TAX TRANSPARENCY REPORT 2025
UNIPOL GROUP

SUMMARY

1 Message from the CEO and the CFO

Tax transparency is a core pillar of the Unipol Group's commitment to sustainable and responsible growth, within an economic and social environment that increasingly demands solidity, reliability, and trust.

With the publication of its second Tax Transparency Report, the Group reaffirms its commitment to full compliance with tax regulations, while making a meaningful contribution to the financing of public services and to the well-being of the communities in which it operates.

The Group's tax contribution is a fundamental component of the value it generates and returns to society, fully aligned with its broader ESG strategy. An approach grounded in transparency, open dialogue, and responsibility remains a key enabler for achieving sustainable, long-term growth.

Matteo Laterza

Unipol Assicurazioni Chief Executive Officer

The Unipol Group recognises that correct, transparent, and tax practices aligned with the principles of the tax system represent a defining element of its governance and an enabling factor for the creation of sustainable value, as well as for the promotion of inclusiveness and social equity.

The Group's tax strategy is focused on full compliance, informed risk management, and adherence to the substance of tax rules, excluding aggressive practices and favouring a responsible and prudent approach.

Through the Tax Transparency Report, the Group further strengthens its commitment to the proper application of tax regulations and to fostering a cooperative and constructive relationship with tax authorities, thereby contributing to legal certainty and embedding its commitment within the governance of ESG factors.

Francesco Masci

Unipol Assicurazioni Group Chief Financial Officer

2 Group Tax Strategy and Policy

The Unipol Group has equipped itself with a complex governance system on ESG issues consisting of a set of rules, processes and organizational departments which operate on different levels in connection with each other to ensure the sustainability issues are appropriately taken into account in all relevant decision-making and corporate processes.

The first level of this governance system is the level relating to the **governance of sustainability**, i.e. a set of bodies and processes that ensure the definition of objectives in strategic plans and monitor the policies related to social and environmental issues.

The second level includes **sustainability policies**, i.e. a set of objectives, rules and initiatives defined by the Board of Directors to meet social and environmental expectations.

The third level consists in **sustainability management**, i.e. a set of corporate organizational departments and processes capable of carrying out or supporting the operational activities related to sustainability objectives.

From a tax perspective, the Unipol Group believes that tax management – including tax risk control – is a key part of good corporate governance and represents one of the essential elements of a **sustainable business enterprise**. In this respect, the Parent Company Unipol has drafted a **Tax Control Framework** (TCF) and has been granted permission (by the Italian Revenue Agency) to adopt the cooperative compliance regime, thus "improving" its "sustainable" positioning (thereby developing the letter **G**, Governance, in ESG). Ensuring a fair contribution to the community in which the Group operates, thus enabling its operations, also constitutes the letter **S**, Social, in ESG.

6 October 2022

The Board approves the Tax Strategy in line with the principles set out in the Charter of Values and in the Code of Ethics, which sets the objectives and principles to be adopted by the Company in managing its own taxation and that of the Group companies, as well as the guidelines for implementation in practical terms

16 December 2024

The Italian Revenue Agency admits Unipol to the cooperative compliance regime with retroactive effect from 1 January 2023.

2025

Ongoing interactions with the Italian Revenue Agency (through rulings and risk communications) aimed at clarifying the application of certain tax provisions by Unipol.

Publication of the first Tax Transparency Report, with the objective of strengthening the Group's tax transparency.

2026

Launch of the process for the adoption of Unipol's Tax Control Framework for Arca Vita and Arca Assicurazioni.

The Tax Strategy adopted by the Unipol Group sets out the guiding principles, operational criteria and risk limits for the management of tax matters; it is based on the values expressed in the Charter of Values and in the Code of Ethics, and it steers tax management in line with principles of fairness, transparency and responsibility, ensuring compliance with tax regulations and a structured and informed approach to tax risk.
Through the adoption of these principles, the Group pursues the creation of sustainable long-term value for shareholders, while taking into account the interests of other stakeholders and contributing responsibly to the tax systems of the countries in which it operates, in alignment with the Governance and Social dimensions of ESG factors.

Legal Compliance 01

Commitment to:
- apply tax rules correctly;
- behave in compliance with the tax requirements of the countries in which the Group operates;
- manage tax risk responsibly, including ESG impacts at governance level

Sustainability 02

Commitment to return a share of the value created through taxes – both its own taxes and those collected on behalf of tax authorities – in order to improve conditions of widespread well-being

Transparency 03

Act transparently in relations with the Tax Authorities with a view to collaboration in order to guarantee full understanding of the facts underlying the adoption of tax regulations

Stakeholder value 04

Create value for stakeholders in the long-term pursuing the adoption of tax regulations on the one hand and at the same time achieving tax savings and tax benefits, as permitted by regulations, and protecting the Group's reputation over time

TAX STRATEGY – GUIDELINES

Guidelines

Correct adoption of tax regulations

- Compliance with the tax regulations of the countries in which the Group operates, spreading a culture of compliance and accountability.
- Adoption of reasonable interpretations if the regulations are unclear, based on the principle of legal compliance by involving third-party advisors, where appropriate.
- Adoption of behaviour based on the principles of prudence and transparency.

Tax risk management system

- Adoption of the Tax Control Framework in line with the OECD guidelines, as transposed by the Italian Tax Authorities.
- The TCF, as designed and implemented, is currently applied to the parent company.
- Assignment of clear tasks and responsibilities in tax processes, ensuring compliance with the principles of segregation and escalation of decisions.

Full cooperation with the Tax Authorities

Collaboration with the financial authorities also through the support of control activities, both with regard to Group companies and third parties, such as customers and suppliers.
In order to consolidate transparency with the tax authorities and strengthen relationship with them, Unipol has been granted permission by the Italian Revenue Agency to adopt the cooperative compliance regime.

Right to dissent

Although oriented towards the settlement of tax disputes with the tax authorities, the Unipol Group believes it is legitimate - including in litigation - to argue for a reasonable interpretation of the rules in the event of interpretive discrepancies.

Aggressive tax planning

The Group has adopted a tax approach that rules out operations and behaviour that are in conflict with the tax framework.
In particular, no tax planning tools contrary to the spirit of the rules are used by the Group, nor are countries with preferred tax systems exploited for the sole purpose of reducing the amount of taxes levied on the Group.

Soft controls

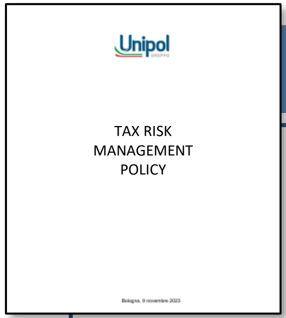
The Tax Services Unit oversees and manages the adoption of tax regulations for all Group Companies. This unit fulfils the task of promoting and disseminating a corporate culture based on compliance with tax regulations, organizing training initiatives for all personnel, including personnel not belonging to tax units.
It promotes technological solutions to maximize data quality and accuracy in support of tax management.

3 Tax Compliance Culture

In the implementation of the **Tax Control Framework** adopted by Unipol Assicurazioni, the assignment of specific tasks and responsibilities to the corporate units involved is essential in order to comply with the principles and guidelines of conduct outlined in the Tax Strategy.

In this regard, the **Board of Directors** approved the **Tax Risk Management Policy**, aimed at regulating responsibilities established within the internal control system, for the mitigation of tax risk and related monitoring task to be performed by the Tax Risk Officer.

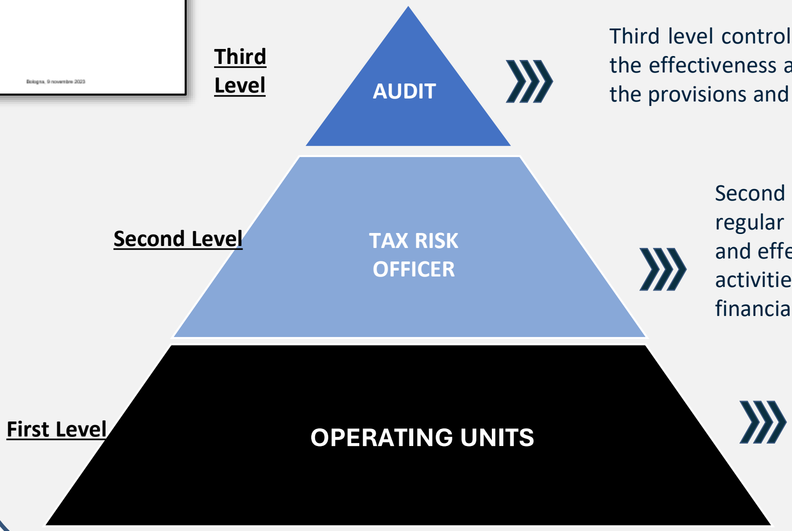
In addition to the Tax Risk Management Policy, an interpretative risk management policy was also prepared, which defines the criteria for identifying and assessing such risks, together with the procedures for making the related decisions, according to an escalation process proportionate to the significance of the risk itself.


Unipol

TAX RISK
MANAGEMENT
POLICY

The Tax Governance Policy approved by the Board of Directors ensures uninterrupted monitoring of tax risks according to the **three lines of defence model** monitored by the Tax Risk Officer annually.

Three lines of defence



Third level controls are entrusted to the Audit Unit, which may, within the scope of its tasks, verify the effectiveness and efficiency - among other things - of the TCF monitoring system with respect to the provisions and principles approved in the Tax Risk Management Policy.

Second level controls are the responsibility of the Tax Risk Officer, who will carry out regular monitoring activities on the first level controls system, ensuring that it is updated and effective. In order to avoid duplicating control activities when carrying out monitoring activities, the Tax Risk Officer will use the findings of monitoring activities concerning the financial reporting control system for controls common to the TCF system.

First level controls are performed by the business units and by the Tax Services Unit, which will conduct controls for the mitigation of tax risks when carrying out their ordinary operations, as shown in the Compliance Risk Map and in the interpretive risk management Policy.

When developing its tax governance system, the Unipol Group adopted a tax risk control process that divides the identification, management and monitoring of risks into three distinct areas:

Types of risks

01

Compliance risk

Focused on business processes, it is shown in the compliance risk map

This consists in the risk of not fulfilling tax obligations correctly. It is monitored in the tax risk map and allows risks to be associated with business processes.
In this regard, the Group Companies have adopted technology solutions for the digitization of tax obligations and, limited to Unipol Assicurazioni, for the management of the tax risk map and of the tax control framework

02

Interpretative risk

Structured in a specific policy for the management of interpretive risk and conduct held in the event of: (i) new tax measures; (ii) consultancies; and (iii) non-routine transactions

In order to pursue the most solid solutions in the interpretation of the law, Unipol has adopted a specific corporate procedure that detects the degree of uncertainty of the law and provides for an internal decision-making escalation process regarding the assumption of risk, if any

03

Fraud risk

Also focused on company processes, it is monitored in a specific map

The Tax Control Framework adopted by Unipol makes express reference to relevant risks to protect against tax fraud, stressing the interconnections in place with the Organization, Management and Control Policy in regard of tax risk for the purposes of corporate liability for tax crimes under Legislative Decree No. 231/2007

4 2025 Tax Environment

GRI Standard 207 – Taxes 2019 – International public standard for the reporting of the following information by multinational enterprises on a Country-by-Country basis: approach to taxation (207-1), governance, tax risk management and control, stakeholder engagement and management of tax issues

EU Directive DAC 4 – requirement for large multinational enterprises to submit a Country-by-Country tax report (CbCR) to the competent authorities in order to ensure the automatic exchange of information between EU countries in the field of taxation

EU Directive 2021/2101 – obligation for large multinational enterprises to publish a public report ("*public CbCR*") on income tax paid, country by country, in order to increase tax transparency.

Global Forum on Transparency and Exchange of information for Tax Purposes – With an Administrative Office at the OECD, it includes 171 members and is the main international body working on the implementation of global information transparency and exchange standards throughout the world

International Business Council (IBC) of World Economic Forum - internal council of the World Economic Forum, which has prepared a report, called “Measuring Stakeholder Capitalism: Towards Common Metrics and Consistent Reporting of Sustainable Value Creation”, with the aim of defining shared common metrics for sustainability reporting. The report identifies 21 principal metrics and 34 secondary metrics for the creation of a global generally-accepted sustainability reporting system in order to measure the effectiveness of an entity's actions in pursuing the sustainable development goals specified by the UN (SDG). The proposed metrics also include the principles of administration and transparency characterizing corporate governance.

Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) - Directive (EU) 2022/2464 of 14 December 2022 introduces new rules for corporate sustainability reporting, harmonizing the disclosure of sustainability information so as to ensure that financial institutions, investors and the general public have access to transparent, comparable and reliable information.

5 Total Tax Contribution

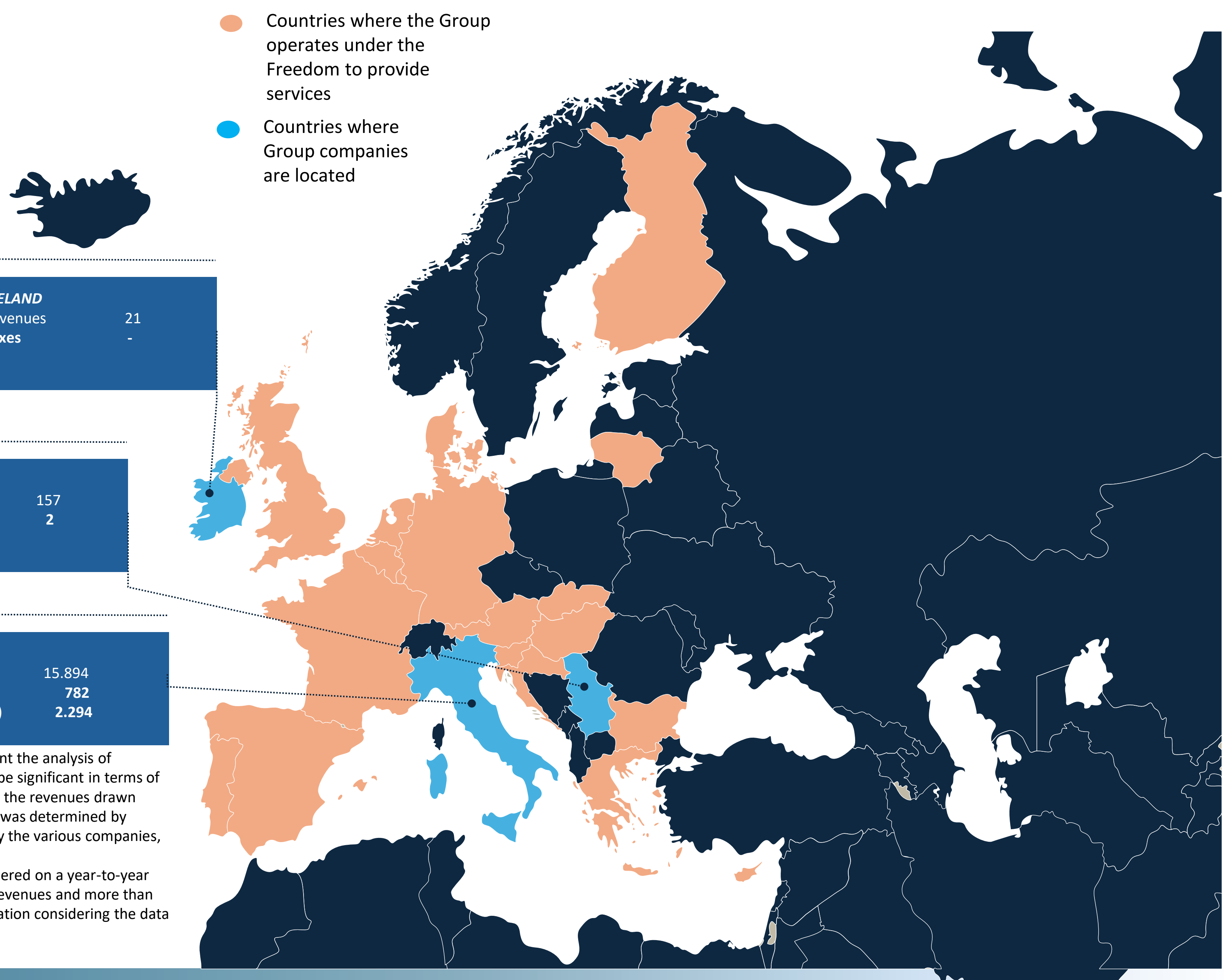
TOTAL TAX CONTRIBUTION

The Unipol Group's total tax contribution amounted to **€ 3,078 billion** in 2025 (+12.41% compared to 2024) and was calculated by adding up the various types of taxes paid by the Group in the markets in which it operates. Taxes borne amounted to **€ 784 million** (25.48% of total tax contribution, increased by 23.85% compared to 2024), while taxes collected amounted to **€ 2,294 billion** (74.52% of total tax contribution, increased by 8.50% compared to 2024).

IRELAND	
Revenues	21
Taxes	-

SERBIA (1)	
Revenues	157
Taxes	**2**

ITALY(1)	
Revenues	15.894
Tax Borne(2)	**782**
Tax Collected(2)	**2.294**



(1) For Italy, the amount of revenues and taxes borne and collected was obtained by taking into account the analysis of Companies within the Group's tax consolidation scope, in addition to other Companies considered to be significant in terms of size but not included in such consolidation scope. The amount of revenues was obtained by adding up the revenues drawn from the statutory financial statements of individual entities in the reference year, while contribution was determined by taking into account the data regarding taxes paid according to the cash principle, as reported online by the various companies, in addition to data regarding non-deductible VAT on purchases made.

(2) For TTC purposes (taxes borne and taxes collected), only the data of Italian Companies were considered on a year-to-year basis, since operations abroad were minimal. The data relating to Italy represent 99% of the Group's revenues and more than 99.9% of the taxes paid by the Group. Foreign Companies were otherwise included in the TTC computation considering the data reported for CBCR purposes under "Profit" of taxes borne.

TOTAL TAX CONTRIBUTION

The representation of taxes paid by the Unipol Group is considered a key element to reveal the tax transparency culture being pursued. In particular, such representation is important for the purpose of showing the Group's Social impact (letter S in ESG) on the community in which it operates by paying its taxes, which may be divided into:

- Taxes Borne: these consist in taxes paid by the Group as a taxpayer and constitute a cost for the company, thus having a negative impact on its bottom line;
- Taxes Collected: these consist in taxes paid by the Group but borne by different taxpayers due to mandatory tax withholding and/or recovery systems, thereby allowing the stakeholders involved to fulfil their tax obligations correctly.

Taxes, whether borne or collected, may be classified into the following categories:

1

PEOPLE TAX

Taxes and social security contributions applied to labour

€ 595 million

235 tax borne
360 tax collected

2

PLANET TAX

Environmental taxes paid by the Group. Given the types of activities carried out by the Group, this type of tax should be considered minimal

€ 2 million

2 tax borne

3

PRODUCT TAX

Indirect taxes on the production, sale and/or consumption of goods and services, mainly consisting in insurance taxes

€ 2,156 million

230 tax borne
1.926 tax collected

4

PROFIT TAX

Taxes on corporate income

€ 302 million

295 tax borne
7 tax collected

5

PROPERTY TAX

Taxes paid on real estate

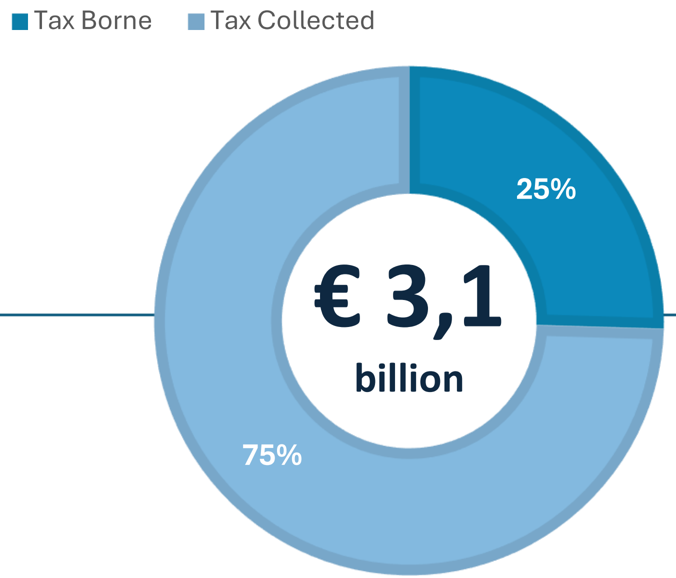
€ 23 million

22 tax borne
1 tax collected

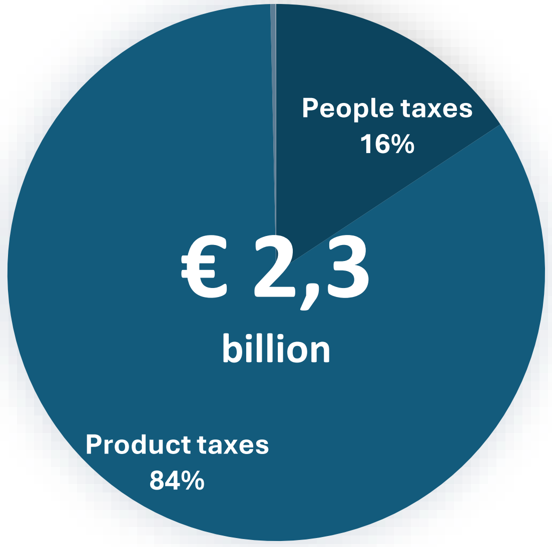
TOTAL TAX CONTRIBUTION

75% of taxes paid by the Group during 2025 consisted in taxes levied as a tax withholding agent.

68% of Tax Borne is represented by payment of corporate income taxes (38%), namely IRES and IRAP, as well as to employee-related taxes and social security contributions (30%), including INPS and INAIL contributions, while 84% of Tax Collected is represented by taxes collected and paid on the subscription of premiums in the non-life insurance business and taxes applied to proceeds of life insurance products (including the stamp duty due on life products with financial purposes).



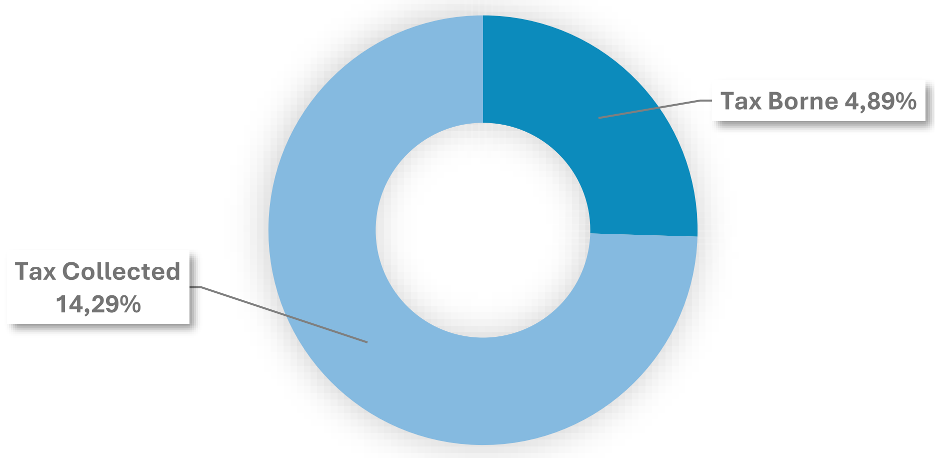
Tax Collected



Tax Borne

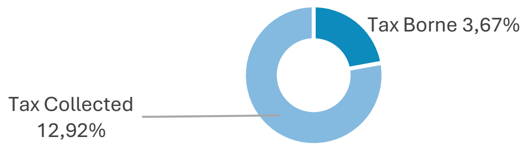
THE GROUP'S TOTAL TAX CONTRIBUTION MAIN INDICATORS

TOTAL TAX CONTRIBUTION COMPARED TO REVENUES

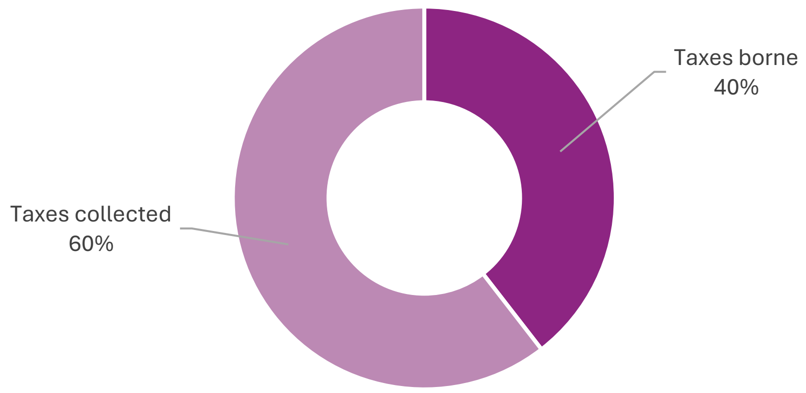


For every €100 in revenues generated by Unipol Group companies, taxes of €19.18 were paid, which include €4.89 in Taxes Borne and €14.29 in Taxes Collected. Revenue data were considered after intercompany dividends.
The following chart shows the effect as at 31/12/2024 and shows an increase of €2 in taxes for every €100 in revenues.

Total Tax Contribution compared to revenues - 2024



PEOPLE TAX ON THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES



11,330 = number of Group employees[1]
€ 52,557 = average total amount of People taxes (borne and collected) paid by Unipol Group Companies per employee
This amount may be broken down as follows:

- **€ 20,769 (39.52%)** = Tax Borne
- **€ 31,788 (60.48%)** = Tax Collected

(1) In reference only to Companies being examined for TTC purposes herein

People tax on number of employees - 2024

THE GROUP'S TOTAL TAX CONTRIBUTION MAIN INDICATORS

Tax Borne on pre-tax profit[(1)]

38.10%

48.52% not including gains from equity investments in associated companies

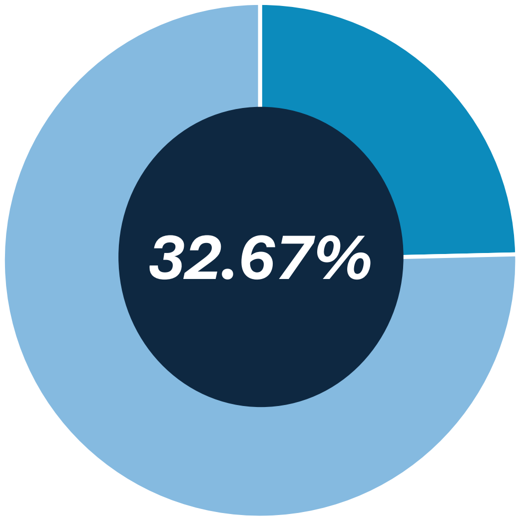
For every € 100 in pre-tax profit, € 38.10 in Tax Borne[(2)] were paid.
The pre-tax profit considered includes gains of associated companies, mainly attributable to the pro-rata result of BPER Banca, the pro-rata result of Banca Popolare di Sondrio for the first six months of 2025, as well as net income of € 261 million arising from the completion of the voluntary public exchange offer (OPAS) on shares of Banca Popolare di Sondrio and from the disposal of BPER shares. Excluding the pro-rata results of the two banking investments, the Tax Rate amounts to 48.52%

1. The pre-tax profit figure drawn from the integrated consolidated financial statements of Unipol Group was considered for the purpose of calculating ETR
2. Total Tax Borne (€ 784million) were determined with reference to taxes paid during the 2025 financial year, as well as to non-deductible VAT on purchases (approximately € 223 million) for the same period. Tax Borne related to profits, amounting to € 295 million, include payments of direct taxes (primarily relating to IRES), as well as amounts due to following tax audits relating to prior years for both IRES and IRAP purposes.

2024

With reference to the year 2024, total taxes borne on pre-tax profit amounted to 45.36% (a figure that rises to 65.31% when leaving out gains from equity investments in associated companies and joint ventures).

2025



This ratio shows the normalized Effective Tax Rate (ETRn) of the Parent Company, calculated by considering the data in aggregate form as a ratio between:

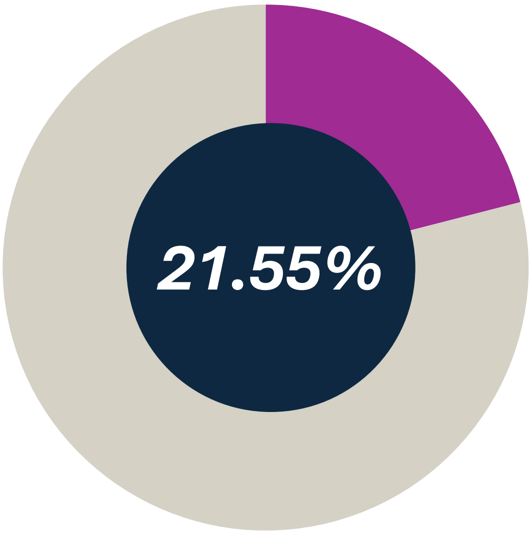
Reported Taxes = € 528m
Normalized Earnings Before Tax = € 1,616m

Considering *Taxes Paid*[1] (€379m) as a reference, the ratio decreases to **23.45%**

The EBT were calculated by excluding gains from investment in associated companies, including those consolidated using the equity method: in particular, the normalized earning before taxes of € 1,616m is determined by reducing the gross profit of € 2,058m by such profit (€ 442), in order to avoid any distorting impact on the tax rate calculation.
Without this adjustment for profits from equity investments, the ETR would amount to 25.66% (€ 528m / € 2,058m), compared to 18.42% when considering taxes actually paid (€ 379m / 2,058m).

(1) This amount corresponds to that reported in the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Unipol Group (pdf page 199). However, it may differ from the reported tax expense due to the effects of deferred taxes, prepaid taxes, and withholding taxes.

2024



The Effective Tax Rate of the Parent Company Unipol, on aggregate as at 31 December 2023, amounted to 21.55% calculated as the ratio between the following elements:

Reported Taxes = € 197m
Earnings Before Tax = € 914m

Considering *Taxes Paid*[2] (€ 260m) as a reference, the ratio rises to **28.44%.**

The earnings before taxes (EBT) considered here is net of gains and losses from investments in associates and other equity participations. To avoid distorting the denominator in the calculation of the effective tax rate – and thus artificially lowering the tax rate – the share of profit from companies consolidated using the equity methods is presented net of taxes.
The EBT amounts to € 914m (€ 1,316m - € 402m) is adjusted by taking into consideration gains/losses from equity investments in associated companies and joint ventures (mainly relates to two listed banks), in order to avoid the impact of extraordinary or non-recurring items on the calculation of the effective tax rate.

(2) The adjusted amount is consistent with the figure reported in the Unipol Group's Consolidated Financial Statements (page 211).

6

Glossary

People tax - These include all taxes and social security contributions in relation to the employment of personnel. They consist of taxes borne in reference to the portion of social security contributions paid by the company, and taxes collected in reference to taxes and contributions paid by employees, as shown in their pay slips.

Planet tax - These include taxes and duties collected on the supply, production, use or consumption of goods or services that are potentially harmful to the environment, including:

- taxes and duties paid by companies in relation to their consumption of goods and services, whether paid to the suppliers of such goods or services, or directly to the government;
- taxes and duties charged and collected by companies that supply such goods and services to their customers

Examples of this kind of tax includes the payment of TARI and TEFA (Tax for the Exercise of Environmental Protection, Safeguard and Hygiene Functions).

Product Tax - Indirect taxes on the production and consumption of goods and services (e.g., value added tax - VAT, customs duties, excise duties and related tax surcharges other than environmental surcharges). For tax borne, non-deductible VAT on purchases falls within this category; for tax collected, this includes insurance premium tax as well as stamp duty applicable to insurance products of a financial nature.

Profit Tax - These include taxes levied on income, profits, or capital gains, including:

- Corporate income taxes borne by companies and those that may be collected at the federal, state, or local level;
- Income taxes levied by companies through withholding taxes on payments such as interest and royalties.

They include IRES and IRAP payments (taxes borne) and withholding taxes on distributed profits (taxes collected).

Property Tax – These include taxes levied on the acquisition, transfer, ownership, or use of tangible and intangible property. In some cases, companies may also collect property taxes and remit them to the government (for example IMU as tax borne, substitute taxes on rental income classified as tax collected).

Other payments - Other taxes, fees, contributions not included in the previous categories and other mandatory payments even if not paid to the Public Administration.

Tax Borne – These represent a cost for the company and affect its bottom line. They include IRES, IRAP, non-deductible VAT, and social security contributions borne by the company.

Tax Collected – These do not represent a direct cost for the company but are collected on behalf of the government by third parties (referred to as tax withholding agents). They include, for example, taxes applied to insurance products and pension funds, as well as withholding taxes applied to the remuneration and fees of employees and contractors, including the related social security contributions borne by the latter.

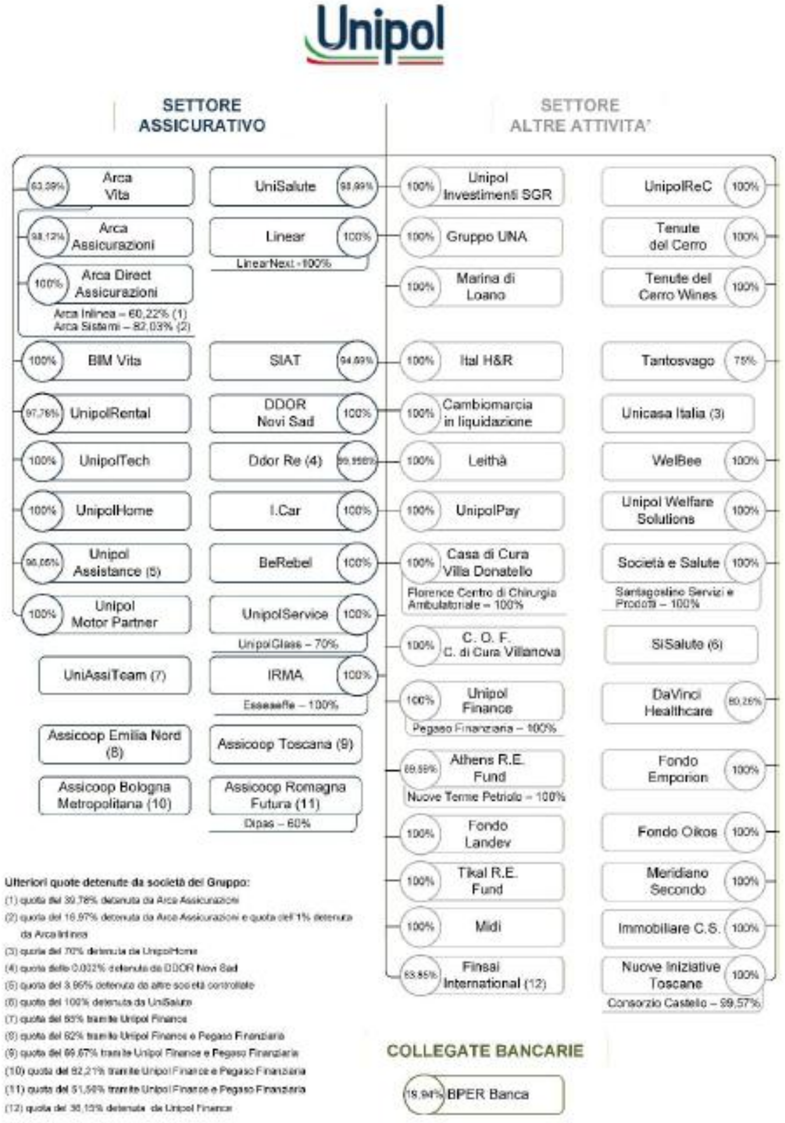
Total Tax Contribution - Total amount of taxes borne and taxes collected.

Effective Tax Rate (ETR) - This is the (reported) tax burden on the bottom line and is calculated as the ratio between total income taxes reported and Earnings Before Tax (EBT). It also considers the effect of deferred taxes reported.

Normalized Effective Tax rate (ETRn) - Represents the percentage incidence of the (accounting) tax charge on “normalized” consolidated financial results, i.e. excluding profits related to investments accounted for using the equity method. It is determined as the ratio between total income taxes recognized in the financial statements and normalized profit before income taxes (EBTn). It also considers the effect of deferred taxes reported.

Cash Tax Rate - This is the percentage of tax paid on the bottom line and is calculated as the ratio between cash taxes paid and normalized Earnings Before Tax (EBTn).

7 Appendix


Unipol
SETTORE ASSICURATIVO
SETTORE ALTRE ATTIVITA'
63,39% Arca Vita
98,12% Arca Assicurazioni
100% Arca Direct Assicurazioni
Arca Inlinea – 60,22% (1)
Arca Sistemi – 82,03% (2)
100% BIM Vita
97,76% UnipolRental
100% UnipolTech
100% UnipolHome
96,06% Unipol Assistance (5)
100% Unipol Motor Partner
UniAssiTeam (7)
Assicoop Emilia Nord (8)
Assicoop Bologna Metropolitana (10)
UniSalute 98,99%
Linear 100%
LinearNext - 100%
SIAT 94,69%
DDOR Novi Sad 100%
Ddor Re (4)
I.Car 100%
BeRebel 100%
UnipolService 100%
UnipolGlass – 70%
IRMA 100%
Essealle – 100%
Assicoop Toscana (9)
Assicoop Romagna Futura (11)
Dipas – 60%
100% Unipol Investimenti SGR
100% Gruppo UNA
100% Marina di Loano
100% Ital H&R
100% Cambiomarcia in liquidazione
100% Leithà
100% UnipolPay
100% Casa di Cura Villa Donatello
Florence Centro di Chirurgia Ambulatoriale – 100%
100% C. O. F. C. di Cura Villanova
100% Unipol Finance
Pegaso Finanziaria – 100%
69,59% Athens R.E. Fund
Nuove Terme Petriolo – 100%
100% Fondo Landev
100% Tikal R.E. Fund
100% Midi
63,85% Finsai International (12)
UnipolReC 100%
Tenute del Cerro 100%
Tenute del Cerro Wines 100%
Tantosvago 75%
Unicasa Italia (3)
WelBee 100%
Unipol Welfare Solutions 100%
Società e Salute 100%
Santagostino Servizi e Prodotti – 100%
SiSalute (6)
DaVinci Healthcare 80,26%
Fondo Emporion 100%
Fondo Oikos 100%
Meridiano Secondo 100%
Immobiliare C.S. 100%
Nuove Iniziative Toscane 100%
Consorzio Castello – 99,57%
COLLEGATE BANCARIE
18,94% BPER Banca
Ulteriori quote detenute da società del Gruppo:
(1) quota del 39,78% detenuta da Arca Assicurazioni
(2) quota del 16,97% detenuta da Arca Assicurazioni e quota dell'1% detenuta da Arca Inlinea
(3) quota del 70% detenuta da UnipolHome
(4) quota dello 0,002% detenuta da DDOR Novi Sad
(5) quota del 3,95% detenuta da altre società controllate
(6) quota del 100% detenuta da UniSalute
(7) quota del 65% tramite Unipol Finance
(8) quota del 62% tramite Unipol Finance e Pegaso Finanziaria
(9) quota del 69,67% tramite Unipol Finance e Pegaso Finanziaria
(10) quota del 82,21% tramite Unipol Finance e Pegaso Finanziaria
(11) quota del 51,59% tramite Unipol Finance e Pegaso Finanziaria
(12) quota del 36,15% detenuta da Unipol Finance

INCOME AND TAXES: COUNTRY BY COUNTRY REPORT

Country	Number of employees	Revenues from sales to third parties (€/K)	Profit/Loss before taxes (€/K)	Corporate income taxes on profit/loss (€/K)	Corporate income taxes paid on a cash basis (€/K)
Italy	11,490	14,409,946	1,032,026	269,415	22,744
Ireland	9	13,408	610	81	154
Luxembourg	-	11	-7	-	-
Serbia	1,255	163,593	10,301	1,246	72

The main activities for each country in which the Group operates are broken down as follows:
Italy: Sales, marketing or distribution; Administration, management or support services; Regulated financial services; Insurance; Holding of shares or other equity instruments.
Luxembourg: Administration, management or support services.
Ireland: Insurance.
Serbia: Insurance.
The data shown relate to the 2024 tax period; this is because in order to meet the GRI standard, the Unipol Group also uses the data collected for Country by Country Reporting introduced, in line with the OECD's work on the Base Erosion and Profit Shifting project (BEPS), by Italian tax legislation (Article 1, paragraph 145 of Law 208/2015) which must be sent to local tax authorities within 12 months of the end of the relevant tax period.