



Annual Report 2025

TABLE OF CONTENTS

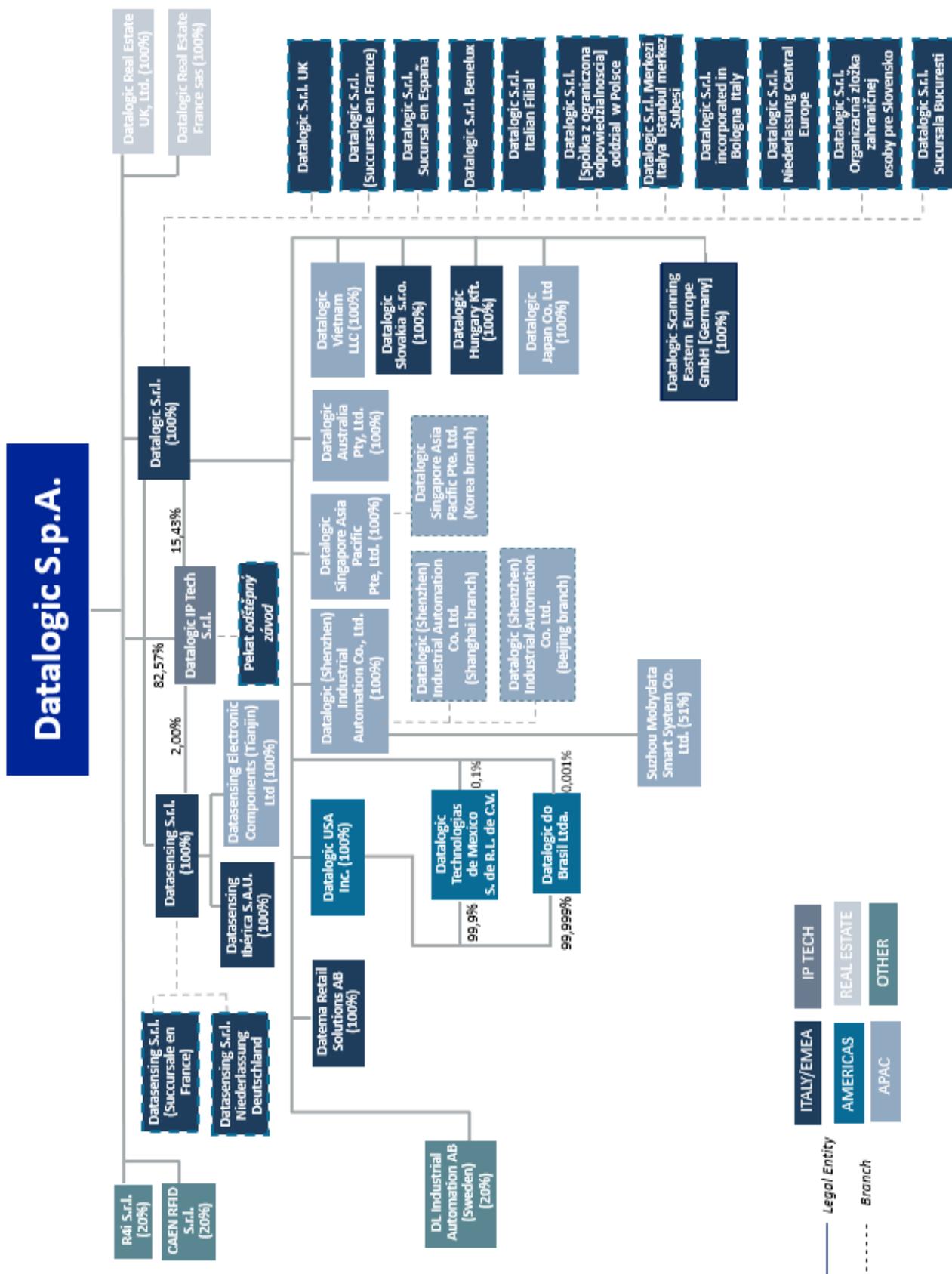
GROUP STRUCTURE	3
COMPOSITION OF CORPORATE BODIES	4
REPORT ON OPERATIONS	5
Consolidated Sustainability Reporting	
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS	88
Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	
Consolidated Income Statement	
Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	
EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS	95
Information on the Statement of Financial Position	
Information on the Income Statement	
ANNEXES	
· Certification by the Manager responsible for the preparation of the Company's financial reports	
· Certification of Sustainability Reporting	
· Consolidation scope	
· Reconciliation of Alternative Performance Measures	
· Audit Report on the Consolidated Financial Statements	
· Audit Report on the limited assurance of the Consolidated Sustainability Reporting	
· Audit Report on the Statutory Financial Statements	
· Board of Statutory Auditors' Report to the Shareholders' meeting	

DISCLAIMER

This document contains forward-looking statements relating to future events and operating, income and financial results of the Group. These forecasts have by nature an element of risk and uncertainty, as they depend on the materialisation of future events and developments. Actual results may differ even significantly from those disclosed due to a variety of factors, most of which beyond the Group's control.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of DATALOGIC Group constitute a non-official version which has not been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815

GROUP STRUCTURE



COMPOSITION OF CORPORATE BODIES

Board of Directors ⁽¹⁾

Romano Volta	Executive Chairman ⁽²⁾
Valentina Volta	Chief Executive Officer ⁽²⁾
Angelo Manaresi	Independent Director
Chiara Giovannucci Orlandi	Independent Director
Filippo Maria Volta	Non-Executive Director
Vera Negri Zamagni	Independent Director
Valentina Beatrice Manfredi	Independent Director

Board of Statutory Auditors ⁽³⁾

Diana Rizzo	Chair
Anna Maria Bortolotti	Standing Auditor
Giancarlo Strada	Standing Auditor
Giulia De Martino	Alternate Auditor
Eugenio Burani	Alternate Auditor
Patrizia Cornale	Alternate Auditor

Control, Risk, Remuneration, Appointments and Sustainability Committee

Angelo Manaresi	Chairman
Chiara Giovannucci Orlandi	Independent Director
Vera Negri Zamagni	Independent Director

Independent Auditors ⁽⁴⁾

Deloitte & Touche S.p.A.

(1) The Board of Directors will remain in office until the Shareholders' Meeting called to approve the financial statements at December 31, 2026.

(2) Legal representative before third parties.

(3) The Board of Statutory Auditors will remain in office until the Shareholders' Meeting called to approve the financial statements at December 31, 2027.

(4) Deloitte & Touche S.p.A. were appointed Independent Auditors for the nine-year period from 2019 to 2027 by the Shareholders' Meeting held on April 30, 2019 and will remain in office until the Shareholders' Meeting called to approve the financial statements at December 31, 2027.

Report on Operations

REPORT ON OPERATIONS

INTRODUCTION

This Consolidated Annual Financial Report at December 31, 2025 was prepared in accordance with Article 154-ter of the TUF (Consolidated Law on Finance) and was drawn up in compliance with the International Accounting Standards (IAS/IFRS) adopted by the European Union.

The amounts shown in the tables of the Report on Operations are expressed in Euro thousands, while the explanatory notes are expressed in Euro millions.

GROUP PROFILE

Datalogic S.p.A. and its subsidiaries ("Group" or "Datalogic Group") is a global technological leader in the automatic data capture and process automation markets. The Group is specialised in the design and production of barcode readers, mobile computers, detection, measurement and safety sensors, vision and laser marking systems and RFID. Its pioneering solutions help increase the efficiency and quality of processes along the entire value chain in the Retail, Manufacturing, Transportation & Logistics and Healthcare segments.

HIGHLIGHTS FOR THE YEAR

The following table summarises Datalogic Group's key operating and financial results at December 31, 2025 and the comparison versus the prior year.

The income statement and balance sheet figures at December 31, 2025 include the balances of Datema Retail Solutions AB (Datema), consolidated from April 29, 2025, the date on which the acquisition of the entire share capital of the company - known for its EasyShop software - was finalised through the subsidiary Datalogic S.r.l..

	31.12.2025	<i>% on Revenue</i>	31.12.2024	<i>% on Revenue</i>	Change	<i>% chg.</i>	<i>% chg. net FX</i>
Revenue	500,076	<i>100.0%</i>	493,767	<i>100.0%</i>	6,309	<i>1.3%</i>	<i>3.4%</i>
Adjusted EBITDA	53,081	<i>10.6%</i>	44,516	<i>9.0%</i>	8,565	<i>19.2%</i>	<i>13.8%</i>
Adjusted EBIT	20,910	<i>4.2%</i>	10,895	<i>2.2%</i>	10,015	<i>91.9%</i>	<i>67.6%</i>
EBIT	9,853	<i>2.0%</i>	2,895	<i>0.6%</i>	6,958	<i>240.3%</i>	<i>148.9%</i>
Profit/(Loss) for the year	7,678	<i>1.5%</i>	13,722	<i>2.8%</i>	(6,044)	<i>-44.0%</i>	<i>-63.3%</i>
Net financial position (NFP)	(14,854)		(9,516)		(5,338)		

The Group closed 2025 with **Revenue** from Sales of €500.1 million, increasing 1.3% current FX and 3.4% net FX versus 2024.

Sales from new products (Vitality Index) in 2025 accounted for 25.2% of revenue (29.5% in fourth quarter 2025), up from 19.7% recorded in 2024.

Adjusted EBITDA came to €53.1 million, increasing from €44.5 million in the prior year, representing 10.6% of sales (9.0% in 2024).

Adjusted EBIT amounted to €20.9 million (€10.9 million in 2024); the percentage of sales was 4.2%, almost double versus the prior year.

Net profit for the year amounted to €7.7 million. The normalised result for the prior year, excluding the gain from the sale of Informatics Holdings Inc. and discontinued operations, would have reported a loss of €4.6 million.

Net Financial Debt at December 31, 2025 stood at €14.9 million, deteriorating by €5.3 million versus December 31, 2024.

REVENUE PERFORMANCE

The breakdown by geographical area of Group revenue for the year, compared with the prior year, is shown in the table below:

	31.12.2025	%	31.12.2024	%	Change	% chg.	% chg. net FX
<i>Italy</i>	44,600	8.9%	45,172	9.1%	(572)	-1.3%	-1.2%
<i>EMEI (excluding Italy)</i>	257,486	51.5%	226,768	45.9%	30,718	13.5%	14.0%
Total EMEI	302,087	60.4%	271,940	55.1%	30,147	11.1%	11.5%
Americas	147,190	29.4%	164,992	33.4%	(17,800)	-10.8%	-6.6%
APAC	50,799	10.2%	56,835	11.5%	(6,037)	-10.6%	-6.4%
Total revenue	500,076	100.0%	493,767	100.0%	6,309	1.3%	3.4%

EMEI recorded a highly positive trend with an 11.1% growth, despite a 1.3% decline in Italy. **Americas** posted a 10.8% drop (-6.6% net FX), and **APAC** declined 10.6% (-6.4% net FX) versus the prior year.

To better align with its strategic goals and prioritise product and solution offerings, the Group identifies two Market Segments, which feature distinct sales models, customers with varying purchasing needs, and different stakeholders: Data Capture and Industrial Automation.

The following is a breakdown of Group revenue split up by these market segments:

	31.12.2025	%	31.12.2024	%	Change	% chg.	% chg. net FX
Data Capture	338,295	67.6%	331,569	67.2%	6,726	2.0%	4.3%
Industrial Automation	161,781	32.4%	162,198	32.8%	(417)	-0.3%	1.5%
Total revenue	500,076	100.0%	493,767	100.0%	6,309	1.3%	3.4%

▪ Data Capture

The **Data Capture** segment, accounting for 67.6% of the Group's total sales (67.2% at December 31, 2024), increased 2.0% versus the prior year (4.3% net FX), driven mainly by **EMEI**, offsetting the decline recorded in **Americas** and **APAC**.

▪ Industrial Automation

The **Industrial Automation** segment remained broadly unchanged versus the comparison period current FX (-0.3%), while net FX it increased 1.5%. Unlike the Data Capture segment, the decline in **EMEI** was offset by growth in **Americas** and **APAC**, the latter approaching double-digit levels.

ALTERNATIVE PERFORMANCE MEASURES (NON-GAAP MEASURES)

Management uses certain performance measures, not identified as accounting measures under IFRS (NON-GAAP measures), to provide a clearer picture of the Group's performance. The measurement criterion applied by the Group might not be the same as the one adopted by other Groups and the measures might not be comparable with theirs. These performance measures, determined according to provisions set out by the Guidelines on performance measures, issued by ESMA/2015/1415 and adopted by CONSOB with Communication no. 92543 of 3 December 2015, refer only to the performance of the year related to this Consolidated Annual Financial Report and the comparison periods. The performance measures must be considered as supplementary and do not supersede the information provided under the IFRS standards. The main measures adopted are described below.

- **Special Items (or Non-Recurring Costs):** income items arising from non-recurring events or transactions, restructuring activities, business reorganisation, write-downs of fixed assets, ancillary expense from acquisitions of businesses or companies or their disposals, including amortisation resulting from the recognition of purchase price allocation, and any other event deemed by Management not to represent current business activity.
- **EBITDA (Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortisation) or Gross Operating Margin:** profit/(loss) for the year from continuing operations before depreciation and amortisation of tangible and intangible fixed assets and rights of use, financials (including foreign exchange income and expense) and income tax.
- **Adjusted EBITDA or Gross Operating Margin:** profit/(loss) for the year from continuing operations before depreciation and amortisation of tangible and intangible fixed assets and rights of use, financials (including foreign exchange income and expense), income tax and Special Items, as defined above.
- **EBIT (Earnings Before Interest, Taxes) or Operating Result:** profit/(loss) for the year from continuing operations before financials (including foreign exchange income and expense) and income tax.
- **Adjusted EBIT or Operating Result:** profit/(loss) for the year from continuing operations before financials (including foreign exchange income and expense), income tax and Special Items, as defined above.
- **Net Trade Working Capital:** the sum of Inventory and Trade Receivables, less Trade Payables.
- **Net Working Capital:** the sum of Net Trade Working Capital and Other Current Assets and Liabilities including Provisions for Current Risks and Charges.
- **Net Invested Capital:** the total of Current and Non-Current Assets, excluding financial assets, less Current and Non-Current Liabilities, excluding financial liabilities.
- **NFP (Net Financial Position or Net Financial Debt):** calculated in accordance with the provisions of "Warning Notice no. 5/21" of April 29, 2021 issued by CONSOB and referring to ESMA guideline 32-382-1138 of March 4, 2021.
- **Cash Flow from Operations:** the sum of Adjusted EBITDA, changes in Net Trade Working Capital, expenditure in tangible and intangible fixed assets (excluding fixed assets under right of use recognised during the year according to IFRS 16), tax paid, financial expense/income, changes in Other Current Assets and Liabilities, and Special Items, as defined above, while excluding any other changes related to equity (such as dividend distributions and/or the purchase of treasury shares), to transactions of an extraordinary nature, the repayment and/or taking out of bank loans and/or other financial items in the NFP, and any other transaction that cannot be directly attributed to the company's business operations.

GROUP RECLASSIFIED INCOME RESULTS

The table below shows the main income items of the year versus the prior year:

	31.12.2025		31.12.2024		Change	% chg.
Revenue	500,076	100.0%	493,767	100.0%	6,309	1.3%
Cost of goods sold	(285,937)	-57.2%	(285,964)	-57.9%	27	0.0%
Gross Operating Margin	214,139	42.8%	207,803	42.1%	6,336	3.0%
Research and Development expense	(65,948)	-13.2%	(66,830)	-13.5%	882	-1.3%
Distribution expense	(84,428)	-16.9%	(86,330)	-17.5%	1,902	-2.2%
Administrative and General Expense	(44,460)	-8.9%	(47,440)	-9.6%	2,980	-6.3%
Other (expense) income	1,608	0.3%	3,692	0.7%	(2,084)	-56.4%
Total operating costs and other expense	(193,228)	-38.6%	(196,908)	-39.9%	3,680	-1.9%
Adjusted EBIT	20,910	4.2%	10,895	2.2%	10,015	91.9%
Special Items - Other (Expense) and Income	(6,385)	-1.3%	(3,291)	-0.7%	(3,094)	94.0%
Special Items - D&A from acquisitions	(4,672)	-0.9%	(4,709)	-1.0%	37	-0.8%
EBIT	9,853	2.0%	2,895	0.6%	6,958	240.3%
Net financials	12	0.0%	12,823	2.6%	(12,811)	-99.9%
EBT	9,865	2.0%	15,718	3.2%	(5,853)	-37.2%
Tax	(2,187)	-0.4%	(777)	-0.2%	(1,410)	181.5%
Net Profit/(Loss) for the year from continuing operations	7,678	1.5%	14,941	3.0%	(7,263)	-48.6%
Profit/(loss) for the year from discontinued operations	-	0.0%	(1,219)	-0.2%	1,219	-100.0%
Profit/(Loss) for the year	7,678	1.5%	13,722	2.8%	(6,044)	-44.0%
EBIT	9,853	2.0%	2,895	0.6%	6,958	240.3%
Special Items - Other (Expense) and Income	6,385	1.3%	3,291	0.7%	3,094	94.0%
Special Items - D&A from acquisitions	4,672	0.9%	4,709	1.0%	(37)	-0.8%
Depreciation Tang. Fixed Assets and Rights of Use	13,771	2.8%	14,827	3.0%	(1,056)	-7.1%
Amortisation Intang. Fixed Assets	18,400	3.7%	18,794	3.8%	(394)	-2.1%
Adjusted EBITDA	53,081	10.6%	44,516	9.0%	8,565	19.2%

The **Gross Operating Margin** of €214.1 million increased from €207.8 million in 2024, with the ratio to sales rising to 42.8% from 42.1% in 2024, thanks mainly to improved productivity and a favourable mix.

Operating costs and other expense, at €193.2 million (€196.9 million at December 31, 2024), decreased €3.7 million in absolute terms and declined 1.3 percentage points as a proportion of sales.

Research and Development expense, amounting to €65.9 million, fell 1.3%. Total monetary costs in R&D, before capitalisation and net of amortisation and depreciation (R&D Cash Out), amounted to €65.4 million (€65.9 million in the prior year), with a percentage of sales of 13.1% (13.3% in 2024).

Distribution expense of €84.4 million decreased 2.2% versus 2024, representing 16.9% of revenue (17.5% in 2024).

Administrative and General Expense of €44.5 million decreased 6.3% versus 2024; as a percentage of sales, the item declined from 9.6% to 8.9%.

Net financials came essentially to zero, decreasing €12.8 million versus the prior year (positive €12.8 million at December 31, 2024), which included a gain of approximately €20 million from the sale of the subsidiary Informatics Holdings, Inc.; this decline was partly offset by the benefit from positive exchange rate differences.

INCOME RESULTS FOR THE FOURTH QUARTER

The following statement summarises Datalogic Group's key income and financial results of fourth quarter 2025 versus the prior year.

	Quarter ended						
	31.12.2025	% on Revenue	31.12.2024	% on Revenue	Change	% chg.	% chg. net FX
Revenue	140,630	100.0%	127,412	100.0%	13,219	10.4%	14.5%
Adjusted EBITDA	19,137	13.6%	16,699	13.1%	2,438	14.6%	7.8%
Adjusted EBIT	11,155	7.9%	6,618	5.2%	4,537	68.6%	49.9%
EBIT	8,959	6.4%	4,341	3.4%	4,618	106.4%	77.9%
Profit/(Loss) for the period	6,502	4.6%	1,150	0.9%	5,352	465.4%	357.6%

The Group closed fourth quarter 2025 with **Revenue** from Sales of €140.6 million, +14.5% net FX and 10.4% current FX versus the same quarter of the prior year.

Adjusted EBITDA came to €19.1 million, increasing from €16.7 million in the prior year, representing 13.6% of sales (13.1% in fourth quarter 2024).

Adjusted EBIT amounted to €11.2 million (€6.6 million in fourth quarter 2024), accounting for 7.9% of sales (5.2% in fourth quarter 2024).

REVENUE PERFORMANCE

The breakdown by geographical area of Group revenue in the fourth quarter, versus the same period of the prior year, is shown in the table below:

	Quarter ended						
	31.12.2025	%	31.12.2024	%	Change	% chg.	% chg. net FX
Italy	11,874	8.4%	10,242	8.0%	1,632	15.9%	16.0%
EMEA (excluding Italy)	74,059	52.7%	55,786	43.8%	18,273	32.8%	33.7%
Total EMEA	85,933	61.1%	66,028	51.8%	19,905	30.1%	31.0%
Americas	41,443	29.5%	48,499	38.1%	(7,056)	-14.5%	-7.0%
APAC	13,254	9.4%	12,885	10.1%	370	2.9%	11.4%
Total revenue	140,630	100.0%	127,412	100.0%	13,219	10.4%	14.5%

EMEA confirmed a highly positive trend with 30.1% growth in the fourth quarter, with a 15.9% increase in Italy. **Americas** recorded negative performance, also affected by adverse exchange rate trends, declining 14.5% (-7.0% net FX), while **APAC** grew 2.9% (+11.4% net FX).

The following is a breakdown of Group revenue by market segment:

	Quarter ended						
	31.12.2025	%	31.12.2024	%	Change	% chg.	% chg. net FX
Data Capture	98,186	69.8%	88,648	69.6%	9,538	10.8%	15.2%
Industrial Automation	42,444	30.2%	38,764	30.4%	3,681	9.5%	12.9%
Total revenue	140,630	100.0%	127,412	100.0%	13,219	10.4%	14.5%

▪ Data Capture

The **Data Capture** segment, representing 69.8% of sales (69.6% in fourth quarter 2024), increased +15.2% net FX and +10.8% current FX versus 2024, driven by a highly solid trend in **EMEA** with a decline in other geographies.

▪ Industrial Automation

The Industrial Automation segment recorded fourth quarter 2025 growth of +12.9% net FX and +9.5% current FX versus fourth quarter 2024, driven by solid expansion in Logistic Automation applications across all geographies.

GROUP RECLASSIFIED FINANCIAL POSITION

The following table shows the main financial and equity items at December 31, 2025 versus December 31, 2024.

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024	Change	% chg.
Intangible fixed assets	80,115	82,653	(2,538)	-3.1%
Goodwill	183,600	202,349	(18,749)	-9.3%
Tangible fixed assets and rights of use	96,994	104,284	(7,290)	-7.0%
Financial assets and investments in associates	3,697	3,740	(43)	-1.1%
Other fixed assets	64,363	63,685	678	1.1%
Fixed Assets	428,769	456,711	(27,942)	-6.1%
Trade receivables	81,259	67,039	14,220	21.2%
Trade payables	(116,616)	(96,133)	(20,483)	21.3%
Inventory	97,233	93,470	3,763	4.0%
Net Trade Working Capital	61,876	64,376	(2,500)	-3.9%
Other current assets	35,804	27,897	7,907	28.3%
Other liabilities and provisions for current risks	(59,138)	(54,454)	(4,684)	8.6%
Net Working Capital	38,543	37,819	724	1.9%
Other non-current liabilities	(48,730)	(45,223)	(3,507)	7.8%
Post-employment benefits	(4,894)	(5,598)	704	-12.6%
Provisions for non-current risks	(3,119)	(3,071)	(48)	1.6%
Net Invested Capital	410,569	440,638	(30,069)	-6.8%
Equity	(395,715)	(431,122)	35,407	-8.2%
Net financial position (NFP)	(14,854)	(9,516)	(5,338)	56.1%

Net Invested Capital, amounting to €410.6 million (€440.6 million at December 31, 2024), decreased €30.1 million, of which €27.9 million attributable to the reduction in Fixed Assets, detailed in the next section, and to the increase in other non-current liabilities of €3.5 million.

Fixed Assets, amounting to €428.8 million (€456.7 million at December 31, 2024), decreased €27.9 million, due mainly to the negative change in Goodwill, due to the depreciation of the US dollar against the euro.

Net Trade Working Capital totalled €61.9 million, down €2.5 million versus December 31, 2024; as a percentage of sales, it decreased from 13.0% at December 31, 2024 to 12.4%.

The **Net Financial Position** stood at negative €14.9 million (negative €9.5 million at December 31, 2024). The cash flows that led to the change in the consolidated Net Financial Position from the beginning of the year are detailed below, versus the prior year.

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024	Change
Net Financial Position (Net Financial Debt) at beginning of year	(9,516)	(35,321)	25,805
Adjusted EBITDA	53,081	44,516	8,565
Change in net trade working capital	2,500	6,664	(4,164)
Other changes in net working capital and special items	(20,023)	(10,608)	(9,415)
Capital expenditure	(27,535)	(25,396)	(2,139)
Income tax paid	(3,740)	(5,547)	1,807
Net financial income (expense)	12	(5,024)	5,036
Cash Flow from Operations	4,295	4,605	(310)
Dividend distribution	(6,438)	(6,408)	(30)
Sale (Purchase) of treasury shares	(4,753)	-	(4,753)
Acquisitions	(2,657)	-	-
Other changes	4,215	27,608	(23,393)
Change in Net Financial Position	(5,338)	25,805	(31,143)
Net Financial Position (Net Financial Debt) at year end	(14,854)	(9,516)	(5,338)

Cash Flow from Operations in 2025 came to positive €4.3 million, broadly in line with 2024 results, with higher cash use related to other short-term and special items, offset by growth in Adjusted EBITDA. “Acquisitions” relates to the acquisition of Datema Retail Solutions AB; see “Business Combination” in the notes.

At December 31, 2025, the **Net Financial Debt** is broken down as follows:

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
A. Cash funds	67,395	81,436
B. Cash equivalents	40,000	-
C. Other current financial assets	25	-
D. Liquid assets (A) + (B) + (C)	107,420	81,436
E. Current financial debt	3,445	5,065
<i>E1. of which lease payables</i>	2,686	3,718
F. Current portion of non-current financial debt	14,071	13,842
G. Current Financial Debt (E) + (F)	17,516	18,907
H. Current Net Financial Debt (Financial Position) (G) - (D)	(89,904)	(62,529)
I. Non-current financial debt	104,758	72,045
<i>I1. of which lease payables</i>	4,170	7,352
J. Debt instruments	-	-
K. Trade and other non-current payables	-	-
L. Non-Current Financial Debt (I) + (J) + (K)	104,758	72,045
M. Total Net Financial Debt/(Net Financial Position) (H) + (L)	14,854	9,516

At December 31, 2025, the Group had outstanding financial credit lines of approximately €302.0 million, of which approximately €215.0 million committed. Undrawn and readily available financial lines amounted to €187.0 million.

Indirect and conditional debt at December 31, 2025 is represented exclusively by the Group's provision for post-employment benefits of €4.9 million.

RECONCILIATION STATEMENT OF THE RESULT FOR THE YEAR AND EQUITY OF THE PARENT COMPANY AND OF THE GROUP

The Reconciliation Statements of equity and net profit of Datalogic S.p.A. and the corresponding consolidated amounts at December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, as envisaged in CONSOB Communication no. DEM/6064293 of July 28, 2006, are shown below.

	at December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Total Equity	Profit/(loss) for the year	Total Equity	Profit/(loss) for the year
Parent Company equity and profit	374,613	13,196	372,024	37,859
Equity and result of consolidated companies	100,998	(8,438)	137,871	12,233
Elimination of dividends		(957)		(13,886)
Amortisation of intangible fixed assets "business combination"	(18,463)	(3,107)	(15,356)	(2,840)
Effect of acquisition "under common control"	(31,733)		(31,733)	
Elimination of capital gain on sale of business unit	(17,067)		(17,067)	
Effect on elimination of intercompany transactions	(36,230)	6,587	(37,817)	(29,544)
Adjustment of write-downs and capital gains on investments	5,517		5,517	
Goodwill impairment	(1,395)		(1,395)	
Other	615		615	
Tax effect	18,861	397	18,463	9,901
Group equity and profit	395,715	7,678	431,122	13,722

PARENT COMPANY RECLASSIFIED FINANCIAL POSITION, RESULTS AND CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR

The following table shows the main reclassified financial and equity items for the Parent Company Datalogic S.p.A. at December 31, 2025 versus December 31, 2024.

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024	Change	% chg.
Intangible fixed assets	3,891	5,252	(1,361)	-25.91%
Tangible fixed assets	19,882	20,131	(249)	-1.24%
Financial assets and investments in associates	380,389	180,227	200,162	111.06%
Other fixed assets	1,330	1,353	(23)	-1.70%
Fixed Assets	405,492	206,963	198,529	95.92%
Trade receivables	18,010	17,800	210	1.18%
Trade payables	(7,101)	(7,516)	415	-5.52%
Net Trade Working Capital	10,909	10,284	625	6.08%
Other current assets	14,215	4,548	9,667	212.55%
Other liabilities and provisions for current risks	(33,894)	(16,906)	(16,988)	100.48%
Net Working Capital	(8,770)	(2,074)	(6,696)	322.85%
Other non-current liabilities	(1,540)	(1,445)	(95)	6.57%
Post-employment benefits	(440)	(523)	83	-15.87%
Net Invested Capital	394,742	202,921	191,821	94.53%
Equity	(374,613)	(372,024)	(2,589)	0.70%
Net financial position (NFP)	(20,129)	169,103	(189,232)	-111.90%

The following table shows the main reclassified income items of the year versus the prior year:

	31.12.2025		31.12.2024		Change	% chg.
Revenue	31,813	100.0%	32,137	100.0%	(324)	-1.0%
Cost of goods sold	(1,655)	-5.2%	(978)	-3.0%	(677)	69.2%
Gross Operating Margin	30,158	94.8%	31,159	97.0%	(1,001)	-3.2%
Research and Development expense	(937)	-2.9%	(918)	-2.9%	(19)	2.1%
Distribution expense	(2,030)	-6.4%	(2,026)	-6.3%	(4)	0.2%
Administrative and General expense	(28,605)	-89.9%	(28,762)	-89.5%	157	-0.5%
Other (expense) income	544	1.7%	44	0.1%	500	1136.4%
Total operating costs and other expense	(31,028)	-97.5%	(31,662)	-98.5%	634	-2.0%
EBIT	(870)	-2.7%	(502)	-1.6%	(368)	73.3%
Financials	8,965	28.2%	43,676	135.9%	(34,711)	-79.5%
Foreign exchange gains/(losses)	9,789	30.8%	(1,828)	-5.7%	11,617	-635.5%
EBT	17,884	56.2%	41,346	128.7%	(23,462)	-56.7%
Tax	4,688	14.7%	3,487	10.9%	1,201	34.4%
Profit/(Loss) for the year	13,196	41.5%	37,859	117.8%	(24,663)	-65.1%

SHARE PERFORMANCE

Datalogic S.p.A. has been listed on the Italian Stock Exchange since 2001 - Euronext STAR Milan segment (High Requirements Shares Segment) of the Euronext Milan Market of Borsa Italiana, which includes medium-sized companies with a capitalisation between €40 million and €1 billion that are committed to meeting standards of excellence. Starting in 2023, Datalogic S.p.A. became part of Euronext Tech Leaders, a segment comprising over 120 European companies listed on Euronext's high-growth markets and recognised leaders in the technology sector.

In 2025, the share was down by approximately 9.8%. The share reached a high of €5.12 per share on January 2, 2025 and a low of €3.8150 on April 11, 2025. Average daily volumes traded in 2025 were 85,000 shares, up slightly from the average of 80,000 in the prior year.



STOCK EXCHANGE 2025

Segment	EURONEXT STAR MILAN - EURONEXT MILAN
Bloomberg Code	DAL.IM
Reuters Code	DAL.MI
Number of shares	58,446,491 (of which 5,888,058 treasury shares)
2025 low	€3.815 (April 11, 2025)
2025 high	€5.120 (January 2, 2025)
Capitalisation	€270.02 million at December 31, 2025

RELATIONS WITH INSTITUTIONAL INVESTORS AND SHAREHOLDERS

Datalogic actively strives to maintain an ongoing dialogue with shareholders and institutional investors, periodically arranging meetings with representatives of the Italian and international financial community, including annual roadshows organised by Borsa Italiana for companies listed in the Euronext STAR Milan segment.

In 2025, the Company met 50 institutional investors in one to one, lunch meetings and corporate events.

INFORMATION ON OWNERSHIP STRUCTURE/CORPORATE GOVERNANCE REPORT

Pursuant to and in accordance with Article 123-bis, paragraph 3, of Legislative Decree 58 of February 24, 1998 (as subsequently amended and supplemented), the Board of Directors of Datalogic S.p.A. approved a Report on Corporate Governance and Ownership Structure for the year ended December 31, 2025, separate from the Report on Operations, containing information pursuant to paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 123-bis above. This report is publicly available on the Company website www.datalogic.com.

OTHER INFORMATION

Datalogic S.p.A. indirectly controls a number of companies established and governed by the law of non-European Union countries, that have relevant importance under Article 15 of CONSOB Regulation 20249/2017 (former Article 36 of CONSOB Regulation 16191/2007) on market regulation ("Market Regulation").

Also pursuant to the above regulation, the Company has implemented in-house procedures to monitor the compliance with provisions set out by the CONSOB regulations. Specifically, the relevant corporate departments ensure the timely and periodic identification of relevant "non-EU" companies and, with the cooperation of the companies concerned, ensure the collection of data, information and ascertainment of the circumstances referred to in Article 15 above.

It is, therefore, acknowledged that Datalogic has fully complied with the provisions of Article 15 of the above CONSOB Regulation 20249/2017 and that the conditions required have been met.

The Company adopted the opt-out system set forth in Articles 70, paragraph 8, and 71, paragraph 1-bis, of the Issuer Regulation (adopted by CONSOB with resolution no. 11971 of May 14, 1999 as subsequently amended), by making use of the right to depart from the obligation to publish information documents required on the occasion of significant mergers, demergers, capital increase by non-cash contributions, acquisitions and disposals.

NUMBER AND VALUE OF TREASURY SHARES

At December 31, 2025, the total number of ordinary shares was 58,446,491, including 5,888,058 held as treasury shares, equal to 10.1% of the share capital; hence, the number of outstanding shares at that date is 52,558,433. The shares have a unit par value of €0.52 and are fully paid up.

RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related-party transactions, as disclosed in the reporting formats and described in detail in the related notes to the Income Statement items, to which reference is made, cannot be qualified as atypical or unusual, given that they are part of the normal business of the Group companies, and are governed at arm's length.

With resolution no. 17221 of March 12, 2010, also pursuant to and in accordance with Article 2391-bis of the Italian Civil Code, CONSOB adopted the Regulation with provisions on related-party transactions, later updated with the amendments made by Resolution no. 22144 of December 22, 2021 ("CONSOB Regulations").

Following the adoption of the CONSOB Regulations, in order to ensure transparency as well as substantive and procedural fairness of any transactions entered into by Datalogic with parties qualified as "related parties" under the

above CONSOB Regulations, on November 4, 2010, the Company approved a specific and structured procedure for related-party transactions. Subsequently, on July 24, 2015 and June 23, 2021, the governing body made a few changes to it (the document is available in the *Corporate Governance* section of the website www.datalogic.com).

Pursuant to Article 5, paragraph 8, of the CONSOB Regulations, it should be noted that, over the period 01.01.2025 - 31.12.2025, the Company's Board of Directors did not approve any transaction of greater significance, as set out by Article 3, paragraph 1, letter b) of the CONSOB Regulations, or any related-party transactions of a lesser significance that had a material impact on the Group's equity position or results.

TAX CONSOLIDATION

With regard to the three-year period 2025-2027, the parent company Datalogic S.p.A., as "Consolidating Company", together with its subsidiaries Datalogic S.r.l. and Datasensing S.r.l., as "Consolidated Companies", renewed the option for the "National Tax Consolidation" (NTC) tax system, under Articles 117 et seq. of the TUIR. For the three-year period 2024-2026, Datalogic S.p.A. (again acting as the "Consolidating Company") exercised the option together with its subsidiary IP Tech S.r.l., acting as the "Consolidated Company", with the result that in 2025 the four companies participate in the tax consolidation. The NTC system results in the transfer by the individual consolidated companies to the consolidating company Datalogic S.p.A. of their respective individual taxable income, in addition to their respective individual receivables, advances and other tax items. The consolidating company's own individual taxable income, in addition to any relevant individual tax items, is also included in this system. The latter will therefore settle the overall tax, valuing a single credit or debit position vis-à-vis the tax authorities.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS DURING THE YEAR

On April 29, 2025, the acquisition was finalised through the subsidiary Datalogic S.r.l. of the entire share capital of Datema Retail Solutions AB, a Stockholm-based company known for its *EasyShop* software - a hardware-agnostic self-scanning solution adopted by leading retailers in Europe.

GOVERNANCE

On May 6, 2025, the Shareholders' Meeting approved the financial statements at December 31, 2024, and reviewed the Group's consolidated financial statements, including the consolidated sustainability reporting, as well as the report on corporate governance and ownership structure, and approved the distribution of an ordinary unit dividend, gross of tax, of 12 Euro cents, with ex-dividend date on July 14, 2025 (record date July 15, 2025) and payment starting July 16, 2025, for a maximum total of €6,437,579, considering that the legal reserve has reached one-fifth of the share capital pursuant to Article 2430 of the Civil Code.

The Shareholders' Meeting also appointed the Board of Statutory Auditors and the Chairman of the Board of Statutory Auditors for the term of three years and therefore until the date of the Shareholders' Meeting to be convened to approve the financial statements at December 31, 2027, in the persons of:

Standing Auditors

1. Diana Rizzo - Chair
2. Anna Maria Bortolotti - Standing Auditor
3. Giancarlo Strada - Standing Auditor

Alternate Auditors

1. Giulia De Martino
2. Patrizia Cornale
3. Eugenio Burani

determining the annual compensation of the Chairman of the Board of Statutory Auditors at €40,000 and the standing auditors at €30,000.

The Board of Directors also assessed and confirmed, in accordance with the law and the recommendations of the Corporate Governance Code, the fulfilment of independence requirements for the standing members of the Board of Statutory Auditors.

The Shareholders' Meeting also resolved to:

- approve the adoption of the 2025 - 2027 long-term share plan called "Share Plan 2025 - 2027 of Datalogic S.p.A.";
- approve the 2025 remuneration policy set out in section one of the Report on Remuneration Policy and on Compensation Paid and to vote in favour of compensation paid in 2024 set out in section two of the Report;
- revoke, for the unexecuted portion at the date of the Shareholders' Meeting, the authorisation to the Board of Directors to purchase treasury shares resolved by the Shareholders' Meeting on April 30, 2024, and concurrently to authorise the Board of Directors to carry out transactions to purchase the Company's treasury shares, on one or more occasions, for a period not exceeding 18 months from the date of the resolution;
- amend Article 10 of the Bylaws by introducing the option to stipulate that attendance and the exercise of voting rights at the Shareholders' Meeting may be made exclusively through the Appointed Representative, also updating the Shareholders' Meeting Regulations accordingly, and Article 23 of the Bylaws by introducing the provision that the certification on the compliance of sustainability reporting with the rules of Legislative Decree no. 125 of September 6, 2024, may be made by a person other than the manager responsible for the preparation of the company's financial reports.

MACROECONOMIC AND GEOPOLITICAL RISKS

Financial markets in 2025 experienced a period of great uncertainty, due to the implications of tariffs levied by the United States on the import and export of industrial goods with major trading partners, including the EU. On February 20, 2026, the U.S. Supreme Court overturned most of the reciprocal tariffs imposed by the U.S. administration, ruling that such measures cannot be applied without specific congressional authorisation. This decision significantly heightens uncertainty regarding the effects associated with their implementation. The Group continues to monitor developments in the U.S. regulatory framework, including any new tariff initiatives announced by the U.S. administration, in order to promptly assess potential impacts and opportunities, noting that in 2025 the impact of tariffs on exports to the U.S. for the Group was not material. Geopolitical uncertainty persists due to ongoing conflicts in Ukraine and the Middle East, though these areas are not significant outlet or supply markets for the Group. Regarding EU and US economic sanctions against Russia and Belarus, sales and after-sales activities remain suspended in those areas. All Group companies have implemented control safeguards to prevent business transactions with sanctioned countries. The potential effects of this situation on the Company and Group's income and financial results are however constantly monitored.

On February 28, 2026, the United States and Israel launched a coordinated military operation against military and civilian targets in Iran, triggering an open conflict whose evolution and outcome remain uncertain. This situation creates an environment of significant geopolitical and macroeconomic instability, potentially affecting energy markets, exchange rates, inflation, supply chains, and business confidence. While the Group has no sphere of influence or operational offices in Israel, Iran, or Lebanon, it maintains a high level of attention on potential negative impacts.

EVENTS AFTER YEAR END

Nothing to report.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK

At the geopolitical level, 2025 confirmed a period marked by elevated instability and growing fragmentation of international balances.

The outlook for 2026 continues to reflect macroeconomic uncertainty, driven mainly by the persistence and expansion of geopolitical tensions. The ongoing conflict between Russia and Ukraine and global trade tensions have recently been compounded by the escalation of the conflict in the Middle East, creating an additional crisis scenario in a region of primary energy and logistical importance.

This context, combined with the ongoing crisis in the European automotive sector, heightens the risk of tensions along global supply chains, with potential repercussions on product delivery times and volatility in the cost of raw materials and electronic components, already impacted by a significant increase in electronic memory prices driven by growing demand related to the development of Artificial Intelligence. Overall, these dynamics reduce forward-looking visibility, particularly with regard to short-term trends.

However, the strong revenue performance recorded in the last quarter, together with the solid level in the Retail and Logistic Automation segments, supports the forecast of revenue growth for the current year.

SECONDARY LOCATIONS

The Parent Company has no secondary locations.

Consolidated Sustainability Reporting

GENERAL DISCLOSURES

ESRS Standards	Reference	Notes
Preparation criteria		
BP-1 - General basis for preparation of the sustainability statements	Methodological Note	
BP-2 - Disclosure in relation to specific circumstances	Methodological Note	
GOVERNANCE		
GOV-1 - The role of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies	Board of Directors and statutory bodies	
GOV-2 - Information provided to and sustainability matters addressed by the undertaking's administrative, management and supervisory bodies	Board of Directors and statutory bodies	
GOV-3 - Integration of sustainability-related performance in incentive schemes	Remuneration policies	
GOV-4 - Statement on due diligence	Statement on due diligence	
GOV-5 - Risk management and internal controls over sustainability reporting	Internal control and risk management for sustainability	
Strategy		
SBM-1 - Strategy, business model and value chain	Business model and value chain	
SBM-2 - Interests and views of stakeholders	Stakeholder engagement	
SBM-3 - Material impacts, risks, and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model	Material impacts, risks, and opportunities	
Management of impacts, risks, and opportunities		
IRO-1 - Description of the process to identify and assess material impacts, risks, and opportunities	Process of identifying and assessing IROs	
IRO-2 - Disclosure requirements in ESRS covered by the undertaking's sustainability statement	Disclosure requirements	

METHODOLOGICAL NOTE

General preparation criteria

Datalogic Group's Consolidated Sustainability Reporting, covering 2025 is prepared in accordance with Legislative Decree no. 125 of September 6, 2024, which implements Directive 2022/2464/EU (Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive), and the ESRS Reporting Standards. [\[BP-1, 5a\]](#).

Reporting scope

The scope of the income-financial information and the social, environmental and governance data included in the Consolidated Sustainability Reporting matches the scope of Datalogic Group's Consolidated Financial Statements at December 31, 2025, prepared annually. Details of subsidiaries within the scope of Sustainability Reporting are given in Annex 2 of the Annual Financial Report [\[BP-1, 5b\]](#).

In 2025, Datalogic S.p.A. acquired 100% of Datema Retail Solutions AB's share capital¹, which therefore entered the Group's consolidation scope. This was the only change in the scope.

Additionally, Datalogic determined that the operational control concept, as defined by the ESRS Reporting Standards, does not apply to any companies.

Value chain inclusion

Consistent with the double materiality analysis performed, the Reporting considers information related to the Datalogic Group value chain, including [\[BP-1, 5c\]](#)

- **Impacts, Risks, and Opportunities (IROs):** the identification of IROs was done by considering both the Group's direct operations and its relationships with upstream and downstream actors in the value chain;
- **Corporate policies:** Policy on human rights on workers, Policy on environment and sustainable procurement, Policy on consumers and end-users;
- **Metrics:** the only metrics included in this Reporting in relation to the value chain relate to indirect greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 3), reported in accordance with ESRS E1-6.

Use of estimates in the value chain

Metrics that include value chain data can be based on indirect sources, such as industry averages or approximation coefficients. These data are clearly identified and accompanied by a description of the methodology adopted for their calculation. Additionally, the level of accuracy associated with the data is indicated, and where necessary, planned actions to improve this accuracy in the future are outlined [\[BP-2, 10\]](#).

Estimation uncertainty

As stated in section 7.2 of ESRS 1, Datalogic Group highlights quantitative metrics and monetary amounts marked by a significant degree of uncertainty. For each metric, the causes of such uncertainty, such as dependence on future events, the calculation methodologies used or the quality of data from the value chain, are specified. The assumptions, approximations and assessments made are described transparently to ensure clarity in the reporting process [\[BP-2, 11\]](#). The estimates made for this Reporting are not, on the whole, marked by a high level of uncertainty, with the exception of estimates related to the quantification of Scope 3 emissions (ESRS E1-6) and resource inflows [\[ESRS E5-4\]](#). For more details, see the sections "GHG Emissions" and "Resource Inflows" [\[BP-2, 11\]](#).

Changes in preparation or presentation of sustainability information

Any changes in how sustainability information is prepared and presented versus the prior reporting period are appropriately disclosed in the notes to each indicator, together with restated prior year data, to ensure comparability.

Disclosures stemming from other legislation or generally accepted sustainability reporting pronouncements

The Group's Sustainability Reporting does not include information required under other legislation mandating sustainability disclosures or under other generally accepted standards and frameworks for sustainability reporting, except for the requirements of Regulation 2020/852/EU and related Delegated Regulations on the European Taxonomy for Environmentally Sustainable Activities.

Application of transitional provisions

In accordance with Delegated Regulation 2025/1416/EU, in 2025 Datalogic Group also applied the phase-in provisions in Annex C to ESRS 1 for the following information [\[BP-2, 17\]](#):

- **ESRS 2 SBM-3 48 e):** Anticipated financial effects of the undertaking's material risks and opportunities on its financial position, financial performance and cash flows over the short-, medium- and long-term;
- **E1-9:** Anticipated financial effects from material physical and transition risks and climate-related opportunities;
- **E5-6:** Anticipated financial effects from resource use and circular economy-related impacts, risks, and opportunities;
- **S1-7:** Characteristics of non-employee workers in the undertaking's own workforce;
- **S1-11 - Social protection;**
- **S1-12:** Inclusion of persons with disabilities;
- **S1-14:** Health and safety metrics (non-employee workers only);
- **S1-15:** Indicators of work-life balance.

¹ Acquired on April 29, 2025

STRATEGY

Business model and value chain

Significant products, services and markets

Datalogic S.p.A., a company listed on the Euronext STAR Milan of Borsa Italiana S.p.A. since 2001 and part of the Euronext Tech Leaders segment since 2023, is a global technology leader in the fields of automatic data capture and industrial automation. Boasting over fifty years of experience, the Group is specialised in the design and production of barcode readers, mobile computers, detection, measurement and safety sensors, vision and laser marking systems and RFID. Its pioneering solutions help increase the efficiency and quality of processes along the entire value chain in the Retail, Manufacturing, Transportation & Logistics and Healthcare segments.

The Group's production operations focus on component assembly and software development for the manufacture of high-tech products, and have low energy requirements compared to more energy-intensive sectors. The Group has a small number of production staff (blue collars account for only 33% of the Group's workforce), and has a strong focus on R&D, which employs more than 500 people. Datalogic operates in a competitive global market, competing with major U.S. multinationals in two main market segments: Data Capture and Industrial Automation.

In the **Data Capture** segment, the main products include fixed on-counter and portable scanners, and portable computers (mobile computers), intended primarily for the retail, logistics, and healthcare sectors.

The segment saw the launch of major new products in 2025, including the **Memor 12** and **17** mobile computers, which offer advanced connectivity, enterprise performance, and a full-touch design. Equipped with a scanning engine and DeepSight™ technology, they deliver fast and reliable readings even in harsh conditions. Smart battery management, wireless charging, and Battery Saver reduce consumption and waste, while sustainable design with recycled plastics and reduced packaging supports environmental protection. Lastly, guaranteed support up to Android 18 ensures the product's longevity.

Also among mobile computers, the new **Memor K20/25** combines the versatility of a smartphone with the convenience of a physical keyboard, delivering high performance and optimal ergonomics. The Memor K20-25 integrates a powerful scanning engine for ultra-fast, accurate decoding, including on complex or damaged codes. The 4-inch display and 24-key backlit keyboard enable fast, reliable entries, reducing errors and training time. The 4,850 mAh battery provides up to 10 hours of operation, while optional 4G connectivity ensures full mobility. Designed to last (the Memor K20/25 is IP65), it withstands multiple drops and supports advanced workflows with its 13MP camera and the Datalogic Mobility suite. Its energy efficiency and long service life reduce costs and waste and support a more sustainable approach.

Datalogic's new **Joya Smart** Family introduces AI-enabled personal shopping devices designed to enhance the in-store experience and reduce inefficiencies. In Smart Cart mode, the built-in AI prevents errors and streamlines checks, optimising processes and reducing waste. With wireless charging and durable materials, Joya Smart Family minimises maintenance and environmental impact. Advanced connectivity and ergonomic design ensure a seamless and safe experience, combining technological innovation and sustainability to deliver more efficient and responsible retail. The device is partly made from recycled plastics, uses reduced packaging, and ensures low energy consumption, helping to reduce environmental impact.

Memor™ and Joya™ series devices use a modular charging system that, with specific adapters, allows the same docking station to be used with different models. This solution optimises infrastructure management, reduces costs, and simplifies logistics. Additionally, Daisy Chain technology allows multiple cradles to connect to a single power supply, resulting in a tidier, more efficient and sustainable installation with lower energy consumption and reduced waste.

Datalogic also launched the Smart Docking Station, an innovative solution that turns the Memor™ 30/35 into a full desktop workstation or a lightweight POS system, with all devices already connected and ready to use. With Datalogic WorkDesk, Android becomes a true desktop experience, with a customisable taskbar, status icons and shortcuts that maximise productivity, enabling a single device to perform multiple functions and ensuring energy efficiency and maximum versatility for touchscreens, kiosks, POS and NFC payments.

The new **Magellan™ 9550i** is the latest-generation state-of-the-art bi-optical scanner, delivering outstanding performance and excellent value for money. Performance improves with enhanced 2D and 1D reading capabilities, delivering up to 45% faster 2D code reading than the previous generation of bi-optical scanners. Additionally, low-power operation of less than 3W ensures high performance while consuming less power than an LED bulb, reducing utility costs and supporting environmental sustainability.

The **Magellan 3660VSi** and **3700HSi** are designed to improve checkout and self-checkout performance, combining smarter scanning, advanced loss prevention, and environmentally conscious design to meet modern retail needs. In addition to barcode scanning, these devices offer new features: colour video streaming for point-of-sale monitoring and AI applications for loss prevention, an integrated RFID antenna for more accurate inventory tracking, and image capture directly on the glass for efficient scanning and verification of IDs at the point-of-sale. Sustainability is integrated into

every aspect of the design: these energy-efficient scanners are made from 85% recycled materials and improve operational efficiency in both manned and self-checkout environments. This new generation offers the ideal balance of intelligence, efficiency and sustainability.

The **PowerScan 9600 RFID** sets a new standard in industrial data capture. It is the first scanner on the market to combine barcode and RFID tag reading in a single device, delivering a comprehensive and reliable solution for complex environments. The PowerScan 9600 RFID is ideal for production lines, warehouses and logistics centres. Bluetooth connectivity provides freedom of movement and stable communications, while the ergonomic design reduces operator fatigue. In addition to innovation, the PowerScan 9600 RFID focuses on sustainability: wireless charging, smart batteries and energy efficiency reduce power consumption, maintenance and environmental impact.

Datalogic's **Gryphon 4600** serie redefines hand-held reader standards by combining state-of-the-art technology with environmental responsibility. Designed with an **eco-design** approach, it uses **recycled materials** and sustainable, **FSC-certified** (Forest Stewardship Council) packaging, and ensures low energy consumption, helping reduce its carbon footprint.

With built-in AI, a dual-core processor and advanced algorithms, it delivers fast, accurate readings of 1D/2D codes, even if damaged or on difficult surfaces. Power options include high-capacity Li-Ion batteries or maintenance-free SuperCap packs, both offering fast charging and long service life for exceptional reliability. The ergonomic, rugged design ensures comfort and durability in Retail, Healthcare and Light Industrial environments, while wireless connectivity and wireless charging eliminate wear and waste, ensuring continuous operation.

Lastly, the **Datalogic Connect** solution was rolled out: an advanced cloud platform that gives users full control and visibility over all Datalogic devices (handheld scanners, fixed on-counter scanners, and mobile computers), streamlining installed-base management and optimising performance.

In the **Industrial Automation** segment, key products include fixed industrial scanners; sensors for detection, measurement and safety; and vision and laser marking systems for the manufacturing and logistics sectors.

This segment has also seen many significant innovations, including the new **AV7000 12K**, designed for very high-speed logistics automation applications and delivering outstanding performance in reading 1D and 2D codes. With 12K resolution and advanced capture technology, it provides full field-of-view coverage and superior accuracy even in fast-moving conditions. A robust, reliable design ensures business continuity in demanding industrial environments, while energy efficiency and compliance with environmental standards support sustainability by reducing power consumption and operating costs.

The **Matrix 220 XAI** code reader is designed specifically for high-performance DPM code acquisition, enabled by a powerful processor and integrated machine learning and artificial intelligence technologies. This ensures high-speed reading without reducing throughput, even for more complex codes on low-contrast backgrounds.

UFK M18 ultrasonic sensors are designed to operate in environments where hygiene, chemical resistance and reliability are critical. They are widely used in the food industry because they can safely withstand intensive washing processes. They are also suitable for the chemical and petrochemical industries because they can withstand dust, vapours and aggressive liquids. The range offers various sensing distances to meet different application needs.

Smart VS EVO is the new smart vision sensor that brings AI directly to production lines, enhancing automation and quality control. Using advanced edge learning techniques, it is used in industries such as packaging, automotive, pharmaceutical and cosmetics, where objects and defects must be recognised quickly and accurately. AI model-based analysis is ideal for highly variable processes that require handling multiple formats on the same production line. The extremely fast, intuitive set-up makes it easy to integrate into the machine.

The new **DS4** line of **area sensors** is designed to enhance sensing and measurement in complex manufacturing environments and internal material flow management. With its ability to detect and measure small, transparent, fast-moving objects, it is ideally suited to logistics, packaging, automated warehouses, and wood processing, as well as glass, paper and paint plants. Different lengths and configurations allow the system to be adapted to end-of-process lines, palletising systems and dimensional controls. Wi-fi and IO Link connectivity facilitate integration and diagnostics in modern facilities.

Customer proximity and responsiveness to specific needs, coupled with ongoing technological innovation and the delivery of high-quality offerings, have been the cornerstones of Datalogic's success for over fifty years now. With products used extensively in more than one-third of supermarkets and retail outlets worldwide, and in one-third of airports, transportation companies and postal services as well as in major manufacturing industries and hospital facilities globally, Datalogic offers its customers a wide range of solutions that meet all market needs [SBM-1, 40ai]. Meeting customer needs through constant technological innovation and high-quality offerings, Datalogic has gradually developed a strong foothold in international markets partly through acquisitions, with a presence in 30 countries in Europe, Asia Pacific, and the United States [SBM-1, 40aii].

Value chain

Datalogic Group sources from a global network of suppliers of varying sizes and geographies, purchasing hardware components, software, and integrated solutions. Materials purchased include printed circuit boards, sensors, microchips, batteries, displays, and other electronic components. Equally important is the procurement of software solutions, firmware, and operating systems, which are essential for the design of end products. Datalogic mainly purchases finished products, components and semi-finished products, which it assembles on its production lines. Suppliers are selected based on their quality, innovation capacity, and ability to meet sustainability criteria. Potential impacts, risks, and opportunities along Datalogic's value chain stem primarily from dependence on global suppliers and the need to ensure business continuity and sustainable sourcing of components. Any supply chain disruptions, whether driven by climatic, geopolitical, regulatory or technological factors, could affect the availability and cost of raw materials. However, adopting sustainability criteria and collaborating with responsible suppliers offers an opportunity to strengthen supply chain resilience and reduce the Group's overall environmental footprint. Downstream, Datalogic offers its products through a global network of distributors and business partners, with a strong focus on direct sales, particularly in the Industrial Automation segment. In addition to distribution, partners also offer installation and after-sales services for Datalogic products.

The Group is committed to complying with product recovery and recycling regulations, following **Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE)** guidelines, and providing customers with clear information on proper disposal and recycling of products. Datalogic holds a pivotal position in the value chain, coordinating all stages - from component procurement through distribution and after-sales support - ensuring that each stage contributes to an efficient and sustainable product lifecycle [SBM-1, 42c].

The Group collects and manages a wide range of data along the entire value chain to optimise production, enhance product quality and ensure customer satisfaction. Data is collected through automated production systems, device performance monitoring in the field, and customer relationship management, focusing on feedback on products and services. Data protection is a priority for Datalogic, which implements strict IT security protocols, complies with privacy and data protection regulations such as GDPR, and uses encryption technologies to ensure the integrity and confidentiality of information [SBM-1, 42a].

Datalogic products offer numerous benefits to end customers by providing innovative solutions that improve operational efficiency, safety, and quality in areas like retail, logistics, and industrial automation. Datalogic solutions also help reduce environmental impact by decreasing operational inefficiencies and operating costs. Datalogic is an ever-expanding Group with a strong focus on technological innovation and sustainability.

All stakeholders - including suppliers, business partners, and end customers - benefit from a collaborative business ecosystem that promotes advanced technology adoption, improved product quality, and a commitment to environmental sustainability [SBM-1, 42b].

Sustainability objectives

The Group has established a long-term strategy and a set of sustainability objectives that reflect its commitment to reducing environmental impact, improving product quality, and strengthening social responsibility. These objectives cover major product and service groups, customer categories, geographical areas, and stakeholder relationships.

Datalogic Group's strategic sustainability guidelines, approved by the Board of Directors, are divided into three macro-areas:

- 1) **Environment and Innovation:** these are integrated initiatives within the Group's R&D, including increasing the share of R&D spend allocated to projects that meet sustainability requirements (Eco-Label certification, reduced consumption versus previous generations, increased durability, use of recycled plastic, ease of separation to promote recyclability), setting a trajectory to reduce GHG emissions from the use of products sold, and lastly initiatives to reduce packaging weight and volume by increasing the percentage of recycled material.
- 2) **Business and Market:** these initiatives focus on customers and suppliers: Datalogic aims to maintain a high level of customer satisfaction by measuring the Net Promoter Score (NPS), a key, internationally recognised index for monitoring customer satisfaction that also assesses customers' increasing expectations regarding sustainability. For suppliers, the Group has launched ESG risk mapping across its supply chain, both through questionnaires at the supplier qualification stage and with the support of an external rating agency.
- 3) **People:** its workforce-related objectives focus on safety, well-being and people's involvement; Datalogic aims to keep serious accidents at zero and injury rates as low as possible, and it also prioritises workers' well-being and involvement through a structured listening and follow-up process. An Engagement Survey was conducted in 2025. Based on the results, the company identified areas requiring greater focus and implemented a series of actions at all levels to improve employee engagement. A new Engagement Survey was conducted in January 2026 to monitor changes in engagement. Additionally, the Group intends to maintain well-being initiatives at all locations.

The Group is focusing its research and development expenditure on reducing product energy consumption, using recycled materials, and certifying eco-labeled products. Solutions that reduce energy consumption and improve the durability and environmental sustainability of products are at the heart of the offering, thanks, for example, to the **introduction of recycled plastics** in the new generations of several high-sales product lines such as the new *Gryphon 4600* series of portable scanners. Additionally, ongoing packaging optimisation, aimed at weight reduction and increased use of recycled materials, meets the growing demand from customers and investors to reduce environmental impact. Identifying a carbon footprint reduction trajectory is a key step in demonstrating a commitment to sustainability that meets customer, investor and regulator expectations. Sustainability is central to the Group's relationships with key stakeholders, including suppliers and business partners, and is integral to evaluations aimed at promoting a more responsible supply chain. [SBM-1, 40e; SBM-1, 40g, 40f].

The Group's new products are designed for greater durability and easy recyclability, aligning with the company's circular economy strategies.

Certified Management Systems

Datalogic adheres to European and internationally recognised standards to evaluate the performance of its processes, products and services. The Group has achieved certifications in quality, environmental management, information security, workplace health and safety, and social responsibility, all with a focus on continuous improvement, across all major plants and locations. The Group's commitment is demonstrated by its adherence to ISO standards, which serve as the benchmark for corporate quality management systems. The data and processes used in sustainability reporting are audited by accredited third-party bodies to certify compliance with the corresponding reference standards [BP-2, RA 2].

Certification	Description	Scope	% Location coverage
ISO 9001	Identifies regulations and guidelines that define the requirements for a quality management system in an organisation	Datalogic Slovakia Sro, Datalogic SpA, Datalogic Srl, Datalogic USA Inc, Datalogic Vietnam LLC, Datalogic IP Tech srl, Datasensing srl, Datalogic Hungary Kft	88.9%
ISO 27001	Identifies the requirements for setting up and operating an information security management system	Datalogic Spa, Datalogic Srl, Datalogic USA Inc and Datalogic Vietnam	44.4%
ISO 14001	Environmental management standard that establishes the requirements of an environmental management system for an organisation	Datalogic Slovakia Sro, Datalogic Spa, Datalogic Srl, Datalogic Vietnam LLC, Datasensing srl, Datalogic Hungary Kft	66.7%
ISO 45001	Establishes formal procedures for managing workers' health and safety	Datalogic Slovakia Sro, Datalogic Spa, Datalogic Srl, Datalogic IPTECH Srl, Datalogic Vietnam LLC, Datasensing srl, Datalogic Hungary Kft	77.8%
SA 8000	Certifies commitment to sustainable development with special regard to social topics: e.g., respect for human rights and respect for labour law	Datalogic SpA, Datalogic IP TECH Srl, Datalogic Srl	33.3%

Geographical distribution of employees

The Group has a significant global presence, with operations across different geographical areas. The following table shows the breakdown of employees in the various geographical areas [SBM-1, 40aiii]:

	2025		2024		Change	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
EMEA - Europe, Middle East and Africa	1,671	62.2%	1,666	60.6%	5	0.3%
APAC - Asia Pacific	718	26.7%	723	26.3%	-5	-0.7%
AMERICAS - North, Central and South America	296	11.0%	362	13.2%	-66	-18.2%
Total	2,685	100.0%	2,751	100.0%	-66	-2.4%

Stakeholder engagement

Datalogic identifies and engages key stakeholders² on sustainability topics to ensure a comprehensive, balanced view across the various areas. The engagement process involves both external actors, including customers, business partners, banking institutions, investors, and universities, and internal actors, such as Group employees. This approach collects input relevant to business strategy and decision-making. Additionally, the Shareholder Dialogue Management Policy fosters transparency with the financial community and markets. It ensures the establishment, maintenance, and development of a dialogue with investors regarding sustainability topics [SBM-2, 45a].

In 2025, stakeholder engagement took place through targeted meetings and interviews, with feedback supporting the identification and prioritisation of issues relevant to Datalogic, and through a questionnaire gathering the views of key stakeholders with whom the Group collaborates, asking them to assess the Group's commitment to sustainability and the main topics on which the Company may have an impact or be influenced. Internally, a group of selected employees (key-users) participated in company surveys to provide input for decision-making, promoting an ESG-conscious corporate culture [SBM-2, 45ai, 45aii, 45aiii, 45aiv].

Datalogic recognises its workforce as central to the stakeholder engagement process. Workers' interests and views are integrated into corporate strategy through tools like questionnaires, meetings, workshops, and focus groups. The internal workforce plays a critical role in guiding corporate decisions and strengthening the company's ethical approach [S1.SBM-2, 12].

Similarly, Datalogic regards value chain workers as key stakeholders. The impacts of business operations on workers throughout the supply chain are carefully assessed (Datalogic subjects each new supplier to a self-assessment questionnaire, including specific ESG questions, and accepting the SA8000 principles), ensuring compliance with international human rights regulations and improving working conditions. This commitment translates into ongoing monitoring and dialogue with business partners to ensure responsible supply chain management. [S2.SBM-2, 9].

Datalogic Group also pays special attention to consumers and end-users, recognising them as key stakeholders. Datalogic Group collects and analyses their views through active listening tools like satisfaction surveys, direct feedback at events, industry trade shows, and on-site visits to Group facilities. Respect for consumers' rights is central to the company's strategy, ensuring the provision of safe, reliable products that meet current regulations [S4.SBM.2, 8].

Input from various stakeholders is analysed and discussed at quarterly meetings of the Sustainability Executive Committee, a committee of top executives from relevant sustainability functions. During these meetings, top management evaluates stakeholder requests and monitors progress on sustainability topics. Stakeholder opinions are therefore integrated into the processes used to assess the relevance of sustainability topics and influence the evaluation of corporate strategies and the business model, with a view to continuous improvement and the implementation of specific measures planned to a defined timetable [SBM-2, 45av, 45b, 45c].

The stakeholder engagement process enables Datalogic to maintain an ongoing and structured dialogue, strengthening transparency and accountability in corporate decisions. Administrative, management, and supervisory bodies are regularly updated on the outcomes of engagement activities, ensuring robust governance aligned with stakeholder expectations [SBM-2, 45d].

GOVERNANCE

Datalogic's governance is designed to ensure the Group is managed responsibly and transparently, and that environmental, social, and governance (ESG) factors are embedded in business strategy, decision-making, and risk management and control systems. This integration is ensured through a governance system that gives the Board of Directors and statutory bodies a central role. They are required to set strategic guidelines, monitor the implementation of sustainability policies, and monitor the effectiveness of internal control and risk management systems.

Datalogic has also adopted a Code of Conduct as a governance tool that guides behaviour, decision-making, and organisational culture, integrating ethics, compliance, and risk management to steer the company's actions consistently and responsibly [GOV-1, 5].

The role of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies

Board of Directors

The Board of Directors of Datalogic S.p.A. is responsible for setting corporate strategies and overseeing operational management.

² Stakeholders identified in 2025 are the same as in the prior reporting year

Name	Role	Gender	Executive	Independent
Romano Volta	Chairman	M	Yes	No
Valentina Volta	Chief Executive Officer	F	Yes	No
Filippo Maria Volta	Director	M	No	No
Angelo Manaresi	Director	M	No	Yes
Chiara Giovannucci Orlandi	Director	F	No	Yes
Vera Negri Zamagni	Director	F	No	Yes
Valentina Beatrice Manfredi	Director	F	No	Yes

At December 31, 2025, the Board³ is composed of 7 members, of whom 2 have executive positions and 5 are non-executive. The composition of the Board ensures diverse skills in the fields of industrial automation technologies, global markets, and business management. These skills support the Board in assessing the environmental and social impacts of the Group's activities and integrating ESG factors into strategic and investment decisions. The Board of Directors has no workers' representation, in line with current regulations and the governance model adopted by the Group, which does not provide for employee participation in governing bodies. Within the Board, gender balance is ensured: out of 7 directors, 4 are women (57%) and 3 are men (43%), with a women/men ratio of 1.3. Additionally, 4 out of 7 directors are independent (57%). The independence stated by the Directors is assessed annually according to the recommendations of the Corporate Governance Code [GOV-1, 19, 20a, 21; G1.GOV-1, 5].

The Board of Directors is responsible for sustainability governance and risk monitoring, and is supported by the Control, Risks, Remuneration, Appointments and Sustainability Committee (Single Committee). The Board of Statutory Auditors monitors compliance with regulatory requirements and the principles of proper administration. Within their respective areas of responsibility, these bodies periodically review corporate strategy, monitor the effectiveness of the policies adopted, and track the achievement of sustainability objectives.

Material sustainability topics were identified through stakeholder engagement and an analysis of impacts, risks, and opportunities (double materiality analysis). Specifically, the Sustainability Executive Committee carried out a preliminary completeness review of the findings from stakeholder engagement and the analyses of impacts, risks, and opportunities that identified material sustainability topics for Datalogic, and then shared them with the CEO. The Board of Directors subsequently approved double materiality after receiving a favourable opinion from the Single Committee, in its capacity as a sustainability committee, and after consulting with the Board of Statutory Auditors, which oversees compliance with regulations and the principles of proper administration [GOV-1, 20b, 20c, 22a, 22b, 22d, 26b].

The lines of responsibility are clear, with the Sustainability Executive Committee reporting to the CEO and the Executive Chairman. The Executive Chairman and the Group CEO are responsible for the implementation of governance processes for the various heads of corporate functions and for structuring an integrated internal control system aimed at identifying and managing key risks, under the supervision of the Single Committee and the Board of Directors. The Executive Chairman and the Group CEO report to the Board at least four times a year on their exercise of the powers delegated by the Board of Directors, ensuring ongoing monitoring of corporate strategies and their implementation (including materiality analysis, guidelines, and all strategic matters). The Head of Internal Audit reports directly to the Board of Directors and, on its behalf, to its Chairman.

This ensures a constant update on risk management and the measures taken to mitigate them, guaranteeing the integration of sustainability aspects into strategic decision-making processes [GOV-1, 22c, 22cii, 26a].

The governance bodies address and manage operational and financial risks, including the adjustment of market strategies and sustainability policies, while identifying innovation opportunities in the industrial automation sector. The sustainability strategy is managed by the Group CEO with the support of the Executives through the Sustainability Executive Committee, while the Board, with the support of the Single Committee, approves the long-term objectives and monitors their implementation [GOV-1, 22ci, GOV-2, 26c].

Datalogic has adopted a structured internal control system, with procedures applied by the heads of corporate functions whose activities are subject to periodic internal and external audits; the outcome of these audits is reported to the supervisory bodies. The assessment of the effectiveness of corporate strategies and sustainability impacts takes place through periodic reports provided by the Executive Bodies to the Board of Directors, with the support of the Single Committee and under the supervision of the Board of Statutory Auditors [GOV-1, 22ciii, GOV-2, 26b].

To ensure comprehensive understanding of the sector and sustainability dynamics, the Group has conducted informational activities for its directors and supervisory bodies, with periodic in-depth analyses managed by the executive directors and management [GOV-1, 23].

³ Its composition remained unchanged from 2024

Control, Risks, Remuneration, Appointments and Sustainability Committee

In carrying out its duties, the Board of Directors relies on the support of the Control, Risks, Remuneration, Appointments and Sustainability Committee, also referred to as the Single Committee, which has expertise in the areas of appointments, remuneration, control, risks, and sustainability. This body, composed internally of independent and non-executive Directors, supports the assessments and decisions of the Board regarding the adequacy of the internal control system and risk management, as well as the definition of the related guidelines. Specifically, it assesses the adequacy of non-financial information to accurately present the business model, corporate strategies, the impact of activities, and performance achieved, analysing the material topics for long-term value generation. It also reviews the Sustainability Reporting as part of the internal control and risk management system.

Name	Role	Gender
Angelo Manaresi	Chairman	M
Chiara Giovannucci Orlandi	Independent Director	F
Vera Negri Zamagni	Independent Director	F

Board of Statutory Auditors

The Board of Statutory Auditors comprises 3 standing members and 3 alternate members (66.7% women) and oversees compliance with the law and the Bylaws, the adequacy of the administrative and accounting organisation, and the proper administration of the Company. It coincides with the Internal Control and Audit Committee (CCIRC), which oversees the financial reporting and audit process, ensuring transparency and compliance with good governance principles. Following the appointment of two new Statutory Auditors, at December 31, 2025, the composition is as follows:

Name	Role	Gender
Diana Rizzo	Chair	F
Anna Maria Bortolotti ⁴	Standing Auditor	F
Giancarlo Strada ⁴	Standing Auditor	M
Patrizia Cornale	Alternate Auditor	F
Giulia De Martino	Alternate Auditor	F
Eugenio Burani	Alternate Auditor	M

Integration of sustainability-related performance in incentive schemes

Datalogic's **Remuneration Policy** aims to:

- attract, motivate, and retain high-profile professional and managerial individuals;
- incentivise the achievement of the strategic objectives and sustainable growth of the company;
- align the overarching objective of creating sustainable shareholder value in the medium to long term with Management's interests, and to uphold the company's mission and values.

The **fixed component** of remuneration reflects the skills, experience, and contributions required for the assigned role. **Non-monetary benefits** encourage employee loyalty, while **short-term incentives** drive the achievement of annual budget objectives. **Long-term incentives** focus on creating shareholder value and aligning results with the Group's strategy, promoting resource loyalty and engagement [GOV-3, 27, 29a].

Short-term incentives (STI)

The short-term incentive system is divided into three main plans:

- **Management Incentive Plan (MIP):** For top positions and management, excluding commercial roles. Performance is measured against corporate targets (Corporate Performance Factors), function targets and, lastly, individual targets (Individual Performance Factors);
- **Individual Performance Bonus (IPB):** For middle management and individual contributors in positions of particular importance. Performance is assessed based on the achievement of individual targets;

⁴ Anna Maria Bortolotti and Giancarlo Strada are the new Statutory Auditors appointed in 2025

- **Sales Incentive Plan (SIP):** for staff with commercial functions. Performance is measured against sales targets and strategic targets related to the commercial role.

Long-term incentives (LTI)

The long-term incentive plan, with a three-year time horizon, is reserved for top management and other strategic figures. The **Performance Share Plan (PSP)** provides for the assignment of Datalogic shares based on each participant's level of responsibility and the achievement of Group targets set at the start of the plan period.

Impact of sustainability objectives on performance

In line with the Group's sustainability strategy, incentive systems include specific ESG targets designed to steer managerial behaviour towards creating sustainable value over the medium to long term. The short-term management incentive plan (MIP) and the sales-related incentive plan (SIP) include an ESG objective: the Net Promoter Score (NPS), an indicator used to measure customer satisfaction and loyalty, as well as the quality of the relationship between the Company and its target market. The indicator measures customers' willingness to recommend the company's products and services and is calculated as the difference between the percentage of promoting customers and the percentage of detracting customers. NPS is a material metric for assessing social sustainability performance, as it reflects the company's ability to provide reliable solutions and create long-term value through strong, lasting customer relationships. This KPI accounts for 5% of the total variable component.

Additionally, the CEO has an individual target equal to 10% of their variable compensation, linked to Employee Engagement [GOV-3, 28, 29b, 29c, 20d].

The Group is considering incentive and assessment systems tied to greenhouse gas emission reduction targets [E1.GOV-3, 13].

Approval and updating of incentive systems

Conditions and revisions of incentive systems, detailed in the Remuneration Policy, are approved annually by the Single Committee, then by the Board of Directors and the Shareholders' Meeting, ensuring alignment with corporate strategies and market best practices [GOV-3, 29e].

Statement on due diligence

Due diligence is based on an integrated, ongoing approach that permeates corporate governance and strategy, promotes stakeholder engagement, supports the identification and management of negative impacts, and ensures that the effectiveness of actions taken is monitored, delivering transparency and accountability over time. The following table provides a mapping of the key elements of due diligence and the corresponding paragraphs in the Sustainability Reporting [GOV-4, 30, 31, 32].

Key elements of due diligence	Sections in Sustainability Reporting
a) Integrate due diligence into governance, strategy and business model	GOV-2, GOV-3, SBM-1, SBM-3
b) Involve stakeholders in all the key stages of due diligence	SBM-2, IRO-1
c) Identify and assess negative impacts	SBM-3, IRO-1
d) Act to address negative impacts	E1-2, E1-3, E5-1, E5-2, S1-1, S1-4, S2-1, S2-4, S4-1, S4-4, G1-1
e) Monitor the effectiveness of actions and communicate	E1-4, E5-3, S1-5, S2-5, S4-5

Internal control and risk management for sustainability

Datalogic's internal control and risk management system for sustainability ensures the quality, reliability, and transparency of reported information, complying with the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) and the European Sustainability Reporting Standards [GOV-5, 34, 35].

The Group's sustainability reporting procedure sets out the principles, roles and processes for overseeing the collection, verification and consolidation of sustainability data to ensure the quality, reliability and traceability of the reported information. This procedure ensures that reporting accurately and fully reflects the environmental, social and economic

impacts of the company's activities. The procedure applies to Datalogic S.p.A. and all related entities, excluding affiliates over which operational control is not exercised [GOV-5, 36a].

The approach to risk assessment and prioritisation is similar to the process followed for the risk assessment related to Financial Reporting [GOV-5, 36b].

The main risks identified relate to information completeness, integrity, and timely availability, consistency with relevant regulatory standards, and value chain information management. To mitigate these risks, Datalogic has implemented a structured data collection system involving the direct participation of responsible business functions and dataowners. Each Executive validates the data and information collected for their area of responsibility [GOV-5, 36c].

Risk assessment is integrated into business processes through a structured communication flow between the Sustainability Reporting Department and key operational functions.

The information collected is analysed to ensure consistency, completeness, and accuracy and, where necessary, insights are requested from the relevant department heads, who are asked to sub-attest the information provided. The Board of Directors reviews and then reviews and approves the sustainability statement [GOV-5, 36d].

Periodic reporting on sustainability matters and identified risks is ensured through regular meetings with the Board of Directors, the Board of Statutory Auditors, the Single Committee, and the Sustainability Executive Committee.

Additionally, the reporting process includes continuous updates to data collection and analysis methodologies to ensure alignment with regulatory developments and reference standards [GOV-5, 36e].

DOUBLE MATERIALITY ANALYSIS

Process of identifying and assessing IROs

Datalogic Group identifies and assesses the impacts, risks, and opportunities related to sustainability using a methodology that integrates both internal and external analyses. This process is based on an assessment of the Group's activities and business relationships, taking into account geographical factors, benchmarks, activities and regulatory developments. The methodology applied identifies a long-list of impacts, risks, and opportunities, in line with the list of relevant topics, sub-topics, and sub-sub-topics set out in Application Requirement 16 of the ESRS 1. It also enables significant impacts to be prioritised based on their severity, likelihood, and financial materiality, applying due diligence criteria for sustainability purposes [IRO-1, 53a].

Datalogic has implemented a procedure that also assesses sustainability risk. The evaluation process is periodically reviewed, factoring in changes in regulatory, market, and operational contexts. The materiality of impacts and risks is updated in line with corporate developments. In this context, climate change and natural resource management factors were incorporated.

The Sustainability Reporting Department assesses material impacts, risks, and opportunities (IROs) and carries out the analysis operationally, applying the defined methodology to ensure a structured and consistent approach. Subsequently, the material IROs were submitted to the Sustainability Executive Committee, the CEO and the Single Committee, and lastly approved by the Board of Directors, following a favourable opinion from the Board of Statutory Auditors. The evaluation process is periodically reviewed, factoring in changes in regulatory, market, and operational contexts. The materiality of impacts and risks is updated in line with corporate developments. In this context, climate change and natural resource management factors were incorporated [IRO-1, 53d, 53e, 53g, 53h].

Impacts

The applied methodology enables the identification and prioritisation of significant impacts based on their severity and probability, applying due diligence criteria for sustainability purposes [IRO-1, 53a]. This process involves assessing the Group's activities and business relationships, considering geographical factors, activities, and the evolution of regulations [IRO-1, 53bi, 53bii].

The process also included consultation with the stakeholders involved to understand how they might be affected by the Group's activities. The information obtained was integrated into the risk management process. Consultation with environmental experts was used to better assess environmental dynamics and the risks related to natural resources [IRO-1, 53biii].

The Group has adopted an impact assessment system that prioritises negative impacts based on three main criteria: magnitude, irreversibility, and scope, evaluated on a scale from one to five, along with their probability of occurrence, expressed as a percentage. For positive impacts, these are assessed based on their magnitude, scope, and relating probability, following the impact materiality assessment methodology defined in section 3.4 of ESRS 1 [IRO-1, 53biv].

The severity of an impact's consequences is assessed across five levels. An impact is considered minor if its consequences are negligible or moderate, and significant if its effects are material or highly material. The highest level of significance is assigned to impacts with extreme consequences and crucially material for stakeholders.

Irremediability reflects how difficult it is to remediate a negative impact. If an impact can be resolved easily in the short term, it is rated low. If it requires more complex, prolonged interventions, the score increases. Difficult-to-mitigate impacts in the medium term receive an intermediate score, while those that are nearly impossible to fix in the long term or irreversible are assigned the highest scores.

Scope measures the extent of the impact, both geographically and in terms of the number of people affected. An impact with limited effects receives the minimum score, while impacts extending to provincial, regional, and national levels are assigned intermediate scores. The highest score is given to impacts with global relevance that affect a large portion of the population or environment.

The probability of an impact occurring is expressed as a percentage, divided into six ranges: minimal (10%), low (20%), medium (30%), high (50%), and maximum (100%), reflecting the estimated frequency of the impact's occurrence. The overall significance of the impact is determined by the sum of the scores assigned to magnitude, irremediability, and scope, multiplied by the probability of occurrence. This process helps identify priority impacts based on their overall materiality.

This methodology allows the Group to identify which sustainability topics are most material for reporting and ensures that significant impacts are addressed appropriately.

The assessment of climate change impacts focused on greenhouse gas emissions from Group operations and the value chain. The methodology includes climate scenarios and projections of environmental vulnerability to estimate the magnitude and probability of negative impacts, such as those related to natural resource management, including water resources [E1.IRO-1, 20a].

The identification of greenhouse gas emission sources and other climate impacts was based on an analysis of operational activities and the value chain, considering the main emission categories. The assessment of the actual and potential impacts of the Group on climate change was based on the quantification of total emissions and the monitoring of environmental performance in line with industry standards. The Group also assessed potential impacts from pollution, water management, waste generation and management, energy efficiency and resource inflows. In this context, the Group also assessed the potential impact on natural resources along the value chain, looking at higher risk activities and particularly vulnerable geographies.

In identifying material impacts related to business conduct, the Group has adopted an approach based on specific criteria, including the location of operations, the nature of the business, the sector in which it operates, and the structure of the operation. The analysis took into account the regulatory and socioeconomic context of the geographical areas where the Group operates, identifying impacts related to corporate governance, human rights, transparency in business practices, and integrity in supply chain management. [E2.IRO-1, 11a; E3.IRO-1, 8a; E4.IRO-1, 17b; E5.IRO-1, 11a; G1.IRO-1, 6].

While formal consultations with local communities have not been conducted, information regarding potential impacts has been thoroughly analysed and integrated into the risk management process to ensure an accurate and comprehensive assessment of possible consequences [E2.IRO-1, 11b; E3.IRO-1, 8b; E4.IRO-1, 17b; E5.IRO-1, 11b].

Risks and opportunities

Datalogic identifies and assesses sustainability-related risks and opportunities, including climate change, regulatory changes, and market dynamics. Specifically, the connections between the impacts arising from Group activities and dependencies on the value chain were analysed, taking into account the resources being sourced such as minerals, copper, silicon, and other essential materials for production, as well as the potential vulnerabilities along the value chain. These factors have been considered to understand how risks and opportunities arising from these dependencies along the supply chain can affect business operations.

As part of this process, Datalogic assessed the probability, magnitude, and nature of risks and opportunities by applying qualitative and quantitative thresholds, consistent with the requirements of ESRS 1, section 3.3, on financial materiality. The assessment is based on specific criteria, including the potential financial impact, the timeframe over which the risk may materialise, and the associated level of uncertainty.

The risk analysis considers potential variations in procurement costs and the availability of resources, ranging from negligible effects to scenarios of permanent depletion of key resources.

The potential impact on relationships with stakeholders is also assessed, with effects ranging from minimal to permanent losses of strategic stakeholders or requests for contract renegotiation. On the opportunity side, the analysis looks at possible reductions in procurement costs, new availability of resources on favourable terms, and the potential to acquire new key stakeholders or renegotiate existing contracts favourably.

Financial exposure is measured on a scale from one to five, based on the impact on sales, costs, or assets. Minimal exposure corresponds to a negligible effect, less than three percent of EBITDA, with progressively higher levels assigned to more significant impacts, up to a maximum for impacts exceeding twenty percent of EBITDA.

The overall significance of risks and opportunities is determined by multiplying financial exposure by the probability of occurrence, using the same percentage ranges for impact assessment.

The Group uses risk assessment tools to quantify and monitor exposure to sustainability factors, ensuring that decision-making aligns with mitigation and adaptation strategies. The analysis of sustainability risks is integrated into strategic and operational planning processes, ensuring that emerging threats and opportunities are proactively managed. From the analysis, conducted according to the ESRS, no material risks or opportunities have emerged due to the company's dependence on natural and social resources [IRO-1, 53c].

The physical risks related to climate change were also considered, with extreme scenarios such as floods, droughts, and high temperatures taken into account. The assessment used the IPCC SSP5-8.5 scenario to estimate the vulnerability of the Group's assets and the most exposed geographical areas.

The process also included reviewing corporate activities and plans to identify potential sources of future emissions and other climate-related impacts. Additionally, the assessment considered both direct and indirect emissions, as well as the implications of the climate transition on operations and the value chain [E1.IRO-1, 20b, 21, RA 11, RA 15].

The Group also evaluated risks associated with transitioning to a low-carbon economy, particularly the impacts arising from the introduction of new greenhouse gas regulations, decarbonisation policies, and the adoption of clean technologies. These risks include the potential for increased costs to adapt to new regulatory standards, challenges in transforming business models, and adjusting to evolving consumers' expectations. The analysis also included transition scenarios aimed at limiting global warming to 1.5 °C, focusing on possible changes in consumers' behaviour and stricter regulations [E1.IRO-1, 20c, 21, RA 12, RA 15].

No risks or opportunities related to biodiversity have been identified, as the operational context and value chain do not highlight elements that require special treatment. The assessments take into account the evolving regulatory framework and industry best practices, ensuring ongoing monitoring of this issue for potential future developments. [E4.IRO-1].

Datalogic has also assessed opportunities arising from the ecological transition and the adoption of clean technologies. Opportunities arise from the growing demand for low-carbon products and solutions, which could open up new markets and product lines. The shift to a sustainable economy also offers opportunities to improve the efficiency of natural resource usage, such as water and energy, reducing operating costs and improving the Group's resilience to future impacts [IRO-1, 53f].

Furthermore, stricter emission policies and a growing focus on sustainability can create new business areas for the Group, offering a competitive edge advantage in the medium and long term. These opportunities were assessed by considering the impact that innovation and the adoption of more sustainable technologies could have on business operations, improving resource efficiency and reducing operational costs.

Material impacts, risks, and opportunities

Datalogic has identified material impacts, risks, and opportunities affecting its business model and the upstream and downstream value chain. Key areas of focus include climate change, circular economy, working conditions, information and security for consumers and end-users, and supplier management, all of which influence corporate strategies and policies and the decision-making process. These areas have implications for competitiveness, regulatory compliance, and operational performance [SBM-3, 48a, 48b].

The Group monitors these factors, assessing their positive and negative impacts on persons and the environment, which are analysed over three time horizons: short (<1 year), medium (1-5 years), and long-term (>5 years). The effects materialise directly through business activities and indirectly through relationships with suppliers and customers, making responsible management of the value chain crucial for ensuring operational continuity and compliance with ESG standards [SBM-3, 48c].

The financial implications of these factors can translate into variations in sales, investments, and operating costs, with sustainability and innovation emerging as key opportunities for maintaining competitiveness and mitigating risks. Datalogic continually monitors its business model's resilience for this purpose, assessing risk scenarios and sustainable growth strategies from both a short-term and long-term perspective [SBM-3, 48d, 48f].

Versus the prior reporting year, the sub-topic "Resource Outflows" within topic E5 "Circular Economy" was found to be a material impact. The Group analysed material impacts in accordance with ESRS. [SBM-3, 48g, 48h].

The Datalogic workforce includes direct employees, freelancers, and third-party staff. The Group monitors potential and current impacts on working conditions, skills development, and pay equity, ensuring compliance with safety standards and equal opportunities [S1.SBM-3, 14a, 14b, 14c]. The transition to more sustainable operations has not had material negative impacts on employment, but it represents an opportunity for retraining and professional development [S1.SBM-3, 14d, 14e].

In the value chain, impacts concern workers involved in sourcing and production. Datalogic applies due diligence processes to prevent human rights violations and ensure compliance with international standards on working conditions. The positive impacts stem from adopting responsible purchasing practices and aligning with ESG standards [S2.SBM-3, 11].



For consumers and end-users, the focus is on product quality and safety, data protection, and the quality of information. Datalogic monitors any risks related to regulatory compliance and the reliability of its solutions, with positive impacts resulting from innovation and improvement of customer experience [\[S4.SBM-3, 10\]](#).

Topic / Subtopic	Material impact				Financial materiality		Material IRO description	Value chain	Time horizon
	Positive	Negative	Current	Potential	Risk	Opportunities			
E1 CLIMATE CHANGE									
Climate change mitigation		x	x				Negative impact on climate change caused by direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 1, 2, and 3) generated by business operations.	The entire chain	<1 year
						x	Market appeal through information about its climate performance (e.g., Scope 3).	At Datalogic	between 1 and 5 years
Climate change adaptation					x		Costs to incur in the event of extreme weather events that may also compromise business continuity.	At Datalogic	>5
						x	The adoption of best practices to reduce its own emissions can enhance the Group's reputation and attract more investment and partnerships	At Datalogic	between 1 and 5 years
		x	x				Energy consumption due to business activities.	At Datalogic	<1 year
E5 CIRCULAR ECONOMY									
Resource inflows		x	x				Pressure on resources due to the use of virgin materials not from recycled or recyclable sources.	Upstream	<1 year
						x	Penalties, fines, reputational damage, and the loss of potential customers (or investors) (e.g., the EU Conflict Minerals Regulations and the Dodd-Frank Act in the U.S.) resulting from importing semi-finished products containing raw materials from conflict-affected areas.	At Datalogic	between 1 and 5 years
Resource outflows		x		x			Negative impact on products' end of life due to the lack of mechanisms to ensure their traceability and recyclability	At Datalogic	<1 year
Waste		x	x				Generation of waste from production processes, including WEEE.	At Datalogic	between 1 and 5 years

Annual Report 2025

			x	Increase in fees due to the lack of a waste management system and partnerships with selected recycling companies.	At Datalogic	between 1 and 5 years	
			x	Penalties due to non-compliance with the WEEE directive.	At Datalogic	between 1 and 5 years	
			x	Reputational harm due to the lack of take-back or recycling options for used or obsolete heating systems and non-compliance with the WEEE Directive.	At Datalogic	between 1 and 5 years	
S1 OWN WORKFORCE							
Working conditions		x	x	Impact on the stability and financial security of workers due to the prevalence of temporary contracts.	At Datalogic	between 1 and 5 years	
		x	x	Failure to comply with contracted working hours	At Datalogic	between 1 and 5 years	
		x	x	Failure to respect workers' rights regarding social dialogue	At Datalogic	between 1 and 5 years	
		x	x	Temporary or permanent physical injuries, with potentially fatal consequences, for workers involved in workplace accidents.	At Datalogic	<1 year	
				x	Reputational harm caused by a poor employee work-life balance	At Datalogic	between 1 and 5 years
Equal treatment and opportunity for all		x	x	Wage and/or opportunity gaps between male and female employees.	At Datalogic	between 1 and 5 years	
	x		x	Improvement of workforce skills thanks to the presence of training and retraining programmes.	At Datalogic	between 1 and 5 years	
		x	x	Lack of equal treatment among persons in the company, even in terms of geographical and corporate background.	At Datalogic	between 1 and 5 years	
				x	Risk of difficulties in developing innovative and efficient products due to a lack of critical skills (e.g. STEM).	At Datalogic	between 1 and 5 years
S2 WORKERS IN THE VALUE CHAIN							
Other work-related rights		x		x	Negative impact on workers and their well-being if Datalogic relies on suppliers not subject to due diligence analysis.	Upstream	between 1 and 5 years

S4 CONSUMERS AND END-USERS

Information-related impacts for consumers and/or end-users		x		x	Potential mismanagement or data loss due to the lack of policies and poor interoperability between the Company's systems and third-party protocols.	Downstream	between 1 and 5 years
		x		x	Lack of clear and detailed information for users of Datalogic products	Downstream	T between 1 and 5 years
				x	Litigation costs in the event of privacy breaches and cybersecurity violations (also due to connected products).	At Datalogic	between 1 and 5 years
Personal safety of consumers and/or end-users		x		x	Health and safety implications due to inadequate product safety and quality controls.	Downstream	between 1 and 5 years
	x		x		The production of safety sensors by Datalogic helps improve workplace safety by reducing the risk of accidents among workers.	Downstream	between 1 and 5 years
				x	Litigation costs, reputational harm, and decline in sales in the case of non-compliant and malfunctioning products.	Downstream	between 1 and 5 years
G1 BUSINESS CONDUCT							
Business culture				x	Reputational harm and reduced appeal of expenditure due to the failure to achieve the sustainability objectives set by the company.	At Datalogic	>5
Management of relationships with suppliers including payment practices		x		x	Negative repercussions for small and medium-sized suppliers in case of failure to deliver payments on time.	The entire chain	between 1 and 5 years
				x	Chip shortages, driven by rising demand and global supply disruptions, could slow Datalogic's production.	At Datalogic	between 1 and 5 years
				x	Costs related to the adoption of sustainable practices and policies by suppliers and customers that have a direct impact on the cost of materials used (raw materials or finished products).	At Datalogic	between 1 and 5 years



Annual Report 2025

Corruption and bribery		x		x	Damage to external stakeholders as a result of incidents of corruption and extortion within the Company.	The entire chain	between 1 and 5 years
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Versus the prior reporting year, the Double Materiality analysis identified as material the negative impact related to the sub-topic "Resource Outflows" within the E5 topic "Circular Economy"; this change at individual IRO level did not lead to changes in the topics, sub-topics, and sub-sub-topics shown in the Sustainability Reporting 2024 [SBM 3, 48g]. For IROs, the following changes are reported:

IROs included in this document and assessed as material:

- Opportunity - The adoption of best practices to reduce its own emissions can enhance the Group's reputation and attract more investment and partnerships
- Risk - Penalties, fines, reputational damage and the loss of potential customers (or investors) arising from importing semi-finished products containing raw materials from conflict-affected areas.
- Impact - Negative impact on products' end of life due to the lack of mechanisms to ensure their traceability and recyclability
- Risk - Chip shortages, driven by rising demand and global supply disruptions, could slow Datalogic's production.

IROs no longer considered material:

- Opportunity - Appeal of expenditure due to a higher percentage of revenue, CapEx and OpEx aligned with the EU taxonomy thanks to the adoption of a climate change adaptation plan
- Risk - Risk of non-compliance of supplier production components with EU/national legislation and policy on products designed according to circular principles;
- Impact - Pressure on resources due to the use of virgin materials not from recycled or recyclable sources;
- Impact - Higher engagement and satisfaction rates among Group workers, due mainly to flexible working hours (e.g., smart-working programme, part-time);
- Impact - Positive impact on corporate culture thanks to the presence of structured Codes and policies;
- Impact - Ongoing training to employees on corruption.

DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS

Identification of information to be disclosed

Datalogic Group has established the information to be disclosed regarding impacts, risks, and opportunities through a structured process based on double materiality analysis and following the guidelines and mapping tables contained in EFRAG Q&A ID 177, which link sustainability topics to the topical disclosure requirements set out by the ESRS standards. To ensure consistency and adherence to the principle of materiality, thresholds and criteria have been established in accordance with section 3.2 of ESRS 1. This approach allows for the identification and sharing of information that meets both regulatory requirements and stakeholder expectations, ensuring clear and transparent communication [IRO-2, 59].

Methods for submitting information

The report includes a structured ToC, based on the results of the materiality analysis, which lists the relevant paragraphs for each topic addressed. The ToCs, organised by chapters, correspond to the material sustainability topics defined by the ESRS standards and are placed at the beginning of each section of the document. The information is presented together with the information required by the relevant ESRS topical standard.

The following is a summary table that outlines the information required by the EU legislative acts indicated in Appendix B of the ESRS 1, specifying whether these elements have been assessed as not material. In cases where an element is not considered material, the expression "NM" ("Not Material") is used, in accordance with what is provided in paragraph 35 of the ESRS 1 [IRO-2, 54, 55, 56].

Disclosure requirements in ESRS covered by the undertaking's sustainability reporting⁵

			SFDR	Pillar 3	Benchmarks	EU Climate Law	Location / materiality
ESRS 2 GOV-1	21(d)	Board's gender diversity	x		x		
ESRS 2 GOV-1	21(e)	Percentage of board members who are independent			x		
ESRS 2 GOV-4	30	Statement on due diligence	x				
ESRS 2 SBM-1	40(d)i	Involvement in activities related to fossil fuel activities	x	x	x		NM
ESRS 2 SBM-1	40(d)ii	Involvement in activities related to the production of chemicals	x		x		NM
ESRS 2 SBM-1	40(d)iii	Involvement in activities related to controversial weapons	x		x		NM
ESRS 2 SBM-1	40(d)iv	Involvement in activities related to cultivation and production of tobacco			x		NM
ESRS E1-1	14	Transition plan to reach climate neutrality by 2050				x	NM
ESRS E1-1	16(g)	Undertakings excluded from Paris-aligned Benchmarks		x	x		NM
ESRS E1-4	34	GHG emission reduction targets	x	x	x		
ESRS E1-5	38	Energy consumption from fossil sources disaggregated by sources (only high climate impact sectors)	x				
ESRS E1-5	37	Energy consumption and energy mix	x				
ESRS E1-5	40-43	Energy intensity associated with activities in high climate impact sectors	x				
ESRS E1-6	44	Gross Scope 1, 2, 3 and Total GHG emissions	x	x	x		
ESRS E1-6	53-55	Gross GHG emissions intensity	x	x	x		
ESRS E1-7	56	GHG removals and carbon credits				x	NM
ESRS E1-9	66	Exposure of the benchmark portfolio to climate-related physical risks			x		Phase-in
ESRS E1-9	66(a)	Disaggregation of monetary amounts by acute and chronic physical risk		x			Phase-in
ESRS E1-9	66(c)	Location of significant activities at material physical risk		x			Phase-in
ESRS E1-9	67(c)	Breakdown of the book value of its real estate assets by energy-efficiency classes		x			Phase-in
ESRS E1-9	69	Degree of exposure of the portfolio to climate-related opportunities			x		Phase-in
ESRS E2-4	28	Quantity of each pollutant listed in Annex II of the E-PRTR regulation	x				NM
ESRS E3-1	9	Water and marine resources	x				NM
ESRS E3-1	13	Dedicated policy	x				NM
ESRS E3-1	14	Sustainable oceans and seas	x				NM
ESRS E3-4	28(c)	Total recycled and reused water	x				NM
ESRS E3-4	29	Total water consumption in m ³ per net revenue on own operations	x				NM
IRO-1 - E4	16(a)i	-	x				NM
IRO-1 - E4	16(b)	-	x				NM
IRO-1 - E4	16(c)	-	x				NM
ESRS E4-2	24(b)	Sustainable land / agriculture practices or policies paragraph	x				NM
ESRS E4-2	24(c)	Sustainable oceans / seas practices or policies	x				NM
ESRS E4-2	24(d)	Policies to address deforestation	x				NM
ESRS E5-5	37(d)	Non-recycled waste	x				
ESRS E5-5	39	Hazardous waste and radioactive waste	x				
SBM-3 - S1	14(f)	Risk of forced labour	x				
SBM-3 - S1	14(g)	Risk of child labour	x				

⁵ In accordance with Delegated Regulation 2025/1416/EU, in 2025 Datalogic Group also applied the phase-in provisions in Annex C to ESRS 1

ESRS S1-1	20	Human rights policy commitments	x			
ESRS S1-1	21	Due diligence policies on issues addressed by the fundamental ILO Conventions 1 to 8		x		
ESRS S1-1	22	Processes and measures for preventing trafficking in human beings	x			
ESRS S1-1	23	Workplace accident prevention policy or management system	x			
ESRS S1-3	32(c)	Grievance/complaints handling mechanisms	x			
ESRS S1-14	88(b)(c)	Number of fatalities and number and rate of work-related accidents,	x	x		
ESRS S1-14	88(e)	Number of days lost to injuries, accidents, fatalities or illness	x			
ESRS S1-16	97(a)	Unadjusted gender pay gap	x	x		
ESRS S1-16	97(b)	Excessive CEO pay ratio	x			
ESRS S1-17	103(a)	Incidents of discrimination	x			
ESRS S1-17	104(a)	Non-respect of UNGPs on Business and Human Rights principles and OECD	x	x		
SBM-3 - S2	11(b)	Significant risk of child labour or forced labour in the value chain	x			
ESRS S2-1	17	Human rights policy commitments	x			
ESRS S2-1	18	Policies related to workers in the value chain	x			
ESRS S2-1	19	Non-respect of UNGPs on Business and Human Rights principles and OECD guidelines	x	x		
ESRS S2-1	19	Due diligence policies on issues addressed by the fundamental ILO Conventions 1 to 8		x		
ESRS S2-4	36	Human rights issues and incidents connected to its upstream and downstream value chain	x			
ESRS S3-1	16	Human rights policy commitments	x			NM
ESRS S3-1	17	Non-respect of UNGPs on Business and Human Rights, ILO principles or OECD guidelines	x	x		NM
ESRS S3-4	36	Human rights issues and incidents	x			NM
ESRS S4-1	16	Policies related to consumers and end-users	x			
ESRS S4-1	17	Non-respect of UNGPs on Business and Human Rights principles and OECD guidelines	x	x		
ESRS S4-4	35	Human rights issues and incidents	x			
ESRS G1-1	10(b)	United Nations Convention Against Corruption	x			
ESRS G1-1	10(d)	Protection of whistleblowers	x			
ESRS G1-4	24(a)	Fines for violation of anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws	x	x		
ESRS G1-4	24(b)	Standards of anti-corruption and anti-bribery	x			

ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

CLIMATE CHANGE

ESRS Standards	Reference	Notes
GOVERNANCE		
ESRS 2 GOV-3 - Integration of sustainability-related performance in incentive schemes		The disclosure is included in ESRS 2 GOV-3, section 'General Disclosures', in accordance with Appendix C, which sets out the requirements applicable in conjunction with ESRS 2.
Strategy		
E1-1 - Transition plan for climate change mitigation		To date, Datalogic has not yet adopted a transition plan but intends to prepare an emissions reduction plan for climate change mitigation.
ESRS 2 SBM-3 - Material impacts, risks, and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model	Climate change adaptation	The disclosure is included in ESRS 2 SBM-3, section 'General Disclosures', in accordance with Appendix C, which sets out the requirements applicable in conjunction with ESRS 2. Instead, this section covers the disclosure on the adaptation analysis.
Management of impacts, risks, and opportunities		
ESRS 2 IRO-1 - Description of the processes to identify and assess material climate-related impacts, risks, and opportunities		The disclosure is included in ESRS 2 IRO-1, section 'General Disclosures', in accordance with Appendix C, which sets out the requirements applicable in conjunction with ESRS 2.
E1-2 - Policies related to climate change mitigation and adaptation	Commitment to reducing carbon footprint	
E1-3 - Actions and resources in relation to climate change policies	Climate transition solutions	
Metrics and targets		
E1-4 - Targets related to climate change mitigation and adaptation	Building goals for a low-emission future	
E1-5 - Energy consumption and energy mix	Energy consumption and energy mix	
E1-6 - Gross Scope 1, 2, 3 and total GHG emissions	GHG emissions	
E1-7 - GHG removals and GHG mitigation projects financed through carbon credits		It was not included in the Sustainability Statement as Datalogic has not undertaken, nor does it intend to undertake in the short term, activities for the absorption or storage of greenhouse gases resulting from projects related to its own operations or the value chain.

E1-8 - Internal carbon pricing	It is not shown in the Sustainability Statement, as Datalogic has not implemented an internal carbon pricing system, nor does it plan to do so in the short term.
E1-9 - Anticipated financial effects from material physical and transition risks and potential climate-related opportunities	Phase-in

STRATEGY

Resilience and adaptation to climate change

Datalogic Group has conducted a resilience and adaptation analysis to assess the undertaking's ability to cope with climate change and adapt to the challenges arising from extreme weather events and regulations related to the transition to a low-carbon economy. This analysis followed the principles outlined in the European Taxonomy and TCFD recommendations, considering both short-term (2024) and long-term (2050) climate scenarios.

Scope of resilience analysis

The analysis focused on all the major operations of Datalogic Group, including its production sites. Direct physical risks were identified, such as temperature changes, heatwaves, and hydrological variability. Additionally, transition risks were considered, arising from the introduction of new environmental policies and the shift to low-emission energy sources. While most climate-related risks were covered in the analysis, some local factors, such as the risk of flooding for specific locations, were excluded when deemed not material [E1.SBM-3, 19a].

Methods and timing of the resilience analysis

The analysis was performed by evaluating climate scenarios with the support of third-party models specialised in assessing such risks. The scenarios, particularly the RCP 8.5 scenario, were used to simulate the impacts of climate change on each Datalogic Group site, taking into account the geographical specifics and local operations. The analysis considered both physical risks, such as extreme temperatures and variations in precipitation, and transition risks. While a detailed analysis based on the climate scenarios required by the ESRS standards was not conducted, a qualitative assessment was made, considering regulatory developments, the adoption of new technologies, and the rise of renewable energies. The analysis was conducted over time horizons ranging from 5 to 30 years, with regular reviews to ensure alignment with scientific and regulatory developments [E1.SBM-3, 18, 19b].

Results of the resilience analysis

The results of the analysis highlighted that Datalogic Group's most significant risks arise mainly from extreme temperatures and hydrological variability, potentially impacting production operations and employee safety. However, the Group has already implemented several adaptation measures, including upgrading air conditioning systems, optimising water resource management, and reviewing emergency plans to reduce remaining risks. Specifically, sites with higher exposure to heatwaves and hydrological variability, such as those in Italy and the United States, have upgraded their cooling systems and emergency plans to ensure operational continuity. The Group is also exploring measures to reduce the vulnerability of its production sites to climate change. Overall, the analysis showed that, despite uncertainties regarding climate change evolution, Datalogic Group has implemented adaptation actions to address future challenges and continues to monitor and update its climate change analyses regularly [E1.SBM-3, 19c, RA8b].

MANAGEMENT OF IMPACTS, RISKS, AND OPPORTUNITIES

Commitment to reducing carbon footprint

Datalogic Group, through its Environmental and Sustainable Sourcing Policy, published on its website, promotes the adoption of sustainable practices in business operations aimed at reducing environmental impact through energy efficiency and the spread of renewable energy as elements to reduce the carbon footprint.

Datalogic's commitment also extends to suppliers and the value chain. It promotes the adoption of sustainable and responsible practices among its suppliers, encourages low-impact solutions, and monitors greenhouse gas emissions. This approach aims to integrate sustainability along the entire value chain, ensuring that the entire supply ecosystem contributes to Datalogic's sustainability objectives. The highest management level responsible for implementing the

policy is the Group Chief Operating Officer, who ensures the integration of sustainability objectives into procurement processes and along the value chain. [E1-2, 24; MDR-P].

Building goals for a low-emission future

After completing its first carbon footprint measurement in 2024 along the entire value chain and its own operations, Datalogic Group continued its efforts in 2025. First, it updated the carbon footprint calculation by carrying out a more detailed analysis and placing greater focus on areas considered more critical. It then focused on higher-impact areas to identify possible decarbonisation trajectories. The mapping therefore identified priority action areas and set guidelines to reduce emissions and improve energy efficiency:

- For **purchased goods**, the Group launched a corporate footprint review project to segment suppliers and geographies, identify proximity solutions and production synergies, and reduce inter-plant movements, to build a near-factory supply chain that avoids waste and reduces consumption.
- Following the revised corporate footprint, which focuses in particular on intra-plant movements, the Group expects benefits both economically and from reducing emissions generated by **transportation**. These benefits also include introducing fast shuttle services directly linking Vietnam and the United States, partly replacing air transportation. Lastly, the re-layout of all new product packaging is underway, jointly addressing weight and volume reduction and automatically delivering transportation benefits by enabling more packages to be shipped per shipment.
- Initiatives to address emissions generated from **product use** are closely aligned with the Group's sustainability strategic lines and Technology Roadmap, which focus on reducing consumption for the same performance in new-generation products. The company conducted a detailed analysis by product line to identify products with a lower impact than the previous generation, through more efficient technological solutions, longer-life batteries, and the introduction of recycled materials.

Datalogic assesses the effectiveness of its sustainability policies and plan and has implemented a system to continuously monitor energy consumption, emissions, and environmental performance, to collect data to measure targets and guide future actions [MDR-T, 81bi, 81bii].

METRICS

Energy consumption and energy mix

Datalogic's production activities, focused on the assembly of components, have low energy requirement compared to more energy-intensive industrial sectors. However, energy consumption represents one of the most significant environmental aspects for the Group's facilities and locations worldwide. For this reason, the Group constantly monitors its consumption and adopts energy efficiency policies and sourcing from renewable sources to reduce its environmental impact.

Datalogic's energy consumption is split between direct consumption from using natural gas, diesel, LPG and petrol for heating and business mobility (scope 1) and indirect consumption relating to electricity use (scope 2). As part of its sustainability strategy, Datalogic is committed to increasing sourcing from renewable sources, including purchasing electricity generated by photovoltaic systems installed at its facilities by third-party operators. Specifically, the Group granted the use of the plant roof in Vietnam for the installation of solar panels, ensuring a direct supply of renewable energy [E1-5, 37, 38, 39, RA34].

Energy consumption and mix (MWh)⁶

	2025 MWh	2024 MWh	% change
Fuel consumption from coal and coal products	-	-	-
Fuel consumption from crude oil and petroleum products ⁷	5,375.9	6,446.0	-16.6%
Fuel consumption from natural gas	4,725.7	5,307.6	-11.0%
Fuel consumption from other fossil sources	-	-	-
Consumption of electricity, heat, steam and cooling purchased or acquired from fossil sources	12,048.7	13,573.7	-11.2%
Total energy consumption from fossil sources	22,150.4	26,521.7	-16.5%
Share of fossil sources in total energy consumption	94.5%	94.8%	-0.3%
Consumption from nuclear sources	-	-	-
Share of consumption from nuclear sources in total energy consumption	-	-	-
Fuel consumption from renewable sources	-	-	-
Consumption of electricity, heat, steam and cooling purchased or acquired from renewable sources	1,292.1	1,454.0	-11.1%
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	-	-	-
Total energy consumption from renewable sources	1,292.1	1,454.0	-11.1%
Share of renewable sources in total energy consumption	5.5%	5.2%	6.0%
Total energy consumption	23,442.5	27,975.7	-16.2%

The decrease was attributable mainly to the United States, where the Group reorganised its offices.

Energy intensity per net revenue

The energy intensity index was calculated using the revenue figure reported in the Group's consolidated financial statements. Most of Datalogic's companies fall under the definition of high climate impact activities according to the ESRs standard. Since the net revenue of the companies excluded from this classification has a negligible impact versus the Group's total, and to ensure greater reconciliation with the carrying amounts of the consolidated financial statements, the calculation of the energy intensity index was carried out considering the Group's net revenue and the Group's total energy consumption [E1-5, 40, 41, 42, 43].

	2025	2024	% change
Total energy consumption from activities in high climate impact sectors (MWh)	23,442.5	27,975.7	-16.2%
Net revenue from activities in high climate impact sectors (million Eur)	500.1	493.8	1.3%
Total energy consumption from activities in high climate impact sectors per net revenue from activities in high climate impact sectors (MWh/mn Eur)	46.9	56.7	-17.3%

GHG emissions

Datalogic monitors and reports its greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions in line with international standards and applicable regulatory requirements [E1-6, 47]. The choice of emission factors is based on their geographical and sectoral relevance, ensuring accuracy in the estimation of emissions. The details of the methodologies adopted and the emission factors used are reported in the notes at the bottom of the emission tables [E1-6, RA39b].

No significant events or changes in the reporting period had a material impact on the Group's overall emissions. However, the ongoing commitment to a more sustainable management of energy consumption and the value chain could generate effects in the medium to long term, resulting in a gradual reduction of GHG emissions [E1-6, RA42c].

Datalogic uses contractual instruments alongside energy attributes under an on-site Power Purchase Agreement (PPA): the Group has granted a third-party operator the right to use the roof of its plant in Vietnam, where the operator has

⁶ For the conversion of energy consumption into MWh, conversion factors derived from the DESNZ 2025 database have been applied. For natural gas, the values considered are 12.707 kWh per kilogram and 0.802 kg per cubic meter, while for heating diesel a coefficient of 10.098 kWh per litre has been applied. The LPG intended for heating has been converted using a factor of 12.762 kWh per kilogram.

For diesel used for road transport, the conversion used 9.905 kWh per litre and an emission factor of 2.571 kgCO₂ per litre. For automotive petrol, the coefficients applied were 8.926 kWh per litre and 2.069 kgCO₂ per litre. For hybrid vehicles, an emission factor of 0.126 kgCO₂ per kilometre has been adopted, while for plug-in hybrids, the reference amount is 0.094 kgCO₂ per kilometre. Where direct data were unavailable for smaller offices, the Group estimated energy consumption using comparable internal parameters.

⁷ 2024 data have been restated following a more detailed analysis of energy consumption: petroleum-derived fuel consumption in 2024 is 6,446.0 MWh (versus 8,649.2 MWh before the restatement); all related data (Scope 1 emissions and related intensity indicators) have been updated accordingly.

installed photovoltaic systems that guarantee Datalogic a direct supply of renewable energy. This covers 27.5% of Vietnam's consumption and 5.9% of the Group's total consumption [E1-6, 44, 48, 49, 51, 52, RA46d, RA45d].

Greenhouse gas emissions (tCO ₂ eq)	2025		2024		Change	
	tCO ₂ eq	%	tCO ₂ eq	%	tCO ₂ eq	%
Scope 1 GHG emissions⁸						
Gross Scope 1 GHG emissions	2,269.6	1.0%	2,643.5	1.2%	-373.9	-14.1%
Percentage of Scope 1 GHG emissions from regulated emissions trading systems	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scope 2 GHG emissions⁹						
Gross Scope 2 GHG emissions (location-based)	5,276.9	2.3%	5,458.4	2.4%	-181.5	-3.3%
Gross Scope 2 GHG emissions (market-based)	6,638.0	2.9%	6,756.0	3.0%	-118.0	-1.7%
Scope 3 GHG emissions¹⁰						
Total gross indirect Scope 3 GHG emissions	219,282.9	96.7%	218,606.8	96.4%	676.1	0.3%
1. Purchased goods and services	149,737.2	68.3%	142,723.3	65.3%	7,013.9	4.9%
2. Capital goods	1,572.9	0.7%	2,374.7	1.1%	-801.8	-33.8%
3. Fuel and energy-related activities	1,075.0	0.5%	1,232.3	0.6%	-157.2	-12.8%
4. Upstream transportation and distribution	10,123.0	4.6%	10,353.1	4.7%	-230.1	-2.2%
5. Waste generated by business activities	46.6	0.0%	0.0	0.0%	46.6	-
6. Business travel	1,958.3	0.9%	3,589.5	1.6%	-1,631.2	-45.4%
7. Employee commuting	1,442.4	0.7%	1,645.4	0.8%	-203.0	-12.3%
11. Use of products sold	52,881.9	24.1%	56,190.7	25.7%	-3,308.8	-5.9%
12. End-of-life treatment of products sold	21.2	0.0%	22.9	0.0%	-1.7	-7.5%
15. Capital expenditure	424.3	0.2%	474.9	0.2%	-50.7	-10.7%
Total GHG emissions						
Total GHG emissions (location-based)	226,829.3	100.0%	226,708.7	100.0%	120.6	0.1%
Total GHG emissions (market-based)	228,190.5	100.0%	228,006.4	100.0%	184.1	0.1%

Total GHG emissions were essentially stable, despite higher sales and purchase volumes, due to lower emissions from the use of products sold, in line with the Group's strategic guidelines.

Categories of Scope 3 GHG Emissions

The calculation of Datalogic's Scope 3 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions¹¹ was carried out according to the principles and requirements of the Corporate Value Chain (Scope 3) Accounting and Reporting Standard (2011) of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol. The analysis included an assessment of the 15 categories of Scope 3 emissions, identifying those significant

⁸ **Scope 1** emissions have been calculated by applying specific DESNZ 2025 emission factors based on the type of fuel used. For natural gas, the factor adopted was 0.2027 kgCO₂ per kWh, while for diesel the reference value is 0.25953 kgCO₂ per kWh. LPG was measured using a factor of 0.23032 kgCO₂ per kWh. For road transport, specific emission factors for each fuel type were used: 0.16984 kgCO₂ per kilometre for diesel, 0.1645 kgCO₂ for petrol, 0.12607 kgCO₂ for hybrid vehicles, and 0.0936 kgCO₂ for plug-in hybrid vehicles.

⁹ For the calculation of location-based **Scope 2** emissions, the emission factors adopted refer to ISPRA 2024 for Italy, AIB 2024 Production Mix for European countries, TERNA 2022 for Japan, Korea, Russia, South Africa, United Arab Emirates, Indonesia, Thailand, and Turkey, Australian National Greenhouse Accounts Factors 2024 for Australia, EPA 2024 GHG Emission Factors Hub for USA, IEA 2024 for Russia and Japan, and IGES Grid Emission Factors v.11.5 for other geographical areas. From a market-based perspective, the emission factors used were AIB 2024 Residual Mix for Europe, Australian National Greenhouse Accounts Factors 2024 for Australia, Green-e[®] Residual Mix Emission Rates (2022 Data) for the U.S., Japan, Korea, Russia, South Africa, UAE, Indonesia, Thailand, Turkey, and the UK, and IGES Grid Emission Factors v.11.5 for the remaining geographical areas. Scope 2 emissions are shown in tons of CO₂, while the percentage of methane and nitrous oxide is negligible compared to the total greenhouse gas emissions (CO₂ equivalent), as highlighted by the relating technical literature

¹⁰ 2024 data have been restated to improve comparability, as the **Scope 3** emissions quantification methodology has been updated to improve data accuracy for the following categories:

- Category 1 "Purchased goods and services": the selection of emission factors was revised and, therefore, the value of 119,544.3 Ton CO₂eq in the reporting at December 31, 2024 has been restated to 142,723.3 Ton CO₂eq. As in to 2024, this category includes only purchased raw materials.
- Category 3 "Fuel and energy-related activities" - The 265.5 Ton CO₂eq reported at December 31, 2024 has been restated to 1,232.3 Ton CO₂eq;
- Category 4 "Transportation and Distribution" - The value of 10,122.8 Ton CO₂eq in the reporting at December 31, 2024, has been restated to 10,353.1 Ton CO₂eq;
- Category 5 "Waste generated by business activities" was quantified for the first time in this reporting; the comparative figure for 2024 was not determined as it is not material
- Category 7 "Employee commuting" was quantified for the first time in this reporting; the comparative figure for 2024 was determined to be 1,645.4 Ton CO₂eq.

Following the restatement and changes in energy consumption data, total Scope 3 emissions in sustainability reporting at December 31, 2024 have been restated from 192,585.4 Ton CO₂eq to 218,606.8 Ton CO₂eq.

¹¹ The level of uncertainty in Scope 3 emissions estimates is directly related to the calculation methodology adopted: more specific methods tend to reduce uncertainty, while more generic methods can increase it. The hypotheses and estimates used are described in detail in the relevant section, ensuring transparency in the reporting process.

based on the estimated magnitude of emissions, materiality criteria, and the influence of the value chain. The emissions for each significant category were estimated using recognised methodologies, utilising primary data when available and specific emission factors. Overall, 5.9% of Scope 3 emissions were calculated using primary data [E1-6, RA45g, RA46]:

1. Category 3 (Fuel and energy-related activities) refers to the volumes of fuel consumed by the corporate fleet, as transmitted by the supplier Corporate car leasing.
2. Category 4 (Transportation and upstream distribution) was fully quantified using data provided directly by logistics partners
3. Category 5 (Waste generated by business activities) comprises waste collected promptly by the Group and certified by the drop-off centres
4. Category 6 (Business Travel) covers the share managed directly by the corporate travel manager, mainly for air travel.

1. Purchased goods and services

Emissions arising from the production of materials purchased or acquired by Datalogic in the reporting year represent a major source of indirect emissions. The analysis used the spend-based method, applying emission factors to aggregated 2025 expenditure data, and the activity-based method for Finished Goods, for which it applied an average emission factor for the production of assimilated electronic devices, calculated per unit and multiplied by the quantities purchased. The purchasing categories have been identified and classified by type of materials, allowing the application of specific coefficients for each sector. Emission factors were sourced from EXIOBASE 2024 and 2025, EPA and BEIS databases, which provide commodity-category-specific values based on spend.

2. Capital goods

Emissions derive from the production of capital goods purchased by Datalogic, such as machinery and equipment, excluding emissions resulting from their use (accounted for in Scope 1 and 2). The calculation was carried out using the spend-based method, applying emission factors to spending data taken from the company's asset register for the reporting year. Emission factors were sourced from the EXIOBASE 2024 and 2025 database, with specific values for capital asset categories.

3. Fuel and energy-related activities

This category includes emissions associated with the production and distribution of fuels and energy purchased by Datalogic and consumed during the reporting period, excluding emissions already reported in Scope 1 and 2. The calculation uses an activity-based approach, multiplying the volumes of fuel, electricity and fuel consumed by Datalogic by the relevant emission factors. Well-to-tank factors from the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ) database sourced from the document "Conversion Factor 2025: full set" (hereafter also DESNZ 2025) were applied; these factors cover emissions generated during fuel extraction, refining and transportation and, for electricity, also include indirect emissions associated with transmission and distribution losses along the power grid.

4. Upstream transportation and distribution

Emissions derive from the transportation and distribution services of purchased materials and products, including inbound transportation from direct suppliers. Emission data was provided directly by the main logistics operators with whom Datalogic collaborates. The supplier-specific method has been applied, using actual data provided by carriers, based on the emissions generated by their services. The data and emission coefficients were provided by Datalogic's main logistics partners, including DHL, Kuehne+Nagel, FedEx, Expeditors, and others.

5. Waste generated by business activities

This category covers emissions from the disposal and treatment of waste generated in Datalogic-owned or controlled operations in the reporting year. Waste generated from assembly activities was allocated by end-of-life destination and, using appropriate emission factors, emissions were calculated for each treatment method.

6. Business travel

The emissions derive from the transportation of employees for business activities, including travel by public and private transport. The calculation was made using the distance-based method, based on the extraction of kilometres traveled by employees through the corporate travel management system *ZTravel*. The data on flights and other movements were collected directly from the travel agency. The conversion factors provided by DESNZ 2025 have been applied, with specific values for each mode of transport (air, train, car, bus).

7. Employee commuting

This category includes emissions from employee commuting between home and work. Employee commuting emissions can arise from any means of transportation. After determining the number of employees by region, the Group estimated the distance to the workplace, travel frequency, and the miles between each employee's home and the workplace.

11. Use of products sold

This category includes the emissions generated by the use of Datalogic products by end-users during their life cycle. The analysis estimated the average energy consumption of devices sold in 2025 based on the products' technical specifications and the energy mix across the various stages of use and target markets. The emission factors provided by *ember-energy.org* have been applied, which take into account the CO₂ emissions associated with electricity production in the various countries where the products are used.

12. End-of-life treatment of products sold

The emissions derive from the disposal and treatment of electronic waste (WEEE) generated by Datalogic products at the end of their life. The total weight of the products sold in 2025 has been estimated and divided among the various disposal destinations. For the portion not intended for recycling, the environmental impacts have been calculated based on recovery and disposal rates in Europe. The applied factors are sourced from the DESNZ 2025 and Eurostat databases, with specific coefficients for the treatment of electronic waste.

15. Capital expenditure

Emissions are associated with Datalogic's investments in associates, including the indirect emissions of the entities in which the Group holds equity stakes. The spend-based method has been applied, allocating the emissions of the affiliates in proportion to Datalogic's stake and using financial data pulled from the financial statements of the investees. The factors were sourced from the EXIOBASE 2024 and 2025 database, selecting the coefficients based on the NACE code of the investees.

Categories of Scope 3 GHG Emissions that are not material

Following the screening exercise of Scope 3 emissions, it has been determined that the following categories of emissions are not material for Datalogic, based on the reasons provided below [E1-6, RA46i].

Category Scope 3	Reason for exclusion
8. Leased assets	Datalogic does not hold significant leased assets. A benchmark analysis against industry peers confirms that this category is immaterial
9. Downstream transportation and distribution	Datalogic does not manage transportation directly; customers organise it, so it is not a material category
10. Processing of products sold	Category not applicable because Datalogic does not manufacture or market intermediate or semi-finished products
13. Leased-out assets	Category not applicable because Datalogic does not provide leased assets
14. Franchising	Category not applicable because Datalogic does not operate under franchise models

GHG intensity per net revenue

The intensity of Datalogic's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions is calculated by relating the total GHG emissions expressed in metric tons of CO₂ equivalent to the Group's net revenue for the relevant year. This indicator assesses Datalogic's emission efficiency with regard to its economic performance and monitors progress in reducing its carbon footprint. The calculation is made considering both the location-based approach, which reflects the average energy mix of the electricity grid in the countries where Datalogic operates, and the market-based approach, which takes into account the specific energy sources purchased by the Group. To ensure transparency, the net revenue used in the calculation is reconciled with revenue reported in the Group's consolidated financial statements [E1-6, 53, 55, RA55].

GHG intensity per net revenue ¹²	2025	2024	tCO ₂ eq / (tCO ₂ eq/mn €)	%
Total GHG emissions (location-based) (tCO ₂ eq)	226,829.3	226,708.7	120.6	0.1%
Total GHG emissions (market-based) (tCO ₂ eq)	228,190.5	228,006.4	184.1	0.1%
Net revenue used to calculate GHG intensity (mn Euro)	500.1	493.8	6.3	1.3%
Total GHG emissions (location-based) per net revenue (tCO₂eq/mn Euro)	453.6	459.1	-5.5	-1.2%
Total GHG emissions (market-based) per net revenue (tCO₂eq/mn Euro)	456.3	461.7	-5.4	-1.2%

¹² 2024 data have been restated following a more detailed analysis of energy consumption and emissions. Emission intensity in 2024 is 461.7 MWh (409.3 MWh before the figure was restated).

CIRCULAR ECONOMY

ESRS Standards	Reference	Notes
Management of impacts, risks, and opportunities		
ESRS 2 IRO-1 - Description of the processes to identify and assess material resource use and circular economy-related impacts, risks, and opportunities		The disclosure is included in ESRS 2 IRO-1, section 'General Disclosures', in accordance with Appendix C, which sets out the requirements applicable in conjunction with ESRS 2.
E5-1 - Policies related to resource use and circular economy	Policy for responsible use of resources	
E5-2 - Actions and resources in relation to resource use and circular economy	Steps toward circularity	
Metrics and targets		
E5-3 - Targets related to resource use and circular economy	Circular integration objectives	
E5-4 - Resource inflows	Resource inflows	
E5-5 - Resource outflows	Resource outflows and waste	
E5-6 - Anticipated financial effects from resource use and circular economy-related risks and opportunities		<i>Phase-in</i>

MANAGEMENT OF IMPACTS, RISKS, AND OPPORTUNITIES

Policy for responsible use of resources

Through the Policy on Environment and Sustainable Sourcing published on its corporate website, Datalogic has integrated circular economy principles into its corporate guidelines, with particular focus on efficient resource use, lower consumption, and sustainable materials management. The policy promotes a gradual reduction in the use of virgin resources by encouraging greater use of recycled materials and secondary resources throughout product life cycles. It also includes a commitment to responsible sourcing and the sustainable use of renewable resources to minimise the environmental impact of the Group's operations.

Datalogic's policy sets out a strategy to progressively integrate recycled materials into products and manufacturing processes, focusing on reducing the use of non-renewable raw materials. It promotes innovation that factors in material sustainability and product durability, with an emphasis on design optimisation to reduce overall resource use. [E5-1, 15a; MDR-P].

Regarding packaging, the policy defines the Group's approach to using recycled materials and reducing the environmental impact of packaging, through design choices that minimise weight and volume while improving logistical efficiency.

The Group Chief Operating Officer is the highest-ranking manager responsible for implementing the policy, ensuring the integration of circular economy and sustainability principles into procurement strategies and across the value chain [E5-1, 15b; MDR-P].

Circular integration objectives

Datalogic has set objectives by reviewing its corporate footprint to segment suppliers and geographies, identify proximity solutions, pursue manufacturing synergies, reduce intra-plant movements, and achieve a supply chain that avoids waste and reduces consumption. These objectives will be implemented through measurable targets for both the use of virgin or secondary resources and the supply of renewable resources. Ongoing initiatives, such as introducing recycled plastic into production and optimising packaging, ensure that the Group's strategy integrates circular economy objectives across its product range [MDR-T, 81b].

Datalogic aims to integrate recycled resources systematically, and the process of defining and implementing a circular economy strategy is becoming increasingly integrated. The Group launched several R&D and sustainable design

initiatives and is developing a comprehensive circular economy roadmap, with defined targets, sustainable sourcing plans, and measurable goals for the use of recycled materials [MDR-A, 62].

Starting 2023, Datalogic has introduced cardboard shredders in its warehouses that allow the reuse of cardboard as filling material for packaging, thus reducing the amount of waste directed to recycling.

Since 2019, Datalogic has been a WEEE Europe and WEEE Europe Battery Affiliate with the aim of promoting recycling and the proper management of end-of-life devices and batteries. The Group is therefore compliant with the WEEE Directive (Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment 2012/19/EU), which ensures the proper management of waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE), marking its products with a specific symbol to facilitate separate collection, recovery, and proper disposal at the end of their life, thus minimising environmental impact. For the monitoring and classification of waste produced, each Group site applies procedures in accordance with current regulations, distinguishing hazardous waste from non-hazardous waste and filing the accompanying registration documents. Datalogic regularly sends data related to the management of products placed on the market and at the end of their life, collaborating

with service partners and national registers to ensure full traceability of the waste streams generated [MDR-A, 68a, 68b, 68c, 68d]. Actions and allocations of economic resources are being defined [MDR-A, 69].

METRICS

Resource inflows

Datalogic manages its resource inflows with attention to the quality of materials and operational efficiency. The main resources used in business processes include products, materials, plants, and machinery used both in internal operations and along the upstream value chain.

The main categories of materials purchased include electronic components, including semiconductors, processors and printed circuit boards (PCBs), metal parts, obtained by machining, moulding or extrusion, and plastics, used for bodies and other structural components. This is complemented by cables and wiring, essential for the connectivity of devices, and optics, such as lenses and optical sensors for data reading and capture. Datalogic also purchases batteries, used in portable devices, as well as LCD displays, crucial for industrial terminals. The company also uses packaging materials to protect and distribute its products, mainly recycled **FSC** (Forest Stewardship Council) cardboard boxes. This international certification is designed to ensure that products such as paper and wood come from responsibly managed forests that meet strict environmental, social and economic standards.

Among the resources used, Datalogic sources semi-finished products that contain critical materials, such as rare earths and strategic metals, used in the production of semiconductors, motor magnets, and advanced electronic components. Regarding infrastructure, Datalogic has manufacturing plants, offices, and research and development centres equipped with high-tech systems and machinery for the assembly and testing of devices. The Group invests in advanced technologies to optimise production processes and ensure high quality standards. The procurement of these resources occurs through a global network of suppliers, with whom Datalogic collaborates to ensure the quality and reliability of the materials used [E5-4, 30].

Resource inflows ¹³	2025		2024		Change	
	t	%	t	%	t	%
Metal parts	16,410.9	59.5%	15,518.8	60.3%	892.1	5.7%
Electronic components	3,736.3	13.6%	3,356.4	13.0%	379.9	11.3%
Hardware	1,598.8	5.8%	1,671.8	6.5%	-73.0	-4.4%
Packaging	1,454.2	5.3%	1,241.4	4.8%	212.8	17.1%
Cables	1,326.6	4.8%	1,143.4	4.4%	183.2	16.0%
Optics	1,117.5	4.1%	988.0	3.8%	129.5	13.1%
Plastics	1,036.8	3.8%	939.0	3.7%	97.8	10.4%
Miscellaneous	361.6	1.3%	408.0	1.6%	-46.4	-11.4%
Die cut	262.9	1.0%	241.6	0.9%	21.3	8.8%
Finished Products	172.3	0.6%	118.8	0.5%	53.5	45.1%
Batteries	28.0	0.1%	30.6	0.1%	-2.6	-8.4%
Engines	15.3	0.1%	14.2	0.1%	1.1	7.9%
Contract manufacturing	14.8	0.1%	8.3	0.0%	6.5	77.6%
Printed circuit boards (PCBs)	12.6	0.0%	11.1	0.0%	1.5	13.4%
Display	10.4	0.0%	9.1	0.0%	1.3	14.4%
PCs and Laptops	7.7	0.0%	8.3	0.0%	-0.6	-7.7%
Total	27,566.5	100.0%	25,708.7	100.0%	1,857.8	7.2%

Resource outflows

Datalogic designs its product range for durability, making it easier to repair and replace parts and extend the product life cycle. From the product conception stage, it implements measures that proactively reduce the negative impacts associated with end-of-life product management and disposal. The Service Department supports products' durability, reusability, and repairability and works daily to extend product life and simplify maintenance and reuse. The life span of Datalogic products varies significantly by product group and remains in line with the industry average, with a minimum of five years. Packaging is also designed to minimise volume and reduce the use of virgin material, thereby favouring easily recyclable and responsibly sourced (FSC) solutions.

In 2025, the Group launched Joya Smart, Magellan 3600VSi, and Gryphon 4600, designed with more than 70% recycled plastic and packaging that, in addition to being reduced by 50% in volume, consists of 100% recycled material.

Ongoing research and development ensures continuous innovation across the product range while improving existing products and their performance at all stages of use. Datalogic's product lifecycles vary widely by product group and are always in line with the industry average, based on technical product specifications, historical data, sales statistics, including warranty repair data.

The Group also places strong emphasis on after-sales services, including installation, maintenance, technical service and spare parts management across the entire installed base. Datalogic's Service Programme (EASEOFCARE Agreements) provides a broad, comprehensive range of after-sales services: fast turnaround with no additional repair cost and full accidental damage cover; reduced downtime at no additional cost by replacing the product the next day via express delivery using Datalogic spare parts. Lastly, Datalogic also offers preventive maintenance services, including preventive technical calls, on-site check-ups, and scheduled infrastructure maintenance.

To date, there is no internationally recognised scoring system for product repairability; however, Datalogic's product design follows durability and repairability principles and provides comprehensive support to assist customers and extend the product's life cycle.

Waste

Datalogic manages the production and disposal of waste in compliance with applicable regulations, with the aim of reducing environmental impact and promoting resource reuse. The main waste streams generated by the Group concern materials arising from production processes, maintenance and laboratory activities, as well as from offices and any demolition operations [E5-5, 38a]. Materials in the waste include metals, plastics, electronic components, cardboard and other packaging materials [E5-5, 38b]. In line with Directive 2011/70/EURATOM, the Group does not produce radioactive waste [E5-5, 39]. In line with circular economy principles, Datalogic has introduced cardboard shredders in its warehouses that allow cardboard to be reused as packaging filler, reducing the amount of waste directed to recycling.

¹³ The data related to the material flows used by Datalogic are derived from estimates, developed based on specific methodologies for each type of resource. Specifically, as no direct data were available on the weight of purchased materials, the Company adopted a methodology based on weighing a representative sample of items. The resulting average was used to estimate the total weight purchased based on quantity. This methodology covers 99.9% of purchased quantities. The share of technical materials (26,335.8 tons) and biological materials (1,230.8) varies by resource type: for packaging, biological materials account for 4.5%, while recycled content totals 1.6%. For other commodities, given their nature, it is assumed that they are made of technical materials and that their recycled content rate is zero. 2024 data have been restated following a more detailed calculation methodology; to ensure comparability, the total aggregate weight of purchased materials has been restated from 15,539.0 Tons to 27,566.5 Tons.

Since 2019, Datalogic has been a WEEE Europe and WEEE Europe Battery Affiliate with the aim of promoting recycling and the proper management of end-of-life devices and batteries. The Group is therefore compliant with the WEEE Directive (Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment 2012/19/EU), which ensures the proper management of waste electrical and electronic equipment (WEEE), marking its products with a specific symbol to facilitate separate collection, recovery, and proper disposal at the end of their life, thus minimising environmental impact. For the monitoring and classification of waste produced, each Group site applies procedures in accordance with current regulations, distinguishing hazardous waste from non-hazardous waste and filing the accompanying registration documents. Datalogic regularly sends data related to the management of products placed on the market and at the end of their life, collaborating with service partners and national registers to ensure full traceability of the waste flows generated.

Waste	2025		2024		Change	
	t	%	t	%	t	%
Undisposed hazardous waste	2.4	0.3%	1.1	0.1%	1.3	114.5%
Undisposed hazardous waste directed to preparation for reuse	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisposed hazardous waste directed to recycling	2.4	0.3%	1.1	0.1%	1.3	114.5%
Undisposed hazardous waste directed to other recovery operations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisposed non-hazardous waste	757.2	86.7%	702.7	87.3%	54.5	7.8%
Undisposed non-hazardous waste directed to preparation for reuse	2.1	0.2%	13.0	1.6%	-10.9	-83.9%
Undisposed non-hazardous waste directed to recycling	728.8	83.5%	649.7	80.7%	79.1	12.2%
Non-hazardous undisposed waste directed to other recovery operations	26.3	3.0%	40.0	5.0%	-13.7	-34.3%
Undisposed (recycled) waste	759.5	87.0%	703.8	87.4%	55.7	7.9%
Hazardous waste directed to disposal	21.2	2.4%	20.0	2.5%	1.2	5.8%
Hazardous waste directed to disposal by incineration	19.9	2.3%	18.2	2.3%	1.7	9.5%
Hazardous waste directed to landfill disposal	1.2	0.1%	1.8	0.2%	-0.6	-31.7%
Hazardous waste directed to disposal through other operations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-hazardous waste directed to disposal	92.5	10.6%	81.1	10.1%	11.4	14.1%
Non-hazardous waste directed to disposal by incineration	11.3	1.3%	9.8	1.2%	1.5	15.2%
Non-hazardous waste directed to landfill disposal	81.2	9.3%	71.3	8.9%	9.9	13.9%
Non-hazardous waste directed to disposal through other operations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Waste directed to disposal (not recycled)	113.7	13.0%	101.1	12.6%	12.6	12.4%
Total Waste Generated	873.2	100.0%	804.9	100.0%	68.3	8.5%

EUROPEAN TAXONOMY

Regulation 2020/852/EU, known as the Taxonomy Regulation, came into effect on July 12, 2020. It marks the first European classification system designed to identify sustainable economic activities, aiming to improve transparency and consistency in classifying these activities while reducing the risk of greenwashing.

For KPI reporting for 2025, the Group does not apply Delegated Regulation 2026/73/EU and continues to report under the previous regulatory framework, consistent with the approach taken in the prior year, to ensure data continuity and comparability.

The Regulation outlines the criteria for assessing whether an economic activity qualifies as environmentally sustainable, focusing on six objectives:

- 1) Climate change mitigation - CCM
- 2) Climate change adaptation - CCA
- 3) Sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources - WTR
- 4) Transition to a circular economy - CE
- 5) Pollution prevention and control - PPC
- 6) Protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems- BIO.

The European Commission has adopted Delegated Acts¹⁴ in order to identify the economic activities that are eligible and aligned for an environmental objective and the criteria to be assessed, so that each economic activity contributes substantially and does not significantly harm any of the other objectives.

The activities carried out by a company that correspond to those listed in the Taxonomy are defined as eligible if included within the Delegated Acts, regardless of whether they meet the criteria established by it. Such eligible activities represent, therefore, activities that have the potential to align with the technical screening criteria, as they can potentially make a substantial contribution to at least one of the six defined objectives.

An eligible economic activity is aligned if according to the fundamental principles:

- **it meets the technical screening criteria** (so-called "Substantially Contribute") contributing significantly to the achievement of at least one of the six environmental objectives;
- **it does not cause any significant harm** (so-called "Do no significant harm" or "DNSH") to any of the remaining five environmental objectives;
- **it complies with minimum social safeguards** (so-called "Minimum Safeguards Criteria" or "MSC"), understood as those policies that ensure compliance with a set of international principles on human and labour rights protection, anti-corruption, fair competition and taxation.

On the other hand, an eligible economic activity that does not comply with the above principles will be considered eligible but not aligned.

Datalogic Group's contribution

The reporting obligations and the general standards for defining KPIs

Article 8 of Regulation 2020/852/EU defines the reporting obligations within the framework of the Taxonomy and clarifies that these requirements apply to any undertaking subject to the publication of the Sustainability Reporting under Article 19-bis or Article 29-bis of Directive 2013/34/EU. The Taxonomy requires providing information on how and to what extent own activities are aligned with economic activities considered environmentally sustainable.

Regarding non-financial undertakings, the communication particularly concerns the following metrics (so-called "key performance indicators" or "KPIs"):

- the proportion of revenue derived from products or services associated with economic activities that are considered environmentally sustainable
- the proportion of capital expenditure (CapEx) and the proportion of operating expenditure (OpEx) related to processes associated with economic activities considered environmentally sustainable.

In July 2021, Regulation 2021/2178/EU was published, which supplements Article 8 of EU Regulation 2020/852/EU to further specify the content and presentation of the KPIs, as well as the methodology to be followed for their measurement and the qualitative information that must accompany their reporting. In 2023, the Regulation was amended by Annex V of Regulation 2023/2486/EU, with specific regard to the KPI reporting models. Starting from 2024,

¹⁴ Delegated Act 2021/2139. Delegated Act 2021/2178. Delegated Act 2022/1214. Delegated Act 2023/2485. Delegated Act 2023/2486.

the Group reports KPIs related to eligible and aligned economic activities for all six climate and environmental objectives.

Eligibility

In accordance with the regulatory requirements of Regulation 2020/852/EU as amended, non-financial undertakings are required to verify whether their economic activities can be considered eligible or eligible and aligned in relation to environmental objectives (climate change mitigation and adaptation, sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources, transition to a circular economy, pollution prevention and control, and protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems).

Based on the analysis for 2025 and in line with the assessments for 2024, the Company identified eligible revenue, capital expenditure, or operating expenditure for the following economic activities:

Objective	Activity	Objective	Description of eligibility	Eligibility	Alignment
6.5 - Transport by motorbikes, passenger cars and light commercial vehicles	Transport by motorbikes, passenger cars and light commercial vehicles	CCM	Expenditure made and operating expense incurred for the renewal of the company car fleet	yes	no
1.2 - Manufacture of electrical and electronic equipment	Manufacture of electrical and electronic equipment	CE	Productions of devices for automatic data capture and industrial automation	yes	yes
4.1 - Provision of data-driven IT/OT (information technology/operational technology) solutions	Provision of data-driven IT/OT (information technology/operational technology) solutions	CE	Software development for remote monitoring and predictive maintenance	yes	no
5.1 - Repair, redevelopment and remanufacturing	Repair, redevelopment and remanufacturing	CE	Repair of own devices	yes	no
5.2 - Sale of spare parts	Sale of spare parts	CE	Sale of spare parts	yes	no

Analysis of alignment to Taxonomy

After identifying the eligible economic activities, specific analyses of the technical criteria established by the above Regulations were conducted for each of the identified activities, in order to assess alignment.

Substantial contribution

The Group checked the technical screening criteria for substantial contribution for all eligible activities, specifically regarding:

- 1.2 Manufacture of electrical and electronic equipment
- 4.1 Provision of data-driven IT/OT (information technology/operational technology) solutions: the economic activity meets the technical screening criteria as it complies with the requirements for management, repair, technical consulting, and monitoring
- 5.1 Repair, refurbishment, and remanufacturing: the economic activity meets the technical screening criteria with regard to the above environmental objective as it complies with the requirements related to the possibility of extending the useful life of products through repairs
- 5.2 Sale of spare parts: the economic activity meets the technical assessment criteria regarding the above environmental objective as it complies with the requirements related to the sale of spare parts
- 6.5 Transport by motorbikes, passenger cars and commercial vehicles.

Specifically, with regard to the Group's core business activity **1.2 CE - Manufacturing of electrical and electronic equipment**, it was verified that Datalogic products met the technical assessment criteria for substantial contribution. The design targets a long service life and supports repair and warranty work, reuse and remanufacturing, dismantling, recyclability, and freedom from hazardous substances. Additionally, the Group provides customers with all the necessary information about the options of using, repurchasing, selling and recalling the product, and appropriately labels the product with symbols indicating disposal methods for electrical and electronic equipment. Lastly, on producer responsibility, Datalogic complies with the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) regulation on managing waste electrical and electronic equipment in the European Union. It ensures proper management of this type of waste (WEEE) by marking its products with the appropriate symbol, facilitating recovery and correct end-of-life disposal, thereby minimising environmental impact.

DNSH Criteria

For each eligible activity that met the criteria for substantial contribution to at least one of the six environmental objectives, an analysis was conducted to verify that the activities under review did not cause significant harm to the other objectives of the Taxonomy, in compliance with the specific DNSH requirements. The Group specifically reviewed the requirements related to activity 1.2 - Manufacture of electrical and electronic equipment, highlighting the following:

- with regard to the DNSH related to the objective of Mitigating climate change, the absence of refrigerants within the products has been verified through screening of the products;
- with regard to the DNSH related to climate change adaptation, as required by "Appendix A" of the Regulation, an analysis of physical climate risks and the related planned mitigation actions has been carried out;
- with regard to the DNSH on the sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources, as required by "Appendix B" of the Regulation, the methods of water use (not provided for in the Group's production processes) and their management and use methods have been considered;
- with regard to the DNSH on the Prevention and reduction of pollution, it has been verified that none of the pollutants listed in "Appendix C" of the Regulation were part of Datalogic's supply and production chain and therefore were not contained in any product;
- With regard to the DNSH on the protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems, a proximity analysis of production sites with regard to protected areas and areas with high biodiversity concentration has been conducted.

Minimum social safeguards

Article 18.1 of the European Taxonomy Regulation describes the minimum safeguards¹⁵, such as procedures implemented by a company to ensure that its economic activities are carried out according to internationally recognised principles, as outlined in the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises and the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs).

Following the analysis, the Group concluded that compliance with the minimum safeguard guarantees has been adequately documented and confirmed. Specifically, the Group has implemented a process aimed at identifying, assessing, and addressing possible emerging risks related to human rights, taxation, fair competition, and the fight against corruption, as provided for in Article 3, letter c) of Regulation 2020/852/EU.

Regarding the above-mentioned topics, Datalogic has implemented programmes aimed at raising employee awareness about the importance of complying with laws and regulations related to such topics.

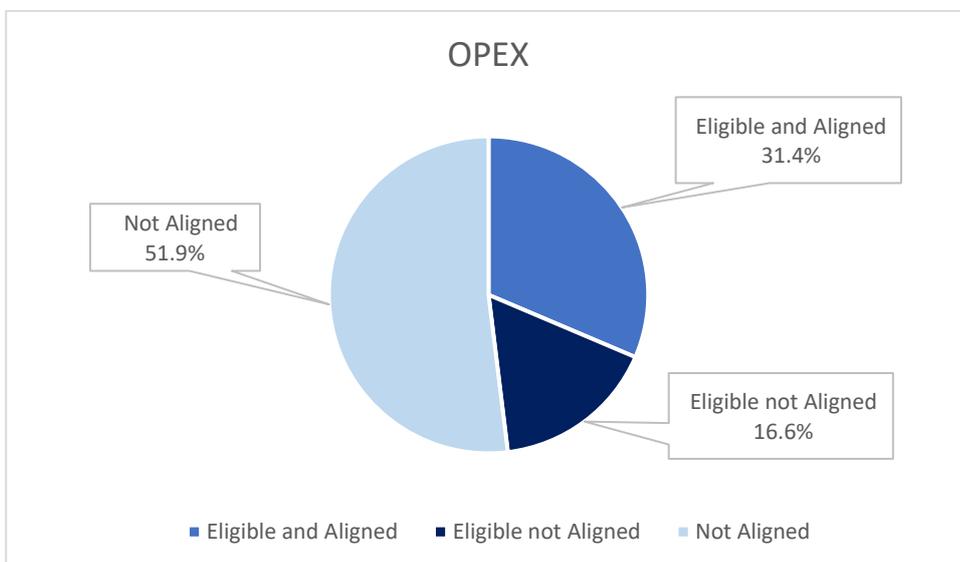
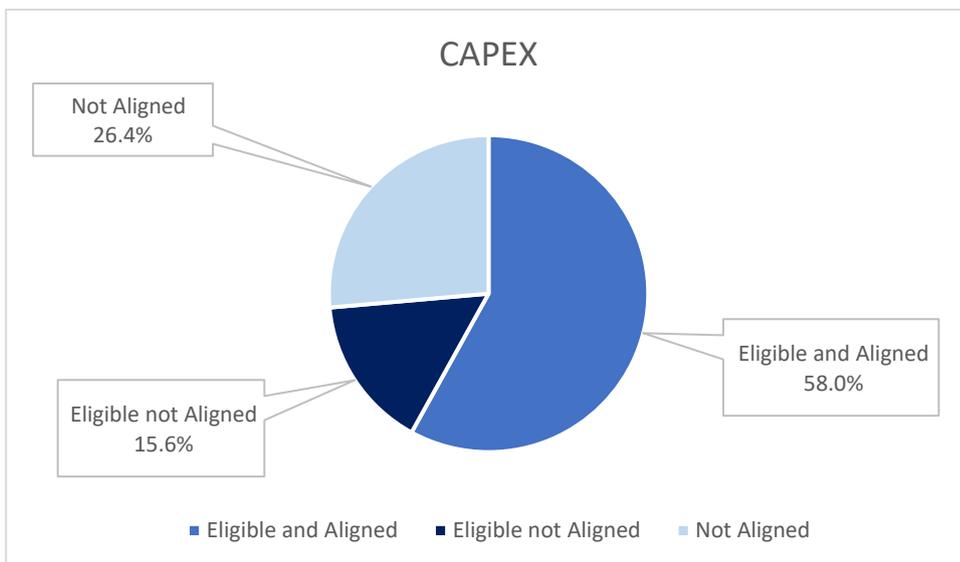
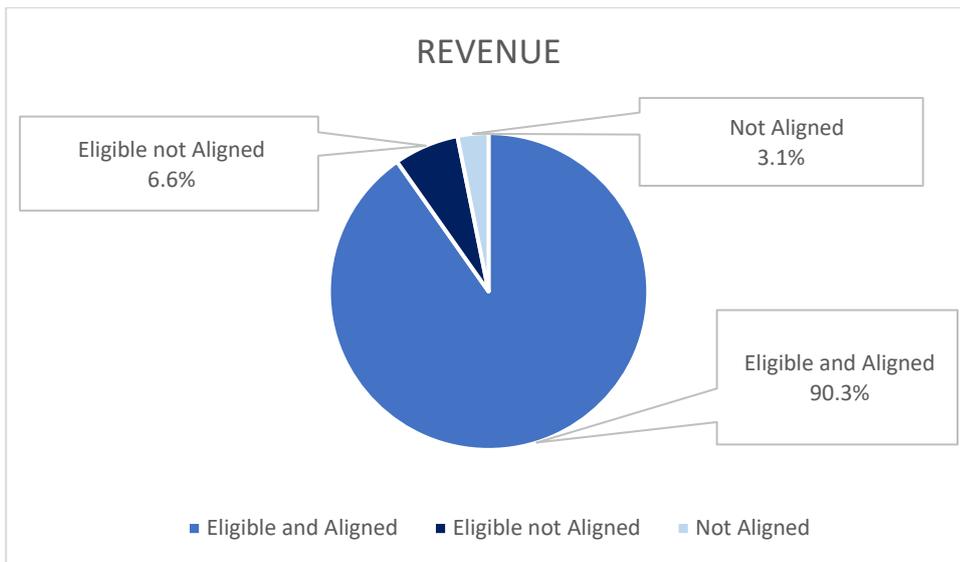
Following the analyses, the Group is not involved in legal proceedings or convictions related to human rights, tax evasion, unfair competition, or corruption.

Datalogic is dedicated to upholding the fundamental human rights of all its stakeholders: within operations, throughout the supply chain, and within the communities where the company is active. These rights are internationally recognised and enshrined in the International Bill of Human Rights, the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Datalogic's commitment to human rights is reinforced by the achievement of SA8000 certification for Datalogic S.p.A., Datalogic S.r.l., and Datalogic IP Tech S.r.l., the international standard for certifying certain aspects of corporate management regarding corporate social responsibility such as respect for human rights, respect for labour law, protection against child exploitation, and guarantees of safety and health in the workplace. Since 2025, Datalogic Vietnam LLC has been pursuing SMETA (Sedex Members Ethical Trade Audit) certification, an internationally recognised ethical audit standard designed to assess and improve corporate practices in social responsibility, health and safety, the environment, and labour ethics. This is complemented by the principles identified in the Code of Conduct and the Human Rights & Social Accountability Policy.

Economic KPIs

In line with the required disclosure requirements, Datalogic has calculated the economic KPIs required by the Regulations, to define the shares of revenue, capital expenditure (CapEx) and operating expenditure (OpEx) attributable to taxonomy eligible and aligned activities. In 2025, **96.9% of revenue was eligible and 90.3% aligned**. The proportion of **eligible capital expenditure is 73.6%** and the **aligned** proportion **58.0%**, while **48.1% of OpEx is eligible and 31.4% aligned**.

¹⁵ The guidelines identified by the Platform on Sustainable Finance in the "Final Report on Minimum Safeguards" published in October 2022 have also been considered



Contextual information

The qualitative information required by the Regulation on the calculation of economic and financial KPIs is set out below. It explains how the percentages of revenue, capital expenditure (CapEx) and operating expenditure (OpEx) related to the Group's eligible and aligned activities and defined based on the guidance in Annex 1 to Delegated Act 2178/2021/EU are established. This data relates to the Group's performance measures for 2025 and includes all Companies reported in the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Revenue

- Denominator: total net revenue contributing to the definition of "Revenue" in the Group's Consolidated Financial Statements (500,076.3 Euro/000), broken down as follows:
 - 459,582.2 Euro/000 revenue from product sales
 - 22,375.3 Euro/000 revenue from repair and warranty services (EaseOfCare)
 - 15,646.7 Euro/000 revenue from other services and installations
 - 2,472.1 Euro/000 revenue from the sale of IT/OT services
- Numerator: net revenue from the sale of products and services associated with taxonomy eligible and aligned economic activities, amounting to 451,460.9 Euro/000 from product sales

CapEx (Capital Expenditure)

- Denominator: total capital expenditure contributing to the definition of the Group's "Total capital expenditure" (34,581.7 Euro/000). The calculation included increases to tangible and intangible assets in 2025 considered before amortisation, depreciation, write-down, and any write-back, including those resulting from restatements and impairments, for the year under review, and changes in fair value were excluded
- Numerator: taxonomy eligible and aligned capital expenditure of 20,062.8 Euro/000 related to R&D projects

OpEx (Operating expenditure)

- Denominator: total value of operating expenditure, excluding expense considered general, expense for utilities such as electricity, gas, water, expense for fluids or reagents required in the operation of plants, machinery, and real estate, rentals, hydroelectric derivation fees, and expense for environmental offsets, totalling 22,225.9 Euro/000 for business-related activities, non-capitalised R&D expense, short-term lease costs and maintenance
- Numerator: taxonomy eligible and aligned operating expenditure of 6,986.0 Euro/000 relating to the manufacture of electrical and electronic equipment

Proportion of Revenue derived from products or services associated with taxonomy-aligned economic activities

Financial Year 2025				Substantial contribution criteria						DNSH criteria (do no significant harm) (h)						Minimum safeguards (17)	Proportion of Taxonomy-aligned (A.1.) or eligible (A.2.) CapEx, 2024 (18)	Enabling activity category (19)	Transitional activity category (20)	
Economic activities (1)	Code (2) (a)	Revenue (3)	Proportion of Revenue (4)	Climate change mitigation (5)	Climate change adaptation (6)	Water (7)	Pollution (8)	Circular Economy (9)	Biodiversity (10)	Climate change mitigation (11)	Climate change adaptation (12)	Water (13)	Pollution (14)	Circular Economy (15)	Biodiversity (16)					
		Currency (Euro/000)	%	Yes; No; N/EL; (b)(c)	Yes; No; N/EL; (b)(c)	Yes; No; N/EL; (b)(c)	Yes; No; N/EL; (b)(c)	Yes; No; N/EL; (b)(c)	Yes; No; N/EL; (b)(c)	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	%	E	T	
A. Taxonomy-eligible activities																				
A.1 Environmentally sustainable activities (Taxonomy-aligned)																				
Manufacture of electrical and electronic products	CE - 1.2	451,460.9	90.3%	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Yes	N/EL	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	89.0%		
Revenue from environmentally sustainable activities (taxonomy-aligned) (A.1)		451,460.9	90.3%					90.3%		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	89.0%		
Of which enabling		-	0%																	
Of which transitional		-	0%																	
A.2 Taxonomy-eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities (not Taxonomy-aligned activities) (g)																				
Manufacture of electrical and electronic products	CE - 1.2	6,027.6	1.2%	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Yes	N/EL									2.0%		
Provision of data-driven IT/OT (information technology/operational technology) solutions	CE - 4.1	2,472.1	0.5%	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Yes	N/EL									0.3%		
Repair, redevelopment and remanufacturing	CE - 5.1	22,375.3	4.5%	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Yes	N/EL									4.9%		
Sale of spare parts	CE - 5.2	2,093.7	0, 4%	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Yes	N/EL									0.5%		
Revenue from taxonomy-eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities (not taxonomy-aligned activities) (A.2)		32,968.7	6.6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%									7.8%		
A. Revenue from taxonomy-eligible activities (A.1+A.2)		484,429.6	96.9%	0%	0%	0%	0%	96.9%	0%									96.8%		
B. Not taxonomy-eligible activities																				
Revenue from not taxonomy-eligible activities (B)		15,646.7	3.1%															3.2%		
TOTAL		500,076.3	100%															100%		

	Proportion Revenue/Total Revenue	
	Taxonomy-aligned by Objective	Taxonomy-eligible by Objective
CCM	-	-
CCA	-	-
WTR	-	-
CE	90.3%	96.9%
PPC	-	-
BIO	-	-

Proportion of CapEx derived from products or services associated with taxonomy-aligned economic activities¹⁶

Financial Year 2025				Substantial contribution criteria						DNSH criteria (do no significant harm) (h)						Minimum safeguards (17)	Proportion of Taxonomy-aligned (A.1.) or eligible (A.2.) CapEx, 2024 (18)	Enabling activity category (19)	Transitional activity category (20)	
Economic activities (1)	Code (2) (a)	CapEx (3)	Proportion of CapEx (4)	Climate change mitigation (5)	Climate change adaptation (6)	Water (7)	Pollution (8)	Circular Economy (9)	Biodiversity (10)	Climate change mitigation (11)	Climate change adaptation (12)	Water (13)	Pollution (14)	Circular Economy (15)	Biodiversity (16)					
		Currency (Euro/000)	%	Yes; No; N/EL; (b)(c)	Yes; No; N/EL; (b)(c)	Yes; No; N/EL; (b)(c)	Yes; No; N/EL; (b)(c)	Yes; No; N/EL; (b)(c)	Yes; No; N/EL; (b)(c)	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	%	E	T	
A. Taxonomy-eligible activities																				
A.1 Environmentally sustainable activities (Taxonomy-aligned)																				
Manufacture of electrical and electronic products	CE - 1.2	20,062.8	58.0%	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Yes	N/EL	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	69.1%		
CapEx of environmentally sustainable activities (taxonomy-aligned) (A.1)		20,062.8	58.0%					58.0%		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	69.1%		
Of which enabling		-	0%																	
Of which transitional		-	0%																	
A.2 Taxonomy-eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities (not Taxonomy-aligned activities) (g)																				
Transport by motorbikes, passenger cars and light commercial vehicles	CCM - 6.5	1,188.6	3.4%	Yes	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL									5.9%		
Manufacture of electrical and electronic products	CE - 1.2	20.9	0.1%	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Yes	N/EL									0.1%		
Provision of data-driven IT/OT (information technology/operational technology) solutions	CE - 4.1	4,179.2	12.1%	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Yes	N/EL									4.3%		
Repair, redevelopment and remanufacturing	CE - 5.1	-	0.0%	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Yes	N/EL									0%		
Sale of spare parts	CE - 5.2	-	0.0%	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Yes	N/EL									0%		
CapEx of taxonomy-eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities (not taxonomy-aligned activities) (A.2)		5,388.6	15.6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%									10.3%		

¹⁶ 2024 data have been restated to ensure comparability, as the calculation methodology has been updated from that used in prior reporting to improve the accuracy of the proportion of CapEx associated with taxonomy-aligned economic activities: CapEx for environmentally sustainable activities (taxonomy-aligned) (A.1) from 72.7% to 69.1%; CapEx for taxonomy-eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities (not taxonomy-aligned activities) (A.2) from 11.8% to 10.3%, of which related to CCM-6.5 activity from 6.9% to 5.9%, CE-1.2 from 0.0% to 0.1% and CE-4.1 from 5.0% to 4.3%; CapEx for taxonomy-eligible activities (A.1+A.2) from 84.5% to 79.5%; CapEx for not taxonomy-eligible activities from 15.5% to 20.5%.

Annual Report 2025

CapEx of Taxonomy-eligible activities A.1+A.2)	25,451.4	73.6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	73.6%	0%										79.5%			
B. Not taxonomy-eligible activities																					
CapEx of not taxonomy-eligible activities	9,130.3	26.4%																			20.5%
TOTAL	34,581.7	100%																			100%

	Proportion CapEx/Total CapEx	
	Taxonomy-aligned by Objective	Taxonomy-eligible by Objective
CCM	-	3.4%
CCA	-	-
WTR	-	-
CE	58.0%	70.2%
PPC	-	-
BIO	-	-

Proportion of OpEx derived from products or services associated with taxonomy-aligned economic activities¹⁷

Financial Year 2025				Substantial contribution criteria						DNSH criteria (do no significant harm) (h)						Proportion of Taxonomy-aligned (A.1.) or eligible (A.2.) OpEx 2024 (18)	Enabling activity category (19)	Transitional activity category (20)	
Economic activities (1)	Code (2) (a)	OpEx (3)	Proportion of OpEx (4)	Climate change mitigation (5)	Climate change adaptation (6)	Water (7)	Pollution (8)	Circular Economy (9)	Biodiversity (10)	Climate change mitigation (11)	Climate change adaptation (12)	Water (13)	Pollution (14)	Circular Economy (15)	Biodiversity (16)				Minimum safeguards (17)
		Currency (Euro/000)	%	Yes; No; N/EL; (b)(c)	Yes; No; N/EL; (b)(c)	Yes; No; N/EL; (b)(c)	Yes; No; N/EL; (b)(c)	Yes; No; N/EL; (b)(c)	Yes; No; N/EL; (b)(c)	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	Yes/No	%	E	T
A. Taxonomy-eligible activities																			
A.1 Environmentally sustainable activities (Taxonomy-aligned)																			
Manufacture of electrical and electronic products	CE - 1.2	6,986.0	31.4%	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Yes	N/EL	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	24.5%		
OpEx from environmentally sustainable activities (taxonomy-aligned) (A.1)		6,986.0	31.4%					31.4%		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	24.5%		
Of which enabling		-	0%														0%		
Of which transitional		-	0%														0%		
A.2 Taxonomy-eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities (not Taxonomy-aligned activities) (g)																			
Transport by motorbikes, passenger cars and light commercial vehicles	CCM - 6.5	2,132.2	9.6%	Yes	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL								11.0%		
Manufacture of electrical and electronic products	CE - 1.2	-	0.0%	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Yes	N/EL								0%		
Provision of data-driven IT/OT (information technology/operational technology) solutions	CE - 4.1	1,565.5	7.0%	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Yes	N/EL								6.7%		
Repair, redevelopment and remanufacturing	CE - 5.1	-	0.0%	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Yes	N/EL								0%		
Sale of spare parts	CE - 5.2	-	0.0%	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	N/EL	Yes	N/EL								0%		
OpEx from taxonomy-eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities (not taxonomy-aligned activities) (A.2)		3,697.7	16.6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%								17.7%		

¹⁷ 2024 data have been restated to ensure comparability, as the calculation methodology has been updated from that used in the previous reporting to improve the accuracy of the proportion of OpEx associated with taxonomy-aligned economic activities: environmentally sustainable activities (taxonomy-aligned) (A.1) from 14.5% to 24.5%; OpEx of taxonomy-eligible but not environmentally sustainable activities (not taxonomy-aligned) (A.2) from 36.6% to 17.7%, of which related to CCM-6.5 activities from 4.0% to 11.0%, CE-4.1 from 4.0% to 6.7%, and CE-5.1 from 28.6% to 0.0%; OpEx of taxonomy-eligible activities (A.1+A.2) from 51.1% to 42.2%; OpEx of not taxonomy-eligible activities from 48.9% to 57.8%.

Model 1 - Nuclear and fossil gas related activities¹⁸

Nuclear energy-related activities		
1.	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to research, development, demonstration and deployment of innovative electricity generation facilities that produce energy from nuclear processes with minimal waste from the fuel cycle.	NO
2.	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction and safe operation of new nuclear installations to produce electricity or process heat, including for the purposes of district heating or industrial processes such as hydrogen production, as well as their safety upgrades, using best available technologies.	NO
3.	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to safe operation of existing nuclear installations that produce electricity or process heat, including for the purposes of district heating or industrial processes such as hydrogen production from nuclear energy, as well as their safety upgrades.	NO
Fossil gas-related activities		
4.	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction or operation of electricity generation facilities that produce electricity using fossil gaseous fuels.	NO
5.	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction, refurbishment, and operation of combined heat/cool and power generation facilities using fossil gaseous fuels.	NO
6.	The undertaking carries out, funds or has exposures to construction, refurbishment and operation of heat generation facilities that produce heat/cool using fossil gaseous fuels.	NO

¹⁸ Delegated Act 2022/1214/EU

SOCIAL INFORMATION

OWN WORKFORCE

ESRS Standards	Reference	Notes
Strategy		
ESRS 2 SBM-2 - Interests and views of stakeholders		The disclosure is included in ESRS 2 SBM-2, section 'General Disclosures', in accordance with Appendix C, which sets out the requirements applicable in conjunction with ESRS 2.
ESRS 2 SBM-3 - Material impacts, risks, and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model		The disclosure is included in ESRS 2 SBM-3, section 'General Disclosures', in accordance with Appendix C, which sets out the requirements applicable in conjunction with ESRS 2.
Management of impacts, risks, and opportunities		
S1-1 - Policies related to own workforce	Commitment to the rights of own workforce	
S1-2 - Processes for engaging with own workers and workers' representatives about impacts	Engagement and dialogue with own workforce	
S1-3 - Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for own workers to raise concerns	Listening and resolution processes for own workers	
S1-4 - Taking action on material impacts on own workforce, and approaches to mitigating material risks and pursuing material opportunities related to own workforce, and effectiveness of those actions	Outlook on own workers' well-being	
Metrics and targets		
S1-5 - Targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts, and managing material risks and opportunities	Objectives for improving working conditions	
S1-6 - Characteristics of the undertaking's employees	Characteristics of the undertaking's employees	
S1-7 - Characteristics of non-employee workers in the undertaking's own workforce		<i>Phase-in</i>
S1-8 - Collective bargaining coverage and social dialogue	Collective bargaining coverage and social dialogue	
S1-9 - Diversity metrics	Diversity metrics	
S1-10 - Adequate Wages	Compensation metrics and appropriate wages	
S1-11 - Social protection		<i>Phase-in</i>

S1-12 - Persons with disabilities		<i>Phase-in</i>
S1-13 - Training and skills development metrics	Training and skills development metrics	
S1-14 - Health and safety metrics	Health and safety metrics	Phase-in non-employee workers only
S1-15 - Work-life balance metrics		<i>Phase-in</i>
S1-16 - Compensation metrics	Compensation metrics and appropriate wages	
S1-17 - Incidents, complaints and severe human rights impacts	Incidents, complaints and severe human rights impacts	

MANAGEMENT OF IMPACTS, RISKS, AND OPPORTUNITIES

Policies related to own workforce

Datalogic recognises respect for and the promotion of human rights as fundamental to the sustainable and responsible development of its business. Consistent with the principles set out in the Workers' Human Rights Policy and Code of Conduct (published on the Corporate website), the Group is committed to protecting its workforce's fundamental rights by taking a preventive, systematic approach to identifying, managing, and mitigating human rights risks, including risks related to employees' working conditions, dignity, and well-being [S1-1, 20a; MDR-P]. Worker protection primarily involves creating and maintaining safe, healthy, people-friendly working environments. Datalogic operates in compliance with applicable international and local occupational health and safety regulations and promotes a culture of prevention and shared responsibility to reduce accidents, occupational diseases, and any potential risk to workers' physical and psychological health [S1-1, 23; MDR-P].

In line with major international standards, Datalogic explicitly and unequivocally prohibits all forms of forced labour, human trafficking, and child labour. This commitment includes adopting controls and procedures to ensure full compliance with applicable laws and international conventions, and promoting a corporate culture based on respect for human rights and dignity, in line with international laws [S1-1, 22; MDR-P]. The Group also promotes fair, inclusive, and non-discriminatory treatment of any kind, ensuring equal opportunities at every stage of the employment cycle, from selection and recruitment to training and professional development, as well as compensation, evaluation, and career advancement systems [S1-1, 24a, 24b; MDR-P]. Any form of discrimination, whether direct or indirect, is strictly prohibited (including abuse and violence). The Company promotes policies in support of diversity and inclusion [S1-1, 24d; MDR-P].

To ensure these principles are applied effectively, Datalogic has implemented an anonymous, accessible, and transparent reporting system that allows workers and other stakeholders to report human rights violations without fear of retaliation. Reports are addressed promptly and responsibly, and appropriate corrective action is taken where necessary [S1-1, 20c; MDR-P]. At the same time, the Group also promotes employees' active involvement, which it considers a key driver of continuous improvements in working conditions and of strengthening the Group's overall performance [S1-1, 20b; MDR-P]. Datalogic's policies align with key international human rights instruments, including the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, and the Group updates them periodically to reflect the evolving regulatory framework and industry best practices [S1-1, 21; MDR-P].

Datalogic periodically updates its Group policies. Under its extended responsibility, the Company also requires its suppliers and business partners to comply with the same ethical and social standards, promoting respect for human rights throughout the supply chain and helping to generate a positive and lasting impact [S1-1, 24c; MDR-P].

Objectives for improving working conditions

Datalogic Group looks to the future with determination and vision, placing the well-being, health, and safety of the people who contribute to its success every day at the core of its strategy. The company has set a clear, ambitious course to strengthen its positive impact on people and the work environment [MDR-T, 81bi].

With a strong focus on prevention and protection, the Group aims to maintain a serious incident rate of zero and steadily lower the frequency of accidents, reinforcing a corporate culture grounded in safety and shared responsibility. A key pillar of this commitment lies in the ongoing investment in health and safety training, designed to heighten awareness, encourage responsible behaviour, and foster an increasingly secure and inclusive workplace.

Datalogic believes workforce sustainability depends not only on numbers and targets, but even more on tangible actions and an inspiring vision that puts people first. Looking ahead, the Group is determined to translate these values into real results and build a future where employee well-being is the real driver of sustainable, shared growth.

In terms of employee engagement, Datalogic has adopted a strategic and methodical approach, launching a focused survey to gauge involvement and satisfaction across the organisation. The outcomes of this analysis served as the basis for shaping targeted action plans aimed at enhancing the employee experience and addressing the specific needs identified. Building on the action plans arising from the survey, the Company held various corporate events in 2025 to improve employees' perception and engagement. At the same time, the Group championed initiatives that support employee well-being and promote a healthy work-life balance, fully recognising that business success stems from valuing people.

Datalogic consistently tracks progress through key indicators, such as:

- the frequency rate of accidents, as a crucial measure of workplace safety;
- the findings of engagement surveys across various dimensions, to monitor satisfaction and pinpoint areas for improvement;
- the actions implemented in response to employee input, with a focus on health, well-being, and work-life balance.

The reference period for assessing the evolution of these initiatives has been set annually, with data collection beginning in 2022. This approach not only ensures continuous performance tracking but also enables the agile adjustment of strategies, ensuring actions remain aligned with corporate targets. Datalogic reaffirms its dedication to cultivating a safe, dynamic, and engaging workplace, where employee involvement serves as a strategic force for the sustainable growth of the entire organisation [MDR-T, 81bi].

Outlook on own workers' well-being

The Group has already launched several major projects, including ongoing health and safety training for the entire workforce and the employee engagement survey, demonstrating a strong commitment to employee well-being.

This path allows the company to establish a solid and enduring strategy to address workforce sustainability challenges in a structured and methodical way. The aim is to design a tailored action plan that meets current demands while laying the foundation for a more resilient and inclusive future for all employees [MDR-A, 62]. This approach reflects the intent to ensure that each initiative is fully aligned with corporate priorities and adheres to regulatory standards.

Datalogic has adopted **SA8000** certification across the Group's Italian companies (Datalogic S.p.A., Datalogic S.r.l. and Datalogic IP Tech S.r.l.) to ensure working conditions align with the highest international standards. While it formally applies to Italian entities, SA8000's rationale guides the Group's practices worldwide, promoting respect for human rights and labour equity across all geographies.

In 2025, the Group carried out a major project at its main plant in Ho Chi Min, Vietnam: **SMETA** (Sedex Members Ethical Trade Audit) certification, an internationally recognised ethical audit standard designed to assess and improve corporate practices in social responsibility, health and safety, the environment, and labour ethics. Through a structured and transparent audit process, SMETA helps organisations ensure they respect workers' rights, comply with applicable regulations, and adopt sustainable practices across the supply chain.

Additionally, Datalogic uses a health and safety management system to ensure a safe working environment.

and complies with current regulations. The Group enforces preventive measures and monitoring activities to mitigate workplace accident and illness risks, fostering a culture of safety grounded in continuous training and staff awareness. The Company collects and evaluates data concerning accidents, including injuries, occupational illnesses, and work-related fatalities, also monitoring incidents involving third-party workers on its premises. The management system is regularly updated to enhance prevention and maintain high standards of safety and employee well-being. Additionally, to improve the satisfaction rate of its employees while also ensuring equal treatment, the Group guarantees a welfare system that applies to all types of employees (including employees on part-time or fixed-term contracts) and in all countries where Datalogic operates, adjusting its elements according to their relevance in each geography. Starting from 2023, new measures aimed at improving the work-life balance were introduced: these included greater flexibility in working hours and the confirmation of a hybrid work model, allowing employees to manage their professional and personal lives more harmoniously; furthermore, "time-saving" services were introduced, such as an internal package delivery point.

In terms again of equal opportunities, in 2025 Datalogic extended its parenting support offerings originally aimed at employees with younger children, with initiatives such as the Kindergarten Bonus and optional maternity supplement, and by introducing new grants such as the Book Bonus targeted specifically at school-age children. The Company also encouraged team bonding through social initiatives, supporting volunteer organisations such as Casa Santa Chiara – Società Cooperativa Sociale in Bologna, La Mongolfiera Volunteer Organisation, and the National Tumour Association (ANT).

Through this holistic approach, Datalogic not only reinforces employee engagement and well-being but also nurtures a corporate culture rooted in transparency, attentive listening, and the appreciation of its people. Its clear ambition is to create a workplace that is inclusive, supportive, and sustainable, where every employee feels they actively contribute to the Group's collective success.

To monitor the outcomes and effectiveness of the actions implemented by the Group to contribute to positive impacts and mitigate negative ones, Datalogic regularly carries out a series of activities: from active employee listening through climate analysis to performance evaluation. For more information, see the sections on "Listening and resolution processes for own workers" and "Metrics" of this chapter [S1-4, 38a, 38b, 38c, 38d, MDR-A, 68a, 68b, 68c, 68d].

Engagement and dialogue with own workforce

Datalogic views active employee engagement as a strategic pillar for effectively managing material actual and potential impacts on corporate sustainability. This commitment is supported by a structured process of listening and participation, designed to steer Group decisions in line with employee expectations, needs, and well-being.

Engagement takes place mainly through direct worker dialogue and trade union representatives. By engaging its people and actively listening to employee feedback, Datalogic aims to create a positive work experience, enabling tangible initiatives.

The engagement process takes place on multiple levels. In Italy and France, the Unitary Trade Union Representatives (RSU) are directly elected by the workers according to the provisions of law and contractual agreements, and are actively involved in matters within their remit. In Italy specifically, RSUs are assigned to all Group corporate entities and are present in every location.

Globally, the CEO organises quarterly "Town Hall" meetings with the entire Group population, along with specific "Mini Town Hall" sessions in all Italian plants, also organized quarterly, for blue-collar workers who do not have access to the company email, to ensure that they are also actively involved in the discussions. After each Town Hall, open questions are collected from employees, with a feedback system to assess the satisfaction of the meeting and improve the effectiveness of engagement [S1-2, 27].

The welfare system is applied to all types of employees (including employees on part-time or fixed-term contracts) and in all countries where Datalogic operates, adjusting its elements according to their relevance in each geography.

Through this holistic approach, Datalogic not only reinforces employee engagement and well-being but also nurtures a corporate culture rooted in transparency, attentive listening, and the appreciation of its people. Its clear ambition is to create a workplace that is inclusive, supportive, and sustainable, where every employee feels they actively contribute to the Group's collective success.

Listening and resolution processes for own workers

Datalogic adopts a strategic approach to workforce engagement, recognising active listening as a key factor in promoting corporate well-being and maintaining sustainable growth. Engagement surveys are a central tool for gathering tangible insights into employees' work experiences and turning them into strategic levers to guide the Group's decisions. After conducting surveys in 2021 and 2023, Datalogic launched a pilot initiative in Vietnam in 2024, later expanding the project on a global scale in 2025. This development reflects the Company's commitment to fostering ongoing dialogue internationally, ensuring employees' voices are not only acknowledged but also factored into decision-making.

At the same time, Datalogic has set up a structured system to manage workforce impacts, aimed at promptly identifying and resolving any critical issues. The engagement strategy uses several interconnected channels: quarterly Town Halls, engagement surveys, and an anonymous reporting system. This integrated model enables the early detection of discomfort or risk indicators, allowing for swift and focused interventions [S1-3, 32a, 32b, 33].

Supporting this framework, the Group promotes a culture grounded in transparency and the safeguarding of freedom of expression, reinforced by anti-retaliation policies that apply to all employees, including union representatives. Internal communications (email, notices, and company meetings) help raise awareness of these channels, ensuring every worker knows how to report concerns safely.

Lastly, the system for monitoring reports and engagement initiatives is designed to ensure effective, timely handling of issues, with a focus on continual process improvement. This integrated approach enables Datalogic not only to mitigate risks but also to reinforce its relationship with employees, laying the groundwork for an inclusive, resilient and forward-looking workplace [S1-3, 32c, 32d, 32e].

METRICS

Characteristics of the undertaking's employees

Datalogic boasts a highly skilled workforce, with strong expertise in technology and engineering that aligns with the innovation demands of the automatic data capture and industrial automation sectors. The Group operates across multiple countries and ensures an adequate staff organisation to manage its global activities, promoting a dynamic and flexible structure capable of responding to market needs [S1-6, 48].

The employment approach focuses on enhancing internal skills, offering professional development opportunities, and encouraging internal mobility. Datalogic implements policies designed to ensure an inclusive and stimulating workplace, with initiatives supporting employee growth and retention. The Group demonstrates its commitment by creating training and professional development pathways and promoting practices that support workers' integration and wellbeing [S1-6, 49].

Employee data is reported based on the number of people at the end of the reporting period, without using full-time equivalent (FTE) metrics. The Group does not apply conversion criteria for calculating FTEs, relying on the actual number of employees at 31.12 for reporting occupational data [S1-6, 50d].

Employees by gender

	2025		2024		Change	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Women	1,043	38.8%	1,069	38.9%	-26	-2.4%
Men	1,642	61.2%	1,682	61.1%	-40	-2.4%
Total	2,685	100.0%	2,751	100.0%	-66	-2.4%

Employees by country

	2025		2024		Change	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Italy	1,030	38.4%	1,047	38.1%	-17	-1.6%
Vietnam	548	20.4%	536	19.5%	12	2.2%
United States of America	276	10.3%	341	12.4%	-65	-19.1%
Slovakia	225	8.4%	201	7.3%	24	11.9%
Hungary	191	7.1%	205	7.5%	-14	-6.8%
China	127	4.7%	145	5.3%	-18	-12.4%
Germany	58	2.2%	56	2.0%	2	3.6%
Spain	38	1.4%	38	1.4%	0	0.0%
France	34	1.3%	32	1.2%	2	6.3%
Czech Republic	26	1.0%	25	0.9%	1	4.0%
United Kingdom	18	0.7%	17	0.6%	1	5.9%
Netherlands	16	0.6%	17	0.6%	-1	-5.9%
Australia	13	0.5%	13	0.5%	0	0.0%
Sweden	12	0.4%	5	0.2%	7	140.0%
Japan	11	0.4%	11	0.4%	0	0.0%
Mexico	9	0.3%	10	0.4%	-1	-10.0%
South Korea	9	0.3%	9	0.3%	0	0.0%
Singapore	9	0.3%	7	0.3%	2	28.6%
Brazil	7	0.3%	8	0.3%	-1	-12.5%
Turkey	6	0.2%	6	0.2%	0	0.0%
Poland	5	0.2%	5	0.2%	0	0.0%
Other countries (with fewer than 5 employees)	17	0.6%	17	0.6%	0	0.0%
Total	2,685	100.0%	2,751	100.0%	-66	-2.4%

Employees by contract and gender

	2025						2024						Change	
	Women		Men		Total		Women		Men		Total		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Number of employees	1,043	100%	1,642	100%	2,685	100%	1,069	100%	1,682	100%	2,751	100%	-66	-2.4%
Number of permanent employees	960	92.0%	1,505	91.7%	2,465	91.8%	967	90.5%	1,546	91.9%	2,513	91.3%	-48	-1.9%
Number of fixed-term employees	83	8.0%	137	8.3%	220	8.2%	102	9.5%	136	8.1%	238	8.7%	-18	-7.6%
Number of employees with non-guaranteed hours	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	-	0.0%	0	0.0%
Number of full-time employees	950	91.1%	1,620	98.7%	2,570	95.7%	949	88.8%	1,666	99.0%	2,615	95.1%	-45	-1.7%
Number of part-time employees	93	8.9%	22	1.3%	115	4.3%	120	11.2%	16	1.0%	136	4.9%	-21	-15.4%

Datalogic's workforce fell by 2.4% versus 2024, due mainly to an operational reorganisation, particularly in the United States.

Blue-collar account for approximately 33% of the corporate workforce and white-collar approximately 67%, with the R&D function employing more than 500 employees (approximately 19% of the total workforce).

Employees by contract and geographical area¹⁹

	2025								2024								Change	
	EMEA		APAC		AMERICAS		Total		EMEA		APAC		AMERICAS		Total		n	%
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%				
Number of employees	1,671	100.0%	718	100.0%	296	100.0%	2,685	100.0%	1,666	100.0%	723	100.0%	362	100.0%	2,751	100.0%	-66	-2.4%
Number of permanent employees	1,654	99.0%	515	71.7%	296	100.0%	2,465	91.8%	1,632	98.0%	519	71.8%	362	100.0%	2,513	91.3%	-48	-1.9%
Number of fixed-term employees	17	1.0%	203	28.3%	0	0.0%	220	8.2%	34	2.0%	204	28.2%	0	0.0%	238	8.7%	-18	-7.6%
Number of employees with non-guaranteed hours	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Number of full-time employees	103	6.2%	11	1.5%	1	0.3%	2,570	95.7%	1,544	92.7%	713	98.6%	358	98.9%	2,615	95.1%	-45	-1.7%
Number of part-time employees	1,568	93.8%	707	98.5%	295	99.7%	115	4.3%	122	7.3%	10	1.4%	4	1.1%	136	4.9%	-21	-15.4%

Employees by gender and geographical area

	2025								2024								Change	
	EMEA		APAC		AMERICAS		TOTAL		EMEA		APAC		AMERICAS		TOTAL		n	%
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%				
Number of employees	1,671	100.0%	718	100.0%	296	100.0%	2,685	100.0%	1,666	100.0%	723	100.0%	362	100.0%	2,751	100.0%	-66	-2.4%
Women	682	40.8%	300	41.8%	61	20.6%	1,043	38.8%	695	40.8%	302	41.8%	72	20.6%	1,069	38.8%	-26	-2.4%
Men	989	59.2%	418	58.2%	235	79.4%	1,642	61.2%	971	59.2%	421	58.2%	290	79.0%	1,682	61.2%	-40	-2.4%

Turnover

	2025	2024	% change
Total number of employees who left the undertaking during the reporting period	386	416	-7.2%
Employee turnover rate ²⁰ during the reporting period	14.4%	15.1%	-0.7 p.p.
Voluntary employee turnover rate during the reporting period	6.6%	7.2%	-0.6 p.p.

Collective bargaining coverage and social dialogue

Datalogic values collective bargaining (both national and second-level) and social dialogue as essential mechanisms for safeguarding workers' rights and maintaining a fair and collaborative workplace. The Group adheres to local labour regulations, promoting active involvement of social partners and ensuring proper forms of employee representation in the countries where it operates. The Group is dedicated to fostering constructive dialogue between workers and management, supporting open discussions on working conditions, safety, and staff well-being.

At the Group level, approximately 61.9% of employees are covered by a national collective agreement.²¹ For employees not covered by collective bargaining agreements, Datalogic ensures that consistent standards are applied globally. This is achieved through the implementation of internal policies and the Code of Ethics, which take precedence over any less stringent legislation.

Coverage rate	Collective bargaining coverage				Social dialogue	
	Employees - EEA		Employees - Non-EEA		Workplace representation (EEA only)	
0-19%	Czech Republic		Australia		Czech Republic	
	Germany		China		Germany	
	Hungary		Indonesia		Hungary	
	Netherlands		South Korea		Netherlands	
	Slovakia		Mexico		Slovakia	
	Romania		Russia		Romania	
	Poland		Singapore		Poland	
			Turkey		Sweden	

¹⁹ EMEA: Europe, Middle East and Africa; APAC: Asia Pacific; AMERICAS: North, Central and South America

²⁰ The employee turnover rate is calculated by comparing the number of employees who left the Group during the reporting period, including voluntary resignations, dismissals, retirements, and in-service fatalities, with the total number of employees at the end of the reporting period

²¹ Where required by law, 100% of employees are covered by a national collective agreement.

		United Arab Emirates		Spain
		United Kingdom		
		United States of America		
		Japan		
		Turkey		
		Canada		
		South Africa		
20-39%	Sweden			
40-59%				
60-79%				
80-100%	Italy	Brazil		Italy
	France	Vietnam		France
	Spain			

Diversity metrics

Datalogic monitors gender distribution within its management [S1-9, RA71] and is committed to promoting gender equity and ensuring equal opportunities for professional growth. Additionally, it analyses the age distribution of the entire workforce to assess generational diversification and develop personnel management strategies in line with business needs and the labour market [S1-9, 64].

Number of senior executives by gender

	2025		2024		Change	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Women	13	13.4%	12	14.0%	1	8.3%
Men	84	86.6%	74	86.0%	10	13.5%
Total	97	100.0%	86	100.0%	11	12.8%

Number of employees by age group

	2025		2024		Change	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Under 30	317	11.8%	342	12.4%	-25	-7.3%
Between 30 and 50	1,636	60.9%	1,657	60.2%	-21	-1.3%
Over 50	732	27.3%	752	27.3%	-20	-2.7%
Total	2,685	100.0%	2,751	100.0%	-66	-2.4%

Training and skills development metrics

Average hours of training by gender

Datalogic provides employees with training and professional development opportunities to enhance skills and support continuous growth within the Group. It promotes targeted learning programmes that strengthen technical and managerial skills and ensure ongoing updates in line with technological and market developments. The approach to training is aimed at supporting the long-term employability of employees, contributing to the enhancement of internal talent and the organisation's competitive edge [S1-13, 81, 82, 83].

In 2025, the company organised several training events to educate and raise workers' awareness of ESG, including workshops on the sustainability plan and the decarbonisation plan, designed to inform and train workers on these ESG topics.

Datalogic also ensures that its own workers have access to, and attend, all legally required training, such as health and safety, Organisational Model 231, cybersecurity, etc.

	2025			2024			Change	
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	n	%
Average number of training hours per employee - white collars	9.4	7.0	7.7	8.1	9.3	9.0	-1.3	-14.2%
Average number of training hours per employee - blue collars	9.2	8.8	9.0	1.8	3.3	2.4	6.6	276.4%
Average number of training hours per employee	9.3	7.4	8.1	4.9	8.0	6.8	1.3	19.8%

Versus 2024, Datalogic strengthened its commitment to professional training, increasing average hours per capita to 8.1 (from 6.8 in 2024).

Percentage of employees who participated in periodic performance and career development reviews

The performance evaluation process (*PMP- Performance Management Process*) based on a goal-oriented mindset and a culture of excellence continued at Datalogic in 2025. Periodic performance and professional development evaluation is provided to 85.3% of eligible employees at the Company. The performance evaluation process is an important time for gathering people's professional aspirations and building individual development plans aimed at sustaining performance over time and professional growth. Employees are evaluated on two aspects: achievement of goals and compliance with the values promoted by the company. Through these periodic assessments, Datalogic aims to establish clear, structured career paths that support personal development in both technical and soft skills [S1-13].

	2025			2024			Change p.p.
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total	
Percentage of employees who participated in periodic performance and career development reviews - white collars	93.3%	93.2%	93.2%	84.9%	85, %	85.3%	9.3
Percentage of employees who participated in periodic performance and career development reviews	46.8%	72.7%	62.6%	43.1%	73.0%	61.4%	2.0

Lastly, 93.2% of white-collars receive a performance appraisal and therefore have access to a clear, defined path that sets out their career development.

Health and safety metrics

Datalogic adopts a health and safety management system that covers the entire workforce, ensuring a safe workplace in line with current regulations. The Group enforces preventive measures and monitoring activities to mitigate workplace accident and illness risks, fostering a culture of safety grounded in continuous training and staff awareness. The Group collects and evaluates data concerning accidents, including injuries, occupational illnesses, and work-related fatalities, also monitoring incidents involving third-party workers on its premises. The management system is constantly updated to improve prevention and ensure high standards of safety and well-being for all staff [S1-14, 86, 87].

The company adopts a structured, preventive approach to risk assessment (DVR, Risk Assessment Document), including targeted assessments (such as the chemical DVR for exposure to hazardous substances and the noise DVR to prevent hearing damage, in accordance with Legislative Decree 81/2008).

In addition to technical risk analysis, Datalogic provides all eligible employees with periodic mandatory training on general and specific safety, proper use of PPE, emergency management, and related operating procedures. Protecting workers is a strategic investment: safe environments reduce accidents, absenteeism and indirect costs and improve productivity, business climate and corporate reputation.

The entire workforce also undergoes regular medical examinations.

Own workforce	2025	2024	% change
Percentage of own workers covered by a health and safety management system based on legal requirements and (or) recognised standards or guidelines	84.5%	84.9%	-0.4%
Number of fatalities in own workforce due to work-related accidents and illnesses	0	0	0%
Number of fatalities in own workforce due to work-related accidents	0	0	0%
Number of fatalities in own workforce due to work-related illnesses	0	0	0%
Number of recordable workplace accidents for own workforce	9	9	0%
Rate of recordable workplace accidents for own workforce	1.8	1.9	-5.1%
Number of recordable incidents of work-related illness of own workforce²²	0	1	-100.0%
Number of days lost due to injuries and fatalities at work caused by work-related accidents, occupational diseases, and fatalities resulting from illnesses	394	97	306.2%
Total hours worked	4,993,934.5	4,818,396.1	3.6%

²² In 2025, a work-related illness case was recognised for an employee who was no longer in the workforce at December 31, 2025

All major manufacturing plants and offices are covered by health and safety systems to ensure a healthy and safe working environment. The rate of non-serious accidents has remained stable over the years.

Other workers operating at the undertaking's sites

	2025	2024	% change
Number of fatalities due to work-related accidents and illnesses of other workers working at the undertaking's sites	0	0	0%
Number of fatalities due to work-related accidents of other workers working at the undertaking's sites	0	0	0%
Number of fatalities due to work-related illnesses of other workers working at the undertaking's sites	0	0	0%

Compensation and salary metrics

Datalogic ensures that all employees receive a fair salary, in line with applicable benchmarks. The Group is committed to maintaining pay standards in accordance with current regulations, ensuring economic conditions that support the well-being and motivation of the workforce [S1-10, 69].

Datalogic monitors and reviews its compensation metrics to ensure fairness and transparency in employee remuneration. The Group reviews the percentage of the pay gap between female and male employees, as well as the ratio between the highest remuneration and the median pay of employees, in order to assess any internal inequalities and identify areas for improvement. This approach allows for understanding the extent of any disparities and promoting a fair and inclusive pay policy [S1-16, 95, 96].

Gender pay gap

The gender pay gap is calculated by including the gross hourly wage of all employees and applying the methodology set out by the ESRS standards. The analysis takes into account the pay differences between men and women, highlighting the changes across different professional levels and geographical areas.

The global presence of the Group significantly impacts the gender gap, with differences between the Italian and international context. Salary dynamics are affected by factors such as market conditions, local regulations, and the composition of the workforce in different countries.

Negative percentages indicate a female average salary higher than the male average, while positive percentages signal a male average salary higher than the female average [S1-16, 97a, 97c].

Scope ²³	Professional category	2025	2024	Change p.p.
Italy	Executive	15.8%	17.3%	-1.5
	Manager	0.7%	0.7%	0
	Employee	12.7%	12.2%	0.5
	Worker	2.3%	2.3%	0
Group	Executive	13.1%	17.4%	-4.3
	Manager	12.2%	22.0%	-9.8
	Employee	34.4%	34.5%	-0.1
	Worker	-38.8%	-30.7%	-8.1
Total		47.6%	49.7%	-2.1

Total remuneration rate

The total annual remuneration rate is calculated by comparing the total annual remuneration of the highest-paid person in the undertaking to the median total annual remuneration of employees, excluding the individual with the highest salary from the calculation. The resulting value represents the rate between the highest pay and the median pay of the organisation, providing an indication of the salary distribution within the Group.

The calculation includes all employees and considers the various components of pay, including base salary, allowances, bonuses²², commissions, profit sharing, benefits, and long-term incentives, in accordance with the company's pay policies [S1-16, 97b, 97c].

²³ 2024 data have been restated because only remuneration paid to employees for their employee duties has been considered, excluding components relating to any roles held in the Group's governance bodies. Consequently, the gender pay gap for the professional category "executive", which was -73.3% (Italy scope) and 44.7% (Group scope) in the sustainability reporting at December 31, 2024, has been restated to 17.3% for the Italy scope and 49.7% for the Group scope.

²² for the variable part of pay, target values, i.e., 100% of the achievable bonus, were considered

	2025	2024	Change
Total remuneration rate	35.6	36.7	-1.1

Accidents, complaints and human rights impacts

Datalogic confirms that no work-related accidents, complaints, or serious impacts concerning human rights occurred within its workforce during the reporting period. The Group follows a stringent approach to human rights protection, implementing policies and procedures designed to prevent any form of violation and to ensure a secure and respectful workplace. Additionally, no fines, penalties, or compensation claims were reported for these topics, underscoring the effectiveness of the actions implemented to safeguard workers and comply with international standards and applicable regulations [S1-17, 101, 102].

	2025	2024	% change
Number of incidents of discrimination	0	0	-
Number of complaints submitted through the reporting channels of own workers	0	0	-
Number of complaints submitted to the National Contact Points for OECD multinational enterprises	0	0	-
Amount of fines, penalties, and material compensation following violations of social factors and human rights	0	0	-
Number of serious human rights issues and incidents related to own workforce	0	0	-
Number of serious human rights issues and incidents related to own workforce that represent violations of the United Nations Global Compact Principles and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises	0	0	-
Amount of fines, penalties, and material compensation for serious human rights issues and incidents related to own workforce	0	0	-
Number of serious human rights violations in which the undertaking acted as a guarantor for the persons involved	0	0	-

WORKERS IN THE VALUE CHAIN

ESRS Standards	Reference	Notes
Strategy		
ESRS 2 SBM-2 - Interests and views of stakeholders		The disclosure is included in ESRS 2 SBM-2, section 'General Disclosures', in accordance with Appendix C, which sets out the requirements applicable in conjunction with ESRS 2.
ESRS 2 SBM-3 - Material impacts, risks, and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model		The disclosure is included in ESRS 2 SBM-3, section 'General Disclosures', in accordance with Appendix C, which sets out the requirements applicable in conjunction with ESRS 2.
Management of impacts, risks, and opportunities		
S2-1 - Policies related to workers in the value chain	Policies for the protection of workers in the value chain	
S2-2 - Processes for engaging with value chain workers about impacts	Monitoring and involvement of workers in the supply chain	
S2-3 - Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for value chain workers to raise concerns	Monitoring and involvement of workers in the supply chain	
S2-4 - Taking action on material impacts on value chain workers, and approaches to managing material risks and pursuing material opportunities related to value chain workers, and effectiveness of those actions	Actions to develop in the supply chain	
Metrics and targets		
S2-5 - Targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts, and managing material risks and opportunities	Objectives for social management of suppliers	

MANAGEMENT OF IMPACTS, RISKS, AND OPPORTUNITIES

Policies for the protection of workers in the value chain

Datalogic is committed to respecting and advancing human rights along the entire value chain, extending the principles of its human rights policy for workers to those of its suppliers. The Group ensures that workers in the value chain are treated with dignity, offering them safe, respectful conditions aligned with international standards [S2-1, 16, 17a; MDR-P]. This commitment includes protection from the risks of human trafficking, forced labour, and child labour, explicitly banning such practices along the entire value chain [S2-1, 18; MDR-P].

The Group values the involvement of both workers and suppliers, encouraging a culture of transparency and cooperation that supports well-being and professional development of workers [S2-1, 17b; MDR-P]. In the event of violations or negative impacts on human rights, Datalogic has put measures in place to promptly resolve them, ensuring effective and appropriate responses. [S2-1, 17c; MDR-P].

Datalogic's human rights policy for workers in the value chain aligns with the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, the ILO's declarations on fundamental principles and rights at work, as well as the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. The Group monitors any incidents of non-compliance with these principles and responds appropriately based on the severity of the reports [S2-1, 19; MDR-P]. Datalogic has also adopted a Supplier Code of Conduct that all its business partners must comply with, which clearly defines the obligations related to the treatment of workers and the respect for human rights. Starting from 2024, suppliers in the accreditation phase must also complete a self-assessment in which the supplier must declare whether their conduct aligns with the principles related to the Datalogic Code of Conduct, the SA8000 principles, and ESG.

Objectives for management and workers' involvement in the value chain

In 2025, the Group launched a series of initiatives to progressively assess the main sustainability impacts of its supply chain. First, it began an ESG risk assessment for the entire supply chain through a rating agency, which will provide Datalogic with a supplier stratification based on the assignment of a sustainability risk rank. After obtaining and assessing the stratification of suppliers by risk level, the company will consider working with suppliers that provide an adequate level of assurance [MDR-T, 81bi].

Meanwhile, when scouting and selecting suppliers, Datalogic, in addition to assessing economics, quality, and regulatory and financial compliance, has adopted a self-assessment tool that also considers ESG topics and risks [MDR-T, 81bii].

While there is no dedicated channel for value chain workers, they can still make a complaint or express their views and concerns at any time through Datalogic's anonymous reporting system.

This approach guides business decisions on supply chain management, ensuring that the Group monitors and addresses any negative impacts. Datalogic does not have dedicated channels for workers in the value chain, but it actively monitors suppliers' sustainability and manages the related risks [S2-3, 29].

CONSUMERS AND END-USERS

ESRS Standards	Reference	Notes
Strategy		
ESRS 2 SBM-2 - Interests and views of stakeholders		The disclosure is included in ESRS 2 SBM-2, section 'General Disclosures', in accordance with Appendix C, which sets out the requirements applicable in conjunction with ESRS 2.
ESRS 2 SBM-3 - Material impacts, risks, and opportunities and their interaction with strategy and business model		The disclosure is included in ESRS 2 SBM-3, section 'General Disclosures', in accordance with Appendix C, which sets out the requirements applicable in conjunction with ESRS 2.
Management of impacts, risks, and opportunities		
S4-1 - Policies related to consumers and end-users	Commitment to quality and customer protection	
S4-2 - Processes for engaging with consumers and end-users about impacts	Engaging and listening to customers	
S4-3 - Processes to remediate negative impacts and channels for consumers and end-users to raise concerns	Service channels and customer complaint management	
S4-4 - Taking action on material impacts on value chain workers, and approaches to managing material risks and pursuing material opportunities related to consumers and end-users, and effectiveness of those actions	Action plans for customer support	
Metrics and targets		
S4-5 - Targets related to managing material negative impacts, advancing positive impacts, and managing material risks and opportunities	Monitoring customer satisfaction	

MANAGEMENT OF IMPACTS, RISKS, AND OPPORTUNITIES

Commitment to quality and customer satisfaction protection

Through the Policy on Consumers and End-Users, available on the Group's website, Datalogic ensures the quality and safety of its products and services, fully meeting consumers' and end-users' needs. The Group is committed to delivering high-quality technology solutions that meet the most stringent reliability and performance standards, enhancing user efficiency and safety. Additionally, Datalogic is dedicated to ensuring that all product information is clear, comprehensive, and easily accessible, empowering consumers to make well-informed decisions. The Company delivers on this commitment by making comprehensive, continuously updated technical documentation available on its website, supported by digital tools for product selection and qualified customer service. Through its corporate website and dedicated support channels, including qualified multilingual customer support services, Datalogic provides easy, transparent access to datasheets, user and installation manuals, certifications, compliance documentation, and informational materials. This integrated approach enables customers and end-users to gain an in-depth understanding of the features, performance measures, and suitability of the solutions offered, fostering informed and responsible purchasing decisions.

The Policy on Consumers and End-Users also includes specific warranty and after-sales support measures to ensure timely, qualified assistance in addressing any issues related to products and services. In this context, the Group protects consumers' privacy and safeguards personal data in accordance with applicable international regulations.

Datalogic has implemented structured measures to address any negative impacts by providing accessible and timely mechanisms to manage complaints, returns, and refunds. The company ensures that product and service issues are addressed promptly and systematically through formalised procedures that allow reports to be assessed in a timely manner and appropriate corrective actions to be implemented. These processes are supported by dedicated contact channels that customers and end-users can easily access, and by an internal organisation designed to ensure continuity, traceability and consistency in handling requests. These measures reflect the Group's commitments to protecting consumers' rights, including safety, quality, transparency, and privacy protection, and are implemented through the service channels and complaint handling systems described in the next section. [S4-1, 16; MDR-P].

Lastly, the Policy on Consumers and End-Users fully complies with internationally recognised standards. Specifically, protecting consumers' rights is a fundamental aspect of the Group's policy. Datalogic adopts practices in line with the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, while focusing on protecting consumers through quality assurance measures, transparency in information, product safety, and personal data protection. Datalogic ensures that all information provided to consumers is complete and accurate, ensuring that business policies respect the rights and needs of consumers according to applicable international and local laws [S4-1, 17; MDR-P].

Customer strategy: engaging with and listening to customers

Datalogic has set measurable targets and action plans to improve customer satisfaction: the service level management department regularly analyses customer feedback and defines structured corrective actions to continuously optimise service levels. The Group puts customer satisfaction at the heart of its strategy and uses the Net Promoter Score (NPS) as a key indicator of loyalty and service quality [MDR A, 62] [MDR-T, 81bi]. NPS data are analysed not only at Group level but also separately for each business segment (Data Capture and Industrial Automation), enabling targeted interventions to continuously improve the customer experience. The base year for measuring progress is 2024. From this baseline, Datalogic has set a target to maintain or improve a level of satisfaction that Datalogic considers strategic [MDR-T, 81bii].

The "first response" index aims to ensure that the initial contact with a customer raising a claim occurs within one day, and that the claim is resolved within three days.

Datalogic takes several measures to collect feedback and guide its business decisions, ensuring that customers are central to the decision-making process. The main goal is to maintain high satisfaction levels and continuously improve the quality of the products and services offered. Customer engagement is mainly driven by Net Promoter Score (NPS) initiatives and satisfaction surveys. The Group collects customer opinions directly, focusing particularly on those that account for approximately 80% of sales, thereby ensuring representative and meaningful feedback [S4-2, 20a].

Feedback initiatives are divided into two different channels:

- Transactional NPS survey - engagement arises from customer interactions in the post-purchase feedback and service quality monitoring phases;
- Relational NPS Campaign - This annual survey is sent to all customers who did not participate in the previous survey (October-January). This contact includes multiple-choice questions and open-ended opinions [S4-2, 20b].

The Customer Support department coordinates and manages engagement with customers and end-users, ensuring that feedback collected is analysed and used to guide company policies and improvements to products and services. [S4-2, 20c]. The Group monitors the effectiveness of engagement initiatives mainly through the Net Promoter Score (NPS) and service level KPIs, such as complaint response and resolution times, which indicate the success of the actions taken [S4-2, 20d].

Datalogic ensures that all customers, regardless of their situation, can access the necessary feedback and support tools to express their views and receive assistance [S4-2, 21].

Service channels and customer complaint management

Datalogic's approach to addressing negative impacts experienced by customers is based on proactive complaint management. If Datalogic encounters significant product or service issues, it takes immediate action to resolve them, which may include product replacement, a refund, or technical support intervention. The effectiveness of these remedies is assessed through continuous monitoring of customer satisfaction and tracking of complaint response and resolution times [S4-3, 25a].

Customers can communicate through the web form on the site, which allows them to direct their request straight to the relevant team (customer support, service team, etc.). Communications are managed through the Dynamics system, which routes tickets based on the relevant area. These channels are made available directly by the Group and are monitored to ensure that concerns are properly addressed [S4-3, 25b].

The Group supports the availability of such channels through its Customer Support team and requires its business partners to ensure that consumers can easily access points of contact to express concerns. Complaint management is carried out in close collaboration with suppliers and distributors, who are informed about the support processes and the channels for managing issues [S4-3, 25c].

The issues raised by customers are controlled and monitored through the ticket management system and the continuous feedback received through surveys. Datalogic ensures that all complaints are handled promptly, with constant follow-up to verify their complete resolution. Additionally, periodic quality checks are conducted to ensure that issues are addressed effectively and that communication channels are always accessible and functional [S4-3, 25d]. The Group ensures that consumers and end-users are aware of these communication channels through the promotion of feedback processes across various channels, such as the website and direct communications via surveys. Additionally, the Group has adopted protection policies against retaliation, ensuring that consumers who raise concerns are protected from any negative consequences arising from their feedback activity [S4-3, 26].

Data Protection

Datalogic ensures full compliance with current data protection regulations and complies with international information security standards. Specifically, the company is **ISO 27001 certified**, confirming that it has adopted robust procedures to manage and protect sensitive data, minimise the risk of unauthorised access, and ensure the confidentiality, integrity and availability of information.

METRICS

Net Promoter Score (NPS)

Net Promoter Score (NPS) measures customer satisfaction and loyalty based on the likelihood that a customer will recommend a product, service, or company to others. The resulting score, ranging from -100 to +100, summarises customer loyalty and satisfaction. NPS is calculated by subtracting the percentage of detractors (less satisfied customers) from the percentage of promoters (highly satisfied customers), while neutral or moderately satisfied customers do not influence the result.

The NPS is a strategic indicator for Datalogic because it provides a clear view of how the market perceives the value of the company's products and services, reflecting customers' willingness to recommend Datalogic solutions to other professionals and partners. The Group regularly analyses NPS results to identify improvement opportunities, focusing on critical customer experience elements such as technical support, turnaround time, and the quality of the solutions offered. While the NPS enables the simple, direct and easily interpretable collection of feedback, the method has inherent limitations: response subjectivity, the potential influence of external factors unrelated to the product, and the need for a sufficiently representative sample to produce reliable, comparable results over time.

At Datalogic, NPS is measured in-house and is not validated by an independent external body; however, it is a key tool for monitoring customer experience quality, guiding business strategies, and supporting the continuous improvement



of the products and services offered, ensuring constant alignment between customer needs and business performance [MDR-M, 77].

	2024	2025	Change
Net Promoter Score	47	62	+15

GOVERNANCE INFORMATION

BUSINESS CONDUCT

ESRS Standards	Reference	Notes
GOVERNANCE		
ESRS 2 GOV-1 - The role of the administrative, management and supervisory bodies		The disclosure is included in ESRS 2 GOV-1, section 'General Disclosures', in accordance with Appendix C, which sets out the requirements applicable in conjunction with ESRS 2.
Management of impacts, risks, and opportunities		
ESRS 2 IRO-1 - Description of the processes to identify and assess material impacts, risks, and opportunities		The disclosure is included in ESRS 2 IRO-1, section 'General Disclosures', in accordance with Appendix C, which sets out the requirements applicable in conjunction with ESRS 2.
G1-1 - Business conduct policies and corporate culture	Business conduct policies and corporate culture	
G1-2 - Management of relationships with suppliers	Management of relationships with suppliers	
G1-3 – Prevention and detection of corruption and bribery	Business conduct policies and corporate culture	
Metrics and targets		
G1-4 - Incidents of corruption or bribery	Confirmed incidents of corruption or bribery	
G1-5 - Political influence and lobbying activities		Not material
G1-6 - Payment practices	Payment practices	

MANAGEMENT OF IMPACTS, RISKS, AND OPPORTUNITIES

Business conduct policies and corporate culture

Datalogic promotes a corporate culture based on values of ethics, transparency, integrity, and responsibility. The Code of Conduct and Organisational Model 231 establish the guidelines to ensure business behaviours in compliance with legal and moral standards. These principles are integrated with sustainability objectives, innovation, and respect for human rights, so that every decision and activity is consistent with these values. The corporate culture is continuously promoted through mandatory training in these areas, communication, and the involvement of all employees, who are encouraged to follow the Group's values in every activity carried out. The functions in charge periodically assess the effectiveness of the ethics and conduct policies to ensure that they meet the required standards of behaviour [G1-1, 9].

Combating corruption and reporting mechanisms

Datalogic has implemented stringent policies to prevent and manage corruption and bribery, in line with international regulations and the United Nations Convention against Corruption. The Group manages corruption risks transparently and proactively through a whistleblowing system that allows employees, suppliers, and other stakeholders to report safely and anonymously any misconduct or breaches of Group regulations [G1-1, 10a].

The internal procedures to prevent, detect, and manage cases of corruption are structured and well-defined. Datalogic Group has a monitoring system that includes periodic checks and internal audits, aimed at identifying and preventing any unlawful behaviour. If suspicious behaviour is reported, an independent, impartial investigation is triggered to ensure the investigation's independence [G1-3, 18a, 18b]. Any reports are submitted to the administrative, management, and supervisory bodies [G1-3, 18c].

In the reporting year, the whistleblowing system received no reports.

	2025	2024	Change
Number of reports received through the whistleblowing system	0	0	-

Training on corruption and awareness raising

Datalogic has developed an anti-corruption training programme that is delivered to all employees, with particular attention to functions that are more exposed to corruption risks. The programme has been designed to raise awareness and train employees on the correct behaviours to adopt, the relevant regulations, and the manners to report any violations. [G1-3, 21b]. Additionally, the entire workforce subject to legal obligations has received adequate training on Model 231, ensuring full awareness of the compliance procedures and mechanisms for preventing corporate crimes, including corruption-related offences. Training is periodically updated and also aimed at members of the internal administrative, management, and supervisory bodies, ensuring that at the managerial and governance level, the corporate culture against corruption is well rooted and applied [G1-3, 21c]. Training programmes are conducted annually, and each session includes a level of depth that varies according to the participants' role and responsibilities [G1-3, 21a].

Policy communication and whistleblower protection

The Group has established internal whistleblower reporting channels, which have been made easily accessible to all employees and stakeholders. The Group actively promotes the dissemination of information regarding the existence of these channels through specific training and internal communications. The staff responsible for receiving reports has been adequately designated and trained to ensure that all complaints are handled securely, confidentially, and according to applicable regulations. Employees are also informed about the reporting process and the handling of the received information [G1-1, 10c].

Datalogic has implemented policies to ensure the protection of whistleblowers from any retaliation, in full compliance with Directive 2019/1937/EU on whistleblowing. These policies ensure that those who report illegal behaviour do not suffer negative consequences. The protective measures include the whistleblower's anonymity, confidentiality, and support if needed. Datalogic Group has not found the need for additional protection policies beyond those already implemented, but constantly monitors the effectiveness of the measures in place [G1-1, 10d].

Datalogic Group policies are disclosed to all employees and business partners, ensuring that they are fully aware of the reporting procedures, the protections provided, and corporate expectations. Datalogic promotes a workplace where reporting illegal behaviours is encouraged, and ensures that whistleblowers do not suffer any form of discrimination or retaliation [G1-3, 20].

Management of relationships with suppliers

The Group recognises the strategic importance of managing relationships with suppliers in a responsible and transparent manner, considering them essential for the success of its supply chain and for achieving sustainability objectives. The supplier selection and qualification process is based on clear principles outlined in the Code of Conduct, and focuses on fair competition, transparency, and compliance with applicable regulations. The qualification of suppliers includes verifying their ability to meet corporate requirements in terms of quality, reliability, and innovation, as well as compliance with ESG and SA8000 standards. Datalogic assesses risks along the supply chain through audits, self-assessments, and document checks, and implements corrective measures when necessary, to ensure a high level of compliance and sustainability, minimising supply chain disruptions and managing related risks [G1-2, 15a]. Additionally, Datalogic ensures compliance with applicable regulations, including REACH and RoHS, for the assessment of environmental and human rights impacts, with special focus on minerals from conflict zones (conflict minerals): the Company ensures that it is not involved in activities that may in any way support armed groups responsible for terrorism or violence in the Democratic Republic of the Congo. As an additional measure, Datalogic has required all suppliers to comply with the Electronic Industry Citizenship Coalition's (EICC) Code of Conduct, ensuring safe working conditions, respect for workers, and ethical and sustainable business activity. Through "Denied Party Screening", Datalogic uses a computer system to periodically check whether potential trading partners are included in sanctioned or unauthorised party lists, minimising the risk of incurring export regulation violations [G1-2, 15a].

Datalogic promotes long-term relationships with qualified suppliers, based on mutual trust and shared goals. The Group promotes continuous dialogue with suppliers, encouraging them to improve collaboration and promote sustainable development initiatives. Suppliers are involved in awareness-raising activities on sustainability topics, so that they align their practices with the strategic objectives of the Group. The adoption of selection criteria based on transparency and fairness facilitates a trust relationship with partners, ensuring efficient and resilient supply chain management [G1-2, 15b].

Approach to payments to suppliers

Datalogic's Code of Conduct governs and promotes a fair and transparent approach to contractual relationships, although a specific policy to avoid payment delays is not in place. Specifically, the Group is committed to ensuring timely payments, including to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), to maintain collaborative and stable relationships with suppliers. By ensuring timely payments, Datalogic strengthens mutual trust and supports economic stability throughout the supply chain, contributing to healthy cash flow for SMEs and promoting fairness throughout the supplier ecosystem [G1-2, 14].

Social and environmental assessment of suppliers

Datalogic includes social and environmental criteria when selecting suppliers, assessing their performance through tools such as audits and self-assessment questionnaires. Special attention is given to the risks of irregular work practices, child labour, and environmental violations. The Group avoids engaging suppliers involved in illegal activities or those lacking adequate health and safety standards at work. Datalogic encourages local supplier inclusion and promotes suppliers with certifications, strengthening connections with the territory and fostering sustainable practices. By strictly adhering to its Code of Conduct, the Group contributes to creating a responsible supply chain [G1-2, 15b].

METRICS

Confirmed incidents of corruption or bribery

Datalogic confirms that, during the reporting period, there were no confirmed incidents of corruption or bribery. The Group adopts a zero-tolerance approach to any form of corruption, implementing strict compliance policies and internal controls aimed at preventing and countering unlawful conduct. The Group promotes a corporate culture based on integrity and ethics, reinforced by training and awareness programmes aimed at employees and stakeholders. No proceedings, penalties, or outcomes related to incidents of corruption have been recorded, confirming the effectiveness of the measures taken to ensure transparency and compliance with current regulations [G1-4, 22, 23].

	2025	2024	Change
Number of convictions for violation of anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws	0	0	-
Amount of fines for violation of anti-corruption and anti-bribery laws	0	0	-

Payment practices

Datalogic adopts a responsible governance system, ensuring fairness in the relationships with its suppliers, regardless of their size. The payment terms are defined based on contractual agreements and may include payments on delivery, 30, 60, 90, 120 days, or other specific timelines agreed upon with the counterparts. The payment methods used include bank transfers, electronic payments, and other forms of transactions that ensure efficiency and traceability. Payments are usually made twice a month. The Group regularly monitors compliance with payment terms to ensure the financial stability of its supply chain [G1-6, 31, 32, 33].

	2025 ²⁴	2024	Change
Average time taken to pay an invoice in number of days ²⁵	83.5	82.3	+1.5%
Percentage of payments that comply with standard payment terms ²⁶	82.0%	82.1%	-0.1
Number of legal proceedings currently pending due to late payments	-	-	-

Chairman of the Board of Directors

(Romano Volta)

²⁴ The analysis covered the full population of invoices, excluding MobyData, which is 51% owned, and Datema, whose payments for May-December 2025 total €0.4 million.

²⁵ The average payment time is calculated as the average of the difference between the invoice date and the payment date, weighted by the invoice amount

²⁶ Since the Company makes payments twice a month, the percentage of payments that comply with standard payment terms is calculated by considering the number of payments made by the invoice due date, as per the standard terms stated on the invoice, or within the subsequent 15 days, which is the payment cycle immediately following the due date; the percentage of payments within the agreed terms is calculated based on the total invoices paid in the reporting period, excluding intercompany transactions, employee salaries, and travel expense reimbursements.

Cosolidated Statements

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

ASSETS (Euro/000)	Notes	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
A) Non-current assets (1+2+3+4+5+6+7)		428,769	456,711
1) Tangible fixed assets		89,480	93,479
Land	1	13,827	14,432
Buildings	1	48,030	51,381
Other assets	1	23,143	25,488
Fixed assets under construction and advances	1	4,480	2,178
2) Intangible fixed assets		263,715	285,002
Goodwill	2	183,600	202,349
Development costs	2	41,951	42,707
Other	2	25,528	29,174
Fixed assets under construction and advances	2	12,636	10,772
3) Right of use fixed assets	3	7,514	10,805
4) Investments in associates	4	828	753
5) Non-current financial assets	6	2,869	2,987
6) Trade and other receivables	7	514	1,385
7) Deferred tax assets	12	63,849	62,300
B) Current assets (8+9+10+11+12)		321,716	269,842
8) Inventory		97,233	93,470
Raw and ancillary materials and consumables	8	41,951	37,657
Work in progress and semi-finished products	8	23,696	24,498
Finished products and goods	8	31,586	31,315
9) Trade and other receivables		108,580	91,959
Trade receivables	7	81,259	67,039
<i>of which parent company</i>	7	-	155
<i>of which associates</i>	7	1,441	1,302
<i>of which related parties</i>	7	12	12
Other receivables, accrued income and deferred expense	7	27,321	24,920
10) Tax receivables	9	8,483	2,977
11) Current financial receivables	5	25	-
12) Cash and cash equivalents		107,395	81,436
Total Assets (A+B)		750,485	726,553

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

LIABILITIES (Euro/000)	Notes	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
A) Total Equity (1+2+3+4+5+6)	10	395,715	431,122
1) Share capital	10	30,392	30,392
2) Reserves	10	74,410	110,815
3) Retained earnings (losses)	10	280,332	273,148
4) Profit (loss) for the year	10	8,036	13,626
5) Group Equity	10	393,170	427,981
Profit (loss) for the year	10	(358)	96
Share capital attributable to non-controlling interests	10	2,903	3,045
6) Equity attributable to non-controlling interests	10	2,545	3,141
B) Non-current liabilities (7+8+9+10+11+12)		161,501	125,937
7) Non-current financial payables	11	104,758	72,045
8) Tax payables	9	313	-
9) Deferred tax liabilities	12	23,938	25,166
10) Provisions for post-employment and retirement benefits	13	4,894	5,598
11) Provisions for non-current risks and charges	14	3,119	3,071
12) Other liabilities	15	24,479	20,057
C) Current liabilities (13+14+15+16)		193,269	169,494
13) Trade and other payables		163,246	144,982
Trade payables	15	116,616	96,133
of which parent company	15	-	155
of which associates	15	196	96
of which related parties	15	27	36
Other payables, accrued expense and deferred income	15	46,630	48,849
14) Tax payables	9	8,950	-
15) Provisions for current risks and charges	14	3,557	5,605
16) Current financial payables	11	17,516	18,907
Total Liabilities (A+B+C)		750,485	726,553

CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

(Euro/000)	Notes	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
1) Revenue	16	500,076	493,767
Revenue from sale of products		461,932	455,182
<i>of which related parties and associates</i>		6,130	7,167
Revenue from services		38,144	38,585
<i>of which related parties and associates</i>		39	176
2) Cost of goods sold	17	288,210	286,093
<i>of which related parties and associates</i>		417	322
Gross Operating Margin (1-2)		211,866	207,674
3) Other revenue	18	3,266	5,742
4) Research and development expense	17	69,196	69,430
<i>of which related parties and associates</i>		922	772
5) Distribution expense	17	86,510	88,167
<i>of which related parties and associates</i>		137	183
6) Administrative and general expense	17	47,915	50,874
<i>of which related parties and associates</i>		236	224
7) Other operating expense	17	1,658	2,050
Total operating costs		205,279	210,521
EBIT		9,853	2,895
8) Financial income	19	29,086	41,905
9) Financial expense	19	29,074	29,082
Financials (8-9)		12	12,823
Profit/(Loss) before tax from continuing operations		9,865	15,718
Income tax	20	2,187	777
Net Profit/(Loss) from continuing operations		7,678	14,941
Basic earnings/(loss) per share from continuing operations (Euro)	21	0.15	0.28
Diluted earnings/(loss) per share from continuing operations (Euro)	21	0.15	0.28
Net Profit/(Loss) from discontinued operations		-	(1,219)
Net Profit/(Loss) for the year		7,678	13,722
<i>Attributable to:</i>			
<i>Shareholders of the Parent</i>		<i>8,036</i>	<i>13,626</i>
<i>Non-controlling interests</i>		<i>(358)</i>	<i>96</i>
Earnings/loss per share			
Basic earnings/(loss) per share (€)	21	0.15	0.25
Diluted earnings/(loss) per share (€)	21	0.15	0.25

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(Euro/000)	Notes	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Net Profit/(Loss) for the year		7,678	13,722
Other items of the statement of comprehensive income:			
Other items of the statement of comprehensive income that will later be reclassified to Profit/(Loss) for the year			
Profit/(Loss) on cash flow hedges (CFH)	10	47	61
Profit (Loss) from the translation of financial statements of foreign companies	10	(32,713)	15,167
Reclassification of recognised foreign exchange differences due to change in the consolidation scope	10	-	(2,473)
Total other items of the statement of comprehensive income that will later be reclassified to Profit/(Loss) for the year		(32,666)	12,755
Other items of the statement of comprehensive income that will not be later reclassified to Profit/(Loss) for the year			
Actuarial gains (losses) on defined-benefit plans		260	(27)
<i>of which tax effect</i>		(102)	10
Profit/(Loss) from financial assets at FVOCI	10	3	(17)
<i>of which tax effect</i>		-	(1)
Total other items of the statement of comprehensive income that will not be later reclassified to Profit/(Loss) for the year		263	(44)
Total profit/(loss) of the statement of comprehensive income		(32,403)	12,711
Total comprehensive net income/(loss) for the year		(24,725)	26,433
Attributable to:			
Shareholders of the Parent Company		(24,129)	26,229
Non-controlling interests		(596)	204

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

(Euro/000)	Notes	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Profit/(Loss) before tax		9,865	14,499
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets and write-downs	1	9,781	10,562
Amortisation of intangible fixed assets and write-downs	2	23,018	23,451
Depreciation of right of use fixed assets	3	4,064	4,316
Losses (Gains) from sale of fixed assets	17, 18	(177)	(715)
Change in provisions for risks and charges	14	(1,789)	688
Change in provision for obsolescence	8	(1,649)	(575)
Financials	19	(12)	(12,823)
Monetary effect foreign exchange gains (losses)		(2,388)	(1,464)
Other non-monetary changes		256	(561)
Cash flow generated (absorbed) from operations before changes in working capital		40,969	37,378
Change in trade receivables	7	(18,468)	(14,514)
Change in final inventory	8	(6,263)	9,293
Change in trade payables	15	25,786	11,625
Change in other current assets	7	(3,209)	(6,290)
Change in other current liabilities	15	(1,516)	5,054
Change in other non-current assets	6	40	(562)
Change in other non-current liabilities	5	4,523	54
Cash flow generated (absorbed) from operations after changes in working capital		41,862	42,038
Change in tax assets and liabilities		(2,687)	(5,692)
Interest paid		(3,010)	(2,991)
Interest collected		924	667
dividends collected		150	91
Cash flow generated (absorbed) from operations (A)		37,239	34,113
Increase in intangible fixed assets	2	(17,511)	(17,667)
Decrease in intangible fixed assets	2	-	15
Increase in tangible fixed assets	1	(10,024)	(9,609)
Decrease in tangible fixed assets	1	231	2,130
Change in investments and current and non-current financial assets	4, 5	(14)	(150)
Change in consolidation scope		(2,649)	26,671
Cash flow generated (absorbed) from investments (B)		(29,967)	1,390
Payment of financial payables	11	(14,035)	(14,035)
New financial payables	11	50,000	-
Other changes in financial payables	11	(491)	(114)
Payments of financial liabilities from leases		(4,200)	(4,560)
(Purchase) sale of treasury shares		(4,753)	-
Dividend payment	10	(6,438)	(6,408)
Effect of change in cash and cash funds		(1,396)	421
Cash flow generated (absorbed) from financing activities (C)		18,687	(24,696)
Net increase (decrease) in cash funds (A+B+C)		25,959	10,807
Net cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		81,436	70,629
Net cash and cash equivalents at year end		107,395	81,436

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Description	Share capital	Share premium res.	Treasury shares	Translation reserve	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Group Profit (Loss)	Group Equity	Profit (Loss) of non-controlling interests	Share capital and res. non-controlling interests	Equity attributable to non-controlling interests	Profit (Loss)	Equity
01.01.2025	30,392	111,779	(41,962)	40,069	929	273,148	13,626	427,981	96	3,045	3,141	13,722	431,122
Allocation of profit	-	-	-	-	-	13,626	(13,626)	-	(96)	96	-	(13,722)	-
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	(6,438)	-	(6,438)	-	-	-	-	(6,438)
Treasury shares	-	-	(4,753)	-	-	-	-	(4,753)	-	-	-	-	(4,753)
Share-based incentive plan	-	-	-	-	513	-	-	513	-	-	-	-	513
Other changes	-	-	-	-	-	(4)	-	(4)	-	-	-	-	(4)
Profit/(Loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,036	8,036	(358)	-	(358)	7,678	7,678
Other items of the statement of comprehensive income	-	-	-	(32,475)	310	-	-	(32,165)	-	(238)	(238)	-	(32,403)
Total comprehensive Profit (Loss)	-	-	-	(32,475)	310	-	8,036	(24,129)	(358)	(238)	(596)	7,678	(24,725)
31.12.2025	30,392	111,779	(46,715)	7,594	1,752	280,332	8,036	393,170	(358)	2,903	2,545	7,678	395,715

Description	Share capital	Share premium res.	Treasury shares	Translation reserve	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Group Profit (Loss)	Group Equity	Profit (Loss) of non-controlling interests	Share capital and res. non-controlling interests	Equity attributable to non-controlling interests	Profit (Loss)	Equity
01.01.2024	30,392	111,779	(41,962)	27,482	913	269,731	9,859	408,194	(373)	3,310	2,937	9,486	411,131
Allocation of profit	-	-	-	-	-	9,859	(9,859)	-	373	(373)	-	(9,486)	-
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	(6,438)	-	(6,438)	-	-	-	-	(6,438)
Other changes	-	-	-	-	-	(4)	-	(4)	-	-	-	-	(4)
Profit/(Loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,626	13,626	96	-	96	13,722	13,722
Other items of the statement of comprehensive income	-	-	-	12,587	16	-	-	12,603	-	108	108	-	12,711
Total comprehensive Profit (Loss)	-	-	-	12,587	16	-	13,626	26,229	96	108	204	13,722	26,433
31.12.2024	30,392	111,779	(41,962)	40,069	929	273,148	13,626	427,981	96	3,045	3,141	13,722	431,122

Explanatory Notes to the Consolidated Statements

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS

OVERVIEW

Datalogic is a global technological leader in the automatic data capture and process automation markets. The Company is specialised in the design and production of barcode readers, mobile computers, detection, measurement and safety sensors, vision and laser marking systems and RFID.

Its pioneering solutions help increase efficiency and quality of processes in the areas of Retail, Manufacturing, Transportation & Logistics, and Healthcare, along the entire value chain.

Datalogic S.p.A. (hereinafter "Datalogic", the "Parent Company" or the "Company") is a joint-stock company listed on Euronext STAR Milan of Borsa Italiana S.p.A. and is headquartered in Italy. The registered office is in Via Candini 2, Lippo di Calderara (BO).

This Consolidated Annual Financial Report at December 31, 2025 includes the figures of the Parent Company and its subsidiaries (defined hereinafter as "Group") and the relevant shares in associates.

The publication of this Consolidated Annual Financial Report at December 31, 2025 of Datalogic Group was authorised by resolution of the Board of Directors dated March 19, 2026.

BASIS OF PRESENTATION

1) General criteria

In compliance with European Regulation no. 1606/2002, the Consolidated Annual Financial Report was prepared in accordance with the International Accounting Standards (IAS/IFRS) issued by the IASB - International Accounting Standard Board and endorsed by the European Union pursuant to European Regulation 1725/2003 and subsequent updates, with all the interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Standard Interpretations Committee ("IFRS-IC"), formerly known as the Standing Interpretations Committee ("SIC") endorsed by the European Commission at the date of approval of the draft Financial Statements by the Parent Company's Board of Directors and contained in the relevant E.U. Regulations published on that date and in compliance with the provisions set forth in CONSOB Regulation 11971 of 14/05/99 and subsequent updates.

2) Reporting formats

The reporting formats adopted are compliant with those required by IAS 1 and were used in the Consolidated Annual Financial Report for the year ended December 31, 2024, in particular:

- current and non-current assets, as well as current and non-current liabilities are shown separately in the Statement of Financial Position. Current assets, which include cash and cash equivalents, are those intended to be realised, sold or used during the Group's normal operating cycle; current liabilities are those expected to be settled in the Group's normal operating cycle or in the twelve months following the end of the year;
- with regard to the Income Statement, cost and revenue items are shown based on grouping by function, as this classification was deemed more explanatory for understanding the Group's results of operations;
- the Statement of Comprehensive Income presents the items that determine profit/(loss) for the period and the costs and revenue recognised directly under equity;

- the Statement of Cash Flows is presented using the "indirect method".

This Consolidated Annual Financial Report is drawn up in Euro thousands, which is the Group's "functional" and "presentation" currency as envisaged by IAS 21.

3) Consolidation standards and policies

Subsidiaries

Control is obtained when the Group is exposed or entitled to variable returns, arising from its relationship with the investee and, concurrently, has the ability to affect those returns by exercising its power over that entity, as envisaged by IFRS 10. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if, and only if the Group has:

- power over the investee (i.e., holds valid rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee);
- exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee;
- the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of its returns.

There is generally the assumption that a majority of voting rights involves control. To corroborate this assumption, and when the Group holds less than the majority of voting rights (or similar rights), the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in order to define whether it controls the investee, including:

- contractual arrangements with other vote holders;
- rights arising from contractual agreements;
- voting rights and potential voting rights of the Group.

The Group reconsiders whether it has control over an investee if the facts and circumstances show that changes occurred in one or more of the three elements used for the definition of control. An investee is consolidated when the Group obtains its control and the consolidation ends when the Group loses control. Assets, liabilities, revenue and costs of the investee acquired or sold during the year are included in the Consolidated Financial Statements at the date on which the Group obtains control until the date on which the Group no longer exercises control over the entity.

In order to ensure consistency with the Group accounting criteria, when necessary, the financial statements of the investees are adequately adjusted. All assets and liabilities, Equity, revenue, costs and intercompany cash flows related to transactions between Group entities are entirely derecognised when consolidated.

Changes in interests in a subsidiary that do not result in loss of control are accounted for in Equity.

If the Group loses control over an investee, all related assets (including goodwill), liabilities, non-controlling interests and other items in Equity must be derecognised, while any possible profit or loss will be recognised in the Income Statement. Any retained interest must be recognised at fair value.

Mutual debt and credit and cost and revenue transactions, between companies within the consolidation scope, as well as the effects of all significant transactions between them, are derecognised. Specifically, unrealised gains with third parties from transactions between Group companies, including those arising from the valuation at the balance sheet date of inventory, were derecognised, if any.

Business combinations

Business combinations are accounted through the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is the acquisition-date fair value of the consideration transferred, plus the amount of the non-controlling interest held. For each business combination, the Group assesses whether to measure any non-controlling interest in the acquiree at fair value or in proportion to the non-controlling interest's share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. The acquisition costs are recognised in the year and classified under administrative expense.

If the business combination is carried out in more than one step, the investment previously held is recalculated at fair value at the acquisition date and any resulting profit or loss is recognised in the Income Statement.

Any contingent consideration, to be recognised, is measured by the purchaser at fair value on the acquisition date. The change in fair value of the contingent consideration classified as financial asset or liability must be recognised in the Income Statement.

Goodwill is initially measured at cost, which is the excess of the consideration paid, as compared to the fair value of the net identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities undertaken by the Group. If the fair value of the net assets acquired exceeds the total consideration paid, the Group checks again whether it has correctly identified all the assets acquired and liabilities incurred and reviews the procedures adopted to determine the amounts to be recorded at the acquisition date. If the new measurement still shows a fair value of the net assets acquired that is higher than the consideration, the difference (profit) is recognised in the Income Statement.

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 allocated, from the acquisition date, to each of the Group's cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination, regardless of whether other assets or liabilities of the target company are assigned to those units.

Associates

Associates are those companies in which the Group has significant influence, but over which, however, it does not exercise management control. Significant influence is presumed to apply when the Group holds 20% to 50% of voting rights at Shareholders' Meetings. Failing so, the Group assesses specific facts and circumstances to verify the presence of significant influence.

Investments in associates are measured at equity. Under this method, the investment in an associate is initially recognised according to the above acquisition method and the book value is increased or decreased to recognise the investor's share of the profit and loss of the investee after the date of acquisition. Goodwill related to the associate is included in the book value of the investment and is not subject to amortisation.

The Group's share of associates' post-acquisition profits or losses is recognised in the Income Statement, whereas its post-acquisition share of changes in reserves is recognised in reserves. Cumulative post-acquisition changes are included in the book value of the investment.

Unrealised profits relating to transactions between the Group and its associates are derecognised in proportion to the Group's interests in such associates. Unrealised losses are also derecognised unless the loss is considered to represent impairment of the assets transferred. The accounting standards adopted by associates are adapted when necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

Upon losing significant influence over an associate, the Group measures and recognises the residual investment at fair value. Any difference between the carrying amount of the investment on the date that significant influence is lost, as well as the fair value of the residual investment and the consideration received must be recognised in the Income Statement.

4) Translation criteria of foreign currency financial statements

Financial statements prepared in currencies other than the currency in which the Group's consolidated financial statements are presented, i.e. the Euro, are consolidated using the method described above, subject to translation into Euro. The translation is carried out as follows:

- The assets and liabilities are translated using the exchange rates in force at the consolidated balance sheet date;
- Costs and revenue are translated at the average exchange rate for the year;
- Exchange rate differences generated from the translation of income statement items at a rate different from the closing rate and from the translation of opening equity at an exchange rate different from the closing rate of the reporting year, are recognised as an item of comprehensive income under "Translation Reserve"; this reserve is recognised in full in the income statement in the year in which the Group relinquishes or loses control of the investee;
- Goodwill and fair value adjustments related to the acquisition of a foreign entity are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign entity and translated at the closing exchange rate for the year.

The exchange rates used to determine the value in Euro of financial statements denominated in foreign currency of subsidiaries (currency for 1 Euro) are shown hereunder:

Currency (ISO Code)	Quantity of currency for 1 Euro			
	December 2025	December 2025	December 2024	December 2024
	Actual exchange rate	Average exchange rate for the year	Actual exchange rate	Average exchange rate for the year
US Dollar (USD)	1.18	1.13	1.04	1.08
British Pound Sterling (GBP)	0.87	0.86	0.83	0.85
Swedish Krona (SEK)	10.82	11.07	11.46	11.43
Singapore Dollar (SGD)	1.51	1.48	1.42	1.45
Japanese Yen (JPY)	184.09	169.04	163.06	163.85
Australian Dollar (AUD)	1.76	1.75	1.68	1.64
Hong Kong Dollar (HKD)	9.15	8.81	8.07	8.45
Chinese Renminbi (CNY)	8.23	8.12	7.58	7.79
Brazilian Real (BRL)	6.44	6.31	6.43	5.83
Mexican Peso (MXN)	21.12	21.67	21.55	19.83
Hungarian Forint (HUF)	385.15	397.77	411.35	395.30
Czech Crown (CZK)	24.24	24.69	25.19	25.12

5) Accounting policies and standards applied

The following are the policies adopted in the preparation of the Group's Consolidated Financial Statements at December 31, 2025; the Accounting Standards below have been consistently applied by all Group entities.

Tangible fixed assets

Owned tangible fixed assets are recognised at the cost of contribution, purchase, or internal construction. The cost includes all directly attributable costs required to make the asset available for use (including, when relevant and where there are present obligations, the present value of estimated costs for decommissioning, asset removal, and site remediation), net of trade discounts and rebates.

Certain tangible fixed assets in the "Land and buildings" categories were measured at fair value (market value) at January 1, 2004 (IFRS transition date) and this value was used as the deemed cost. The cost of buildings is depreciated net of the residual value estimated as the realisation value obtainable through sale at the end of the useful life of the building.

Costs incurred after purchase are accounted for in the book value of the asset, or are recognised as a separate asset, only if it is believed likely that the future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the entity and the

asset's cost can be reliably measured. Maintenance and repair costs or replacement costs that do not have the above characteristics are recognised in the income statement in the year in which they are incurred.

Fixed assets are systematically depreciated in each year from the time the fixed asset is available for use, or is potentially able to provide the associated economic benefits, based on economic-technical rates determined with regard to the remaining possibility of use of the assets and taking account of the month of availability for the first year.

Land is considered to be an asset with indefinite useful life and therefore not subject to depreciation.

The depreciation rates applied by the Group are as follows:

Asset category	Rates
Property:	
Buildings	2% - 3.3%
Land	0%
Plant and equipment:	
Automatic operating machines	20% - 14.29%
Furnaces and appurtenances	14%
Generic/specific production plant	20% - 10%
Other assets:	
Plants pertaining to buildings	8.33% - 10% - 6.67%
Lightweight constructions	6.67% - 4%
Production equipment & electronic instruments	20% - 10%
Moulds	20%
Electronic office machinery	33% - 20% - 10%
Office furniture and fittings	10% - 6.67% - 5%
Cars	20% - 25%
Freight vehicles	14%
Trade show & exhibition equipment	11% - 20%
Leasehold improvements	Contract duration

If a fixed asset suffers an impairment loss, then, regardless of the depreciation already recognised, the value of the fixed asset is accordingly written down; if the reasons for the impairment loss no longer apply in subsequent years, the original value is restored. The residual value and useful life of assets are reviewed at least at each year-end in order to assess any significant changes in value.

Fixed assets held under leases

Assets held by the Group under lease contracts, including operating leases, in accordance with IFRS 16, effective January 1, 2019, are recognised as assets with a financial payable as a balancing entry. Specifically, assets are recognised at a value equal to the present value of future payments at the date of signing of the contract, discounted using the applicable incremental borrowing rate for each contract, and depreciated over the duration of the underlying contract, taking account of the effects of any extension or early termination clauses whose exercise was deemed reasonably certain.

In compliance with the provisions of IFRS 16, starting from January 1, 2019, the Group identifies contracts for which it obtains the right to use an identifiable asset for a period of time in exchange for a consideration as leases.

For each lease contract, starting from the commencement date, the Group recognises an asset (right of use of the asset) under tangible assets as a balancing entry to a corresponding financial liability (lease payable), with the exception of the

following cases: (i) short-term lease contracts; (ii) low-value lease contracts applied to situations in which the leased asset has a value not exceeding €5 thousand (new value).

For short-term and low-value lease contracts, the financial liabilities related to the leases and corresponding right of use are not recognised, but the lease payments are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis for the duration of the respective contracts.

In the case of a complex contract that includes a lease component, the latter is always managed separately from the other services included in the contract.

Rights of use are shown in a specific item of the financial statements. At the time of initial recognition of the lease contract, the right of use is recognised at a value corresponding to the lease payable, determined as described above, increased by the instalments paid in advance and the ancillary expense and net of any incentives received. Where applicable, the initial value of the rights of use also includes the related costs of dismantling and restoring the area.

The situations involving the recalculation of the lease payable imply a corresponding change in the value of the right of use.

After initial recognition, the right of use is depreciated on a straight-line basis, starting from the commencement date, and subject to write-downs in the event of impairment. Depreciation is carried out over the shorter of the lease term and the useful life of the underlying asset; however, in cases where the lease contract envisages the transfer of ownership, possibly also as a result of the use of redemption options included in the value of the right of use, depreciation is carried out over the useful life of the asset.

Lease payables are shown in the financial statements under current and non-current financial liabilities, together with the other financial payables of the Group. At the time of initial recognition, the lease payable is recorded on the basis of the present value of the lease instalments to be settled determined using the implicit interest rate of the contract (i.e. the interest rate that forms the present value of the sum of the payments and the residual value equal to the sum of the fair value of the underlying asset and the initial direct costs incurred by the Group); if this rate is not indicated in the contract or easily determinable, the present value is determined using the “incremental borrowing rate”, i.e. the incremental interest rate that, in a similar economic context and in order to obtain an amount equal to the value of the right of use, the Group would have paid for a loan with similar duration and collateral.

The lease payments subject to discounting include fixed payments; variable fees due to an index or a rate; the redemption price, if any and if the Group is reasonably certain to use it; the amount of payment envisaged for any issue of collateral on the residual value of the asset; the amount of penalties to be paid in the event of the exercise of options for early termination of the contract, where the Group is reasonably certain to exercise them.

After initial recognition, the lease payable is increased to take account of the interest accrued, determined on the basis of the amortised cost, and decreased against the lease payments paid.

Additionally, the lease payable is subject to restatement, upward or downward, in the event of changes to the contracts or other situations envisaged by IFRS 16 that involve a change in the amount of the instalments and/or the duration of the lease. Specifically, in the presence of situations that involve a change in the estimate of the probability of exercise (or non-exercise) of the options for renewal or early termination of the contract or in the redemption (or not) provisions of the asset upon expiry of the contract, the lease payable is restated by discounting the new value of the instalments to be paid on the basis of a new discount rate.

Intangible fixed assets

Intangible assets are recognised under assets in the statement of financial position when it is likely that use of the asset will generate future economic benefits and when the asset’s costs can be reliably determined. They are initially recognised at the value of contribution or at acquisition or production cost, inclusive of any ancillary expense.

If tangible and intangible fixed assets are sold, the date of disposal will be the date when the purchaser obtains the control of the assets, pursuant to requirements set forth on performance obligations by IFRS 15. The profit or loss generated by the consideration is accounted for in the Income Statement and is determined according to requirements to determine the transaction price envisaged by IFRS 15. Subsequent changes to the estimated amount of consideration used to determine profit or loss must be accounted for in accordance with the requirements for changes in transaction pricing in IFRS 15.

Goodwill

Goodwill is recognised in accordance with what was stated above with regard to business combinations in Note 3) Consolidation standards and policies. After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

Goodwill is allocated to the cash generating units (CGUs) and is tested for impairment annually or more frequently, if specific events or changes in circumstances suggest possible impairment, pursuant to IAS 36 – “Impairment of Assets”. If goodwill has been allocated to a cash generating unit (CGU) and the entity disposes of part of this unit, goodwill associated with the sold unit must be included in the book value of the asset when the profit or loss on disposal is determined. Goodwill associated with the discontinued operation must be calculated on the basis of the relating values of the discontinued operation and the retained portion of the cash-generating unit. The same criterion of related values is applied also when the format of the internal reporting is changed and affects the composition of the cash generating units that received the goodwill, in order to define its new allocation.

Research and Development expense

Under IAS 38, research expense is charged to the Income Statement at the time the cost is incurred.

Development costs for projects concerning significantly innovative products or processes are capitalised only if the following can be shown:

- the technical possibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
- the intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;
- the ability to use or sell the intangible asset;
- the ability to reliably measure the cost attributable to the intangible asset during its development;
- the availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset;
- how the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits.

In the absence of any of the above requirements, the costs in question are fully recognised in the Income Statement at the time they are incurred.

Development costs have a finite useful life and are capitalised and amortised on a straight-line basis from the start of the product’s commercial production for a period equal to the useful life of the products to which they refer.

Other intangible fixed assets

Other intangible fixed assets include specific intangible assets purchased by the Group, also as part of business combinations, and therefore identified and recognised at fair value at the acquisition date according to the purchase method of accounting mentioned above.

These assets are considered to be intangible assets with finite life and are amortised over their presumable useful life (see the next table).

Amortisation

Intangible fixed assets with finite useful life are amortised systematically in accordance with their expected future use, so that the net value at the end of the year corresponds to their remaining use or the amount recoverable according to the company's plans for carrying out production activities. Amortisation starts when the asset is available for use.

The useful life for each category is detailed below:

DESCRIPTION	Years
Goodwill	Indefinite useful life
Development costs	3/5
Other intangible assets:	
- Software licences	3/5
- Patents (formerly PSC)	20
- Patents	10
- Know-how	5/10
- Customer portfolio	15
- SAP licences	10
- User licences	Contract duration

Intangible assets with indefinite useful life are not amortised but tested to identify any impairment annually, or more frequently when there is evidence that the asset may have suffered impairment. The residual values, the useful lives and the amortisation of intangible fixed assets are reviewed at each year end and, where appropriate, adjusted prospectively. The useful lives shown remained unchanged versus the prior year.

Impairment

When there are specific indicators of impairment, and at least annually, with regard to intangible fixed assets and goodwill, tangible and intangible fixed assets are subject to an impairment test.

The aim of this impairment test is to ensure that tangible and intangible fixed assets are not carried at a value exceeding their recoverable value, consisting of the higher of fair value, less costs to sell and the value in use.

Value in use is determined based on the future cash flows expected to originate from the asset or cash-generating unit (hereafter also CGU) to which the asset belongs. Expected cash flows are discounted using a discount rate that reflects the current market estimate referring to the time-related cost of money and the risks specific to the asset or cash generating unit to which the assumed realisable value refers.

If the recoverable value of the asset or CGU, to which it belongs, is less than the net book value, the asset in question is written down to reflect its impairment, with recognition of the latter in the Income Statement for the year.

Impairment losses relating to CGUs are allocated firstly to goodwill and, for the remaining amount, to the other assets on a proportional basis.

An impairment loss, in the event that the assumptions that generated it no longer apply, is reinstated, up to the amount corresponding to the book value that would have been determined, net of amortisation calculated on the historical cost, if no impairment loss had ever been recognised.

Any reinstatements are recognised in the Income Statement. The value of goodwill previously written down cannot be reinstated, as required by International Accounting Standards.

Financial assets and liabilities

The Group measures certain financial assets and liabilities at fair value. Fair value is the price that would be received for the sale of an asset or that would be paid for transfer of a liability in a normal transaction between market participants at the date of measurement.

A fair value measurement assumes that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- in the principal market of the asset or liability; or
- in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal market or most advantageous market must be accessible for the Group. The fair value of an asset or liability is measured by using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that they act in their economic best interest. A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes account of a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Group uses measurement methods that are appropriate to the circumstances, and for which data available to measure fair value are sufficient, maximising the use of material observable inputs and minimising the use of non-observable inputs. All assets and liabilities measured or recognised at fair value are classified based on a fair value hierarchy and described hereunder:

- Level 1 - quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 - inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly;
- Level 3 - measurement techniques for which input data are unobservable for the asset or liability.

The fair value measurement is classified in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input used for the measurement.

As regards assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements at fair value on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers between hierarchy levels occurred while revising the classification at each annual reporting date.

Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset for one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument for another entity.

Financial assets

Financial assets are initially recognised at their fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, any ancillary expense. Exceptions are trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component for which the Group applies the practical expedient by measuring them at the transaction price determined in accordance with IFRS 15.

Upon recognition, for subsequent measurement purposes, financial assets are classified according to the four possible measurement methods described below:

- Financial assets at amortised cost;
- Financial assets at fair value through OCI with reclassification of cumulative gains and losses;
- Financial assets at fair value through OCI without reversal of cumulative gains and losses on derecognition (equity instruments);

- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

The selection of the classification of financial assets depends on the following:

- nature of financial assets, determined primarily by the characteristics of expected contractual cash flows;
- business model that the Group applies to the management of the financial assets in order to generate cash flows, which may result from the collection of contractual cash flows, as well as from the sale of financial assets or from both.

For a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or at fair value through OCI, it must generate cash flows that depend solely on the principal and interest on the amount of principal to be repaid (so-called *solely payments of principal and interest* - SPPI). This measurement is referred to as a SPPI test and is performed at the level of each instrument.

Financial assets are derecognised from the financial statements when the right to receive cash ceases, the Group has transferred the right to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed the contractual obligation to pay them to a third party in their entirety and without delay and (1) has transferred essentially all the risks and benefits of ownership of the financial asset or (2) has not transferred or essentially held all the risks and benefits of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

In the cases where the Group has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into an arrangement based on which it retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but takes on a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more beneficiaries (pass-through), it assesses whether and to what extent it has retained the risks and benefits pertaining to ownership.

Valuations are regularly carried out in order to verify whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of assets may have suffered impairment. If there is objective evidence, the impairment is recognised as a cost in the income statement for the year.

For trade receivables and contract assets, the Group applies a simplified approach to the calculation of expected losses. Therefore, the Group does not monitor changes in credit risk, but the expected loss is fully recognised at each reporting date. The Group has established a matrix system based on historical information, reviewed to consider prospective elements with regard to the specific types of debtors and their economic environment, as a tool for determining expected losses.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are measured using the amortised cost method, recognising expense through the effective interest rate method in the income statement, except for financial liabilities acquired for trading purposes or derivatives (see next paragraph), or those designated at FVTPL by Management on the date of initial recognition, which are measured at fair value with a balancing entry in the income statement.

Financial guarantees given are agreements envisaging a payment to repay the owner of a debt security against a loss incurred due to a non-payment by the debtor at the contractual maturity term. If the financial guarantees are issued by the Group, they are initially recognised as liabilities at fair value, increased by transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issue of the guarantee itself. The liability is then measured at the higher of the best estimate of the outlay required to meet the guaranteed obligation at the balance sheet date and the amount initially recognised, net of accumulated amortisation.

A financial liability is removed from the balance sheet when the obligation underlying the liability has been discharged,

cancelled or satisfied. Where an existing financial liability is exchanged for another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially changed, such an exchange or change is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and a recognition of a new liability, with any differences between the carrying amounts recognised in the Income Statement. In the event of amendments on financial liabilities defined as irrelevant, the income effects of renegotiation are recognised in the Income Statement.

Offsetting of financial instruments

A financial asset and liability can be offset and the net balance can be shown in the Statement of Financial Position if there is a current legal right to offset the amounts recognised and there is the intention to settle the net remainder, or realise the asset and at the same time settle the liability.

Financial derivatives

Derivatives, including embedded derivatives, separate from the main contract, are initially recognised at fair value.

Derivatives are classified as hedging instruments when the relationship between the derivative and the hedged item is formally documented and the effectiveness of the hedge, assessed periodically, is high.

When hedging derivatives hedge the risk of change in the fair value of the hedged instruments, they are recorded at fair value and the effects are posted to the Income Statement; accordingly, the hedged instruments are adjusted to reflect the changes in fair value associated with the risk hedged.

When derivatives hedge the risk of changes in the cash flows of the hedged instruments (cash flow hedges), the hedges made are designated against exposure to variability in cash flows attributable to risks that may affect the Income Statement at a later date; these risks are generally associated with an asset or liability recognised in the Financial Statements (such as future payments on debt at floating rates).

The effective portion of the change in the fair value of the portion of derivative contracts designated as hedges, in accordance with the requirements of the standard, is recognised as an item of the Statement of Comprehensive Income (Hedging Reserve); this reserve is then charged to income for the year in which the hedged transaction affects the Income Statement.

The ineffective portion of fair value change, as well as the entire fair value change in derivatives that have not been designated as hedge derivatives or that do not have the requirements envisaged in the aforesaid IFRS 9, is instead recognised directly through the Income Statement.

Inventory

Inventory is measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is calculated using the weighted average cost method. Finished and semi-finished product costs include the cost of raw materials, direct labour, and other directly and indirectly attributable production costs (charged back based on normal production capacity). For raw and ancillary materials and consumables, the net presumable realisable value is represented by the replacement cost. For finished and semi-finished products, the net presumable realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the costs necessary to make the sale.

Obsolete and slow turnover inventory is written-down based on its estimated possible use or future sale, through entry in a special provision, adjusted by the value of inventory.

Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations

The Group classifies non-current assets held for sale as held for sale if their book value will be recovered primarily through a sale transaction, rather than through their continued use. These non-current assets held for sale classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their book value and their fair value less costs to sell. Costs to sell are any additional costs directly attributable to the sale, excluding financial expense and tax.

The condition for classifying an asset as held for sale is considered met only when the sale is highly probable and the asset or disposal group is available for immediate sale in its current condition. The actions required to conclude the sale should indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes in the sale will occur or that the sale will be cancelled. Management must be engaged in the sale, whose completion should be planned within one year from the date of classification.

The depreciation of property, plant and equipment and amortisation of intangible assets ceases when they are classified as available for sale.

Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale are shown separately under current items in the Financial Statements.

Income items related to assets held for sale and discontinued operations, when related to significant business lines or geographical areas of operation, are excluded from the result of continuing operations and are shown in the income statement in a single line as net profit/(loss) from assets held for sale or discontinued operations net of the related tax effect.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, bank and postal deposits, and short-term financial investments (maturity of three months or less after purchase date) that are highly liquid, readily convertible into cash and are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

Equity

Share capital consists of the outstanding ordinary shares recorded at par value.

Costs related to the issuance of new shares or options are classified in Equity (net of the associated tax benefit) as a deduction from the proceeds arising from the issuance of these instruments.

Treasury shares

In the case of buyback of treasury shares, the price paid, inclusive of any directly attributable ancillary expense, is deducted from the Group's Equity until such shares are cancelled, re-issued, or sold. When treasury shares are resold or re-issued, the proceeds, net of any directly attributable ancillary expense and related tax effect, are accounted for as Group Equity.

Consequently, no profit or loss is recognised in the consolidated Income Statement at the time of purchase, sale or cancellation of treasury shares.

Liabilities from employee benefits

Post-employment benefits are defined on the basis of plans, which according to their characteristics are divided into "defined-contribution" and "defined-benefit" plans.

Employee benefits substantially include the provisions for severance indemnities of the Group's Italian companies and of retirement provisions.

Defined-contribution plans

Defined-contribution plans are formalised post-employment benefit plans under which a company makes payments to an insurance company or pension fund and will have no legal or implied obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not have sufficient assets at vesting to pay all employee benefits related to employment in the current and

prior years. These contributions, paid in exchange for employee service, are recorded as an expense in the period incurred.

Defined-benefit plans and other long-term benefits

Defined-benefit plans are formalised post-employment benefit plans that constitute a future obligation for the Group. The undertaking bears the actuarial and investment risks associated with the plan.

The Group uses the projected unit credit method to determine the present value of liabilities of the plan and the cost of services.

This actuarial calculation method requires the use of objective actuarial hypotheses, compatible and based on demographic variables (mortality rate, personnel turnover) and financial variables (discount rate, future increases of salaries and wages and benefits). When a defined-benefit plan is entirely or partly financed by contributions paid to a fund, legally separate from the undertaking, or to an insurance company, the plan assets are measured at fair value. The amount of the obligation is thus accounted for, net of the fair value of the plan assets that will be used to settle that obligation directly.

Revaluations, which include actuarial gains and losses, changes in the effect of the asset ceiling (excluding net interest), and the return on plan assets (excluding net interest), are recognised immediately in the Statement of Financial Position by debiting or crediting retained earnings through the other items of the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year in which they arise. Revaluations are not reclassified in the Income Statement in subsequent years. Other long-term benefits are employee benefits other than post-employment benefits. Accounting is similar to defined-benefit plans.

Provisions for risks and charges

Provisions for risks and charges are set aside to cover liabilities of uncertain amount or due date that must be recognised in the financial statements when the following concurrent conditions are met:

- the undertaking has a present obligation (legal or constructive), i.e. under way at the reporting date, as a result of a past event;
- it is likely that economic resources will be required to fulfill the obligation;
- the amount needed to fulfil the obligation can be reliably estimated;
- risks for which the onset of a liability is merely potential are shown in the notes to the financial statements, in the commentary part of the provisions, without making a provision.

In the case of events that are only remote, i.e., events that have minor chances of occurring, no provision is accounted for, nor is additional or supplementary information provided.

Allocations are booked at the amount representing the best estimate of the amount that the undertaking would pay to pay the obligation or to transfer it to third parties at the reporting date. If the effect of discounting the value of money is significant, allocations are determined by discounting expected future cash flows at a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market valuation of the time value of money. When discounting is carried out, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a financial expense.

Provisions are recorded at the present value of the expected financial resources to be used against the obligation. Provisions are periodically updated to reflect changes in cost estimates, timing of implementation, and discounted value, if any; revisions in provision estimates are charged to the same line item in the Income Statement that previously included the allocation and to the Income Statement for the year in which the change occurred.

The Group recognises restructuring provisions if there is an implied obligation to restructure and there is a formal plan for restructuring, which has raised a valid expectation in those affected that it will carry out the restructuring either by starting to implement that plan or because it has announced its main features to those affected by it.

Share-based incentive plan - Equity-settled payment transactions

A number of Group employees receive part of the remuneration as share-based payments, therefore the employees provide services in exchange for shares ("equity settled transactions").

The cost of equity-settled transactions is determined by the fair value on the date the assignment is made using an appropriate valuation method.

This cost is recognised under labour costs for the period in which the conditions related to the achievement of targets and/or the performance of the services are fulfilled, with a corresponding increase in equity as a balancing entry. The cumulative costs recorded for such transactions at the end of each year up to the vesting date are commensurate with the expiry of the vesting period and the best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will actually vest.

Service or performance conditions are not taken into account when defining the fair value of the plan at the grant date. However, the probability of these conditions being met is taken into account when defining the best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will vest. Arm's length conditions are reflected in the fair value at the grant date. Any other conditions attached to the plan that do not involve a service obligation are not considered to be a vesting condition. Non-vesting conditions are reflected in the fair value of the plan and result in the immediate recognition of the cost of the plan, unless there are also service or performance conditions.

No cost is recognised for rights that do not ultimately vest because the performance and/or service conditions have not been met. When rights include a market condition or a non-vesting condition, they are treated as if they had vested regardless of whether the market conditions or other non-vesting conditions they are subject to are met or not, with the understanding that all other performance and/or service conditions must be met.

If the conditions of the plan are changed, the minimum cost to be recognised is the fair value at the grant date in the absence of the plan change, assuming that the original conditions of the plan are met. Additionally, a cost is recognised for any change that results in an increase in the total fair value of the payment plan, or is otherwise favourable to employees; this cost is measured by reference to the date of change. When a plan is cancelled by the entity or the counterpart, any remaining fair value element in the plan is immediately transferred to the income statement.

Income tax

Income tax includes current and deferred tax. Income tax is generally charged to the Income Statement, except when it relates to cases recognised directly in Equity, in which case the tax effect is recognised directly in Equity.

Current income tax is calculated by applying to taxable income the tax rate in force at the reporting date and includes the adjustments to tax related to prior periods.

Deferred tax is calculated using the liability method applied to temporary differences between the amount of assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and the corresponding amounts recognised for tax purposes.

Deferred tax assets are recognised against all deductible temporary differences and unused tax receivables and losses carried forward, to the extent that it is probable that there will be adequate future taxable profits that may make the use of deductible temporary differences and tax receivables and losses carried forward applicable.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rate expected to be in force at the time the asset is sold or the liability is settled.

In 2025, the subsidiaries Datalogic S.r.l., Datasensing S.r.l., and IP Tech S.r.l. participate, in a "consolidated" position together with the parent Datalogic S.p.A. in a "consolidating" position, in the optional tax system of the "National Tax Consolidation" (NTC), pursuant to Articles 117 and following of the TUIR. This system determines the transfer by each consolidated company to the consolidating company of their respective individual taxable incomes, whether they are positive or negative. Datalogic S.p.A., by aggregating the individual tax results, including its own, consolidates a single overall tax result, establishing a single credit or debt position with the tax authorities.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at fair value of the amount collected or collectable from the sale of goods or provision of services within the scope of the Group's ordinary business activity. Revenue is shown net of VAT, returns, discounts and rebates and after eliminating sales with Group companies.

Pursuant to IFRS 15, the Group recognises revenue after identifying the contracts with its customers, as well as performance obligations to be fulfilled, determining the consideration it expects to be entitled to in exchange for the sale of goods or provision of services, and after evaluating the manners to satisfy such performance obligations (satisfaction at point in time or over time).

Pursuant to the provisions set out by IFRS 15, the Group recognises revenue only when the following obligations have been met:

- the parties to the contract have approved the contract and are committed to perform their respective obligations;
- each party's rights regarding the goods or services to be transferred can be identified;
- payment terms of transferable goods and services can be identified;
- the contract is of a commercial type;
- consideration in exchange for the goods sold or transferred services is likely to be received.

If the aforesaid requirements are met, the Group recognises revenue by applying the above rules.

Sale of goods

Revenue resulting from the sale of equipment is recognised when the control of the goods is transferred to the customer.

The Group considers whether there are other promises in the contract that represent performance obligations on which a portion of the transaction consideration is to be allocated (e.g., guarantees, customer loyalty plans). In determining the transaction price for the sale of the equipment, the Group considers the impact resulting from the existence of the variable consideration, significant financing items, non-monetary considerations and considerations to be paid to the customer (if applicable).

Datalogic Group grants trade discounts and rebates for achieving certain targets to its customers and accepts returns from them in accordance with existing contractual agreements. These adjustments are recorded as a reduction in revenue. Specifically, the Group grants certain customers the right to return, under certain contractual conditions,

goods sold and to receive a full or partial refund of any consideration paid or another product in return. Returns are accounted for in accordance with IFRS 15, recognising:

- as a reduction in revenue, the amount of consideration expected for the return;
- as an increase in liabilities, the amount of future refunds to be paid to the customer as a source of the return under the credit note to be issued;
- as an increase in assets, the amount relating to inventory (and the corresponding adjustment of the cost of sales) for the right to recover the products from the customer upon settlement of the liability for future refunds.

The processes and methods for assessing and determining the estimated portion of discounts to be paid and returns to be received after year end are based on the conditions agreed with the large distributors, as well as on accounting and management data produced internally and received from the sales network.

Provision of services

The Group provides installation, maintenance, repair and technical support services. The services are provided both separately, based on contracts signed with customers, and jointly with the sale of the goods to customers.

As regards contracts related to both the sale of goods and the provision of services, the Group recognises two separate obligations when the promises to transfer equipment and provide services can be divided and identified separately. As a result, the Group allocates the transaction price based on the related prices for the sale of goods and services.

Revenue on construction contract

Contracts that envisage the construction of an asset or the combination of closely related goods and services are recognised over time if the following conditions set out in IFRS 15 are met: (i) the service does not create an asset with an alternative use for the Group, (ii) the Group has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed until the date considered.

Revenue related to these contractual cases is recognised based on the status of performance obligations, when control of the goods and services is transferred to the customer for an amount that reflects the consideration the Group expects to receive in exchange for them.

Their presentation in the Statement of Financial Position is as follows:

- the amount due from customers for contract works is shown as an asset under “trade receivables from third parties”, when incurred costs plus margins recognised (less losses recognised) exceed the advances received;
- the amount due to customers for contract works is shown as a liability, under “trade payables to third parties”, when advances received exceed costs incurred plus margins recognised (less losses recognised).

Government grants are recognised - regardless of the existence of a formal grant resolution - when there is reasonable certainty that the entity will comply with the conditions attached to the grant and therefore that the grant will be received.

Government grants, obtainable as compensation for costs already incurred or to provide immediate financial support to the recipient company with no future related costs, are recognised as income in the period in which they become receivable.

Income from dividends and interest

Income from dividends and interest is respectively recognised as follows:

- dividends, when the right to receive payment is determined (with receivable offset at the time of the distribution resolution);
- interest, applying the effective interest rate method.

Dividends distributed

Dividends are recognised when shareholders have the right to receive payment. This normally corresponds to the date of the annual Shareholders' Meeting that approves dividend distribution.

The dividends distributable to Group Shareholders are recognised as an equity movement in the year when they are approved by the Shareholders' Meeting.

Earnings per share

Basic

Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the Group's profit by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year, excluding treasury shares.

Diluted

Diluted EPS is calculated by dividing the Group's profit by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year, excluding treasury shares. For the purpose of calculating diluted EPS, the weighted average number of shares outstanding is adjusted by assuming the conversion of all potential shares with dilutive effects, while the Group's net result is adjusted for the after-tax effects of conversion.

Treatment of foreign currency transactions

Functional presentation currency

The financial statement items of each Group entity are shown in the currency of the economic environment in which the entity operates, so-called functional currency. The Consolidated Financial Statements are presented in Euro thousands, the Euro being the Parent Company's functional and presentation currency.

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency are initially translated into the functional currency by using the exchange rate at the transaction date. At the end of the reporting period, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in non-functional currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate in effect on the closing date. Exchange differences realised upon collection of receivables and payment of payables in foreign currencies and those arising from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities into non-functional currencies at the closing date are recorded in the Income Statement under financial income and expense. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in non-functional currencies that are measured at cost are translated at the exchange rate on the date of the transaction, while those measured at fair value are translated at the exchange rate on the date such value is determined.

BUSINESS COMBINATION

On April 29, 2025, the acquisition through the subsidiary Datalogic S.r.l. of the entire share capital of Datema Retail Solutions AB was completed.

Datema Retail Solutions AB is a Stockholm-based company renowned for its *EasyShop* software - a hardware-agnostic self-scanning solution adopted by leading retailers in Europe.

The following table shows the fair value as of December 31, 2025 of the assets and liabilities of the acquisition, the goodwill deriving from the transaction and the net cash used for the acquisition:

PPA at December 31, 2025	Amounts from the Financial Statements EURO/1000	Adjustments	Fair value
Tangible fixed assets	10		10
Intangible fixed assets	302	3,210	3,512
Other non-current receivables	393		393
Inventory	-		-
Trade and other current receivables	376		376
Cash and cash equivalents	8		8
Financial liabilities	-		-
Liabilities for defined employee benefits	-		-
Deferred tax liabilities	-	(661)	(661)
Trade payables	(40)		(40)
Other payables	(1,036)		(1,036)
Net assets at acquisition date	13	2,549	2,562
% pertaining to Group	100%	100%	100%
Group net assets	13	2,549	2,562
Acquisition cost (including Earn out)	4,437	-	4,437
Goodwill at acquisition date	4,424	(2,549)	1,875
Net cash used in acquisition:			
Cash and cash equivalents of acquiree	[A]		8
Payments made to the seller	[B]		2,657
Debt from earn out			1,518
Assumption of former shareholders' debt towards Datema AB			262
Acquisition cost			4,437
Net cash used in acquisition	[A] - [B]		2,649

The acquisition qualifies as a business combination and, therefore, the Group has applied the purchase method of accounting as required by IFRS 3 revised. The cost of an acquisition is determined as the sum of the consideration transferred, measured at fair value on the acquisition date.

The residual goodwill of the purchase price allocation ultimately recognised at December 31, 2025 amounted to €1,875 thousand.

Specifically, as part of the accounting for this acquisition under the purchase method, Group Management identified acquired technological know-how as an intangible asset and recognised it at fair value, determined using the Multi-period Excess Earnings Method ("MEEM") and applying a discount rate of 12.6% (equal to the WACC specifically calculated by Group Management plus a 0.5% premium to reflect the higher risk of the individual intangible asset versus

the company as a whole). The useful life of the know-how was estimated to be eight years. The Company's Management prepared the assessment.

6) IFRS accounting standards, amendments and interpretations applied as from January 1, 2025

The following IFRS Accounting Standards, Amendments and Interpretations have been applied for the first time by the Group as of January 1, 2025:

- On August 15, 2023, the IASB published "*Amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates: Lack of Exchangeability*". The document requires an entity to identify a methodology to be applied consistently in order to ascertain whether one currency can be converted into another and, when this is not feasible, how to determine the exchange rate to be used and the disclosure to be made in the notes to the financial statements. The adoption of this amendment had no effects on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

7) IFRS accounting standards, amendments and interpretations endorsed by the European Union, not yet mandatorily applicable and not early adopted by the Group at December 31, 2025

At the date of this document, the competent bodies of the European Union have completed the endorsement process required for the adoption of the amendments and the standards described below, but these standards are not applicable on a compulsory basis and have not been adopted in advance by the Group at December 31, 2025:

- On May 30, 2024, the IASB published "*Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments - Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7*". The document addresses several issues identified in the post-implementation review of IFRS 9, particularly concerning the accounting treatment of financial assets with returns that fluctuate based on the achievement of ESG targets, such as green bonds. Specifically, the amendments aim to:
 - clarify the classification of financial assets with variable returns and tied to environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) targets and the criteria to be used for the SPPI test assessment;
 - determine that the date of settlement of liabilities through electronic payment systems is the date on which the liability is settled. However, an entity is permitted to adopt an accounting policy to allow a financial liability to be derecognised before delivering cash on the settlement date under certain specific conditions.

With these amendments, the IASB has also introduced additional disclosure requirements for investments in equity instruments designated to FVOCI in particular.

The amendments will apply from the financial statements of financial years beginning on or after January 1, 2026, but early application is permitted. The directors do not expect any material effect on the Group's consolidated financial statements from the adoption of this amendment.

- On December 18, 2024, the IASB published the amendment "*Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity - Amendment to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7*". The document aims to support entities in reporting the financial effects of renewable electricity purchase agreements (often structured as *Power Purchase Agreements*). Based on these contracts, the amount of electricity generated and purchased can vary based on uncontrollable factors such as weather conditions. The IASB has made targeted amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7. The amendments include:
 - a clarification regarding the application of "own use" requirements to this type of contract;
 - the criteria for allowing such contracts to be accounted for as hedging instruments; and,
 - new disclosure requirements to allow financial statement users to understand the effect of these contracts on an entity's financial performance and cash flows.

The amendment will apply as of January 1, 2026, but early application is permitted. The directors do not expect any material effect on the Group's consolidated financial statements from the adoption of this amendment.

- On July 18, 2024, the IASB published "*Annual Improvements Volume 11*". The document includes clarifications, simplifications, corrections and changes aimed at improving the consistency of several IFRS Accounting Standards.

The amended standards are:

- IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards;
- IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures and related guidance on the implementation of IFRS 7;
- IFRS 9 Financial Instruments;
- IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements; and
- IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows.

The amendments will apply from the financial statements of financial years beginning on or after January 1, 2026. The directors are currently evaluating the possible effects of the introduction of this amendment on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

8) IFRS accounting standards, amendments and interpretations not yet endorsed by the European Union

At the date of this document, the competent bodies of the European Union have not yet completed the endorsement process required for the adoption of the amendments and the standards described below.

- On April 9, 2024, the IASB published a new standard ***IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements***, which will supersede IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements*. The new standard aims to improve the presentation of reporting formats, with particular reference to the income statement format. Specifically, the new standard requires the following:
 - to classify revenue and expense into three new categories (operating section, investment section, and financial section), in addition to the tax and discontinued operations categories already in the income statement;
 - Present two new sub-totals, operating profit/loss and profit/loss before interest and tax (i.e. EBIT).

The new standard also:

- requires more information on performance measures defined by management;
- introduces new criteria for information aggregation and disaggregation; and,
- introduces a number of changes to the format of the statement of cash flows, including a requirement to use operating profit/loss as the starting point for the presentation of the statement of cash flows prepared under the indirect method and the elimination of certain classification options for certain items that currently exist (such as interest paid, interest received, dividends paid and dividends received).

The new standard will take effect on January 1, 2027, but early application is permitted. The directors will evaluate the possible effects of the introduction of this new standard on the Group's consolidated financial statements in the coming months.

- On November 13, 2025, the IASB published a document entitled "*Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency - Amendment to IAS 21*", which clarifies the translation procedures for an entity whose presentation currency is that of a hyperinflationary economy. The entity applies the amendments if:
 - its functional currency is that of a non-hyperinflationary economy and it translates its operating results and financial position into the currency of a hyperinflationary economy; or,
 - converts into the currency of a hyperinflationary economy the operating results and financial position of a foreign operation whose functional currency is that of a non-hyperinflationary economy.

The amendments will apply from the financial statements of financial years beginning on or after January 1, 2027. The directors do not expect any effect on the Group's consolidated financial statements from the adoption of this amendment.

At the date of this document, the competent bodies of the European Union have not yet completed the endorsement process required for the adoption of the amendments and the standards described below.

9) Consolidation scope

This Consolidated Annual Financial Report at December 31, 2025 includes the income statement and balance sheet data of Datalogic S.p.A. and all the companies that it directly or indirectly controls.

At December 31, 2025, there was a change in the consolidation scope following the acquisition on April 29, 2025 of the entire share capital of Datema Retail Solutions AB. For further details on the acquisition, see the "Business Combination" section.

The list of investments included in the consolidation area appears in Annex 2, with an indication of the methodology used.

10) Use of estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Consolidated Annual Financial Report requires the Directors to apply accounting standards and methods that, in certain cases, are based on valuations and estimates based on historical experience and assumptions that are evaluated from time to time according to the specific cases. The application of these estimates and assumptions affects the amounts of revenue, expense, assets and liabilities and their disclosure, as well as the disclosure of contingent liabilities. The results of financial statement items for which the above estimates and assumptions were used may differ from those shown owing to the uncertainty surrounding the assumptions and conditions on which the estimates are based.

Following are the assumptions regarding the future and other main causes of uncertainty in estimates that, at the reporting date, show a risk of resulting in adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next year. The Group has based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when preparing the Consolidated Financial Statements. The current circumstances and assumptions on future developments may however change upon occurrence of market changes or events beyond the Group's control. Upon their occurrence, these changes are reflected in the assumptions.

Impairment of non-financial assets (Goodwill, Tangible and Intangible Fixed Assets and Rights of Use)

An impairment occurs when the book value of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable value, which is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. Fair value less costs to sell is the amount obtainable from the sale of an asset or cash-generating unit in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties, less the costs to sell. The value in use is calculated by using a discounted cash-flow model. Cash flows result from plans. The recoverable value depends significantly on the discounting rate used in the discounted cash flow model, as well as on expected future cash flows and the growth rate used for extrapolation. Key assumptions used to determine the recoverable value for the various cash generating units, including a sensitivity analysis, are described in Note 2.

Tax

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that there will be a taxed profit in the future such that they can be used. Material estimates by Management are required to determine the amount of tax assets that can be recognised based on the level of future taxable profits, the timing of their occurrence, and tax planning strategies. Deferred tax liabilities for tax on retained earnings of subsidiaries, affiliates or joint ventures are not recognised to the extent that it is probable that their distribution will not occur in the foreseeable future. Therefore, estimates by Management are required to determine the amount of tax assets that may be recognised and tax liabilities that may not be recognised based on the level of future taxable profits, the timing of their occurrence, and tax planning strategies. The long-term nature, as well as the complexity of regulations in various jurisdictions, differences arising between actual results and the assumptions made, or future changes in those assumptions, may require future adjustments to income tax and costs and benefits already recorded.

Fair value of financial instruments

When the fair value of a financial asset or liability recognised in the statement of financial position cannot be measured by relying on quotations in an active market, fair value is determined using various valuation techniques. Inputs included in this model are taken from observable markets where possible, otherwise, some degree of estimation is required to define fair values.

Development costs

The Group capitalises costs related to projects for the development of products. The initial cost capitalisation is based on the confirmation by Management of the technical and economic feasibility of the project. In order to determine the amounts to be capitalised, the Directors assess the expected future cash flows related to the project, as well as the discount rates to be applied and the periods when the expected benefits arise.

Share-based incentive plan - Equity-settled payment transactions

Certain employees of the Group receive a portion of their compensation as share-based payments. The cost of equity-settled transactions is determined by the fair value of instruments at the date of the assignment. The cumulative costs recorded for such transactions at the end of each year up to the vesting date are commensurate with the expiry of the vesting period and the best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will actually vest. Evaluation processes and manners, as well as the determination of the abovementioned estimates, are based on assumptions that, for their nature, involve reliance on the judgement of the Directors.

Other (Provisions for risks and charges, doubtful accounts, inventory write-down, revenue, discounts and returns)

Provisions for risks are based on assessments and estimates based on historical experience and assumptions that are deemed reasonable and realistic from time to time depending on the relevant circumstances.

The recognition process of Group revenue includes estimates related to both the amount of revenue, based on the criterion of completion percentage, and the determination of discounts and returns granted to customers, but still unclaimed. Evaluation processes and manners, as well as the determination of such estimates, are based on assumptions that, for their nature, involve reliance on the judgement of the Directors.

MANAGEMENT OF FINANCIAL RISKS

Risk factors

The Group is exposed to various types of financial risks in carrying out its business, including:

- market risk, specifically:
 - foreign exchange risk, relating to operations in currency areas other than the currency of denomination;
 - interest rate risk, connected with the Group's level of exposure to financial instruments, generating interest and recognised in the Statement of Financial Position;
- credit risk, deriving from trade transactions or from financing activities;
- liquidity risk, referring to the availability of financial resources and access to the credit market.

Financial risk management is an integral part of management of Datalogic Group's business activities. Market and liquidity risk management is carried out centrally by the Parent Company through the central treasury, which acts directly on the market possibly also on behalf of subsidiaries and investees. Credit risk management is instead assigned to the Group's operating units.

MARKET RISK

Foreign exchange risk

Datalogic operates internationally and is exposed to translational and transactional foreign exchange risk. **Translational risk** refers to the translation into Euro during consolidation of the financial statements of foreign companies that have not adopted the Euro as functional and presentation currency. The key currencies are the US dollar and the Chinese Renminbi. **Transactional risk** refers to trade transactions (foreign currency receivables/payables) and financial transactions (foreign currency borrowings or loans) of Group companies in currencies other than their functional and presentation currency. The currency to which the Group is most exposed is the US dollar.

To enable full understanding of the impact of foreign exchange risk on the Group's consolidated financial statements, a sensitivity analysis of foreign exchange balances to changes in the exchange rate was conducted. The variability parameters applied were identified among the foreign exchange rate differences considered reasonably possible, with all other variables remaining equal.

The following table shows the results of the analysis at December 31, 2025:

USD	Nominal value	Portion exposed to exchange rate risk	5%	-5%
Exchange rates		1.1750	1.2338	1.1163
Financial assets				
Cash and cash funds	107,395	27,175	(1,294)	1,430
Financial receivables	25	-	-	-
Trade and other receivables	109,094	46,530	(2,216)	2,449
Financial liabilities				
Loans	122,274	45	2	(2)
Trade and other payables	144,982	76,384	3,637	(4,020)
Net impact on Income Statement			131	(144)

CNY	Nominal value	Portion exposed to exchange rate risk	5%	-5%
Exchange rates		8.2262	8.6375	7.8149
Financial assets				
Cash and cash funds	107,395	5,210	(248)	274
Financial receivables	25	-	-	-
Trade and other receivables	109,094	4,548	(217)	239
Financial liabilities				
Loans	122,274	1,412	67	(74)
Trade and other payables	144,982	1,452	69	(76)
Net impact on Income Statement			(328)	362

At December 31, 2025, the Group has no financial instruments to hedge changes in foreign exchange rates.

Interest rate risk

Datalogic Group is exposed to interest rate risk associated with the financial assets and liabilities in place. The aim of interest rate risk management is to limit and stabilise the negative effects on cash flows subject to changes in interest rates. At December 31, 2025, the Group has no financial instruments to hedge changes in interest rates.

To enable full understanding of the potential effects of rate fluctuations the Group is subject to, a sensitivity analysis was carried out on the items most subject to risk, assuming a change in the interest rate for Euro and USD underlyings of 50 basis points and the interest rate for CNY underlyings of 10 basis points. It should be noted that the Group's main bank loan is fixed-rate. The analysis was carried out on reasonable assumptions, and the results are shown below with regard to the date of December 31, 2025:

EUR	Nominal value	Portion exposed to interest rate risk	+50p	-50bp
Financial assets				
Cash and cash funds	107,395	67,462	337	(337)
Financial receivables	25	-	-	-
Financial liabilities				
Loans	122,274	55,621	(278)	278
Net impact on Income Statement			59	(59)

USD	Nominal value	Portion exposed to interest rate risk	+50p	-50bp
Financial assets				
Cash and cash funds	107,395	27,175	136	(136)
Financial receivables	25	-	-	-
Financial liabilities				
Loans	122,274	45	(0)	0
Net impact on Income Statement			136	(136)

CNY	Nominal value	Portion exposed to interest rate risk	+10bp	-10bp
Financial assets				
Cash and cash funds	107,395	5,210	5	(5)
Financial receivables	25	-	-	-
Financial liabilities				
Loans	122,274	1,412	(2)	2
Net impact on Income Statement			4	(4)

Credit risk

The Group is exposed to the credit risk associated with commercial transactions and has therefore put in place risk protection measures to minimise non-performing amounts through timely monitoring of overdue receivables, management of customer credit limits, and collection of financial information of companies with higher exposure. Much of Datalogic's business is conveyed on a network of well-known customers/distributors, who statistically have no credit recoverability issues. Customers requesting deferred conditions of payment are subject to screening procedures concerning their creditworthiness (degree of solvency and reliability). Trade receivables are subject to individual impairment testing if they show potential and significant impairment indicators.

The Group protects itself against credit risk also through factoring instruments without recourse. At December 31, 2025, factored trade receivables amounted to €30,057 thousand (€30,408 thousand at end 2024).

The maximum exposure to credit risk on the balance sheet date is the book value of each class of financial asset presented in Note 5.

Liquidity risk

Datalogic Group's liquidity risk is minimised by the timely management by the Parent Company's treasury department. Bank debt and liquidity are managed centrally through financial resource optimisation tools, including cash pooling. The Parent Company manages and negotiates medium/long-term loans and credit lines to meet the Group's requirements. Centralised negotiation of credit lines and loans, together with management of the Group's cash resources, are aimed at optimising financing costs.

It should be noted that at December 31, 2025, the Group's liquidity reserve – which includes uncommitted but undrawn credit lines - amounts to €187 million and is considered adequate to meet commitments existing as of the date the financial statements were drawn up.

The following table shows financial liabilities by maturity:

	December 31, 2025			Total
	0 - 1 year	1 - 5 years	over 5 years	
Loans	14,071	80,275	20,313	114,659
Financial payables from leases	2,686	3,897	273	6,856
Bank overdrafts	5			5
Other financial payables	490			490
Payables to factoring companies	265			265
Trade and other payables	163,246	24,479		187,725
Total	180,763	108,651	20,586	310,000

Changes in liabilities resulting from cash flows

The change in financial liabilities is shown below with a distinction between the current (C) and non-current (NC) portions.

Financial liabilities - Loans	Bank loans		Factoring payables	Lease payables		Other financial payables	Bank overdrafts	Total
	C	NC	C	C	NC	C	C	
01.01.2025	13,960	64,693	587	3,718	7,352	605	37	90,952
New loans		50,000		1,309	2,099			53,408
Repayments	(14,035)		(322)	(4,200)		(115)	(32)	(18,704)
Transfers	14,036	(14,036)		2,200	(2,200)			0
Exchange differences				(60)				(60)
Chg. Amort. Cost								0
Other movements	110	(69)		(281)	(3,081)			(3,321)
31.12.2025	14,071	100,588	265	2,686	4,170	490	5	122,274

The Group manages capital with the intention of protecting its own continuity and optimising shareholder value, maintaining an optimal capital structure while reducing its cost. In line with sector practice, the Group monitors capital based on the gearing ratio. This is expressed by the ratio between net debt and total capital as explained below.

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Net debt (A)	14,854	9,516
Equity (B)	395,715	431,122
<i>Total capital [(A)+(B)]=C</i>	410,569	440,638
"Gearing ratio" (A)/(C)	3.62%	2.16%

SEGMENT DISCLOSURE

An operating segment is a component of an entity that undertakes revenue-generating business activities and costs, the operational results of which are reviewed periodically at the highest level of operational decision-making for the purpose of making decisions about resources to be allocated to the sector and evaluating results. A geographical segment pertains to a set of activities that offers products or services within a specific economic environment, which is subject to distinct risks and returns compared to segments operating in other economic environments. It should be noted

that at the date of this Consolidated Financial Report, no operating segments have been identified as meeting all IFRS 8 requirements for separate disclosure.

In accordance with IFRS 8, information on geographical segments is shown below. Specifically:

- revenue from external customers allocated to geographical areas based on the Group company recognised for the sale;
- non-current assets other than financial instruments and deferred tax assets broken down using the same approach used for revenue.

The **income information** at December 31, 2025 and at December 31, 2024 is the following:

	31.12.2025	%	31.12.2024	%	Change	% chg.
<i>Italy</i>	247,062	49.4%	222,966	45.2%	24,096	10.8%
<i>EMEA (excluding Italy)</i>	64,883	13.0%	59,093	12.0%	5,790	9.8%
Total EMEA	311,945	62.4%	282,059	57.1%	29,886	10.6%
<i>Americas</i>	136,965	27.4%	155,322	31.5%	(18,357)	-11.8%
<i>APAC</i>	51,166	10.2%	56,386	11.4%	(5,220)	-9.3%
Total revenue	500,076	100.0%	493,767	100.0%	6,309	1.3%

The **equity information related to the geographical segments** at December 31, 2025 and at December 31, 2024 is the following:

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024	Change
<i>Italy</i>	111,137	132,366	(21,229)
<i>EMEA (excluding Italy)</i>	71,384	48,907	22,477
<i>Americas</i>	166,944	194,471	(27,527)
<i>APAC</i>	15,456	18,668	(3,212)
Total non-current assets	364,920	394,412	(29,492)

INFORMATION ON THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

ASSETS

Note 1. Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets at December 31, 2025 amounted to €89,480 thousand. The breakdown of the item at December 31, 2025 and at December 31, 2024 is shown below.

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024	Change
Land	13,827	14,432	(605)
Buildings	48,030	51,381	(3,351)
Other assets	23,143	25,488	(2,345)
Fixed assets under construction and advances	4,480	2,178	2,302
Total	89,480	93,479	(3,999)

The “Other assets” item at December 31, 2025 includes the following categories: industrial equipment and moulds (€10,866 thousand), plant and machinery (€5,558 thousand), office furniture and machines (€3,853 thousand), generic plant related to buildings (€1,962 thousand), lightweight constructions (€182 thousand), commercial equipment and demo rooms (€511 thousand), leasehold improvements (€102 thousand), and motor vehicles (€108 thousand).

The balance of “Fixed assets under construction and advances”, equal to €4,480 thousand, is composed primarily of moulds under construction and equipment and production lines built in house, and of improvements to owned buildings.

Details of changes at December 31, 2025 and at December 31, 2024 are as follows:

	Land	Buildings	Other assets	Fixed assets under construct. and advances	Total
Historical cost	14,432	63,568	181,193	2,178	261,371
Accumulated depreciation	-	(12,187)	(155,705)	-	(167,892)
Net book value at 01.01.2025	14,432	51,381	25,488	2,178	93,479
<i>Increases 31.12.2025</i>					
Capital expenditure	-	316	6,099	3,609	10,024
Acquisitions	-	-	63	-	63
Total	-	316	6,162	3,609	10,087
<i>Decreases 31.12.2025</i>					
Disposals, historical cost	-	-	(5,099)	(1)	(5,100)
Acquisitions	-	-	(54)	-	(54)
Disposals, accum. depreciation	-	-	5,046	-	5,046
Depreciation	-	(1,103)	(8,678)	-	(9,781)
Total	-	(1,103)	(8,785)	(1)	(9,889)
<i>Other changes 31.12.2025</i>					
Incoming transfers at historical cost	-	-	1,278	(1,278)	-
Exchange diff. in historical cost	(605)	(2,880)	(5,200)	(28)	(8,713)
Exchange diff. in accum. depreciation	-	316	4,200	-	4,516
Total	(605)	(2,564)	278	(1,306)	(4,197)
Historical cost	13,827	61,004	178,334	4,480	257,645
Accumulated depreciation	-	(12,974)	(155,191)	-	(168,165)
Net book value at 31.12.2025	13,827	48,030	23,143	4,480	89,480

	Land	Buildings	Other assets	Fixed assets under construct. and advances	Total
Historical cost	12,597	63,744	172,809	3,031	252,181
Accumulated depreciation	-	(12,224)	(145,917)	-	(158,141)
Net book value at 01.01.2024	12,597	51,520	26,892	3,031	94,040
<i>Increases 31.12.2024</i>					
Capital expenditure	2,527	41	5,702	1,366	9,636
Change in Consolidation Scope	-	-	1,065	-	1,065
Total	2,527	41	6,767	1,366	10,701
<i>Decreases 31.12.2024</i>					
Disposals, historical cost	(1,019)	(536)	(2,779)	(1)	(4,335)
Disposals, accum. depreciation	-	225	2,695	-	2,920
Change in Consolidation Scope	-	-	(1,226)	-	(1,226)
Depreciation	-	(1,087)	(9,475)	-	(10,562)
Total	(1,019)	(1,398)	(10,785)	(1)	(13,203)
<i>Other changes 31.12.2024</i>					
Incoming transfers at historical cost	-	(1,057)	2,210	(2,210)	(1,057)
(Outgoing transfers, accum. depreciation)	-	1,057	-	-	1,057
Exchange diff. in historical cost	327	1,376	2,186	(8)	3,881
Exchange diff. in accum. depreciation	-	(158)	(1,782)	-	(1,940)
Total	327	1,218	2,614	(2,218)	1,941
Historical cost	14,432	63,568	181,193	2,178	261,371
Accumulated depreciation	-	(12,187)	(155,705)	-	(167,892)
Net book value at 31.12.2024	14,432	51,381	25,488	2,178	93,479

Note 2. Intangible fixed assets

Intangible fixed assets at December 31, 2025 amounted to €263,715 thousand. The breakdown of the item at December 31, 2025 and at December 31, 2024 is shown below:

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024	Change
Goodwill	183,600	202,349	(18,749)
Development costs	41,951	42,707	(756)
Other	25,528	29,174	(3,646)
Fixed assets under construction and advances	12,636	10,772	1,864
Total	263,715	285,002	(21,287)

Details of changes at December 31, 2025 and at December 31, 2024 are as follows:

	Goodwill	Development costs	Other	Fixed assets under construct. and advances	Total
Historical cost	202,349	109,130	183,344	10,772	505,595
Accumulated amortisation	-	(66,423)	(154,170)	-	(220,593)
Net book value at 01.01.2025	202,349	42,707	29,174	10,772	285,002
<i>Increases 31.12.2025</i>					
Capital expenditure	-	9,864	622	7,025	17,511
Acquisitions	1,875	2,335	3,210	-	7,420
Total	1,875	12,199	3,832	7,025	24,931
<i>Decreases 31.12.2025</i>					
Acquisitions	-	(2,036)	-	-	(2,036)
Amortisation	-	(15,685)	(7,333)	-	(23,018)
Total	-	(17,721)	(7,333)	-	(25,054)
<i>Other changes 31.12.2025</i>					
Incoming transfers at historical cost	-	5,073	88	(5,161)	
Exchange diff. in historical cost	(20,624)	(1,098)	(10,964)	-	(32,686)
Exchange diff. in accum. amortisation	-	791	10,731	-	11,522
Total	(20,624)	4,766	(145)	(5,161)	(21,164)
Historical cost	183,600	125,304	176,300	12,636	497,840
Accumulated amortisation	-	(83,353)	(150,772)	-	(234,125)
Net book value at 31.12.2025	183,600	41,951	25,528	12,636	263,715
<hr/>					
	Goodwill	Development costs	Other	Fixed assets under construct. and advances	Total
Historical cost	205,352	96,305	184,970	10,736	497,363
Accumulated amortisation	-	(54,271)	(148,894)	-	(203,165)
Net book value at 01.01.2024	205,352	42,034	36,076	10,736	294,197
<i>Increases 31.12.2024</i>					
Capital expenditure	-	9,101	790	7,871	17,762
Change in consolidation scope	(13,895)	(2,393)	(8,253)	-	(24,541)
Total	(13,895)	6,708	(7,463)	7,871	(6,779)
<i>Decreases 31.12.2024</i>					
Disposals, historical cost	-	(2,192)	(9)	(18)	(2,219)
Disposals, accum. amortisation	-	32	9	-	41
Change in consolidation scope	-	1,616	8,179	-	9,795
Amortisation	-	(13,364)	(7,924)	-	(21,288)
Total	-	(13,908)	255	(18)	(13,671)
<i>Other changes 31.12.2024</i>					
Incoming transfers at historical cost	-	7,748	98	(7,846)	-
Exchange diff. in historical cost	10,892	561	5,748	29	17,230
Exchange diff. in accum. amortisation	-	(436)	(5,540)	-	(5,976)
Total	10,892	7,873	306	(7,817)	11,254
Historical cost	202,349	109,130	183,344	10,772	505,595
Accumulated amortisation	-	(66,423)	(154,170)	-	(220,593)
Net book value at 31.12.2024	202,349	42,707	29,174	10,772	285,002

Goodwill

"Goodwill" totalled €183,600 thousand, and the €18,749 thousand decrease resulted from a €20,624 thousand reduction due to the U.S. dollar's depreciation against the euro, partly offset by the recognition of €1,875 thousand of goodwill arising from the acquisition of Datema, defined in the purchase price allocation (PPA).

The estimated recoverable amount for the goodwill under review is the Datalogic CGU's value in use, identified for the entire Group and calculated by discounting at a rate equal to the weighted average cost of capital or "WACC" the future operating cash flows expected to be generated by the CGU based on the Discounted Cash Flow method.

Cash flows are estimated based on a forecast plan prepared by Management. This plan considers the need to comply with the provisions of IAS 36, and represents the best estimate of the foreseeable outlook, based on the business strategies and growth indicators of the relevant industry and markets.

Based on an Unlevered approach, the Group used, through the DCF method, Unlevered Free Cash Flows from Operations (FCFO). The flows expected for the period 2026 - 2030, subject to an explicit forecast, are complemented by the flows related to so-called Perpetuity, which is representative of the Terminal Value. This was calculated using a 2% growth rate g , which represents the long-term expectations for growth.

The discount rate, consisting of the weighted average cost of invested capital (WACC), was estimated before tax and based on the financial structure of Datalogic Group's industry. The WACC used of 7.8% reflects the return-opportunity for all capital contributions, in whatever capacity made.

The following table shows the values of Goodwill and the discount (WACC) and long-term growth (g) rates used for testing purposes at year-end:

	Datalogic CGU
Goodwill	183,600
Weighted average cost of capital (WACC)	7.8%
Long-term growth rate (G)	2%

The Impairment test conducted as described above, supported by a leading independent advisor, identified no impairment, as the CGU's recoverable amount at December 31, 2025 exceeded the corresponding net invested capital (Carrying amount).

The recoverable amount of the Datalogic Group CGU was determined on the basis of the calculation of the value in use, adopting the cash flow projections from the mentioned plan prepared by Management and approved by the Board of Directors. The discount rate applied to cash flow projections is 7.8% (7.1% in 2024), and cash flows beyond five years were estimated using a 2% growth rate (2% in 2024).

With regard to this goodwill, an alternative worst-case scenario was also prepared, reducing cash flows from operations compared to the base scenario and keeping WACC and G unchanged.

In the Impairment test, goodwill was confirmed at its carrying amount.

Sensitivity to changes in assumptions

The calculation of value in use for selected CGUs is related to the following assumptions:

- gross margin;
- discount rates;
- growth rate used to calculate cash flows after the forecast period.

Gross margin - The forecast of gross margin over the plan years was prepared by the Directors based on historical data of the Group's CGUs and taking account of expectations of trends in the relevant markets and, within the limits of the relevant standards, the effects of planned strategies. A decrease in demand and deteriorating economic conditions, for example due to inflationary effects, can lead to a reduction in gross margin, and impairment.

Discount rates – Discount rates reflect the market assessment of the specific risk of each cash-generating unit, considering the time value of money and the specific risks of the underlying assets that have not already been included in the cash flow estimate. The calculation of the discount rate is based on Group specific circumstances and its operating segments, and it derives from its weighted average cost of capital (WACC).

Estimates of growth rates – The rates are based on business sector analyses. Management acknowledges that the speed of technological development and the possible entry of new players in the market may have a significant impact on the growth rate.

Sensitivity analyses were based on the changes occurring in certain key assumptions, keeping all other assumptions unchanged.

Specifically, the Directors point out that the sensitivity analyses carried out did not show any critical situations.

The variation of the WACC and G rates that would bring the impairment test to breakeven, keeping the other parameters unchanged, is a WACC of 8.8% and a G of 0% (versus 7.8% and 2%, respectively, used for impairment purposes).

Development costs, Other intangible fixed assets and Fixed assets under construction and advances

"Development costs", amounting to €41,951 thousand at December 31, 2025 (€42,707 thousand at December 31, 2024), consists of product development projects. The negative change is attributable mainly to amortisation for the year, partly offset by project capitalisation.

"Other", amounting to €25,528 thousand, consists primarily of intangible assets acquired through business combinations carried out by the Group, and software licences as detailed below:

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024	Change
Patents and licenses	231	1,966	(1,734)
Know-how	11,562	10,587	975
Customer portfolio	9,144	10,044	(899)
Software	4,591	6,577	(1,987)
Total	25,528	29,174	(3,646)

"Fixed assets under construction and advances", amounting to €12,636 thousand (€10,772 thousand at December 31, 2024), is attributable mainly to the capitalisation of costs for product development projects currently under way.

Note 3. Rights of use fixed assets

The breakdown of the item at December 31, 2025 and at December 31, 2024 is shown below. The decrease in the year is attributable mainly to the renegotiation of the term of certain contracts in light of future footprint developments and potential expenditure currently under Management's consideration.

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024	Change
Land and Buildings	5,124	8,149	(3,025)
Vehicles	2,343	2,536	(193)
Office equipment	47	120	(73)
Total	7,514	10,805	(3,291)

Details of changes at December 31, 2025 and at December 31, 2024 are as follows:

	Land and Buildings	Vehicles	Office equipment	Total
Historical cost	18,438	5,970	480	24,888
Accumulated depreciation	(10,289)	(3,434)	(360)	(14,083)
Net book value at 01.01.2025	8,149	2,536	120	10,805
<i>Increases 31.12.2025</i>				
Increases from changes in contracts	2,339	1,189	-	3,528
Reclassifications	1,129	-	-	1,129
Total	3,468	1,189	-	4,657
<i>Decreases 31.12.2025</i>				
Decreases in historical cost from changes in contracts	(8,883)	(798)	(63)	(9,744)
Decreases in accumulated depreciation from changes in contracts	5,668	693	63	6,424
Reclassifications	(382)	-	-	(382)
Depreciation	(2,715)	(1,280)	(69)	(4,064)
Total	(6,312)	(1,385)	(69)	(7,766)
<i>Other changes 31.12.2025</i>				
Exchange diff. in historical cost	(529)	14	(14)	(529)
Exchange diff. in accum. depreciation	348	(11)	10	347
Total	(181)	3	(4)	(182)
Historical cost	12,494	6,375	403	19,272
Accumulated depreciation	(7,370)	(4,032)	(356)	(11,758)
Net book value at 31.12.2025	5,124	2,343	47	7,514

	Buildings	Vehicles	Office equipment	Total
Historical cost	17,877	5,031	419	23,327
Accumulated depreciation	(8,696)	(2,909)	(276)	(11,881)
Net book value at 01.01.2024	9,181	2,122	143	11,446
<i>Increases 31.12.2024</i>				
Increases from changes in contracts	5,438	1,784	55	7,277
Total	5,438	1,784	55	7,277
<i>Decreases 31.12.2024</i>				
Decreases in historical cost from changes in contracts	(5,083)	(825)	-	(5,908)
Decreases in accumulated depreciation from changes in contracts	1,540	716	-	2,256
Depreciation	(2,986)	(1,252)	(78)	(4,316)
Total	(6,529)	(1,361)	(78)	(7,968)

<i>Other changes 31.12.2024</i>				
Exchange diff. in historical cost	206	(20)	6	192
Exchange diff. in accum. depreciation	(147)	11	(6)	(142)
Total	59	(9)	-	50
Historical cost	18,438	5,970	480	24,888
Accumulated depreciation	(10,289)	(3,434)	(360)	(14,083)
Net book value at 31.12.2024	8,149	2,536	120	10,805

Note 4. Investments in associates

Non-controlling investments held by the Group, details of which are found in Annex 2, amounted to €828 thousand at December 31, 2025; the increase of €75 thousand reflects the fair value adjustment of non-controlling interests held by the Group.

Note 5. Financial assets and liabilities by category

The table below provides a breakdown of "Financial assets and liabilities" under IFRS 9.

Financial assets

	Financial assets at amortised cost	Financial assets at FV through profit and loss	Financial assets at FV through OCI	31.12.2025
Non-current financial assets	514	2,784	85	3,383
Non-current financial assets and investments	-	2,784	85	2,869
Other receivables	514	-	-	514
Current financial assets	216,000	-	-	216,000
Trade receivables	81,259	-	-	81,259
Other receivables	27,321	-	-	27,321
Current financial receivables	25	-	-	25
Cash and cash equivalents	107,395	-	-	107,395
Total	216,514	2,784	85	219,383

	Financial assets at amortised cost	Financial assets at FV through profit and loss	Financial assets at FV through OCI	31.12.2024
Non-current financial assets	1,385	2,906	81	4,372
Non-current financial assets and investments	-	2,906	81	2,987
Other receivables	1,385	-	-	1,385
Current financial assets	173,395	-	-	173,395
Trade receivables	67,039	-	-	67,039
Other receivables	24,920	-	-	24,920
Cash and cash equivalents	81,436	-	-	81,436
Total	174,780	2,906	81	177,767

"Cash and cash equivalents" amounted to €107,395 thousand. Details are found in the Net Financial Debt schedule in the Report on Operations.

Financial liabilities

	Derivatives	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	31.12.2025
Non-current financial liabilities	-	129,237	129,237
Financial payables	-	104,758	104,758
Other payables	-	24,479	24,479
Current financial liabilities	-	180,763	180,763
Trade payables	-	116,616	116,616
Other payables	-	46,631	46,631
Current financial payables	-	17,516	17,516
Total	-	310,000	310,000

	Derivatives	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	31.12.2024
Non-current financial liabilities	-	92,102	92,102
Financial payables	-	72,045	72,045
Other payables	-	20,057	20,057
Current financial liabilities	-	163,889	163,889
Trade payables	-	96,133	96,133
Other payables	-	48,849	48,849
Current financial payables	-	18,907	18,907
Total	-	255,991	255,991

The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities is determined according to methods classifiable in the various levels of the fair value hierarchy as envisaged by IFRS 13. Specifically, the Group uses internal valuation models generally used in financial practice, based on prices provided by market participants or quotations recorded on active markets.

Fair value - hierarchy

All the financial instruments measured at fair value are classified in the three categories shown below:

Level 1: market prices;

Level 2: valuation techniques (based on observable market data);

Level 3: valuation techniques (not based on observable market data).

Assets measured at fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	31.12.2025
Non-current financial assets and investments	85	-	2,784	2,869
Total	85	-	2,784	2,869

Note 6. Financial assets and non-current financial receivables

Financial assets include the following:

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024	Change
Non-current financial assets	2,869	2,987	(118)
Current financial assets	25	-	25
Total	2,894	2,987	(93)

Non-current financial assets amounted to €2,869 thousand.

The change in "Non-current financial assets" is detailed below:

	2025	2024
At January 1	2,987	4,778
Acquisitions (Disposals)	(11)	150
Write-downs	-	(1,992)
Gains (Losses) recognised in OCI	3	(17)
Gains/(Losses) recognised in the income statement	(110)	69
At December 31	2,869	2,987

Note 7. Trade and other receivables

The breakdown of the item at December 31, 2025 and at December 31, 2024 is shown below:

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024	Change
Trade receivables	75,012	61,163	13,849
Contract assets - Invoices to be issued	6,061	5,472	589
Bad debt provisions	(1,266)	(1,065)	(201)
Net trade receivables	79,806	65,570	14,236
Receivables from parent	-	155	(155)
Receivables from associates	1,441	1,302	139
Receivables from related parties	12	12	-
Sub-total - Trade receivables	81,259	67,039	14,220
Other receivables - current accrued income and deferred expense	27,321	24,920	2,401
Other receivables - non-current accrued income and deferred expense	514	1,385	(871)
Sub-total - Other receivables - accrued income and deferred expense	27,835	26,305	1,530
Less: non-current portion	514	1,385	(871)
Trade and other receivables - current portion	108,580	91,959	16,621

Trade receivables

"Trade receivables" amounted to €81,259 thousand, up €14,220 thousand versus December 31, 2024, attributable to higher sales in the last month of the year versus the comparative year. Receivables are stated net of the estimated portion of credit notes to be issued for discounts to be granted to distributors of €16,171 thousand (versus €12,058 thousand at December 31, 2024). At December 31, 2025, trade receivables factored "without recourse" amounted to €30,057 thousand (€30,408 thousand at December 31, 2024). Trade receivables from associates arise from trade transactions carried out at normal market conditions.

At December 31, 2025, the breakdown of the item by maturity, versus the prior year, was as follows:

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Not overdue	77,964	60,058
Past due by 30 days	1,992	4,739
Past due by 31 - 90 days	2,008	2,693
Past due by more than 90 days	561	614
Bad debt provisions	(1,266)	(1,065)
Total	81,259	67,039

The following table shows the breakdown of trade receivables by currency at December 31, 2025 and at December 31, 2024:

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
US Dollar (USD)	38,809	36,638
€	34,798	20,723
Chinese Renminbi (CNY)	4,009	5,277
British Pound Sterling (GBP)	1,689	2,172
Japanese Yen (JPY)	933	1,101
Australian Dollar (AUD)	737	945
Vietnam Dong (VND)	195	179
Swedish Krona (SEK)	6	1
Hungarian Forint (HUF)	(13)	3
Norwegian kroner (NOK)	96	-
Total	81,259	67,039

Receivables from customers are entered net of bad debt provisions totalling €1,266 thousand (€1,065 thousand at December 31, 2024). Changes in bad debt provisions during the year were as follows:

	2025	2024	Change
At January 1	1,065	1,471	(406)
Exchange difference	(7)	(1)	(6)
Allocations	254	7	247
Change in consolidation scope	-	(20)	20
Releases	(21)	(169)	147
Utilisations	(25)	(223)	199
At December 31	1,266	1,065	201

Other receivables - accrued income and deferred expense

"Other receivables - accrued income and deferred expense" consists mainly of VAT receivables.

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024	Change
Other current receivables	3,899	5,839	(1,940)
Other non-current receivables	514	1,385	(871)
VAT receivable	20,494	16,136	4,358
Accrued income and deferred expense	2,928	2,945	(17)
Total	27,835	26,305	1,530

Note 8. Inventory

At December 31, 2025, inventory totalled €97,233 thousand, up by €3,763 thousand.

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024	Change
Raw and ancillary materials and consumables	41,951	37,657	4,294
Work in progress and semi-finished products	23,696	24,498	(802)
Finished products and goods	31,586	31,315	271
Total	97,233	93,470	3,763

Inventory is shown net of an obsolescence provision totalling €12,726 thousand at December 31, 2025 (€14,708 thousand at December 31, 2024).

Changes in the obsolescence provision at December 31, 2025 and at December 31, 2024 are shown below:

	2025	2024
At January 1	14,708	15,482
Exchange differences	(332)	(47)
Allocations	336	2,029
Change in consolidation scope	-	(152)
Releases/Utilisations	(1,986)	(2,604)
At December 31	12,726	14,708

Note 9. Tax receivables and payables

At December 31, 2025, the net balance of "Tax Receivables and Payables" came to negative €780 thousand versus positive €2,977 thousand at December 31, 2024, marking a negative change of €3,757 thousand.

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024	Change
Current tax receivables (payables)	(467)	2,977	(3,444)
Non-current tax receivables (payables)	(313)		(313)
Total	(780)	2,977	(3,757)

The decrease is due mainly to the use of tax receivables and lower advance payments.

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY

Note 10. Equity

Equity at December 31, 2025 is broken down as follows.

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024	Change
Share capital	30,392	30,392	-
Share premium reserve	111,779	111,779	-
Treasury shares held in portfolio	(46,715)	(41,962)	(4,753)
Share capital and reserves	95,456	100,209	(4,753)
Translation reserve	7,594	40,069	(32,475)
Other reserves	1,752	929	823
Retained earnings	280,332	273,148	7,184
Profit (loss) for the year	8,036	13,626	(5,590)
Total Group equity	393,170	427,981	(34,811)
Profit (loss) for the year attributable to non-controlling interests	(358)	96	(454)
Share capital attributable to non-controlling interests	2,903	3,045	(142)
Total equity attributable to non-controlling interests	2,545	3,141	(596)
Total consolidated equity	395,715	431,122	(35,407)

Share capital

At December 31, 2025, the share capital of €30,392 thousand represents the fully subscribed and paid-up share capital of the Parent Company Datalogic S.p.A.. It comprises ordinary shares for a total of 58,446,491, of which 5,888,058 held as treasury shares for a value of €46,715 thousand, therefore the outstanding shares at that date amounted to 52,558,433.

	Number of shares	Share capital	Share cancellation reserve	Treasury shares held in portfolio	Treasury share reserve	Share premium reserve	Total
01.01.2025	53,646,491	30,392	2,813	(41,962)	49,417	59,549	100,209
Purchase of treasury shares	-1,088,058		-	(4,752)	4,752	(4,752)	(4,752)
Purchase/sale expense				(1)			(1)
31.12.2025	52,558,433	30,392	2,813	(46,715)	54,169	54,797	95,456

Reserves

At December 31, 2025, the "Reserve for treasury shares held in portfolio" increased by €4,753 thousand.

The "Translation Reserve" shows a declining change of €32,475 thousand, due in particular to the effects of the performance of the U.S. dollar, the functional currency of a number of the Group's major investees.

At December 31, 2025, "Other reserves", including the "Share-based incentive plan reserve", amounted to €1,752 thousand (€929 thousand at December 31, 2024).

The change in the “Share-based incentive plan reserve” relates to the provision for the year for the “Shares Plan 2025-2027” approved by the Shareholders’ Meeting on May 6, 2025. Should present performance targets be achieved, the rights to receive Company’s shares were assigned to the beneficiaries by the Directors on June 25, 2025 (grant date). The abovementioned increase in Equity was recognised, for the portion pertaining to the year, based on the measurement at fair value of the entire plan, carried out by a primary expert.

The €823 thousand increase in “Other reserves” relates to, additionally to the €513 thousand allocation for the new 2025-2027 share-based incentive plan, a €260 thousand positive change in the reserve for actuarial gains/losses, a €47 thousand positive change in the year’s fair value of the cash flow hedge reserve, and a €3 thousand positive adjustment in the year’s fair value of financial assets.

Note 11. Financial payables

“Financial payables” at December 31, 2025 amounted to €122,274 thousand, increasing by €31,321 thousand as detailed below.

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024	Change
Bank loans	114,659	78,653	36,006
Financial payables from leases	6,856	11,070	(4,214)
Payables to factoring companies	265	587	(322)
Other financial payables	490	605	(115)
Bank overdrafts	5	37	(32)
Total	122,274	90,952	31,322

The movements are shown below:

	2025	2024
At January 1	78,653	92,762
Increases	50,000	-
Decreases from borrowing repayments	(14,035)	(14,035)
Other changes	41	(74)
At December 31	114,659	78,653

The breakdown of financial payables, divided into current and non-current portions, is shown below:

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024	Change
Non-current financial payables	104,758	72,045	32,713
Current financial payables	17,516	18,907	(1,391)
Total	122,274	90,952	31,322

At December 31, 2025, the Group had credit lines in place for a total of approximately €302 million, of which approximately €187.0 million undrawn, including €100.0 million long-term and €87.0 million short-term.

Covenants

Certain loan agreements require the Group to comply with financial covenants, measured on a half-year basis at June 30 and December 31, summarised in the following table:

Loan	Company	Covenants	Frequency	Reference financial statements
RCF	Datalogic S.p.A.	NFP/EBITDA 4.5x; 4.0x *	half-year	Consolidated
Roller Coaster	Datalogic S.p.A.	NFP/EBITDA 3.0x	half-year	Consolidated
Bilateral loans	Datalogic S.p.A.	NFP/EBITDA 6.0x	annual	Consolidated

* 4.5x at June and 4.0x at December

At December 31, 2025, all covenants were complied with.

Note 12. Net deferred tax

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities result both from positive items already recognised in the income statement and subject to deferred taxation under current tax regulations and temporary differences between recorded assets and liabilities and their relevant taxable value.

Deferred tax assets are accounted for in accordance with the assumptions of future recoverability of the temporary differences they originated from, i.e., on the basis of strategic economic and tax plans.

Temporary differences generating deferred tax assets consist mainly of tax losses and tax paid abroad, provisions for risks and charges, and foreign exchange adjustments. Deferred tax liabilities are attributable mainly to temporary differences in exchange rate adjustments and statutory and tax differences in the amortisation/depreciation schedules of tangible and intangible fixed assets and fair value measurements of assets as part of business combinations carried out by the Group.

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024	Change
Deferred tax assets	63,849	62,300	1,549
Deferred tax liabilities	(23,938)	(25,166)	1,228
Net deferred tax	39,911	37,134	2,777

Deferred tax assets amounted to €63,849 thousand and included foreign tax credits attributable mainly to the subsidiary Datalogic USA Inc. Deferred tax assets are deemed recoverable in light of the subsidiary's expected earnings prospects in the coming years.

The Provision for deferred tax liabilities amounted to €23,938 thousand and refers mainly to temporary differences related to asset depreciation/amortisation schedules, as well as tax adjustments resulting from the consolidation processes of recent acquisitions made by the Group.

The main items composing deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities and changes during the year are shown below:

Deferred tax assets	31.12.2024	Allocated (released) to Income Stat.	Allocated (released) to Equity	Exchange differences	Change in consolidation scope	Reclassifications	31.12.2025
Receivables, foreign tax	10,904	2,957	-	(593)	-	(6,762)	6,507
Exchange differences	176	721	-	(35)	-	(35)	827
Differences							
Depreciation/Amortisation	17,417	(4,052)	-	(120)	-	2,606	15,852
Asset write-downs	1,663	(249)	-	(95)	-	264	1,584
Non-deduct. Temp. differences	16,121	678	-	(1,627)	-	4,787	19,959
Tax losses	13,403	4,228	-	(29)	398	500	18,500
Other	288	(494)	(100)	(37)	-	965	622
Adjustments	2,327	-	-	-	-	(2,327)	-
Total	62,300	3,789	(100)	(2,536)	398	(2)	63,849

Deferred tax liabilities	31.12.2024	Allocated (released) to Income Stat.	Exchange differences	Reclassifications	31.12.2025
Prior losses	16			(16)	-
Exchange differences	(1)	67		(61)	5
Differences					
Depreciation/Amortisation	15,939	349	(1,701)	9,046	23,633
IAS Reserves	315			(315)	-
Non-deduct. temp. differences	975	49	(4)	(1,014)	7
Other	1,056	11		(770)	297
Adjustments	6,866			(6,870)	(4)
Total	25,166	477	(1,705)	0	23,938

Note 13. Provisions for post-employment and retirement benefits

The breakdown of changes in “Provisions for post-employment and retirement benefits” at December 31, 2025 and at December 31, 2024 is shown below:

	2025	2024
At January 1	5,598	5,759
Amount allocated in the year	2,205	2,242
Utilisations	(3,404)	(1,844)
Discounting	(107)	37
Receivable from INPS	656	(657)
Other movements	(21)	45
Exchange rate adjustments	(33)	16
At December 31	4,894	5,598

During the year, higher utilisations were recorded due to the voluntary mobility procedure, which led to settlement of amounts due to participating employees.

Note 14. Provisions for risks and charges

"Provisions for risks and charges" at December 31, 2025, amounted to €6,676 thousand (€8,676 thousand at December 31, 2024), represented by the best estimate of the contingent liabilities to which the Group is exposed in relation to contractual obligations for product guarantees and long-term incentive and retention plans for personnel (middle management and key people), as well as contingent liabilities of a tax, labour law and supplementary agents' indemnity nature, as shown below.

	31.12.2024	Increases	(Utilisations) (Releases)	Foreign exchange differences	31.12.2025
Product warranty provision	4,824	-	(882)	-	3,942
Provision for staff incentive and retention plans	3,245	1,482	(2,264)	(212)	2,251
Other provisions	607	22	(146)	-	483
Total	8,676	1,504	(3,292)	(212)	6,676

The "Product warranty provision" covers the estimated cost of repairing products sold up to December 31, 2025 and covered by a warranty period; said provision amounted to €3,942 thousand (of which €2,165 thousand long-term).

"Provision for staff incentive and retention plans", amounting to €2,251 thousand, represents the estimated bonuses to be paid to staff based on long-term incentive and retention plans defined in the year. The provision was used to make payments under the previous plan, which ended in the year.

"Other provisions" at December 31, 2025 amounted to €483 thousand and consisted mainly of provisions for corporate reorganisation plans, for supplementary agent's indemnity and for contingent liabilities of a fiscal and labour law nature.

The breakdown of provisions for risks, divided into current and non-current portions, is shown below:

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024	Change
Provisions for risks and charges, current portion	3,557	5,605	(2,048)
Provisions for risks and charges, non-current portion	3,119	3,071	48
Total	6,676	8,676	(2,000)

Note 15. Trade and other payables, accrued expense and deferred income

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024	Change
Trade payables	113,094	92,757	20,337
Contractual liabilities - customer advances	3,298	3,089	210
Trade payables	116,393	95,846	20,547
Payables to parent	-	155	(155)
Payables to associates	196	96	100
Payables to related parties	27	36	(9)
Total trade payables	116,616	96,133	20,483
Other current payables	28,690	31,515	(2,825)
Current accrued expense and deferred income	17,940	17,334	606
Other payables, non-current accrued expense and deferred income	24,479	20,057	4,422

Total Other payables - accrued expense and deferred income	71,109	68,906	2,203
Less: non-current portion	24,479	20,057	4,422
Current portion	163,246	144,982	18,264

Trade payables

"Trade payables" amounted to €116,616 thousand, up by €20,483 thousand versus the end of the prior year.

Other current payables

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024	Change
Payables to employees	18,673	19,545	(872)
Payables to welfare and social security entities	7,845	7,668	177
Sundry payables	1,443	2,603	(1,160)
VAT payables	729	1,699	(970)
Total	28,690	31,515	(2,825)

"Other current payables" amounting to €28,690 thousand at December 31, 2025 consists mainly of "Payables to employees" for the fixed and variable components of salaries and holiday entitlements, as well as the related "Payables to welfare and social security entities".

The decrease versus the prior year in sundry payables is attributable mainly to lower payables for royalties and includes the short-term portion of the earn-out debt related to the acquisition of Datema, amounting to €407 thousand.

Accrued expense and deferred income

"Accrued expense and deferred income", amounting to €42,419 thousand at December 31, 2025 (€37,391 thousand at December 31, 2024), is composed mainly of deferred revenue related to the Ease of Care long-term maintenance contracts.

INFORMATION ON THE CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

Note 16. Revenue

Revenue classified by type is shown in the following table:

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024	Change
Revenue from sale of products	461,932	455,182	6,750
Revenue from services	38,144	38,585	(441)
Total revenue	500,076	493,767	6,309

At December 31, 2025, consolidated net revenue amounted to €500,076 thousand, down by 1.3% versus €493,767 thousand in 2024. The Group's revenue, classified by recognition method, is broken down as follows:

Revenue broken down by recognition method	31.12.2025	31.12.2024	Change
Revenue from sale of goods and services - point in time	423,260	418,461	4,799
Revenue from sale of goods and services - over time	76,816	75,306	1,510
Total	500,076	493,767	6,309

The Group recognises revenue for the sale of goods and services at a specific point in time when control of the assets has been transferred to the customer, usually at the same time as the delivery of the good or provision of the service. Instead, revenue recognition takes place over time, based on the status of performance of contractual obligations, when the performance does not create an asset that has an alternative use for the Group and the Group has the collectible right to payment for the completed performance up to the date considered.

Note 17. Cost of goods sold and operating costs

The following table shows the trends of cost of goods sold and operating costs at December 31, 2025, versus the prior year, before special items.

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024	Change
Cost of goods sold	288,210	286,093	2,117
Operating costs	205,279	210,521	(5,242)
Research and development expense	69,196	69,430	(234)
Distribution expense	86,510	88,167	(1,657)
Administrative and general expense	47,915	50,874	(2,959)
Other operating expense	1,658	2,050	(392)
Total	493,489	496,614	(3,125)

Costs by nature

The following table provides the details of total costs (cost of goods sold and total operating costs) by nature:

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024	Change
Purchases and change in inventory	197,745	197,115	630
Personnel expense	167,344	173,828	(6,484)
Amortisation, depreciation and write-downs	36,844	38,330	(1,486)
Goods receipt and shipment expense	23,593	21,606	1,987
EDP expense	8,190	8,001	189
Travel and meetings expense	8,148	8,203	(55)
R&D technical consultancies	6,424	6,056	368
Consumables and R&D material	6,276	5,994	281
Legal, tax and other consulting	5,243	5,126	117
Building expense	3,446	3,504	(58)
Marketing expense	3,294	2,941	353
Utilities	2,791	2,862	(71)
Quality certification expense	2,270	1,459	810
Royalties	2,162	2,588	(426)
Directors' fees	1,932	2,103	(171)
Non-warranty repairs	1,637	1,167	470
Expense for plant and machinery and other assets	1,590	1,571	18
Telephone expense	1,483	1,862	(379)
Fees	1,431	1,426	4
Vehicle expense	1,418	1,446	(28)
Sundry service costs	1,175	1,167	8
Recruitment fees	1,107	491	617
Installations	1,068	1,087	(20)
Audit fees	1,059	870	189
Entertainment expense	830	754	76
Insurance	721	896	(175)
Repairs and warranty provision accrual	662	869	(207)
Subcontracted work	633	620	12
Other	2,973	2,672	305
Total cost of goods sold and operating costs	493,489	496,614	(3,125)

Personnel expense of €167,344 thousand (€173,828 thousand at December 31, 2024) decreased versus the comparison period. This item includes *Special items* of €4,890 thousand (€2,321 thousand in the comparison period), relating mainly to a voluntary mobility procedure opened in Italy that allowed employees to receive a monetary incentive upon voluntary termination of employment.

The detailed breakdown of personnel expense is as follows:

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024	Change
Wages and salaries	121,966	130,352	(8,386)
Social security charges	28,473	28,699	(226)
Post-employment benefits	1,992	2,343	(351)
Retirement benefits and the like	2,292	2,006	286
Other personnel expense	12,621	10,428	2,193
Total	167,344	173,828	(6,484)

Note 18. Other revenue

At December 31, 2025, "Other revenue" amounted to €3,266 thousand, decreasing by 43.1% versus €5,742 thousand in 2024. Other revenue is broken down as follows:

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024	Change
Grants to Research and Development expense	1,642	3,775	(2,133)
Sundry income and revenue	1,152	872	280
Rents	182	200	(18)
Gains from disposal of fixed assets	208	754	(546)
Contingent assets	80	94	(14)
Other	2	47	(45)
Total	3,266	5,742	(2,476)

Note 19. Financials

Details of net financials are shown in the table below.

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024	Change
Financial income/(expense)	(1,387)	(797)	(590)
Foreign exchange differences	2,221	(2,967)	5,188
Bank expense	(1,131)	(1,552)	421
Other	309	18,139	(17,830)
Total net financials	12	12,823	(12,811)

The decrease versus the prior year is attributable to the approximately €20 million gain in the prior year from the sale of the subsidiary Informatics Holdings, Inc. This decrease is partly offset by the positive foreign exchange effect.

Note 20. Tax

The Group's tax burden at December 31, 2025 is €2,187 thousand as shown below.

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024	Change
Pre-tax profit/(loss)	9,865	15,718	(5,853)
Tax income (expense) - for current tax	(5,533)	(4,496)	(1,037)
Tax income (expense) - for deferred and prepaid tax	3,346	3,719	(373)
Total Tax	(2,187)	(777)	(1,410)
Tax rate	22.2%	4.9%	-24.1%

The tax rate reflects the distribution of profit for the year among the Group's various geographical areas of operation. The lower rate in 2024 benefited from the partial exemption of the capital gain on the sale of the subsidiary Informatics Holdings Inc.

The following table shows the reconciliation between the nominal rate in force for the consolidating company, and the effective rate:

	2025		2024	
Profit before tax	9,865		15,718	
Nominal tax rate	(2,368)	-24.0%	(3,772)	-24.0%
Effects of local tax	(3,178)	-32.2%	(2,459)	-24.9%
Extraordinary effects	2,277	23.1%	4,010	40.6%
Permanent differences	(569)	-5.8%	(114)	-1.2%
Cumulative effect of different tax rates applied in foreign countries	1,027	10.4%	609	6.2%
Other effects	624	6.3%	950	9.6%
Consolidated effective tax rate	(2,187)	-22.2%	(777)	-4.9%

The effective tax rate (ETR) at December 31, 2025, of 22.2%, resulted from local tax charges (mainly IRAP and U.S. State Tax), largely offset by extraordinary tax benefits. "Permanent differences", amounting to €-569, includes permanent changes in taxable income across various jurisdictions, including tax incentives, while "Other effects" for €624, includes adjustments relating to prior years.

Note 21. Earnings/loss per share

As required by IAS 33, information on data used to calculate the earning/loss per share is provided below. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the result for the year, profit and/or loss, attributable to the Shareholders of the Parent Company by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the reporting period. For the purpose of calculating diluted EPS, the weighted average number of shares outstanding is adjusted by assuming the conversion of all potential shares with dilutive effects (such as the share-based incentive plan), while the Group's net result is adjusted for the after-tax effects of conversion.

Earnings/loss per share from continuing operations

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Profit/(Loss) for the year from continuing operations attributable to the Shareholders of the Parent Company	8,036	14,845
Average number of shares (thousands)	53,362	53,646
Basic earnings/(loss) per share from continuing operations	0.15	0.28
Profit/(Loss) for the year from continuing operations attributable to the Shareholders of the Parent Company	8,036	14,845
Average number of shares (thousands) - Diluted effect	53,784	53,646
Diluted earnings/(loss) per share from continuing operations	0.15	0.28

Earnings/loss per share

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Profit/(Loss) for the year attributable to the shareholders of the parent	8,036	13,626
Average number of shares (thousands)	53,362	53,646
Basic earnings/(loss) per share	0.15	0.25
Profit/(Loss) for the year attributable to the shareholders of the parent	8,036	13,626
Average number of shares (thousands) - Diluted effect	53,784	53,646
Diluted earnings/(loss) per share	0.15	0.25

Note 22. Audit fees

In accordance with the provisions of Article 149-duodecies of the Issuer Regulation, implementing Legislative Decree no. 58 of February 24, 1998, the following is a table with the fees for 2025 paid to the Independent Auditors.

	2025	2024
Fees for services provided by the Independent Auditors to the Parent Company and to the subsidiaries		
Datalogic S.p.A. - auditing	256	243
Italian subsidiaries - auditing	248	243
Foreign subsidiaries - auditing	274	256
Total auditing*	777	742
Non-auditing services**	25	74
Total	802	816

* Fees relating to foreign subsidiaries include €85 thousand for auditing services provided by independent auditors outside the network of the Independent Auditors of the Parent Company (Deloitte & Touche S.p.A.).

**Non-audit services refer to the certification of expense incurred in R&D activities of Italian subsidiaries.

Note 23. Fees paid to directors

Reference for this information is made to the remuneration report that will be published pursuant to Article 123-ter of the T.U.F. and made available on the Company website.

TRANSACTIONS WITH SUBSIDIARIES THAT ARE NOT CONSOLIDATED LINE BY LINE, ASSOCIATES AND RELATED PARTIES

For the definition of "Related Parties", reference is made not only to IAS 24, but also to the Procedure for Related-Party Transactions approved by the Board of Directors on November 4, 2010 (last amended on June 23, 2021) available on the Company website www.datalogic.com. The parent company of Datalogic Group is Hydra S.p.A..

Intercompany transactions are carried out as part of the ordinary operations and at normal market conditions. Additionally, there are related-party transactions carried out again in the ordinary course of business and at normal market conditions, of an immaterial amount pursuant to and in accordance with the "RPT Procedure", attributable mainly to Hydra S.p.A. or to entities subject (with Datalogic S.p.A.) to common control or to persons exercising administrative and management functions at Datalogic S.p.A. (including entities controlled by them and close family members).

Related-party transactions refer mainly to trade and property transactions (instrumental and non-instrumental premises for the Group leased or rented out), consulting services, and participation in tax consolidation. None of them are of particular economic or strategic importance to the Group, since receivables, payables, revenue, and expense from related parties do not have a material percentage impact on the total amounts of the financial statements.

Pursuant to Article 5, paragraph 8, of the CONSOB Regulations, it should be noted that, over the period 01.01.2025 - 31.12.2025, the Company's Board of Directors did not approve any transaction of greater significance, as set out by Article 3, paragraph 1, letter b) of the CONSOB Regulations, or any related-party transactions of a lesser significance that had a material impact on the Group's equity position or results.

	Company controlled by Chairman of B.o.D.	Companies not consolidated on a line-by-line basis	31.12.2025
Investments	-	828	828
Trade receivables - other receivables accrued income and deferred expense	12	1,441	1,453
Trade payables - other payables accrued expense and deferred income	27	216	243
Trade and service costs	1,307	405	1,712
Trade revenue	-	6,169	6,169
Other revenue	10	6	17

The Chairman of the Board of Directors
(*Romano Volta*)

Annexes

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1 A

Certification of the Consolidated Financial Statements pursuant to Article 81-ter of CONSOB Regulation no. 11971 of May 14, 1999 as subsequently amended and supplemented

1. The undersigned Valentina Volta, as CEO, and Alessandro D'Aniello, as Manager responsible for the preparation of the financial reports of Datalogic S.p.A., certify, also taking account of the provisions of Article 154-bis, paragraphs 3 and 4, of Legislative Decree no. 58 of February 24, 1998:

- the adequacy of the characteristics of the Company and
- the actual application

of the administrative and accounting procedures in preparing the 2025 Consolidated Financial Statements.

2. The assessment of the adequacy of the administrative and accounting procedures for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements at December 31, 2025 was based on a specific process defined by Datalogic S.p.A. consistent with the Internal Control – Integrated Framework model issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission, which groups together a set of general principles of reference generally accepted at the international level.

3. Moreover, the following is certified:

3.1 the Consolidated Financial Statements:

- a) were prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards endorsed by the European Union pursuant to EC Regulation no. 1606/2002 of the European Parliament and Council of July 19, 2002;
- b) are consistent with the accounting records and books;
- c) provide a true and fair view of the financial position, the results of operations and the cash flows of the Issuer and of the companies included in the consolidation scope;

3.2 the Report on Operations contains a reliable analysis on performance and the results of operations, as well as on the position of the Issuer and on the companies included in the consolidation scope, together with a description of the main risks and uncertainties they are exposed to.

Lippo di Calderara di Reno (BO), March 19, 2026

CEO

Valentina Volta

Manager responsible for the preparation
of the Company's financial reports

Alessandro D'Aniello

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1 B

Certification of sustainability reporting pursuant to Article 81-ter, paragraph 1, of CONSOB Regulation no. 11971 of May 14, 1999, as amended and supplemented

1. The undersigned Valentina Volta, as CEO, and Alessandro D'Aniello, as Manager responsible for the preparation of the financial reports of Datalogic S.p.A., certify, pursuant to Article 154-bis, paragraph 5-ter, of Legislative Decree no. 58 of February 24, 1998, that the sustainability reporting included in the Report on Operations was prepared:

- a) in accordance with the reporting standards applied under Directive 2013/34/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of June 26, 2013, and Legislative Decree no. 125 of September 6, 2024;
- b) with the specifications adopted under Article 8, paragraph 4 of Regulation 2020/852/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of June 18, 2020.

Lippo di Calderara di Reno (BO), March 19, 2026

CEO

Valentina Volta

Manager responsible for the preparation
of the Company's financial reports

Alessandro D'Aniello

ANNEXES

ANNEX 2

CONSOLIDATION SCOPE

The Consolidated Annual Financial Report includes the annual statements of the Parent Company and of the companies in which it directly and/or indirectly has control or significant influence. The statements of the subsidiaries were duly adjusted, where necessary, to make them consistent with the Parent Company's Accounting Standards. The companies included in the consolidation scope at December 31, 2025, consolidated on a line-by-line basis, are shown hereunder:

Company name	Registered office	Share capital		Total equity (Euro/thousands)	Profit/(loss) for the year (Euro/thousands)	% Ownership
		€				
Datalogic S.p.A.	Bologna – Italy	€	30,392,175	374,613	13,196	
Datalogic Real Estate France Sas	Courtabeuf Cedex – France	€	2,227,500	3,960	132	100%
Datalogic Real Estate UK Ltd.	Redbourn - United Kingdom of Great Britain	GBP	3,500,000	4,886	168	100%
Datalogic IP Tech S.r.l.	Bologna – Italy	€	500,000	76,288	(20,814)	100%
Datalogic (Shenzhen) Industrial Automation Co. Ltd.	Shenzhen - China	CNY	2,136,696	6,596	391	100%
Datalogic Hungary Kft	Balatonboglar - Hungary	HUF	3,000,000	188	4,343	100%
Datalogic S.r.l.	Bologna – Italy	€	10,000,000	241,038	(7,224)	100%
Datalogic Slovakia S.r.o.	Trnava - Slovakia	€	66,388	7,899	2,724	100%
Datalogic USA Inc.	Eugene OR - Usa	USD	100	286,336	6,347	100%
Datalogic do Brazil Ltda.	Sao Paulo - Brazil	BRL	19,424,446	930	108	100%
Datalogic Tecnologia de Mexico S. de R. L. de C.V.	Colonia Cuauhtemoc - Mexico	MXN	0	(474)	(24)	100%
Datalogic Scanning Eastern Europe GmbH	Langen - Germany	€	25,000	3,162	(175)	100%
Datalogic Australia Pty Ltd.	Mount Waverley (Melbourne) - Australia	AUD	3,188,120	1,617	66	100%
Datalogic Vietnam LLC	Vietnam	USD	3,000,000	35,856	5,238	100%
Datalogic Singapore Asia Pacific Pte Ltd.	Singapore	SGD	3	4,336	392	100%
Datasensing S.r.l.	Modena - Italy	€	2,500,000	14,795	291	100%
Datasensing Electronic Components (Tianjin) Ltd.	Tianjin - China	CNY	13,049,982	1,398	(8)	100%
Datasensing Ibérica, S.A.U.	Barcelona - Spain	€	120,000	1,280	80	100%
Datalogic Japan Co., Ltd.	Tokyo - Japan	JPY	9,913,000	352	187	100%
Suzhou Mobydata Smart System Co. Ltd.	Suzhou, JiangSu - China	CNY	161,224	5,088	(730)	51%
Datema Retail Solutions AB	Solna, Sweden	SEK	300,000	87	72	100%

Companies consolidated by the equity method at December 31, 2025 are as follows:

Company name	Registered office	Share capital		Total equity (Euro/thousands)	Profit (loss) for the year (Euro/thousands)	% Ownership
CAEN RFID S.r.l. (**)	Viareggio LU - Italy	€	310,000	971	11	20%
R4I S.r.l. (**)	Benevento - Italy	€	131,250	280	26	20%
DL Industrial Automation AB (*)	Malmö, Sweden	SEK	100,000	2,955	866	20%

(*) figures at June 30, 2025

(**) figures at December 31, 2024

ANNEXES

ANNEX 3

RECONCILIATION OF ALTERNATIVE PERFORMANCE MEASURES (NON-GAAP MEASURES)

Below is a reconciliation of EBIT and adjusted EBIT at December 31, 2025 versus December 31, 2024.

	31.12.2025		31.12.2024	
Adjusted EBIT	20,910	4.2%	10,895	1.2%
Special Items - Other Expense and (Income)	(6,385)	-1.3%	(3,291)	-0.6%
Special Items - D&A from acquisitions	(4,672)	-0.9%	(4,709)	-1.0%
Total	(11,057)	-2.2%	(8,000)	-1.6%
EBIT	9,853	2.0%	2,895	-0.4%

Below is a reconciliation of EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA at December 31, 2025 versus December 31, 2024.

	31.12.2025		31.12.2024	
Adjusted EBITDA	53,081	10.6%	44,516	9.0%
Cost of goods sold	(2,273)	-0.5%	(129)	0.0%
Research and Development expense	(1,097)	-0.2%	(717)	-0.1%
Distribution expense	(1,183)	-0.2%	(938)	-0.2%
Administrative and General expense	(1,832)	-0.4%	(1,507)	-0.3%
Total	(6,385)	-1.3%	(3,291)	-0.7%
EBITDA	46,696	9.3%	41,225	8.3%



Statutory Annual Report

TABLE OF CONTENTS

COMPOSITION OF CORPORATE BODIES	154
----------------------------------------	------------

STATEMENTS	155
-------------------	------------

Statement of Financial Position

Income Statement

Statement of Comprehensive Income

Statement of Cash Flows

Statement of Changes in Equity

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	162
------------------------------------------------------	------------

Information on the Statement of Financial Position

Information on the Income Statement

ANNEXES

- Certification by the Manager responsible for the preparation of the Company's financial reports
- List of Investments

COMPOSITION OF CORPORATE BODIES

Board of Directors ⁽¹⁾

Romano Volta	Executive Chairman ⁽²⁾
Valentina Volta	Chief Executive Officer ⁽²⁾
Angelo Manaresi	Independent Director
Chiara Giovannucci Orlandi	Independent Director
Filippo Maria Volta	Non-Executive Director
Vera Negri Zamagni	Independent Director
Valentina Beatrice Manfredi	Independent Director

Board of Statutory Auditors ⁽³⁾

Diana Rizzo	Chair
Anna Maria Bortolotti	Standing Auditor
Giancarlo Strada	Standing Auditor
Giulia De Martino	Alternate Auditor
Eugenio Burani	Alternate Auditor
Patrizia Cornale	Alternate Auditor

Control, Risk, Remuneration, Appointments and Sustainability Committee

Angelo Manaresi	Chairman
Chiara Giovannucci Orlandi	Independent Director
Vera Negri Zamagni	Independent Director

Independent Auditors ⁽⁴⁾

Deloitte & Touche S.p.A.

(1) The Board of Directors will remain in office until the Shareholders' Meeting called to approve the financial statements at December 31, 2026.

(2) Legal representative before third parties.

(3) The Board of Statutory Auditors will remain in office until the Shareholders' Meeting called to approve the financial statements at December 31, 2027.

(4) Deloitte & Touche S.p.A. were appointed Independent Auditors for the nine-year period from 2019 to 2027 by the Shareholders' Meeting held on April 30, 2019 and will remain in office until the Shareholders' Meeting called to approve the financial statements at December 31, 2027.

Statutory Financial Statements

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

ASSETS (Euro/000)	Notes	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
A) Non-current assets (1+2+3+4+5+6+7)		405,492	206,963
1) Tangible fixed assets	1	18,455	18,695
Land		2,466	2,466
Buildings		14,235	14,360
Other assets		1,754	1,869
2) Intangible fixed assets	2	3,891	5,252
Software		3,875	5,165
Fixed assets under construction and advances		16	87
3) Right of use fixed assets	3	1,427	1,436
4) Investments in subsidiaries and associates	4	378,525	178,245
5) Non-current financial assets	6	1,864	1,982
6) Trade and other receivables		53	59
7) Deferred tax assets	12	1,277	1,294
B) Current assets (8+9+10+11)		246,010	388,784
8) Trade and other receivables		30,404	22,348
Trade receivables	7	18,010	17,800
<i>of which parent company</i>		-	155
<i>of which subsidiaries</i>		17,904	17,571
<i>of which related parties</i>		1	1
Other receivables, accrued income and deferred expense	7	12,394	4,548
9) Tax receivables	8	1,821	2,224
<i>of which subsidiaries</i>		161	262
10) Current financial receivables	9	133,317	309,726
Loans to subsidiaries		133,292	309,726
11) Cash and cash equivalents		80,468	54,486
Total Assets (A+B)		651,502	595,747

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

LIABILITIES (Euro/000)	Notes	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
A) Equity (1+2+3+4+5+6)	10	374,613	372,024
1) Share capital		30,392	30,392
2) Share premium reserve		111,779	111,779
3) Treasury shares held in portfolio		(46,715)	(41,962)
4) Other reserves		436	(148)
5) Retained earnings (losses carried forward)		265,525	234,104
6) Profit (loss) for the year		13,196	37,859
B) Non-current liabilities (7+8+9+10)		103,836	67,795
7) Non-current financial payables	11	101,856	65,827
8) Deferred tax liabilities	12	1,450	1,445
9) Provisions for post-employment and retirement benefits	13	440	523
10) Provisions for non-current risks and charges	14	90	-
C) Current liabilities (11+12+13+14)		173,053	155,927
11) Trade and other payables		25,625	14,872
Trade payables	15	7,101	7,516
<i>of which parent company</i>		-	155
<i>of which subsidiaries</i>		2,655	3,100
<i>of which related parties</i>		2	4
Other payables, accrued expense and deferred income	15	18,524	7,356
<i>of which subsidiaries</i>		13,597	2,500
12) Tax payables	8	15,370	11,505
<i>of which subsidiaries</i>		14,033	10,174
13) Provisions for current risks and charges	14	-	269
14) Current financial payables	11	132,058	129,281
<i>of which subsidiaries</i>		117,814	115,040
Total Liabilities (A+B+C)		651,502	595,747

INCOME STATEMENT

(Euro/000)	Notes	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
1) Revenue from services	17	31,813	32,137
2) Cost of goods sold	18	1,655	978
Gross Operating Margin (1-2)		30,158	31,159
3) Other revenue	19	815	815
<i>of which subsidiaries</i>		645	643
4) Research and development expense	18	937	918
5) Distribution expense	18	2,030	2,026
6) Administrative and general expense	18	28,605	28,762
<i>of which related parties</i>		60	62
<i>of which subsidiaries</i>		(105)	(197)
7) Other operating expense	18	271	771
<i>of which subsidiaries</i>		(378)	(505)
Total operating costs (4+5+6+7)		31,843	32,477
EBIT		(870)	(502)
8) Financial income	20	36,914	62,995
<i>of which subsidiaries</i>		18,644	24,448
9) Financial expense	20	18,160	21,147
<i>of which subsidiaries</i>		8,528	10,353
Financials (8-9)		18,754	41,848
Profit/(Loss) before tax from continuing operations		17,884	41,346
Income tax	21	4,688	3,487
Net Profit/(Loss) for the year		13,196	37,859

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

(Euro/000)	Notes	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Net Profit/(Loss) for the year		13,196	37,859
Other items of the statement of comprehensive income:			
Other items of the statement of comprehensive income that will later be reclassified to Profit/(Loss) for the year:			
Profit/(Loss) on cash flow hedges (CFH)	10	47	61
Total other items of the statement of comprehensive income that will later be reclassified to Profit/(Loss) for the year		47	61
Other items of the statement of comprehensive income that will not be later reclassified to Profit/(Loss) for the year			
Actuarial gains (losses) on defined-benefit plans	10	21	67
<i>of which tax effect</i>		<i>(8)</i>	<i>(25)</i>
Profit/(Loss) from financial assets at FVOCI	10	3	(17)
<i>of which tax effect</i>		<i>(0)</i>	<i>0</i>
Total other items of the statement of comprehensive income that will not be later reclassified to Profit/(Loss) for the year		24	50
Total profit/(loss) of the statement of comprehensive income		71	111
Total comprehensive profit/(loss) for the year		13,267	37,970

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (Euro/000)	Notes	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Profit before tax		17,884	41,346
Amortisation of intangible fixed assets	2	1,935	2,156
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	1	903	920
Depreciation of right of use fixed assets	3	321	311
Losses (Gains) from sale of fixed assets	19	(2)	-
Change in provisions for risks and charges	14	(179)	
Change in provision for employee benefits	13	(70)	(501)
Net financial expense (income)	20	(18,754)	(41,848)
Allocation to the share-based incentive plan	10	233	
Monetary effect foreign exchange losses (gains)		(1,428)	(212)
Other non-monetary changes		-	418
Cash flow generated (absorbed) from operations before changes in working capital		841	2,590
Change in trade receivables	7	(217)	(667)
Change in trade payables	15	(412)	1,652
Change in other current assets	7	(7,846)	(1,712)
Change in other current liabilities	15	11,167	(3,138)
Change in other non-current assets	7	6	150
Cash flow generated (absorbed) from operations after changes in working capital		3,540	(1,125)
Change in tax	8, 21	(407)	(1,272)
Interest paid	20	(10,372)	(11,592)
Interest collected	20	19,102	25,086
Dividends collected	20	460	13,890
Cash flow generated (absorbed) from operations (A)		12,323	24,987
Increase in intangible fixed assets	2	(574)	(810)
Increase in tangible fixed assets	1	(662)	(569)
Decrease in tangible fixed assets	1	2	-
Change in financial fixed assets	4	11	29,199
Change in financial receivables and other financial assets	6	6,227	-
Cash flow generated (absorbed) from investments (B)		5,004	27,820
Change in financial payables	11	-	(119)
Payment of financial payables	11	(14,000)	(14,000)
New financial payables	11	50,000	
Payments of financial liabilities from leases	11	(330)	(306)
Changes in cash pooling	9, 11	(15,821)	(17,904)
(Purchase) sale of treasury shares	10	(4,753)	
Dividends paid	10	(6,438)	(6,438)
Effect of change in cash and cash funds		(1)	9
Cash flow generated (absorbed) from financing activities (C)		8,655	(38,758)
Net increase (decrease) in cash funds (A+B+C)		25,982	14,049
Net cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		54,486	40,437
Net cash and cash equivalents at year end		80,468	54,486

CHANGES IN EQUITY

	Share capital	Share premium reserve	Treasury shares held in portfolio	Share capital and reserves	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Profit for the year	Equity
01.01.2025	30,392	111,779	(41,962)	100,209	(148)	234,104	37,859	372,024
Allocation of profit						37,859	(37,859)	
Dividends						(6,438)		(6,438)
Sale/purchase of treasury shares			(4,753)	(4,753)				(4,753)
Other changes								
Share-based incentive plan					513			513
Profit/(loss) at 31.12.2025							13,196	13,196
Other items of the statement of comprehensive income					71			71
Total comprehensive Profit (Loss)					71		13,196	13,267
31.12.2025	30,392	111,779	(46,715)	95,456	436	265,525	13,196	374,613

	Share capital	Share premium reserve	Treasury shares held in portfolio	Share capital and reserves	Other reserves	Retained earnings	Profit for the year	Equity
01.01.2024	30,392	111,779	(41,962)	100,209	(259)	223,455	17,087	340,492
Allocation of profit						17,087	(17,087)	
Dividends						(6,438)		(6,438)
Sale/purchase of treasury shares								
Other changes								
Share-based incentive plan								
Profit/(loss) at 31.12.2024							37,859	37,859
Other items of the statement of comprehensive income					111			111
Total comprehensive Profit (Loss)					111		37,859	37,970
31.12.2024	30,392	111,779	(41,962)	100,209	(148)	234,104	37,859	372,024

Explanatory Notes

EXPLANATORY NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

OVERVIEW

Datalogic S.p.A. (the “Company” or the “Parent Company”) is a joint-stock company listed on Euronext STAR Milan of Borsa Italiana S.p.A. and is headquartered in Italy. The registered office is in Via Candini 2, Lippo di Calderara (BO). The Company is a subsidiary of Hydra S.p.A., also based in Bologna.

Datalogic S.p.A. is the Parent Company of Datalogic Group (“Group”), a global technological leader in the automatic data capture and process automation markets. The Company is specialised in the design and production of barcode readers, mobile computers, detection, measurement and safety sensors, vision and laser marking systems and RFID.

The publication of the Company’s Financial Statements at December 31, 2025 was authorised by resolution of the Board of Directors dated March 19, 2026.

BASIS OF PRESENTATION

1) General criteria

In compliance with European Regulation no. 1606/2002, the Financial Statements were prepared in accordance with the International Accounting Standards (IAS/IFRS) issued by the IASB - International Accounting Standard Board and endorsed by the European Union pursuant to European Regulation 1725/2003 and subsequent updates, with all the interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Standard Interpretations Committee (“IFRS-IC”), formerly known as the Standing Interpretations Committee (“SIC”) endorsed by the European Commission at the date of approval of the draft Financial Statements by the Board of Directors and contained in the relevant E.U. Regulations published on that date and in compliance with the provisions set forth in CONSOB Regulation 11971 of 14/05/99 and subsequent updates.

These Financial Statements were drawn up in Euro thousands, which is the Company’s “functional” and “presentation” currency.

2) Reporting formats

The reporting formats adopted comply with those required by IAS 1 and were used in the Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2024, in particular:

- current and non-current assets, as well as current and non-current liabilities are shown separately in the Statement of Financial Position. Current assets, which include cash and cash equivalents, are those set to be realised, sold or used during the Company’s normal operational cycle; current liabilities are those whose extinction is envisaged during the normal operating cycle or in the twelve months after the reporting date;
- with regard to the Income Statement, cost and revenue items are disclosed based on grouping by function, as this classification was deemed more explanatory for comprehension of the Company’s business result;
- the Statement of Comprehensive Income presents the items that determine profit/(loss) for the period and the costs and revenue recognised directly under equity;
- the Statement of Cash Flows is presented using the “indirect method”.

The Financial Statements were prepared in accordance with the general criterion of reliable and truthful presentation of the Company’s financial position, results of operations and cash flows, in compliance with the general principles of

going concern, accrual basis, consistency of presentation, materiality and aggregation, prohibition of offsetting and comparability of information.

The Statement of Changes in Equity analytically details the changes occurring in the year and in the prior year.

In preparing the Financial Statements, the historic cost principle was adopted for all assets and liabilities, except for certain financial assets for which the fair value principle was applied.

The preparation of IFRS-compliant financial statements requires the use of certain estimates. Reference is made to the section describing the main estimates made in these Financial Statements.

3) Accounting policies and standards applied

The policies adopted for the preparation of the Company's financial statements at December 31, 2025 are shown below.

Tangible fixed assets

Owned tangible fixed assets are recognised at the cost of contribution, purchase, or internal construction. The cost includes all directly attributable costs required to make the asset available for use (including, when relevant and where there are present obligations, the present value of estimated costs for decommissioning, asset removal, and site remediation), net of trade discounts and rebates.

Certain tangible fixed assets in the "Land and buildings" categories were measured at fair value (market value) at January 1, 2004 (date of first-time adoption of IFRS) and this value was used as the deemed cost. The cost of buildings is depreciated net of the residual value estimated as the realisation value obtainable through sale at the end of the useful life of the building.

Costs incurred after purchase are accounted for in the book value of the asset, or are recognised as a separate asset, only if it is believed likely that the future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the entity and the asset's cost can be reliably measured. Maintenance and repair costs or replacement costs that do not have the above characteristics are recognised in the income statement in the year in which they are incurred.

Fixed assets are systematically depreciated in each year from the time the fixed asset is available for use, or is potentially able to provide the associated economic benefits, based on economic-technical rates determined with regard to the remaining possibility of use of the assets and taking account of the month of availability for the first year.

Land is considered to be an asset with indefinite life and therefore not subject to depreciation.

The depreciation rates applied by the Company are as follows:

Asset category	Rates
Property:	
Buildings	2%
Other assets:	
Plants pertaining to buildings	8.33% - 10% - 6.67%
Lightweight constructions	6.67% - 4%
Production equipment & electronic instruments	20% - 10%
Moulds	20%
Electronic office machinery	33% - 20%
Office furniture and fittings	10% - 6.67% - 5%
Cars	25%
Freight vehicles	14%
Trade show & exhibition equipment	10% - 20%
Leasehold improvements	Contract duration

If a fixed asset suffers an impairment loss, then, regardless of the depreciation already recognised, the value of the fixed asset is accordingly written down; if the reasons for the impairment loss no longer apply in subsequent years, the original value is restored. The residual value and useful life of assets are reviewed at least at each year-end in order to assess any significant changes in value.

Fixed assets held under leases

Assets held by the Company under lease contracts, including operating leases, in accordance with IFRS 16, in force since January 1, 2019, are recorded under assets with a financial payable as a balancing entry. Specifically, assets are recognised at a value equal to the present value of future payments at the date of signing of the contract, discounted using the applicable incremental borrowing rate for each contract, and depreciated over the duration of the underlying contract, taking account of the effects of any extension or early termination clauses whose exercise was deemed reasonably certain.

In compliance with the provisions of IFRS 16, starting from January 1, 2019, the Company identifies contracts for which it obtains the right to use an identifiable asset for a period of time in exchange for a consideration as leases.

For each lease contract, starting from the commencement date, the Company recognises an asset (right of use of the asset) under tangible assets as a balancing entry to a corresponding financial liability (lease payable), with the exception of the following cases: (i) short-term lease contracts; (ii) low-value lease contracts applied to situations in which the leased asset has a value not exceeding €5 thousand (new value).

For short-term and low-value lease contracts, the financial liabilities related to the leases and corresponding right of use are not recognised, but the lease payments are recognised in the income statement on a straight-line basis for the duration of the respective contracts.

In the case of a complex contract that includes a lease component, the latter is always managed separately from the other services included in the contract.

Rights of use are shown in a specific item of the financial statements. At the time of initial recognition of the lease contract, the right of use is recognised at a value corresponding to the lease payable, determined as described above, increased by the instalments paid in advance and the ancillary expense and net of any incentives received. Where applicable, the initial value of the rights of use also includes the related costs of dismantling and restoring the area.

The situations involving the recalculation of the lease payable imply a corresponding change in the value of the right of use.

After initial recognition, the right of use is depreciated on a straight-line basis, starting from the commencement date, and subject to write-downs in the event of impairment. Depreciation is carried out over the shorter of the lease term and the useful life of the underlying asset; however, in cases where the lease contract envisages the transfer of ownership, possibly also as a result of the use of redemption options included in the value of the right of use, depreciation is carried out over the useful life of the asset.

Lease payables are shown in the financial statements under current and non-current financial liabilities, together with the Company's other financial payables. At the time of initial recognition, the lease payable is recorded on the basis of the present value of the lease instalments to be settled determined using the implicit interest rate of the contract (i.e. the interest rate that forms the present value of the sum of the payments and the residual value equal to the sum of the fair value of the underlying asset and the initial direct costs incurred by the Company); if this rate is not indicated in the contract or easily determinable, the present value is determined using the "incremental borrowing rate", i.e. the incremental interest rate that, in a similar economic context and in order to obtain an amount equal to the value of the right of use, the Company would have paid for a loan with similar duration and collateral. The lease payments subject to discounting include fixed payments; variable fees due to an index or a rate; the redemption price, if any and if the Company is reasonably certain to use it; the amount of payment envisaged for any issue of collateral on the residual value of the asset; the amount of penalties to be paid in the event of the exercise of options for early termination of the contract, where the Company is reasonably certain to exercise them. After initial recognition, the lease payable is increased to take account of the interest accrued, determined on the basis of the amortised cost, and decreased against the lease payments paid. Additionally, the lease payable is subject to restatement, upward or downward, in the event of changes to the contracts or other situations envisaged by IFRS 16 that involve a change in the amount of the instalments and/or the duration of the lease. Specifically, in the presence of situations that involve a change in the estimate of the probability of exercise (or non-exercise) of the options for renewal or early termination of the contract or in the redemption (or not) provisions of the asset upon expiry of the contract, the lease payable is restated by discounting the new value of the instalments to be paid on the basis of a new discount rate.

Intangible fixed assets

Intangible assets are recognised under assets in the statement of financial position when it is likely that use of the asset will generate future economic benefits and when the asset's costs can be reliably determined. They are initially recognised at the value of contribution or at acquisition or production cost, inclusive of any ancillary expense.

If tangible and intangible fixed assets are sold, the date of disposal will be the date when the purchaser obtains the control of the assets, pursuant to requirements set forth on performance obligations by IFRS 15. The profit or loss generated by the consideration is accounted for in the Income Statement and is determined according to requirements to determine the transaction price envisaged by IFRS 15. Subsequent changes to the estimated amount of consideration used to determine profit or loss must be accounted for in accordance with the requirements for changes in transaction pricing in IFRS 15.

Intangible fixed assets with finite useful life are amortised systematically in accordance with their expected future use, so that the net value at the end of the year corresponds to their remaining use or the amount recoverable according to the company's plans for carrying out production activities. Amortisation starts when the asset is available for use.

The useful life for each category is detailed below:

DESCRIPTION	Years
Other intangible assets:	
- Software licences	3/5
- SAP licences	10
- User licences	Contract duration

The residual values, the useful lives and the amortisation of intangible fixed assets are reviewed at each year end and, where appropriate, adjusted prospectively. The useful lives shown remained unchanged versus the prior year.

Investments

Investments in subsidiaries and associates, not classified as “held for sale”, are measured at cost, adjusted for impairment. Where there are indications that investments may be impaired, they are subject to impairment testing and written down if necessary. Impairment is charged to the income statement when there is objective evidence that events have occurred that impact the estimated future cash flows of the investments. Any losses, exceeding the carrying amount of investments, that may arise due to legal obligations or implicit obligations to cover losses of investees, are recognised under Provisions for risks and charges.

The original value is restored in subsequent years if the reasons for the write-downs no longer apply. The related dividends are recorded under financial income from investments at the time the right to receive them is determined, generally coinciding with the resolution taken by the Shareholders’ Meeting.

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are all those companies over which the Company exercises control by having the power to determine, directly or indirectly, financial and operational policies and obtain benefits from their activities.

Associates

Associates are all those companies over which the Company exercises significant influence but does not have control over management or the power to determine financial and operational policies and obtain benefits from the activities of those companies.

Impairment

If there are specific indicators of impairment, tangible fixed assets, intangible fixed assets and investments are subject to an impairment test.

The aim of the impairment test is to ensure that tangible and intangible fixed assets, as well as investments, are not carried at a value exceeding their recoverable value, consisting of the higher of their fair value, less costs to sell and their value in use.

Value in use is determined based on the future cash flows expected to originate from the asset or cash-generating unit (hereafter also CGU) to which the asset belongs. Expected cash flows are discounted using a discount rate that reflects the current market estimate referring to the time-related cost of money and the risks specific to the asset or cash generating unit to which the assumed realisable value refers.

If the recoverable value of the asset or CGU, to which it belongs, is less than the net book value, the asset in question is written down to reflect its impairment, with recognition of the latter in the Income Statement for the year.

As no goodwill is recognised in the financial statements, impairment losses relating to CGUs are allocated on a proportional basis.

An impairment loss, in the event that the assumptions that generated it no longer apply, is reinstated, up to the amount corresponding to the book value that would have been determined, net of depreciation calculated on the historical cost, if no impairment loss had ever been recognised. Any reinstatements are recognised in the Income Statement.

Financial assets and liabilities

The Company measures certain financial assets and liabilities at fair value. Fair value is the price that would be received for the sale of an asset or that would be paid for transfer of a liability in a normal transaction between market participants at the date of measurement.

A fair value measurement assumes that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- in the principal market of the asset or liability; or
- in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal market or most advantageous market must be accessible for the Company. The fair value of an asset or liability is measured by using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that they act in their economic best interest. A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes account of a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses measurement methods that are appropriate to the circumstances, and for which data available to measure fair value are sufficient, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of non-observable inputs. All assets and liabilities measured or recognised at fair value are classified based on a fair value hierarchy and described hereunder:

- Level 1 - quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 - inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly;
- Level 3 - measurement techniques for which input data are unobservable for the asset or liability.

The fair value measurement is classified in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input used for the measurement.

For assets and liabilities recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels of the hierarchy by reviewing the categorisation at each annual reporting date.

Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset for one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument for another entity.

Financial assets

Financial assets are initially recognised at their fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, any ancillary expense. Exceptions are trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component for which the Company applies the practical expedient by measuring them at the transaction price determined in accordance with IFRS 15.

Upon recognition, for subsequent measurement purposes, financial assets are classified according to the four possible measurement methods described below:

- Financial assets at amortised cost;

- Financial assets at fair value through OCI with reclassification of cumulative gains and losses;
- Financial assets at fair value through OCI without reversal of cumulative gains and losses on derecognition (equity instruments);
- Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss.

The selection of the classification of financial assets depends on the following:

- nature of financial assets, determined primarily by the characteristics of expected contractual cash flows;
- business model that the Company applies to the management of the financial assets in order to generate cash flows, which may result from the collection of contractual cash flows, as well as from the sale of financial assets or from both.

In order to classify and measure a financial asset at amortised cost or at fair value through OCI, this asset must generate cash flows that depend solely on payments of principal and interest (SPPI). This measurement is referred to as a SPPI test and is performed at the level of each instrument.

Financial assets are derecognised when the right to receive cash ceases to exist, the Company has transferred to a third party the right to receive cash flows from the asset or has a contractual obligation to pay them in full and without delay, and (1) has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset or (2) has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

In the cases where the Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has signed an agreement based on which it retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but undertakes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more beneficiaries (pass-through), it assesses whether and to what extent it has retained the risks and benefits pertaining to ownership.

Valuations are regularly carried out in order to verify whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of assets may have suffered impairment. If there is objective evidence, the impairment is recognised as a cost in the income statement for the year.

As regards trade receivables, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating the expected losses. Therefore, the Company does not monitor changes in credit risk, but the expected loss is fully recognised at each reporting date. The Company has established a matrix system based on historical information, reviewed to consider prospective elements with regard to the specific types of debtors and their economic environment, as a tool for determining expected losses.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are measured using the amortised cost method, recognising expense through the effective interest rate method in the income statement, except for financial liabilities acquired for trading purposes or derivatives (see next paragraph), or those designated at FVTPL by Management on the date of initial recognition, which are measured at fair value with a balancing entry in the income statement.

Financial guarantees given are agreements envisaging a payment to repay the owner of a debt security against a loss incurred due to a non-payment by the debtor at the contractual maturity term. When issued by the Company, financial guarantee contracts are initially recognised as liabilities at fair value, increased by transaction costs directly attributable to issuance of the guarantee. The liability is then measured at the higher of the best estimate of the outlay required to meet the guaranteed obligation at the balance sheet date and the amount initially recognised, net of accumulated amortisation.

A financial liability is removed from the balance sheet when the obligation underlying the liability has been discharged, cancelled or satisfied. Where an existing financial liability is exchanged for another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially changed, such an exchange or change is treated as a derecognition of the original liability and a recognition of a new liability, with any differences between the carrying amounts recognised in the Income Statement. In the event of amendments on financial liabilities defined as irrelevant, the income effects of renegotiation are recognised in the Income Statement.

Offsetting of financial instruments

A financial asset and liability can be offset and the net balance can be shown in the Statement of Financial Position if there is a current legal right to offset the amounts recognised and there is the intention to settle the net remainder, or realise the asset and at the same time settle the liability.

Financial derivatives

Derivatives, including embedded derivatives, separate from the main contract, are initially recognised at fair value.

Derivatives are classified as hedging instruments when the relationship between the derivative and the hedged item is formally documented and the effectiveness of the hedge, assessed periodically, is high.

When hedging derivatives hedge the risk of changes in fair value of the hedged instruments, they are recognised at fair value, and the effects are charged to the Income Statement; accordingly, the hedged instruments are adjusted to reflect the changes in fair value, associated with the hedged risk.

When derivatives hedge the risk of changes in the cash flows of the hedged instruments (cash flow hedges), the hedges made are designated against exposure to variability in cash flows attributable to risks that may affect the Income Statement at a later date; these risks are generally associated with an asset or liability recognised in the Financial Statements (such as future payments on debt at floating rates).

The effective portion of the change in the fair value of the portion of derivative contracts that have been designated as hedges, in accordance with the requirements of the standard, is recognised as an item of the Statement of Comprehensive Income (Hedging Reserve); this reserve is then charged to the result in the period in which the hedged transaction affects the Income Statement.

The ineffective portion of fair value change, as well as the entire fair value change in derivatives that have not been designated as hedge derivatives or that do not have the requirements envisaged in the aforesaid IFRS 9, is instead recognised directly through the Income Statement.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, bank and postal deposits, and short-term financial investments (maturity of three months or less after purchase date) that are highly liquid, readily convertible into cash and are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

Equity

Share capital consists of the outstanding ordinary shares recorded at par value. Costs related to the issuance of new shares or options are classified in Equity (net of the associated tax benefit) as a deduction from the proceeds arising from the issuance of these instruments.

Treasury shares

In the case of buyback of treasury shares, the price paid, inclusive of any directly attributable ancillary expense, is deducted from the Company's Equity until such shares are cancelled, re-issued, or sold. When these treasury shares are resold or re-issued, the proceeds, net of any directly attributable ancillary expense and related tax effect, are accounted for as Equity of the Company. Therefore, no profit or loss is recognised in the Income Statement upon the purchase, sale or cancellation of treasury shares.

Liabilities from employee benefits

Post-employment benefits are defined on the basis of plans, which according to their characteristics are divided into "defined-contribution" and "defined-benefit" plans.

Employee benefits substantially include the provisions for severance indemnities of the Company.

Defined-contribution plans

Defined-contribution plans are formalised post-employment benefit plans under which a company makes payments to an insurance company or pension fund and will have no legal or implied obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not have sufficient assets at vesting to pay all employee benefits related to employment in the current and prior years. These contributions, paid in exchange for employee service, are recorded as an expense in the period incurred.

Defined-benefit plans and other long-term benefits

Defined benefit plans are formalised post-employment benefit plans that constitute a future obligation for the Company. The undertaking bears the actuarial and investment risks associated with the plan.

The Company uses the projected unit credit method to determine the present value of liabilities of the plan and the cost of services.

This actuarial calculation method requires the use of objective actuarial hypotheses, compatible and based on demographic variables (mortality rate, personnel turnover) and financial variables (discount rate, future increases of salaries and wages and benefits). When a defined-benefit plan is entirely or partly financed by contributions paid to a fund, legally separate from the undertaking, or to an insurance company, the plan assets are measured at fair value. The amount of the obligation is thus accounted for, net of the fair value of the plan assets that will be used to settle that obligation directly.

Revaluations, which include actuarial gains and losses, changes in the effect of the asset ceiling (excluding net interest), and the return on plan assets (excluding net interest), are recognised immediately in the Statement of Financial Position by debiting or crediting retained earnings through the other items of the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year in which they arise. Revaluations are not reclassified in the Income Statement in subsequent years. Other long-term benefits are employee benefits other than post-employment benefits. Accounting is similar to defined-benefit plans.

Provisions for risks and charges

Provisions for risks and charges are set aside to cover liabilities of uncertain amount or due date that must be recognised in the financial statements when the following concurrent conditions are met:

- the undertaking has a present obligation (legal or constructive), i.e. under way at the reporting date, as a result of a past event;
- it is likely that economic resources will be required to fulfill the obligation;
- the amount needed to fulfil the obligation can be reliably estimated;
- risks for which the onset of a liability is merely potential are shown in the notes to the financial statements, in the commentary part of the provisions, without making a provision.

In the case of events that are only remote, i.e., events that have minor chances of occurring, no provision is accounted for, nor is additional or supplementary information provided.

Allocations are booked at the amount representing the best estimate of the amount that the undertaking would pay to pay the obligation or to transfer it to third parties at the reporting date. If the effect of discounting the value of money

is significant, allocations are determined by discounting expected future cash flows at a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market valuation of the time value of money. When discounting is carried out, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a financial expense.

Provisions are recorded at the present value of the expected financial resources to be used against the obligation. Provisions are periodically updated to reflect changes in cost estimates, timing of implementation, and discounted value, if any; revisions in provision estimates are charged to the same line item in the Income Statement that previously included the allocation and to the Income Statement for the year in which the change occurred.

The Company recognises restructuring provisions if there is an implied obligation to restructure and there is a formal plan for restructuring, which has raised a valid expectation in those affected that it will carry out the restructuring either by starting to implement that plan or because it has announced its main features to those affected by it.

Share-based incentive plan - Equity-settled payment transactions

A number of Company employees receive part of the remuneration as share-based payments, therefore these employees provide services in exchange for shares ("equity settled transactions").

The cost of equity-settled transactions is determined by the fair value on the date the assignment is made using an appropriate valuation method.

This cost is recognised in the case of the Company's employees under personnel costs for the period in which the conditions related to the achievement of targets and/or the performance of services are fulfilled, with a corresponding increase in equity as a balancing entry, while, in the case of employees of other Group companies, directly and indirectly controlled, as an increase in the carrying amount of investments. Cumulative costs and increases in investments recognised in respect of such transactions at the reporting date of each year to the vesting date are commensurate with the maturity of the vesting period and the best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will actually vest.

Service or performance conditions are not taken into account when defining the fair value of the plan at the grant date. However, the probability of these conditions being met is taken into account when defining the best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will vest. Arm's length conditions are reflected in the fair value at the grant date. Any other conditions attached to the plan that do not involve a service obligation are not considered to be a vesting condition. Non-vesting conditions are reflected in the fair value of the plan and result in the immediate recognition of the cost of the plan, unless there are also service or performance conditions.

No cost or increase in investments is recognised for rights that do not ultimately vest because the performance and/or service conditions have not been met. When rights include a market condition or a non-vesting condition, they are treated as if they had vested regardless of whether the market conditions or other non-vesting conditions they are subject to are met or not, with the understanding that all other performance and/or service conditions must be met.

If the conditions of the plan are changed, the minimum cost to be recognised is the fair value at the grant date in the absence of the plan change, assuming that the original conditions of the plan are met. Additionally, a cost is recognised for any change that results in an increase in the total fair value of the payment plan, or is otherwise favourable to employees; this cost is measured by reference to the date of change. When a plan is cancelled by the entity or the counterpart, any remaining fair value element in the plan is immediately transferred to the income statement.

Income tax

Income tax includes current and deferred tax. Income tax is generally charged to the Income Statement, except when it relates to cases recognised directly in Equity, in which case the tax effect is recognised directly in Equity.

Current income tax is calculated by applying to taxable income the tax rate in force at the reporting date and includes the adjustments to tax related to prior periods.

Deferred tax is calculated using the liability method applied to temporary differences between the amount of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding amounts recognised for tax purposes.

Deferred tax assets are recognised against all deductible temporary differences and unused tax receivables and losses carried forward, to the extent that it is probable that there will be adequate future taxable profits that may make the use of deductible temporary differences and tax receivables and losses carried forward applicable.

Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rate expected to be in force at the time the asset is sold or the liability is settled.

Datalogic S.p.A. acts as the consolidating company for its direct subsidiaries Datalogic S.r.l. and Datalogic Ip Tech S.r.l., and its indirect subsidiary Datasensing S.r.l., to determine the four Companies' total global income by algebraically offsetting their income and tax losses (optional "National Tax Consolidation" (CNF) regime, pursuant to Articles 117 et seq. of the TUIR).

Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at fair value of the amount collected or collectable from the provision of services within the scope of the Company's ordinary business activity. Revenue is shown net of VAT, discounts and rebates.

Pursuant to IFRS 15, the Company recognises revenue after identifying the contracts with its customers, as well as performance obligations to be fulfilled, determining the consideration it expects to be entitled to in exchange for the services, and after evaluating the manners to satisfy such performance obligations (satisfaction at point in time or over the time).

Pursuant to the provisions set out by IFRS 15, the Company recognises revenue only when the following obligations have been met:

- the parties to the contract have approved the contract and are committed to perform their respective obligations;
- each party's rights regarding the goods or services to be transferred can be identified;
- payment terms of transferable goods and services can be identified;
- the contract is of a commercial type;
- consideration in exchange for the transferred services is likely to be received.

If the aforesaid requirements are met, the Company recognises revenue by applying the following rules.

Provision of services

The Company provides services to its subsidiaries. The Company recognises revenue from services when it has fulfilled its performance obligation, transferring the promised service (i.e., asset) to the customer. An asset is transferred when the customer obtains control of that asset.

Government grants

Government grants are recognised - regardless of the existence of a formal grant resolution - when there is reasonable certainty that the entity will comply with the conditions attached to the grant and therefore that the grant will be received.

Government grants obtainable as reimbursement for expense and costs already incurred, or for the purpose of providing immediate financial aid to the recipient company with no future related costs, are recognised as income in the year in which they become receivable.

Income from dividends and interest

Income from dividends and interest is respectively recognised as follows:

- dividends, when the right to receive payment is determined (with receivable offset at the time of the distribution resolution);
- interest, applying the effective interest rate method.

Dividends distributed

Dividends are recognised when the right for shareholders to receive payment arises, which normally corresponds to the date of the Annual Shareholders' Meeting that resolves on the distribution of dividends.

The dividends distributable to Company shareholders are recognised as an equity movement in the year when they are approved by the Shareholders' Meeting.

Treatment of foreign currency transactions

Functional presentation currency

The Company's financial statement items are shown in the currency of the economic environment in which the entity operates, so-called functional currency. The Financial Statements are presented in Euro thousands, the Euro being the Company's functional and presentation currency.

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency

Transactions in currencies other than the functional currency are initially translated into the functional currency by using the exchange rate at the transaction date. At the end of the reporting period, monetary assets and liabilities denominated in non-functional currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate in effect on the closing date. Exchange differences realised upon collection of receivables and payment of payables in foreign currencies and those arising from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities into non-functional currencies at the closing date are recorded in the Income Statement under financial income and expense. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in non-functional currencies that are measured at cost are translated at the exchange rate on the date of the transaction, while those measured at fair value are translated at the exchange rate on the date such value is determined.

4) IFRS accounting standards, amendments and interpretations applied as from January 1, 2025

The Company applied the following IFRS Accounting Standards, Amendments and Interpretations for the first time as from January 1, 2025:

- On August 15, 2023, the IASB published "Amendments to IAS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates: Lack of Exchangeability". The document requires an entity to identify a methodology to be applied consistently in order to ascertain whether one currency can be converted into another and, when this is not feasible, how to

determine the exchange rate to be used and the disclosure to be made in the notes to the financial statements. The adoption of this amendment had no effect on the Company's financial statements.

5) IFRS accounting standards, amendments and interpretations endorsed by the European Union, not yet mandatorily applicable and not early adopted by the Company at December 31, 2025

At the date of this document, the competent bodies of the European Union have completed the endorsement process required for the adoption of the amendments and the standards described below, but these standards are not applicable on a compulsory basis and have not been adopted in advance by the Company at December 31, 2025:

- On May 30, 2024, the IASB published "Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments - Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7". The document addresses several issues identified in the post-implementation review of IFRS 9, particularly concerning the accounting treatment of financial assets with returns that fluctuate based on the achievement of ESG targets, such as green bonds. Specifically, the amendments aim to:
 - Clarify the classification of financial assets with variable returns and tied to environmental, social and corporate governance (ESG) targets and the criteria to be used for the SPPI test assessment;
 - determine that the date of settlement of liabilities through electronic payment systems is the date on which the liability is settled. However, an entity is permitted to adopt an accounting policy to allow a financial liability to be derecognised before delivering cash on the settlement date under certain specific conditions.

With these amendments, the IASB has also introduced additional disclosure requirements for investments in equity instruments designated to FVOCI in particular.

The amendments will apply from the financial statements of financial years beginning on or after January 1, 2026, but early application is permitted. The Directors do not expect any material effect on the Company's financial statements from the adoption of this amendment.

- On December 18, 2024, the IASB published the amendment "Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity - Amendment to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7". The document aims to support entities in reporting the financial effects of renewable electricity purchase agreements (often structured as Power Purchase Agreements). Based on these contracts, the amount of electricity generated and purchased can vary based on uncontrollable factors such as weather conditions. The IASB has made targeted amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7. The amendments include:
 - a clarification regarding the application of "own use" requirements to this type of contract;
 - the criteria for allowing such contracts to be accounted for as hedging instruments; and,
 - new disclosure requirements to allow financial statement users to understand the effect of these contracts on an entity's financial performance and cash flows.

The amendment will apply as of January 1, 2026, but early application is permitted. The directors do not expect any material effect on the Group's consolidated financial statements from the adoption of this amendment.

- On July 18, 2024, the IASB published "Annual Improvements Volume 11". The document includes clarifications, simplifications, corrections and changes aimed at improving the consistency of several IFRS Accounting Standards. The amended standards are:
 - IFRS 1 First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards;
 - IFRS 7 Financial Instruments: Disclosures and related guidance on the implementation of IFRS 7;
 - IFRS 9 Financial Instruments;
 - IFRS 10 Consolidated Financial Statements; and
 - IAS 7 Statement of Cash Flows.

The amendments will apply from the financial statements of financial years beginning on or after January 1, 2026. The directors are currently evaluating the possible effects of the introduction of this amendment on the Company's financial statements.

6) IFRS accounting standards, amendments and interpretations not yet endorsed by the European Union

At the date of this document, the competent bodies of the European Union have not yet completed the endorsement process required for the adoption of the amendments and the standards described below.

- On April 9, 2024, the IASB published a new standard IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements, which will supersede IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements. The new standard aims to improve the presentation of reporting formats, with particular reference to the income statement format. Specifically, the new standard requires the following:
 - to classify revenue and expense into three new categories (operating section, investment section, and financial section), in addition to the tax and discontinued operations categories already in the income statement;
 - Present two new sub-totals, operating profit/loss and profit/loss before interest and tax (i.e. EBIT).

The new standard also:

- requires more information on performance measures defined by management;
- introduces new criteria for information aggregation and disaggregation; and,
- introduces a number of changes to the format of the statement of cash flows, including a requirement to use operating profit/loss as the starting point for the presentation of the statement of cash flows prepared under the indirect method and the elimination of certain classification options for certain items that currently exist (such as interest paid, interest received, dividends paid and dividends received).

The new standard will take effect on January 1, 2027, but early application is permitted. The directors will evaluate the possible effects of the introduction of this new standard on the Company's financial statements in the coming months.

- On November 13, 2025, the IASB published a document entitled "Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency - Amendment to IAS 21", which clarifies the translation procedures for an entity whose presentation currency is that of a hyperinflationary economy. The entity applies the amendments if:
 - its functional currency is that of a non-hyperinflationary economy and it translates its operating results and financial position into the currency of a hyperinflationary economy; or,
 - converts into the currency of a hyperinflationary economy the operating results and financial position of a foreign operation whose functional currency is that of a non-hyperinflationary economy.

The amendments will apply from the financial statements of financial years beginning on or after January 1, 2027. The Directors do not expect any effect on the Company's financial statements from the adoption of this amendment.

7) Use of estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the IFRS-compliant Financial Statements requires the Directors to apply accounting standards and methods that, in certain cases, are based on valuations and estimates based on historical experience and assumptions that are evaluated from time to time according to the specific cases. The application of these estimates and assumptions affects the amounts of revenue, expense, assets and liabilities and their disclosure, as well as the disclosure of

contingent liabilities. The results of financial statement items for which the above estimates and assumptions were used may differ from those shown owing to the uncertainty surrounding the assumptions and conditions on which the estimates are based.

Following are the assumptions regarding the future and other main causes of uncertainty in estimates that, at the reporting date, show a risk of resulting in adjustments to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next year. The Company has based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when preparing the Financial Statements. The current circumstances and assumptions on future developments may however change upon occurrence of market changes or events beyond the Company's control. Upon their occurrence, these changes are reflected in the assumptions.

Tax

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that there will be a taxed profit in the future such that they can be used. Material estimates by Management are required to determine the amount of tax assets that can be recognised based on the level of future taxable profits, the timing of their occurrence, and tax planning strategies. Deferred tax liabilities for tax on retained earnings of subsidiaries, affiliates or joint ventures are not recognised to the extent that it is probable that their distribution will not occur in the foreseeable future. Therefore, estimates by Management are required to determine the amount of tax assets that may be recognised and tax liabilities that may not be recognised based on the level of future taxable profits, the timing of their occurrence, and tax planning strategies. The long-term nature, as well as the complexity of regulations in various jurisdictions, differences arising between actual results and the assumptions made, or future changes in those assumptions, may require future adjustments to income tax and costs and benefits already recorded.

Fair value of financial instruments

When the fair value of a financial asset or liability recognised in the statement of financial position cannot be measured by relying on quotations in an active market, fair value is determined using various valuation techniques. Inputs included in this model are taken from observable markets where possible, otherwise, some degree of estimation is required to define fair values.

Share-based incentive plan - Equity-settled payment transactions

Certain employees of the Company receive a portion of their compensation as share-based payments. The cost of equity-settled transactions is determined by the fair value of instruments at the date of the assignment. The cumulative costs recorded for such transactions at the end of each year up to the vesting date are commensurate with the expiry of the vesting period and the best estimate of the number of equity instruments that will actually vest. Evaluation processes and manners, as well as the determination of the abovementioned estimates, are based on assumptions that, for their nature, involve reliance on the judgement of the Directors.

MANAGEMENT OF FINANCIAL RISKS

Risk factors

The Company is exposed to various types of financial risks in carrying out its business, including:

- **market risk**, specifically:
 - foreign exchange risk, relating to operations in currency areas other than the currency of denomination;
 - interest rate risk, connected with the Company's level of exposure to financial instruments, generating interest and recognised in the Statement of Financial Position;
- **credit risk**, deriving from trade transactions or from financing activities;
- **liquidity risk**, referring to the availability of financial resources and access to the credit market.

The Company specifically monitors each of the abovementioned financial risks, taking prompt action in order to minimise such risks. The sensitivity analysis then shows the potential impact on final results from hypothetical fluctuations in the relevant parameters. Under IFRS 7, the analyses are based on simplified scenarios applied to the figures and, by their very nature, cannot be considered indicators of the actual effects of future changes.

MARKET RISK

Foreign exchange risk

The Company operates internationally and is exposed to transactional foreign exchange risk. Transactional risk relates to the trade (receivables/payables in foreign currencies) and financial (loans drawn or granted in foreign currencies) transactions of the Company in currencies other than the functional and presentation currency. The foreign currency to which the Company is most exposed is the US dollar.

To enable full understanding of the impact of foreign exchange risk on the Company's financial statements, a sensitivity analysis of foreign exchange balances to changes in the exchange rate was conducted. The variability parameters applied were identified among the foreign exchange rate differences considered reasonably possible, with all other variables remaining equal. The following table shows the results of the analysis at December 31, 2025:

USD	Nominal value	Portion exposed to exchange rate risk	5%	-5%
Exchange rates		1.1750	1.2338	1.1163
Financial assets				
Cash and cash funds	80,468	21,434	(1,021)	1,128
Trade and other receivables	30,404	1,156	(55)	61
Financial assets and loans	133,317	(51,955)	2,474	(2,734)
Financial liabilities				
Loans	233,915	59,774	2,846	(3,146)
Trade and other payables	25,625	2,352	112	(124)
Net impact on Income Statement			4,357	(4,816)

At December 31, 2025, the Company has no financial instruments to hedge changes in foreign exchange rates.

Interest rate risk

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk associated with the financial assets and liabilities in place. The aim of interest rate risk management is to limit and stabilise the negative effects on cash flows subject to changes in interest rates. At December 31, 2025, the Company has no financial instruments to hedge interest rate changes.

To enable full understanding of the potential effects of rate fluctuations the Company is subject to, a sensitivity analysis was carried out on the items most subject to risk, assuming a change in the interest rate for Euro and USD underlyings of 50 basis points. The analysis was carried out on reasonable assumptions, and the results are shown below with regard to the date of December 31, 2025:

EUR	Nominal value	Portion exposed to interest rate risk	+50bp	-50bp
Financial assets				
Cash and cash funds	80,468	59,034	295	(295)
Financial assets and loans	133,317	185,248	926	(926)
Financial liabilities				
Loans	233,915	120,130	(547)	547
Net impact on Income Statement			674	(674)

USD	Nominal value	Portion exposed to interest rate risk	+50bp	-50bp
Financial assets				
Cash and cash funds	80,468	21,434	107	(107)
Financial assets and loans	133,317	(51,955)	(260)	260
Financial liabilities				
Loans	233,915	59,774	(299)	299
Net impact on Income Statement			(451)	451

Credit risk

Since the Company has no trade or financial relations with customers outside Datalogic Group, but only with Group Companies, it is not materially exposed to this risk.

Liquidity risk

The Company's liquidity risk is minimised by the timely management by the Treasury department. Bank debt and liquidity are managed through financial resource optimisation tools, including cash pooling. The Company manages and negotiates medium/long-term loans and credit lines to meet the Group's requirements. Centralised negotiation of credit lines and loans, together with the management of the Group's cash resources are aimed at optimising financing costs. The following table shows financial liabilities by maturity:

Financial liabilities by maturity	0 - 1 year	1 - 5 years	over 5 years	Total
Loans	14,058	80,275	20,313	114,646
Financial payables from leases	187	978	289	1,454
Financial payables to Group companies	117,814			117,814
Trade and other payables	25,625			25,625
Total	157,683	81,253	20,602	259,539

INFORMATION ON THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

ASSETS

Note 1. Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets at December 31, 2025 amounted to €18,455 thousand; the breakdown of the item at December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 is shown below.

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024	Change
Land	2,466	2,466	-
Buildings	14,235	14,360	(125)
Other assets	1,754	1,869	(115)
Total	18,455	18,695	(240)

"Other assets" at December 31, 2025 includes: office furniture and equipment (€1,366 thousand), generic plant related to buildings (€305 thousand), motor vehicles (€53 thousand), and lightweight constructions (€30 thousand). Expenditure made during the year relates mainly to office equipment and refers both to their normal replacement and to upgrades and improvements to the Company's infrastructure.

Details of changes at December 31, 2025 and at December 31, 2024 are as follows:

	Land	Buildings	Other assets	Total
Historical cost	2,466	18,378	16,960	37,804
Accumulated depreciation	-	(4,018)	(15,091)	(19,109)
Net book value at 01.01.2025	2,466	14,360	1,869	18,695
<i>Increases 31.12.2025</i>				
Capital expenditure	-	114	548	662
Total	-	114	548	662
<i>Decreases 31.12.2025</i>				
Disposals, historical cost	-	-	(2,024)	(2,024)
Disposals, accum. depreciation	-	-	2,024	2,024
Depreciation	-	(239)	(664)	(903)
Total	-	(239)	(664)	(903)
Historical cost	2,466	18,492	15,484	36,442
Accumulated depreciation	-	(4,257)	(13,730)	(17,987)
Net book value at 31.12.2025	2,466	14,235	1,754	18,455

	Land	Buildings	Other assets	Total
Historical cost	2,466	18,378	16,422	37,266
Accumulated depreciation	-	(3,780)	(14,440)	(18,220)
Net book value at 01.01.2024	2,466	14,598	1,982	19,046
<i>Increases 31.12.2024</i>				
Capital expenditure	-	-	568	568
Total	-	-	568	568
<i>Decreases 31.12.2024</i>				
Disposals, historical cost	-	-	(30)	(30)
Disposals, accum. depreciation	-	-	30	30
Depreciation	-	(238)	(682)	(920)
Total	-	(238)	(682)	(920)
Historical cost	2,466	18,378	16,960	37,804
Accumulated depreciation	-	(4,018)	(15,091)	(19,109)
Net book value at 31.12.2024	2,466	14,360	1,869	18,695

Note 2. Intangible fixed assets

Intangible fixed assets at December 31, 2025 amounted to €3,891 thousand; the breakdown of the item at December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 is shown below.

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024	Change
Software	3,875	5,165	(1,290)
Fixed assets under construction and advances	16	87	(71)
Total	3,891	5,252	(1,361)

Details of changes at December 31, 2025 and at December 31, 2024 are as follows:

	Software	Other	Fixed assets under construction and advances	Total
Historical cost	22,407	1,066	87	23,560
Accumulated amortisation	(17,242)	(1,066)	-	(18,308)
Net book value at 01.01.2025	5,165	-	87	5,252
<i>Increases 31.12.2025</i>				
Capital expenditure	558	-	16	574
Total	558	-	16	574
<i>Decreases 31.12.2025</i>				
Disposals, historical cost	-	-	-	-
Disposals, accum. amortisation	-	-	-	-
Amortisation	(1,935)	-	-	(1,935)
Total	(1,935)	-	-	(1,935)
<i>Other changes 31.12.2025</i>				
Incoming transfers at historical cost	87	-	(87)	-
Total	87	-	(87)	-
Historical cost	23,052	1,066	16	24,134
Accumulated amortisation	(19,177)	(1,066)	-	(20,243)
Net book value at 31.12.2025	3,875	-	16	3,891

	Software	Other	Fixed assets under construction and advances	Total
Historical cost	21,543	1,066	141	22,750
Accumulated amortisation	(15,086)	(1,066)	-	(16,152)
Net book value at 01.01.2024	6,457	-	141	6,598
<i>Increases 31.12.2024</i>				
Capital expenditure	723	-	87	810
Total	723	-	87	810
<i>Decreases 31.12.2024</i>				
Disposals, historical cost	-	-	-	-
Disposals, accum. amortisation	-	-	-	-
Amortisation	(2,156)	-	-	(2,156)
Total	(2,156)	-	-	(2,156)
<i>Other changes 31.12.2024</i>				
Incoming transfers at historical cost	141	-	(141)	-
Total	141	-	(141)	-
Historical cost	22,407	1,066	87	23,560
Accumulated amortisation	(17,242)	(1,066)	-	(18,308)
Net book value at 31.12.2024	5,165	-	87	5,252

Note 3. Rights of use fixed assets

The breakdown of the item at December 31, 2025 and at December 31, 2024 is shown below.

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024	Change
Buildings	1,151	1,224	(73)
Vehicles	276	212	64
Total	1,427	1,436	(9)

Details of changes at December 31, 2025 and at December 31, 2024 are as follows:

	Buildings	Vehicles	Total
Historical cost	1,732	466	2,198
Accumulated depreciation	(508)	(254)	(762)
Net book value at 01.01.2025	1,224	212	1,436
<i>Increases 31.12.2025</i>			
Increases from changes in contracts	570	181	751
Total	570	181	751
<i>Decreases 31.12.2025</i>			
Decreases in historical cost from changes in contracts	(702)	(107)	(809)
Decreases in accumulated depreciation from changes in contracts	275	95	370
Depreciation	(216)	(105)	(321)
Total	(643)	(117)	(760)
Historical cost	1,600	540	2,140
Accumulated depreciation	(449)	(264)	(713)
Net book value at 31.12.2025	1,151	276	1,427

	Buildings	Vehicles	Total
Historical cost	1,494	387	1,881
Accumulated depreciation	(351)	(226)	(577)
Net book value at 01.01.2024	1,143	161	1,304
<i>Increases 31.12.2024</i>			
Increases from changes in contracts	451	161	612
Total	451	161	612
<i>Decreases 31.12.2024</i>			
Decreases in historical cost from changes in contracts	(213)	(82)	(295)
Decreases in accumulated depreciation from changes in contracts	60	66	126
Depreciation	(217)	(94)	(311)
Total	(370)	(110)	(480)
Historical cost	1,732	466	2,198
Accumulated depreciation	(508)	(254)	(762)
Net book value at 31.12.2024	1,224	212	1,436

Note 4. Investments in subsidiaries and associates

Investments held by the Company at December 31, 2025 amounted to €378,525 thousand (€178,245 thousand at December 31, 2024).

	31.12.2024	Increases	Decreases	31.12.2025
Subsidiaries	177,513	200,280	-	377,793
Associates	732	-	-	732
Total affiliates	178,245	200,280	-	378,525

The main increases are as follows:

- The Company converted loans of €125,000 thousand granted in prior years to its subsidiary Datalogic S.r.l. into capital contributions with no repayment obligation.
- Subscription of the capital increase approved by Datalogic Ip Tech S.r.l.'s Shareholders' Meeting for €75,000 thousand, settled by offsetting against a €75,000 thousand receivable relating to a loan granted in the prior year for €40,000 thousand and, for the remainder, by receivables arising under the cash pooling and/or Netting agreement. As a result of this increase, the stake rose from 32.84% to 82.57%.
- Change of €280 thousand relating to the recognition, in accordance with IFRS 2, of the share-based incentive plan payments related to the rights granted by the Company to employees of the subsidiaries (period 2025-2027).

Information on investments in subsidiaries and associates is shown in Annex 2.

The directors performed impairment tests on the investments in Datalogic S.r.l. and Datalogic IP Tech S.r.l. due to the negative differences between the carrying amounts of the two investments and the corresponding share of equity as reported in the financial statements of the two subsidiaries. The assumptions underlying these tests are substantially in line with those described in the Group's consolidated financial statements. The results of the impairment tests, conducted in accordance with IAS 36, showed that the book value of the investments remained largely unchanged.

Note 5. Financial assets and liabilities by category

The following table provides a breakdown of “Financial assets and liabilities” in accordance with IFRS 9.

Financial assets

	Financial assets at amortised cost	Financial assets at FV through profit and loss	Financial assets at FV through OCI	31.12.2025
Non-current financial assets	53	1,779	85	1,917
Non-current financial assets and investments	-	1,779	85	1,864
Other receivables	53			53
Current financial assets	244,190	-	-	244,190
Trade receivables	18,010			18,010
Other receivables	12,394			12,394
Loans to subsidiaries	133,293			133,293
Financial assets - Loans	25			25
Cash and cash equivalents	80,468			80,468
Total	244,243	1,779	85	246,107

	Financial assets at amortised cost	Financial assets at FV through profit and loss	Financial assets at FV through OCI	31.12.2024
Non-current financial assets	59	1,901	81	2,041
Non-current financial assets and investments	-	1,901	81	1,982
Other receivables	59			59
Current financial assets	386,560	-	-	386,560
Trade receivables	17,800			17,800
Other receivables	4,548			4,548
Loans to subsidiaries	309,726			309,726
Financial assets - Loans				-
Cash and cash equivalents	54,486			54,486
Total	386,619	1,901	81	388,601

Financial liabilities

	Derivatives	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	31.12.2025
Non-current financial liabilities	-	101,856	101,856
Non-current financial payables	-	101,856	101,856
Current financial liabilities	-	157,683	157,683
Trade payables	-	7,101	7,101
Other payables	-	18,524	18,524
Current financial payables	-	132,058	132,058
Total	-	259,539	259,539

	Derivatives	Financial liabilities at amortised cost	31.12.2024
Non-current financial liabilities	-	65,827	65,827
Non-current financial payables	-	65,827	65,827
Current financial liabilities	-	144,152	144,152
Trade payables	-	7,516	7,516
Other payables	-	7,355	7,355
Current financial payables	-	129,281	129,281
Total	-	209,979	209,979

The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities is determined according to methods classifiable in the various levels of the fair value hierarchy as envisaged by IFRS 13. Specifically, the Company uses internal valuation models generally used in financial practice, based on prices provided by market participants or quotations recorded on active markets.

Fair value - hierarchy

All the financial instruments measured at fair value are classified in the three categories shown below:

Level 1: market prices;

Level 2: valuation techniques (based on observable market data);

Level 3: valuation techniques (not based on observable market data).

Assets measured at fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	31.12.2025
Non-current financial assets and investments	85	-	1,779	1,864
Total assets measured at fair value	85	-	1,779	1,864

Note 6. Financial assets and loans to third parties

Financial assets and loans to third parties include the following:

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024	Change
Non-current financial assets	1,864	1,982	(118)
Total	1,864	1,982	(118)

Non-current financial assets totalled €1,864 thousand and did not change significantly from the prior year.

The change in "Non-current financial assets" is detailed below:

	2025	2024	Change
At January 1	1,982	3,773	(1,791)
Investments (Divestments)	(11)	150	(161)
Write-downs	-	(1,993)	1,993
Gains/(Losses) recognised in OCI	3	(17)	20
Gains/losses recognised in the Income Statement	(110)	69	(179)
At December 31	1,864	1,982	(118)

Note 7. Trade and other receivables

The breakdown of the item at December 31, 2025 and at December 31, 2024 is shown below:

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024	Change
Trade receivables	18,010	17,800	210
<i>of which parent company</i>	-	155	(155)
<i>of which subsidiaries</i>	17,904	17,571	332
<i>of which related parties</i>	1	1	-
Other receivables - accrued income and prepaid expense	12,447	4,607	7,840
Other receivables - current accrued income and deferred expense	12,394	4,548	7,846
Other receivables - non-current accrued income and deferred expense	53	59	(6)
Trade and other receivables - current portion	30,457	22,348	8,109

Trade receivables

Trade receivables at December 31, 2025 amounted to €18,010 thousand and included mainly trade transactions for intercompany services provided to subsidiaries at normal market conditions. At December 31, 2025, the breakdown of the item by maturity, versus the prior year, was as follows:

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Not overdue	17,696	17,412
Past due by 30 days	23	184
Past due by 31 - 90 days	-	26
Past due by more than 90 days	291	177
Total	18,010	17,800

The following table shows the breakdown of trade receivables by currency at December 31, 2025 and at December 31, 2024:

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
Euro (EUR)	16,883	16,110
US Dollar (USD)	1,116	1,677
British Pound Sterling (GBP)	5	5
Turkish Lira (TRY)	5	7
Total	18,010	17,800

Other receivables - accrued income and deferred expense

The details of "Other receivables - accrued income and deferred expense" are shown below.

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024	Change
Other current receivables	3,969	398	3,571
of which subsidiaries	3,480	-	3,480
Other non-current receivables	53	59	(6)
VAT receivable	6,708	2,516	4,192
Accrued income and deferred expense	1,717	1,634	83
Total	12,447	4,607	7,840

The increase in "Other current receivables" is attributable to higher receivables from Group companies under the VAT consolidation scheme.

"Accrued income and deferred expense" is composed mainly of the recognition of insurance contracts and hardware and software licenses.

Note 8. Tax receivables and payables

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024	Change
Tax receivables	1,821	2,224	(403)
<i>of which subsidiaries</i>	161	262	(101)
Tax payables	(15,370)	(11,505)	(3,865)
<i>of which subsidiaries</i>	(14,033)	(10,174)	(3,859)
Total	(13,549)	(9,281)	(4,268)

At December 31, 2025, the net balance of "Tax receivables and payables" was negative and amounted to €13,549 thousand, with a negative change of €4,268 thousand versus December 31, 2024, when the net balance showed a payable of €9,281 thousand.

Note 9. Current financial receivables

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024	Change
Loans to subsidiaries	85,665	258,477	(172,812)
Financial receivables from cash pooling	47,627	51,249	(3,622)
Accrued financial income	25	-	25
Total	133,317	309,726	(176,409)

At December 31, 2025, "Loans to subsidiaries" amounted to €85,665 thousand (€258,477 thousand at December 31, 2024); these loans bear interest determined at normal market conditions. For details on the breakdown of the item by counterparty, reference is made to the following section on related-party transactions. The decrease versus the prior year is attributable to Datalogic Hungary KFT's repayment of approximately €6,502 thousand and to the waiver of the loan granted to Datalogic S.r.l. and Datalogic Ip Tech S.r.l. in connection with the share capital increase, as previously explained.

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY

Note 10. Equity

Equity at December 31, 2025 is broken down as follows:

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024	Change
Share capital	30,392	30,392	-
Share premium reserve	111,779	111,779	-
Treasury shares held in portfolio	(46,715)	(41,962)	(4,753)
Share capital and reserves	95,456	100,209	(4,753)
Other reserves	436	(148)	584
Retained earnings	265,525	234,104	31,421
Profit for the year	13,196	37,859	(24,663)
Total	374,613	372,024	2,589

Details of the changes in equity items that occurred during the year, and in the prior year, can be found in the appropriate statement in the financial statements.

Share capital

At December 31, 2025, the share capital of €30,392 thousand represents the fully subscribed and paid-up share capital. It is made up of a total number of 58,446,491 ordinary shares, of which 5,888,058 are held as treasury shares for a value of €46,715 thousand, therefore the outstanding shares at that date are 52,558,433. The shares have a par value of €0.52 each.

	Number of shares	Share capital	Share cancellation reserve	Treasury shares held in portfolio	Treasury share reserve	Share premium reserve	Total
01.01.2025	53,646,491	30,392	2,813	(41,962)	49,417	59,549	100,209
Purchase of treasury shares	(1,088,058)			(4,752)	4,752	(4,752)	(4,752)
Purchase/sale expense				(1)			(1)
31.12.2025	52,558,433	30,392	2,813	(46,715)	54,169	54,797	95,456

Other Reserves

At December 31, 2025, "Other reserves", including the "Share-based incentive plan reserve", amounted to €436 thousand.

The change in the "Share-based incentive plan reserve" relates to the provision for the year for the "Shares Plan 2025-2027" approved by the Shareholders' Meeting on May 6, 2025. Should present performance targets be achieved, the rights to receive Company's shares were assigned to the beneficiaries by the Directors on June 25, 2025 (grant date). The abovementioned increase in Equity was recognised, for the portion pertaining to the year, based on the measurement at fair value of the entire plan, carried out by a primary expert.

The increase in "Other reserves" of €584 thousand relates, in addition to the allocation of €513 thousand for the new 2025-2027 share-based incentive plan, to the positive change of €21 thousand in the reserve for actuarial gains/losses, as well as the positive adjustment for the year of €47 thousand to the fair value of the cash flow hedge reserve.

Note 11. Financial payables

"Financial payables" at December 31, 2025 amounted to €233,914 thousand, increasing by €38,805 thousand as detailed below.

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024	Change
Bank loans	114,646	78,595	36,051
Financial payables to subsidiaries	117,814	115,040	2,774
Financial payables from leases	1,454	1,474	(20)
Total	233,914	195,109	38,805

Financial payables are broken down by maturity date as follows:

	0 - 1 year	1 - 5 years	over 5 years	31.12.2025
Bank loans	14,058	80,275	20,313	114,646
Financial payables	117,814	-	-	117,814
Financial payables from leases	187	978	289	1,454
Total	132,060	81,253	20,602	233,914

Bank loans outstanding at December 31, 2025 amounted to €114,646 thousand; the main bank loan is fixed-rate. The year-on-year change is as follows:

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
At January 1	78,595	92,655
Increases	50,000	-
Decreases from borrowing repayments	(14,000)	(14,000)
Other changes	51	(60)
At December 31	114,646	78,595

Covenants

Certain loan agreements require the Company to comply with financial covenants, measured on a half-year basis at June 30 and December 31, summarised in the following table:

Loan	Company	Covenants	Frequency	Reference financial statements
RCF	Datalogic S.p.A.	NFP/EBITDA 4.5x; 4.0x *	half-year	Consolidated
Roller Coaster	Datalogic S.p.A.	NFP/EBITDA 3.0x	half-year	Consolidated
Sparkasse loan	Datalogic S.p.A.	NFP/EBITDA 6.0x	annual	Consolidated

* 4.5x at June and 4.0x at December

At December 31, 2025, all covenants were met.

Note 12. Net deferred tax

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities arise both from positive items already recorded in the income statement, the taxation of which is deferred in application of current tax regulations, and from differences of a temporary nature between the value of assets and liabilities recorded in the financial statements for the year and the relevant value for tax purposes.

Deferred tax assets are accounted for in accordance with the assumptions of future recoverability of the temporary differences they originated from, i.e., on the basis of strategic economic and tax plans.

The net balance of prepaid tax assets and deferred tax liabilities came to negative €173 thousand at December 31, 2025 (negative €151 thousand at December 31, 2024).

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024	Change
Deferred tax assets	1,277	1,294	(17)
Deferred tax liabilities	(1,450)	(1,445)	(5)
Net deferred tax	(173)	(151)	(22)

The main items of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities and their changes during the year are shown below:

Prepaid tax	31.12.2024	Allocated (released) to Income Statement	Allocated (released) to Equity	31.12.2025
Differences on amortisation/depreciation	204	(1)	-	203
Allocations to provisions	439	55	-	494
Other	651	(63)	(8)	580
Total	1,294	(9)	(8)	1,277

Deferred tax	31.12.2024	Allocated (released) to Income Statement	Allocated (released) to Equity	31.12.2025
Differences on amortisation/depreciation	1,391	(1)	-	1,390
Other	55	5	-	60
Total	1,446	4	0	1,450

Note 13. Provisions for post-employment and retirement benefits

The breakdown of changes in “Provisions for post-employment and retirement benefits” at December 31, 2025 and at December 31, 2024 is shown below:

	2025	2024	Change
At January 1	523	788	(266)
Amount allocated in the year	285	306	(21)
Utilisations	(485)	(501)	17
Receivables from INPS	129	52	77
Discounting	(13)	(92)	79
Other movements	1	(30)	31
At December 31	440	523	(83)

Note 14. Provisions for risks and charges

"Provisions for non-current risks and charges" at December 31, 2025 amounted to €90 thousand and refer to the portion accrued during the year in connection with long-term incentive and retention plans for personnel (middle management and key people). The decrease in "Provisions for current risks and charges" relates to the payment of the provision set aside for the previous plan, which was completed in the year.

Note 15. Trade and other payables, accrued expense and deferred income

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024	Change
Trade payables	7,101	7,516	(415)
<i>of which parent company</i>	-	155	(155)
<i>of which subsidiaries</i>	2,655	3,100	(445)
<i>of which related parties</i>	2	4	(2)
Other current payables	18,144	6,974	11,170
<i>of which subsidiaries</i>	13,597	2,500	11,097
Current accrued expense and deferred income	380	381	(1)

Trade payables

"Trade payables" amounted to €7,101 thousand, down €415 thousand versus the end of the prior year.

Other current payables

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024	Change
Payables to employees	2,364	2,196	169
Payables to welfare and social security entities	1,357	1,403	(46)
Sundry payables	14,422	3,375	11,047
Total	18,144	6,974	11,170

"Other current payables", amounting to €18,144 thousand at December 31, 2025, is explained below:

- "Payables to employees" for the fixed and variable component of remuneration, for holidays, as well as the related "Payables to welfare and social security entities" regarding social security contributions;
- "Other payables" regards mainly payables to Group companies participating in the "Consolidated VAT" option.

The increase versus the prior year, amounting to €11,170 thousand, is attributable mainly to VAT payable.

Note 16. Net financial position

At December 31, 2025, the Net Financial Debt/(Net Financial Position) is broken down as follows:

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024
A. Cash funds	40,468	54,486
B. Cash equivalents	40,000	-
C. Other current financial assets	133,317	309,726
D. Liquid assets (A) + (B) + (C)	213,785	364,212
E. Current financial debt	118,000	115,344
<i>E1. of which lease payables</i>	187	304
F. Current portion of non-current financial debt	14,058	13,938
G. Current Financial Debt (E) + (F)	132,058	129,282
H. Current Net Financial Debt (Financial Position) (G) - (D)	(81,727)	(234,930)
I. Non-current financial debt	101,856	65,827
<i>I1. of which lease payables</i>	1,267	1,170
J. Debt instruments	-	-
K. Trade and other non-current payables	-	-
L. Non-Current Financial Debt (I) + (J) + (K)	101,856	65,827
M. Total Net Financial Debt/(Net Financial Position) (H) + (L)	20,129	(169,103)

Financial debt at December 31, 2025 totalled €20,129 thousand; the change versus the prior year is attributable mainly to capital payments to the subsidiaries Datalogic S.r.l. and Datalogic Ip Tech S.r.l., with no repayment obligation, using loans granted in prior years, as described in paragraph 4.

At December 31, 2025, the Company had outstanding financial credit lines of approximately €240.0 million, of which approximately €215.0 million committed. Undrawn and readily available financial lines amounted to €140.0 million.

Indirect debt subject to conditions at December 31, 2025 is represented exclusively by the provision for post-employment benefits, amounting to €440 thousand.

INFORMATION ON THE INCOME STATEMENT

Note 17. Revenue

The Company's revenue for the year amounted to €31,813 thousand, down by €325 thousand; revenue consisted of royalties charged to subsidiaries for the use of the Datalogic trademark and billing for intercompany services.

Note 18. Cost of goods sold and operating costs

The following table shows the trends of cost of goods sold and operating costs at December 31, 2025, versus the prior year.

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024	Change
Cost of goods sold	1,655	978	677
Operating costs	31,843	32,477	(634)
Research and development expense	937	918	19
Distribution expense	2,030	2,026	4
Administrative and general expense	28,605	28,762	(157)
Other operating expense	271	771	(500)
Total	33,498	33,455	43

The Cost of Goods Sold amounted to €1,655 thousand, up by €677 thousand versus the prior year. Operating costs amounted to €31,843 thousand, down by 2.0% versus the prior year. The breakdown of "Other operating expense" is as follows:

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024	Change
Non-income tax	260	771	(511)
Other	11	-	11
Total	271	771	(500)

Costs by nature

The following table shows the detail of costs (cost of goods sold and operating costs) by type:

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024	Change
Personnel expense	15,573	15,689	(116)
Software maintenance and assistance	6,701	6,671	30
Amortisation, depreciation and write-downs	3,141	3,371	(230)
Technical, legal and tax consulting	1,940	1,619	321
Directors' fees	1,877	2,055	(178)
Utilities and telephone subscriptions	914	1,085	(171)
Recruitment costs	884	292	592
Stock exchange costs and membership fees	351	350	1
Audit fees	338	208	130
Rental and building maintenance	331	304	27
Travel and accommodation	224	236	(12)
Insurance expense	175	199	(24)
Advertising and Marketing	150	144	6
Vehicle leasing and maintenance	122	109	13
Expense for personnel training	108	65	43
Fees to the Board of Statutory Auditors	93	60	33
Meeting expense	68	42	26
Entertainment expense	54	44	10
Patents	12	16	(4)
Other costs	442	896	(454)
Total cost of goods sold and operating costs	33,498	33,455	44

"Personnel expense" of €15,573 thousand (€15,689 in 2024) decreased by €116 thousand versus the prior year. Below are the details:

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024	Change
Wages and salaries	10,918	11,440	(523)
Social security charges	3,017	3,117	(101)
Post-employment benefits	250	312	(62)
Retirement benefits and the like	418	456	(38)
Other costs	970	364	607
Total	15,573	15,689	(116)

Note 19. Other revenue

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024	Change
Rents	659	646	13
Operating grants	72	31	42
Other	84	138	(55)
Total	815	815	0

"Other revenue" is unchanged versus the prior year.

Note 20. Financials

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024	Change
Financial income (expense)	8,452	13,514	(5,062)
Foreign exchange differences	9,789	(1,828)	11,617
Bank expense	(170)	(205)	35
Dividends	460	13,890	(13,430)
Other	223	16,477	(16,253)
Total net financials	18,754	41,848	(23,093)

Net financials ended at positive €18,754 thousand versus €41,848 thousand at December 31, 2024. The change from the comparison year is due mainly to the gain from the sale of the subsidiary Informatics Holdings, Inc. earned in the prior year, as well as lower dividends received and the positive effect of the foreign exchange delta of €9,789 thousand and negative at December 31, 2024 for €1,828 thousand.

Note 21. Tax

	31.12.2025	31.12.2024	Change
Profit before tax	17,884	41,346	(23,462)
Income tax	4,589	4,308	281
Prior-years' tax	85	12	73
Deferred tax	14	(833)	847
Total Tax	4,688	3,487	1,189
Tax rate	26.2%	8.4%	17.8%

The average tax rate is 26.2% (8.4% at December 31, 2024). The reconciliation for 2025 and 2024 of the nominal tax rate and the actual rate used in the Financial Statements is shown below:

	2025		2024	
Profit before tax	17,884		41,346	
Nominal tax rate under Italian law	(4,292)	-24.0%	(9,923)	-24.0%
Effects of local tax	(461)	-2.6%	(820)	-2.0%
Effects of intercompany dividend taxation	105	0.6%	2,345	5.7%
Tax effects - prior years	85	0.5%	12	0.0%
Other effects	(124)	-0.7%	4,901	11.9%
Actual tax rate	(4,688)	-26.2%	(3,487)	-8.4%

The higher effective tax rate results from the effect of the partial capital gain exemption scheme for the sale of the investment in Informatics Holdings Inc. on the prior year's tax burden.

Note 22. Audit fees

In accordance with the provisions of Article 149-duodecims of the Issuer Regulation, implementing Legislative Decree no. 58 of February 24, 1998, the 2025 fees related to the Independent Auditors amounted to €256 thousand.



Note 23. Fees paid to directors and statutory auditors

Reference for this information is made to the remuneration report that will be published pursuant to Article 123-ter of the T.U.F. and made available on www.datalogic.com.

RELATED-PARTY TRANSACTIONS

For the definition of "Related Parties", reference is made not only to IAS 24, approved by EC Regulation no. 1725/2003, but also to the Procedure for Related-Party Transactions approved by the Board of Directors on November 4, 2010 (most recently amended on June 23, 2021) available on the Company website www.datalogic.com. The Company's parent is Hydra S.p.A.. Related-party transactions are conducted in the ordinary course of business and at normal market conditions. Additionally, there are related-party transactions carried out again in the ordinary course of business and at normal market conditions, of an immaterial amount pursuant to and in accordance with the "RPT Procedure", attributable mainly to Hydra S.p.A. or to entities subject (with Datalogic S.p.A.) to common control or to persons exercising administrative and management functions at Datalogic S.p.A. (including entities controlled by them and close family members).

Related-party transactions refer mainly refer to commercial and property transactions (instrumental and non-instrumental premises for the Company leased or rented out), consulting services, and participation in tax consolidation. None of them are of particular economic or strategic importance to the Company, since receivables, payables, revenue, and expense from related parties do not have a material percentage impact on the total amounts of the financial statements. Pursuant to Article 5, paragraph 8 of the CONSOB Regulations, in 2025, the Company's Board of Directors did not approve any transactions of greater significance as defined by Article 3, paragraph 1, letter b) of the CONSOB Regulations, nor any other related-party transactions of minor significance that materially affected the Company's financial position or results.

	Hydra Immobiliare S.n.c.	Datalogic S.r.l.	Subsidiaries of Datalogic S.r.l.	Real Estate Group Companies	Parent Company	Datalogic IP Tech S.r.l.	31.12.2025
Receivables	1	109,139	23,491	687	-	21,521	154,839
Trade receivables	1	13,371	1,289	230		3,014	17,905
Receivables from tax consolidation			161				161
Other receivables				457		3,023	3,480
Financial receivables from cash pooling		22,268	21,791			15,484	59,543
Loans to subsidiaries		73,500	250				73,750
Payables	2	12,789	118,496	3,009	-	13,804	148,100
Payables from tax consolidation		259				13,774	14,033
Payables from VAT tax consolidation		11,642	1,841				13,483
Other payables		64	21			29	114
Trade payables	2	824	1,819	10		1	2,657
Financial payables			114,815	2,999			117,814
Costs	(60)	(3,823)	(4,216)	(49)	-	43	(8,105)
Commercial/service costs	(60)		107			(2)	45
Other operating expense		218	116	0	-	44	378
Financial expense		(4,041)	(4,439)	(49)			(8,528)
Revenue	-	39,223	3,776	537	-	7,566	51,102
Trade revenue		25,705	1,229	80		4,798	31,813
Other revenue		587				58	645
Financial income		12,931	2,548	457		2,709	18,644

ALLOCATION OF PROFIT FOR THE YEAR

Shareholders,

given that the Financial Statements of Datalogic S.p.A. show a net profit for the year of €13,195,993, and since the legal reserve has reached one-fifth of the share capital pursuant to Article 2430 of the Italian Civil Code, the Board of Directors proposes the distribution to the Shareholders of an ordinary unit dividend, gross of tax, of 12 Euro cents per share, for a maximum total amount of €6,307,012, drawing from profit for the year, with ex-dividend date of July 13, 2026 (record date July 14, 2026) and payment starting on July 15, 2026, and to allocate the remainder of profit for the year to the retained earnings reserve.

The Chairman of the Board of Directors

(Romano Volta)

Annexes

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1

Certification of the Financial Statements pursuant to Article 81-ter of CONSOB Regulation no. 11971 of May 14, 1999 as subsequently amended and supplemented

1. The undersigned Valentina Volta, as CEO, and Alessandro D'Aniello, as Manager responsible for the preparation of the financial reports of Datalogic S.p.A., certify, also taking account of the provisions of Article 154-bis, paragraphs 3 and 4, of Legislative Decree no. 58 of February 24, 1998:

- the adequacy of the characteristics of the Company and
- the actual application

of the administrative and accounting procedures in preparing the 2024 financial statements.

2. The assessment on the adequacy of the administrative and accounting procedures for the formation of the financial statements as of December 31, 2025 is based on a procedure defined by Datalogic S.p.A. in compliance with the Internal Control – Integrated Framework model, issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission, which is the reference framework generally accepted at international level.

3. Moreover, the following is certified:

3.1 the Financial Statements:

- a) were prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards endorsed by the European Union pursuant to EC Regulation no. 1606/2002 of the European Parliament and Council of July 19, 2002;
- b) are consistent with the accounting records and books;
- c) provide a true and fair view of the financial position, the results of operations and the cash flows of the Issuer;

3.2 the Report on Operations contains a reliable analysis on performance and the results of operations, as well as of the position of the Issuer, together with a description of the main risks and uncertainties it is exposed to.

Lippo di Calderara di Reno (BO), March 19, 2026

CEO

Valentina Volta

Manager responsible for the preparation
of the Company's financial reports

Alessandro D'Aniello

ANNEXES

ANNEX 2

LIST OF INVESTMENTS IN SUBSIDIARIES AND ASSOCIATES AT DECEMBER 31, 2025

Company name	Registered office	Currency	Share capital in local currency	Equity [^]	Pro-rata Equity [^]	Profit/(loss) for the year [^]	% owned	Carrying amount [^]	Difference
Datalogic S.r.l.	Bologna - Italy	EUR	10,000,000	241,038	241,038	(7,224)	100%	277,139	(36,101)
Datalogic Real Estate France Sas	Courtabeuf Cedex – France	EUR	2,227,500	3,960	3,960	132	100%	3,919	41
Datalogic Real Estate UK Ltd.	Redbourn - United Kingdom	GBP	3,500,000	4,886	4,886	168	100%	3,668	1,218
Datalogic IP Tech S.r.l.	Bologna - Italy	EUR	500,000	99,297	81,990	(27,303)	82.57%	93,067	(11,077)
Total subsidiaries								377,793	(45,919)
CAEN RFID S.r.l.*	Viareggio Lu - Italy	EUR	310,000	971	194	11	20%	582	(388)
R4I S.r.l.*	Benevento - Italy	EUR	131,250	280	56	26	20%	150	(94)
Total associates								732	(482)
Nomisma S.p.A.	Bologna - Italy	EUR					0.0%	7	(7)
Conai								0	n.a.
Caaf Ind. Emilia Romagna	Bologna - Italy	EUR					1.0%	4	(4)
T3 LAB Consortium								7	(7)
Crit S.r.l.	Modena - Italy	EUR					0.0%	52	(52)
IDEC Corporation	Osaka - Japan	YEN					0.0%	85	n.a.
Mandarin III	Luxembourg	EUR						1,710	n.a.
Consorzio Esperienza Energia Scrl	Bologna - Italy	EUR						0	
Total other companies								1,865	(70)

* at 31.12.2024

[^] amounts in Euro thousands

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[datalogic.com](https://www.datalogic.com)

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 14 OF LEGISLATIVE DECREE No. 39 OF JANUARY 27, 2010
AND ARTICLE 10 OF THE EU REGULATION 537/2014**

**To the Shareholders of
Datalogic S.p.A.**

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Datalogic S.p.A. and its subsidiaries (“Datalogic Group” or the “Group”), which comprise the consolidated statement of financial position as at December 31, 2025, and the consolidated income statement, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of changes in equity and the consolidated statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and the explanatory notes to the consolidated financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position of the Group as at December 31, 2025, and of its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and adopted by the European Union and the requirements of national regulations issued pursuant to art. 9 of Italian Legislative Decree no. 38/05.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA Italia). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of Datalogic S.p.A. (the “Company”) in accordance with the ethical requirements applicable under Italian law to the audit of the financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Ancona Bari Bergamo Bologna Brescia Cagliari Firenze Genova Milano Napoli Padova Parma Roma Torino Treviso Udine Verona

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Codice Fiscale/Registro delle Imprese di Milano Monza Brianza Lodi n. 03049560166 - R.E.A. n. MI-1720239 | Partita IVA: IT 03049560166

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Impairment test of the Datalogic Business CGU's goodwill**Description of the key audit matter**

Datalogic Group accounted for a goodwill of Euro 184 million allocated to the Datalogic Business cash generating unit ("CGU") deriving mainly from acquisitions made in prior years in the US market.

As provided by "IAS 36 Impairment of assets", goodwill is not amortized but subjected to an impairment test at least once a year, by comparing the recoverable amount of each CGU – determined in the specific case in accordance with the value in use methodology - and the carrying amount, which includes both the goodwill and the other assets allocated to the CGU.

The estimate process of the value in use adopted by Management is complex and is based on assumptions related, among others, to the forecast of the expected cash flows of the CGU, the determination of an appropriate discount rate (WACC) and of a long-term growth rate (g-rate). These assumptions are, by nature, influenced by future expectations regarding the evolution of external market conditions linked to the propensity to invest in the Group's products.

Considering the size of the goodwill allocated to the Datalogic Business CGU and the subjectivity of the assumptions underlying the estimate of the recoverable value of the CGU, we considered the impairment test of the aforementioned CGU a key audit matter of the consolidated financial statements of Datalogic Group.

Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements discloses information regarding the goodwill which have been accounted for and some indications related to the "sensitivity analysis" carried out with respect to the changes in the key variables used for the purposes of the impairment test.

Audit procedures performed

With reference to the key audit matter identified, after having examined the methods used by Management to determine the value in use of the Datalogic Business CGU, analyzing the methods and the assumptions used by Management to perform the impairment test, we carried out the following main audit procedures, also with the support of experts:

- identification and understanding of the relevant controls implemented by Datalogic Group over the impairment test process;

- analysis of the reasonableness of the main assumptions used to forecast the expected cash flows, even with the recourse to data analysis on the expected revenue growth in the relevant industry and by obtaining other information from Management that we deemed to be relevant;
- analysis of actual data of the year compared to the original plan, in order to assess the nature of the variances and the reliability of the planning process;
- assessment of the reasonableness of the discount rate (WACC) and of the long-term growth rate (g-rate);
- verification of the mathematical accuracy of the model used to determine the value in use of the Datalogic Business CGU;
- verification that the carrying amount of the Datalogic Business CGU was determined properly and comparison with the value in use resulting from the impairment test;
- verification of the sensitivity analysis prepared by Management;

We have also examined the adequacy and the compliance of the disclosures provided by the Group on the impairment test with respect to the requirements of IAS 36

Responsibilities of the Directors and the Board of Statutory Auditors for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The Directors are responsible for the preparation of consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and adopted by the European Union and the requirements of national regulations issued pursuant to art. 9 of Italian Legislative Decree no. 38/05, and, within the terms established by law, for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the Directors are responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they have identified the existence of the conditions for the liquidation of the Company or the termination of the business or have no realistic alternatives to such choices.

The Board of Statutory Auditors is responsible for overseeing, within the terms established by law, the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA Italia), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence applicable in Italy, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report.

Other information communicated pursuant to art. 10 of the EU Regulation 537/2014

The Shareholders' Meeting of Datalogic S.p.A. has appointed us on April 30, 2019 as auditors of the Company for the years from December 31, 2019 to December 31, 2027.

We declare that we have not provided prohibited non-audit services referred to in art. 5 (1) of EU Regulation 537/2014 and that we have remained independent of the Company in conducting the audit.

We confirm that the opinion on the financial statements expressed in this report is consistent with the additional report to the Board of Statutory Auditors, in its role of Audit Committee, referred to in art. 11 of the said Regulation.

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

Opinion on the compliance with the provisions of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815

The Directors of Datalogic S.p.A. are responsible for the application of the provisions of the European Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815 with regard to the regulatory technical standards on the specification of the single electronic reporting format (ESEF – European Single Electronic Format) (hereinafter referred to as the “Delegated Regulation”) to the consolidated financial statements as at December 31, 2025, to be included in the annual financial report.

We have carried out the procedures set forth in the Auditing Standard (SA Italia) n. 700B in order to express an opinion on the compliance of the consolidated financial statements with the provisions of the Delegated Regulation.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements as at December 31, 2025 have been prepared in XHTML format and have been marked up, in all material respects, in accordance with the provisions of the Delegated Regulation.

Due to certain technical limitations, some information contained in the explanatory notes to the consolidated financial statements, when extracted from XHTML format in an XBRL instance, may not be reproduced in the same way as the corresponding information displayed in the consolidated financial statements in XHTML format.

Opinions and statement pursuant to art. 14 paragraph 2, sub-paragraphs e), e-bis) and e-ter) of Legislative Decree 39/10 and pursuant to art. 123-bis, paragraph 4, of Legislative Decree 58/98

The Directors of Datalogic S.p.A. are responsible for the preparation of the report on operations and the report on corporate governance and the ownership structure of Datalogic Group as at December 31, 2025, including their consistency with the related consolidated financial statements and their compliance with the law.

We have carried out the procedures set forth in the Auditing Standard (SA Italia) n. 720B in order to:

- express an opinion on the consistency of the report on operations and of some specific information contained in the report on corporate governance and the ownership structure set forth in art. 123-bis, n. 4 of Legislative Decree 58/98 with the consolidated financial statements;
- express an opinion on compliance with the law of the report on operations, excluding the section related to the consolidated corporate sustainability reporting, and of some specific information contained in the report on corporate governance and ownership structure set forth in art. 123-bis, n. 4 of Legislative Decree 58/98;
- make a statement about any material misstatement in the report on operations and in some specific information contained in the report on corporate governance and ownership structure set forth in art. 123-bis, n. 4 of Legislative Decree 58/98.

In our opinion, the report on operations and the specific information contained in the report on corporate governance and the ownership structure are consistent with the consolidated financial statements of Datalogic Group as at December 31, 2025.

In addition, in our opinion, the report on operations, excluding the section related to the consolidated corporate sustainability reporting, and the specific information contained in the report on corporate governance and ownership structure set forth in art. 123-bis, n. 4 of Legislative Decree 58/98 are prepared in accordance with the law.

With reference to the statement referred to in art. 14, paragraph 2, sub-paragraph e-ter), of Legislative Decree 39/10, made on the basis of the knowledge and understanding of the entity and of the related context acquired during the audit, we have nothing to report.

Our opinion on the compliance with the law does not extend to the section related to the consolidated corporate sustainability reporting. The conclusions on the compliance of that section with the law governing criteria of preparation and with the disclosure requirements outlined in art. 8 of the EU Regulation 2020/852 are expressed by us in the assurance report pursuant to art. 14-bis of Legislative Decree 39/10.

DELOITTE & TOUCHE S.p.A.

Signed by
Alberto Guerzoni
Partner

Bologna, Italy
March 26, 2026

As disclosed by the Directors on page 2, the accompanying consolidated financial statements of Datalogic S.p.A. constitute a non-official version which has not been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815. This independent auditor's report has been translated into the English language solely for the convenience of international readers. Accordingly, only the original text in Italian language is authoritative.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S
REPORT ON THE CONSOLIDATED SUSTAINABILITY STATEMENT
PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 14-BIS OF LEGISLATIVE DECREE No. 39 OF JANUARY 27, 2010**

**To the Shareholders of
Datalogic S.p.A.**

Conclusion

Pursuant to artt. 8 and 18, paragraph 1 of Legislative Decree no. 125 of September 6, 2024 (hereinafter also the “Decree”), we have carried out a limited assurance engagement on the Consolidated Sustainability Statement of the Datalogic S.p.A. and its subsidiaries (hereinafter the “Group”) for the year ended on December 31, 2025, prepared pursuant to Art. 4 of the Decree, included in the specific section of the management report.

Based on the work performed, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that:

- the Consolidated Sustainability Statement of the Datalogic Group for the year ended on December 31, 2025 is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the reporting principles adopted by the European Commission pursuant to the Directive (EU) 2013/34/EU (European Sustainability Reporting Standards, hereinafter also “ESRS”);
- the information included in the paragraph “Environmental Information - European Taxonomy” of the Consolidated Sustainability Statement is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with art. 8 of Regulation (EU) No. 852 of June 18, 2020 (hereinafter also the “Taxonomy Regulation”).

Basis for conclusion

We conducted the limited assurance engagement in accordance with the assurance standard of the sustainability report - “Principio di Attestazione della Rendicontazione di Sostenibilità - SSAE (Italia)”. The procedures in a limited assurance engagement vary in nature and timing from, and are less in extent for, a reasonable assurance engagement. Consequently, the level of assurance obtained in a limited assurance engagement is substantially lower than the level of assurance that would have been obtained had we performed a reasonable assurance engagement. Our responsibilities pursuant to that standard are further described in the paragraph *Auditor’s responsibilities for the limited assurance of the Consolidated Sustainability Statement* of this report.

We are independent in accordance with the independence and other ethical requirements applicable under Italian law to the limited assurance engagement of the Consolidated Sustainability Statement.

Our firm applies the International Standard on Quality Management (ISQM Italia) 1, which requires the firm to design, implement and operate a system of quality management including policies or procedures regarding compliance with ethical requirements, professional standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

We believe that the evidence obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our conclusion.

Responsibility of the Directors and the Board of Statutory Auditors of Datalogic S.p.A. for the Consolidated Sustainability Statement

The Directors are responsible for developing and implementing the procedures performed to identify the information reported in the Consolidated Sustainability Statement in accordance with the ESRS (hereinafter the “double materiality assessment process”) and for disclosing this process in the paragraph “General Information – Double Materiality Analysis” of the Consolidated Sustainability Statement.

The Directors are also responsible for the preparation of the Consolidated Sustainability Statement, which includes the information identified as part of the double materiality assessment process, in accordance with the requirements of Art. 4 of the Decree, including:

- compliance with ESRS;
- compliance of the information included in the paragraph “Environmental Information - European Taxonomy” with art. 8 of the Taxonomy Regulation.

Such responsibility involves designing, implementing and maintaining, within the terms established by the law, such internal control that the Directors determine necessary to enable the preparation of the Consolidated Sustainability Statement in accordance with the requirements of the art. 4 of the Decree that is free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error. Furthermore, the abovementioned responsibility involves the selection and application of appropriate methods in elaborating information and making assumptions and estimates about specific sustainability information that are reasonable in the circumstances.

The Board of Statutory Auditors is responsible for overseeing, within the terms established by law, the compliance with the provisions set out in the Decree.

Inherent limitations in the preparation of the Consolidated Sustainability Statement

In reporting forward-looking information in accordance with ESRS, the Directors are required to prepare such information on the basis of assumptions, as described in the Consolidated Sustainability Statement, regarding events that may occur in the future and possible future actions of the Group. Due to the inherent uncertainty regarding any future event, including whether these events will take place and their extent and timing, the variances between actual outcomes and forward-looking information could be significant.

The information provided by the Group regarding Scope 3 emissions is subject to greater inherent limitations compared to those related to Scope 1 and 2 emissions. This is due to the lower availability and relative accuracy of the data used to define the information on Scope 3 emissions, both quantitative and qualitative, in relation to the value chain.

Auditor's responsibilities for the limited assurance of the Consolidated Sustainability Statement

Our objectives are to plan and perform procedures to obtain limited assurance about whether the Consolidated Sustainability Statement is free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an assurance report that includes our conclusion. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, could influence the decisions of users taken on the basis of Consolidated Sustainability Statement.

As part of the limited assurance engagement in accordance with the Principio di Attestazione della Rendicontazione di Sostenibilità - SSAE (Italia), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the engagement.

Our responsibilities include:

- considering risks to identify and assess the disclosure where a material misstatement is likely to arise, either due to fraud or error;
- designing and performing procedures to verify disclosures in the Consolidated Sustainability Statement where material misstatements are likely to arise. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not identifying a material misstatement due to error, as fraud may involve collusion, falsifications, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
- the direction, supervision and performance of the limited assurance engagement of the Consolidated Sustainability Statement. We remain solely responsible for the conclusion on the Consolidated Sustainability Statement.

Summary of the work performed

A limited assurance engagement involves performing procedures to obtain evidence as the basis for expressing our conclusion.

The procedures performed on the Consolidated Sustainability Statement are based on our professional judgement and included inquiries, primarily with the personnel of the Group responsible for the preparation of information included in the Consolidated Sustainability Statement, analysis of documents, recalculations and other procedures aimed to obtain evidence as appropriate.

Specifically, we performed the following main procedures partly in a preliminary phase before year end and then in a final phase up to the date of issuance of this report:

- understanding the business model, the Group's strategies and the context in which the Group operates with reference to sustainability matters;
- understanding the processes underlying the generation, collection, and management of qualitative and quantitative information included in the Consolidated Sustainability Statement, including an analysis of the reporting perimeter;
- understanding the process carried out by the Group for the identification and evaluation of material impacts, risks and opportunities, based on the principle of double materiality, with reference to sustainability matters;
- identification of the information where a risk of material misstatement is likely to arise, taking into considerations, among others, risk factors related to the generation and collection of the information, to the existence of estimates and to the complexity of the calculation methods, as well as quantitative factors related to the nature of such information;
- design and performance of procedures, based on the professional judgment of the auditor of the Consolidated Sustainability Statement, to respond to identified risks of material misstatement also with the support of Deloitte specialists, with reference to specific environmental information;
- understanding of the process set up by the Group to identify eligible economic activities and determine their aligned nature according to the requirements of the Taxonomy Regulation, and verifying the related information included in the Consolidated Sustainability Statement;
- comparison of the information reported in the Consolidated Sustainability Statement with the information included in the Consolidated Financial Statements pursuant to the applicable financial reporting framework, or with the accounting data used for the preparation of the financial statements, or with the management data accounting in nature;
- verification of the structure and presentation of the information included in the Consolidated Sustainability Statement in accordance with ESRS, included the information related to the materiality assessment process;

- obtaining the representation letter.

DELOITTE & TOUCHE S.p.A.

Signed by
Alberto Guerzoni
Partner

Bologna, Italy
March 26, 2026

This independent auditor's report has been translated into the English language solely for the convenience of international readers. Accordingly, only the original text in Italian language is authoritative.

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 14 OF LEGISLATIVE DECREE No. 39 OF JANUARY 27, 2010
AND ARTICLE 10 OF THE EU REGULATION 537/2014**

**To the Shareholders of
Datalogic S.p.A.**

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Datalogic S.p.A. (the “Company”), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2025, the income statement, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and the explanatory notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2025, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and adopted by the European Union and the requirements of national regulations issued pursuant to art. 9 of Italian Legislative Decree no. 38/05.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

There are not key audit matters to be communicated in the hereby report.

Responsibilities of the Directors and the Board of Statutory Auditors for the Financial Statements

The Directors are responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and adopted by the European Union and the requirements of national regulations issued pursuant to art. 9 of Italian Legislative Decree no. 38/05 and the requirements of national regulations issued pursuant to art. 43 of Italian Legislative Decree no. 136/15] and, within the terms established by law, for such internal control as the Directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless they have identified the existence of the conditions for the liquidation of the Company or for the termination of the operations or have no realistic alternative to such choices.

The Board of Statutory Auditors is responsible for overseeing, within the terms established by law, the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISA Italia), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Directors.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence applicable in Italy, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence and, where applicable, actions taken to eliminate threats or safeguards applied.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report.

Other information communicated pursuant to art. 10 of the EU Regulation 537/2014

The Shareholders' Meeting of Datalogic S.p.A. has appointed us on April 30, 2019 as auditors of the Company for the years from December 31, 2019 to December 31, 2027.

We declare that we have not provided prohibited non-audit services referred to in art. 5 (1) of EU Regulation 537/2014 and that we have remained independent of the Company in conducting the audit.

We confirm that the opinion on the financial statements expressed in this report is consistent with the additional report to the Board of Statutory Auditors, in its role of Audit Committee, referred to in art. 11 of the said Regulation.

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

Opinion on the compliance with the provisions of the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815

The Directors of Datalogic S.p.A. are responsible for the application of the provisions of the European Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815 with regard to the regulatory technical standards on the specification of the single electronic reporting format (ESEF – European Single Electronic Format) (hereinafter referred to as the “Delegated Regulation”) to the financial statements as at December 31, 2025, to be included in the annual financial report.

We have carried out the procedures set forth in the Auditing Standard (SA Italia) n. 700B in order to express an opinion on the compliance of the financial statements with the provisions of the Delegated Regulation.

In our opinion, the financial statements as at December 31, 2025 have been prepared in XHTML format in accordance with the provisions of the Delegated Regulation.

Opinions and statement pursuant to art. 14, paragraph 2, sub-paragraphs e), e-bis) and e-ter), of Legislative Decree 39/10 and pursuant to art. 123-bis, paragraph 4, of Legislative Decree 58/98

The Directors of Datalogic S.p.A. are responsible for the preparation of the report on operations and the report on corporate governance and ownership structure of Datalogic S.p.A. as at December 31, 2025, including their consistency with the related financial statements and its their compliance with the law.

We have carried out the procedures set forth in the Auditing Standard (SA Italia) n. 720B in order to:

- express an opinion on the consistency of the report on operations and of some specific information contained in the report on corporate governance and ownership structure set forth in art. 123-bis, n. 4 of Legislative Decree 58/98 with the financial statements;
- express an opinion on the compliance with the law of the report on operations, excluding the section related to the consolidated corporate sustainability reporting, and of some specific information contained in the report on corporate governance and ownership structure set forth in art. 123-bis, n. 4 of Legislative Decree 58/98;
- make a statement about any material misstatement in the report on operations and in some specific information contained in the report on corporate governance and ownership structure set forth in art. 123-bis, n. 4 of Legislative Decree 58/98.

In our opinion, the report on operations and the specific information contained in the report on corporate governance and ownership structure are consistent with the financial statements of Datalogic S.p.A. as at December 31, 2025.

In addition, in our opinion, the report on operations, excluding the section related to the consolidated corporate sustainability reporting, and the specific information contained in the report on corporate governance and ownership structure set forth in art. 123-bis, n. 4 of Legislative Decree 58/98 are prepared in accordance with the law.

With reference to the statement referred to in art. 14, paragraph 2, sub-paragraph e-ter), of Legislative Decree 39/10, made on the basis of the knowledge and understanding of the entity and of the related context acquired during the audit, we have nothing to report.

Our opinion on the compliance with the law does not extend to the section related to the consolidated corporate sustainability reporting. The conclusions on the compliance of that section with the law governing criteria of preparation and with the disclosure requirements outlined in art. 8 of the EU Regulation 2020/852 are expressed by us in the assurance report pursuant to art. 14-bis of Legislative Decree 39/10.

DELOITTE & TOUCHE S.p.A.

Signed by
Alberto Guerzoni
Partner

Bologna, Italy
March 26, 2026

As disclosed by the Directors on page 2, the accompanying financial statements of Datalogic S.p.A. constitute a non-official version which has not been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/815. This independent auditor's report has been translated into the English language solely for the convenience of international readers. Accordingly, only the original text in Italian language is authoritative.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF STATUTORY AUDITORS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING OF
DATALOGIC S.P.A. PURSUANT TO ARTICLE 153 OF LEGISLATIVE DECREE NO. 58/1998 AND
ARTICLE 2429, PARAGRAPH 2, OF THE ITALIAN CIVIL CODE

* * *

Dear Shareholders,

this report, relating to the financial year ended 31 December 2025, has been prepared pursuant to law and sets out the activities carried out during the year by the Board of Statutory Auditors of Datalogic S.p.A., currently composed of Chair Diana Rizzo and Statutory Auditors Anna Maria Bortolotti and Giancarlo Strada. The Board of Statutory Auditors, in its current composition, was appointed by the Shareholders' Meeting on 6 May 2025 and will remain in office until the Shareholders' Meeting approving the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2027. The Board also acts as the "Internal Control and Audit Committee" pursuant to Legislative Decree No. 39/2010, as Datalogic has adopted the traditional governance model; in such capacity, it is entrusted with further specific oversight and monitoring duties in relation to financial reporting and sustainability reporting, as provided for by Article 19 of Legislative Decree No. 39/2010.

1) Introduction: statutory, regulatory and professional sources

By means of this report, prepared pursuant to Article 153 of Legislative Decree No. 58/1998 (the Consolidated Finance Act or TUF) and in accordance with Consob Communication No. DEM/1025564 of 6 April 2001, as subsequently amended and supplemented, and with the Rules of Conduct of the Board of Statutory Auditors of Listed Companies published by the Italian National Council of Chartered Accountants and Accounting Experts (CNDCEC), most recently updated in December 2024, the Board of Statutory Auditors reports on the activities carried out during the financial year in each area subject to supervision under the regulations applicable to the activities of the supervisory body.

In particular, during the financial year ended 31 December 2025, the Board carried out its supervisory activities in compliance with the applicable legislation, the Italian Civil Code and the TUF, in accordance with the conduct principles recommended by the CNDCEC, the Consob provisions governing corporate controls and the activities of the Board of Statutory Auditors, and the recommendations set out in the Corporate Governance Code, to which the Company adheres. Furthermore, in its capacity as the "Internal Control and Audit Committee", the Board of Statutory Auditors carried out the additional specific oversight and monitoring duties in relation to financial and sustainability reporting provided for by Article 19 of the aforementioned Legislative Decree No. 39/2010, as amended by Legislative Decree No. 125/2024, which implemented into the Italian legal system Directive 2022/2464/EU ("CSRD").

During the financial year, the Board of Statutory Auditors obtained the information required for the performance of its general supervisory duties through the established system of information flows, as well as through attendance at meetings of the Board of Directors.

The Board held frequent discussions with the Manager in charge of preparing the company's accounting documents, the Group Accounting and Financial Reporting, the Head of Internal Audit and the Supervisory Body (Organismo di Vigilanza), and also held regular meetings with the independent audit firm Deloitte & Touche S.p.A. It also met with the heads of the main corporate functions.

Accordingly, the Board supervised the adequacy of the administrative and accounting system and its reliability in correctly representing business transactions.

2) Supervisory activities regarding compliance with the law and the Articles of Association

During the 2025 financial year, the Board of Statutory Auditors held eight separate meetings, in addition to 7 joint meetings with the Control, Risks, Remuneration, Nomination and Sustainability Committee ("Combined Committee"). At some of the separate meetings of the supervisory body held following the Shareholders' Meeting, induction sessions were conducted on the matters of greatest relevance for the proper and effective onboarding of the Board. The Statutory Auditors also attended the Shareholders' Meeting held on 6 May 2025 and seven meetings of the Board of Directors.

During the current financial year and up to the date of approval of this report, the Board of Statutory Auditors has held three meetings, some of which were conducted jointly with the Control, Risks, Remuneration, Nomination and Sustainability Committee. For further details on the meetings of the corporate bodies, reference is made to the Report on Corporate Governance and Ownership Structure available on the Company's website (www.datalogic.com).

During those meetings, the Board obtained the information necessary to carry out its review of compliance with the law and the Articles of Association. In particular, the Board supervised the compliance of the Board of Directors' proposal to the Shareholders' Meeting concerning the distribution of dividends, as well as the Company's fulfilment of its disclosure obligations in relation to regulated information, inside information and any information requested by the Supervisory Authority.

In this regard, no irregularities or other matters requiring mention in this report came to light.

3) Supervisory activities regarding compliance with the principles of proper administration

The Board of Statutory Auditors acquired knowledge of, and supervised, within the scope of its responsibilities, compliance with the principles of proper administration and the protection of the Company's assets. The management activities gave rise to no comments and/or particular or

significant observations, either by the Board or by the other corporate bodies entrusted with specific control functions.

During the 2025 financial year, the Board of Statutory Auditors received adequate information on the general performance of operations and their foreseeable development, as well as on the transactions of greatest strategic, financial and economic significance carried out by the Company and its subsidiaries, including through attendance at meetings of the Board of Directors and the Combined Committee, and thanks to meetings held with the Chief Executive Officer, in compliance with the frequency required by law. In this regard, the Board of Statutory Auditors considers the information provided by the directors in the Directors' Report to be adequate, and reference should therefore be made thereto.

The Board also took note of the declarations made pursuant to Article 2391 of the Italian Civil Code and acquired knowledge of, and supervised, within the scope of its responsibilities, compliance with the principles of proper administration through direct observation and by gathering information from the heads of the corporate functions.

On the basis of the information made available, as well as the checks carried out, the Board of Statutory Auditors may reasonably conclude that the transactions of greatest economic, financial and asset significance entered into by the Company were carried out in accordance with the principles of proper administration, complied with the law and the Articles of Association, were not manifestly imprudent or reckless, were not in conflict with the resolutions passed by the Shareholders' Meeting, and were not such as to compromise the integrity of the Company's assets.

4) Supervisory activities regarding the adequacy of the organisational structure

By resolution of 30 April 2024, the Company's Board of Directors reserved to itself, inter alia, the power to define Datalogic's corporate governance system and the Group's corporate structure, as well as to assess the adequacy of the Company's organisational, administrative and accounting structure and that of the subsidiaries of strategic significance (identified by the administrative body as Datalogic S.r.l. and Datalogic IP Tech S.r.l.).

During the financial year, the Board of Statutory Auditors supervised compliance with the obligations incumbent upon the Board of Directors and the delegated bodies to ensure an organisational, administrative and accounting structure appropriate to the nature and size of the Company. In particular, the Board took note of the positive assessments expressed in this regard by the Board of Directors which, with reference to the 2025 financial year, at its meeting of 19 March 2026, also on the basis of the favourable opinion issued by the Control, Risks, Remuneration, Nomination and Sustainability Committee, and having regard to the procedures implemented, assessed the Company's

organisational, administrative and accounting structure as adequate, effective and properly functioning. In this connection, the Board supervised the assessment process and identified no matters requiring reporting. Furthermore, the Board of Statutory Auditors acquired knowledge of, and supervised, the adequacy of the Company's organisational structure and its functioning, including by gathering information from the relevant departments, hearing the heads of the competent corporate functions, and holding meetings with the representatives of the audit firm.

The Board also met periodically with the Supervisory Body pursuant to Legislative Decree No. 231/2001. On the basis of the information received, no breaches of the provisions of the Organisational Model pursuant to Legislative Decree 231/2001, nor any situations warranting attention, came to light.

5) Supervisory activities regarding the adequacy of the internal control and risk management system

The main features of the internal control and risk management system are described in the Report on Corporate Governance and Ownership Structure.

As part of its supervisory role over the adequacy of the internal control and risk management system (ICRMS), pursuant to Article 149 of the TUF and in accordance with Recommendation 32 of the Corporate Governance Code, the Board supervised and gathered information during meetings with the Control, Risks, Remuneration, Nomination and Sustainability Committee, the Head of Internal Audit, the Supervisory Body, the Manager in charge of preparing the company's accounting documents, the audit firm, the Chief Executive Officer in his capacity as the person primarily responsible for the management of the company and as the director in charge of the internal control and risk management system, the Chair of the Board of Directors and the other corporate functions. As a result of those activities, no matters arose that would merit mention or that gave rise to particularly significant critical issues.

The Board also verified the autonomy, independence and effectiveness of the Internal Audit Function, as well as the Audit Plan approved by the Board of Directors and the outcome of the activities carried out by the Internal Audit Function, from which no significant critical issues emerged, although certain areas for improvement were identified and are subject to ongoing monitoring.

It should also be noted that the Board of Directors, most recently at its meeting of 19 March 2026, on the basis of the assessments carried out by the Control, Risks, Remuneration, Nomination and Sustainability Committee, and on the basis of the information collected by the Internal Audit Function and the Supervisory Body, in the presence of the Board of Statutory Auditors, positively assessed the adequacy, effectiveness and actual functioning of the internal control and risk management system

as at 31 December 2025.

6) Supervisory activities regarding the adequacy of the administrative and accounting system and the statutory audit of the accounts

6.1 Supervision of the administrative and accounting system and the financial reporting process

The Board of Statutory Auditors supervised the adequacy of the financial reporting process and of the administrative and accounting system, as well as its reliability in correctly representing business transactions, by obtaining information from the heads of the competent corporate functions (including the Manager in charge of preparing the company's accounting documents, the Group Accounting and Financial Reporting Director and the Head of the Internal Audit Function), examining corporate documentation and analysing the results of the work carried out by the audit firm Deloitte & Touche S.p.A. The reviews conducted by the Board of Statutory Auditors showed that the company procedures and the control procedures pursuant to Law No. 262/2005 are updated to take account of organisational and business developments, as well as to ensure the continuous improvement of the internal control system; such procedures proved to be adequate in relation to the size and business of the Company and the Group. The Board of Statutory Auditors reports that it has examined the report issued by the Manager in charge of preparing the company's accounting documents.

The Board of Statutory Auditors also took note of the certifications issued, pursuant to and for the purposes of Article 154-bis, paragraph 5, of the TUF, by the Chief Executive Officer and the Manager in charge of preparing the Group's accounting documents, regarding the adequacy and effective application, during 2025, of the administrative and accounting procedures for the preparation of the separate and consolidated financial statements.

The Board of Statutory Auditors was also able to verify that the certifications, pursuant to and for the purposes of Article 154-bis, paragraph 2, of the TUF, were duly issued in relation to the Company's acts and communications disclosed to the market concerning accounting information, including interim financial information.

6.2 The reports of the statutory audit firm

On 26 March 2026, Deloitte & Touche S.p.A., the statutory audit firm, issued, without qualifications or emphasis of matter, the report pursuant to Article 14 of Legislative Decree No. 39/2010, in which it states that the separate financial statements and the Group's consolidated financial statements as at 31 December 2025 give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company and of the Group as at 31 December 2025, and of their profit or loss and cash flows for the year then ended, in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and adopted by the European Union, as well as with the provisions issued

in implementation of Article 9 of Legislative Decree No. 38/2005.

The audit firm also performed the procedures set out in auditing standard (SA Italia) No. 700B in order to express an opinion on the compliance of the consolidated financial statements with the provisions of the Delegated Regulation.

In the audit firm's opinion, the separate financial statements and the consolidated financial statements as at 31 December 2025 were prepared in XHTML format, and the consolidated financial statements were marked up, in all material respects, in compliance with the provisions of the Delegated Regulation.

The audit firm also stated that the Directors' Report and the specific information contained in the Report on Corporate Governance and Ownership Structure referred to in Article 123-bis, paragraph 4, of the TUF are consistent with the separate financial statements of Datalogic S.p.A. and the Group's consolidated financial statements as at 31 December 2025 and have been prepared in accordance with the law.

The audit firm also issued an opinion confirming compliance with the law of the Directors' Report accompanying the separate financial statements and the consolidated financial statements as at 31 December 2025, excluding the section relating to sustainability reporting, and of the specific information contained in the Report on Corporate Governance and Ownership Structure referred to in Article 123-bis, paragraph 4, of the TUF.

With regard to the consolidated financial statements, the audit firm identified the review of the goodwill impairment test as a key audit matter.

With reference to the statement pursuant to Article 14, paragraph 2, letter e-ter), of Legislative Decree No. 39/2010, issued on the basis of the knowledge and understanding of the undertaking and its context acquired in the course of the audit activities, the audit firm had nothing to report.

6.3 The activities of the Board in its capacity as the Internal Control and Audit Committee

In accordance with Article 19 of Legislative Decree No. 39/2010, the Board of Statutory Auditors, identified as the "Internal Control and Audit Committee", also carried out the required supervisory activities in relation to the work carried out by the audit firm. Moreover, the Board of Statutory Auditors, also in the light of the communications issued by Consob, promoted effective and timely communication with the auditors, with a view to the mutual exchange of information useful for the performance of their respective duties, including pursuant to Article 150, paragraph 3, of the TUF.

During the financial year, in discharging its role as the "Internal Control and Audit Committee", the Board of Statutory Auditors:

- a) informed the Board of Directors of the outcome of the statutory audit and transmitted to it the

- additional report referred to in Article 11 of the European Regulation, from which no significant deficiencies in the internal control system in relation to the financial reporting process emerged;
- b) monitored the financial reporting process and the process for consolidated sustainability reporting;
 - c) monitored the effectiveness of the company's internal quality control and risk management systems, insofar as they relate to financial reporting and consolidated sustainability reporting, without prejudicing the independence of the statutory audit firm;
 - d) monitored the statutory audit process for the separate financial statements and the consolidated financial statements, as well as the assurance activity regarding compliance of the consolidated sustainability reporting;
 - e) verified and monitored the independence of the statutory audit firm, in particular as regards the appropriateness of the provision of non-audit services to the audited entity.

Having obtained the independence report of the audit firm pursuant to Article 6, paragraph 2, letter a of Regulation (EU) No. 537/2014, the Board of Statutory Auditors does not consider that there are any critical issues concerning the firm's independence or any grounds of incompatibility pursuant to Articles 10, 10-*bis* and 17 of Legislative Decree No. 39/2010 and the relevant implementing provisions.

6.4 Exchange of relevant data and information with the statutory audit firm

For the purposes of carrying out its supervisory function, the Board of Statutory Auditors also periodically exchanged information with the statutory audit firm during the course of the audit, through various review activities. To that end, the Board of Statutory Auditors held frequent and constructive meetings with Deloitte, also pursuant to Article 150 of the TUF, in order to exchange information relating to the oversight activities performed. During those meetings, the audit firm did not report any matters considered censurable or any irregularities such as to require reporting pursuant to Article 155, paragraph 2, of the TUF, and the Board of Statutory Auditors likewise informed the audit firm of its own activities and reported on the relevant and significant matters of which it was aware. The Board of Statutory Auditors also ascertained, through information obtained from Deloitte & Touche S.p.A., compliance with IAS/IFRS, as well as with the rules and laws governing the preparation and presentation of the separate financial statements, the consolidated financial statements and the Directors' Report.

6.5 Additional fees paid to the audit firm

In addition to the engagement for the statutory audit of the separate and consolidated financial statements, the limited review of the half-yearly report, the verification of the proper keeping of the accounts and the correct recording of business transactions in the accounting records, and the

assurance engagement relating to sustainability reporting, no additional engagements or services other than the statutory audit of the accounts were awarded during 2025 to the audit firm or to entities forming part of its network.

7) Supervisory activities regarding the sustainability reporting process

As provided for by Article 10, paragraph 1, of Legislative Decree No. 125/2024, the Board of Statutory Auditors, in the performance of the duties assigned to it by law, supervised compliance with the provisions of Legislative Decree No. 125/2024. In particular, it supervised compliance with the provisions governing the preparation and publication of the Consolidated Sustainability Statement, also taking into account the provisions of Regulation (EU) 2020/852 (the so-called Taxonomy Regulation). The Board of Statutory Auditors also supervised the process for collecting the information included in the Consolidated Sustainability Statement.

The Board of Statutory Auditors supervised the adequacy of the procedures, processes and structures implemented by the Company to support the preparation, reporting, measurement and presentation of sustainability results and information. In particular, during the financial year, the Board organised several meetings with the persons responsible for the corporate function in charge of sustainability reporting and attended the meetings of the Control, Risks, Remuneration, Nomination and Sustainability Committee and of the Board of Directors for the review and approval of the materiality analysis for reporting purposes. The Board also exchanged information with the statutory audit firm regarding the results and information prepared by the Company prior to their approval. The Board of Statutory Auditors noted that the internal control system also encompasses sustainability activities, in line with the indications set out in the *European Sustainability Reporting Standards* (ESRS) (prepared by EFRAG and issued by the European Commission through Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/2772).

The Board of Statutory Auditors verified that the Sustainability Statement, forming part of the Directors' Report, was approved by the Board of Directors on 19 March 2026.

The audit firm issued its report on the limited assurance engagement on the consolidated sustainability reporting pursuant to Article 14-bis of Legislative Decree No. 39/2010, the contents of which confirm what had already emerged in the course of the information exchanges. As part of that report, on the basis of the work performed, Deloitte stated that nothing had come to its attention that would lead it to believe that: (i) the consolidated sustainability reporting of the Datalogic Group for the year ended 31 December 2025 had not been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the reporting standards adopted by the European Commission pursuant to Directive (EU) 2013/34/EU (European Sustainability Reporting Standards, hereinafter also the "ESRS"); and (ii) the information contained in the section "Environmental Information – European Taxonomy" of the

consolidated sustainability reporting had not been prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with Article 8 of Regulation (EU) No. 852 of 18 June 2020 (hereinafter also the “Taxonomy Regulation”). The limited assurance engagement was carried out in accordance with the Sustainability Reporting Assurance Standard – SSAE (Italy).

For its part, the Board of Statutory Auditors observes that, as a result of the activities performed, no matters have come to its attention indicating non-compliance with the relevant statutory provisions on sustainability reporting.

8) Supervisory activities regarding the effective implementation of corporate governance rules

According to the 2025 Report on Corporate Governance and Ownership Structure, the Company has adhered, since 12 November 2020, to the Corporate Governance Code for listed companies promoted by the Corporate Governance Committee and applicable from 1 January 2021. As required by Article 2403 of the Italian Civil Code and Article 149 of the TUF, the Board of Statutory Auditors monitored the implementation of the corporate governance rules adopted by the Company in accordance with the Corporate Governance Code and, on the basis of the reviews carried out, its attendance at meetings of the Control, Risks, Remuneration, Nomination and Sustainability Committee and of the Board of Directors, as well as the meetings held with the head of the Corporate Affairs and Compliance Function, may conclude that during the financial year the Company effectively and properly applied the corporate governance rules and the recommendations of the Corporate Governance Code, with which the Company declares compliance, with particular reference to companies with concentrated ownership other than “large” companies.

9) Supervisory activities regarding relations with subsidiary

The Board of Statutory Auditors supervised the adequacy of the set of instructions issued by the Company to its subsidiaries pursuant to Article 114, paragraph 2, of Legislative Decree No. 58/1998 and considers them suitable for the purpose of complying with the disclosure obligations laid down by law. Such subsidiaries are also subject to the controls required under Law No. 262/2005, carried out by the Internal Audit Function.

During the financial year, the Board of Statutory Auditors also supervised the activities carried out by the subsidiaries through the information received from the Chair, the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer and Manager in charge of preparing the company’s accounting documents, as well as through the activities of Internal Audit, which carries out review activities on the subsidiaries. The Board also conducted its reviews directly with the Boards of Statutory Auditors of the Italian subsidiaries, through questionnaires and periodic meetings.

As at the date of this report, the Board of Statutory Auditors has not received any communications from the boards of statutory auditors of subsidiary, parent, associated or investee companies containing any matters requiring reporting.

10) Supervisory activities regarding related party transactions

Since 2010, the Company has adopted a procedure for the management of related party transactions with the aim of ensuring both compliance with statutory and regulatory provisions and compliance with the criteria of substantive and procedural fairness and transparency of the decision-making process, as well as compliance with the provisions on transparency and disclosure to the public. That procedure was most recently updated by the Board of Directors at its meeting of 30 April 2024; the Board considers that such procedure complies with the requirements of Consob Regulation No. 17221/2010, as currently in force.

The Board of Directors, the Control, Risks, Remuneration, Nomination and Sustainability Committee in its capacity as the Related Parties Committee, and the Board of Statutory Auditors receive quarterly information on related party transactions carried out by the Group's Italian and foreign companies. During the 2025 financial year, no transaction classified, pursuant to the Related Party Transactions Procedure, as being of greater significance was submitted to the attention of the Committee for Related Party Transactions, nor were any related party transactions carried out under urgent procedures.

On the basis of the information gathered in the course of its supervisory activities, the Board of Statutory Auditors has neither found nor been informed by the audit firm or the Internal Audit Function of any atypical and/or unusual transactions, as defined in the Consob Communication of 6 April 2001, carried out with third parties, related parties or within the Group. Intragroup transactions and transactions with related parties were carried out in the ordinary course of business and on normal market terms, and the relevant information was provided in the Financial Report as at 31 December 2025. Transactions with related parties mainly relate to commercial and real estate transactions.

Accordingly, the Board of Statutory Auditors sees no breaches arising from any inadequacy of the information flows relating to related party transactions or from the transactions themselves as may have been identified during its supervisory activities. The Board also considers that the information provided by the Directors in the 2025 Annual Financial Report concerning intragroup transactions and transactions with related parties is adequate.

11) Omissions and censurable matters identified Reports or complaints

No omissions, censurable matters or irregularities requiring mention in this Report or notification to the Supervisory Authority emerged from the supervisory and oversight activities carried out by the

Board of Statutory Auditors during the financial year. It should also be noted that, during 2025, no reports, complaints or notices were submitted to the Board of Statutory Auditors pursuant to Article 2408 of the Italian Civil Code.

During the financial year, no omissions or delays by the directors pursuant to Article 2406 of the Italian Civil Code were identified.

12) Opinions issued

During the 2025 financial year, the Board of Statutory Auditors issued, pursuant to the applicable regulations (including regulatory and self-regulatory provisions), the required opinions regarding:

- the achievement of the targets underlying the variable remuneration of directors vested with special offices;
- the allocation of the maximum aggregate remuneration of the members of the Board of Directors approved by the Shareholders' Meeting of 6 May 2025, with reference to directors vested with special offices, in accordance with the Remuneration Policy;
- the assessment of the results set out by the statutory audit firm in the additional report addressed to the supervisory body;
- the assessment by the control and risks committee of the correct application of accounting principles and their consistency for the purposes of preparing the consolidated financial statements;
- the correct application of the criteria and procedures adopted by the Board of Directors to assess the independence of those directors deemed independent at the time of their appointment;
- the approval of the work plan prepared by the Head of the Internal Audit Function.

13) Self-assessment

For 2025 as well, the Board of Statutory Auditors carried out a self-assessment exercise pursuant to the Rules of Conduct of the Board of Statutory Auditors of Listed Companies issued by the Italian National Council of Chartered Accountants and Accounting Experts. On the basis of the process carried out, the Board received a positive assessment both overall and, in particular, with regard to the independence of the supervisory body, its size and its functioning.

As part of the self-assessment exercise, the Board also found that all its members continued to satisfy the legal requirements for holding office, including the independence requirements pursuant to Article 148, paragraph 3, of the TUF and the recommendations of the Corporate Governance Code.

14) Proposals regarding the separate financial statements and their approval, and matters within the competence of the Board of Statutory Auditors

The Company's economic, financial and asset position submitted to you through the draft financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025 shows a net profit for the year of Euro 13,195,993 and shareholders' equity, including profit for the year, of Euro 374,613,000.

For the same financial year, the Group's consolidated financial statements show a profit of Euro 7,678,000 and shareholders' equity, including profit for the year, of Euro 395,715,000. Both the draft financial statements and the consolidated financial statements were prepared on a going concern basis, were drawn up without recourse to departures from the applicable accounting principles and valuation criteria and, as already noted, were the subject of an unqualified audit opinion, with no emphasis of matter.

On the basis of the reviews carried out, the Board of Statutory Auditors does not believe that there are any grounds preventing approval of the draft financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025, accompanied by the Directors' Report. Likewise, it has no observations regarding the consolidated financial statements, nor does it identify any grounds preventing approval of the proposed allocation of profit.

Lastly, in summary of the supervisory and oversight activities carried out, the Board of Statutory Auditors does not consider that the necessary conditions exist for the exercise of its power to submit proposals to the Shareholders' Meeting pursuant to Article 153, paragraph 2, of the TUF.

This Report was approved by the Board of Statutory Auditors, with the unanimous consent of the auditors, on 26 March 2026, in Calderara di Reno (BO).

On behalf of the Board of Statutory Auditors

Signed by
Diana Rizzo - Chair
Datalogic S.p.A.

This report has been translated into English language from the original, which was prepared in Italian and represents the only authentic copy, solely for the convenience of international readers. In the event of any discrepancy between this English translation and the Italian text of the report, the Italian text shall prevail.