permitted by *IFRS 9*, equity investments for which there is no quoted market price in an active market and there is insufficient financial information in order to determine fair value may be measured at cost as an estimate of fair value.

### Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Group's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, and derivative financial instruments.

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or financial liabilities at amortized cost (loans and borrowings).



Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. The Group has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at amortized cost is the category most relevant to the Group. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR (Effective Interest Rate) method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by considering any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as interest expense in the income statement.

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or canceled or expires.

Borrowings are classified among current liabilities, unless the Group has an unconditional right to defer their payment for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

### Derivatives

Derivative financial instruments are accounted for in accordance with *IFRS 9*. At the inception of the contract, derivative instruments are initially recognized at fair value as financial assets at FVTPL when the fair value is positive, or financial liabilities at FVTPL when the fair value is negative.

When a derivative financial instrument is designated as a hedge of the exposure to variability in future cash flows or highly probable forecasted transactions, the effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognized in OCI in the cash flow hedge reserve, while any ineffective portion is recognized immediately in the income statement. The Group uses IRS contract (Interest Rate Swap) and commodity swaps as hedges of its exposure to financial interest of loans and to commodity price risks respectively. The cash flow hedge reserve is adjusted to the lower of the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument and the cumulative change in fair value of the hedged item.

The Group uses forward currency and collar contracts as hedges of its exposure to foreign currency risk in forecast transactions and firm commitments, for its exposure to volatility of exchange rates. The ineffective portion is recognized in financial income or expenses.

The Group designates only the spot element of forward contracts as a hedging instrument, forward points are formally excluded from the hedging relationship and accounted as cost of hedging. The forward element is recognized in OCI and accumulated in a separate component of equity under Cost of Hedging Reserve.

### Impairment of non-financial assets

If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or CGU's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Group assesses whether the cash-generating unit to which it belongs is impaired. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. For assets excluding goodwill, whether there is an indication that previously recognized impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased, the Group estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized.

### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position comprise cash on hand and at bank, carried at nominal amount, equal to fair value. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

## Equity

Retained earnings and other reserves include undistributed earnings of the Group, the accumulated amount of items recognized in other comprehensive income (such as actuarial gains and losses, cash-flow hedge reserves, etc.) and other reserves (translation differences). Dividends are deducted from equity when they are approved by the Shareholders' Meeting.

Non-controlling interests represent the portion of the net assets and net profit of a consolidated entity that is not attributable to the Group, directly or indirectly.

## Provisions

Provisions for risks are recognized when (i) the Group has a present obligation, legal or constructive, as a result of a past event; (ii) it is probable that the outflow of resources will be required; (iii) the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated. Provisions are determined by the Group based on facts and circumstances, historical risk data and the information available at the balance sheet date. When the Group expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. Where the effect of the time value of money is material and the date of extinguishing the liability can be reasonably estimated, provisions are stated at the present value of the expected expenditure, using a discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as an interest expense. Contingencies for which the probability of a liability is remote are disclosed in the notes, but no provision is recognized.

## Employee benefits

Employee severance indemnity, mandatory for Italian companies pursuant to Article 2120 of the Italian Civil Code, is deferred compensation and is based on the employees' years of service and the compensation earned by the employee during the service period. Under *IAS 19 - Employee Benefits*, the employee severance indemnity as calculated is considered a "Defined benefit plan" and the related liability recognized in the statement of financial position (Employees benefits) is determined by actuarial calculations.

The remeasurements of actuarial gains and losses are recognized in other components of the Consolidated statements of comprehensive income.

Starting from January 1, 2007, Italian Law gave employees the choice to direct their accruing indemnity either to supplementary pension funds or leave the indemnity as an obligation of the Company. Companies that employ at least 50 employees should transfer the employee severance indemnity to the "Treasury fund" managed by INPS, the Italian Social Security Institute. Consequently, the Group's obligation to INPS and the contributions to supplementary pension funds take the form, under *IAS 19*, of a "Defined contribution plan".

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Group recognizes the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation under expenses in the consolidated statement of profit or loss:

- the service costs are recognized in the consolidated income statement by function and presented in the relevant line items (Cost of sales, Selling and marketing expenses, General and administrative expenses, Research and development expenses);
- the net interest on the defined benefit liability is recognized in the consolidated income statement as net financial income/ (expenses), and is determined by multiplying the net liability/ (asset) by the discount rate used to discount obligations taking into account the effect of contributions and benefit payments made during the year;
- the remeasurement components of the net obligations, which comprise actuarial gains and losses and any change in the effect of the asset ceiling are recognized immediately in other comprehensive income/ (loss).



### Share-based payments

Employees (including senior executives) of the Group receive remuneration in the form of share-based payments, whereby employees render services in exchange for equity instruments (equity-settled transactions). The share-based compensation arrangements are accounted for in accordance with *IFRS 2 - Share-based Payment*, which requires the Company to recognize share-based compensation expense based on fair value of awards granted.

The cost of equity-settled transactions is determined by the fair value at the date when the grant is made. Service and non-market performance conditions are not taken into account when determining the grant date fair value of awards, but the likelihood of the conditions being met is assessed as part of the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. Market performance conditions are reflected within the grant date fair value.

The fair value of the awards which are conditional only on a recipient's continued service to the Company is measured using the share price at the grant date adjusted for the present value of future distributions which employees will not receive during the vesting period.

That cost is recognized in employee benefits expense, together with a corresponding increase in a reserve of shareholder's equity, over the period in which the service and, where applicable, the performance conditions are fulfilled (the vesting period). The cumulative expense recognized for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Group's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The expense or credit in the income statement for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognized as at the beginning and end of that period.

At each reporting date, the Group revises the assumptions about the number of shares expected to be accrued and recognizes the effect of any change in the estimate to the income statement, adjusting the corresponding equity reserve.

### Trade payables

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade payables are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less from the reporting date. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost.

### Other current and non-current liabilities

The Group recognizes liabilities from other taxes and social security and other non-financial liabilities at amount payable on the maturity date. Pre-payments received on orders as well as the liability balance from constructions contracts are reported as contract liabilities.

### Significant judgements and estimates

The consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with IFRS which require management's use of judgments, estimates and assumptions that may affect the carrying amount of assets, liabilities, income and expenses in the financial statements, as well as the disclosures in the notes concerning contingent assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date.

Uncertainty surrounding these assumptions and estimates might lead to results that require a material adjustment to carrying amounts of assets or liabilities in future periods.

Estimates are based on historical experience and other factors. The resulting accounting estimates could differ from the related actual results. Estimates are periodically reviewed and the effects of each change are reflected in the consolidated income statement or in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income in the period in which the change occurs.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management has considered the impact of climate change in the context of the disclosures. These considerations did not have a material impact on the financial reporting judgements and estimates, consistent with the assessment that climate change is not expected to have a significant impact on the Group's going concern assessment, its ability to recover the carrying value of its long-lived assets or its liquidity.

**Key sources of estimation uncertainty***Revenue Recognition*

The Group operates in several jurisdictions and assesses whether contracts with customers provide it with the right to consideration for the performance fulfilled based on legal assessment of applicable contracts and other source of enforceable rights and obligations (i.e. local regulations). As regards revenue from contracts with customers for contract work and contract assets and liabilities, application of the cost-to-cost method requires a prior estimate of the entire lifetime costs of individual projects, updating them at each balance sheet date. This requires assumptions, those can be affected by multiple factors, such as the time over which some projects are developed, their high level of technology and innovative content, the possible presence of price variations and revisions, and machinery performance guarantees, including an estimate of contractual risks, where applicable. These facts and circumstances make it difficult to estimate the projects' costs to complete and, consequently, to estimate the value of contract work in progress at the balance sheet date. The Group estimates variable considerations to be included in the transaction price for the sale of products with rights of return and volume rebates. The Group forecasts sales returns using the historical return data to come up with expected return percentages. These percentages are applied to determine the expected value of the variable consideration.

*Recoverable amount of goodwill*

The impairment test on goodwill is carried out by comparing the carrying amount of cash-generating units on which it is allocated and their recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of a cash-generating unit is the higher of fair value, less costs to sell, and its value in use. The value in use is determined using the discounted cash flow method which uses assumptions to estimate cash flows. The recoverable amount depends significantly on the discount rate used in the discounted cash flow model as well as the expected future cash flows and the growth rate used for the extrapolation. The key assumptions used to determine the recoverable amount for the different cash-generating units, including a sensitivity analysis, are detailed in the [Note 16](#). For the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 no impairments were recorded.

**Use of estimates***Employee benefit liabilities*

Employee benefit liabilities: employee benefits, especially the provision for employee severance indemnities and other long term incentives, are calculated using actuarial assumptions; changes in such assumptions could have a material impact on such liabilities.

*Leases*

The Group cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Group would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Group 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available (such as for subsidiaries that do not enter into financing transactions) or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease (for example, when leases are not in the subsidiary's functional currency). The Group estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates (such as the subsidiary's stand-alone credit rating). The Group determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised. The Group applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination.

#### *Expected credit losses of trade receivables and contract assets*

The Group uses a simplified approach in calculating ECLs for trade receivables and contract assets, initially based on the Group's historical observed default rates. The Group will adjust the historical credit loss experience with forward-looking information. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analyzed. The assessment of the correlation between historical observed default rates, forecast economic conditions and ECLs is a significant estimate. The amount of ECLs is sensitive to changes in circumstances and of forecast economic conditions. The Group's historical credit loss experience and forecast of economic conditions may also not be representative of customer's actual default in the future.

#### *Income tax expense (current and deferred)*

The Group is subject to different tax jurisdictions. The determination of tax liabilities for the Group requires the use of assumptions with respect to transactions whose fiscal consequences are not yet certain at the end of the reporting period. Calculation of taxes on a global scale requires the use of estimates and assumptions based on the information available at the balance sheet date. The deferred tax assets realization is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which those temporary differences become deductible and the tax loss carried forwards can be utilized. Estimating future taxable income requires estimates about matters that are inherently uncertain and requires significant management judgment, and different estimates can have a significant impact on the outcome of the analysis.

#### *Share-based compensation*

The Group accounts for its equity incentive plan in accordance with *IFRS 2 - Share-based Payment*, which requires the recognition of share-based compensation expense based on the fair value of the awards granted. Share-based compensation for equity-settled awards requires the input of subjective assumptions, including the dividend yield, the probability that the Group will achieve the performance target and the hypotheses of the beneficiaries leaving. As a result, at the grant date management is required to make key assumptions and estimates regarding conditions that will occur in the future, which inherently involves uncertainty. Therefore, the amount of share-based compensation recognized has been affected by the significant assumptions and estimates used.

### 3. Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

#### New accounting standards

The principles and standards utilized in preparing these consolidated financial statements have been consistently applied through all periods presented, with the exception of the new standards and interpretations that are effective for reporting periods beginning on January 1, 2023, described below.

#### New standards and amendments effective from January 1, 2023

The following new standards and amendments effective from January 1, 2023 were adopted by the Group for the preparation of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

In May 2017, the IASB issued *IFRS 17 — Insurance Contracts*, which establishes principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts issued as well as guidance relating to reinsurance contracts held and investment contracts with discretionary participation features issued. In June 2020 the IASB issued amendments to *IFRS 17* aimed at helping companies implement *IFRS 17* and make it easier for companies to explain their financial performance. The new standard and amendments are effective on or after January 1, 2023. There was no effect from the adoption of these amendments.

In February 2021, the IASB issued amendments to *IAS 1 — Presentation of Financial Statements* and *IFRS Practice Statement 2: Disclosure of Accounting Policies* which require companies to disclose their material accounting policy information rather than their significant accounting policies and provide guidance on how to apply the concept of materiality to accounting

policy disclosures. These amendments are effective on or after January 1, 2023. Certain accounting policy disclosures were updated as a result of the adoption of these amendments.

In February 2021, the IASB issued amendments to *IAS 8 — Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors: Definition of Accounting Estimates* which clarify how companies should distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates. These amendments are effective on or after January 1, 2023. There was no effect from the adoption of these amendments.

In May 2021, the IASB issued amendments to *IAS 12 — Income Taxes: Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities Arising From a Single Transaction* that clarify how companies account for deferred tax on transactions such as leases and decommissioning obligations. These amendments are effective on or after January 1, 2023. There was no effect from the adoption of these amendments.

In December 2021, the IASB issued amendments to *IFRS 17 — Insurance Contracts: Initial Application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 - Comparative Information*, which provides a transition option relating to comparative information about financial assets presented on initial application of *IFRS 17*. The amendment is aimed at helping entities to avoid temporary accounting mismatches between financial assets and insurance contract liabilities, and therefore improve the usefulness of comparative information for users of financial statements. The amendment is effective on or after January 1, 2023. There was no effect from the adoption of these amendments.

In June 2020, the IASB issued amendments to *IFRS 4 — Insurance Contracts* which defer the expiry date of the temporary exemption from applying *IFRS 9* to annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. There was no effect from the adoption of these amendments.

In May 2023, the IASB issued amendments to *IAS 12 — Income taxes: International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules*, to clarify the application of *IAS 12 — Income taxes* to income taxes arising from tax law enacted or substantively enacted to implement the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)/G20 Inclusive Framework on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) Pillar Two model rules (Pillar Two income taxes). The amendments introduce: (i) a mandatory temporary exception to the accounting for deferred taxes arising from the jurisdictional implementation of the Pillar Two model rules, which was effective immediately upon issuance of the amendment, and (ii) disclosure requirements for affected entities to help users of the financial statements better understand an entity's exposure to Pillar Two income taxes arising from that legislation, particularly before the effective date of the Pillar Two model rules, which apply for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, but not for any interim periods ending on or before December 31, 2023. The Group started applying the mandatory temporary exception to accounting for deferred taxes arising from the Pillar Two model rules on its effective date.

The Pillar Two model rules introduce a minimum effective taxation of 15 percent on a jurisdictional basis for multinational enterprise groups and large-scale domestic groups with annual revenues of at least EUR 750 million in their consolidated financial statements in at least two of the four prior fiscal years. Many countries where the Group operates have enacted domestic tax legislation for the Pillar Two model rules that are effective from January 1, 2024, including Italy. The Group did not recognize any tax expense or liability relating to Pillar Two in 2023 as the legislation was not in effect at the reporting date. The Pillar Two model rules are complex and management is in the process of assessing and determining its impact on the Group.

#### New standards, amendments and interpretations not yet effective

The standards, amendments and interpretations issued by the IASB that will have mandatory application in 2024 or subsequent years are listed below:

In January 2020, the IASB issued amendments to *IAS 1 — Presentation of Financial Statements: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current* to clarify how to classify debt and other liabilities as current or non-current, and in particular how to classify liabilities with an uncertain settlement date and liabilities that may be settled by converting to equity. These

amendments are effective on or after January 1, 2024. The Group does not expect any material impact from the adoption of these amendments.

In September 2022, the IASB issued amendments to *IFRS 16 — Leases: Liability in a Sale and Leaseback* to improve the requirements for sale and leaseback transactions, which specify the measurement of the liability arising in a sale and leaseback transaction, to ensure the seller-lessee does not recognize any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use it retains. These amendments are effective on or after January 1, 2024. The Group does not expect any material impact from the adoption of these amendments.

In October 2022, the IASB issued amendments to *IAS 1 — Presentation of Financial Statements: Non-current Liabilities with Covenants*, that clarify how conditions with which an entity must comply within twelve months after the reporting period affect the classification of a liability. These amendments are effective on or after January 1, 2024. The Group does not expect any material impact from the adoption of these amendments.

In May 2023, the IASB issued amendments to *IAS 7 — Statement of Cash Flows* and *IFRS 7 — Financial Instruments: Disclosures: Supplier Finance Arrangements*, that introduce new disclosure requirements to enhance the transparency and usefulness of the information provided by entities about supplier finance arrangements and are intended to assist users of financial statements in understanding the effects of supplier finance arrangements on an entity's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk. The amendments are effective on or after January 1, 2024. The Group does not expect any material impact from the adoption of these amendments.

In August 2023, the IASB issued amendments to *IAS 21 — The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates: Lack of Exchangeability*, to clarify how an entity has to apply a consistent approach to assessing whether a currency is exchangeable into another currency and, when it is not, to determine the exchange rate to use and the disclosures to provide. These amendments are effective on or after January 1, 2025. The Group does not expect any material impact from the adoption of these amendments.

#### 4. Scope of consolidation

Stevanato Group S.p.A. is the parent company of the Group and it holds, directly and indirectly, interests in the Group's operating companies. The Group's scope of consolidation at December 31, 2023 and 2022 is as follows:

##### Subsidiaries

The consolidated financial statements of the Group include the following list of companies directly or indirectly through the subsidiaries Stevanato Group International a.s., Balda Medical GmbH, Spami S.r.l., controlled by the parent company Stevanato Group S.p.A.:

Name	Segment	Description	Country of incorporation	% equity interest	
				2023	2022
Nuova Ompi S.r.l.	Biopharmaceutical and Diagnostic Solutions I	Production of drug containment solutions and development of integrated solutions for the pharmaceutical industry	Italy	100%	100%
Spami S.r.l.	Engineering	Production plant and machinery	Italy	100%	100%
Stevanato Group International a.s.	Holding	Service/Subholding company	Slovakia	100%	100%
Medical Glass a.s.	Biopharmaceutical and Diagnostic Solutions	Production of drug containment solutions	Slovakia	99.74%	99.74%
Stevanato Group N.A. S. de RL de CV	Biopharmaceutical and Diagnostic Solutions	Service company	Mexico	100%	100%
Ompi N.A. S. de RL de CV	Biopharmaceutical and Diagnostic Solutions I	Production of drug containment solutions	Mexico	100%	100%
Ompi of America inc.	Biopharmaceutical and Diagnostic Solutions	Sale of drug containment solutions and analytical services	USA	100%	100%
Ompi do Brasil I. e C. de Em. Far. Ltda	Biopharmaceutical and Diagnostic Solutions	Production of drug containment solutions	Brazil	100%	100%
Perugini S.r.l.	Engineering	Production of consumables and mechanical components for industrial machines	Italy	100%	—
Ompi Pharm. Packing Techn. Co. Ltd	Biopharmaceutical and Diagnostic Solutions	Production of drug containment solutions	China	100%	100%
Stevanato Group Denmark A/S (*)	Engineering	Production plant and machinery	Denmark	100%	100%
Medirio SA	Biopharmaceutical and Diagnostic Solutions	Research and development	Switzerland	100%	100%
Balda Medical GmbH (**)	Biopharmaceutical and Diagnostic Solutions	Production of in-vitro diagnostic solutions	Germany	100%	100%
Balda C. Brewer Inc.	Biopharmaceutical and Diagnostic Solutions	Production of in-vitro diagnostic solutions	USA	100%	100%
Balda Precision Inc.	Biopharmaceutical and Diagnostic Solutions	Production metal components	USA	100%	100%
Ompi of Japan Co., Ltd.	Biopharmaceutical and Diagnostic Solutions	Sale of drug containment solutions	Japan	100%	51%

(\*) On December 31, 2022, the respective extraordinary shareholders' meetings of Innoscan A/S and SVM Automatik A/S approved the merger of Innoscan A/S into SVM Automatik A/S. The transaction was effective for accounting purposes at



January 1, 2022. In February 2023, the surviving company SVM Automatik A/S changed its corporate name to Stevanato Group Denmark A/S.

(\*\*) Balda Medical GmbH has fulfilled the conditions required in accordance with §§ 264 (3), 264b of the German Commercial Code (HGB) to make use of the exemption provisions and has waived the preparation as well as the disclosure of its annual financial statement documents.

### Change in scope of consolidation - business combination

On November 8, 2023, the subsidiary Spami S.r.l. acquired all of the business operations of Perugini S.r.l., an Italian company specialized in the manufacturing of consumables and mechanical components for industrial machines. The acquisition of Perugini will support the Group's efforts in the ongoing integration of critical technologies and processes into the Group's production process.

As the assets acquired and the liabilities assumed constitute the acquisition of a business, the transaction is considered a business combination pursuant to *IFRS 3*.

The initial net consideration was paid entirely at the closing date based on the pro-forma financial statements of Perugini S.r.l. The consideration would have been adjusted based on the definitive net financial position at the closing date, as defined in the share purchase agreement. The consideration adjustment was to be agreed among parties within 110 days of the acquisition closing day; at the date of this consolidated financial statements, the consideration adjustment was recognized among current financial liabilities. The consideration adjustment was paid in February 2024.

Details of the purchase consideration are as follows:

	<b>At acquisition date</b> <b>(EUR thousand)</b>
Consideration paid	6,246
Consideration adjustment	175
<b>Total consideration</b>	<b>6,421</b>

Consequently, the consideration was temporarily allocated to the assets and liabilities acquired while the definitive purchase price allocation will be made within twelve months of the acquisition. Details of the net assets acquired and goodwill are as follows:

	<b>Preliminary fair value</b> <b>at the acquisition</b> <b>date</b> <b>(EUR thousand)</b>
Right of use assets	736
Property, plant and equipment	738
Deferred tax assets	173
Inventories	105
Trade receivables	781
Other receivables	342
Cash and cash equivalents	2,657
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>5,532</b>
Non-current financial liabilities	422
Employee benefits	381
Deferred tax liabilities	258
Other non-current liabilities	250
Current financial liabilities	198

Trade payables	176
Tax payables	15
Other current liabilities	151
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>1,851</b>
<b>Net assets</b>	<b>3,681</b>
<b>Portion acquired by the Group (100%)</b>	<b>3,681</b>
<b>Goodwill</b>	<b>2,740</b>

Minor acquisition-related costs were expensed and recorded within selling and marketing costs in the consolidated income statement.

The details of the net cash outflows related to the acquisition are shown below:

	<b>At acquisition date</b>
	<b>(EUR thousand)</b>
Consideration paid	(6,246)
Cash and cash equivalents acquired	2,657
<b>Net cash outflow - Investing activities</b>	<b>(3,589)</b>

Perugini S.r.l. contributed revenue of EUR 54.3 thousand and profit for the year of EUR 0.9 thousand to the Group for the period from November 8, 2023 (the acquisition date) to December 31, 2023.

### Non-controlling interests

The equity attributable to non-controlling interests at December 31, 2023 related to Medical Glass a.s. in which the Group holds an 99.74% interest. The net profit attributable to non-controlling interests at December 31, 2023 related to Medical Glass a.s. as well as to Ompi of Japan Co., Ltd where the minority interests were purchased by the Group on July 31, 2023. For further details refer to [Note 35](#).

## 5. Segment Information

Management identifies two operating segments, based on the internal organization and reporting structure of Stevanato Group. The criteria used to identify the Group's operating segments are consistent with the way the chief operating decision-maker (identified in the Chief Executive Officer of Stevanato Group) assigns resources and monitors performances. They are:

- *Biopharmaceutical and Diagnostic Solutions*, which includes the products, processes and services developed and provided in connection with the containment and delivery of pharmaceutical and biotechnology drugs and reagents (such as vials, cartridges, syringes and drug delivery systems like pen injectors, auto injectors and wearables), as well as the production of diagnostic consumables. This segment deals mainly with the development and manufacturing of Drug Containment Solutions (DCS), In-Vitro Diagnostic Solutions (IVD) and Drug Delivery Systems (DDS). The business model is particularly complex as it requires constant cooperation with each customer for the development of the specific products they need, and it is based on sophisticated technical and industrial processes. It comprises also analytical services and regulatory support that the Group provides to its customer focused on investigating the physiochemical properties of primary packaging materials and components and studying the interactions between drug containment solutions and the drugs they will contain.
- *Engineering*, which includes the equipment and technologies developed and provided to support the end-to-end pharmaceutical, biotechnology and diagnostic manufacturing processes (assembly, visual inspection, packaging and serialization and glass converting). The Engineering Segment designs, develops and produces equipment and machinery for both in-house use and the sale to customers. The Group assembles equipment and machinery and



develops the software necessary for its functioning in addition to working closely with the customers to install the machinery and equipment in their production sites, ensuring they are correctly calibrated and properly functioning. The after-sales services, mainly consists in the provision of spare parts for our machinery and equipment as well as maintenance activity on the machines sold.

The operating segments described above are also identified as reportable segments.

	<b>As at and for the year ended December 31, 2023</b>				
	<b>Biopharmaceutical and Diagnostic Solutions</b>	<b>Engineering</b>	<b>Total segments</b>	<b>Adjustments, eliminations and unallocated items</b>	<b>Consolidated</b>
	(EUR thousand)				
External customers	879,288	206,066	1,085,354	—	1,085,354
Inter-segment	2,049	166,741	168,790	(168,790)	—
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>881,337</b>	<b>372,807</b>	<b>1,254,144</b>	<b>(168,790)</b>	<b>1,085,354</b>
Cost of sales	591,107	294,550	885,657	(140,196)	745,461
<b>Gross Profit</b>	<b>290,230</b>	<b>78,257</b>	<b>368,487</b>	<b>(28,594)</b>	<b>339,893</b>
Other operating income	10,630	16	10,646	(223)	10,423
Selling and marketing expenses	20,970	3,948	24,918	60	24,978
Research and development expenses	27,653	7,420	35,073	599	35,672
General and administrative expenses	64,658	13,290	77,948	10,998	88,946
<b>Operating Profit</b>	<b>187,579</b>	<b>53,615</b>	<b>241,194</b>	<b>(40,474)</b>	<b>200,720</b>
of which amortization and depreciation	75,320	3,821	79,141	(661)	78,480
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>1,614,801</b>	<b>539,598</b>	<b>2,154,399</b>	<b>(82,822)</b>	<b>2,071,577</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>658,954</b>	<b>398,044</b>	<b>1,056,998</b>	<b>(118,067)</b>	<b>938,931</b>

	<b>At and for the year ended December 31, 2022</b>				
	<b>Biopharmaceutical and Diagnostic Solutions</b>	<b>Engineering</b>	<b>Total segments</b>	<b>Adjustments, eliminations and unallocated items</b>	<b>Consolidated</b>
	(EUR thousand)				
External customers	799,652	184,028	983,680	—	983,680
Inter-segment	1,585	115,472	117,057	(117,057)	—
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>801,237</b>	<b>299,500</b>	<b>1,100,737</b>	<b>(117,057)</b>	<b>983,680</b>
Cost of sales	526,370	234,826	761,196	(97,317)	663,879
<b>Gross Profit</b>	<b>274,867</b>	<b>64,674</b>	<b>339,541</b>	<b>(19,740)</b>	<b>319,801</b>
Other operating income	18,985	13	18,998	(148)	18,850
Selling and marketing expenses	12,287	2,430	14,717	11,369	26,086
Research and development expenses	25,169	6,542	31,711	2,676	34,387
General and administrative expenses	73,816	14,431	88,247	(2,500)	85,747
<b>Operating Profit</b>	<b>182,580</b>	<b>41,284</b>	<b>223,864</b>	<b>(31,433)</b>	<b>192,431</b>
of which amortization and depreciation	<b>62,401</b>	<b>3,591</b>	<b>65,992</b>	<b>(1,170)</b>	<b>64,822</b>
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>1,259,124</b>	<b>370,851</b>	<b>1,629,975</b>	<b>29,723</b>	<b>1,659,698</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>511,022</b>	<b>256,835</b>	<b>767,857</b>	<b>(104,069)</b>	<b>663,788</b>

Inter-segment revenue and costs are eliminated upon consolidation and reflected in the “adjustments, elimination and unallocated items” column. The most relevant adjustment in revenue relates to the sales of the Engineering’s equipment to the Biopharmaceutical and Diagnostic Solutions segment. “Adjustments, elimination and unallocated items” also includes some corporate residual costs not allocated to the Biopharmaceutical and Diagnostic Solutions Segment and Engineering Segment.

The reconciliation from total segments Operating Profit to consolidated Profit Before Tax is as follows:

	<b>For the years ended December 31,</b>	
	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	(EUR thousand)	
<b>Segments Operating Profit</b>	241,194	<b>223,864</b>
Finance income	20,250	25,050
Finance expense	31,417	29,840
Inter-segment elimination and unallocated items	(40,474)	(31,433)
<b>Profit Before Tax</b>	<b>189,553</b>	<b>187,641</b>

For the year ended December 31, 2023, the Group served a customer who constituted 11.4% of consolidated revenue, equal to EUR 123.6 million, realized both in the Biopharmaceutical and Diagnostic Solutions Segment and in the Engineering Segment.

For the years ended December 31, 2022 no external customer exceeded 10% of group’s revenue.

## 6. Revenue from contract with customers

### Disaggregated revenue information

The table below shows the disaggregation of the Group's revenue from contracts with external customers:

	<b>For the year ended December 31, 2023</b>		
	<b>Biopharmaceutical and Diagnostic Solutions</b>	<b>Engineering</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>(EUR thousand)</b>		
<b>Nature of goods or service</b>			
Revenue from high-value solutions	366,433	—	366,433
Revenue from other containment and delivery solutions	512,855	—	512,855
Revenue from engineering	—	206,066	206,066
<b>Total revenue from contracts with customers</b>	<b>879,288</b>	<b>206,066</b>	<b>1,085,354</b>
<b>Geographical markets</b>			
EMEA	523,681	110,366	634,047
APAC	76,436	26,465	102,901
North America	253,870	63,666	317,536
South America	25,301	5,569	30,870
<b>Total revenue from contracts with customers</b>	<b>879,288</b>	<b>206,066</b>	<b>1,085,354</b>
<b>Timing of revenue recognition</b>			
Goods and services transferred at a point in time	861,551	16,235	877,786
Goods and services transferred over time	17,737	189,831	207,568
<b>Total revenue from contracts with customers</b>	<b>879,288</b>	<b>206,066</b>	<b>1,085,354</b>
	<b>For the year ended December 31, 2022</b>		
	<b>Biopharmaceutical and Diagnostic Solutions</b>	<b>Engineering</b>	<b>Total</b>
	<b>(EUR thousand)</b>		
<b>Nature of goods or service</b>			
Revenue from high-value solutions	293,229	—	293,229
Revenue from other containment and delivery solutions	506,423	—	506,423
Revenue from engineering	—	184,028	184,028
<b>Total revenue from contracts with customers</b>	<b>799,652</b>	<b>184,028</b>	<b>983,680</b>
<b>Geographical markets</b>			
EMEA	502,066	97,646	599,712
APAC	70,332	29,930	100,262
North America	198,153	52,685	250,838
South America	29,101	3,767	32,868
<b>Total revenue from contracts with customers</b>	<b>799,652</b>	<b>184,028</b>	<b>983,680</b>
<b>Timing of revenue recognition</b>			
Goods and services transferred at a point in time	780,903	17,179	798,082
Goods and services transferred over time	18,749	166,849	185,598
<b>Total revenue from contracts with customers</b>	<b>799,652</b>	<b>184,028</b>	<b>983,680</b>

Revenue is disclosed by nature according to the goods and services provided by our operating segments. Revenue realized by the Biopharmaceutical and Diagnostic Solutions segment includes:

- High-value solutions: wholly owned, internally developed products, processes and services for which the Group hold intellectual property rights or have strong proprietary know-how and are characterized by particular complexity or high performance;
- Other containment and delivery solutions.

The reported geographical markets are EMEA (Europe, Middle East, Africa), North America (United States, Canada, Mexico), South America and APAC (Asia Pacific). Revenue by geographical markets is based on the end customer location.

### Contract balances, Trade Receivables and Advances from Customers

The following table provides information on contractual assets and liabilities from contracts with customers as well as on trade receivables and advances from customers:

	<b>At December 31, 2023</b>	<b>At December 31, 2022</b>
	<b>(EUR thousand)</b>	
Trade Receivables	301,769	212,734
Contract Assets	172,580	103,417
Contract Liabilities	(22,306)	(14,847)
Advances From Customers	(22,892)	(26,568)
Non-current advances from customers	(39,418)	—

The contract assets mainly relate to the Group's right to consideration for production from construction contracts not yet invoiced as of the balance sheet date. The amounts recognized as contract assets are reclassified to trade receivable as soon as the Group has an unconditional right to consideration.

Revenue recognized in the current reporting period which relates to carried-forward contract liabilities amounts to EUR 14,847 thousand in 2023 (EUR 18,771 thousand in 2022)

## 7. Cost of sales

Cost of sales are detailed as follows:

	<b>For the years ended December 31,</b>	
	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	<b>(EUR thousand)</b>	
Cost of materials	381,141	325,995
Direct industrial labor	150,036	130,637
Indirect industrial labor	72,229	61,194
Industrial depreciation and amortization	64,700	53,550
Other costs of sales	77,355	92,503
<b>Total Cost of sales</b>	<b>745,461</b>	<b>663,879</b>

Cost of sales consists mainly in the cost of materials, components and labor expense related to the production and distribution of our goods and services. Cost of sales also include depreciation and amortization of EUR 64,700 thousand

(EUR 53,550 thousand in 2022) as well as industrial capitalized costs for the machinery and equipment built within the Group, subcontracting work and industrial overheads.

For the year ended December 31, 2023, cost of sales benefited from EUR 2,886 thousand granted by the Italian government to help offset the significant rise in utilities costs and mitigate the impact to businesses. The grants, subsidies on the increased price of electricity and natural gas consumed during the period, were in effect through the second quarter of 2023.

For the year ended December 31, 2022, grants received from European governments to mitigate the rise in utility cost positively affected the cost of sales by EUR 6,465 thousand

## 8. Other operating income

Other operating income for the year ended December 31, 2023 amounted to EUR 10,423 thousand (EUR 18,850 thousand in 2022), relating mainly to (i) contributions received from customers and other business partners, in the context of collaboration agreements related to development projects, where both parties share in the significant risks and benefits, (ii) certain cancellation fees for unfulfilled contracts, and (iii) government grants. Based on the assessment performed, the Group does not consider these transactions to be part of the ordinary revenue generating activities.

## 9. Expenses

Expenses are detailed as follows:

	<b>For the years ended</b>	
	<b>December 31,</b>	
	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	<b>(EUR thousand)</b>	
Selling and marketing expenses	24,978	26,086
Research and development expenses	35,672	34,387
General and administrative expenses	88,946	85,747
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>149,596</b>	<b>146,220</b>

Selling and marketing expenses are mainly related to personnel expenses for the sales organizations and to business development and events costs, travel expenses and other marketing strategic consultancies. They also include accruals of the provision for bad and doubtful debts for EUR 682 thousand (EUR 759 thousand release in 2022). For the year ended December 31, 2022 the release for expected credit loss amounted to EUR (770) thousand while the write-off amounted to EUR 11 thousand.

Research and development expenses include costs for research and development activities to support the innovation of products and components.

General and administrative expenses consist mainly of personnel expenses for administrative functions, consultancies, directors compensation, insurance costs (such as D&O), IT expenses (such as licenses) and rental fees

## 10. Other information by nature

The breakdown of the Selling and marketing, Research and development and General and administrative expenses by nature is as follows:

	For the years ended	
	December 31,	
	2023	2022
	(EUR thousand)	
Personnel	63,939	64,543
Other costs and incomes	71,195	71,164
Depreciation and amortization	13,780	11,273
Expected credit losses	682	(760)
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>149,596</b>	<b>146,220</b>

Depreciation and amortization can be broken down as follows:

	For the years ended	
	December 31,	
	2023	2022
	(EUR thousand)	
Cost of sales	64,700	53,550
Selling and marketing expenses	700	722
Research and development expenses	4,754	3,468
General and administrative expenses	8,326	7,082
<b>Total depreciation and amortization</b>	<b>78,480</b>	<b>64,822</b>

Depreciation and amortization recognized among general and administrative expenses include amortization of fair value adjustments from purchase price allocations on trademarks related to Balda Group companies amounting to EUR 1,039 thousand (EUR 1,039 thousand in 2022).

For further details on amortization and depreciation for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, reference should be made to the movements in property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and right of use assets ([Notes 17 - 18 - 34](#)).

## 11. Finance income

Finance income are as follows:

	For the years ended	
	December 31,	
	2023	2022
	(EUR thousand)	
Interest income from banks deposits	792	648
Income from financial discounts	18	8
Other financial income	180	96
Foreign currency exchange rate gains	13,487	19,995
Derivatives revaluation	5,703	3,551
Other fair value adjustments	70	752
<b>Total finance income</b>	<b>20,250</b>	<b>25,050</b>

## 12. Finance expense

Finance expense are as follows:

	<b>For the years ended</b>	
	<b>December 31,</b>	
	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	<b>(EUR thousand)</b>	
Interest on debts and borrowings	3,734	3,363
Financial discounts and other expenses	138	102
Interest on lease liabilities	581	573
Financial component IAS 19	268	118
Foreign currency exchange losses	23,408	19,136
Derivatives devaluation	3,086	5,966
Other fair value adjustments	202	582
<b>Total finance expense</b>	<b>31,417</b>	<b>29,840</b>

Finance expenses include bank interest on the Group's financial debt (calculated using the effective interest method) and interest on leases about the portion of financial expenses payable matured in the reporting period on the liabilities, recognized in accordance with *IFRS 16 - Leases*.

Foreign exchange differences are realized and unrealized gains and losses incurred on transactions in currencies other than the functional currency of the Group; the net foreign currency exchange impact, given by the sum of gains and losses, amounted to EUR 9,921 thousand net loss for the year ended December 31, 2023 and EUR 859 thousand net gain for the year ended December, 31 2022.

Derivatives revaluation and derivatives devaluation include changes in the fair values of the foreign currency forward contracts that have not been designated as hedge accounting relationships as well as the ineffectiveness of the foreign currency forward contracts designated in a cash flow hedge.

### 13. Employee benefits expense

Employee benefits expense are detailed as follows:

	<b>For the years ended</b>	
	<b>December 31,</b>	
	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	<b>(EUR thousand)</b>	
<b>Included in Cost of sales:</b>		
Wages and salaries	175,090	154,852
Social security costs	40,025	30,721
Pension costs	7,036	5,970
Share-based payment expense	113	287
<b>Included in Selling and Marketing expenses:</b>		
Wages and salaries	12,423	13,978
Social security costs	2,442	1,606
Pension costs	390	433
Share-based payment expense	57	1,024
<b>Included in Research and Development expenses:</b>		
Wages and salaries	14,430	12,463
Social security costs	1,862	1,496
Pension costs	466	358
Share-based payment expense	167	800
<b>Included in General and Administrative expenses:</b>		
Wages and salaries	24,518	22,272
Social security costs	4,846	3,612
Pension costs	699	510
Share-based payment expense	1,639	5,991
<b>Total employee benefits expense</b>	<b>286,203</b>	<b>256,373</b>

The average size of the Group's workforce during the year is as follows:

	<b>For the years ended</b>	
	<b>December 31,</b>	
	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
Executives	70	57
Managers	211	137
Employees	5,260	4,781
<b>Total Workforce</b>	<b>5,541</b>	<b>4,975</b>



## 14. Income tax

Income tax expense is as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
	(EUR thousand)	
<b>Current income tax:</b>		
Current Taxes	62,610	57,400
Prior Years Taxes	(1,932)	215
<b>Deferred tax:</b>		
Deferred Taxes	(16,815)	(12,990)
<b>Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss</b>	<b>43,863</b>	<b>44,625</b>
	For the years ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
	(EUR thousand)	
<b>Deferred tax related to items recognized in OCI during in the year:</b>		
Gains/(losses) from remeasurement of employee of defined benefit plans and of agent termination plans	15	(236)
Change in the fair value of hedging instruments	932	(2,043)
<b>Deferred tax charged to OCI</b>	<b>947</b>	<b>(2,279)</b>

The table below provides a reconciliation between actual income tax expense and the theoretical income tax expense, calculated on the basis of the applicable corporate tax rate in effect in Italy.

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
	(EUR thousand)	
<b>Accounting profit before income tax</b>	<b>189,553</b>	<b>187,641</b>
Statutory income tax rate of 27.9%	52,885	52,202
Prior years taxes	(1,932)	215
DTA not recognized on tax losses carry-forward	1,854	750
DTA on temporary/tax losses non recognized	(2,810)	—
Taxes effect on unremitted earnings	827	1,488
Tax grants/not taxable items	(5,097)	(8,477)
Different foreign tax rate effect	(2,244)	(1,553)
DTA/DTL effect previous years	380	—
<b>At the effective income tax rate of 23.1% (23.8% in 2022)</b>	<b>43,863</b>	<b>44,625</b>
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	43,863	44,625

The Group's effective tax rate for the year ended December 31, 2023, decreased to 23.1% compared to 23.8% for the year ended December 31, 2022. Considering that the accounting profit before income tax is basically unchanged, the lower tax impact is due to a sum of several different effects, as explained in the table above.

Unrecognized tax losses at December 31, 2023 and at December 31, 2022 amounted to EUR 8,377 thousand and to EUR 7,978 thousand respectively, for which deferred tax assets have not been recognized because it is not probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the Group can use the benefits therefrom.

The breakdown on the timing of tax losses carry-forwards is as follows:

	<b>At December 31, 2023</b>	<b>At December 31, 2022</b>
	<b>(EUR thousand)</b>	
<b>Timing of unrecognized tax losses carry-forwards</b>		
2023	—	336
2024	—	369
2025	—	331
2026	—	334
2027	—	3,860
2028	—	404
2029	—	129
Unlimited	8,377	2,215
<b>Total unrecognized tax losses</b>	<b>8,377</b>	<b>7,978</b>

The change in unrecognized tax losses is related to both the recognition of deferred tax assets and the use of tax losses expiring within 2029.

The analysis of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities as at December 31, 2023 and 2022 is as follows:

	<b>At December 31, 2023</b>	<b>At December 31, 2022</b>
	<b>(EUR thousand)</b>	
Intangible assets	(1,649)	(4,179)
Property, plant and equipment	30,150	19,746
Contract balances	(13,552)	(12,329)
Revaluations of investment properties to fair value	5,712	6,807
Expected credit losses	1,279	1,217
Derivatives	(708)	(1,640)
Leases	308	331
Long term incentives	12	51
Provisions	6,845	6,631
Accruals and other provisions	578	164
Tax losses carry forward	36,251	26,941
Unremitted earnings	(2,260)	(2,260)
Start up costs IPO SG spa	2,684	4,026
Share-based compensation plans	—	325
Other effects	977	2,427
<b>Deferred tax assets, net</b>	<b>66,627</b>	<b>48,258</b>
Reflected in the statement of financial position as follows:		
Deferred tax assets	76,251	69,210
Deferred tax liabilities	(9,624)	(20,952)
<b>Deferred tax assets, net</b>	<b>66,627</b>	<b>48,258</b>

Deferred taxes are calculated based on the global allocation criteria, taking into account the cumulative amount of all the temporary differences, based on the average expected rates in force when these temporary differences reverse.

With reference to Deferred Tax Assets (DTA) on net operating tax loss (“NOL”) carryforwards, at December 31, 2023 the Group recognized DTA on NOL of EUR 36,251 thousand, attributable to various subsidiaries located in different jurisdictions (primarily Germany, U.S., Denmark and Brazil).

The Group believes that it is probable that sufficient future taxable profits will be generated to support the recognized deferred tax asset for tax losses carried forward in all jurisdictions. As part of its recoverability assessment the Group has taken into account (i) the most recent forecast approved by management and the Board of Directors, (ii) the likelihood that the factors that have contributed to past losses in some countries will not recur, (iii), the future reversal of existing taxable temporary differences, (iv) the legal right to carryforward and utilization without time limit (some restrictions on yearly use may occur).

The Group has applied the temporary exception issued by the IASB in May 2023 from the accounting requirements for deferred taxes in *IAS 12*.

Accordingly, the Group neither recognizes nor discloses information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes. On December 28, 2023, the government of Italy, where the parent company is incorporated for tax purposes, enacted the Pillar Two income taxes legislation effective from January 1, 2024 (see Legislative Decree no. 209/2023, hereinafter “the Italian Pillar Two rules”). According to the Italian Pillar Two rules, Stevanato Holding S.r.l. qualifies as the ultimate parent entity (“UPE”) for Pillar Two purposes, as it consolidates Stevanato Group S.p.A. on a line-by-line basis. As a consequence, the Pillar Two perimeter would be identified with that of the consolidated financial statements of Stevanato Holding S.r.l., including all the entities which are consolidated on a line-by-line basis. As the UPE, Stevanato Holding S.r.l. will be in charge of the calculation of the jurisdictional effective tax rate according to the Pillar Two Rules. Stevanato Holding S.r.l. directly holds only the controlling participation in Stevanato Group S.p.A. at 78.03% stake at December 31, 2023. Due to the apportionment of the profit rights related to the treasury shares held by Stevanato Group S.p.A., according to Article no. 2357-ter of the Italian Civil Code, the profit rights held by Stevanato Holding S.r.l. equal to 86.87% at December 31, 2023 based on the number of shares owned by Stevanato Holding S.r.l. over the total amount of the shares with rights to profits. As a consequence, Stevanato Group S.p.A. is a constituent entity for Pillar Two purposes.

Under the Italian Pillar Two rules, the UPE will be generally required to pay, in Italy, a top-up tax on profits of its subsidiaries that are taxed at an effective tax rate (determined in accordance with the Italian Pillar Two rules) of less than 15%. The Group has performed a preliminary assessment of the “Transitional Safe Harbours” for Pillar Two purposes (“TSH”) on the basis of the OECD rules on “Safe Harbour and Penalty Relief” issued on December 20, 2022, which are intended as “qualifying international agreement on safe harbours” for the purposes of the EU Directive n. 2523/2022 (art. 32) and the Italian Pillar Two rules. This preliminary assessment is based on the 2022 Country by Country Reporting (“CbCR”) of the Group and accounting data for fiscal year 2022. Based on fiscal year 2022 financial data, the main jurisdictions in which a potential exposure to top-up-tax may exist include China and Mexico, as no TSH test would be met. However, as the effective tax rate calculated for TSH purposes is close to 15%, no significant impact in terms of potential top up tax is expected. For the sake of completeness, we highlight that currently China and Mexico have not implemented yet a local Qualified Domestic Top up Tax within their domestic legislation. This preliminary assessment has been performed considering a number of technical positions based on the content of the TSH rules and other guidelines currently available. In this regard, considering the lack of specific interpretations and explanations by the OECD, the EU Directive, the Italian law, such technical positions shall be confirmed once the expected clarifications will be provided at OECD, EU and domestic level. Because this preliminary assessment serves only to provide general guidance, the actual impact that the Pillar Two legislation would have had on the Group’s results if it had been in effect for the year ending December 31, 2023 may have been significantly different. The Group is continuing to assess the impact of the Pillar Two income tax legislation on its future financial performance.

The reconciliation of net deferred tax assets is as follows:

	2023	2022
	(EUR thousand)	
<b>As of January 1</b>	<b>48,258</b>	<b>36,772</b>
Tax expense during the period recognized in profit or loss	16,815	12,990
Tax income/(expense) during the period recognized in OCI	947	(2,279)
Other effect	607	775
<b>As at December 31</b>	<b>66,627</b>	<b>48,258</b>

The other effect movement includes foreign exchange differences and minor reclassification.

## 15. Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share (EPS) is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the parent by the weighted average number of shares issued net of the treasury shares held by the Group.

The weighted average number of shares for diluted earnings per share was increased to take into consideration the theoretical effect of potential ordinary shares that would be assigned to the beneficiaries based on the Group's share-based incentive plans (see [Notes 28 and 29](#) for further details on the share-based incentive plans).

The following table reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS calculation:

	At December 31, 2023	At December 31, 2022
	(EUR thousand)	
<b>Profit attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent (in EUR thousand)</b>	<b>145,631</b>	<b>142,849</b>
<b>Weighted average number of ordinary shares for basic EPS</b>	<b>264,951,368</b>	<b>264,699,481</b>
Effects of dilution from share-based incentive plans	20,899	—
Effects of dilution from remuneration in shares	5,281	1,581
<b>Weighted average number of ordinary shares adjusted for the effect of dilution</b>	<b>264,977,547</b>	<b>264,701,062</b>
	2023	2022
Basic earnings per common share (in EUR)	0.55	0.54
Diluted earnings per common share (in EUR)	0.55	0.54

## 16. Goodwill

In accordance with *IAS 36 - Impairment of assets*, Goodwill is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently if facts or circumstances indicate that the asset may be impaired. Impairment testing is performed by comparing the carrying amount and the recoverable amount of the CGU (or groups of CGUs) to which it is allocated. The recoverable amount of the CGU is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use.

Until 2022, for the purpose of the impairment test on goodwill, management identified three different cash-generating units (CGUs) including two CGUs within the Biopharmaceutical and Diagnostic Solutions segment: (i) the Drug Containment Solutions (DCS) CGU; (ii) the In-Vitro Diagnostic consumables (IVD) & Drug Delivery Systems (DDS) CGU, and one CGU within Engineering segment, (iii) the Engineering System Division CGU.

For 2023, impairment test of goodwill is performed at the level corresponding to the operating segments (refer to [Note 5](#)), which is the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored and performances assessed.

The change in impairment testing approach is due to the implementation of a new internal organization and the way management monitors goodwill, consequence of the increasingly cross-linked activities between companies and resources belonging to the IVD&DDS and DCS businesses and the evolution of the business and increase of activities for the DDS which have spread across the BDS segment.

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated as follows:

	At December 31, 2023	At December 31, 2022
	(EUR thousand)	
Biopharmaceutical and Diagnostic Solutions (*)	31,804	31,804
Engineering Systems	18,179	15,438
<b>Total Goodwill</b>	<b>49,983</b>	<b>47,243</b>

(\*) For the purpose of the impairment test at December 31, 2022, the goodwill currently allocated to CGU Biopharmaceutical and Diagnostic Solutions amounting to EUR 31,804 thousand was allocated to the CGUs Drug Containment Solutions (DCS) and In-vitro Diagnostic Consumables & Drug Delivery Systems (IVD&DDS) for EUR 4,976 thousand and EUR 26,828 thousand respectively.

The change in the item "Engineering Systems" of EUR 2,740 refers entirely to the acquisition of Perugini S.r.l., for which the consideration for the transaction was allocated to the assets and liabilities acquired on a provisional basis, pending the definitive information that will allow the finalization of the values.

The objective of the impairment test is to compare the recoverable amount of each CGU with their corresponding carrying amount of net assets including goodwill. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. The Group determines the value in use of the CGU to which the goodwill refers, meaning the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from continuous use of the assets; any cash flows arising from extraordinary events are therefore ignored.

The impairment test is performed every year at year end.

The value in use has been determined by applying the Discounted Cash Flow ("DCF") method. This method has been applied with a two-stage approach, the first corresponding to the explicit forecast period (2024-2029) and the second corresponding to a terminal value derived with inertial criteria for the period after 2029. The explicit period corresponds with the horizon covered by the budget and the plans prepared by management and approved by the Audit Committee, assuming realistic scenarios on the information available at the reporting date, including macroeconomic indicators and geo-political trends.

The principal assumptions adopted by management in drawing up the projections relates mainly to a growth in volumes of products and different product mixes, shifting to high-value solutions sales, expanding the SG EZ-fill® industrial footprint to address customer proximity and reshoring needs, completing the development of the DDS proprietary product portfolio and development CDMO opportunities, and continuing business optimization efforts in engineering. Volumes and sales mix used for estimating the future cash flows are based on assumptions that are considered reasonable and sustainable and represent the best estimate of expected conditions regarding market trends for the CGUs over the period considered.

The growth rate in terminal value used for projecting beyond the explicit planning period (2024-2029) is 1% for all CGUs, deemed representative of a precautionary growth rate in terminal values, given the potential future competition within the sector and the discount factor considered.

The cash flows and discount rate were determined net of tax. Future cash flows are discounted using the weighted average cost of capital (WACC); this is estimated with a beta factor derived on the basis of a peer group. The discount rates, 7.7% for BDS and 7.5% for ESD, therefore reflect current market assessments and the time value of money and takes account of

the risks specific to the sector. The discount rates used in the previous year were respectively 8.6% for DCS and for IVD & DDS and 8.8% for ESD.

The results obtained using the discounted cash flow method have been tested for their sensitivity to changes in certain key variables, within reasonable ranges. The variables altered were (i) the WACC (between 6.7% and 8.7% for BDS and 6.5% and 8.5% for ESD), (ii) the long-term growth rate (in the range 0%-3%) and (iii) the EBITDA at continuing value (between -20% and +20%). The sensitivity analysis point to relatively stable results.

Finally, the discount rate and variation to the forecast EBITDA at continuing value within the impairment test have been identified that would allow a value in use equal to the carrying amount of the net assets of the respective CGU. This further sensitivity analysis resulted in the identification of breakeven for the BDS CGU with a WACC of 19.4%, or an average contraction of EBITDA at continuing value (everything else equal) of 63.4%. With regards to the ESD CGU, these indicators equated to a reduction in the EBITDA at continuing value of 97.8% and a WACC of 22.1%.

The impairment test for the goodwill did not result in any need for impairment.

Even though the above-described reorganization, that determined the reallocation of goodwill, does not consist in a restructuring and does not represent an impairment trigger, the impairment test has been also performed under the old structure of CGUs to which goodwill was allocated, without identifying any impairment loss.

WACC has been calculated equal to 7.7% accordingly for DCS and IVD&DDS and 7.5% for ESD. The sensitivity analysis performed on the three cash-generating units test identified the breakeven for DCS CGU with a WACC of 20.4% or an average contraction of EBITDA at continuing value (everything else equal) of 65.4%. With regards to the IVD&DDS CGU these indicators equated to a reduction in the EBITDA at continuing value of 36.2% and a WACC of 11.2%. Also the impairment test performed on the three CGUs did not result in any need of impairment.

## 17. Intangible assets

Changes in intangible assets for the year ended December 31, 2023 are as follows:

	Development costs	Industrial patents and intellectual property rights	Concessions, licenses, trademarks and similar rights	Intangible fixed assets in process and advances	Other intangible assets	Total
<b>Cost</b>						
<b>At January 1, 2022</b>	<b>16,081</b>	<b>16,923</b>	<b>25,877</b>	<b>4,073</b>	<b>11,306</b>	<b>74,260</b>
Additions	—	4,792	43	2,667	595	8,097
Reclassifications	—	3,435	—	(3,593)	158	—
Exchange differences	—	105	(35)	—	347	417
<b>At December 31, 2022</b>	<b>16,081</b>	<b>25,255</b>	<b>25,885</b>	<b>3,147</b>	<b>12,406</b>	<b>82,773</b>
Additions	—	3,571	102	5,023	—	8,696
Disposals	—	(402)	—	(25)	—	(427)
Reclassifications	—	2,072	—	(2,072)	—	—
Exchange differences	(24)	55	(96)	(17)	(188)	(271)
<b>At December 31, 2023</b>	<b>16,057</b>	<b>30,550</b>	<b>25,890</b>	<b>6,056</b>	<b>12,218</b>	<b>90,771</b>
<b>Amortization</b>						
<b>At January 1, 2022</b>	<b>8,752</b>	<b>11,838</b>	<b>14,502</b>	—	<b>7,240</b>	<b>42,332</b>
Amortization	2,694	3,271	1,483	—	668	8,116
Exchange differences	1	59	(8)	—	116	168
<b>At December 31, 2022</b>	<b>11,447</b>	<b>15,168</b>	<b>15,977</b>	—	<b>8,024</b>	<b>50,616</b>
Amortization	2,537	5,125	1,314	—	664	9,640
Disposal	—	(402)	—	—	—	(402)
Exchange differences	(17)	49	(20)	—	(79)	(67)
<b>At December 31, 2023</b>	<b>13,967</b>	<b>19,940</b>	<b>17,270</b>	—	<b>8,609</b>	<b>59,786</b>
<b>Net book value</b>						
At December 31, 2023	2,090	10,610	8,620	6,056	3,609	30,985
At December 31, 2022	4,634	10,087	9,908	3,147	4,382	32,158

Development costs are referred to costs for the study, design and prototype development for products which have been or are expected to be commercialized and for which is probable that the expected future economic benefits will flow to the entity. Development expenses are recognized in the consolidated income statement as research and development expenses.

Industrial patents and intellectual property rights increase for EUR 3,571 thousand due to the acquisition of licenses for IT systems and the capitalization of costs associated with upgrading the enterprise resource planning system (ERP) and connecting it with the other software used in the Group.

Concessions, licenses, trademarks and similar rights with a total carrying amount of EUR 8,620 thousand (EUR 9,908 thousand in 2022) mainly includes the tradenames related to Balda companies.

Intangible fixed assets in process and advances refer to ongoing projects which will conclude in subsequent years. Intangible fixed assets and advances increase for EUR 5,023 thousand mainly due to (i) the internally generated costs to support the development of a new packaging platform within the Engineering segment, amounting to EUR 3,334 thousand, and (ii) the costs associated with upgrading the ERP system and other software implementation.

No impairment indicators have been identified for intangible assets and therefore no impairment losses have been accounted for. No changes in the useful life of intangible assets have occurred in all periods presented.



## 18. Property, plant and equipment

Changes in items of property, plant and equipment in 2023 are as follows:

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery	Industrial and commercial equipment	Other tangible assets	Assets under construction and advances	Total
<b>(EUR thousand)</b>						
<b>Cost</b>						
<b>At January 1, 2022</b>	<b>159,915</b>	<b>445,739</b>	<b>46,269</b>	<b>12,891</b>	<b>89,946</b>	<b>754,760</b>
Additions	2,306	39,399	3,524	1,337	247,961	294,527
Disposals	(293)	(2,693)	(18)	(249)	(61)	(3,314)
Reclassifications	1,386	33,917	1,467	821	(37,591)	—
Exchange differences	3,109	7,402	398	382	(1,728)	9,563
<b>At December 31, 2022</b>	<b>166,423</b>	<b>523,764</b>	<b>51,640</b>	<b>15,182</b>	<b>298,527</b>	<b>1,055,535</b>
Additions	9,714	41,942	5,008	317	395,858	452,839
Acquisition of Perugini S.r.l.	687	1,052	313	130	—	2,182
Disposals	—	(1,550)	(125)	(86)	—	(1,762)
Reclassifications	24,203	45,274	2,827	673	(72,977)	—
Exchange differences	2,593	5,306	349	287	(8,720)	(184)
<b>At December 31, 2023</b>	<b>203,620</b>	<b>615,788</b>	<b>60,012</b>	<b>16,503</b>	<b>612,688</b>	<b>1,508,611</b>
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>						
<b>At January 1, 2022</b>	<b>69,431</b>	<b>248,482</b>	<b>35,057</b>	<b>9,073</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>362,043</b>
Depreciation charge for the year	5,948	36,628	6,250	1,512	—	50,338
Impairment	—	44	—	—	—	44
Disposals	(293)	(2,210)	(5)	(240)	—	(2,748)
Exchange differences	793	3,291	130	243	—	4,457
<b>At December 31, 2022</b>	<b>75,879</b>	<b>286,235</b>	<b>41,432</b>	<b>10,588</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>414,134</b>
Depreciation charge for the year	7,201	47,563	6,358	1,469	—	62,591
Acquisition of Perugini S.r.l.	145	914	274	111	—	1,444
Reclassifications	(10)	—	—	10	—	—
Disposals	—	(1,505)	(72)	(85)	—	(1,662)
Exchange differences	796	2,524	131	164	—	3,615
<b>At December 31, 2023</b>	<b>84,011</b>	<b>335,731</b>	<b>48,123</b>	<b>12,257</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>480,122</b>
<b>Net book value</b>						
At December 31, 2023	119,609	280,057	11,889	4,246	612,688	1,028,489
At December 31, 2022	90,544	237,529	10,208	4,594	298,527	641,402

Increase in Land and buildings at December 31, 2023 was mainly related to the grant of land by the city of Fishers (Indiana, U.S.), amounting to EUR 8,281 thousand, that was conditional upon the construction of a building on the site. The grant has been booked at Fair Value as per appraisal of the City. According to IAS 20, the grant was recognized upon the fulfillment of the related obligations. The grant of land was booked against deferred income (presented in other liabilities) and will be recognized in the income statement as other operating income over the life of the building. The amount reclassified to Land and buildings in the year mainly refers to the partial capitalization of the new buildings in Piombino Dese which hosts the new lines dedicated to EZ-fill® products and EMEA Tec Center, amounting to EUR 19,145 thousand.



At December 31, 2023 the overall increases in plant and machinery, considering both the yearly additions and the reclassification from assets under construction, amounted to EUR 87,216 thousand and mainly referred to the purchase of new production equipment necessary to guarantee a high product quality standard and a high production capacity, characteristics necessary to consolidate the Group's position in the biopharmaceutical market.

Assets under construction, included investments in production lines and machines for syringes, vials and cartridges production which have not yet been completed but are expected to enter into use in the coming years. This category also included: (i) the investment for the new EZ-fill® plant in Latina, (ii) the investment for the new EZ-fill® hub in China, (iii) the investments for completing the new building in Piombino Dese, that will host corporate offices, production lines and the EMEA TEC Center and (iv) the investments for the construction of the new U.S. facility in Fishers, Indiana.

At December 31, 2023 committed orders related to the ongoing investments equaled approximately EUR 136.5 million (EUR 270 million at December 31, 2022), net of the expected contribution from the U.S. government's Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA). As part of the investment for the construction of the new U.S. facility in Fishers, Indiana., in February 2022, Stevanato Group entered into an agreement with BARDA, which is part of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, through its partnership with the U.S. Department of Defense. Under the agreement, BARDA will make a multi-year contribution for up to approximately USD 95 million (or approximately EUR 85 million) for manufacturing capacity for standard and EZ-Fill® vials in support of U.S. national defense readiness and preparedness programs for current and future public health emergencies.

At December 31, 2023, EUR 2,290 thousand borrowing costs were capitalized under IAS 23. The capitalization rate used to determine the amount of capitalized borrowing costs is 4.60%.

At December 31, 2023, approximately EUR 50.6 million of investments in property, plant and equipment were unpaid and recorded among trade payables (approximately EUR 62.7 million at December 31, 2022).

At the year end, no impairment indicators have been identified and therefore no impairment losses have been accounted for.

## 19. Financial assets

The following table details the composition of financial assets:

	At December 31, 2023	At December 31, 2022
	(EUR thousand)	
Fair value of derivatives financial instruments	577	2,795
Other non-current financial assets	4,475	1,044
<b>Other non-current financial assets</b>	<b>5,052</b>	<b>3,839</b>
Fair value of derivatives financial instruments	3,633	5,694
Life insurance policies	—	27,908
Other current financial assets	749	—
<b>Other current financial assets</b>	<b>4,382</b>	<b>33,602</b>
<b>Other Financial Assets</b>	<b>9,434</b>	<b>37,441</b>

At December 31, 2022, other current financial assets included life insurance policies managed by Société Générale SA, which were measured at fair value. The decrease in other current financial assets of EUR 27,908 thousand was due to the total redemption of life insurance policies in the first half of 2023.

At December 31, 2023, other non-current financial assets included a secured senior convertible promissory note amounting to EUR 3,182 thousand with maturity date June 14, 2028 and guarantee deposits.

At December 31, 2023 and 2022, other non-current financial assets and other current financial assets included interest rate swap derivatives. Other current financial assets also include foreign exchange derivatives. At December 31, 2023 interest rate swap derivatives were included in other non-current financial liabilities while commodity swap derivatives were included in other current financial liabilities.

The following table sets further the analysis of derivative assets and liabilities at December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022.

	At December 31, 2023		At December 31, 2022	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
	(EUR thousand)			
<b>Non-Current financial assets</b>				
Interest Rate Swap - hedging instruments	577	577	2,795	2,795
<b>Current financial assets</b>				
Foreign exchange forward contracts - trading derivatives	204	204	1,658	1,658
Foreign exchange forward contracts - hedging instruments	1,056	1,056	849	849
Interest Rate Swap - hedging instruments	2,373	2,373	3,187	3,187
<b>Non-Current financial liabilities</b>				
Interest Rate Swap - hedging instruments	(488)	(488)	—	—
<b>Current financial liabilities</b>				
Commodity Swap - hedging instruments	(20)	(20)	—	—

At December 31, 2023 and 2022 part of the derivatives on currency risk have not been designated as hedging instruments and reflect the change in the fair value of those foreign exchange forward contracts that are not designated in hedge relationships, but are, nevertheless, intended to reduce the level of foreign currency risk for expected sales. The change in the fair value of the derivatives not designed as hedging instruments is recorded among finance income and finance expense.

Derivatives designated as hedging instruments reflect the change in fair value of:

- the interest rate swap contracts, designated as cash flow hedges to hedge fluctuations in variable interest rate on loans;
- the foreign exchange forward contracts, designed as cash flow hedges to hedge highly probable forecast sales in U.S. Dollars;
- the commodity swap contracts, designed to hedge against price swings in the market for natural gas and electricity.

The change in the fair value of the derivatives designed as hedging instruments is recorded in a separate component of equity (cash flow hedge reserve). The amount recorded in the cash flow hedge reserve will be recognized in the consolidated income statement according to the timing of the cash flows of the underlying transaction.

At the year end, no impairment indicators have been identified and therefore no impairment losses have been accounted for.

## 20. Inventories

Inventories, shown net of an allowance for obsolete and slow-moving goods, can be analyzed as follows:

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	<b>At December 31, 2023</b>	<b>At December 31, 2022</b>
	<b>(EUR thousand)</b>	
Raw materials	122,083	106,258
Semifinished products	38,347	30,196
Finished products	113,033	92,994
Provision from slow moving and obsolescence	(18,142)	(16,194)
<b>Total inventories</b>	<b>255,321</b>	<b>213,254</b>

Raw material includes advance paid to suppliers for inventories in the amount of EUR 23,008 thousand and EUR 18,119 thousand at December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022, respectively.

Changes in the provision for slow moving and obsolete inventories are as follows:

	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	<b>(EUR thousand)</b>	
<b>As at January 1</b>	<b>16,194</b>	<b>13,251</b>
Provision	3,353	2,956
Utilizations and other changes	(1,405)	(13)
<b>As at December 31</b>	<b>18,142</b>	<b>16,194</b>

## 21. Trade receivables and contract assets

Trade receivables and contract assets are analyzed as follows:

	<b>At December 31, 2023</b>	<b>At December 31, 2022</b>
	<b>(EUR thousand)</b>	
Trade receivables	308,425	218,695
Allowance for expected credit losses	(6,656)	(5,961)
<b>Total trade receivables</b>	<b>301,769</b>	<b>212,734</b>

Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and credit terms are generally 60 to 90 days. The Group is not exposed to significant concentration of third-party credit risk.

Trade receivables breakdown by geographical area is shown below:

	<b>At December 31, 2023</b>	<b>At December 31, 2022</b>
	<b>(EUR thousand)</b>	
EMEA	176,638	121,006
APAC	37,574	25,968
North America	79,529	62,287
South America	14,684	9,434
<b>Total Trade Receivables</b>	<b>308,425</b>	<b>218,695</b>

Trade receivables are stated net of an allowance for expected credit losses which has been determined in accordance with *IFRS 9* amounting to EUR 6,656 thousand and EUR 5,961 thousand for 2023 and 2022 respectively:

	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	<b>(EUR thousand)</b>	
<b>As at January 1</b>	<b>5,961</b>	<b>6,544</b>
Accruals	1,489	683
Releases	(807)	(1,453)
Utilizations	(21)	(19)
Exchange differences and other changes	34	206
<b>As at December 31</b>	<b>6,656</b>	<b>5,961</b>

### Contract assets

Contract assets relate to ongoing customer-specific construction contracts within the Engineering segment and from the In-vitro diagnostic business, which is part of the Biopharmaceutical and Diagnostic Solutions Segment. As such, the balances of this account vary and depend on the number of ongoing construction contracts at the end of the year. The Group had contract assets of EUR 172,580 thousand as at December 31, 2023, and of EUR 103,417 thousand as at December 31, 2022.

Contract assets gross amounted to EUR 360,433 thousand (EUR 235,794 thousand as at December 31, 2022), net of advance invoices issued of EUR 187,853 thousand (EUR 132,377 thousand as at December 31, 2022).

## 22. Tax receivables and tax payables

The breakdown in the account is as follows:

	<b>At December 31, 2023</b>	<b>At December 31, 2022</b>
	<b>(EUR thousand)</b>	
Tax Receivables	14,338	21,018
Tax Payables	(30,798)	(41,655)

Tax receivables decreased mainly due to (i) the use of energy tax credit accrued by Italian legal entities for fiscal year 2022 and (ii) the payment by Stevanato Holding S.r.l. (the parent company in the group taxation regime) of the full amount of the Stevanato Group's tax losses, transferred within the consolidated tax group. Participation in the Italian tax consolidation regime enables each participating company to optimize the financial management of corporate income tax, for example by netting the taxable income and tax losses of each participant within the tax group.

Tax receivables at December, 31 2023 were mainly composed by the tax credit of Stevanato Group S.p.A. for the tax loss for fiscal year 2023 (EUR 4,033 thousand transferred to Stevanato Holding S.r.l.) and Italian tax credit for R&D and high tech investments (amounting to EUR 7,645 thousand), legally offsetable until 2026, in installments of varying amounts depending on the year in which the investment was made.

Tax payables decreased mainly due to the payments made by Italian legal entities to Stevanato Holding S.r.l. as settlement of fiscal year 2022 income tax payable and advance payment for fiscal year 2023

### 23. Other receivables

Other receivables are disclosed as follows:

	<b>At December 31, 2023</b>	<b>At December 31, 2022</b>
	<b>(EUR thousand)</b>	
Advances to suppliers	10,107	703
Accrued income and prepayments	10,881	9,847
VAT receivables	19,803	20,789
Other receivables	3,109	1,671
<b>Total other receivables</b>	<b>43,900</b>	<b>33,010</b>

### 24. Equity

The main objective of the Group's capital management is to guarantee maintenance of a solid credit rating and adequate financial ratios with a view to supporting business activity and maximizing value for the shareholders.

#### Capital Management

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to create value for shareholders as a whole, safeguard business continuity and support the sustainable growth of the Group. As a result, the Group endeavors to maintain a satisfactory economic return for its shareholders and guarantee economic access to external sources of funds.

#### Share capital

At December 31, 2023 and 2022 the Company paid-in share capital amounted to EUR 21,698 thousand and was divided into 295,540,036 shares without any nominal value, including 34,870,467 ordinary shares and 260,669,569 Class A multiple voting shares.

The dual class structure of our shares includes ordinary shares and Class A shares. The Class A shares have the same characteristics and grant the shareholders the same rights as the ordinary shares, except for the voting rights. Holders of ordinary shares are entitled to one vote per share, while holders of Class A shares (held solely by Stevanato Holding S.r.l. or held in treasury by the Company) are entitled to three votes per share. The Class A shares are automatically converted (without the need for a resolution by the special meeting of the shareholders holding Class A shares or by the shareholders' meeting) into ordinary shares, at a ratio of one ordinary share for each Class A share, in the event of transfer to parties other than Stevanato Family members, or other than companies or other entities controlled, including jointly, directly or indirectly, by one or more members of the Stevanato Family, or by trusts (or, alternatively, by the relevant trustees) set up by members of the Stevanato Family, provided that the relevant beneficiaries are (or may be) one or more members of the Stevanato Family. The Class A shares are convertible into ordinary shares, at a ratio of one ordinary share for each Class A share, in whole or in part and even in several tranches, at the simple request of each holder, to be submitted by means of a communication sent by registered letter, e-mail or any other means capable of providing proof of receipt to the chairman of the board of directors of the Company, with a copy to the chairman of the Audit Committee. Under no circumstances may ordinary shares be converted into Class A shares.

#### Share Premium Reserve

The share premium reserve includes the additional paid-in capital raised during the Initial Public Offering net of the listing costs pertaining to the public subscription offer to the extent they were incremental costs directly attributable to the equity transaction that otherwise would have been avoided. At December 31, 2023 and 2022 the share premium reserve amounted to EUR 389,312 thousand.

### Treasury shares

At December 31, 2022 a total of 30,840,555 of the Company's A shares were held in treasury for a total cost of EUR (27,740) thousand. At December 31, 2023, following the conversion of 767,462 Company's Class A shares into ordinary shares awarded to the beneficiaries of share based incentive plans, a total of 30,073,093 of the Company's Class A shares were held in treasury for a total cost of EUR (27,233) thousand.

### Cash flow hedge reserve

The cash flow hedge reserve reflects the negative change in fair value of derivatives financial instruments, designated as cash flow hedges. At December 31, 2023 the cash flow hedge reserve amounted to EUR 2,241 thousand compared to EUR 5,371 thousand at December 31, 2022.

### Cost of hedging reserve

The cost of hedging reserve reflects the forward element of forward contracts. At December 31, 2023 the cost of hedging reserve amounted to EUR (83) thousand compared to EUR (179) at December 31, 2022.

### Reserve for actuarial gains/losses

The reserve for actuarial gains/losses includes actuarial gains and losses on the net defined employees benefits liability and on the agents termination plans. At December 31, 2023 the reserve for actuarial gains/losses amounted to EUR (287) thousand compared to EUR (74) thousand at December 31, 2022.

### Currency translation reserve

The currency translation reserve includes the cumulative foreign currency translation differences arising from the translation of financial statements denominated in currencies other than Euro; at December 31, 2023 it amounted to EUR (10,976) thousand compared to EUR (15,611) thousand at December 31, 2022. The decrease was mainly due to the appreciation against the Euro of the Mexican Peso and the Brazilian Real, partially offset by the depreciation of the Chinese Renminbi and the U.S. Dollar against the Euro that occurred in 2023, currencies in which the net assets of some of the companies belonging to the Group are denominated.

### Retained earnings and other reserves

Retained earnings and other reserves include:

- a legal reserve of EUR 4,340 thousand at December 31, 2023 and 2022;
- other reserves of EUR 65,237 thousand at December 31, 2023 (EUR 40,284 thousand at December 31, 2022). The increase was due to (i) the allocation of the prior year net profit for EUR 21,228 thousand, (ii) the accrual of the fair value of personnel cost related to share-based incentive plans and related effects of the awarding of the shares for EUR 3,644 thousand and (iii) other effects for EUR 81 thousand;
- retained earnings of EUR 542,652 thousand (EUR 435,881 at December 31, 2022).

### Net profit attributable to equity holders of the parent

Net Profit attributable to equity holders of the parent amount to EUR 145,631 thousand at December 31, 2023 (EUR 142,849 thousand at December 31, 2022).

### Non-controlling interests

Non-controlling interests amount to EUR 115 thousand at December 31, 2023 (EUR (220) thousand at December 31, 2022). For further detail refer to [Note 35](#).

## 25. Dividends

On May 24, 2023 Stevanato Group shareholders approved the distribution of EUR 14,294 thousand in dividends (EUR 0.054 per share) from the net profits realized in the prior financial year. The dividend was payable on July 17, 2023 to shareholders of record at June 6, 2023. In July 2023 the Company paid EUR 3,842 thousand of the distribution to shareholders and the remaining balance, which related to dividends payables to Stevanato Holding S.r.l., was paid in the fourth quarter of 2023.

On June 1, 2022 Stevanato Group shareholders approved the distribution of EUR 13,500 thousand in dividends (EUR 0.051 per common share) in part from the net profits realized in the previous financial year and in part from "other reserves". The dividend was paid on July 13, 2022 to shareholders of record at June 14, 2022.

## 26. Financial liabilities

Total financial liabilities are EUR 398,916 thousand and EUR 219,161 thousand as of December 31, 2023 and as of December 31, 2022 respectively; the balances in financial debt are as follows:

	At December 31, 2023	At December 31, 2022
	(EUR thousand)	
Lease liabilities	5,841	5,325
Bank overdrafts and short-term loan facilities	84,005	13,245
Bank loans	51,592	50,518
Financial liabilities due to related parties	—	871
Fair value of derivatives	20	—
Financial payables for shares acquisition	175	—
Financial liabilities due to other lenders	—	795
Financial liabilities for accrued interests	1,644	—
<b>Total current financial liabilities</b>	<b>143,277</b>	<b>70,754</b>
Lease liabilities	13,104	14,657
Bank loans	192,304	84,069
Notes	49,743	49,681
Fair value of derivatives	488	—
<b>Total non-current financial liabilities</b>	<b>255,639</b>	<b>148,407</b>
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>	<b>398,916</b>	<b>219,161</b>

On April 16, 2020 Stevanato Group entered into a note purchase and private shelf agreement with PGIM, Inc. and certain of its affiliates, pursuant to which, for a period of three years following the date of the agreement, Stevanato might issue, and PGIM, Inc. or certain of its affiliates might purchase, up to USD 69,540 thousand of Stevanato notes. Additionally, on the same date, Stevanato Group issued EUR 50,000 thousand of Senior Notes, Series A, due April 16, 2028 to PGIM, Inc., with a fixed interest rate of 1.4%. Repayment of the Notes is required to be made in two tranches, EUR 25,000 thousand on April 16, 2027, and the remainder at the expiration of the notes. Pursuant to the agreement, Nuova Ompi s.r.l. provided to PGIM, Inc. and its affiliates a subsidiary guarantee, guaranteeing the repayment of the notes. The balance outstanding at December 31, 2023 and 2022 was EUR 49,743 thousand and EUR 49,681 thousand respectively.

The Note Purchase Agreement imposes certain covenants on the Group, including: (i) the notes must always rank at least pari passu with all other unsecured and unsubordinated indebtedness of the company and the guarantor; (ii) any covenant included in a different financing agreement which is more favorable to the lenders must apply to the Note Purchase Agreement, as well; (iii) the aggregate EBITDA of the company and the guarantor must always be at least equal to a certain percentage of the EBITDA of our group; (iv) no merger or consolidation for any guarantor unless expressly permitted by the Note Purchase Agreement; (v) no dealings with sanctioned entities; (vi) the ratio of consolidated net debt to consolidated



EBITDA not to be greater than 3.50 to 1.00 with an increase of up to 4.0x once; (vii) consolidated net debt to equity not to be greater than 2 to 1; (viii) no liens in excess of a certain amount except for, among others, (a) existing ones, (b) tax liens, (c) liens in the ordinary course of business, (d) judgment liens; (ix) no sale of assets in excess of a certain amount; (x) no subsidiary indebtedness beyond a certain basket; and (xi) no segregation of assets under Italian law.

As at December 31, 2023 and 2022, all financial covenants are complied with.

At December 31, 2023, the bank loans amounted to a total of EUR 243,896 thousand compared to EUR 134,587 thousand at December 31, 2022. The increase was mainly due to the draw down on the three loans with BNL (Group BNP Paribas), Cassa Depositi e Prestiti and Banca Monte dei Paschi di Siena for a total of EUR 160,000 thousand. All these loans are at floating rates and have a five-year tenor with two years of interest-only payments and three years of amortizing period with quarterly repayment of the installments at constant principal portion. The loans with BNL and Cassa Depositi e Prestiti have a potential improvement in the interest rate applied, if the Group achieves certain KPIs related to renewable energy and waste recovery starting in the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023. For the year ending December 31, 2023, the Group reimbursed bank loans for EUR 50,680 thousand.

The increase in bank overdrafts and short term loans was mainly due to the taking out of some short-term financing.

The following table sets forth the reconciliation of total borrowings:

	At	Cash flows			Non-cash changes		At
	December 31, 2022	Proceeds	Repayments	Exchange rate	Amortized Cost	Accrued Interests	December 31, 2023
	(EUR thousand)						
Bank loans	134,587	160,000	(50,680)	—	(11)	1,553	245,448
Bank overdrafts and short-term loan facilities	13,245	87,512	(16,719)	(33)	—	91	84,096
Notes	49,681	—	—	—	62	—	49,743
Financial liabilities due to related parties	871	—	(806)	(65)	—	—	—
Financial liabilities due to other lenders	795	—	(794)	(1)	—	—	—
<b>Total Borrowings</b>	<b>199,179</b>	<b>247,512</b>	<b>(68,999)</b>	<b>(98)</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>1,644</b>	<b>379,287</b>

The following table shows maturities and average interest rates for liabilities to banks and other lenders:

At December 31, 2023



	Currency	Amount	Maturity	Average Interest Rate	Amount in EUR
<b>Bank Loans</b>	EUR	51,664	2024	3.45%	51,664
	EUR	56,893	2025	3.86%	56,893
	EUR	60,821	2026	3.81%	60,821
	EUR	53,925	2027	3.42%	53,925
	EUR	20,833	2028	2.12%	20,833
<b>Amortized Cost</b>	EUR	(240)	2024-2028		(240)
<b>Total Bank Loans</b>					<b>243,896</b>
<b>Notes</b>	EUR	25,000	2027	1.40%	25,000
	EUR	25,000	2028	1.40%	25,000
<b>Amortized Cost</b>	EUR	(257)	2024-2028		(257)
<b>Total Notes</b>					<b>49,743</b>
<b>Overdrafts and short-term loan facilities</b>	DKK	198,811	2024	4.90%	26,005
	EUR	58,000	2024	4.05%	58,000
<b>Total Overdrafts and short-term loan facilities</b>					<b>84,005</b>
<b>Total Bank Loans and Overdrafts</b>					<b>377,644</b>

At December 31, 2022

	Currency	Amount	Maturity	Average Interest Rate	Amount in EUR
<b>Bank Loans</b>	EUR	50,680	2023	1.21%	50,680
	EUR	51,664	2024	1.17%	51,664
	EUR	24,394	2025	1.09%	24,394
	EUR	7,488	2026	1.71%	7,488
	EUR	591	2027	1.16%	591
<b>Amortized Cost</b>	EUR	(230)	2023-2027		(230)
<b>Total Bank Loans</b>					<b>134,587</b>
<b>Notes</b>	EUR	25,000	2027	1.40%	25,000
	EUR	25,000	2028	1.40%	25,000
<b>Amortized Cost</b>	EUR	(319)	2023-2028		(319)
<b>Total Notes</b>					<b>49,681</b>
<b>Overdrafts and short-term loan facilities</b>	DKK	98,488	2023	1.25%	13,244
<b>Total Bank Loans and Overdrafts</b>					<b>197,512</b>

Financial liabilities require compliance with certain covenants on the Group consolidated figures, including: (i) not to exceed certain consolidated net debt to consolidated EBITDA ratios (not greater than 4.0 to 1.0 in three of the loan agreements and not greater than 3.5 to 1.0, at 4.0x, in the remaining agreements); (ii) to maintain a consolidated net debt to equity ratio equal to or lower than 2 to 1 and at least amounting to €200 million; (iii) not to sell assets having a value, or to grant liens or loans to third parties, exceeding certain amounts; (iv) to ensure that the loans always rank at least pari passu with other debt of the company; (v) not to segregate assets (as defined under Italian law); and (vi) not to distribute dividends or reserves nor to carry out extraordinary transactions resulting in the breach of financial covenants.

At December 31, 2023 and 2022, all financial covenants are complied with.

Some short-term payables are subject to secured guarantee. Please refer to [Note 37](#).

## 27. Fair Value Measurement

The following table shows the fair value hierarchy for financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis at December 31, 2023:

Notes	Fair value measurement using			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	(EUR thousand)			
Cash and cash equivalents	69,602	69,602	—	—
Financial assets - investments FVTPL - traded	240	240	—	—
Financial assets - investments FVTPL - not traded	436	—	—	436
Non-current financial assets - derivatives	19	577	—	577
Current financial assets - derivatives	19	3,633	—	3,633
Other current financial assets	19	749	—	749
Other non-current secured notes at FVTPL	19	3,182	—	—
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>78,420</b>	<b>69,842</b>	<b>4,959</b>	<b>3,618</b>
Current financial liabilities - derivatives	26	20	—	20
Non-current financial liabilities - derivatives	26	488	—	488
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>508</b>	<b>—</b>

At December 31, 2022:

Notes	Fair value measurement using			
	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	(EUR thousand)			
Cash and cash equivalents	228,740	228,740	—	—
Financial assets - investments FVTPL - traded	443	443	—	—
Financial assets - investments FVTPL - not traded	339	—	—	339
Current financial assets - derivatives	19	2,795	—	2,795
Non-current financial assets - derivatives	19	5,694	—	5,694
Life insurance policies	19	27,908	—	27,908
Other non-current financial assets	733	—	733	—
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>266,653</b>	<b>229,183</b>	<b>37,131</b>	<b>339</b>

The fair value of current financial assets and other financial liabilities is measured by taking into consideration market parameters at the balance sheet date and using valuation techniques widely accepted in the financial business environment.

The fair value of foreign currency derivatives (forward contracts, currency swaps and options) is determined by considering the present value of future cash flows based on the forward exchange rates at the reporting date. The fair value of interest rate swaps is determined by considering the present value of the estimated future cash flows based on observable yield curves. The fair value of commodity swaps is tied to the market price of the underlying commodities Italian electricity "Prezzo Unico Nazionale" (PUN) and natural gas "Punto di Scambio Virtuale" (PSV-Day Ahead Price - Heren) at the balance sheet date.

Although cash and cash equivalents are measured at amortized cost, the value approximates fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments, which consist of bank current accounts. The fair value of other non-current financial assets is measured through other unobservable input in accordance with *IFRS 13*.

No borrowings of the Group are listed debt.

The following table presents the changes in level 3 instruments for the year ended December 31, 2023

	<b>Financial assets - investments FVTPL - not traded</b>	<b>Non-current secured notes at FVTPL (EUR thousand)</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>At December 31, 2022</b>	<b>339</b>	—	<b>339</b>
Additions	97	3,182	3,279
<b>At December 31, 2023</b>	<b>436</b>	<b>3,182</b>	<b>3,618</b>

The increase in non-current secured notes at FVTPL is related to a secured senior convertible promissory note amounting to EUR 3,182 thousand with maturity date June 14, 2028. The note has principal balance equal to the consideration paid by Stevanato Group for the note and accrue interest at 5% per annum from June 14, 2023 through November 27, 2023, and 6% per annum thereafter. The then outstanding principal and unpaid accrued interest of the note may be converted, at the option of the holder thereof, in whole or in part, into conversion shares upon the closing of any sale by the issuing company of its equity securities primarily for equity fundraising purposes. The note is measured at fair value to profit and loss since the contractual cash flows do not consist solely of payments of principal and accrued interest on the amount of principal to be repaid, but provide for the possible acquisition of equity instruments of the issuing company, considering the business opportunities and growth potential of this latter.

There were no transfers between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 during the year ended December 31, 2023. During the year ended December 31, 2022, the transfer between Level 1 and Level 3 for "Financial assets - investments FVTPL" was related to the distribution of the shares in Rani Therapeutics Holdings INC, listed on NASDAQ, from the investment fund Biologix Partners LP.

The fair value of the loans accounted for at amortized cost approximates their carrying amounts as of December 31, 2023 and 2022

## 28. Employee benefits

Employee benefits are analyzed as follows:

	<b>At December 31, 2023</b>	<b>At December 31, 2022</b>
	<b>(EUR thousand)</b>	
Employee severance indemnity	5,677	4,936
Jubilee benefits	228	213
Other post-employment plans	1,228	979
Long term incentive plan	—	169
Stock grant plan	280	1,353
Other share-based compensation	—	665
<b>Total employee benefits</b>	<b>7,413</b>	<b>8,315</b>

### Defined benefit obligations - Italian employee severance indemnity (TFR)

Trattamento di fine rapporto or “TFR” relates to the amounts that employees in Italy are entitled to receive when they leave the company and is calculated based on the period of employment and the taxable earnings of each employee. Under certain conditions the entitlement may be partially advanced to an employee during the employee’s working life.

The Italian legislation regarding this scheme was amended by Law 296 of 27 December 2006 and subsequent decrees and regulations issued in the first part of 2007. Under these amendments, companies with at least 50 employees are obliged to transfer the TFR to the “Treasury fund” managed by the Italian state-owned social security body (“INPS”) or to supplementary pension funds. Prior to the amendments, accruing TFR for employees of all Italian companies could be managed by the company itself. Consequently, the Italian companies’ obligation to INPS and the contributions to supplementary pension funds take the form, under IAS 19 revised, of “Defined contribution plans” whereas the amounts recorded in the provision for employee severance pay retain the nature of “Defined benefit plans”. Accordingly, the provision for employee severance indemnity in Italy consists of the residual obligation for TFR until December 31, 2006. This is an unfunded defined benefit plan as the benefits have already been almost entirely earned, with the sole exception of future revaluations. Since 2007 the scheme has been classified as a defined contribution plan, and the Group recognizes the associated cost, being the required contributions to the pension funds, over the period in which the employee renders service.

### Jubilee benefits

The *Jubilee benefits* scheme is applicable to companies incorporated in Germany. Upon retirement, employees are eligible to receive a sum payment depending on the number of years of service within the Group.

### Other post-employment plans

Other post-employment plans of the Group are “*Beneficios por Retiro, Prima de Antigüedad y Beneficios por Terminación*” for Mexican companies and severance payment provision for Slovak companies.

### Defined benefits obligation

The Group's liabilities for employee benefits are as follows:

	Trattamento Fine Rapporto	Jubilee Benefits	Beneficio por Retiro / Terminacion	Severance Payment Slovakia	Total
(EUR thousand)					
<b>At January 1, 2022</b>	<b>5,895</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>6,847</b>
Interest cost	55	3	60	—	118
Current service cost	497	31	178	6	712
Benefits paid	(603)	(25)	(114)	(6)	(748)
Actuarial gains and losses	(908)	(49)	68	(1)	(890)
Exchange rate differences	—	—	89	—	89
<b>At December 31, 2022</b>	<b>4,936</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>6,128</b>
Recognized in the consolidated income statement	551	(16)	238	6	780
Recognized in the other comprehensive income	(908)	—	68	(1)	(841)
<b>At January 1, 2023</b>	<b>4,936</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>940</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>6,128</b>
Acquisition of Perugini S.r.l.	387	—	—	—	387
Interest cost	178	6	83	2	269
Current service cost	353	26	259	9	647
Benefits paid	(422)	(21)	(233)	(15)	(691)
Actuarial gains and losses	245	4	(9)	10	250
Exchange rate differences	—	—	143	—	143
<b>At December 31, 2023</b>	<b>5,677</b>	<b>228</b>	<b>1,183</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>7,133</b>
Recognized in the consolidated income statement	531	36	341	11	919
Recognized in the other comprehensive income	245	—	(9)	10	246

A major assumption taken into account in the valuation of pension and other post-employment benefit obligations is the discount rate. In accordance with *IAS 19 – Employee Benefits*, the rates were determined by currency areas and by reference to the return on high-quality private bonds with a maturity equal to the term of the plans or the return on government bonds when the private market has insufficient liquidity. The return on plan assets is determined based on the allocation of the assets and the discount rates used.

The principal assumptions used for determining the obligations under the plan described are as follows:

At December 31, 2023

	Severance indemnity			
	Italy	Germany	Mexico	Slovakia
Discount Rate %	3.17%	2.80%	9.25%	3.17%
Future salary increase %	0.50%	—	4.50%	6.00%
Inflation rate %	2.00%	—	3.50%	—

At December 31, 2022

	Severance indemnity			
	Italy	Germany	Mexico	Slovakia
Discount Rate %	3.77%	3.10%	9.25%	3.77%
Future salary increase %	0.50%	—	4.50%	6.00%
Inflation rate %	2.30%	—	3.50%	—

The discount rates used for the measurement of the pension plan obligation (including Italian TFR obligation) are based on yields of high-quality fixed income securities for which the timing and amounts of payments match the timing and amounts of the projected benefit payments. The main variation is due to Italian TFR, whose average duration is approximately 12.8 years. Retirement or employee leaving rates are developed to reflect actual and projected Group experience and legal requirements for retirement.

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions impacting defined benefits obligation as at December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022 is reported as follows:

	<b>At December 31, 2023</b>	<b>At December 31, 2022</b>
	<b>(EUR thousand)</b>	
Turnover rate +1,00%	19	31
Turnover rate -1,00%	(21)	(34)
Inflation rate +0,25%	82	72
Inflation rate -0,25%	(80)	(70)
Annual discount rate +0,25%	(111)	(97)
Annual discount rate -0,25%	115	101

The above sensitivity analysis on TFR is based on reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, keeping all other assumptions constant.

Such analysis may not be representative of an actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that changes in assumptions would occur in isolation from one another.

### Long-term incentive plan

In order to align the interests of management with those of the shareholders, the Group established a medium/ long-term incentive plan linking remuneration and performance. The Board of Directors approved a compensation plan called the "Long-term Incentive plan" for 2020-2023. The four-year plan included a selected number of top management and/ or key people and was based on achieving certain key performance indicators under the Group's long-term industrial plan targets.

On April 11, 2022 the Board of Directors approved an amendment to the "Restricted Stock Grant Plan Stevanato Group S.p.A. 2021-2027", in order to allow the entry of new beneficiaries in 2022, previously involved in the compensation plan called "Long Term Incentive 2020-2023". In accordance with specific rules, existing and new beneficiaries relating to the first vesting period coexisted during 2022 under the "Restricted Stock Grant Plan Stevanato Group S.p.A. 2021-2027". Through such amendment, beneficiaries of the Long Term Incentive 2020-2023 were offered the possibility of becoming beneficiaries of the "Restricted Stock Grant Plan Stevanato Group S.p.A. 2021-2027" in 2022 by using the rights deriving from the participation in the Long-Term Incentive 2020-2023 in the meantime accrued to them, but providing, that the free of charge transfer of the property of a certain number of Stevanato Group S.p.A. shares should have been done after the end of the First Vesting Period, after having verified the actual achievement of the performance objectives (in terms of consolidated revenue and EBITDA) set for such vesting period and the continuation of the employment relationship.

The letters of assignment of shares were issued to beneficiaries on May 12, 2022 and from that date the amendment of the incentive plans produced its accounting effects for those beneficiaries who accepted the incentive plan modification.

The Group's liability for the Long-term Incentive plan is as follows:

**Long Term  
 Incentive Plan  
 2020-2023**

	<b>(EUR thousand)</b>
<b>At January 1, 2022</b>	<b>3,653</b>
Interest cost	63
Current service cost	(928)
Actuarial gains and losses *	(2,619)
<b>At December 31, 2022</b>	<b>169</b>
Benefits paid	(169)
<b>At December 31, 2023</b>	<b>—</b>

\*According to IAS 19, actuarial gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss

### Restricted Stock Grant Plan 2021-2027

At the Shareholders' Meeting of Stevanato Group held on March 4, 2021, a share-based incentive plan, referred to as the "Restricted Stock Grant Plan 2021-2027", was approved. This plan included individuals who play a strategic role in the Group related to the economic and strategic development of the Group and aligns their interests to those of the shareholders and other stakeholders of the Company, during the period between January 1, 2021 and December 31, 2026.

The Stock Grant Plan originally provided for three two-year vesting periods, between January 1, 2021 and December 31, 2022 (First Vesting Period), January 1, 2023 and December 31, 2024 (Second Vesting Period), January 1, 2025 and December 2026 (Third Vesting Period). On April 11, 2022 the Board of Directors approved an amendment to the "Restricted Stock Grant Plan Stevanato Group S.p.A. 2021-2027", to allow the entry in 2022 of new beneficiaries, previously involved in "Long Term Incentive 2020- 2023". Through such amendment, (i) the total duration of the "Restricted Stock Grant Plan Stevanato Group S.p.A. 2021-2027" was limited to the First Vesting Period only and (ii) the beneficiaries were divided into two categories: the initial beneficiaries and the new beneficiaries to whom specific rules applied.

At the beginning of the vesting period, a certain number of Stevanato Group ordinary shares – linked with the achievement of specific targets in terms of consolidated revenue and EBITDA within the end of the Vesting Period – was assigned free of charge to the initial beneficiaries. EBITDA is defined as net profit before income taxes, finance income, finance expense, depreciation and amortization. The assigned shares were subject to the prohibition to sell and to the selling commitment in accordance with a one-year lock-up period.

The transfer of ownership of the shares was finalized after each initial beneficiary had signed an agreement which binded the beneficiaries to re-sell to Stevanato Group, fully or partially, the shares assigned to them in case the targets provided for the vesting period in relation to which the shares were assigned should not have been totally or partially achieved. A similar obligation was provided if, within the end of the vesting period, the employment relationship would have terminated.

In the event of over-performances related to the key indicators of performance, initial beneficiaries were granted, free of charge, an additional number of Stevanato Group shares related to the vesting period in which the targets were exceeded and the additional shares assigned would have been subject to the time-limited prohibition to sell.

On June 3, 2021 a total of n. 236,988 ordinary shares, which were previously held in treasury, were assigned to the initial beneficiaries of the plan, subject to the aforementioned conditions and restrictions.

The fair value measurement of the stock grant plan for the initial beneficiaries consists of the following components:

- a first IAS 19 component linked to the cash settlement of the amount equal to the consideration already determined at which Stevanato Group S.p.A. would have repurchased the shares in the cases provided for by the plan regulation. This component was immediately vested at the time of the assignment of the shares. It generated expenses counterbalanced with the employee benefits liability;



- a second *IFRS 2* component related to the benefit associated with the value of the stock. It is valued as stock option with a strike price equal to the value corresponding to the consideration the employees gave up in cash when the stock option was exercised. It generated expenses counterbalanced in a dedicated equity reserve among "other reserves".

On May 12, 2022, Stevanato Group S.p.A. sent, to the new beneficiaries of shares, a letter granting them the right to obtain the transfer free of charge of a certain number of shares if the performance targets, in terms of consolidated revenue and EBITDA provided for the vesting period in relation to which the shares were assigned, would have been achieved. New beneficiaries are individuals who play a strategic role in the Group, including its economic and strategic development, and the above right to transfer shares (subject to certain conditions) aligned their interests to those of the shareholders and other stakeholders of the Company, during the period between January 1, 2021 and December 31, 2022.

The right for each of the new beneficiaries to receive shares was conditional upon the verification by Stevanato Group's Board of Directors of the degree of achievement of each of the performance targets after the end of the first vesting period. On the basis of this assessment the number of shares indicated in the letter of attribution of rights could have been reduced based on the degree of target achievement.

At August 30, 2023 and at September 7, 2023 the ownership of the 668,859 vested shares was formally transferred to the beneficiaries (from the shares held in treasury).

The following table summarizes the *IAS 19* components of the obligation expense recognized in the statement of profit or loss and amounts recognized in the statement of financial position:

	<b>Stock grant plan</b>
	<b>2021-2027</b>
	<b>(EUR thousand)</b>
<b>At January 1, 2022</b>	<b>1,353</b>
Current service cost	—
<b>At December 31, 2022</b>	<b>1,353</b>
Reclassified in Equity Reserve for share-based incentive plans	(1,073)
<b>At December 31, 2023</b>	<b>280</b>

### Other share-based compensation

At December 31, 2022, the Group recognized a liability for other share-based compensation amounting to EUR 665 thousand. This represented the estimate of the grant date fair value of the award for the purposes of recognizing the services received by employees during the period between service commencement date and grant date. During 2023, this liability was reclassified to a dedicated equity reserve among "other reserves" after finalization of the final grant.

## 29. Share-based compensation

On December 15, 2022, the Board of Directors approved a Long-Term Incentive Plan including two sub-plans, the Restricted Shares Plan 2023-2027 and the Performance Shares Plan 2023-2027, with a duration of 5 years, running from January 1, 2023 until December 31, 2027.

On January 3, 2023 the beneficiaries involved in the new Restricted Shares Plan 2023-2027 and Performance Shares Plan 2023-2027 received a letter that granted them the right to obtain the transfer free of charge of a certain number of shares if the underlying conditions are met. The Restricted Shares Plan forms part of Stevanato Group's long-term remuneration policy wherein Restricted Share Units represent, for the first vesting period (January 2023 - December 2025), 50% of the same beneficiaries grant target pay opportunity, while Performance Share Units represent the other 50% of the beneficiaries grant target pay opportunity. For the second vesting period (January 2024 - December 2026) and the third vesting period



(January 2025 - December 2027), the Company will confirm to beneficiaries within the grant letter the specific mix of Performance and Restricted Shares.

The granting of awards under the Restricted Shares Plan, for each vesting period, is subject to and dependent on the satisfaction of the following presence condition: shares shall not vest unless, at the end of the presence period related to each installment -3 equal annual installments-, the relationship between the participant and Stevanato Group is still in existence, unless otherwise agreed by the Chief Executive Officer. In particular, the presence period is differentiated in coherence with the vesting schedule and coincides with the period between the grant of rights date and each installment-vesting schedule.

The right to the award of shares under the Performance Shares Plan, for each vesting period -3 years cliff vesting-, as a consequence of the relative right to receive the number of shares is subject to the positive outcome of the verification by the Board of Directors at the date of verification relating to two different performance targets which are independent of each other:

- I. 50% of the target number of shares will vest if the Group achieves the targets in relation to the revenue growth performance criterion;
- II. 50% of the target number of shares will vest if the Group achieves the targets in relation to the ROIC Performance Criterion. ROIC is calculated as Net Operating Profit After Taxes divided by Average Invested Capital (average of the beginning and end of each fiscal year).

The performance target level, minimum target, overachievement target and maximum target of each performance criterion, for each vesting period, were communicated to the beneficiaries with the grant letter.

The fair values of the Restricted Share Unit (RSU) and Performance Share Unit (PSU) awards were measured using the share price on the grant date adjusted for expected annual dividend yield of 0.30% as these RSU and PSU awards do not have the right to receive ordinary dividends prior to vesting.

	<b>Long Term Incentive Plan 2023 -2027 Granted in 2023</b>
Performance Share Units (PSUs)	EUR 16.44
Restricted Share Units (RSUs) - I Installment	EUR 16.54
Restricted Share Units (RSUs) - II Installment	EUR 16.49
Restricted Share Units (RSUs) - III Installment	EUR 16.44

Changes to the unvested number of PSU and RSU awards under all equity incentive plans of the Group are as follows:

<i>number of shares</i>	<b>Outstanding PSUs</b>	<b>Outstanding RSUs</b>
<b>At January 1, 2023</b>	—	—
Granted (*)	145,670	145,670
Forfeited	(1,390)	(1,390)
<b>At December 31, 2023</b>	<b>144,280</b>	<b>144,280</b>

\*Granted under Performance Shares Plan 2023-2027 and Restricted Shares Plan 2023-2027

For the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company recognized EUR 1,433 thousand as share-based compensation expense and an increase to other reserves within equity in relation to the PSU awards and RSU awards. At December 31, 2023, unrecognized compensation expense amounted to EUR 2,125 thousand and is expected to be recognized over the remaining vesting periods through 2025 based on current assumptions.

### 30. Provisions

The balances as of December 31, 2023 are detailed below:

	Provision for Warranty	Decommissioning	Provision for legal and sundry risks	Provision for agents and directors severance indemnity	Total
(EUR thousand)					
<b>At January 1, 2023</b>	<b>1,102</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>2,770</b>	<b>1,026</b>	<b>5,552</b>
Accrued during the period	1,086	28	160	182	1,456
Utilization	(760)	—	(54)	(802)	(1,616)
Releases	—	—	(214)	(26)	(240)
Exchange rate differences	1	(23)	(92)	—	(114)
<b>At December 31, 2023</b>	<b>1,429</b>	<b>659</b>	<b>2,570</b>	<b>380</b>	<b>5,038</b>
Current	1,063	—	—	—	1,063
Non-current	366	659	2,570	380	3,975
(EUR thousand)					
<b>At January 1, 2022</b>	<b>1,061</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>1,275</b>	<b>3,499</b>
Accrued during the year	90	27	2,373	82	2,572
Utilization	(49)	—	(114)	(265)	(428)
Releases	—	—	(63)	(68)	(131)
Exchange rate difference	—	36	2	2	40
<b>At December 31, 2022</b>	<b>1,102</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>2,770</b>	<b>1,026</b>	<b>5,552</b>
Current	—	—	—	—	—
Non-current	1,102	654	2,770	1,026	5,552

The warranty provision represents the best estimate of commitments given by the Group for contractual, legal, or constructive obligations arising from product warranties given for a specified period of time. Such provisions are recognized on shipment of goods to customers. The warranty provision is estimated on the basis of the Group's past experience and contractual terms. Related costs are recognized within cost of sales.

The provision for legal proceeding and sundry risks represents management's best estimate of the expenditures expected to be required to settle or otherwise resolve legal proceeding and disputes. At December 31, 2023 the Group accrued EUR 1.3 million related to employment and personnel matters in the United States.

At December 31, 2023 provision for legal and sundry risks also include accruals in connection with taxation related to personnel severance amounting to EUR 576 thousand and a provision for workers compensation insurance for overall EUR 677 thousand.

### 31. Other non-current liabilities

Other non-current liabilities at December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022 amounted to EUR 48,474 thousand and EUR 18,060 thousand respectively. At December 31, 2023 other non-current liabilities mainly related to (i) an advance payment from the U.S. Biomedical Advanced Research and Development Authority (BARDA) of EUR 36,402 thousand, which reflects a partial payment for installing machinery in Fishers, Indiana, to help strengthen domestic capabilities in the U.S. for national defense readiness and preparedness programs for current and future public health emergencies; and (ii) an advance payment from the city of Fishers for certain costs at the site of EUR 2,183 thousand. In addition to the above, other non-current liabilities included holiday pay for our Danish companies' employees following the transition to the new Danish Holiday Act that started in 2019 and deferred income related to the grant of land by the city of Fishers for EUR 7,858 thousand which will be recognized in the income statement on a systematic basis over the useful life of the building erected on the site.

### 32. Trade payables and other current liabilities

Trade payables and other current liabilities are detailed as follows:

	At December 31, 2023	At December 31, 2022
	(EUR thousand)	
Trade payables	277,815	239,179
Payables to social security institutions	8,341	7,528
Payables to personnel	35,716	37,269
VAT payables	3,057	436
Other tax payables	7,272	3,844
Deferred income and prepayments	13,604	12,471
Allowance for future expected customer returns	6,898	7,129
Other	1,349	822
<b>Total trade payables and other current liabilities</b>	<b>354,052</b>	<b>308,678</b>

The book value of trade payables is approximately equal to their fair value. Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 60 to 90-day term, whereas other payables are non-interest bearing and have an average term of six months.

Other current liabilities include customer returns that reflect the improved estimate of expected liabilities related to future expected returns regarding revenue recognized in the current or in previous years, estimated on the basis of past experience.

In 2018 the Group launched the "Confirming program", a web-based and pay-per-use Supply Chain Finance solution, that allows Group suppliers to anticipate their receivables. The main benefits for the Group are an improvement of supply chain financial stability and a simplification in payment management cycle. Under such program, the suppliers can elect on an invoice-by-invoice basis to receive a discounted early payment from the relationship bank rather than being paid in line with the agreed payment terms. If the option is taken, the Group's liability is assigned by the supplier to be due to the relationship bank rather than the supplier. The value of the liability payable by the Group remains unchanged. At December 31, 2023 the total amount of accounting payables related to the Confirming program equaled to EUR 20,514 thousand (EUR 20,695 thousand at December 31, 2022). The Group assesses the arrangement against indicators to assess if debts, which vendors have sold to the funder under the supplier financing scheme, continue to meet the definition of trade payables or should be classified as borrowings. At December 31, 2023, the Group determined that the terms of the trade payable are otherwise substantially unchanged and that it is therefore appropriate to continue presenting the relevant amounts within trade payables in the balance sheet.

### 33. Contract liabilities and advances from customers

Contract liabilities and advances from customers are as follows:

	At December 31, 2023	At December 31, 2022
	(EUR thousand)	
Contract Liabilities	22,306	14,847
Advances from customers	62,310	26,568
<b>Total contract liabilities and advances from customers</b>	<b>84,616</b>	<b>41,415</b>
Current	45,198	41,415
Non-current	39,418	—

Contract liabilities relate to ongoing customer-specific construction contracts of the Engineering Segment and of the In-vitro diagnostic business, which is part of the Biopharmaceutical and Diagnostic Solutions Segment. The Group has contract liabilities of EUR 22,306 thousand and EUR 14,847 thousand as at December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022 respectively. Contract liabilities gross amounts to EUR 76,853 thousand (EUR 64,293 thousand in 2022), net of advance invoices issued of EUR 99,159 thousand (EUR 79,140 thousand in 2022).

Advances from customers relate to sales whose revenue are recognized at point in time.

### 34. Leases

The Group has lease contracts for various items of plant, machinery, vehicles and other equipment used in its operations. Leases of plant and machinery generally have lease terms between 3 and 15 years, while vehicles and other equipment generally have lease terms between 3 and 5 years. Property leases generally have lease terms between 2 and 10 years. There are several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. Some leases include an option to renew the lease for an additional period of the same duration after the end of the contract term. Such extension options are in a range of 1 years to 10 years and are mainly included in a number of property leases across the Group. In evaluating the lease term, the Group has considered if the Group has the right to terminate a lease. In such case, the non-cancellable period of the lease includes the period covered by the option to terminate the lease.

The Group also has certain leases of machinery, industrial equipment and vehicles with lease terms of 12 months or less and leases of office equipment with low value (e.g. unit value lower than EUR 5,000). The Group applies the 'short-term lease' and 'lease of low-value assets' recognition exemptions for these leases.

Movements in the leased right of use assets in 2023 are shown below:

	Buildings	Plant and machinery	Industrial equipment	Other tangible assets	Total
	(EUR thousand)				
<b>Cost</b>					
<b>At January 1, 2022</b>	<b>18,966</b>	<b>8,795</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>10,301</b>	<b>38,408</b>
Additions	1,554	—	—	1,371	2,925
Disposals	(610)	—	—	(137)	(747)
Exchange rate differences	608	20	—	16	644
<b>At December 31, 2022</b>	<b>20,518</b>	<b>8,815</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>11,551</b>	<b>41,230</b>
Acquisition of Perugini S.r.l.	—	1,085	—	80	1,165
Additions	3,112	—	—	1,686	4,798
Disposals	(139)	—	—	(63)	(202)
Exchange rate differences	(471)	(12)	—	1	(482)
<b>At December 31, 2023</b>	<b>23,020</b>	<b>9,888</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>13,255</b>	<b>46,509</b>
<b>Depreciation</b>					
<b>At January 1, 2022</b>	<b>6,039</b>	<b>3,905</b>	<b>202</b>	<b>5,572</b>	<b>15,718</b>
Depreciation charge for the year	2,658	1,553	72	2,041	6,324
Disposals	(131)	—	—	(87)	(218)
Exchange rate differences	109	3	—	5	117
<b>At December 31, 2022</b>	<b>8,675</b>	<b>5,461</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>7,531</b>	<b>21,941</b>
Acquisition of Perugini S.r.l.	—	356	—	74	430
Depreciation charge for the year	2,873	1,480	48	1,846	6,247
Disposals	(98)	—	—	(60)	(158)
Exchange rate differences	(186)	(6)	—	(8)	(200)
<b>At December 31, 2023</b>	<b>11,264</b>	<b>7,291</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>9,383</b>	<b>28,260</b>
<b>Net book value</b>					
At December 31, 2023	11,756	2,597	24	3,872	18,249
At December 31, 2022	11,843	3,354	72	4,020	19,289

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the period:

	2023	2022
	(EUR thousand)	
<b>At January 1</b>	<b>19,982</b>	<b>23,127</b>
Additions	4,589	2,866
Acquisition of Perugini S.r.l.	621	—
Accretion of interest	581	573
Payments	(6,521)	(6,595)
Early terminated contracts	(22)	(527)
Exchange rate difference	(285)	538
<b>At December 31</b>	<b>18,945</b>	<b>19,982</b>
Current	5,841	5,325
Non-current	13,104	14,657

The following are the amounts recognized in profit or loss:

	<b>For the year ended</b>	
	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	<b>(EUR thousand)</b>	
Depreciation expense of right of use assets	6,247	6,325
Interest expense on lease liabilities	581	573
Expense relating to short-term leases	2,118	1,673
Expense relating to leases of low-value assets	4,749	3,968
<b>Total amount recognized in profit or loss</b>	<b>13,695</b>	<b>12,539</b>

At December 31, 2023 the Group signed (i) a binding offer for a seven-year property lease for a total undiscounted liability amounting to approximately EUR 1,250 thousand and (ii) a three-year property lease agreement for a total undiscounted liability amounting to approximately EUR 457 thousand. Both leases start in 2024.

### 35. Subsidiaries with non-controlling interest

The Stevanato Group comprises the following subsidiaries with non-controlling interest:

<b>Name</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>At</b>	<b>At</b>
		<b>December 31,</b>	<b>December 31,</b>
		<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
Ompi of Japan Co., Ltd.	Japan	0%	49%
Medical Glass a.s.	Slovakia	0.26%	0.26%
		<b>At December</b>	<b>At December</b>
		<b>31,</b>	<b>31,</b>
		<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
		<b>(EUR thousand)</b>	
<b>Proportion of equity interest held by non-controlling interests:</b>			
Ompi of Japan Co., Ltd.		—	451
Medical Glass a.s.		(55)	(64)
		<b>(55)</b>	<b>387</b>
<b>Profit allocated to non-controlling interest:</b>			
Ompi of Japan Co., Ltd.		(56)	(176)
Medical Glass a.s.		(3)	9
		<b>(59)</b>	<b>(167)</b>

Changes in non-controlling interests are shown in the consolidated statement of changes in equity.

Effective July 31, 2023, Stevanato Group entered into an agreement with Winckler & Co. Ltd, SE Holdings Co. Ltd and Ompi of Japan Co., Ltd., to purchase the remaining minority equity interests in Ompi of Japan Co., Ltd. and to terminate the JV agreement with SE Holdings Co. Ltd. The consideration paid for purchasing the non-controlling interests in Ompi of Japan Co., Ltd. amounted to EUR 250 thousand.

### 36. Related party disclosures

According to IAS 24, the related parties of the Group are entities and individuals capable of exercising control, joint control or significant influence over the Group and its subsidiaries, companies belonging to the Stevanato Group S.p.A., the controlling company Stevanato Holding S.r.l. and associates. In addition, members of Stevanato Group's Board of Directors and executives with strategic responsibilities and their families are also considered related parties. The Group carries out transactions with related parties on commercial terms that are normal in the respective markets, considering the characteristics of the goods or services involved.

Note 4 provides information about the Group's structure, including details of the subsidiaries and the holding company.

Transactions with related parties refer to:

- service fees and rentals paid to Winckler & Co Ltd, the company whose owner held minority interests in the subsidiary Ompi of Japan up to July 31, 2023;
- rentals paid to SFEM Italia S.r.l., controlled by the Stevanato family;
- the purchase of products and rentals paid to Società Agricola Stella S.r.l., fully controlled by SFEM Italia S.r.l. until November 12, 2021 and then 51% controlled by Stevanato Holding S.r.l. and 49% controlled by SFEM Italia S.r.l.;
- consulting services provided by Studio Legale Spinazzi Azzarita Troi, whose beneficial owner is a Board member in Stevanato Group S.p.A.;
- industrial rentals paid to E & FKH Ejendomme ApS, whose beneficial owners are family members of a Board member in the subsidiary Stevanato Group Denmark A/S;
- for the year ended December 31, 2022 rentals paid to members of Stevanato family;
- at December 31, 2022 loans disbursed in 2018 and 2019 by SE Holdings Co. Ltd, the minority shareholder of the subsidiary Ompi of Japan, amounting respectively to JPY 73.5 million and JPY 49.0 million. These loans were fully reimbursed when the minority interest was purchased by Stevanato Group S.p.A. on July 31, 2023;
- donations to the Stevanato Foundation, owned by Stevanato family. The foundation exclusively pursues the aims of social solidarity, philanthropy and charity, operating in the fields of social and socio-medical assistance, education and training as well as cultural and educational activities and scientific research. The Foundation intervenes in support of children and young people in situations of serious difficulty due to their illnesses, the distress of their families or other situations that may affect their health or growth;
- consulting services provided by C.T.S. Studio AS, whose beneficial owner is a Board member in the sub-holding Stevanato Group International AS;
- revenue from the sale of drug containment systems to Incog BioPharma Services, Inc, a U.S. based biopharma services company, in which SFEM Italia S.r.l. holds a controlling stake;
- on June 29, 2023, Ompi N.A. S. de R.L. de C.V. signed a promissory agreement for the purchase of land in Mexico with SIT Manufacturing N.A. S.A. de C.V. and paid USD 2,247 thousand as a deposit. On January 16, 2024 the purchase of the land was officially concluded with the payment of the remaining USD 1,210 thousand. Franco Stevanato is a Board member in SIT S.p.A., the parent company of SIT Manufacturing N.A. S.A. de C.V.;
- receivables and payables to Stevanato Holding S.r.l. related to the national tax consolidation regime.



The amounts of transactions with related parties recognized in the consolidated income statement and the related assets and liabilities are as follows:

For the year ended and at December 31, 2023:

	<u>Revenue</u>	<u>Costs*</u>
	(EUR thousand)	
<b>Other related parties</b>		
Winckler & Co. Ltd.	—	191
Società Agricola Stella S.r.l.	—	110
SFEM Italia S.r.l.	—	20
E & FKH Ejendomme ApS	—	435
Studio Legale Spinazzi Azzarita Troi	—	311
Fondazione Stevanato	—	240
C.T.S. Studio AS	—	21
Incog BioPharma Services Inc	545	—

\* Costs include cost of sales, selling, general administrative costs and other expenses net

	<u>Trade</u>	<u>Trade</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Other</u>
	receivables	payables	Assets	Liabilities
	(EUR thousand)			
<b>Parent company:</b>				
Stevanato Holding S.r.l.	—	—	4,020	—
<b>Other related parties</b>				
Società Agricola Stella S.r.l.	—	102	—	—
Studio Legale Spinazzi Azzarita Troi	—	168	—	—
C.T.S. Studio AS	—	1	—	—
SIT Manufacturing	—	—	2,034	—
Incog BioPharma Services Inc	636	—	—	1,210

#### Loan from/to related parties

For the year ended and at December 31, 2023:

	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Financial</u>
	received	paid	assets or
	(EUR thousand)		
	<u>liabilities</u>		
<b>Other related parties</b>			
SE Holdings Co.Ltd.	—	3	—

For the year ended and at December 31, 2022

	<u>Revenue</u>	<u>Costs*</u>
	(EUR thousand)	
<b>Other related parties</b>		
Winckler & Co. Ltd.	—	313
Società Agricola Stella S.r.l.	—	90
SFEM Italia S.r.l.	—	19
E & FKH Ejendomme ApS	—	419
Piovesan Barbara	—	30
Studio Legale Spinazzi Azzarita Troi	—	384
Fondazione Stevanato	—	305
C.T.S. Studio AS	—	23
Incog BioPharma Services Inc	509	—

	<u>Trade</u>	<u>Trade</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Other</u>
	receivables	payables	Assets	Liabilities
	(EUR thousand)			
<b>Other related parties</b>				
Winckler & Co. Ltd.	—	28	—	—
Società Agricola Stella S.r.l.	—	48	—	—
SFEM Italia S.r.l.	—	2	—	—
Studio Legale Spinazzi Azzarita Troi	—	70	—	—
C.T.S. Studio AS	—	2	—	—
Incog BioPharma Services Inc	451	—	—	—

\* Costs include cost of sales, selling, general administrative costs and other expenses net

**Loan from/to related parties**

For the year ended and at December 31, 2022

	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Interest</u>	<u>Financial</u>
	received	paid	assets or
	(EUR thousand)		
	<u>liabilities</u>		
<b>Other related parties</b>			
SE Holdings Co.Ltd.	—	5	(871)
<b>Key management personnel of the Group</b>			
Directors and Key Managers	2	—	—

**Emoluments to Directors and Key Management**

The fees of the Directors of Stevanato Group S.p.A. are as follows:

For the year ended December 31, 2023

	Fixed remuneration		Pension	Share based	Total
	Annual fee	Fringe benefits <sup>(1)</sup>	expense <sup>(2)</sup>	compensation <sup>(3)</sup>	
	(EUR thousand)				
<b>Total Directors</b>	2,242	12	70	438	2,762

<sup>(1)</sup> Fringe benefits related to car and insurance benefits

<sup>(2)</sup> Pensions expense related to "Trattamento Fine Mandato" accrued in the year

<sup>(3)</sup> Shares granted to board members

For the year ended December 31, 2022

	Fixed remuneration		Pension	Share based	Total
	Annual fee	Fringe benefits <sup>(1)</sup>	expense <sup>(2)</sup>	compensation <sup>(3)</sup>	
	(EUR thousand)				
<b>Total Directors</b>	2,353	12	62	379	2,806

<sup>(1)</sup> Fringe benefits related to car and insurance benefits

<sup>(2)</sup> Pensions expense related to "Trattamento Fine Mandato" accrued in the year

<sup>(3)</sup> Shares granted to board members

The aggregate compensation for members of the Senior Management Team (excluding the Chairman and including the CEO) is as follows:

For the year ended December 31, 2023

	Fixed remuneration		Variable	Pension	Share based	Total
	Annual fee	Fringe benefits <sup>(1)</sup>	remuneration <sup>(2)</sup>	expense <sup>(3)</sup>	compensation <sup>(4)</sup>	
	(EUR thousand)					
<b>Total Other Key Management</b>	1,777	28	94	94	845	2,838

<sup>(1)</sup> Fringe benefits related to car and insurance benefits

<sup>(2)</sup> Variable remuneration related to MBO

<sup>(3)</sup> Pensions expense related to "Trattamento Fine Rapporto" accrued in the year

<sup>(4)</sup> Shares granted under stock grant plan 2023-2027 and other share-based incentive plans

For the year ended December 31, 2022

	Fixed remuneration		Variable remuneration <sup>(2)</sup>	Pension expense <sup>(3)</sup>	Share based compensation <sup>(5)</sup>	Total remuneration
	Annual fee	Fringe benefits <sup>(1)</sup>				
	(EUR thousand)					
<b>Total Other Key Management</b>	1,619	26	1,198	87	5,423	8,353

<sup>(1)</sup> Fringe benefits related to car and insurance benefits<sup>(2)</sup> Variable remuneration related to MBO and LTI. With regard to variable compensation, key managers' performance is measured not only by financial indicators, such as revenue and EBITDA margin, but also by non-financial indicators such as (i) environment: programs in line with carbon neutrality, (ii) gender balance in senior position, (iii) quality mindset and performances and (iv) values and guiding principles.<sup>(3)</sup> Pensions expense related to "Trattamento Fine Rapporto" accrued in the year<sup>(4)</sup> Shares granted under stock grant plan 2021-2027 and other share-based incentive plans

### 37. Commitments and contingencies

Commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities can be described as follows:

	At December 31, 2023	At December 31, 2022
	(EUR thousand)	
Guarantees	128,083	112,381
<i>of which secured</i>	4,696	4,707
<b>Total Guarantees</b>	<b>128,083</b>	<b>112,381</b>

At December 31, 2023 the main commitments and risks assumed by the Stevanato Group are as follows:

- Suretyship issued in favor of Nordea Bank for EUR 26,835 thousand (EUR 26,895 thousand in 2022) on behalf of Stevanato Group Denmark A/S;
- Letter of comfort in favor of Unicredit AG for EUR 15,000 thousand (EUR 15,000 thousand in 2022) on behalf of the company Balda Medical GmbH.

Secured guarantees for EUR 4,696 thousand (EUR 4,707 thousand in 2022) concern the floating charge on Stevanato Group Denmark A/S against short-term credit lines.

The guarantees provided by credit institutions and insurance companies on behalf of Group companies in favor of third parties amount to EUR 58,166 thousand (EUR 51,968 thousand in 2022) and mainly comprise advance payment and performance bonds issued in favor of clients in the Engineering segment and of Balda Medical GmbH.

Other residual guarantees with individual low value amounts, are in aggregate EUR 23,386 and are mainly related to mandatory bonds for VAT reimbursement issued by Stevanato Group, on behalf of Italian subsidiaries, in favor of Italian Tax Authority.

From time to time, in the ordinary course of business, the Group enters into various arrangements with key third party suppliers. A limited number of these arrangements contain unconditional purchase obligations to purchase a fixed or minimum quantity of goods with fixed and determinable price provisions. At December 31, 2023, the Group is in compliance with the contract obligations.

### 38. Qualitative and quantitative information of financial risks

The Group is exposed to the following financial risks connected with its operations:

- financial market risk, mainly relating to foreign currency exchange rates and to interest rates;
- liquidity risk, mainly relating to difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset; with particular reference to the availability of funds and access to the credit market, should the Group require it, and to financial instruments in general;
- credit risk, arising both from its normal commercial relations with customers, and its financing activities;
- commodity risk, arising from the fluctuation in commodities price, driven by external market factors, especially for natural gas and electricity. Such fluctuations in commodities price market, can cause significant business challenges that can affect production costs, product pricing, company margins and cash flows, value of assets and liabilities and, ultimately, the company value.

These risks could significantly affect the Group's financial position, results of operations and cash flows, and for this reason the Group identifies and monitors these risks, in order to detect potential negative effects in advance and take the necessary action to mitigate them, primarily through its operating and financing activities and if required, through the use of derivative financial instruments.

The following section provides qualitative and quantitative disclosures on the effect that these risks may have upon the Group. The quantitative data reported in the following section does not have any predictive value.

#### Financial market risks

Due to the nature of the Group's business, the Group is exposed to a variety of market risks, including foreign currency exchange rate risk, interest rate risk and commodity risk.

The Group's exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk arises from our global footprint (both in terms of productions and commercialization), as in some cases we sell our products in the currencies of the destination markets, which may differ from the currency of the countries in which the Group operates.

The Group's exposure to interest rate risk arises from the need to fund certain activities and the possibility to deploy surplus funds. Changes in market interest rates may have the effect of either increasing or decreasing the Group's net profit/ (loss), thereby indirectly affecting the costs and returns of financing and investing transactions.

These risks could significantly affect the Group's financial position, results of operations and cash flows, and for this reason they are identified and monitored, in order to detect potential negative effects in advance and take the necessary actions to mitigate them.

The Group has in place various risk management policies, which primarily relate to foreign exchange, interest rate, commodity price and liquidity risks.

In particular, to manage foreign exchange rate risk, the Group has adopted a hedging policy, approved by the Board of Directors of Stevanato Group S.p.A.. Hedging activities are mainly executed at central level, based on the information provided by the reporting system and utilizing instruments and policies conforming to IFRS. Hedging is undertaken to ensure protection in case an entity has transactions in currencies other than the one in which it primarily does business, taking account also of budgeted future revenue/ costs. Despite hedging operations, sudden movements in exchange rates or erroneous estimates may result in a negative impact, although limited, on Group results.

### Information on foreign currency exchange rate risk

The Group is exposed to risk resulting from fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, which can affect its earnings and equity. In particular:

- Where a Group company incurs costs in a currency different from that of its revenue, any change in foreign currency exchange rates can affect the operating results of that company.
- The main foreign currency to which the Group is exposed is U.S. Dollar for sales in the United States and other markets where the U.S. Dollar is the reference currency, against Euro, Mexican Pesos and Renminbi. Other exposures included the exchange rate between the Euro and the following currencies: Japanese Yen, Swiss Franc and Danish Krone. It is the Group's policy to use derivative financial instruments (primarily forward currency contracts, currency swaps, currency options and collar options) to hedge against exposures.
- Several subsidiaries are located in countries that are outside the Eurozone, in particular the United States, China, Japan, Mexico, Denmark, Brazil. As the Group's reporting currency is the Euro, the income statements of those companies are translated into Euro using the average exchange rate for the period and, even if revenue and margins are unchanged in local currency, changes in exchange rates can impact the amount of revenue, costs and profit as restated in Euro. Similarly, intercompany financing may lead to foreign exchange rate impact due to different functional currencies.
- The amount of assets and liabilities of consolidated companies that report in a currency other than the Euro may vary from period to period as a result of changes in exchange rates. The effects of these changes are recognized directly in equity as a component of other comprehensive income/ (loss) under gains/ (losses) from currency translation differences.

The Group monitors its main exposures with regard to translation exchange risk, whereby fluctuations in the exchange rates of a number of currencies against the consolidation currency may impact the consolidated financial statement values, although there was no specific hedging in this respect at the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items are recognized in the consolidated income statement within the net financial income/ (expense) line item.

The impact of foreign currency exchange rate differences recorded within financial income/ (expense) for the year ended December 31, 2023, except for those arising on financial instruments measured at fair value, amounted to a net loss of EUR 9,921 thousand (EUR 859 thousand net gain in 2022).

There have been no substantial changes in 2023 in the nature or structure of exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk or in the Group's hedging policies.

The Group actively hedges against economic-transactional risk; more specifically, forward and swap contracts, plain vanilla and collar options are used to manage the exposures. Such instruments are only partially designated as cash flow hedges and contracts are entered for a period consistent with the underlying transactions, generally from three to twelve months.

The Group is holding the following contracts:

At December 31, 2023

		0 to 6 months	6 to 9 months	9 to 12 months	Total	Carrying amount	Line item in the statement of financial position
(EUR thousand)							
Notional amount <sup>(2)</sup>	Forward	9,467	—	—	<b>9,467</b>	443	Other current financial assets
<i>Average forward rate (EUR/USD)</i>		<i>1.047</i>					
Notional amount <sup>(1)</sup>	Collar options	12,247	—	—	<b>12,247</b>	204	Other current financial assets
<i>Average forward rate (USD/MXN)</i>		<i>17.880</i>					
Notional amount <sup>(2)</sup>	Forward	36,631	6,807	—	<b>43,438</b>	613	Other current financial assets
<i>Average forward rate (EUR/USD)</i>		<i>1.082</i>	<i>1.090</i>				
<b>Total</b>					<b>65,152</b>	<b>1,260</b>	

<sup>(1)</sup> Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments

<sup>(2)</sup> Derivatives designated as hedging instruments

At December 31, 2022

		0 to 6 months	6 to 9 months	9 to 12 months	Total	Carrying amount	Line item in the statement of financial position
(EUR thousand)							
Notional amount <sup>(1)</sup>	Forward	40,000		10,000	<b>50,000</b>	1,658	Other current financial assets
<i>Average forward rate (EUR/USD)</i>		<i>1.031</i>		<i>1.084</i>	—		
Notional amount <sup>(2)</sup>	Forward		15,000	25,000	<b>40,000</b>	849	Other current financial assets
<i>Average forward rate (EUR/USD)</i>			<i>1.060</i>	<i>1.064</i>	—		
<b>Total</b>					<b>90,000</b>	<b>2,507</b>	

<sup>(1)</sup> Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments

<sup>(2)</sup> Derivatives designated as hedging instruments



Set out below is the impact of hedging on equity:

	<b>Cash Flow Hedge Reserve</b>	<b>Cost of Hedging Reserve</b>
	<b>(EUR thousand)</b>	
<b>At January 1, 2022</b>	—	—
Foreign exchange forward	(1,084)	235
Tax effect	260	(56)
<b>At 31 December, 2022</b>	<b>(824)</b>	<b>179</b>
Foreign exchange forward	550	(126)
Tax effect	(111)	30
<b>At 31 December, 2023</b>	<b>(385)</b>	<b>83</b>

The following table presents an analysis of sensitivity to a change in exchange rates for the currencies the Group is majorly exposed to. Such analysis does not consider the impact of forward currency contracts or collar options. With all other variables held constant, the Group's marginality is affected as follows:

At December 31, 2023

#### Exchange rate sensitivity

	<b>Increase/decrease in percentage points</b>	<b>Effect on operating profit</b>		
		<b>(EUR thousand)</b>		
Euro	1%	(1)%	(1,506)	1,537
US dollar	3%	(3)%	(4,431)	4,705
	5%	(5)%	(7,244)	8,007
Euro	1%	(1)%	216	(221)
Mexican Pesos	3%	(3)%	636	(676)
	5%	(5)%	1,041	(1,150)
Euro	1%	(1)%	(132)	135
China Renmimbi	3%	(3)%	(388)	412
	5%	(5)%	(634)	701

At December 31, 2022

**Exchange rate sensitivity**

	Increase/decrease		Effect on operating profit	
	in percentage points		(EUR thousand)	
Euro	1%	(1)%	(1,729)	1,764
US dollar	3%	(3)%	(5,087)	5,401
	5%	(5)%	(8,316)	9,192
Euro	1%	(1)%	187	(191)
Mexican Pesos	3%	(3)%	551	(585)
	5%	(5)%	900	(995)
Euro	1%	(1)%	(93)	95
China Renmimbi	3%	(3)%	(274)	291
	5%	(5)%	(448)	495

**Information on interest rate risk**

This risk stems from variable rate loans, for which sudden or significant interest rate fluctuations may have a negative impact on economic results. The monitoring of this risk is carried out at corporate level and utilizing similar structures as those employed for the management of currency risks. The Group has hedges in place against interest rate risk, covering EUR 151.9 million out of a total of EUR 242.3 million variable rate loans.

The Group's most significant floating rate financial assets at December 31, 2023 are cash and cash equivalents.

The financial liabilities composition and the impact of the hedging instrument on the statement of financial position at December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022 are as follows:

At December 31, 2023

	Fix		Total nominal amount	Effect amortized cost	Total	MtM IRS Derivates	Line item in the statement of financial position	
	Through derivatives	FIX						Floating
(EUR thousand)								
Bank loans	151,927	1,805	90,404	244,136	(240)	243,896	2,461	Non-current financial assets/ Current financial assets/ Current financial liabilities/ Non-current financial liabilities
Bank overdrafts and short term facilities	—	—	84,005	84,005	—	84,005	—	Current financial liabilities
Financial payables for share acquisition	—	175	—	175	—	175	—	Current financial liabilities
Notes	—	50,000	—	50,000	(257)	49,743	—	Non-current financial liabilities
<b>Total</b>	<b>151,927</b>	<b>51,980</b>	<b>174,409</b>	<b>378,316</b>	<b>(496)</b>	<b>377,820</b>	<b>2,461</b>	
<i>Percentage of Total</i>	<i>40%</i>	<i>14%</i>	<i>46%</i>					

At December 31, 2022

	Fix Through derivatives	FIX	Floating	Total nominal amount	Effect amortized cost	Total	MtM IRS Derivates	Line item in the statement of financial position
(EUR thousand)								
Bank loans	131,946	2,467	404	<b>134,817</b>	(230)	<b>134,587</b>	5,983	Non-current financial assets/ Current financial assets/ Current financial liabilities/ Non-current financial liabilities
Bank overdrafts	—	13,244	—	<b>13,244</b>	—	<b>13,244</b>	—	Other financial liabilities
Financial payables for share acquisition	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Current financial liabilities
Financial liabilities due to related parties	—	871	—	<b>871</b>	—	<b>871</b>	—	Current financial liabilities
Financial liabilities due to other lenders	—	—	796	<b>796</b>	—	<b>796</b>	—	Current financial liabilities/ Non-current financial liabilities
Notes	—	50,000	—	<b>50,000</b>	(319)	<b>49,681</b>	—	Non-current financial liabilities
<b>Total</b>	<b>131,946</b>	<b>66,582</b>	<b>1,200</b>	<b>199,728</b>	<b>(549)</b>	<b>199,179</b>	<b>5,983</b>	
<i>Percentage of Total</i>		66%	33%	1%				

The Group is holding the following hedging contracts (Interest Rate Swaps):

Line item in the statement of financial position	Contract notional	Currency	Carrying amount at December 31, 2023	Carrying amount at December 31, 2022
(EUR thousand)				
Non-current financial assets	235,000	EUR	577	2,795
Current financial assets	235,000	EUR	2,373	3,187
Non-current financial liabilities	70,000	EUR	(488)	—

The risk arising from net investment in foreign subsidiaries is monitored; no active hedging is currently being performed. With regard to commodity risk, the Group enters into fixed-price contracts for certain utilities.

Set out below is the impact of hedging on equity:

	Cash Flow Hedge Reserve
(EUR thousand)	
<b>At January 1, 2022</b>	<b>1,277</b>
Interest Rate Swap	(7,663)
Tax effect	1,839
<b>At December 31, 2022</b>	<b>(4,547)</b>
Interest Rate Swap	3,522
Tax effect	(845)
<b>At December 31, 2023</b>	<b>(1,870)</b>

The following table presents an analysis of sensitivity to a change in interest rates on the portion of loans and borrowings affected. With all other variables held constant, the Group's marginality is affected as follows:

At December 31, 2023

#### Interest rate sensitivity

Increase/decrease in interest rate		Effect on profit before tax	
(EUR thousand)			
+20 BP	-20 BP	(92)	92
+50 BP	-50 BP	(230)	230
+100 BP	-100 BP	(461)	461

At December 31, 2022

#### Interest rate sensitivity

Increase/decrease in interest rate		Effect on profit before tax	
(EUR thousand)			
+20 BP	-20 BP	—	—
+50 BP	-50 BP	—	—
+100 BP	-100 BP	—	—

#### Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises if the Group is unable to obtain the funds needed to carry out its operations under economic conditions. The main determinant of the Group's liquidity position is the cash generated by or used in operating and investing activities.

From an operating point of view, the Group manages liquidity risk by monitoring cash flows and keeping an adequate level of funds at its disposal. The main funding operations and investments in cash and marketable securities of the Group are centrally managed or supervised by the treasury department with the aim of ensuring effective and efficient management of the Group's liquidity. The Group undertakes medium/long term loans to fund medium/long term operations. The Group undertakes a series of activities centrally supervised with the purpose of optimizing the management of funds and reducing liquidity risk, such as:

- centralizing liquidity management
- centralizing cash through cash pooling techniques
- maintaining a conservative level of available liquidity
- diversifying sources of funding of medium and long-term financing
- obtaining adequate credit lines
- monitoring future liquidity requirements on the basis of budget forecast and cash flow planning
- monitoring covenants on indebtedness

Intercompany financing is conducted at arm's length terms and normally involves the holding company. These measures currently sufficiently guarantee, at normal conditions and in the absence of extraordinary events, the degree of flexibility required by movements of working capital, investing activities and cash flows in general.

The Group believes that its total available liquidity (defined as cash and cash equivalents plus undrawn committed credit lines), and the potential access to additional capital through the equity markets or through additional loan or debt agreements, will enable us to satisfy the requirements of our investing activities and working capital needs, fulfill its obligations to repay its debt and ensure an appropriate level of operating and strategic flexibility for at least the next 12 months. However, there can be no assurance that the Group will be able to obtain additional capital, or at acceptable costs.

The following table summarizes the due dates of the Group's financial and other liabilities at December 31, 2023 and 2022 on the basis of contractual payments of principal portion which have not been discounted:

At December 31, 2023

	Due within one year	Due between one and five years	Due beyond five years	Total
	(EUR thousand)			
Bank overdrafts and short-term loan facilities	84,005	—	—	84,005
Borrowings from banks (*)	51,664	192,472	—	244,136
Notes (*)	—	50,000	—	50,000
Lease liabilities (**)	6,370	9,781	4,975	21,125
Other financial liabilities	175	—	—	175
Trade payables	277,815	—	—	277,815
Tax payables	30,798	—	—	30,798
Other liabilities (***)	63,395	1,743	—	65,138
Employee benefits	120	160	7,133	7,413
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>514,343</b>	<b>254,156</b>	<b>12,107</b>	<b>780,606</b>

(\*) The corresponding balance reported in the consolidated financial statement position is EUR 243,896 thousand and EUR 49,743 thousand respectively and refers to adoption of amortized cost.

(\*\*) The corresponding balance in the consolidated financial statement position is EUR 18,945 thousand and refers to adoption of IFRS 16.

(\*\*\*) Other liabilities are mainly related to payables to personnel and social security institutions.

At December 31, 2022

	Due within one year	Due between one and five years	Due beyond five years	Total
	(EUR thousand)			
Bank overdrafts and short-term loan facilities	13,244	—	—	13,244
Borrowings from banks (*)	50,680	84,136	—	134,816
Notes (*)	—	25,000	25,000	50,000
Lease liabilities (**)	5,785	10,362	6,211	22,358
Other financial liabilities	1,666	—	—	1,666
Trade payables	239,180	—	—	239,180
Tax payables	41,655	—	—	41,655
Other liabilities (***)	69,499	18,060	—	87,559
Employee benefits	2,187	—	6,127	8,314
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>423,896</b>	<b>137,558</b>	<b>37,338</b>	<b>598,792</b>

(\*) The corresponding balance reported in the consolidated financial statement position is EUR 134,587 thousand and EUR 49,681 thousand respectively and refers to adoption of amortized cost.

(\*\*) The corresponding balance in the consolidated financial statement position is EUR 19,982 thousand and refers to adoption of IFRS 16.

(\*\*\*) Other liabilities are mainly related to payables to personnel and social security institutions.

### Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of economic loss arising from the failure to collect a receivable. Credit risk encompasses the direct risk of default and the risk of a deterioration of the creditworthiness of the counterparty. The maximum credit risk to which the Group is theoretically exposed is represented by the carrying amounts of the financial assets stated in the consolidated statement of financial position sheet.

Where customers fail to meet payment deadlines, the Group's financial position may deteriorate. In addition, socio-political events (or country risks) and the general economic performance of individual countries or geographical regions may assume significance also in relation to this aspect. The trade receivable risk is however mitigated by consolidated commercial relations with high-standing pharmaceutical and biologics companies and Group guidelines created for the selection and evaluation of the client portfolio, which may require, where possible and appropriate, further guarantees from customers.

Trade receivables at December 31, 2023, amounting overall to EUR 308,425 thousand (EUR 218,695 thousand in 2022), include receivables not overdue of EUR 246,911 thousand and overdue receivables of EUR 61,514 thousand, of which EUR 44,753 thousand within 90 days, EUR 7,856 thousand between 90 and 180 days, EUR 6,281 thousand between 181 and 365 days and EUR 2,624 thousand beyond 365 days. As of December 31, 2023 the Group has accrued an allowance for doubtful accounts amounting to EUR 6,656 thousand (EUR 5,961 thousand in 2022).

### Commodity risk

With regard to commodity risk, the Group entered into floating market-price contracts for certain utilities. The Group consumes large amounts of natural gas and electricity for its operating activities. The increased volatility in natural gas and electricity prices over the past 12 months has led to the decision to enter into commodity swap contracts.

These contracts, which commenced in February 2023, are expected to reduce the volatility attributable to price fluctuations of natural gas and electricity. Hedging the price volatility of forecasted natural gas and electricity consumption is in accordance with the risk management strategy outlined by the Board of Directors. Hedging contracts are referred to the same index to which the supplying contract is based (i.e. PSV Baseload and PUN Baseload).

At December 31, 2023, the Group held the following contracts:

<b>Commodity</b>	<b>Contract notional (volume)</b>	<b>Unit</b>	<b>Carrying amount at December 31, 2023 (EUR thousand)</b>	<b>Line item in the statement of financial position</b>
Gas	33,480	MWh	—	Current financial liabilities
Energy	10,132	MWh	(20)	Current financial liabilities
<b>Total</b>	<b>43,612</b>		<b>(20)</b>	

## 39. Events after the reporting period

On January 18, 2024, and on March 5, 2024, Stevanato Group entered into two unsecured term loan agreements totaling EUR 80.0 million to support the expansion of production capacity. The first loan agreement was financed by BPER Banca for EUR 30.0 million and the second loan for EUR 50.0 million was financed by Banca Intesa Sanpaolo. Both financings have a five-year tenor, with two years of interest-only payments and three years of amortizing period.

On March 20, 2024 Stevanato Group announced the launch of an underwritten public offering of an aggregate of 12,700,000 of its ordinary shares at a public offering price of USD 26.00 per share. Stevanato Group offered 6,350,000 ordinary shares (the "Company Offering"), and Stevanato Holding S.r.l., an affiliate and major shareholder of the Company (the "Selling Shareholder"), which at that time held approximately 78.03% of Stevanato Group's outstanding ordinary shares, offered 6,350,000 ordinary shares (the "Selling Shareholder Offering" and, together with the Company Offering, the "Offering").

Stevanato Group and the Selling Shareholder granted the underwriters an option, exercisable for 30 days after the date of the final prospectus supplement, to purchase up to 1,905,000 additional ordinary shares on the same terms and conditions. The over-allotment option was exercised in full.

The total gross proceeds from the Offering, before deducting underwriting discounts and commissions and offering expenses, were expected to be approximately USD 330 million, excluding any exercise of the underwriters' option to purchase additional shares, and USD 379 million including over-allotment.

Stevanato Group intends to use the net proceeds from the Company Offering for general corporate purposes, including to enable Stevanato Group to satisfy the requirements of its ongoing investment activities and working capital needs, and to ensure an appropriate level of operating and strategic flexibility. Stevanato Group will not receive any proceeds from the Selling Shareholder Offering. The Offering was closed on March 26, 2024.

The Chairperson of the Board of Directors

Piombino Dese, April 10, 2024

Franco Stevanato

## Financial statements at and for the year ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

### Income statement

for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

	Notes	For the years ended	
		December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022 Restated
		(EUR)	
Revenue	4	54,683,235	48,289,024
Cost of sales	5	4,217,307	3,417,874
<b>Gross Profit</b>		<b>50,465,928</b>	<b>44,871,150</b>
Other operating income	6	3,978,329	5,018,445
Selling and marketing expenses	7	10,404,240	9,409,122
Research and development expenses	7	3,742,013	5,503,654
General and administrative expenses	7	52,876,463	47,668,567
<b>Operating Profit</b>		<b>(12,578,459)</b>	<b>(12,691,748)</b>
Finance income	9	59,659,373	53,678,606
Finance expense	10	14,138,531	8,454,851
<b>Profit Before Tax</b>		<b>32,942,383</b>	<b>32,532,007</b>
Income taxes	12	(2,401,558)	(2,989,800)
<b>Net Profit</b>		<b>35,343,941</b>	<b>35,521,807</b>



## Statement of comprehensive income

for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

	Notes	For the years ended December 31,	
		2023	2022
		(EUR)	
<b>Net Profit</b>		<b>35,343,941</b>	<b>35,521,807</b>
Gains/(losses) from remeasurement of employee defined benefit plans	24	(163,492)	639,148
Tax effect relating to those components of OCI	12	—	(153,396)
<b>Other comprehensive income/ (loss) that will not be classified subsequently to profit or loss</b>		<b>(163,492)</b>	<b>485,753</b>
Changes in the fair value of cash flow hedging instruments	31	(3,521,554)	7,663,597
Tax effect relating to those components of OCI	12	845,173	(1,839,263)
<b>Other comprehensive income/ (loss) that might be classified subsequently to profit or loss</b>		<b>(2,676,381)</b>	<b>5,824,334</b>
<b>Total other comprehensive income/ (loss), net of tax</b>		<b>(2,839,873)</b>	<b>6,310,087</b>
<b>Total Comprehensive Income</b>		<b>32,504,068</b>	<b>41,831,894</b>

**Statement of financial position**

at December 31, 2023 and 2022

		At December 31 2023	At December 31 2022 Restated
		(EUR)	
<b>Assets</b>	<b>Notes</b>		
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Intangible assets	13	10,307,555	10,395,811
Right of Use assets	28	2,257,987	1,843,386
Property, plant and equipment	14	65,832,986	59,128,885
Equity Investments	15	428,928,991	312,637,121
Financial assets - investments FVTPL	16	431,832	336,005
Other non-current financial assets	16	3,931,515	2,895,203
Deferred tax assets	12	2,398,355	3,119,064
		<b>514,089,221</b>	<b>390,355,475</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Trade receivables	17	2,618,385	3,070,444
Other current financial assets	16	356,815,425	174,595,482
Tax receivables	18	4,028,863	7,779,979
Other receivables	19	74,395,603	68,871,007
Cash and cash equivalents		26,862,616	129,364,273
		<b>464,720,892</b>	<b>383,681,185</b>
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>978,810,113</b>	<b>774,036,660</b>
<b>Equity and liabilities</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
Share capital	20	21,698,480	21,698,480
Reserves and retained earnings	20	454,468,307	431,928,655
Net profit	20	35,343,941	35,521,807
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>511,510,728</b>	<b>489,148,941</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Non-current financial liabilities	22, 28	241,967,450	132,388,855
Employees benefits	24	3,300,152	4,843,968
Deferred tax liabilities	12	—	442,413
Non-current advances from customers	27	33,380,000	—
Other non-current liabilities		20,839	—
		<b>278,668,441</b>	<b>137,675,236</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Current financial liabilities	22, 28	141,094,313	87,558,896
Trade payables	26	15,525,805	13,048,451
Advances from customers	27	485,917	4,360,200
Tax payables	18	—	3,254,251
Other liabilities	26	31,524,909	38,990,685
		<b>188,630,944</b>	<b>147,212,483</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>467,299,385</b>	<b>284,887,719</b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b>978,810,113</b>	<b>774,036,660</b>

## Statement of changes in equity

for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

	Notes	Share capital	Share Premium Reserve	Legal Reserve	Revaluation Reserve	Treasury shares	Cash flow hedge reserve	Reserve for actuarial gains / (losses)	Retained earnings and other reserve	Total Equity
<b>EUR</b>										
<b>At January 1, 2023</b>		<b>21,698,480</b>	<b>389,311,716</b>	<b>4,339,696</b>	<b>3,468,612</b>	<b>(27,740,414)</b>	<b>4,546,911</b>	<b>121,787</b>	<b>93,402,154</b>	<b>489,148,941</b>
Other comprehensive income	20	—	—	—	—	—	(2,676,381)	(163,492)	—	<b>(2,839,873)</b>
Net profit		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35,343,941	<b>35,343,941</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>		<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>(2,676,381)</b>	<b>(163,492)</b>	<b>35,343,941</b>	<b>32,504,068</b>
Dividends	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(14,293,772)	<b>(14,293,772)</b>
Share-based incentive plan	20	—	—	—	—	507,083	—	—	3,644,409	<b>4,151,492</b>
<b>Total effects</b>		<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>507,083</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>(10,649,363)</b>	<b>(10,142,280)</b>
<b>At December 31, 2023</b>		<b>21,698,480</b>	<b>389,311,716</b>	<b>4,339,696</b>	<b>3,468,612</b>	<b>(27,233,331)</b>	<b>1,870,530</b>	<b>(41,705)</b>	<b>118,096,731</b>	<b>511,510,728</b>



**Statement of cash flows**

for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022

	Notes	For the years ended	
		2023	2022 Restated
		(EUR)	
<b>Operating activities</b>			
<b>Profit before tax</b>		<b>32,942,383</b>	<b>32,532,007</b>
Adjustments:			
- depreciation and impairment of property, plant and equipment	14	2,270,349	1,855,650
- amortization of intangible assets and right of use assets	13, 28	5,255,055	4,071,594
- net interest expense/(income)	9, 10	(2,785,726)	6,843,080
- dividend income	9	(42,909,720)	(44,000,000)
- (gain) from the disposal of non-current assets		—	(200)
Change in employee benefits		(65,322)	(1,502,867)
Other non-cash expenses, net		5,161,031	(52,880)
Working capital changes:			
- trade receivables and other assets		(1,321,418)	(32,584,338)
- trade payables, advances and other liabilities		24,653,464	18,765,867
Interest paid		(5,406,579)	(3,541,961)
Interest received		9,532,561	2,552,171
Income tax paid		(404,785)	5,781,589
<b>Net Cash Flows from operating activities</b>		<b>26,921,293</b>	<b>(9,280,288)</b>
<b>Cash Flow from investing activities</b>			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	14	(8,880,308)	(12,897,500)
Proceeds from sale of property plant and equipment	14	—	200
Purchase of intangible assets	13	(3,917,620)	(6,483,384)
Investment in financial assets	16	(22,987,255)	(17,115,621)
Proceeds from financial assets	16	316,397	10,086,746
Dividend received		42,909,720	44,000,000
Purchases of investments in subsidiaries and recapitalizations	15	(116,291,871)	(86,741,967)
Centralized cash management		(165,582,421)	(30,429,023)
<b>Net cash flows used in investing activities</b>		<b>(274,433,358)</b>	<b>(99,580,549)</b>
<b>Cash Flow from financing activities</b>			
Dividends paid	21	(14,293,772)	(13,499,674)
Payment of principal portion of lease liabilities	28	(1,234,289)	(1,473,004)
Proceeds from borrowings	22	218,000,000	—
Repayments of borrowings	22	(50,018,182)	(35,699,410)
Centralized cash management		(7,443,348)	(32,885,151)
<b>Net cash used in financing activities</b>		<b>(145,010,409)</b>	<b>(83,557,239)</b>
<b>Net change in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>(102,501,656)</b>	<b>(192,418,076)</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at January 1</b>		<b>129,364,274</b>	<b>321,782,350</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at December 31</b>		<b>26,862,618</b>	<b>129,364,274</b>

Non-cash investing activities are related to:

- the investments in property, plant and equipment not paid at December 31, 2023 (Note 14);
- the acquisition of right-of-use assets (Note 28).

Other non-cash expenses, net are mainly related to:

- the change in the cash flow hedge reserve;
- the change in the fair value of derivative instruments;

- the change in equity reserves primarily related to share-based compensation.

## Notes to the financial statements

### 1. Corporate information

Stevanato Group S.p.A. (herein referred to as the “Company” is headquartered in Italy and its registered office is located in via Molinella 17, Piombino Dese (Padova, Italy).

Stevanato Group S.p.A. controls directly or indirectly through the subsidiaries Stevanato Group International a.s., Balda Medical GmbH, Spami S.r.l., the following companies:

Name	Description	Country of incorporation	Type of control	2023	2022
Nuova Ompi S.r.l.	Production of drug containment solutions and development of integrated solutions for the pharmaceutical industry	Italy	Direct	100%	100%
Spami S.r.l.	Production plant and machinery	Italy	Direct	100%	100%
Perugini S.r.l.	Production of consumables and mechanical components for industrial machines	Italy	Indirect***	100%	—
Stevanato Group International a.s.	Service/Subholding company	Slovakia	Direct	100%	100%
Medical Glass a.s.	Production of drug containment solutions	Slovakia	Indirect*	99.74%	99.74%
Stevanato Group N.A. S. de RL de CV	Service company	Mexico	Indirect	100%	100%
Ompi N.A. S. de RL de CV	Production of drug containment solutions	Mexico	Direct	30.76%	30.76%
			Indirect*	69.24%	69.24%
Ompi of America inc.	Sale of drug containment solutions and analytical services	USA	Direct	99.53%	83.73%
			Indirect*	0.47%	16.27%
Ompi do Brasil I. e C. de Em. Far. Ltda	Production of drug containment solutions	Brazil	Direct	79%	79%
			Indirect*	21%	21%
Ompi Pharm. Packing Techn. Co. Ltd	Production of drug containment solutions	China	Indirect*	100%	100%
Stevanato Group Denmark A/S (*)	Production plant and machinery	Denmark	Indirect*	100%	100%
Medirio SA	Research and development	Switzerland	Indirect**	100%	100%
Balda Medical GmbH	Production of in-vitro diagnostic solutions	Germany	Direct	100%	100%
Balda C. Brewer Inc.	Production of in-vitro diagnostic solutions	USA	Indirect**	100%	100%
Balda Precision Inc.	Production metal components	USA	Indirect**	100%	100%
Ompi of Japan Co., Ltd.	Sale of drug containment solutions	Japan	Direct	100%	51%

\* Stevanato Group indirectly controls these companies through Stevanato Group International a.s.

\*\* Stevanato Group indirectly controls these companies through Balda Medical GmbH

\*\*\* Stevanato Group indirectly controls this company through Spami S.r.l.

On December 31, 2022, the respective extraordinary shareholders' meetings of Innoscan A/S and SVM Automatik A/S approved the merger of Innoscan A/S into SVM Automatik A/S. The transaction was effective for accounting purposes at January 1, 2022. In February 2023, the surviving company SVM Automatik A/S changed its corporate name to Stevanato Group Denmark A/S.

The Group is active in the design, production and distribution of products and processes to provide integrated solutions for the bio-pharma and healthcare industries, leveraging our ongoing investment in the business to drive organic growth as well as selected acquisition of skills and new technologies to become a global player in the bio-pharma industry. Principal products are containment solutions, drug delivery systems, medical devices, diagnostic, analytical services, visual inspection machines, assembling and packaging machines, and glass forming machines.

The Group has nine production plants for manufacturing and assembly of bio-pharma and healthcare products (in Italy, Germany, Slovakia, Brazil, Mexico, China, United States), six plants for the production of machinery and equipment (in Italy and Denmark), two sites for analytical services (in Italy and United States) and two commercial offices (in Japan and the United States). The Group is expanding its global capacity primarily for its high-value solutions products. In the United States, the Group is advancing the build out of its new EZ-fill® manufacturing hub in Fishers, Indiana. The plant launched customer validation and expects to start commercial operations in 2024. In Italy, the new facility in Piombino Dese has started commercial production while in Latina the Group launched commercial production in the fourth quarter of 2023. In 2023, the Group elected to slow down its capacity expansion in China in order to focus efforts and resources on the ramp up of its manufacturing facilities in the U.S. and Italy where demand outpaced initial expectations. On November 8, 2023, we acquired Perugini S.r.l., an Italian company specialized in the manufacturing of consumables and mechanical components for industrial machines. The acquisition of Perugini will support the Group's efforts in the ongoing integration of critical technologies and processes into the Group's production process.

Stevanato Group S.p.A. is controlled by Stevanato Holding S.r.l. which holds 78.03% of its share capital at December 31, 2023.

On July 16, 2021 Stevanato Group began trading on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol STVN.

## 2. Significant accounting policies

### 2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements are related to the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022. The project of the financial statements was approved by the Board of Directors on April 10, 2024.

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with *the International Financial Reporting Standards* as issued by the *International Accounting Standards Board (IFRS)* and endorsed by European Union.

The accounting policies stated below have, unless otherwise stated, been applied consistently over all periods presented in the Company financial statements.

The Company financial statements are composed of an income statement, a statement of comprehensive income, a statement of financial position, a statement of changes in equity, a statement of cash flows and the accompanying notes (the "Company financial statements").

The Company presents its statement of profit or loss using the function of expense method reflecting the practice in the industry in which the Group operates.

The Company presents current and non-current assets and liabilities as separate classifications in its statements of financial position.

The statement of cash flows has been prepared using the "indirect method" allowed by *IAS 7 – Cash Flow statements*. Starting in 2023, the Company disaggregates the changes in other provisions and the change in employee benefits in the statements of cash flows. This information was previously presented on a net basis.

The Company financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, modified as required for the measurement of certain financial instruments at their fair value.



The Company financial statements are presented in Euro, the Company's presentation currency, which is also the functional currency of the Company and the primary economic environment in which the entity operates. Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are translated at the foreign currency exchange rate prevailing at that date. Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on reporting monetary items at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded during the period or in previous financial statements are recognized in the income statement.

The Company financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis. Management believes that there are no financial or other indicators presenting material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to meet its obligations and not less than 12 months after the date of the financial statements.

## 2.2 Main accounting policies, estimates and assumptions

### Fair Value Measurement

In accordance with *IFRS 13 – Fair Value Measurement*, the Group measures certain financial instruments such as derivatives and non-financial assets, at fair value at each balance sheet date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

*IFRS 13* establishes a three-level hierarchy that categorizes the inputs to the valuation techniques used to measure fair value by giving the highest priority to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets and liabilities (level 1 inputs) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (level 3 inputs). In some cases, the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability might be categorized within different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In those cases, the fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy at the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement. Levels used in the hierarchy are as follows:

- Level 1: The fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets (such as publicly traded derivatives, and equity securities) is based on quoted market prices at the end of the reporting period. The quoted market price used for financial assets held by the Group is the current bid price. These instruments are included in level 1.
- Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques which maximize the use of observable market data and rely, in part, on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.
- Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instruments are included in level 3. This is the case for unlisted equity securities.

### Recognition of revenue

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized when control of the services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those services.

The Company considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated.

Based on the five-step model introduced in *IFRS 15 - Revenue from contracts with customers*, the Company recognizes revenue after the following requirements have been met:

- a) the parties have approved the contract (in writing, orally or in accordance with other common commercial practices) and are committed to fulfilling the respective performance obligations;
- b) the rights of each of the parties in relation to the services to be transferred can be identified;
- c) the payment terms for the goods or services to be transferred can be identified;
- d) the contract has commercial substance;

e) it is probable that the Company will receive the consideration to which it is entitled in exchange for the services transferred to the customer. If the consideration referred to in the contract has a variable component, the Company will estimate the amount of the consideration it will be entitled to in exchange for the services transferred to the customer.

#### Costs to obtain a contract

According to *IFRS 15* the Company recognizes incremental costs of obtaining a contract as an asset if the required criteria are met. Any capitalized contract costs assets is amortized on a systematic basis that is consistent with the entity's transfer of the related goods or services to the customer.

The Company presents these costs in the statement of financial position as a separate class of intangible asset, with the amortization in the same line item as amortization of intangible assets within the scope of *IAS 38 - Intangible Assets*.

Capitalized contract costs are subject to an impairment assessment at the end of each reporting period. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss.

#### Trade receivables

A receivable is the entity's right to consideration that is unconditional. A right to consideration is unconditional only if the passage of time is required before payment of that consideration is due.

#### Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprises expenses incurred in the manufacturing and distribution of products. The remaining costs principally include depreciation, amortization and transportation costs.

#### Transaction costs for Listing fees

In accordance with *IAS 32 - Financial instrument: presentation*, the transaction costs of an equity transaction are accounted for as a deduction from equity to the extent they are incremental costs directly attributable to the equity transaction that otherwise would have been avoided. Transaction costs are mainly related to underwriting commissions and consultancy costs. Transaction costs relate jointly to offering of share and stock exchange listing of new shares have been allocated to those transactions using a basis of allocation that is rational, based on the proportion of primary and secondary offering of shares.

#### Income (and deferred) taxes

Income taxes include all the taxes calculated on taxable profits of the Company. Income taxes are recorded in the income statement, except to the extent that they relate to a business combination, or items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current taxes are calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantially enacted at the reporting date. Current tax receivables and payables are measured at the amount expected to be recovered or paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except when the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss unless it gives rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized, unless the deferred tax assets arise from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a

transaction that is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

In assessing the feasibility of the realization of deferred tax assets, management considers whether it is probable that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which those temporary differences become deductible and the tax loss carry-forwards are utilized. Estimating future taxable income requires estimates about matters that are inherently uncertain and requires significant management judgment, and different estimates can have a significant impact on the outcome of the analysis.

Changes in the assumptions and estimates related to future taxable income, tax planning strategies and scheduled reversal of deferred tax liabilities could affect the recoverability of the deferred tax assets. If actual results differ from such estimates and assumptions the Company financial position and results of operation may be affected.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. The Company offsets deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity, or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

Any uncertainty regarding tax treatments is considered in the tax calculation in accordance with the requirements in *IFRIC 23 - Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments* whereby an entity considers whether it is probable that a taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment. If the Company concludes that the position is not probable of being accepted, the effect of uncertainty is reflected in the income taxes.

#### Dividend

The Company recognizes a liability to pay dividends when the distribution is authorized and the distribution is no longer at the discretion of the Company. As per the corporate laws of Italy, a distribution is authorized when it is approved by the shareholders. A corresponding amount is recognized as a decrease in equity.

#### Other intangible assets

Intangible assets, other than goodwill, acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred. The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization period and method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortization period or method and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognized in the income statement in the expense category that is consistent with the function of the intangible assets.

Industrial patents and intellectual property rights, and licenses are valued at purchase or production cost and amortized, if they have a finite life, on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful life, generally between three and five years.

Other intangible assets have been recognized in accordance with *IAS 38 - Intangible Assets*, where it is probable that the use of the asset will generate future economic benefits for the Company and where the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. Other intangible assets are measured at cost less any impairment losses and amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated life, which is generally between three and five years.

An intangible asset is derecognized upon disposal (i.e., at the date the recipient obtains control) or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising upon derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the income statement.

### Property, plant and equipment

Plant and equipment are recorded at purchase or production cost and systematically depreciated over their residual useful lives and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met.

Property, plant and equipment transferred from customers are initially measured at fair value at the date on which control is obtained. Construction in progress is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment losses, if any.

The useful lives, estimated by the Company for its various categories of property, plant and equipment, are as follows:

	<u>Holding</u>
Buildings	33 years
Plant and machinery	4 years
Industrial and commercial equipment	8 years
Other tangible assets	5 to 8 years

Land is not depreciated. The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal (i.e., at the date the recipient obtains control) or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the income statement when the asset is derecognized.

### Leases

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

According to *IFRS 16 - Leases*, the Company applies a recognition and measurement approach for each lease, except for short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less) and leases of low-value assets (i.e., leases of underlying assets with a value, when new, of EUR 5,000 or less). Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognized as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The Company recognizes lease liabilities representing obligations to make lease payments and right of use assets representing the right of use the underlying assets.

The Company recognizes right of use assets at the commencement date of the lease and it is measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. Right of use assets are measured at cost comprising the following: (i) the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability; (ii) any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received; (iii) any initial direct costs and, if applicable, (iv) restoration costs. Right of use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

At the commencement date of the lease, the Group recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term, of the following: (i) fixed lease payments less any lease incentives receivable, (ii) variable lease payments that are based on an index or a rate and, if applicable, (iii) amounts expected to be payable under residual value guarantees, and (iv) the exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option. Lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be determined, the Group's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the Group would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value in a similar economic environment with similar terms and conditions. Each lease payment is allocated between the principal liability and interest expense. Interest expense is charged to the income statement over the lease period using the effective interest rate method.

### Investments in subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost, less impairment (if any). Dividend income from the Company's subsidiaries is recognized in the income statement when the right to receive payment is established. Dividends received are shown under cash flows generated by investing activities in the statement of cash flows.

### Impairment of investments in subsidiaries

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there is an indication that investments in subsidiaries may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is defined as the higher of (i) the fair value of the investment less costs of disposal and (ii) its value in use. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. Any resulting impairment is recognized in the income statement. An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such an indication exists, the Company makes an estimate of the recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount, up to a maximum of the carrying amount that would have been determined if no impairment loss had been recognized for the asset in prior periods. Such a reversal is recognized in the income statement.

There was no impairment of investments in subsidiaries or reversals of impairment of investments for the periods presented in these Company Financial Statements.

### Financial instruments

A financial instrument is a contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Current financial assets include trade receivables, derivative financial instruments, other current financial assets and cash and cash equivalents. Investments and other financial assets include investments accounted for using the equity method, as well as other securities, derivative financial instruments and non-current financial assets. Financial liabilities include debt and borrowings from banks, trade payables and other financial liabilities, which mainly include derivative financial instruments.

### Financial assets

Financial assets are classified on the basis of the impairment model introduced by *IFRS 9 – Financial instruments*, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.

The Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus transaction costs, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss.

Trade receivables are stated at amortized cost and are measured on the basis of the impairment model introduced by *IFRS 9*. In accordance with this model, the Company recognizes a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs (Expected Credit Losses) at each reporting date, based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment. The amount of receivables is reported in the statement of financial position net of the relevant credit loss provisions. The impairment losses reported pursuant to *IFRS 9* (including reversals

of impairment losses or impairment gains) are recognized in the consolidated income statement within the line item Selling and marketing expenses.

Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the instrument have expired and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) are carried in the statement of financial position at fair value with net changes in fair value recognized in the income statement. This category includes derivative instruments and equity investments which the Company has not irrevocably elected to classify at fair value through OCI.

As permitted by *IFRS 9*, equity investments for which there is no quoted market price in an active market and there is insufficient financial information in order to determine fair value may be measured at cost as an estimate of fair value.

### Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings, and derivative financial instruments.

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial liabilities are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss or financial liabilities at amortized cost (loans and borrowings).

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at amortized cost is the category most relevant to the Company. After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR (Effective Interest Rate) method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process.

Amortized cost is calculated by considering any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included as interest expense in the income statement.

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or canceled or expires.

Borrowings are classified among current liabilities, unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer their payment for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

### Derivatives

Derivative financial instruments are accounted for in accordance with *IFRS 9*. At the inception of the contract, derivative instruments are initially recognized at fair value as financial assets at FVTPL when the fair value is positive, or financial liabilities at FVTPL when the fair value is negative.

When a derivative financial instrument is designated as a hedge of the exposure to variability in future cash flows or highly probable forecasted transactions, the effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recognized in OCI in the cash flow hedge reserve, while any ineffective portion is recognized immediately in the income statement. The Company uses IRS contract (*Interest Rate Swap*) as hedges of its exposure to financial interest of loans. The cash flow hedge reserve is adjusted to the lower of the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument and the cumulative change in fair value of the hedged item.

The Company uses forward currency and collar options contracts as hedges of its exposure to foreign currency risk in forecast transactions and firm commitments, for its exposure to volatility of exchange rates.



### Impairment of non-financial assets

If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or CGU's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. If it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company assesses whether the cash-generating unit to which it belongs is impaired. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. For assets excluding goodwill, whether there is an indication that previously recognized impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized.

### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of financial position comprise cash on hand and at bank, carried at nominal amount, equal to fair value. Cash equivalents are short-term (i.e. with a maturity period of 90 days or less), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

### Equity

Retained earnings and other reserves include undistributed earnings of the Company, the accumulated amount of items recognized in other comprehensive income (such as actuarial gains and losses, cash-flow hedge reserves, etc.) and other reserves (translation differences). Dividends are deducted from equity when they are approved by the Shareholders' Meeting.

### Employee benefits

Employee severance indemnity, mandatory for Italian companies pursuant to Article 2120 of the Italian Civil Code, is deferred compensation and is based on the employees' years of service and the compensation earned by the employee during the service period. Under *IAS 19 - Employee Benefits*, the employee severance indemnity as calculated is considered a "Defined benefit plan" and the related liability recognized in the statement of financial position (Employees benefits) is determined by actuarial calculations.

The remeasurements of actuarial gains and losses are recognized in other components of the statements of comprehensive income.

Starting from January 1, 2007, Italian Law gave employees the choice to direct their accruing indemnity either to supplementary pension funds or leave the indemnity as an obligation of the Company. Companies that employ at least 50 employees should transfer the employee severance indemnity to the "Treasury fund" managed by INPS, the Italian Social Security Institute. Consequently, the Company's obligation to INPS and the contributions to supplementary pension funds take the form, under *IAS 19*, of a "Defined contribution plan".

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability or asset. The Company recognizes the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation under expenses in the consolidated statement of profit or loss:

- the service costs are recognized in the consolidated income statement by function and presented in the relevant line items (Cost of sales, Selling and marketing expenses, General and administrative expenses, Research and development expenses);
- the net interest on the defined benefit liability is recognized in the consolidated income statement as net financial income/ (expenses), and is determined by multiplying the net liability/ (asset) by the discount rate used to discount obligations taking into account the effect of contributions and benefit payments made during the year;
- the remeasurement components of the net obligations, which comprise actuarial gains and losses and any change in the effect of the asset ceiling are recognized immediately in other comprehensive income/ (loss).

### Share-based payments

Employees (including senior executives) of the Company receive remuneration in the form of share-based payments, whereby employees render services in exchange for equity instruments (equity-settled transactions). The share-based compensation arrangements are accounted for in accordance with *IFRS 2 - Share-based Payment*, which requires the Company to recognize share-based compensation expense based on fair value of awards granted.

The cost of equity-settled transactions is determined by the fair value at the date when the grant is made. Service and non-market performance conditions are not taken into account when determining the grant date fair value of awards, but the likelihood of the conditions being met is assessed as part of the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. Market performance conditions are reflected within the grant date fair value.

The fair value of the awards which are conditional only on a recipient's continued service to the Company is measured using the share price at the grant date adjusted for the present value of future distributions which employees will not receive during the vesting period.

That cost is recognized in employee benefits expense, together with a corresponding increase in a reserve of shareholder's equity, over the period in which the service and, where applicable, the performance conditions are fulfilled (the vesting period). The cumulative expense recognized for equity-settled transactions at each reporting date until the vesting date reflects the extent to which the vesting period has expired and the Company's best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will ultimately vest. The expense or credit in the income statement for a period represents the movement in cumulative expense recognized as at the beginning and end of that period.

At each reporting date, the Company revises the assumptions about the number of shares expected to be accrued and recognizes the effect of any change in the estimate to the income statement, adjusting the corresponding equity reserve.

### Trade payables

Trade payables are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Trade payables are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less from the reporting date. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade payables are initially recognized at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost.

### Other current and non-current liabilities

The Company recognizes liabilities from other taxes and social security and other non-financial liabilities at amount payable on the maturity date.

### Comparability between periods

In order to ensure comparability between periods, the Company has restated certain items in the income statement, the statement of financial position, and the statement of cash flows for the year ended and at December 31, 2022 to reflect the same classifications made for fiscal year 2023. Specifically, with regard to the income statement, the Company reclassified to other operating income EUR 2,012,888 previously shown under general and administrative expenses. In the statement of financial position, the Company reclassified to deferred tax assets EUR 1,812,418 previously shown in deferred tax liabilities. In the statement of cash flows, the Company reclassified (i) to changes in trade payables, advances, and other liabilities EUR 4,081,169 previously shown in change in other provisions and in employee benefits and (ii) to net cash flows used in investing activities EUR 30,429,023 related to centralized cash management previously shown in net cash flows used in financing activities.

### Significant judgements and estimates

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with IFRS which require management's use of judgments, estimates and assumptions that may affect the carrying amount of assets, liabilities, income and expenses in the financial statements, as well as the disclosures in the notes concerning contingent assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date.



Uncertainty surrounding these assumptions and estimates might lead to results that require a material adjustment to carrying amounts of assets or liabilities in future periods.

Estimates are based on historical experience and other factors. The resulting accounting estimates could differ from the related actual results. Estimates are periodically reviewed and the effects of each change are reflected in the consolidated income statement or in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income in the period in which the change occurs.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management has considered the impact of climate change in the context of the disclosures. These considerations did not have a material impact on the financial reporting judgements and estimates, consistent with the assessment that climate change is not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's going concern assessment, its ability to recover the carrying value of its long-lived assets or its liquidity.

### ***Use of estimates***

#### ***Employee benefit liabilities***

Employee benefit liabilities: employee benefits, especially the provision for employee severance indemnities and other long-term incentives, are calculated using actuarial assumptions; changes in such assumptions could have a material impact on such liabilities.

#### ***Leases***

The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The IBR is the rate of interest that the Company would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment. The IBR therefore reflects what the Company 'would have to pay', which requires estimation when no observable rates are available or when they need to be adjusted to reflect the terms and conditions of the lease. The Company estimates the IBR using observable inputs (such as market interest rates) when available and is required to make certain entity-specific estimates (such as the subsidiary's stand-alone credit rating). The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised. The Company applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination.

#### ***Income tax expense (current and deferred)***

The deferred tax assets realization is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which those temporary differences become deductible and the tax loss carried forwards can be utilized. Estimating future taxable income requires estimates about matters that are inherently uncertain and requires significant management judgment, and different estimates can have a significant impact on the outcome of the analysis.

#### ***Share-based compensation***

The Company accounts for its equity incentive plan in accordance with IFRS 2 - Share-based Payment, which requires the recognition of share-based compensation expense based on the fair value of the awards granted. Share-based compensation for equity-settled awards requires the input of subjective assumptions, including the dividend yield, the probability that the Group will achieve the performance target and the hypotheses of the beneficiaries leaving. As a result, at the grant date management is required to make key assumptions and estimates regarding conditions that will occur in the future, which inherently involves uncertainty. Therefore, the amount of share-based compensation recognized has been affected by the significant assumptions and estimates used.

### 3. Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

#### New accounting standards

The principles and standards utilized in preparing these consolidated financial statements have been consistently applied through all periods presented, with the exception of the new standards and interpretations that are effective for reporting periods beginning on January 1, 2023, described below.

#### New standards and amendments effective from January 1, 2023

The following new standards and amendments effective from January 1, 2023 were adopted by the Company for the preparation of these Financial Statements.

In May 2017, the IASB issued *IFRS 17 — Insurance Contracts*, which establishes principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts issued as well as guidance relating to reinsurance contracts held and investment contracts with discretionary participation features issued. In June 2020 the IASB issued amendments to *IFRS 17* aimed at helping companies implement *IFRS 17* and make it easier for companies to explain their financial performance. The new standard and amendments are effective on or after January 1, 2023. There was no effect from the adoption of these amendments.

In February 2021, the IASB issued amendments to *IAS 1 — Presentation of Financial Statements* and *IFRS Practice Statement 2: Disclosure of Accounting Policies* which require companies to disclose their material accounting policy information rather than their significant accounting policies and provide guidance on how to apply the concept of materiality to accounting policy disclosures. These amendments are effective on or after January 1, 2023. Certain accounting policy disclosures were updated as a result of the adoption of these amendments.

In February 2021, the IASB issued amendments to *IAS 8 — Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors: Definition of Accounting Estimates* which clarify how companies should distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates. These amendments are effective on or after January 1, 2023. There was no effect from the adoption of these amendments.

In May 2021, the IASB issued amendments to *IAS 12 — Income Taxes: Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities Arising From a Single Transaction* that clarify how companies account for deferred tax on transactions such as leases and decommissioning obligations. These amendments are effective on or after January 1, 2023. There was no effect from the adoption of these amendments.

In December 2021, the IASB issued amendments to *IFRS 17 — Insurance Contracts: Initial Application of IFRS 17* and *IFRS 9 - Comparative Information*, which provides a transition option relating to comparative information about financial assets presented on initial application of *IFRS 17*. The amendment is aimed at helping entities to avoid temporary accounting mismatches between financial assets and insurance contract liabilities, and therefore improve the usefulness of comparative information for users of financial statements. The amendment is effective on or after January 1, 2023. There was no effect from the adoption of these amendments.

In June 2020, the IASB issued amendments to *IFRS 4 — Insurance Contracts* which defer the expiry date of the temporary exemption from applying *IFRS 9* to annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023. There was no effect from the adoption of these amendments.

In May 2023, the IASB issued amendments to *IAS 12 — Income taxes: International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules*, to clarify the application of *IAS 12 — Income taxes* to income taxes arising from tax law enacted or substantively enacted to implement the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)/G20 Inclusive Framework on Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS) Pillar Two model rules (Pillar Two income taxes). The amendments introduce: (i) a mandatory temporary exception to the accounting for deferred taxes arising from the jurisdictional implementation of

the Pillar Two model rules, which was effective immediately upon issuance of the amendment, and (ii) disclosure requirements for affected entities to help users of the financial statements better understand an entity's exposure to Pillar Two income taxes arising from that legislation, particularly before the effective date of the Pillar Two model rules, which apply for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2023, but not for any interim periods ending on or before December 31, 2023. The Company started applying the mandatory temporary exception to accounting for deferred taxes arising from the Pillar Two model rules on its effective date.

The Pillar Two model rules introduce a minimum effective taxation of 15 percent on a jurisdictional basis for multinational enterprise groups and large-scale domestic groups with annual revenues of at least EUR 750 million in their consolidated financial statements in at least two of the four prior fiscal years. Many countries where the Group to which the Company belongs operates have enacted domestic tax legislation for the Pillar Two model rules that are effective from January 1, 2024, including Italy. The Group did not recognize any tax expense or liability relating to Pillar Two in 2023 as the legislation was not in effect at the reporting date. The Pillar Two model rules are complex and management is in the process of assessing and determining its impact on the Company.

#### New standards, amendments and interpretations not yet effective

The standards, amendments and interpretations issued by the IASB that will have mandatory application in 2024 or subsequent years are listed below:

In January 2020, the IASB issued amendments to *IAS 1 — Presentation of Financial Statements: Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-Current* to clarify how to classify debt and other liabilities as current or non-current, and in particular how to classify liabilities with an uncertain settlement date and liabilities that may be settled by converting to equity. These amendments are effective on or after January 1, 2024. The Company does not expect any material impact from the adoption of these amendments.

In September 2022, the IASB issued amendments to *IFRS 16 — Leases: Liability in a Sale and Leaseback* to improve the requirements for sale and leaseback transactions, which specify the measurement of the liability arising in a sale and leaseback transaction, to ensure the seller-lessee does not recognize any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use it retains. These amendments are effective on or after January 1, 2024. The Company does not expect any material impact from the adoption of these amendments.

In October 2022, the IASB issued amendments to *IAS 1 — Presentation of Financial Statements: Non-current Liabilities with Covenants*, that clarify how conditions with which an entity must comply within twelve months after the reporting period affect the classification of a liability. These amendments are effective on or after January 1, 2024. The Company does not expect any material impact from the adoption of these amendments.

In May 2023, the IASB issued amendments to *IAS 7 — Statement of Cash Flows* and *IFRS 7 — Financial Instruments: Disclosures: Supplier Finance Arrangements*, that introduce new disclosure requirements to enhance the transparency and usefulness of the information provided by entities about supplier finance arrangements and are intended to assist users of financial statements in understanding the effects of supplier finance arrangements on an entity's liabilities, cash flows and exposure to liquidity risk. The amendments are effective on or after January 1, 2024. The Company does not expect any material impact from the adoption of these amendments.

In August 2023, the IASB issued amendments to *IAS 21 — The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates: Lack of Exchangeability*, to clarify how an entity has to apply a consistent approach to assessing whether a currency is exchangeable into another currency and, when it is not, to determine the exchange rate to use and the disclosures to provide. These amendments are effective on or after January 1, 2025. The Company does not expect any material impact from the adoption of these amendments.

## 4. Revenue

The table below shows the disaggregation of the Company's revenue:

	<b>For the years ended</b>	
	<b>December 31,</b>	
	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	<b>(EUR)</b>	
<b>Nature of services</b>		
Revenues from services	54,683,235	48,289,024
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>54,683,235</b>	<b>48,289,024</b>
<b>Geographical markets</b>		
EMEA	41,347,131	36,523,566
APAC	2,325,422	1,957,929
North America	9,670,406	8,399,955
South America	1,340,276	1,407,576
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>54,683,235</b>	<b>48,289,024</b>
<b>Timing of revenue recognition</b>		
Services transferred over the time	54,683,235	48,289,024
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>54,683,235</b>	<b>48,289,024</b>

Revenues from sales and services mainly include revenues on the billing of management fees to the companies of the Group for intercompany services provided by Stevanato Group S.p.A. to the subsidiaries.

## 5. Cost of sales

Cost of sales for the year ended December 31, 2023 amounted to EUR 4,217,307 (EUR 3,417,874 for the year ended December 31, 2022), consisting mainly in the labor expense related to the production and distribution of goods and services supplied by the Group and the depreciation of the facilities in Piombino Dese, Italy. The depreciation and amortization included in Cost of sales amounted to EUR 1,965,905 for the year ended December 31, 2023 and to EUR 1,537,786 for the year ended December 31, 2022.

## 6. Other operating income

Other operating income for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 amounted to EUR 3,978,329 and EUR 5,018,445 respectively. Other operating income mainly included a contribution from a strategic partner for the joint development of the intellectual property underlying an SG proprietary product which was accrued in both fiscal years 2023 and 2022 and the income from rental of property in Piombino Dese to the subsidiaries Nuova Ompi S.r.l. and Spami S.r.l.

## 7. Expenses

Expenses are detailed as follows:

	<b>For the years ended</b>	
	<b>December 31,</b>	
	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	<b>(EUR)</b>	
Selling and marketing expenses	10,404,240	9,409,122
Research and development expenses	3,742,013	5,503,654
General and administrative expenses	52,876,463	47,668,567
<b>Total Expenses</b>	<b>67,022,716</b>	<b>62,581,343</b>

Selling and marketing expenses are mainly related to personnel expenses for the sales organizations and to business development and events costs, travel expenses and other marketing strategic consultancies.

Research and development expenses include costs for research and development activities to support the innovation of products and components.

General and administrative expenses consist mainly of personnel expenses for administrative functions, consultancies, directors' compensation, insurance costs (such as D&O), IT expenses (such as licenses) and rental fees.

## 8. Other information by nature

The breakdown of the Selling and marketing, Research and development and General and administrative expenses by nature is as follows:

	For the years ended	
	December 31,	
	2023	2022
	(EUR)	
Personnel	21,075,427	19,028,952
Other costs and incomes	40,387,790	39,162,934
Depreciation and amortization	5,559,499	4,389,458
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>67,022,716</b>	<b>62,581,343</b>

Other Costs and Incomes are broken down as follows:

	For the years ended	
	December 31,	
	2023	2022
	(EUR)	
Utilities	53,972	34,501
Travel	1,107,494	719,926
Consultancies	6,546,137	7,122,542
Rents and leasing	9,877,428	8,392,069
Insurances	7,887,754	7,553,704
Telephone and data transmission	1,343,627	1,449,300
Marketing costs	2,367,751	1,796,830
Maintenance	1,593,862	1,006,365
Cleaning, surveillance and security	352,435	348,428
Bank charges	74,103	60,782
Recruitment costs	915,049	1,484,617
Directors's compensation (inclusive of social contribution)	2,900,946	2,935,681
Audit fees	670,866	738,067
Supervisory body	18,720	10,140
Other costs and incomes	4,677,646	5,509,983
<b>Total other Costs &amp; incomes</b>	<b>40,387,790</b>	<b>39,162,932</b>

Depreciation and amortization can be broken down as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
	(EUR)	
Cost of sales	1,965,905	1,537,786
Selling and marketing expenses	232,669	233,339
Research and development expenses	15,411	16,300
General and administrative expenses	5,311,419	4,139,819
<b>Total depreciation and amortization</b>	<b>7,525,404</b>	<b>5,927,244</b>

For further details on amortization and depreciation for the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022, reference should be made to the movements in property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and right of use assets (Notes 13 - 14 - 28).

## 9. Finance income

Finance income are as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
	(EUR)	
Interest income from banks deposits	23,670	10,701
Interest income on loans to affiliates	9,472,692	2,450,436
Other financial income	103,016	91,034
Dividends received	42,909,720	44,000,000
Foreign currency exchange rate gains	3,365,923	5,018,883
Derivatives revaluation	3,784,352	2,107,551
<b>Total finance income</b>	<b>59,659,373</b>	<b>53,678,605</b>

## 10. Finance expense

Finance expense are as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
	(EUR)	
Interest on debts and borrowings	5,178,524	3,067,766
Financial discounts and other expenses	12,255	49,677
Interest on lease liabilities	39,731	29,702
Interest expenses from affiliates	1,487,671	394,815
Financial component IAS 19	95,471	28,956
Foreign currency exchange losses	4,611,890	3,777,227
Derivatives devaluation	2,712,989	1,106,709
<b>Total finance expense</b>	<b>14,138,531</b>	<b>8,454,852</b>

Finance expenses include bank interest on the Company's financial debt (calculated using the effective interest method) and interest on leases about the portion of financial expenses payable matured in the reporting period on the liabilities, recognized in accordance with *IFRS 16 - Leases*.

Foreign exchange differences are realized, and unrealized gains and losses incurred on transactions in currencies other than the functional currency of the Company; the net foreign currency exchange impact, given by the sum of gains and losses, amounted to EUR 1,245,967 net loss in for the year ended December 31, 2023 and to EUR 1,241,656 net gain for the year ended December, 31 2022.

Derivatives revaluation and derivatives devaluation include changes in the fair values of the foreign currency forward contracts that have not been designated as hedge accounting relationships.

## 11. Employee benefits expense

Employee benefits expense is detailed as follows:

	For the years ended	
	December 31, 2023	2022
	(EUR)	
<b>Included in Cost of sales:</b>		
Wages and salaries	1,203,392	991,797
Social security costs	260,873	231,488
Pension costs	86,690	108,995
Share-based payment expense	25,111	44,698
<b>Included in Selling and marketing expenses:</b>		
Wages and salaries	4,263,742	3,281,409
Social security costs	820,764	713,560
Pension costs	251,983	280,950
Share-based payment expense	(1,559)	155,336
<b>Included in Research and development expenses:</b>		
Wages and salaries	863,560	806,114
Social security costs	166,656	117,488
Pension costs	51,991	34,827
Share-based payment expense	117,251	606,710
<b>Included in General and Administrative expenses:</b>		
Wages and salaries	10,303,123	9,468,769
Social security costs	2,044,211	1,733,321
Pension costs	511,702	545,227
Share-based payment expense	1,682,005	1,285,242
<b>Total employee benefits expense</b>	<b>22,651,494</b>	<b>20,405,932</b>

The average size of the Company's workforce during the year is as follows:

	For the years ended	
	December 31, 2023	2022
Executives	30	25
Managers	37	28
Employees	162	149
<b>Total Workforce</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>202</b>



## 12. Income tax

Income tax expense is as follows:

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
	(EUR)	
<b>Current income tax:</b>		
Current taxes	(3,561,526)	(5,320,403)
Prior years taxes	(116,898)	242,094
<b>Deferred tax:</b>		
Deferred taxes	1,276,866	2,088,509
<b>Income tax expense reported in the income statement</b>	<b>(2,401,558)</b>	<b>(2,989,800)</b>
	(EUR)	
<b>Deferred tax related to items recognized in OCI during in the year:</b>		
Gains/(losses) from remeasurement of employee of defined benefit plans and of agent termination plans	—	(153,396)
Change in the fair value of hedging instruments	845,173	(1,839,263)
<b>Deferred tax charged to OCI</b>	<b>845,173</b>	<b>(1,992,659)</b>

The table below provides a reconciliation between actual income tax expense and the theoretical income tax expense, calculated on the basis of the applicable corporate tax rate in effect in Italy.

	For the years ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
	(EUR)	
<b>Accounting profit before income tax</b>	<b>32,942,383</b>	<b>32,532,007</b>
Statutory income tax rate of 24.0%	7,906,172	7,807,682
Prior years taxes	263,045	242,094
Not taxed dividends	(9,471,187)	(10,032,000)
ACE	(1,310,008)	(1,243,796)
Tax grants/not taxable items	210,420	236,221
<b>At the effective income tax rate of -7.3% (-9.2% in 2022)</b>	<b>(2,401,558)</b>	<b>(2,989,800)</b>
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit or loss	(2,401,558)	(2,989,800)



The Company exercised, jointly with the consolidator Stevanato Holding S.r.l., the option to adhere to “Domestic Tax Consolidation”, as allowed under articles 117 et seq of Presidential Decree n. 917/86 for the three-year period 2022-2024.

The analysis of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities at December 31, 2023 and 2022 is as follows:

	<b>At December 31, 2023</b>	<b>At December 31, 2022</b>
	<b>(EUR)</b>	
Revaluations of investment properties to fair value	117,180	117,180
Derivatives	(590,694)	(1,435,867)
Leases – IFRS 16	—	24,667
Long term incentives	—	45,202
Forex Effects	165,577	(305,371)
TFR – IAS 19	—	(56,123)
Start-up costs IPO SG spa	2,684,327	4,026,491
Share-based compensation plans	—	324,767
Other effects	21,965	(64,295)
<b>Deferred tax assets, net</b>	<b>2,398,355</b>	<b>2,676,651</b>
Reflected in the statement of financial position as follows:		
Deferred tax assets	2,398,355	3,119,064
Deferred tax liabilities	—	(442,413)
<b>Deferred tax assets, net</b>	<b>2,398,355</b>	<b>2,676,651</b>

Deferred taxes are calculated based on the global allocation criteria, taking into account the cumulative amount of all the temporary differences, based on the average expected rates in force when these temporary differences reverse.

The reconciliation of net deferred tax assets is as follows:

	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	<b>(EUR)</b>	
<b>As of January 1</b>	<b>2,676,651</b>	<b>6,757,820</b>
Tax expense during the period recognized in profit or loss	(1,276,866)	(2,088,509)
Tax income/ (expense) during the period recognized in OCI	845,173	(1,992,659)
Other effects	153,396	—
<b>As at December 31</b>	<b>2,398,353</b>	<b>2,676,651</b>

### 13. Intangible assets

Changes in intangible assets for the year ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	<b>Industrial patents and intellectual property rights</b>	<b>Concessions, licenses, trademarks and similar rights</b>	<b>Intangible fixed assets in process and advances</b>	<b>Other intangible assets</b>	<b>Total</b>
	(EUR)				
<b>Cost</b>					
<b>At December 31, 2021</b>	<b>10,650,630</b>	<b>5,322,933</b>	<b>3,408,033</b>	<b>699,594</b>	<b>20,081,190</b>
Additions	4,235,168	—	1,748,217	500,000	6,483,385
Reclassifications	3,312,954	—	(3,312,954)	—	—
<b>At December 31, 2022</b>	<b>18,198,752</b>	<b>5,322,933</b>	<b>1,843,296</b>	<b>1,199,594</b>	<b>26,564,575</b>
Additions	3,089,800	—	827,821	—	3,917,621
Reclassifications	1,782,594	—	(1,782,594)	—	—
<b>At December 31, 2023</b>	<b>23,071,146</b>	<b>5,322,933</b>	<b>888,523</b>	<b>1,199,594</b>	<b>30,482,196</b>
<b>Amortization</b>					
<b>At December 31, 2021</b>	<b>7,783,447</b>	<b>5,152,349</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>657,858</b>	<b>13,593,654</b>
Amortization	2,360,516	157,424	—	57,171	2,575,111
<b>At December 31, 2022</b>	<b>10,143,963</b>	<b>5,309,773</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>715,029</b>	<b>16,168,765</b>
Amortization	3,932,087	13,160	—	60,629	4,005,876
<b>At December 31, 2023</b>	<b>14,076,050</b>	<b>5,322,933</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>775,658</b>	<b>20,174,641</b>
<b>Net book value</b>					
At December 31, 2023	8,995,096	—	888,523	423,936	10,307,555
At December 31, 2022	8,054,789	13,160	1,843,296	484,565	10,395,810

Industrial patents and intellectual property rights increase in EUR 3,312,954 due to the acquisition of licenses for IT Systems and the capitalization of costs associated with upgrading the enterprise resource planning system (ERP) and connecting it with the other software used in the Group.

Intangible fixed assets in process and advances refer to ongoing projects which shall conclude in the subsequent years. Intangible fixed assets and advances increase in EUR 827,821 mainly due to the costs associated with upgrading the ERP system and other software implementation.

No impairment indicators have been identified for intangible assets and therefore no impairment losses have been accounted for. No changes in the useful life of intangible assets have occurred in all periods presented.

## 14. Property, plant and equipment

Changes in items of property, plant and equipment in 2023 and 2022 are as follows:

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery	Industrial and commercial equipment	Other tangible assets	Assets under construction and advances	Total
	(EUR)					
<b>Cost</b>						
<b>At December 31, 2021</b>	<b>60,078,887</b>	<b>1,196,564</b>	<b>210,640</b>	<b>2,493,972</b>	<b>5,777,199</b>	<b>69,757,262</b>
Additions	363,821	—	14,700	236,514	13,207,555	13,822,590
Reclassifications	—	—	—	(147,224)	—	(147,224)
Increase from real estate spin-off	467,314	—	—	68,888	(536,202)	—
<b>At December 31, 2022</b>	<b>60,910,022</b>	<b>1,196,564</b>	<b>225,340</b>	<b>2,652,150</b>	<b>18,448,552</b>	<b>83,432,628</b>
Additions	1,136,945	—	—	158,613	7,678,893	8,974,451
Reclassifications	18,173,102	—	—	6,688	(18,179,790)	—
<b>At December 31, 2023</b>	<b>80,220,069</b>	<b>1,196,564</b>	<b>225,340</b>	<b>2,817,451</b>	<b>7,947,655</b>	<b>92,407,079</b>
<b>Depreciation and impairment</b>						
<b>At December 31, 2021</b>	<b>19,506,179</b>	<b>1,194,939</b>	<b>112,848</b>	<b>1,781,352</b>	—	<b>22,595,318</b>
Depreciation charge for the year	1,569,239	1,625	28,393	256,392	—	1,855,649
Increase from real estate spin-off	—	—	—	(147,224)	—	(147,224)
<b>At December 31, 2022</b>	<b>21,075,418</b>	<b>1,196,564</b>	<b>141,241</b>	<b>1,890,520</b>	—	<b>24,303,743</b>
Depreciation charge for the year	1,997,349	—	29,470	243,530	—	2,270,349
<b>At December 31, 2023</b>	<b>23,072,767</b>	<b>1,196,564</b>	<b>170,711</b>	<b>2,134,050</b>	—	<b>26,574,092</b>
<b>Net book value</b>						
At December 31, 2023	57,147,302	—	54,629	683,401	7,947,655	65,832,987
At December 31, 2022	39,834,604	—	84,099	761,630	18,448,552	59,128,885

Land and buildings increase in 2023 mainly refers to the partial capitalization of the new buildings in Piombino Dese which hosts the new lines dedicated to EZ-fill® products and EMEA Tec Center.

Assets under construction, amounting to EUR 7,947,665 at December 31, 2023 and EUR 18,448,552 at December 31, 2022, mainly included investments in the new building in Piombino Dese, that will host both corporate offices, production areas and EMEA Tec Center.

At the year end, no impairment indicators have been identified and therefore no impairment losses have been accounted for.

## 15. Equity investments

The following information is provided in relation to investments held directly in subsidiaries:

	Country of incorporation	% Ownership	At December 31,	
			2023	2022
Nuova Ompi S.r.l.	Italy	100.00%	36,663,455	36,663,455
S.P.A.M.I. S.r.l.	Italy	100.00%	10,274,906	10,274,906
Stevanato Group Int. a.s.	Slovakia	100.00%	88,620,133	88,620,133
Ompi N.A.	Mexico	30.76%	5,100,140	5,100,140
Ompi do Brasil LTDA	Brasil	79.00%	47,672,111	47,672,111
Balda Medical GmbH	Germany	100.00%	37,525,000	37,525,000
Ompi of Japan Co., Ltd.	Japan	100.00%	289,408	39,408
Ompi of America Inc.	U.S.	99.53%	202,783,838	86,741,968
<b>Total Equity Investments</b>			<b>428,928,991</b>	<b>312,637,120</b>

Equity investments increase is due to the capital contribution paid to Ompi of America Inc. and to the acquisition of the minority interest in Ompi of Japan Ltd.

In the presence of impairment indicators, some equity investments were tested for impairment. The impairment test was carried out by comparing the carrying amount ("carrying amount") of the cash generating unit ("CGU") with the recoverable amount, defined as the higher of value in use ("value in use") and fair value less costs to sell. In determining value in use, the Company estimated the discounted portion of future cash flows. For the purpose of the impairment test, each equity investment was identified as a CGU.

Legal entity	WACC	G-rate
Ompi do Brasil	7,7%	1%
Balda Medical GmbH	7,7%	1%

Expected future cash flows, represented by the result of ordinary operations, to which depreciation and amortization are added and expected capital expenditures are deducted, include a normalized value ("terminal value") used to estimate future results beyond the explicitly considered time frame relating to the period 2024-2029. The terminal value was determined using a long-term growth rate ("g rate") representative of the expected long-term inflation rate of the countries in which the CGU operates.

The terminal value growth rate used for projections beyond the explicit planning period (2024-2029) is 1% for all CGUs, which is considered representative of a precautionary terminal value growth rate, given the potential future competition within the industry and the discount factor considered.

Expected future cash flows have been discounted at a weighted average cost of capital ("WACC") rate that reflects the current market assessment of the time value of money for the period under consideration and the specific risks of the countries in which the CGU operates.

The explicit period corresponds to the horizon covered by the Group's budget and plans prepared by management, assuming realistic scenarios on information available at the reporting date, including macroeconomic indicators and geopolitical trends.

The impairment tests carried out at the end of FY2023 of the above equity investments showed no impairment.

The results obtained by the application of the above criterion were subjected to sensitivity analysis, aimed at checking the sensitivity of the results even when some main parameters of the estimate are changed, within reasonable ranges and with assumptions that are not inconsistent with each other. The modified variables are the discount rate (between 6.7% and 8.7%) and the growth rate of terminal values (in the range 0%-2%).

For each of the combinations given by the variables reported, there are no negative differences between the recoverable value and the carrying value of the investments.

## 16. Financial assets

The following table details the composition of financial assets:

	<b>At December 31, 2023</b>	<b>At December 31, 2022</b>
	<b>(EUR)</b>	
Fair value of derivatives financial instruments	576,775	2,795,321
Other non-current financial assets	3,354,740	99,882
<b>Other non-current financial assets</b>	<b>3,931,515</b>	<b>2,895,203</b>
Fair value of derivatives financial instruments	2,576,403	4,845,761
Financial receivables from subsidiaries	354,239,022	169,749,721
<b>Other current financial assets</b>	<b>356,815,425</b>	<b>174,595,482</b>
<b>Other Financial Assets</b>	<b>360,746,940</b>	<b>177,490,685</b>

At December 31, 2023, other non-current financial assets included a secured senior convertible promissory note amounting to EUR 3,182,318 with maturity date June 14, 2028 and guarantee deposits.

The increase in financial receivables from subsidiaries from EUR 169,749,721 at December 31, 2022 to EUR 354,239,020 at December 31, 2023 is mainly due to the increase in receivables towards affiliates participating in the centralized treasury management system (cash pooling).

At December 31, 2023 and 2022, other non-current financial assets and other current financial assets included interest rate swap derivatives. Other current financial assets also include foreign exchange derivatives. At December 31, 2023 interest rate swap derivatives were included in other non-current financial liabilities

The following table sets further the analysis of derivative assets and liabilities at December 31, 2023 and 2022:

	<b>At December 31, 2023</b>		<b>At December 31, 2022</b>	
	<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>Fair value</b>	<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>Fair value</b>
	<b>(EUR thousand)</b>			
<b>Non-Current financial assets</b>				
Interest Rate Swap - hedging instruments	576,775	576,775	2,795,321	2,795,321
<b>Current financial assets</b>				
Foreign exchange forward contracts - trading derivatives	203,927	203,927	1,658,303	1,658,303
Interest Rate Swap - hedging instruments	2,372,476	2,372,476	3,187,457	3,187,457
<b>Non-Current financial liabilities</b>				
Interest Rate Swap - hedging instruments	(488,027)	(488,027)	—	—

At December 31, 2023 and 2022 the derivatives on currency risk have not been designated as hedging instruments and reflect the change in the fair value of those foreign exchange forward contracts that are not designated in hedge relationships, but are, nevertheless, intended to reduce the level of foreign currency risk for expected sales.

Derivatives designated as hedging instruments reflect the change in fair value of the interest rate swap contracts, designated as cash flow hedges to hedge fluctuations in variable interest rate on loans.

The change in the fair value of the derivatives designated as hedging instruments is recorded in a separate component of equity (cash flow hedge reserve). The amount recorded in the cash flow hedge reserve will be recognized in the consolidated income statement according to the timing of the cash flows of the underlying transaction.

## 17. Trade receivables

Trade receivables as at December 31, 2023 amounted to EUR 2,618,385 (EUR 3,070,444 at December 31, 2022). All receivables, due within 12 months, are realized within the EMEA geographic area for all the periods presented.

## 18. Tax receivables and tax payables

The breakdown in the account is as follows:

	<b>At December 31, 2023</b>	<b>At December 31, 2022</b>
	<b>(EUR)</b>	
Tax Receivables	4,028,863	7,779,979
Tax Payables	—	(3,254,251)

Tax receivables amounting to EUR 4,028,863 at December 31, 2023 (EUR 7,779,979 at December 31, 2022) included EUR 4,020,210 taxes receivable from Stevanato Holding S.r.l. within the scope of the tax consolidation agreement (EUR 7,771,326 at December 31, 2022).

## 19. Other receivables

Other receivables are disclosed as follows:

	<b>At December 31, 2023</b>	<b>At December 31, 2022</b>
	<b>(EUR)</b>	
Advances to suppliers	592,805	86,048
Accrued income and prepayments	6,277,143	7,527,169
VAT receivables	10,470,968	11,302,373
Other receivables	31,004	137,987
Receivables from affiliates	57,023,683	49,817,430
<b>Total other receivables</b>	<b>74,395,603</b>	<b>68,871,007</b>

Receivables from affiliates amounting to EUR 57,023,682 at December 31, 2023 (EUR 49,817,430 at December 31, 2022), include receivables for intercompany services provided by Stevanato Group S.p.A. to the affiliates.

## 20. Equity

The movements in the equity accounts are provided in the statement of changes in equity; the principal accounts and the changes are commented upon below.

### Share capital

At December 31, 2023 and 2022 the Company paid-in share capital amounted to EUR 21,698,480 and was divided into 295,540,036 shares without any nominal value, including 34,870,467 ordinary shares and 260,669,569 Class A multiple voting shares.

The dual class structure of our shares includes ordinary shares and Class A shares. The Class A shares have the same characteristics and grant the shareholders the same rights as the ordinary shares, except for the voting rights. Holders of ordinary shares are entitled to one vote per share, while holders of Class A shares (held solely by Stevanato Holding S.r.l. or held in treasury by the Company) are entitled to three votes per share. The Class A shares are automatically converted (without the need for a resolution by the special meeting of the shareholders holding Class A shares or by the shareholders' meeting) into ordinary shares, at a ratio of one ordinary share for each Class A share, in the event of transfer to parties other than Stevanato Family members, or other than companies or other entities controlled, including jointly, directly or indirectly, by one or more members of the Stevanato Family, or by trusts (or, alternatively, by the relevant trustees) set up by members of the Stevanato Family, provided that the relevant beneficiaries are (or may be) one or more members of the Stevanato Family. The Class A shares are convertible into ordinary shares, at a ratio of one ordinary share for each Class A share, in whole or in part and even in several tranches, at the simple request of each holder, to be submitted by means of a communication sent by registered letter, e-mail or any other means capable of providing proof of receipt to the chairman of the board of directors of the Company, with a copy to the chairman of the Audit Committee. Under no circumstances may ordinary shares be converted into Class A shares.

### Share Premium Reserve

The share premium reserve includes the additional paid-in capital raised during the Initial Public Offering net of the listing costs pertaining to the public subscription offer to the extent they are incremental costs directly attributable to the equity transaction that otherwise would have been avoided. At December 31, 2023 and 2022 the share premium reserve amounted to EUR 389,311,716.

### Treasury shares

At December 31, 2022 a total of 30,840,555 of the Company's A shares were held in treasury for a total cost of EUR (27,740,414) thousand. At December 31, 2023, following the conversion of 767,462 Company's Class A shares into ordinary shares awarded to the beneficiaries of share based incentive plans, a total of 30,073,093 of the Company's Class A shares were held in treasury for a total cost of EUR (27,233,331) thousand.

### Cash flow hedge reserve

The cash flow hedge reserve reflects the negative change in fair value of derivatives financial instruments, designated as cash flow hedges. At December 31, 2023 cash flow hedge reserve amounted to EUR 1,870,530 compared to EUR 4,546,911 at December 31, 2022.

### Reserve for actuarial gains/losses

Reserve for actuarial gains/losses includes actuarial gains and losses on the net defined employees benefits liability. At December 31, 2023 the reserve for actuarial gains/losses amounts to EUR (41,705) compared to EUR 121,787 at December 31, 2022.

### Retained earnings and other reserves

Retained earnings and other reserves include:

- Extraordinary reserve of EUR 58,955,377 at December 31, 2023 (EUR 38,516,196 at December 31, 2022);

- Capital payments of EUR 2,200,000 at December 31, 2023 and 2022;
- Non distributable reserve of EUR 1,272,377 at December 31, 2023 (EUR 483,524 as at December 31, 2022);
- Other reserves of EUR 7,975,030 at December 31, 2023 and 2022;
- Treasury shares disposal reserve of EUR 11,673,311 at December 31, 2023 (EUR 640,443 at December 31, 2022);
- Reserve for granted shares of EUR 4,339,791 at December 31, 2023 (EUR 11,728,250 at December 31, 2022);
- IFRS First Time Adoption reserve of EUR 16,030,860 at December 31, 2023 and 2022;
- Retained earnings, considering the effects of 2021 restatement according to IFRS, of EUR 12,367,764 at December 31, 2023 and 2022.

### Net profit

Net Profit amounted to EUR 35,343,941 at December 31, 2023 (EUR 35,521,807 as at December 31, 2022).

## 21. Dividends

On May 24, 2023 Stevanato Group shareholders approved the distribution of EUR 14,293,772 in dividends (EUR 0.054 per share) from the net profits realized in the prior financial year. The dividend was payable on July 17, 2023 to shareholders of record at June 6, 2023. In July 2023 the Company paid EUR 3,842 thousand of the distribution to shareholders and the remaining balance, which related to dividends payables to Stevanato Holding S.r.l., was paid in the fourth quarter of 2023.

On June 1, 2022 Stevanato Group shareholders approved the distribution of EUR 13,499,674 in dividends (EUR 0.051 per common share) in part from the net profits realized in the previous financial year and in part from "other reserves". The dividend was paid on July 13, 2022 to shareholders of record at June 14, 2022.

## 22. Financial liabilities

Total financial liabilities amounted to EUR 383,061,763 as at December 31, 2023 compared to EUR 219,947,751 as at December 31, 2022; the balances in financial debt are as follows:

	<b>At December 31, 2023</b>	<b>At December 31, 2022</b>
	<b>(EUR)</b>	
Lease liabilities	1,082,802	1,035,402
Short-term loan facilities	58,000,000	—
Bank loans	51,148,143	49,860,295
Financial liabilities due to affiliates	29,219,850	36,663,199
Financial liabilities for accrued interests	1,643,518	—
<b>Total current financial liabilities</b>	<b>141,094,313</b>	<b>87,558,896</b>
Lease liabilities	1,187,696	838,268
Bank loans	190,548,545	81,869,226
Notes	49,743,182	49,681,361
Fair value of derivatives	488,027	—
<b>Total non-current financial liabilities</b>	<b>241,967,450</b>	<b>132,388,855</b>
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>	<b>383,061,762</b>	<b>219,947,751</b>



On April 16, 2020 Stevanato Group entered into a note purchase and private shelf agreement with PGIM, Inc. and certain of its affiliates, pursuant to which, for a period of three years following the date of the agreement, Stevanato might issue, and PGIM, Inc. or certain of its affiliates might purchase, up to USD 69,540 thousand of Stevanato notes. Additionally, on the same date, Stevanato Group issued EUR 50,000 thousand of Senior Notes, Series A, due April 16, 2028 to PGIM, Inc., with a fixed interest rate of 1.4%. Repayment of the Notes is required to be made in two tranches, EUR 25,000 thousand on April 16, 2027, and the remainder at the expiration of the notes. Pursuant to the agreement, Nuova Ompi s.r.l. provided to PGIM, Inc. and its affiliates a subsidiary guarantee, guaranteeing the repayment of the notes. The balance outstanding at December 31, 2023 and 2022 was EUR 49,743,182 and EUR 49,681,361 respectively.

The Note Purchase Agreement imposes certain covenants on the Group, including: (i) the notes must always rank at least pari passu with all other unsecured and unsubordinated indebtedness of the company and the guarantor; (ii) any covenant included in a different financing agreement which is more favorable to the lenders must apply to the Note Purchase Agreement, as well; (iii) the aggregate EBITDA of the company and the guarantor must always be at least equal to a certain percentage of the EBITDA of our group; (iv) no merger or consolidation for any guarantor unless expressly permitted by the Note Purchase Agreement; (v) no dealings with sanctioned entities; (vi) the ratio of consolidated net debt to consolidated EBITDA not to be greater than 3.50 to 1.00 with an increase of up to 4.0x once; (vii) consolidated net debt to equity not to be greater than 2 to 1; (viii) no liens in excess of a certain amount except for, among others, (a) existing ones, (b) tax liens, (c) liens in the ordinary course of business, (d) judgment liens; (ix) no sale of assets in excess of a certain amount; (x) no subsidiary indebtedness beyond a certain basket; and (xi) no segregation of assets under Italian law.

As at December 31, 2023 and 2022, all financial covenants are complied with.

At December 31, 2023, the bank loans amounted to a total of EUR 243,249,327 compared to EUR 131,729,521 at December 31, 2022. The increase was mainly due to the draw down on the three loans with BNL (Group BNP Paribas), Cassa Depositi e Prestiti and Banca Monte dei Paschi di Siena for a total of EUR 160,000 thousand. All these loans are at floating rates and have a five-year tenor with two years of interest-only payments and three years of amortizing period with quarterly repayment of the installments at constant principal portion. The loans with BNL and Cassa Depositi e Prestiti have a potential improvement in the interest rate applied, if the Group achieves certain KPIs related to renewable energy and waste recovery starting in the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023. For the year ending December 31, 2023, the Company reimbursed bank loans for EUR 57,461,531.

Financial liabilities due to affiliates at December 31, 2023 amounted to EUR 29,219,850 (EUR 36,663,199 at December 31, 2022) included the financial liabilities from some affiliates participating in the centralized treasury management system (cash pooling).

The following table sets forth the reconciliation of total borrowings:

	At December 31,		Cash flows		Non-cash changes		At December 31, 2023
	2022	2023	Proceeds	Repayments	Amortized Cost	Accrued Interests	
	(EUR)						
Bank loans	131,729,521	160,000,000	(50,018,182)	(14,651)	1,552,639	243,249,327	
Short-term loan facilities	—	58,000,000	—	—	90,897	58,090,879	
Notes	49,681,361	—	—	61,821	—	49,743,182	
<b>Total Borrowings</b>	<b>181,410,882</b>	<b>218,000,000</b>	<b>(50,018,182)</b>	<b>47,170</b>	<b>1,643,518</b>	<b>351,083,388</b>	

The following table shows maturities and average interest rates for liabilities to banks and other lenders:

At December 31, 2023

	Currency	Amount	Maturity	Average Interest Rate	Amount in EUR
<b>Bank Loans</b>	EUR	51,218,182	2024	3.46%	51,218,182
	EUR	56,309,091	2025	3.88%	56,309,091
	EUR	60,233,333	2026	3.83%	60,233,333
	EUR	53,333,333	2027	3.44%	53,333,333
	EUR	20,833,333	2028	2.12%	20,833,333
<b>Amortized Cost</b>	EUR	(230,585)	2024-2028		(230,585)
<b>Total Bank Loans</b>					<b>241,696,688</b>
<b>Notes</b>	EUR	25,000,000	2027	1.40%	25,000,000
	EUR	25,000,000	2028	1.34%	25,000,000
<b>Amortized Cost</b>		(256,818)	2024-2028		(256,818)
<b>Total Notes</b>					<b>49,743,182</b>
<b>Short-term loan facilities</b>	EUR	58,000,000	2024	4.05%	58,000,000
<b>Total Bank Loans</b>					<b>349,439,870</b>

At December 31, 2022

	Currency	Amount	Maturity	Average Interest Rate	Amount in EUR
<b>Bank Loans</b>	EUR	50,018,182	2023	1.21%	50,018,182
	EUR	51,218,182	2024	1.17%	51,218,182
	EUR	23,809,091	2025	1.09%	23,809,091
	EUR	6,900,000	2026	1.71%	6,900,000
<b>Amortized Cost</b>	EUR	(215,934)	2023-2026		(215,934)
<b>Total Bank Loans</b>					<b>131,729,521</b>
<b>Notes</b>	EUR	25,000,000	2027	1.40%	25,000,000
	EUR	25,000,000	2028	1.40%	25,000,000
<b>Amortized Cost</b>	EUR	(318,639)	2023-2028		(318,639)
<b>Total Notes</b>					<b>49,681,361</b>
<b>Total Bank Loans</b>					<b>181,410,882</b>

Financial liabilities require compliance with certain covenants on the Group consolidated figures, including: (i) not to exceed certain consolidated net debt to consolidated EBITDA ratios (not greater than 4.0 to 1.0 in three of the loan agreements and not greater than 3.5 to 1.0, at 4.0x, in the remaining agreements); (ii) to maintain a consolidated net debt to equity ratio equal to or lower than 2 to 1 and at least amounting to €200 million; (iii) not to sell assets having a value, or to grant liens or loans to third parties, exceeding certain amounts; (iv) to ensure that the loans always rank at least pari passu with other debt of the company; (v) not to segregate assets (as defined under Italian law); and (vi) not to distribute dividends or reserves nor to carry out extraordinary transactions resulting in the breach of financial covenants.

At December 31, 2023 and 2022, all financial covenants are complied with.

### 23. Fair Value Measurement

The following table shows the fair value hierarchy for financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis at December 31, 2023:

	Notes	Fair value measurement using			
		Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
		(EUR)			
Cash and cash equivalents		26,862,616	26,862,616	—	—
Financial assets - investments FVTPL - not traded	16	431,832	—	—	431,832
Non-current financial assets - derivatives	16	576,775	—	576,775	—
Current financial assets - derivatives	16	2,576,403	—	2,576,403	—
Financial current assets	16	—	—	—	—
Other non-current secured notes at FVTPL		3,182,318	—	—	3,182,318
Other non-current financial assets	16	—	—	—	—
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>33,629,944</b>	<b>26,862,616</b>	<b>3,153,178</b>	<b>3,614,150</b>
Non-current financial liabilities – derivatives	22	(488,027)	—	(488,027)	—
<b>Total Liabilities</b>		<b>(488,027)</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>(488,027)</b>	<b>—</b>

At December 31, 2022:

	Notes	Fair value measurement using			
		Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
		(EUR)			
Cash and cash equivalents		129,364,273	129,364,273	—	—
Financial assets - investments FVTPL - not traded	16	336,005	—	—	336,005
Non-current financial assets - derivatives	16	2,795,321	—	2,795,321	—
Current financial assets - derivatives	16	4,845,761	—	4,845,761	—
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>137,341,360</b>	<b>129,364,273</b>	<b>7,641,082</b>	<b>336,005</b>

The fair value of current financial assets and other financial liabilities is measured by taking into consideration market parameters at the balance sheet date and using valuation techniques widely accepted in the financial business environment.

The fair value of foreign currency derivatives (forward contracts, currency swaps and options) is determined by considering the present value of future cash flows based on the forward exchange rates at the reporting date. The fair value of interest rate swaps is determined by considering the present value of the estimated future cash flows based on observable yield curves.

Although cash and cash equivalents are measured at amortized cost, the value approximates fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments, which consist of bank current accounts. The fair value of other non-current financial assets is measured through other unobservable input in accordance with *IFRS 13*.

No borrowings of the Company are listed debt.

The following table presents the changes in level 3 instruments for the year ended December 31, 2023:

	Financial assets - investments FVTPL - not traded	Non-current secured notes at FVTPL (EUR)	Total
<b>At December 31, 2022</b>	<b>336,005</b>	—	<b>336,005</b>
Additions	95,827	3,182,318	3,278,145
<b>At December 31, 2023</b>	<b>431,832</b>	<b>3,182,318</b>	<b>3,614,149</b>

The increase in non-current secured notes at FVTPL is related to a secured senior convertible promissory note amounting to EUR 3,182,318 with maturity date June 14, 2028. The note has principal balance equal to the consideration paid by Stevanato Group for the note and accrue interest at 5% per annum from June 14, 2023 through November 27, 2023, and 6% per annum thereafter. The then outstanding principal and unpaid accrued interest of the note may be converted, at the option of the holder thereof, in whole or in part, into conversion shares upon the closing of any sale by the issuing company of its equity securities primarily for equity fundraising purposes. The note is measured at fair value to profit and loss since the contractual cash flows do not consist solely of payments of principal and accrued interest on the amount of principal to be repaid but provide for the possible acquisition of equity instruments of the issuing company, considering the business opportunities and growth potential of this latter.

There are no transfers between Level 1, Level 2 and Level 3 during the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2022.

The fair value of the loans accounted for at amortized cost approximates their carrying amounts as of December 31, 2023 and 2022.

## 24. Employee benefits

Employee benefits are analyzed as follows:

	At December 31, 2023	At December 31, 2022
	(EUR)	
Employee severance pay	3,019,677	2,656,541
Long term incentive plan	—	169,495
Stock grant plan	280,475	1,353,195
Other share-based compensation	—	664,736
<b>Total employee benefits</b>	<b>3,300,152</b>	<b>4,843,967</b>

### Defined benefit obligations - Italian employee severance indemnity (TFR)

Treatment of fine rapporto or "TFR" relates to the amounts that employees in Italy are entitled to receive when they leave the company and is calculated based on the period of employment and the taxable earnings of each employee. Under certain conditions the entitlement may be partially advanced to an employee during the employee's working life.

The Italian legislation regarding this scheme was amended by Law 296 of 27 December 2006 and subsequent decrees and regulations issued in the first part of 2007. Under these amendments, companies with at least 50 employees are obliged to transfer the TFR to the "Treasury fund" managed by the Italian state-owned social security body ("INPS") or to supplementary pension funds. Prior to the amendments, accruing TFR for employees of all Italian companies could be managed by the company itself. Consequently, the Italian companies' obligation to INPS and the contributions to supplementary pension funds take the form, under IAS 19 revised, of "Defined contribution plans" whereas the amounts recorded in the provision for employee severance pay retain the nature of "Defined benefit plans". Accordingly, the provision for employee severance indemnity in Italy consists of the residual obligation for TFR until December 31, 2006. This is an unfunded defined benefit plan as the benefits have already been almost entirely earned, with the sole

exception of future revaluations. Since 2007 the scheme has been classified as a defined contribution plan, and the Group recognizes the associated cost, being the required contributions to the pension funds, over the period in which the employee renders service.

A major assumption taken into account in the valuation of pension and other post-employment benefit obligations is the discount rate. In accordance with *IAS 19 – Employee Benefits*, the rates were determined by reference to the return on high-quality private bonds with a maturity equal to the term of the plans or the return on government bonds when the private market has insufficient liquidity.

### Defined benefits obligation

The Company's liabilities for employee benefits are as follows:

	<b>Trattamento Fine Rapporto (EUR)</b>
<b>At January 1, 2022</b>	<b>3,146,078</b>
Interest cost	28,956
Current service cost	496,545
Benefits paid	(375,890)
Actuarial Gains and Losses	(639,148)
<b>At December 31, 2022</b>	<b><u>2,656,541</u></b>
Recognized in the income statement	525,501
Recognized in the other comprehensive income	(639,148)
<b>At January 1, 2023</b>	<b>2,656,541</b>
Interest cost	95,471
Current service cost	352,502
Benefits paid	(248,329)
Actuarial Gains and Losses	163,492
<b>At December 31, 2023</b>	<b><u>3,019,677</u></b>
Recognized in the income statement	447,972
Recognized in the other comprehensive income	163,492

The principal assumptions used for determining the obligations under the plan described are as follows:

	<b>Trattamento di fine rapport At December 31,</b>	
	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
Discount Rate %	3.17%	3.77%
Future salary increase %	0.50%	0.50%
Inflation rate %	2.00%	2.30%

The discount rates used for the measurement of the pension plan obligation are based on yields of high-quality fixed income securities for which the timing and amounts of payments match the timing and amounts of the projected benefit payments. The average duration of Company's TFR is approximately 14.7 years. Retirement or employee leaving rates are developed to reflect actual and projected experience and legal requirements for retirement.

A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions impacting defined benefits obligation at December 31, 2023 and 2022 is reported as follows:

	<b>At December 31, 2023</b>	<b>At December 31, 2022</b>
	<b>(EUR)</b>	
Turnover rate +1,00%	12,365	19,404
Turnover rate -1,00%	(14,185)	(22,118)
Inflation rate +0,25%	53,121	46,618
Inflation rate -0,25%	(51,627)	(45,312)
Annual discount rate +0,25%	(67,032)	(58,458)
Annual discount rate -0,25%	69,784	60,836

The above sensitivity analysis on TFR is based on reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, keeping all other assumptions constant.

Such analysis may not be representative of an actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that changes in assumptions would occur in isolation from one another.

#### Long-term Incentive plan

In order to align the interests of management with those of the shareholders, the Group established a medium/ long-term incentive plan linking remuneration and performance. The Board of Directors approved a compensation plan called the "Long-term Incentive plan" for 2020-2023. The four-year plan included a selected number of top management and/ or key people and was based on achieving certain key performance indicators under the Group's long-term industrial plan targets.

On April 11, 2022 the Board of Directors approved an amendment to the "Restricted Stock Grant Plan Stevanato Group S.p.A. 2021-2027", in order to allow the entry of new beneficiaries in 2022, previously involved in the compensation plan called "Long Term Incentive 2020-2023". In accordance with specific rules, existing and new beneficiaries relating to the first vesting period coexisted during 2022 under the "Restricted Stock Grant Plan Stevanato Group S.p.A. 2021-2027". Through such amendment, beneficiaries of the Long Term Incentive 2020-2023 were offered the possibility of becoming beneficiaries of the "Restricted Stock Grant Plan Stevanato Group S.p.A. 2021-2027" in 2022 by using the rights deriving from the participation in the Long-Term Incentive 2020-2023 in the meantime accrued to them, but providing, that the free of charge transfer of the property of a certain number of Stevanato Group S.p.A. shares should have been done after the end of the First Vesting Period, after having verified the actual achievement of the Performance Objectives (in terms of consolidated revenue and EBITDA) set for such vesting period and the continuation of the employment relationship.

The letters of assignment of shares were issued to beneficiaries on May 12, 2022 and from that date the amendment of the incentive plans produced its accounting effects for those beneficiaries who accepted the incentive plan modification.

The Company's liability for the Long-term Incentive plan is as follows:

	<b>Long Term Incentive Plan 2020-2023</b>
	<b>(EUR)</b>
<b>At January 1, 2022</b>	<b>2,333,313</b>
Current service cost	62,780
Benefits paid	(852,000)
Actuarial gains and losses *	(1,374,598)
<b>At December 31, 2022</b>	<b>169,495</b>
Benefits paid	(169,495)
<b>At December 31, 2023</b>	<b>—</b>

\*According to IAS 19, Actuarial Gains and Losses are recognized in profit or loss

### Restricted Stock Grant Plan 2021-2027

At the Shareholders' Meeting of Stevanato Group held on March 4, 2021, a share-based incentive plan, referred to as the "Restricted Stock Grant Plan 2021-2027", was approved. This plan included individuals who play a strategic role in the Group related to the economic and strategic development of the Group and aligns their interests to those of the shareholders and other stakeholders of the Company, during the period between January 1, 2021 and December 31, 2026.

The Stock Grant Plan originally provided for three two-year vesting periods, between January 1, 2021 and December 31, 2022 (First Vesting Period), January 1, 2023 and December 31, 2024 (Second Vesting Period), January 1, 2025 and December 2026 (Third Vesting Period). On April 11, 2022 the Board of Directors approved an amendment to the "Restricted Stock Grant Plan Stevanato Group S.p.A. 2021-2027", to allow the entry in 2022 of new beneficiaries, previously involved in "Long Term Incentive 2020- 2023". Through such amendment, (i) the total duration of the "Restricted Stock Grant Plan Stevanato Group S.p.A. 2021-2027" was limited to the First Vesting Period only and (ii) the beneficiaries were divided into two categories: the initial beneficiaries and the new beneficiaries to whom specific rules applied.

At the beginning of the vesting period, a certain number of Stevanato Group ordinary shares – linked with the achievement of specific targets in terms of consolidated revenue and EBITDA within the end of the Vesting Period – was assigned free of charge to the initial beneficiaries. EBITDA is defined as net profit before income taxes, finance income, finance expense, depreciation and amortization. The assigned shares were subject to the prohibition to sell and to the selling commitment in accordance with a one-year lock-up period.

The transfer of ownership of the shares was finalized after each initial beneficiary had signed an agreement which binded the beneficiaries to re-sell to Stevanato Group, fully or partially, the Shares assigned to them in case the targets provided for the vesting period in relation to which the shares were assigned should not have been totally or partially achieved. A similar obligation was provided if, within the end of the vesting period, the employment relationship would have terminated.

In the event of over-performances related to the Key Indicators of Performance, initial beneficiaries were granted, free of charge, an additional number of Stevanato Group shares related to the vesting period in which the targets were exceeded and the additional shares assigned would have been subject to the time-limited prohibition to sell.

On June 3, 2021 a total of n. 236,988 ordinary shares, which were previously held in treasury, were assigned to the initial beneficiaries of the plan, subject to the aforementioned conditions and restrictions.

The fair value measurement of the stock grant plan for the initial beneficiaries consists of the following components:

- a first IAS 19 component linked to the cash settlement of the amount equal to the consideration already determined at which Stevanato Group S.p.A. would have repurchased the shares in the cases provided for by the plan regulation.



This component was immediately vested at the time of the assignment of the shares. It generated expenses counterbalanced with the employee benefits liability;

- a second *IFRS 2* component related to the benefit associated with the value of the stock. It is valued as stock option with a strike price equal to the value corresponding to the consideration the employees gave up in cash when the stock option was exercised. It generated expenses counterbalanced in a dedicated equity reserve among "other reserves".

On May 12, 2022, Stevanato Group S.p.A. sent, to the new beneficiaries of shares, a letter granting them the right to obtain the transfer free of charge of a certain number of shares if the performance targets, in terms of consolidated revenue and EBITDA provided for the vesting period in relation to which the shares were assigned, would have been achieved. New beneficiaries are individuals who play a strategic role in the Group, including its economic and strategic development, and the above right to transfer shares (subject to certain conditions) aligned their interests to those of the shareholders and other stakeholders of the Company, during the period between January 1, 2021 and December 31, 2022.

The right for each of the new beneficiaries to receive shares was conditional upon the verification by Stevanato Group's Board of Directors of the degree of achievement of each of the performance targets after the end of the first vesting period. On the basis of this assessment the number of shares indicated in the letter of attribution of rights could have been reduced based on the degree of target achievement.

At August 30, 2023 and at September 7, 2023 the ownership of the 668,859 vested shares was formally transferred to the beneficiaries (from the shares held in treasury).

The following table summarizes the *IAS 19* components of the obligation expense recognized in the statement of profit or loss and amounts recognized in the statement of financial position:

	<b>Stock grant plan</b>
	<b>2021-2027</b>
	<b>(EUR)</b>
<b>At January 1, 2022</b>	<b>1,353,195</b>
Current service cost	—
<b>At December 31, 2022</b>	<b>1,353,195</b>
Reclassified in Equity Reserve for share-based incentive plans	(1,072,721)
<b>At December 31, 2023</b>	<b>280,475</b>

### Other share-based compensation

At December 31, 2022, the Company recognized a liability for other share-based compensation amounting to EUR 664,736. This represented the estimate of the grant date fair value of the award for the purposes of recognizing the services received by employees during the period between service commencement date and grant date. During 2023, this liability was reclassified to a dedicated equity reserve among "other reserves" after finalization of the final grant.

## 25. Share-based compensation

On December 15, 2022, the Board of Directors approved a Long-Term Incentive Plan including two sub-plans, the Restricted Shares Plan 2023-2027 and the Performance Shares Plan 2023-2027, with a duration of 5 years, running from January 1, 2023 until December 31, 2027.

On January 3, 2023 the beneficiaries involved in the new Restricted Shares Plan 2023-2027 and Performance Shares Plan 2023-2027 received a letter that granted them the right to obtain the transfer free of charge of a certain number of shares if the underlying conditions are met. The Restricted Shares Plan forms part of Stevanato Group's long-term remuneration policy wherein Restricted Share Units represent, for the first vesting period (January 2023 - December 2025), 50% of the same beneficiaries grant target pay opportunity, while Performance Share Units represent the other



50% of the beneficiaries grant target pay opportunity. For the second vesting period (January 2024 - December 2026) and the third vesting period (January 2025 - December 2027), the Company will confirm to beneficiaries within the grant letter the specific mix of Performance and Restricted Shares.

The granting of awards under the Restricted Shares Plan, for each vesting period, is subject to and dependent on the satisfaction of the following presence condition: shares shall not vest unless, at the end of the presence period related to each installment -3 equal annual installments-, the relationship between the participant and Stevanato Group is still in existence, unless otherwise agreed by the Chief Executive Officer. In particular, the presence period is differentiated in coherence with the vesting schedule and coincides with the period between the grant of rights date and each installment-vesting schedule.

The right to the award of shares under the Performance Shares Plan, for each vesting period -3 years cliff vesting-, as a consequence of the relative right to receive the number of shares is subject to the positive outcome of the verification by the Board of Directors at the date of verification relating to two different performance targets which are independent of each other:

- I. 50% of the target number of shares will vest if the Group achieves the targets in relation to the revenue growth performance criterion;
- II. 50% of the target number of shares will vest if the Group achieves the targets in relation to the ROIC Performance Criterion. ROIC is calculated as Net Operating Profit After Taxes divided by Average Invested Capital (average of the beginning and end of each fiscal year).

The performance target level, minimum target, overachievement target and maximum target of each performance criterion, for each vesting period, were communicated to the beneficiaries with the grant letter.

The fair values of the Restricted Share Unit (RSU) and Performance Share Unit (PSU) awards were measured using the share price on the grant date adjusted for expected annual dividend yield of 0.30% as these RSU and PSU awards do not have the right to receive ordinary dividends prior to vesting.

	<b>Long Term Incentive Plan 2023 -2027</b>
	<b>Granted in 2023</b>
Performance Share Units (PSUs)	EUR 16.44
Restricted Share Units (RSUs) - I Installment	EUR 16.54
Restricted Share Units (RSUs) - II Installment	EUR 16.49
Restricted Share Units (RSUs) - III Installment	EUR 16.44

Changes to the unvested number of PSU and RSU awards under all equity incentive plans of the Group are as follows:

<i>number of shares</i>	<b>Outstanding PSUs</b>	<b>Outstanding RSUs</b>
<b>At January 1, 2023</b>	—	—
Granted (*)	145,670	145,670
Forfeited	(1,390)	(1,390)
<b>At December 31, 2023</b>	<b>144,280</b>	<b>144,280</b>

\*Granted under Performance Shares Plan 2023-2027 and Restricted Shares Plan 2023-2027

## 26. Trade payables and other current liabilities

Trade payables and other current liabilities are detailed as follows:

	<b>At December 31, 2023</b>	<b>At December 31, 2022</b>
Trade payables	15,525,805	13,048,451
Payables toward affiliates	24,360,488	31,606,411
Payables to social security institutions	1,038,291	698,667
Payables to personnel	4,628,373	5,285,679
Other tax payables	1,204,264	798,733
Accrued Income and Prepayments	2,273	381,962
Other current liabilities	291,221	219,235
<b>Total trade payables and other current liabilities</b>	<b>47,050,715</b>	<b>52,039,139</b>

The book value of trade payables is approximately equal to their fair value. Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 60 to 90-day term, whereas other payables are non-interest bearing and have an average term of six months.

Payables toward affiliates amounting to EUR 24,360,488 at December 31, 2023 (EUR 31,606,411 at December 31, 2022), included payables within the scope of Group's VAT scheme amounting to EUR 19,715,406 (EUR 27,559,669 at December 31, 2022).

## 27. Advances from customers

Advances from customers at December 31, 2023 amounted to EUR 33,865,917 (EUR 4,360,200 at December 31, 2022), of which EUR 33,380,000 were classified among non-current liabilities and EUR 485,917 were classified among current liabilities. The advances mainly concern agreements signed with pharmaceutical customers, which call for the expansion of production capacity and production reservation by the Group.

## 28. Leases

The Company has lease contracts for various items of plant, vehicles and other equipment used in its operations. Property leases generally have lease terms between 3 and 6 years, while vehicles and other equipment generally have lease terms between 3 and 5 years and between 2 and 5 years respectively. There are several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. Some leases include an option to renew the lease for an additional period of the same duration after the end of the contract term. Such extension options are in a range of 1 years to 6 years and are mainly included in a number of property leases of the Company. In evaluating the lease term, the Company has considered if the Company has the right to terminate a lease. In such case, the non-cancellable period of the lease includes the period covered by the option to terminate the lease.

The Company also has certain leases of vehicles with lease terms of 12 months or less and leases of office equipment with low value (e.g. unit value lower than EUR 5,000). The Company applies the 'short-term lease' and 'lease of low-value assets' recognition exemptions for these leases.

Movements in the leased Right of Use assets in 2023 and 2022 are shown below:

	<b>Buildings</b>	<b>Other tangible assets (EUR)</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Cost</b>			
<b>At January 1, 2022</b>	<b>815,341</b>	<b>4,866,923</b>	<b>5,682,264</b>
Additions	201,102	740,970	942,071
Disposals	(127,637)	(39,118)	(166,755)
<b>At December 31, 2022</b>	<b>888,805</b>	<b>5,568,775</b>	<b>6,457,580</b>
Additions	710,047	974,738	1,684,785
Disposals	(21,113)	—	(21,113)
<b>At December 31, 2023</b>	<b>1,577,739</b>	<b>6,543,513</b>	<b>8,121,252</b>
<b>Depreciation</b>			
<b>At January 1, 2022</b>	<b>235,200</b>	<b>2,943,667</b>	<b>3,178,867</b>
Depreciation charge for the year	263,600	1,232,884	1,496,484
Disposals	(26,392)	(34,766)	(61,158)
<b>At December 31, 2022</b>	<b>472,409</b>	<b>4,141,785</b>	<b>4,614,194</b>
Depreciation charge for the year	259,799	999,826	1,259,625
Disposals	(10,557)	—	(10,557)
<b>At December 31, 2023</b>	<b>721,651</b>	<b>5,141,611</b>	<b>5,863,262</b>
<b>Net book value</b>			
At December 31, 2023	856,088	1,401,901	2,257,990
At December 31, 2022	416,396	1,426,989	1,843,386

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities (included under interest-bearing loans and borrowings) and the movements during the period:

	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	<b>(EUR)</b>	
<b>At January 1</b>	<b>1,873,670</b>	<b>2,535,967</b>
Additions	1,146,782	916,938
Accretion of interest	39,731	29,702
Payments	(779,011)	(1,502,706)
Early terminated contracts	(10,674)	(106,231)
<b>At December 31</b>	<b>2,270,498</b>	<b>1,873,670</b>
Current	1,082,802	1,035,402
Non-current	1,187,696	838,268

The following are the amounts recognized in profit or loss:

	<b>For the years ended</b>	
	<b>December 31,</b>	
	<b>2023</b>	<b>2022</b>
	<b>(EUR)</b>	
Depreciation expense of Right of Use assets	1,249,179	1,496,485
Interest expense on lease liabilities	39,731	29,702
Expense relating to short-term leases	394,295	305,854
Expense relating to leases of low-value assets	2,143,165	1,652,294
<b>Total amount recognized in profit or loss</b>	<b>3,826,370</b>	<b>3,484,335</b>

At December 31, 2023 the Company signed a binding offer for a seven-year property lease for a total undiscounted liability amounting to approximately EUR 1,250 thousand. This lease starts in 2024.

## 29. Related party disclosures

According to IAS 24, the related parties of the Company are entities and individuals capable of exercising control, joint control or significant influence over the Company, companies belonging to the Stevanato Group S.p.A., the controlling company Stevanato Holding S.r.l. and associates. In addition, members of Stevanato Group's Board of Directors and executives with strategic responsibilities and their families are also considered related parties. The Company carries out transactions with related parties on commercial terms that are normal in the respective markets, considering the characteristics of the goods or services involved.

Note 1 provide information about the Group's structure, including details of the subsidiaries and the holding company.

Transaction with related parties refer to:

- rentals paid to SFEM Italia S.r.l., controlled by Stevanato family;
- the purchase of products and rentals paid to Società Agricola Stella S.r.l., fully controlled by SFEM Italia S.r.l. until November 12, 2021 and then 51% controlled by Stevanato Holding S.r.l. and 49% controlled by SFEM Italia S.r.l.;
- consulting services provided by Studio Legale Spinazzi Azzarita Troi, whose beneficial owner is a Board member in Stevanato Group S.p.A.;
- donations to the Stevanato Foundation, owned by Stevanato family. The foundation exclusively pursues the aims of social solidarity, philanthropy and charity, operating in the fields of social and socio-medical assistance, education and training as well as cultural and educational activities and scientific research. The Foundation intervenes in support of children and young people in situations of serious difficulty due to their illnesses, the distress of their families or other situations that may affect their health or growth;
- revenues from sales and services mainly concern the billing of services provided by the parent company to the subsidiaries;
- costs recharged by the subsidiaries to the parent company;
- receivables to Stevanato Holding S.r.l. related to the national tax consolidation regime.

The amounts of transactions with related parties recognized in the income statement and the related assets and liabilities are as follows:

For the year ended and at December 31, 2023:

	<u>Revenues</u>	<u>Costs</u>
	(EUR)	
<b>Subsidiaries</b>		
Medirio SA	—	—
Balda Medical Gmbh	3,962,523	—
Balda C. Brewer Inc.	1,337,940	—
Balda Precision Inc.	66,281	—
Ompi of Japan Co., Ltd.	81,269	2,914
Nuova Ompi S.r.l	28,805,678	1,674,228
Medical Glass A.S.	1,901,632	—
Ompi NA S. de RL de CV	2,664,389	—
Ompi Pharmac Packing Tech. Co. Ltd - China	2,252,957	—
Ompi do Brasil I. e C. de Em. Far. Ltda	1,389,834	—
Ompi of America Inc.	5,541,953	330,834
Spami S.r.l.	5,605,945	—
Stevanato Group Denmark A/S	3,599,076	—
Stevanato Group International A.S.	383,188	—
<b>Other related parties</b>		
Società Agricola Stella S.r.l.	—	21,336
SFEM Italia S.r.l.	—	20,421
Studio Legale Spinazzi Azzarita Troi	—	152,281
Fondazione Stevanato	—	50,000

	<u>Trade</u>	<u>Trade</u>	<u>Other</u>	<u>Other</u>
	<u>receivables</u>	<u>payables</u>	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Liabilities</u>
	(EUR)			
<b>Parent company</b>				
Stevanato Holding S.r.l.	—	—	4,020,210	—
<b>Subsidiaries</b>				
Medirio SA	—	—	31,737	—
Balda Medical Gmbh	—	—	18,748,868	—
Balda C. Brewer Inc.	—	—	6,270,623	—
Balda Precision Inc.	—	—	7,154	—
Ompi of Japan Co., Ltd.	—	—	183,911	—
Nuova Ompi S.r.l	—	—	7,257,260	21,174,797
Medical Glass A.S.	—	—	—	15,832
Ompi NA S. de RL de CV	—	—	579,851	266,192
Ompi Pharmac Packing Tech. Co. Ltd - China	—	—	2,252,957	—
Ompi do Brasil I. e C. de Em. Far. Ltda	—	—	1,389,834	—
Ompi of America Inc.	—	—	3,164,845	2,084,625
Spami S.r.l.	—	—	2,042,533	—
Perugini S.r.l.	—	—	—	620,457
Stevanato Group Denmark A/S	—	—	15,251,348	—
Stevanato Group International A.S.	—	—	—	348,598

**Other related parties**

Società Agricola Stella S.r.l.	—	25,383	—	—
Studio Legale Spinazzi Azzarita Troi	—	31,708	—	—

**Loan from/to related parties**

For the year ended and at December 31, 2023

	<b>Interest received</b>	<b>Interest paid</b>	<b>Financial assets</b>	<b>Financial liabilities</b>
	<b>(EUR)</b>			
<b>Subsidiaries</b>				
Medirio	—	—	—	—
Balda Medical GmbH	5,405,970	—	142,432,488	—
Balda C. Brewer Inc.	1,631,448	1,553,570	7,782,805	—
Balda Precision Inc.	872	1,027	—	—
Ompi of Japan Co., Ltd.	73,467	151,065	1,272,948	—
Nuova Ompi S.r.l.	30,054,189	538,097	82,634,478	—
Medical Glass A.S.	321,609	—	10,633,423	—
Ompi NA S. de RL de CV	4,909,720	240,606	—	613,994
Ompi of America Inc.	1,174,554	1,557,225	4,294,210	8,792,932
Spami S.r.l.	8,770,418	—	40,723,440	—
Perugini S.r.l.	—	891	—	2,419,630
Stevanato Group Denmark A/S	2,469,347	238,588	64,465,228	—
Stevanato Group International A.S.	—	290,176	—	17,393,294

For the year ended and at December 31, 2022

	<b>Revenues</b>	<b>Costs</b>
	<b>(EUR)</b>	
<b>Subsidiaries</b>		
Balda Medical GmbH	3,516,452	—
Balda C. Brewer Inc.	1,978,134	—
Balda Precision Inc.	77,715	—
Ompi of Japan Co., Ltd.	—	112,412
Nuova Ompi S.r.l.	21,458,781	698,795
Medical Glass A.S.	2,349,456	—
Ompi NA S. de RL de CV	2,497,017	—
Ompi Pharmac Packing Tech. Co. Ltd - China	1,957,929	—
Ompi do Brasil I. e C. de Em. Far. Ltda	1,407,576	—
Ompi of America Inc.	3,507,089	—
Spami S.r.l.	5,692,026	—
Innoscan A/S	1,204,309	—
SVM Automatik A/S	2,302,542	—
<b>Other related parties</b>		
Società Agricola Stella S.r.l.	—	1,308
SFEM Italia S.r.l.	—	19,309
Studio Legale Spinazzi Azzarita Troi	—	261,865
Fondazione Stevanato	—	45,000

**Financial Statements**  
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	Trade payables	Trade payables	Other Assets	Other Liabilities
	(EUR)			
<b>Subsidiaries</b>				
Medirio SA	—	—	31,737	—
Balda Medical GmbH	—	—	9,380,375	—
Balda C. Brewer Inc.	—	—	4,574,608	—
Balda Precision Inc.	—	—	7,821	—
Nuova Ompi S.r.l.	—	—	13,033,569	3,746,681
Medical Glass A.S.	—	—	550,091	—
Ompi NA S. de RL de CV	—	—	1,508,615	15,677,281
Ompi Pharmac Packing Tech. Co. Ltd - China	—	—	2,408,343	—
Ompi do Brasil I. e C. de Em. Far. Ltda	—	—	1,772,027	—
Ompi of America Inc.	—	—	3,273,077	16,818,338
Spami S.r.l.	—	—	3,951,763	—
Innoscan A/S	—	—	3,790,921	—
SVM Automatik A/S	—	—	5,534,483	620,457
Stevanato Group International A.S.	—	—	—	4,456,070
<b>Other related parties</b>				
SFEM Italia S.r.l.	—	1,644	—	—
Studio Legale Spinazzi Azzarita Troi	—	43,525	—	—

**Loan from/to related parties**

For the year ended and as at December 31, 2022

	Interest received	Interest paid	Financial assets
	(EUR)		
<b>Subsidiaries</b>			
Balda Medical GmbH	1,427,962	—	110,451,656
Balda C. Brewer Inc.	253,962	—	8,063,004
Ompi of Japan Co., Ltd.	11,601	—	906,441
Nuova Ompi S.r.l.	4,334	122,656	—
Medical Glass A.S.	4,853	23,904	3,723,567
Ompi NA S. de RL de CV	—	75,855	—
Ompi of America Inc.	93,717	59,758	—
Spami S.r.l.	10,746	27,422	960,395
Innoscan A/S	356,996	—	20,969,071
SVM Automatik A/S	286,266	—	24,675,587
Stevanato Group International A.S.	—	85,221	—
<b>Key management personnel of the Group:</b>			
Directors and Key Managers	2,297	—	—

**Emoluments to Directors and Key Management**

The fees of the Directors of Stevanato Group S.p.A. are as follows:

For the year ended December 31, 2023

	Fixed remuneration		Share based	Total
	Annual fee	Fringe benefits <sup>(1)</sup>	compensation <sup>(2)</sup>	
	(EUR)			
<b>Total Directors</b>	2,242,320	12,126	437,833	2,692,280

<sup>(1)</sup> Fringe benefits related to car and insurance benefits

<sup>(2)</sup> Shares granted to board members

For the year ended December 31, 2022

	Fixed remuneration		Share based	Total
	Annual fee	Fringe benefits <sup>(1)</sup>	compensation <sup>(2)</sup>	
	(EUR)			
<b>Total Directors</b>	2,353,329	12,141	379,490	2,744,961

<sup>(1)</sup> Fringe benefits related to car and insurance benefits

<sup>(2)</sup> Shares granted to board members

The aggregate compensation for members of the Senior Management Team (excluding the Chairman and including the CEO) is as follows:

For the year ended December 31, 2023

	Fixed remuneration		Variable remuneration <sup>(2)</sup>	Pension expense <sup>(3)</sup>	Share based compensation <sup>(4)</sup>	Total remuneration
	Annual fee	Fringe benefits <sup>(1)</sup>				
	(EUR)					
<b>Total Other Key Management</b>	1,777,062	27,933	94,103	93,968	844,778	2,837,843

<sup>(1)</sup> Fringe benefits related to car and insurance benefits

<sup>(2)</sup> Variable remuneration related to MBO

<sup>(3)</sup> Pensions expense related to "Trattamento Fine Rapporto" accrued in the year

<sup>(4)</sup> Shares granted under stock grant plan 2023-2027 and other share-based incentive plans

For the year ended December 31, 2022

	Fixed remuneration		Variable remuneration <sup>(2)</sup>	Pension expense <sup>(3)</sup>	Share based compensation <sup>(4)</sup>	Total remuneration
	Annual fee	Fringe benefits <sup>(1)</sup>				
	(EUR)					
<b>Total Other Key Management</b>	1,210,001	25,606	993,459	87,443	5,423,224	7,739,733

<sup>(1)</sup> Fringe benefits related to car and insurance benefits

<sup>(2)</sup> Variable remuneration related to MBO and LTI. With regard to variable compensation, key managers' performance is measured not only by financial indicators, such as revenue and EBITDA margin, but also by non-financial indicators such as (i) environment: programs in line with carbon neutrality, (ii) gender balance in senior position, (iii) quality mindset and performances and (iv) values and guiding principles.



<sup>(3)</sup> Pensions expense related to Trattamento Fine Rapporto accrued on the year

<sup>(4)</sup> Shares granted under stock grant plan 2021-2027 and other shares based incentive plans

### 30. Fees paid to independent registered public accounting firm

The following table represents aggregate fees for professional services rendered by our independent registered public accounting firm for the last two fiscal years. Ernst & Young S.p.A. (EY) served as the Company's statutory auditor and independent registered public accounting firm until Annual General Meeting held on May 24, 2023 when the Company's shareholders approved the appointment of PricewaterhouseCoopers S.p.A. (PwC) for the financial years ending December 31, 2023, 2024 and 2025. The fees were billed in euro for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023 and 2022 by PwC and EY respectively.

(EUR)	For the years ended December 31,	
	2023	2022
Audit Fees	850,333	738,067
<b>Total</b>	<b>850,333</b>	<b>738,067</b>

Audit fees consist of the aggregate fee earned by PwC and EY for the audit for the auditing of the parent and consolidated annual accounts, reviews of interim financial statements and attestation services that are provided in connection with statutory and regulatory filings or engagements.

### 31. Commitments and contingencies

Commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities can be described as follows:

(EUR)	At	At
	December 31, 2023	December 31, 2022
Guarantees	101,891,173	98,932,912
<i>of which secured</i>	4,696,159	4,706,578
<b>Total Guarantees</b>	<b>101,891,173</b>	<b>98,932,912</b>

At December 31, 2023 the main commitments and risks assumed by the Stevanato Group are as follows:

- Suretyship issued in favor of Nordea Bank for EUR 26,835,192 (EUR 26,835,192 in 2022) on behalf of Stevanato Group Denmark A/S;
- Letter of Comfort in favor of Unicredit AG for EUR 15,000,000 (EUR 15,000,000 in 2022) on behalf of the company Balda Medical GmbH;
- Mandatory bonds for VAT reimbursement issued by Stevanato Group S.p.A. on behalf of Italian subsidiaries, in favor of Italian Tax Authority for EUR 22,807,197.

Secured guarantees for EUR 4,696,159 (EUR 4,706,578 in 2022) concern the floating charge on the Danish companies against short-term credit lines.

Other residual guarantees are in aggregate EUR 32,552,625 and are mainly related to advance payment bonds and performance bonds issued by Stevanato Group, on behalf of certain affiliates.

### 32. Qualitative and quantitative information of financial risks

The Company is exposed to the following financial risks connected with its operations:

- financial market risk, mainly relating to foreign currency exchange rates and to interest rates;
- liquidity risk, with particular reference to the availability of funds and access to the credit market, should the Group require it, and to financial instruments in general.

These risks could significantly affect the Company's financial position, results of operations and cash flows, and for this reason the Company identifies and monitors these risks, in order to detect potential negative effects in advance and take the necessary action to mitigate them, primarily through its operating and financing activities and if required, through the use of derivative financial instruments.

The following section provides qualitative and quantitative disclosures on the effect that these risks may have upon the Company. The quantitative data reported in the following section does not have any predictive value.

#### Financial market risks

Due to the nature of the Company and the Group's business, the Company is exposed to a variety of market risks, including foreign currency exchange rate risk and interest rate risk.

The Company's exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk arises from the Group's global footprint, as in some cases the Group sell products and services in the currencies of the destination markets, which may differ from the currency of the countries the Group operates in.

The Company's exposure to interest rate risk arises from the need to fund certain activities and investments. Changes in market interest rates may have the effect of either increasing or decreasing the Company's net profit/ (loss), thereby indirectly affecting the costs and returns of financing and investing transactions.

These risks could significantly affect the Company's financial position, results of operations and cash flows, and for this reason they are identified and monitored, in order to detect potential negative effects in advance and take the necessary actions to mitigate them.

The Company has in place various risk management policies, which primarily relate to foreign exchange, interest rate and liquidity risks.

To manage foreign exchange rate risk, the Company has adopted a hedging policy, approved by the Board of Directors. Hedging activities are mainly executed at central level, based on the information provided by the reporting system and utilizing instruments and policies conforming to IFRS. Hedging is undertaken to ensure protection in case an entity has transactions in currencies other than the one in which it primarily does business, taking account also of budgeted future revenue/costs. Despite hedging operations, sudden movements in exchange rates or erroneous estimates may result in a negative impact, although limited, on the Company and the Group results.

#### Information on foreign currency exchange rate risk

The Company is exposed to risk resulting from fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, which can affect its earnings and equity. In particular:

- Where the Company sells in a currency different from that of its costs, any change in foreign currency exchange rates can affect the operating results of that company.
- The main foreign currency to which the Company is exposed is U.S. Dollar for sales in the United States and other markets where the U.S. Dollar is the reference currency, against Euro, Mexican Pesos and Renminbi. Other exposures included the exchange rate between the Euro and the following currencies: Japanese Yen,

Danish Krone. It is the Group's policy to use derivative financial instruments (primarily forward currency contracts, currency swaps, currency options and collar options) to hedge against exposures.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items are recognized in the income statement within the net financial income/ (expenses) line item.

The impact of foreign currency exchange rate differences recorded within financial income/ (expenses) for the year ended December 31, 2023, except for those arising on financial instruments measured at fair value, amounted to net loss of EUR 1,245,967 (EUR 1,241,656 net gain in 2022).

There have been no substantial changes in 2023 in the nature or structure of exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk or in the Group's hedging policies.

The Company actively hedges against economic-transactional risk; more specifically, forward and swap contracts, plain vanilla and collar options are used to manage the exposures. Such instruments are only partially designated as cash flow hedges and contracts are entered for a period consistent with the underlying transactions, generally from three to twelve months.

The Company is holding the following contracts:

At December 31, 2023

	0 to 6 months	6 to 9 months	9 to 12 months	Total	Carrying amount	Line item in the statement of financial position
	(EUR)					
Notional amount <sup>(1)</sup>	12,247,000			<b>12,247,000</b>	203,927	Other current financial assets
Average forward rate (EUR/USD)	17.880			—	—	
<b>Total</b>				<b>12,247,000</b>	<b>203,927</b>	

At December 31, 2022

	0 to 6 months	6 to 9 months	9 to 12 months	Total	Carrying amount	Line item in the statement of financial position
	(EUR)					
Notional amount <sup>(1)</sup>	40,000,000		10,000,000	<b>50,000,000</b>	1,658,303	Other current financial assets
Average forward rate (EUR/USD)	1.031		1.084	—	—	
<b>Total</b>				<b>50,000,000</b>	<b>1,658,303</b>	

### Information on interest rate risk

This risk stems from variable rate loans, for which sudden or significant interest rate fluctuations may have a negative impact on economic results. The monitoring of this risk is carried out at corporate level and utilizing similar structures as those employed for the management of currency risks. The Company has hedges in place against interest rate risk, covering EUR 151,927,273 out of a total of EUR 241,927,273 variable rate loans.

The Company's most significant floating rate financial assets at December 31, 2023 are cash and cash equivalents and certain financial current investments.

The financial liabilities composition and the impact of the hedging instrument on the statement of financial position at December 31, 2023 and December 31, 2022 are as follows:

At December 31, 2023:

	IRS	FIX	Floating	Total nominal amount	Effect amortized cost	Total	MtM IRS Derivates	Line item in the statement of financial position
	(EUR)							
Bank loans	151,927,273	—	90,000,000	241,927,273	(230,585)	241,696,688	2,461,224	Current financial liabilities/ Non-current financial liabilities
Bank overdrafts	—	—	58,000,000	58,000,000	—	58,000,000	—	Other financial liabilities
Notes	—	50,000,000	—	50,000,000	(256,818)	49,743,182	—	Non-current financial liabilities
<b>Total</b>	<b>151,927,273</b>	<b>50,000,000</b>	<b>148,000,000</b>	<b>349,927,273</b>	<b>(487,403)</b>	<b>349,439,870</b>	<b>2,461,224</b>	
<i>Percentage on Total</i>	43%	14%	42%					

At December 31, 2022

	IRS	FIX	Floating	Total nominal amount	Effect amortized cost	Total	MtM IRS Derivates	Line item in the statement of financial position
	(EUR)							
Bank loans	131,945,455	—	—	131,945,455	(215,934)	131,729,521	5,982,778	Current financial liabilities/ Non-current financial liabilities
Notes	—	50,000,000	—	50,000,000	(318,640)	49,681,360	—	Non-current financial liabilities
<b>Total</b>	<b>131,945,455</b>	<b>50,000,000</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>181,945,455</b>	<b>(534,574)</b>	<b>181,410,881</b>	<b>5,982,778</b>	
<i>Percentage on Total</i>	73%	27%						

The Company is holding the following hedging contracts (Interest Rate Swaps):

Line item in the statement of financial position	Contract notional	Currency	Carrying amount at December 31, 2023	Carrying amount at December 31, 2022
	(EUR)			
Non-current financial assets	235,000,000	EUR	576,775	2,795,321
Current financial assets	235,000,000	EUR	2,372,476	3,187,457
Non-current financial liabilities	70,000,000	EUR	(488,027)	—

The risk arising from to net investment in foreign subsidiaries is monitored; no active hedging is currently being performed.

Set out below is the impact of hedging on equity:

	<b>Cash Flow Hedge Reserve (EUR)</b>
<b>At January 1, 2022</b>	<b>1,277,423</b>
Foreign exchange forward	(7,663,597)
Tax effect	1,839,263
<b>At December 31, 2022</b>	<b>(4,546,911)</b>
Foreign exchange forward	3,521,554
Tax effect	(845,173)
<b>At 31 December 31, 2023</b>	<b>(1,870,530)</b>

The following table presents an analysis of sensitivity to a change in interest rates on the portion of loans and borrowings affected. With all other variables held constant, the Company's marginality is affected as follows:

At December 31, 2023

#### Interest rate sensitivity

<b>Increase/decrease in interest rate</b>		<b>Effect on profit before tax</b>	
(EUR)			
+20 BP	-20 BP	(91,333)	91,333
+50 BP	-50 BP	(228,333)	228,333
+100 BP	-100 BP	(456,667)	456,667

At December 31, 2022 the analysis of sensitivity to a change in interest rates resulted in no effect on profit before tax being existing loans and borrowings at a fix rate or hedged with IRS.

#### Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk arises if the Company is unable to obtain the funds needed to carry out its operations under economic conditions.

From an operating point of view, the Company manages liquidity risk by monitoring cash flows and keeping an adequate level of funds at its disposal. The main funding operations and investments in cash and marketable securities of the Group are centrally managed or supervised by the treasury department with the aim of ensuring effective and efficient management of the Group's liquidity. The Company undertakes medium/long term loans to fund medium/long term operations. The Company and the Group undertake a series of activities centrally supervised with the purpose of optimizing the management of funds and reducing liquidity risk, such as:

- centralizing liquidity management
- centralizing cash through cash pooling techniques
- maintaining a conservative level of available liquidity
- diversifying sources of funding of medium- and long-term financing
- obtaining adequate credit lines
- monitoring future liquidity requirements on the basis of budget forecast and cash flow planning
- monitoring covenants on indebtedness

Intercompany financing is conducted at arm's length terms and normally involves the Company. These measures currently sufficiently guarantee, at normal conditions and in the absence of extraordinary events, the degree of flexibility required by movements of working capital, investing activities and cash flows in general.

The Company believes that its total available liquidity (defined as cash and cash equivalents plus undrawn committed credit lines), and the potential access to additional capital through the equity markets or through additional loan or debt agreements, will enable to satisfy the requirements of the Group investing activities and working capital needs, fulfill its obligations to repay its debt and ensure an appropriate level of operating and strategic flexibility for at least the next 12 months. However, there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to obtain additional capital, or at acceptable costs.

The following table summarizes the due dates of the Company's financial and other liabilities at December 31, 2023 and at December 31, 2022 on the basis of contractual payments which have not been discounted:

At December 31, 2023

	Due within one year	Due between one and five years	Due beyond five years	Total
	(EUR)			
Short-term loan facilities	58,000,000	—	—	58,000,000
Borrowings from banks (*)	51,218,182	190,709,091	—	241,927,273
Notes (*)	—	50,000,000	—	50,000,000
Lease liabilities (**)	1,114,452	1,192,672	20,800	2,372,924
Trade payables	15,525,806	—	—	15,525,806
Other liabilities	31,545,748	—	—	31,545,748
Employee Benefits	280,475	—	3,019,677	3,300,152
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>157,684,663</b>	<b>241,901,763</b>	<b>3,040,477</b>	<b>402,626,903</b>

(\*) The corresponding balance reported in the financial statement position is EUR 243,249,327 and EUR 49,743,182 respectively at 31 December 2023 and refers to adoption of amortized cost.

(\*\*) The corresponding balance in the financial statement position is EUR 2,270,498 and refers to adoption of *IFRS 16*.

At December 31, 2022

	Due within one year	Due between one and five years	Due beyond five years	Total
	(EUR)			
Borrowings from banks (*)	50,018,182	81,927,273	—	131,945,455
Notes (*)	—	25,000,000	25,000,000	50,000,000
Lease liabilities (**)	1,057,824	856,679	—	1,914,503
Trade payables	13,048,451	—	—	13,048,451
Tax payables	3,254,251	—	—	3,254,251
Other liabilities	38,990,685	—	—	38,990,685
Employee Benefits	2,187,426	—	2,656,541	4,843,967
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>108,556,819</b>	<b>107,783,952</b>	<b>27,656,541</b>	<b>243,997,311</b>

(\*) The corresponding balance reported in the financial statement position is EUR 131,729,521 and EUR 49,681,361 respectively at 31 December 2022 and refers to adoption of amortized cost.

(\*\*) The corresponding balance in the financial statement position is EUR 1,873,670 and refers to adoption of *IFRS 16*.

### 33. Events after the reporting period

On January 18, 2024, and on March 5, 2024, Stevanato Group entered into two unsecured term loan agreements totaling EUR 80.0 million to support the expansion of production capacity. The first loan agreement was financed by

BPER Banca for EUR 30.0 million and the second loan for EUR 50.0 million was financed by Banca Intesa Sanpaolo. Both financings have a five-year tenor, with two years of interest-only payments and three years of amortizing period.

On February 22, 2024 and on March 27, 2024, Stevanato Group S.p.A. paid respectively the third and the fourth capital contribution to the subsidiary Ompi of America Inc. in an overall amount equal to USD 65.0 million against issuance by the Corporation of 6,934 shares of Common Stock. Following the payment of the third and the fourth tranche payments and issuance of the third and fourth tranche shares, the stockholders of the Corporation have the following percentage ownership of the capital stock of the Corporation: Stevanato Group S.p.A. 94.72% and Stevanato Group International A.S. 5.28%.

On March 6, 2024 the Board of Directors of Stevanato Group S.p.A. resolved to provide a first capital contribution into the capital reserves of Balda Medical GmbH in order to strengthen the subsidiary's equity. On March 14, 2024, Stevanato Group transferred EUR 20.0 million to Balda Medical GmbH.

On March 20, 2024 Stevanato Group announced the launch of an underwritten public offering of an aggregate of 12,700,000 of its ordinary shares at a public offering price of USD 26.00 per share. Stevanato Group offered 6,350,000 ordinary shares (the "Company Offering"), and Stevanato Holding S.r.l., an affiliate and major shareholder of the Company (the "Selling Shareholder"), which at that time held approximately 78.03% of Stevanato Group's outstanding ordinary shares, offered 6,350,000 ordinary shares (the "Selling Shareholder Offering" and, together with the Company Offering, the "Offering"). Stevanato Group and the Selling Shareholder granted the underwriters an option, exercisable for 30 days after the date of the final prospectus supplement, to purchase up to 1,905,000 additional ordinary shares on the same terms and conditions. The over-allotment option was exercised in full.

The total gross proceeds from the Offering, before deducting underwriting discounts and commissions and offering expenses, were approximately USD 330 million, excluding any exercise of the underwriters' option to purchase additional shares, and USD 379 million including over-allotment.

Stevanato Group intends to use the net proceeds from the Company Offering for general corporate purposes, including to enable Stevanato Group to satisfy the requirements of its ongoing investment activities and working capital needs, and to ensure an appropriate level of operating and strategic flexibility. Stevanato Group will not receive any proceeds from the Selling Shareholder Offering. The Offering was closed on March 26, 2024.

### 34. Disclosures pursuant to Law No. 124 of August 4, 2017, Article 1, para. 125-129:

In this regard, it should be noted that the company did not receive grants or other subsidies in 2023.

### 35. Allocation of the result

We propose to allocate the net profit for the year as follows:

Net profit at December 31, 2023	EUR	35,343,941
To dividends	EUR	14,456,780
To the extraordinary reserve	EUR	20,887,161

These financial statements, consisting of income statement, the comprehensive income statement, the statements of financial position, the cash flow statement, the statement of changes in shareholders' equity and the present Notes present a true and fair view of the Company's financial position and results of operations for the year and correspond to the underlying accounting records.

The Chairperson of the Board of Directors

Piombino Dese, April 10, 2024

Franco Stevanato