INTESA SANPAOLO

Equity

MID CORPORATE

Officina Stellare

The Gateway to Space

Officina Stellare (OS) provides enabling technologies for space and defence. The company is investing significantly to expand production capacity and remains open to bolt-on M&A. We see OS as a compelling growth story, with 2025PF-30E revenue, EBITDA and net profit CAGRs of c.24%, c.31% and c.54%, respectively. The stock price grew by 75% YTD and still we like the investment case for its scarcity and its value proposition. We initiate our coverage with a DCF-based EUR 56.8 target price and a BUY rating.

Leading tech player in the booming space sector

OS designs and manufactures high-tech opto-mechanical systems for Earth Observation, Laser Satellite Communications, Scientific Research, Cybersecurity, Space Traffic Management and Defence; Space is already a well established and profitable business, not a start-up one. The recent merger with GATG strengthens the group's defence and electronics capabilities, while reinforcing its balance sheet. We expect the transaction - strategically positive – to broaden OS' addressable market and enhance its ability to grow in high-value, dual-use technologies.

Well positioned in the Space economy, expected to treble in 10 years

The global space economy is expected to treble in ten years (CAGR 2025-35 of +9%; source: McKinsey/WEF). A strong investment cycle in orbital infrastructure has started, with civil and defence communications playing a central role. Laser satellite communications sit at the heart of this structural shift. OS is very well positioned to benefit from this trend, given its expertise in ground-based laser stations, satellite receivers and Quantum Key Distribution (QKD) encryption technology.

GATG merger adds defence and electronics capabilities, unlocking synergies

The merger with GATG has added interesting defence and electronics capabilities that complement OS' original portfolio and offer meaningful synergy potential. By combining OS' know-how with GATG's product base, industrial know-how and expertise in electronics, the group is ideally positioned to develop new solutions in the quantum avionics, anti-drone, unmanned and direct energy system domains.

Multiple drivers for strong, profitable growth

We like OS for its rare high-tech capabilities, which are difficult to replicate across both Europe and globally. We see a compelling combination of strong organic growth and significant synergy potential, as optical, electronic and quantum technologies increasingly converge across the portfolio. OS also has ambitions to become an aggregator in selected high-tech niches, adding further M&A optionality.

Officina Stellare – Key data

Y/E Dec (EUR M)	2024A	2025A	2026E	2027E	2028E
Revenues	88.50	98.80	115.2	151.9	216.3
EBITDA	11.80	17.80	22.00	29.65	47.91
EBIT	4.70	8.10	11.00	15.65	32.41
Net income	2.20	4.40	7.86	11.01	23.19
Adj. EPS (EUR)	0.13	0.25	0.45	0.64	1.34
Net debt/-cash	9.25	-29.99	-22.54	-28.86	-51.62
Adj P/E (x)	87.0	64.7	NM	72.1	34.2
EV/EBITDA (x)	17.1	14.4	35.1	25.9	15.5
EV/EBIT (x)	43.0	31.7	70.3	49.0	23.0
Div ord yield (%)	0	0	0	0	0
FCF Yield (%)	0	-0.3	-0.8	0.9	3.0

Source: Company data and Intesa Sanpaolo Research estimates. Priced at 27/07/2026

29 July 2026: 7:53 CET
Date and time of production

BUY

Target Price: EUR 56.8

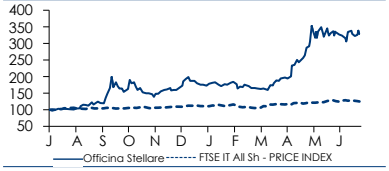
Italy/Aerospace & Defence
Initiation of Coverage

EGM

Officina Stellare - Key Data

Price date (market close)	27/07/2026
Target price (EUR)	56.8
Target upside (%)	24.02
Market price (EUR)	45.80
Market cap (EUR M)	793.93
52Wk range (EUR)	49.2/13.5

Price Perf. (RIC: OS.MI , BB: OS IM)



Source: FactSet and Intesa Sanpaolo Research estimates

Intesa Sanpaolo SpA Research Dept.

Gabriele Gambarova - Research Analyst
+39 02 4127 9743
gabriele.gambarova@intesasanpaolo.com

Giada Cabrino - Research Analyst
+39 02 4127 9024
giada.cabrino@intesasanpaolo.com

Contents

Investment Case/Key Risks

Leading tech player in the booming space sector: OS designs and manufactures high-tech opto-mechanical systems for Earth Observation, Laser Satellite Communications, Scientific Research, Cybersecurity, Space Traffic Management and Defence. Its recent merger with GATG strengthens the group's electronics capabilities across multiple domains, while also reinforcing the balance sheet. The transaction broadens OS' addressable market and enhances its ability to capture growth in high-value, dual-use technologies.

The Space economy is expected to treble in ten years (CAGR 2025-35 of +9%; source: McKinsey/WEF). The sharp reduction in the cost of access to space has unleashed a strong investment cycle in orbital infrastructure, with civil and defence communications playing a central role. Laser satellite communications sit at the heart of this structural shift. OS is well positioned to benefit, given its expertise in ground-based laser stations, satellite receivers and Quantum Key Distribution (QKD) encryption technology.

In the short and medium term, OS expects structural growth acceleration in revenues and margins, driven by the integration with GATG: OS aims to become a vertically integrated Tier 1 supplier of mission-critical and dual-use technologies, leveraging advanced engineering expertise and in-house manufacturing capabilities. OS is ideally positioned to develop new solutions in the quantum avionics, anti-drone, unmanned and direct energy system domains.

The group's long-term strategy is built on operational integration and cross-fertilisation of technologies across its portfolio companies, with a focus on: 1) engineering optimisation, 2) a scalable manufacturing infrastructure, and 3) a unified commercial strategy.

M&A ambition: the integration with GATG is also the cornerstone of the company's inorganic growth strategy. The additional financial resources granted by the transaction will be used to: 1) pursue targeted acquisitions and strategic partnerships to integrate complementary technologies across the value chain, and 2) acquire highly specialised businesses to expand the group's capabilities in Space Domain Awareness and advanced orbital logistics.

Government spending (risk): the main risk, in our view, stems from the group's exposure to government-funded space and defence programmes. Changes in public spending priorities, budget cuts or shifts in national and European policies could delay or reduce funding for existing and future projects, affecting order intake and revenue visibility.

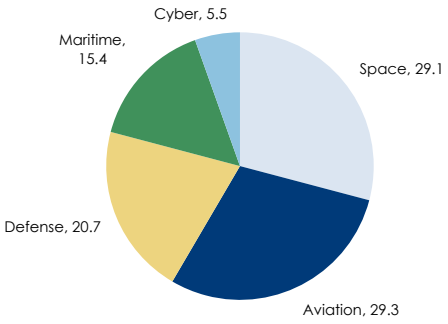
Concentration of revenues on a limited number of large, long-cycle programmes (risk): the space industry is characterised by a relatively small number of institutional customers and prime contractors, with contracts often spanning several years. As a result, the timing of awards, milestones and deliveries can materially influence annual financial performance.

Integration risk: the investment case depends also on the successful integration of operations, systems, processes and personnel between OS and GATG. Any delay in the integration process, higher-than-expected integration costs or lower-than-expected synergies could weigh on margins, efficiency and medium-term growth prospects.

Competition risk: OS operates in highly competitive markets, competing with large multinational players, as well as specialised operators that may benefit from greater financial resources, broader technological capabilities and stronger economies of scale. Increased competitive pressure, technological advancements by peers or the entry of new competitors could reduce the group's ability to win new contracts or retain market share.

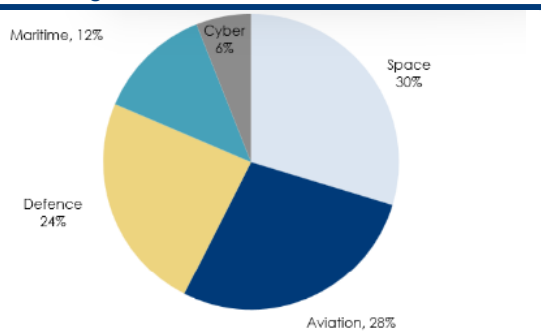
Key Charts

Figure 1 – Revenues by business (%)



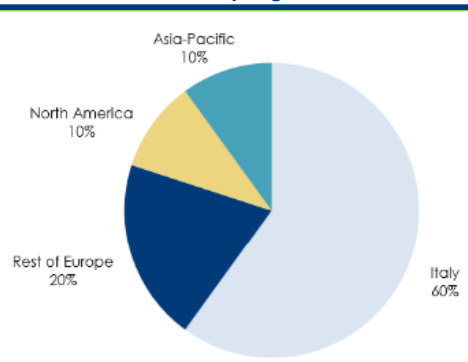
Source: Company data

Figure 2 – Order Backlog breakdown



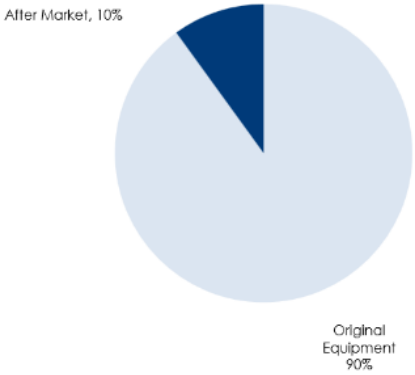
Source: Company data

Figure 3 – Revenue breakdown by region



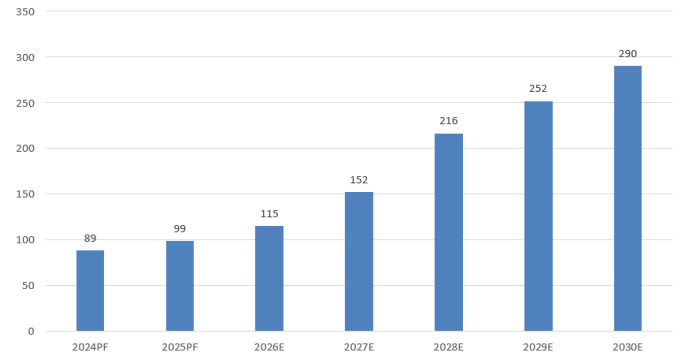
Source: Company data

Figure 4 – Revenue breakdown by channel



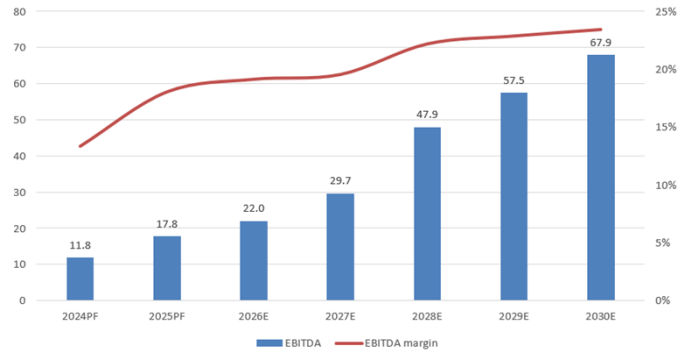
Source: Company data

Figure 5 – Value of production (EUR M)



PF: Pro-Forma; Source: Company data and Intesa Sanpaolo Research estimates

Figure 6 – EBITDA and EBITDA margin (EUR M)



PF: Pro-Forma; Source: Company data and Intesa Sanpaolo Research estimates

Valuation

We value OS through a DCF model which gives us a EUR 56.8 fair value. We believe that the space market offers unparallelled long-term growth opportunities and that OS is very well positioned to profit from this mega-trend; we project our estimates until 2040 and use a 3.5% g rate. We find that the DCF gives the possibility to project this long-term growth and value it appropriately.

We also show a couple of Sum of The Parts (SOTP) to offer an alternative standpoint and a relative valuation. The SOTP based on the 2026C multiples of European space peers gives us a EUR 31 fair value, while the SOTP based on the 2026C multiples of US peers gives us a EUR 56 fair value, with an average of EUR 43.2. We point out that, although we identified reasonable European space peers, none of them is really focused on the same technologies mastered by OS, while various US peers have a similar focus. This probably makes the SOTP valuation based on US peers' multiples more meaningful and can also imply that our growth assumptions on OS' Space and Cyber businesses have further upside.

We privilege the DCF valuation and set our target price at EUR 56.8 with a BUY rating. Our target price implies a ~125x P/E 2026E and a ~89x P/E 2027E which compare to ~88x and ~68x for the European Space peers.

DCF: Fair Value of EUR 56.8

In our DCF, we use an 8.85% WACC that coincides with the cost of equity (OS is net cash positive). We do not use the Bloomberg β (i.e. 0.36) in the calculation of the cost of equity because the stock's free float and liquidity are too low/limited; we prefer to use the average β of the peers we identify (0.85): Avio, OHB, Gomspace, Creotech and ACC Clyde.

We assume EBITDA margin to reach 23% in the long term, ~500bps above the 2025 proforma datum, thanks to: 1) the strong growth from Space and Cyber, two businesses that boast higher-than-average margins; and 2) the expected synergies; we assume a 3.5% 'g' rate; in our view, even such an aggressive assumption is justified by the strong expectations on Space, Defence and Cyber.

We use the same g rate of Avio (3.5%) even though we deem the segment of the space infrastructure technology more attractive than the orbital launch segment. The segment of habilitating technologies for orbital infrastructures seems to be less mature and competitive. Additionally, the fact that LEO satellites have a limited useful life (4-5 years) means that satellite constellations generate significant recurring/replacement revenues besides those connected with the first deployment of the infrastructure.

Figure 7 - Officina Stellare - Free Operating Cash Flow estimates

CASH FLOW (EUR M)	2026E	2027	2028	2029	2030E	2031E	2032E	2033E	2034E	2035E	2036E	2037E	2038E	2039E	Norm. year
Net Sales	115.2	151.9	216.3	251.8	290.3	335.5	388.9	452.2	511.3	564.9	612.5	654.0	689.5	719.5	744.7
% change	16.6%	32.0%	42.3%	16.4%	15.3%	15.6%	15.9%	16.3%	13.1%	10.5%	8.4%	6.8%	5.4%	4.4%	3.5%
EBITDA (adjusted)	**22.0**	**29.7**	**47.9**	**57.5**	**67.9**	**80.3**	**95.0**	**112.7**	**126.0**	**137.6**	**147.5**	**155.7**	**162.3**	**167.4**	**171.3**
% margin	19.1%	19.5%	22.1%	22.8%	23.4%	23.9%	24.4%	24.9%	24.6%	24.4%	24.1%	23.8%	23.5%	23.3%	23.0%
% change	23.6%	34.8%	61.5%	20.0%	18.1%	18.2%	18.4%	18.6%	11.8%	9.2%	7.2%	5.5%	4.2%	3.2%	2.3%
D & A	11.0	14.0	15.5	14.8	14.4	14.2	14.3	14.5	16.4	18.4	20.8	23.4	26.4	29.7	33.5
% sales	9.6%	9.2%	7.2%	5.9%	4.9%	4.2%	3.7%	3.2%	3.2%	3.3%	3.4%	3.6%	3.8%	4.1%	4.5%
EBIT (adjusted)	**11.0**	**15.7**	**32.4**	**42.7**	**53.5**	**66.1**	**80.7**	**98.2**	**109.6**	**119.2**	**126.7**	**132.3**	**135.9**	**137.7**	**137.8**
% margin	9.6%	10.3%	15.0%	17.0%	18.4%	19.7%	20.8%	21.7%	21.4%	21.1%	20.7%	20.2%	19.7%	19.1%	18.5%
% change	35.8%	42.3%	107%	31.9%	25.3%	23.3%	22.2%	21.6%	11.6%	8.7%	6.3%	4.4%	2.7%	1.3%	0.1%
Taxes	-3	-5	-9	-12	-16	-19	-24	-29	-31	-33	-35	-37	-38	-39	-39
Normative tax rate	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%	28.0%
NOPLAT	**7.7**	**11.1**	**23.1**	**30.3**	**37.9**	**46.6**	**56.9**	**69.0**	**78.9**	**85.8**	**91.2**	**95.2**	**97.8**	**99.1**	**99.2**
D & A	11.0	14.0	15.5	14.8	14.4	14.2	14.3	14.5	16.4	18.4	20.8	23.4	26.4	29.7	33.5
% sales	9.6%	9.2%	7.2%	5.9%	4.9%	4.2%	3.7%	3.2%	3.2%	3.3%	3.4%	3.6%	3.8%	4.1%	4.5%
Gross Op. Cash Flow	**18.7**	**25.1**	**38.6**	**45.1**	**52.2**	**60.8**	**71.1**	**83.6**	**95.3**	**104.2**	**112.0**	**118.6**	**124.2**	**128.9**	**132.7**
Capex	(19.5)	(14.5)	(12.5)	(12.5)	(13.0)	(13.0)	(13.0)	(13.0)	(14.9)	(17.0)	(19.5)	(22.3)	(25.6)	(29.3)	(33.5)
% sales	-16.9%	-9.5%	-5.8%	-5.0%	-4.5%	-3.9%	-3.3%	-2.9%	-2.9%	-3.0%	-3.2%	-3.4%	-3.7%	-4.1%	-4.5%
Δ NWC	-5.7	-4.5	-3.8	-6.6	-7.2	-8.2	-9.5	-11.0	-9.5	-8.6	-7.6	-6.6	-5.7	-4.8	-4.0
C.F. to be discounted	**-6.5**	**6.1**	**22.2**	**25.9**	**32.1**	**39.6**	**48.7**	**59.6**	**70.9**	**78.6**	**84.9**	**89.7**	**93.0**	**94.8**	**95.2**

E: estimates; Source: Intesa Sanpaolo Research

Figure 8 - Officina Stellare - Cumulated discounted FOCFs until 2040

EUR m	2026E	2027E	2028E	2029E	2030E	2031E	2032E	2033E	2034E	2035E	2036E	2037E	2038E	2039E	2040E
WACC	8.85%	8.85%	8.85%	8.85%	8.85%	8.85%	8.85%	8.85%	8.85%	8.85%	8.85%	8.85%	8.85%	8.85%	8.85%
Discount Rate factor	0.96	0.89	0.81	0.75	0.69	0.63	0.58	0.53	0.49	0.45	0.41	0.38	0.35	0.32	0.32
Discounted Cash Flow	-6	5	18	19	22	25	28	32	35	35	35	34	32	30	30
Cumulated DCF	**-6**	**-1**	**17**	**37**	**59**	**84**	**112**	**143**	**178**	**214**	**249**	**283**	**315**	**345**	**376**

E: estimates; Source: Intesa Sanpaolo Research

Figure 9 – Officina Stellare - Fair Value calculation

Free Risk Rate (FRR)	3.75%	**Cumulated DCF**	**375.7**	- NFD as @ 31-12-25 PF	30.0
Company Risk Factor or Beta	0.85			- Minorities (est. value)	-10.6
Mkt Risk Premium (MRP)	6.0%	Perpetual Growth Rate (g)	3.5%	- Pension underfunding	0.0
Cost of Equity (Ke or COE)	**8.85%**			- Dividends	0.0
Cost of Debt (gross)	2.50%	Normalised Annual CF	95.2	**Equity Market Value (EUR M)**	**984**
Debt tax rate	27.5%	Terminal Value	1,841		
Cost of Debt net (Kd or COD)	**1.81%**	Disc. Rate of Terminal Value	0.32	Number of shares (M)	17.3
Target gearing (D/E) or % Kd	-3.4%	**Discounted Terminal Value**	**589**	**Fair Value/share (EUR)**	**56.8**
% Ke	103.4%				
Normative Tax Rate	27.5%	Financial assets	0	Current price (EUR)	45.8
WACC	**8.85%**	**Enterprise Value (EUR M)**	**965**	Potential up/-downside	24%

Source: Intesa Sanpaolo Research estimates

Figure 10 – Officina Stellare - Sensitivity to perpetual growth

EUR	Perpetual growth rate (g) %						
WACC %	**0.50**	**1.50**	**2.50**	**3.50**	**4.50**	**5.50**	**6.50**
9.60	34.7	38.8	43.3	48.8	56.2	67.0	84.5
9.35	35.9	40.3	45.1	51.2	59.5	71.8	92.5
9.10	37.2	41.9	47.2	53.9	63.1	77.3	102.0
8.85	38.5	43.7	49.4	**56.8**	67.2	83.6	113.5
8.60	40.0	45.5	51.8	60.0	71.8	90.9	127.8
8.35	41.6	47.5	54.4	63.5	77.0	99.5	146.0
8.10	43.2	49.7	57.2	67.4	82.9	109.8	169.8

Source: Intesa Sanpaolo Research estimates

Figure 11 - Officina Stellare - Sensitivity to long-term EBITDA margin

EUR	Long-term EBITDA margin (g) %						
WACC %	**20.0**	**21.0**	**22.0**	**23.0**	**24.0**	**25.0**	**26.0**
9.60	43.1	45.0	46.9	48.8	50.7	52.5	54.4
9.35	45.2	47.2	49.2	51.2	53.2	55.2	57.2
9.10	47.4	49.6	51.7	53.9	56.0	58.2	60.3
8.85	49.9	52.2	54.5	**56.8**	59.1	61.4	63.7
8.60	52.6	55.0	57.5	60.0	62.4	64.9	67.4
8.35	55.5	58.2	60.9	63.5	66.2	68.8	71.5
8.10	58.8	61.7	64.6	67.4	70.3	73.2	76.0

Source: Intesa Sanpaolo Research estimates

SOTP: average Fair Value of EUR 43.2

OS serves two well-defined markets, Space and Defence; both sectors are in a very good shape and boast very interesting growth prospects.

Space

The following table shows the multiples of the European space companies operating in the upstream we identify. Note that the players in our European panel are not comparable at 100% with OS: Avio builds space missiles and solid rocket motors, while OHB, Gomspace, Creotech and AAC Clyde are mainly focused on satellite manufacturing.

Figure 12 – Multiples of European Space Players

EU PLAYERS	EV/Sales			EV/EBITDA			EV/EBIT			P/E		
	2026C	**2027C**	**2028C**	**2026C**	**2027C**	**2028C**	**2026C**	**2027C**	**2028C**	**2026C**	**2027C**	**2028C**
AVIO	1.3	1.2	1.1	21.5	20.5	17.2	59.6	80.4	60.7	99.1	107.2	88.4
OHB	3.6	2.8	2.2	34.6	23.2	16.6	NM	NM	NM	76.7	47.2	32.7
GOMSPACE	3.3	2.7	2.2	28.6	16.2	10.7	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
CREOTECH INSTRUMENTS	9.3	6.5	4.4	51.4	30.0	20.7	60.7	31.6	20.7	79.5	42.5	31.7
AAC CLYDE SPACE	1.8	1.5	1.3	17.8	11.8	7.9	NM	NM	393.1	NM	NM	NM
Average EU	**3.9**	**2.9**	**2.2**	**30.8**	**20.3**	**14.6**	**60.2**	**163.7**	**146.0**	**84.1**	**65.0**	**50.5**
Median EU	**3.3**	**2.7**	**2.2**	**28.6**	**20.5**	**16.6**	**60.2**	**80.4**	**60.7**	**79.5**	**45.3**	**31.7**

NM: not meaningful, C: Bloomberg consensus

The comparable European Space companies we identified have a 27% median revenue CAGR for the 2025-30C timeframe with a median EBITDA CAGR of 58%; the median EBITDA margin is 21% and the median incremental EBITDA margin is 30%.

Figure 13 – Expected Growth of European Space Players

	Revenue CAGR 25-30C	EBITDA CAGR 2025-30C	Avg. EBITDA margin 2025-30C	Avg. Inc. EBITDA margin 2025-30C
AVIO	14.0%	21.6%	7.3%	12.0%
OHB	26.2%	27.1%	12.7%	13.4%
GOMSPACE	27.4%	57.8%	23.1%	40.0%
CREOTECH INSTRUMENTS	43.1%	61.4%	24.0%	29.8%
AAC CLYDE SPACE	26.7%	79.6%	21.3%	45.1%
Average	**27.5%**	**49.5%**	**17.7%**	**28.0%**
Median	**26.7%**	**57.8%**	**21.3%**	**29.8%**

Source: Intesa Sanpaolo Research elaboration on Bloomberg consensus data

We calculate a ratio between the EV/Sales 2026C and EV/EBITDA 2026C multiples and the 2025-30C growth estimates for revenues and EBITDA to draw a ratio that combines valuation and growth.

Figure 14 – Ratio between the EV/Sales and EV/EBITDA multiples and the Sales and EBITDA CAGR

European Space peers	2026C
Average EV/Sales	3.86
Average 2025-2030 Sales CAGR (percentage points)	27.5
(EV/Sales)/Sales CAGR	**0.141**
Average EV/EBITDA	30.8
Average 2025-2030 EBITDA CAGR (percentage points)	49.5
(EV/EBITDA)/EBITDA CAGR	**0.622**

Source: Intesa Sanpaolo Research elaboration on Bloomberg consensus data

We identify the following US space companies operating in upstream; we point out that in several cases (i.e. SpaceX, IonQ, Voyager Technologies) these companies develop and produce laser satellite communication systems and master the QKD technology, exactly as OS does.

Figure 15 – US Space Players

US PLAYERS	EV/Sales			EV/EBITDA			EV/EBIT			P/E		
	2026C	2027C	2028C	2026C	2027C	2028C	2026C	2027C	2028C	2026C	2027C	2028C
SPACEX	39.3	21.0	11.7	93.8	41.1	18.9	1,086	128.3	44.3	NM	162.6	37.2
ROCKET LAB	41.5	29.6	22.9	NM	407.2	161.1	NM	NM	266.7	NM	NM	319.7
IONQ	39.8	27.7	14.2	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
KARMAN HOLDINGS	9.9	7.8	6.1	33.9	25.6	19.9	53.5	34.1	24.1	83.8	52.6	37.5
FIREFLY AEROSPACE	6.0	3.8	2.5	NM	NM	67.1	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
INTUITIVE MACHINES	3.1	2.6	2.1	102.2	39.4	17.0	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	38.4
YORK SPACE SYSTEMS	3.4	2.2	1.7	43.7	12.0	8.1	NM	NM	NM	NM	32.1	18.7
VOYAGER TECHNOLOGIES	6.8	4.4	2.2	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
SATELLOGIC	10.5	7.1	4.9	NM	768.5	24.1	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM	NM
Average EU	**17.8**	**11.8**	**7.6**	**68.4**	**203.5**	**40.1**	**570.2**	**81.2**	**111.7**	**83.8**	**82.4**	**90.3**
Median EU	**9.9**	**7.1**	**4.9**	**68.8**	**40.2**	**19.9**	**570.2**	**81.2**	**44.3**	**83.8**	**52.6**	**37.5**

NM: not meaningful; C: Bloomberg consensus data

The comparable US Space companies we identified show a median 58% revenue CAGR for the 2025-2030C timeframe with a median EBITDA CAGR of 89%; the median EBITDA margin is 32% and the median incremental EBITDA margin is 22%.

Figure 16 - Expected Growth of US Space Players

	Revenue CAGR '25-30C	EBITDA CAGR 2025-30C	Avg. EBITDA margin 2025-30C	Avg. Inc. EBITDA margin 2025-30C
SPACEX	77.4%	102.8%	71.0%	63.5%
ROCKET LAB	33.7%	84.6%	42.0%	18.0%
IONQ	93.8%	NM	17.0%	NM
KARMAN	28.5%	29.8%	33.1%	31.2%
FIREFLY AEROSPACE	60.7%	0.0%	31.3%	NM
INTUITIVE MACHINES	55.5%	94.3%	24.4%	12.8%
YORK SPACE SYSTEMS	32.8%	72.4%	32.2%	20.3%
VOYAGER TECHNOLOGIES	76.2%	930.6%	20.4%	NM
SATELLOGIC	58.2%	387.2%	56.4%	23.2%
Average	**57.4%**	**212.7%**	**32.8%**	**28.2%**
Median	**58.2%**	**89.4%**	**31.8%**	**21.7%**

NM: not meaningful; Source: Intesa Sanpaolo Research elaboration on Bloomberg consensus data

Even in the case of the American peers, we calculate a ratio between the EV/Sales 2026C and EV/EBITDA 2026C multiples and the 2025-30C growth estimates for revenues and EBITDA to draw a ratio that combines valuation and growth.

Figure 17 – Ratio between the EV/Sales and EV/EBITDA multiples and the Sales and EBITDA CAGR

US Space peers	2026C
Average EV/Sales	17.8
Average 2025-2030 Sales CAGR (percentage points)	57.3
(EV/Sales)/Sales CAGR	**0.311**
Average EV/EBITDA	68.4
Average 2025-2030 EBITDA CAGR (percentage points)	89.4
(EV/EBITDA)/EBITDA CAGR	**0.765**

Source: Intesa Sanpaolo Research elaboration on Bloomberg consensus data

We note that the US Space players trade at premium vs. the European players even when the multiples are adjusted for growth; specifically:

- the US players' (EV/Sales)/Sales growth is ~0.31x vs. the European peers' ~0.14x; apparently, the US peers' EV/Sales multiples discount better margin perspectives at the same sales growth rate;
- their (EV/EBITDA)/EBITDA growth is ~0.76x vs the European players' ~0.62x; in this case the US multiples seem to factor in better perspectives in terms of taxation or other kinds of risks.

On another front, we point out that the Space industry is experiencing an intense wave of M&A deals and IPOs, especially in the US, that contribute to support very high valuations. The following table shows some of the most recent M&A deals in the sector.

Figure 18 – Recent M&A deals carried out by the major US Space players

Buyer	Target	Business	Announcement	Consideration
IonQ	Sky Water	U.S.-based, pure-play semiconductor foundry	26/01/2026	USD 1.8Bn
IonQ	Seed innovations	Software and technology R&D firm	28/01/2026	Not disclosed
IonQ	Sky Loom	Quantum-secure comms and distributed quantum entanglement capabilities	17/11/2025	Not disclosed
IonQ	Vector Atomics	Advanced quantum sensors for positioning, navigation, and timing (PNT)	17/09/2025	Not disclosed
IonQ	Lightsynq	Photonic interconnects and quantum memory	03/06/2025	Not disclosed
IonQ	Capella Space	Synthetic aperture radar (SAR) and satellite solutions	07/05/2025	Not disclosed
SpaceX	Anysphere	AI coding agent Cursor	16/06/2026	USD 60Bn
SpaceX	Xai	Artificial Intelligence	02/02/2026	USD 250Bn
SpaceX	Akoustis	Radio-Frequency filters used for signal processing in wireless communications	19/05/2025	USD 30M
Firefly Aero.	Space-ng	AI-powered vision navigation and autonomous guidance systems (SW + cameras)	25/06/2026	Not disclosed
Firefly Aeros.	SciTec	Software and big data processing capabilities for national security	05/10/2025	USD 855M
Firefly Aeros.	Spaceflight	Space services and transportation company	09/06/2023	Not disclosed
Rocketlab	Iridium	Global satellite communications network, spectrum	29/06/2026	USD 8.0Bn
Rocketlab	Mynarich	Laser Optical Communications	05/05/2026	USD 155M
Rocketlab	Geost	Electro-optical and infrared (EO/IR) sensor systems	27/05/2025	USD 275M

Source: Intesa Sanpaolo Research elaboration on companies' data

While the deals listed above do not always allow meaningful multiples to be extrapolated, their number and scale highlight the strong momentum in the sector. They also point to a clear strategic direction: leading space players are increasingly pursuing vertically integrated models spanning most of the value chain, from launch/access to space and satellite design/manufacturing to satellite services, artificial intelligence and quantum computing.

Defence

The following table shows the multiples of some Defence players operating in the field of electronics.

Figure 19 - European Defence Electronics Players

	EV/Sales			EV/EBITDA			EV/EBIT			P/E		
	2026C	2027C	2028C	2026C	2027C	2028C	2026C	2027C	2028C	2026C	2027C	2028C
BAE SYSTEMS	2.0	1.9	1.7	14.4	13.1	12.1	18.2	16.2	14.5	24.6	21.4	19.2
THALES	2.2	2.0	1.8	13.0	11.8	10.6	16.9	14.8	12.9	23.5	20.5	18.0
LEONARDO	1.5	1.4	1.3	11.7	10.1	9.0	15.9	12.9	11.0	22.9	19.0	16.1
HENSOLDT	3.8	3.3	2.7	20.4	16.9	13.8	30.5	23.5	18.0	48.6	36.4	27.3
EXAIL TECHNOLOGIES	3.9	3.2	2.7	17.7	12.8	10.3	27.9	19.8	15.1	99.1	35.8	24.8
Average	**2.7**	**2.3**	**2.0**	**15.4**	**13.0**	**11.2**	**21.9**	**17.4**	**14.3**	**43.8**	**26.6**	**21.1**
Median	**2.2**	**2.0**	**1.8**	**14.4**	**12.8**	**10.6**	**18.2**	**16.2**	**14.5**	**24.6**	**21.4**	**19.2**

C: Bloomberg consensus

The companies in our panel show a median 10% revenue CAGR for the 2025-30 timeframe with a median EBITDA CAGR of 13%; the median EBITDA margin is 18% and the median incremental EBITDA margin is 22%.

Figure 20 - Expected Growth of European Defence Electronics Players

	Revenue CAGR 2025-30E	EBITDA CAGR 2025-30E	Avg. EBITDA margin 2025-30E	Avg. Inc. EBITDA margin 2025-30E
BAE SYSTEMS PLC	7.6%	8.7%	14.2%	15.8%
THALES SA	8.6%	10.9%	17.8%	22.5%
LEONARDO SPA	10.2%	13.1%	14.0%	17.3%
HENSOLDT AG	17.9%	20.4%	19.7%	21.6%
EXAIL TECHNOLOGIES	18.1%	24.2%	25.6%	31.4%
Average	**12.5%**	**15.5%**	**18.3%**	**21.7%**
Median	**10.2%**	**13.1%**	**17.8%**	**21.6%**

Source: Intesa Sanpaolo Research elaboration on Bloomberg consensus data

We believe that OS' Avionics/Aeronautics operations have a growth/margin profile which is similar to the average of the panel we identified. We show two different Sum of the Parts that give us an average EUR 43.2 fair value:

- In the first SOTP we use the average EV/EBITDA 2026C multiples of European peers to value OS' operations one by one; the fair value we draw is EUR 30.6/share;
- In the second SOTP we value the Space and Cyber operations based on the average EV/EBITDA 2026C multiples of US' peers, while keeping the valuation of the other assets unchanged; in this case, we draw a fair value of EUR 55.9/share.

Figure 21 – Officina Stellare - SOTP 1 (multiples of European peers)

Segment	Revenues 2026E	EBITDA 2026E (A)	Margin 2026E	Multiple applied 2026C (B)	EV (A*B)	EV /share	Valuation method/Notes
- Space	35.4	8.9	25.3%	28.6	256	14.8	Median EV/EBITDA European peers
- Aeronautics/Avionics	29.9	4.5	14.9%	15.4	69	4.0	Average BAE/Thales/Leonardo/Hensoldt/Exail
- Defence	23.1	3.6	15.5%	19.0	68	3.9	Average Exail, Hensoldt
- Maritime	17.3	2.7	15.9%	19.0	52	3.0	Average Exail, Hensoldt
- Cyber Security	7.2	1.9	26.9%	28.6	55	3.2	Median EV/EBITDA European peers
- Other/Synergies	-4.3	0.3	-8.1%	23.1	8	0.5	Average multiple
Total	**108.6**	**22.0**	**20.3%**	**23.1**	**508**	**29.3**	
+ Other financial assets					0	0.0	Cautious assumption
+ Net Cash (2025 PF)					30	1.7	Actual datum
- Minorities					(8)	-0.4	Book value adjusted
Equity Value					**531**	**30.6**	
Current market price					815	47.0	
Up/Downside potential						-34.9%	
Number of shares							

E: estimates; C: Bloomberg data; Source: Intesa Sanpaolo Research

Figure 22 – Officina Stellare - SOTP 2 (multiples of US peers)

Segment	Revenues 2026E	EBITDA 2026E (A)	Margin 2026E	Multiple applied 2026C (B)	EV (A*B)	EV /share	Valuation method/Notes
- Space	35.4	8.9	25.3%	68.8	615	35.5	Median EV/EBITDA US peers
- Aeronautics/Avionics	29.9	4.5	14.9%	15.4	69	4.0	Average BAE/Thales/Leonardo/Hensoldt/Exail
- Defense	23.1	3.6	15.5%	19.0	68	3.9	Average Exail, Hensoldt
- Naval	17.3	2.7	15.9%	19.0	52	3.0	Average Exail, Hensoldt
- Cyber Security	7.2	1.9	26.9%	68.8	133	7.6	Median EV/EBITDA US peers
- Other/Synergies	-4.3	0.3	-8.1%	43.3	15	0.9	Average multiple
Total	**108.6**	**22.0**	**20.3%**	**43.3**	**952**	**54.9**	
+ Other financial assets					0	0.0	Cautious assumption
+ Net Cash (2025 PF)					30	1.7	Actual datum
- Minorities					(14)	-0.8	Book value adjusted
Equity Value					**968**	**55.9**	
Current market price					815	47.0	
Up/Downside potential						18.8%	

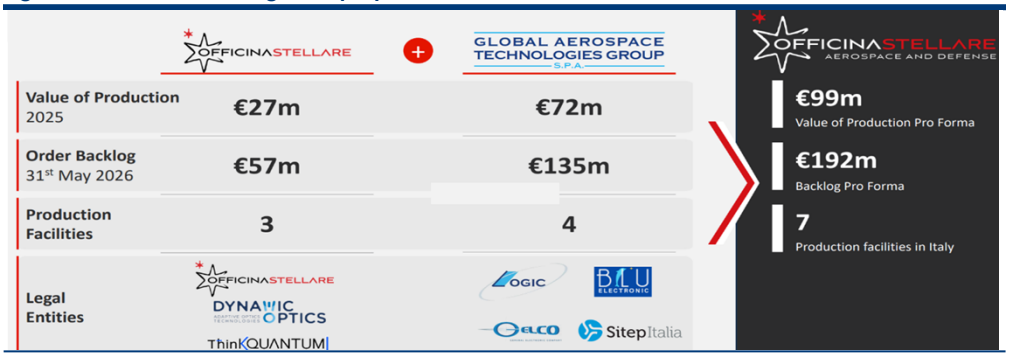
E: estimates; C: Bloomberg data; Source: Intesa Sanpaolo Research

Officina Stellare at a Glance

OS is a leading, vertically integrated player, active in the Aerospace & Defence sector, providing mission-critical technologies. It recently combined with Global Aerospace Technologies Group (GATG) through a merger by incorporating GATG into OS; the effective date of the merger was 1 June 2026. The transaction enabled the integration of two entities specialised in strategic and complementary segments:

- OS, focused on the design and production of advanced technological solutions for the space industry;
- GATG, an industrial holding company that controls Logic, focused on the design and production of advanced electronic and electromechanical systems for the aerospace and defence industries, as well as Sitep Italia (acquired in May 2026), a company active in the development and production of advanced electronic systems for the maritime defence sector.

Figure 23 – Birth of an integrated player

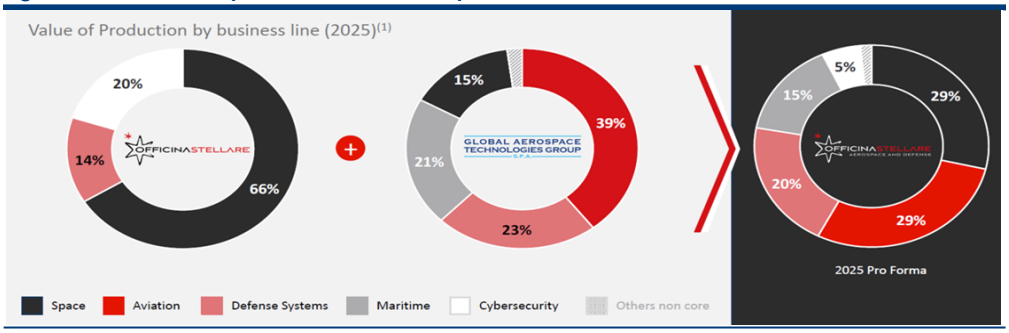


Source: Officina Stellare CMD, 25-06-2026

The new OS counts seven industrial sites in Italy and has a headcount exceeding 540 units; it brings together ~160 highly skilled engineers and scientists with expertise in photonics, optoelectronics, avionics software, precision engineering, and quantum physics. The company also counts a couple of commercial outposts in the US and Australia. It operates in five distinct domains:

- **Space**, where OS offers land and space-based telescopes for various tasks (Space Observation, Earth Observation), land and space-based Laser communication systems, as well as electronic systems;
- **Aviation**, where OS develops onboard processing units, power units and electro-mechanical systems for fixed and rotary wing platforms;
- **Defence**, where OS offers multi-spectral imaging and tracking systems, optical stations for Space Situational Awareness (SSA) and electronic boards;
- **Maritime**, where OS develops electronics, secure communications and navigation systems;
- **Cybersecurity**, where OS offers fibre and free-space Quantum Key Distribution (QKD) solutions, Quantum Random Number Generator (QRNG) devices and quantum communication solutions.

Figure 24 – Diversified presence across multiple domains

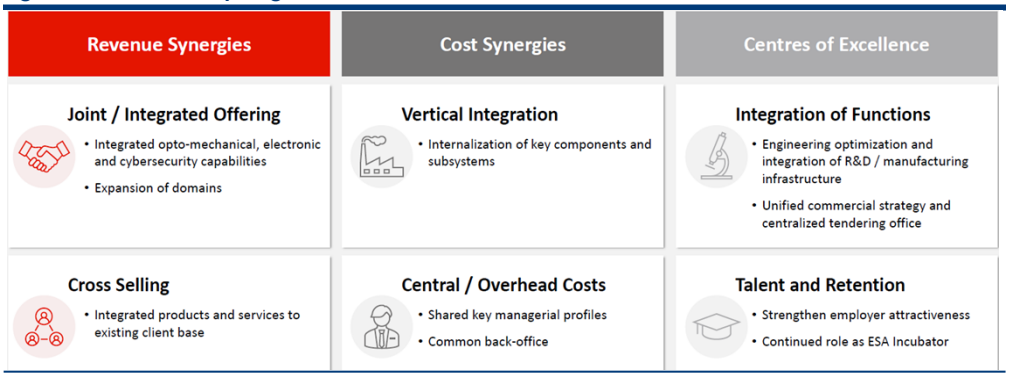


Source: Officina Stellare CMD, 25-06-2026

The objective of the OS-GATG merger is to create a centre of industrial excellence with a high level of specialisation, strong technological innovation and solid financial resources, with a leading role in the aerospace and defence sectors. The merger aims to achieve the following objectives:

- to establish a single industrial operator, listed on the Italian market, highly specialised in the development of advanced technologies, ranging from electronics to opto-mechanics, from Earth observation to optical communications, and up to cybersecurity systems dedicated to aerospace and defence;
- to equip the new company with strong financial resources, essential to sustain robust growth in both domestic and international markets, through organic development, as well as strategic acquisitions;
- to achieve significant commercial, industrial, and technological synergies by leveraging the sharing across the group of key resources such as R&D teams, research centres and proprietary technologies.

Figure 25 – Potential synergies



Source: Officina Stellare CMD, 25-06-2026

OS is prioritising the following areas of investment:

- R&D projects aimed at expanding the group's capabilities, enhancing its technological profile and achieving industrial synergies, with particular attention to joint projects already underway, which combine Logic's electronic capabilities with Officina Stellare's optomechanical and quantum cryptography expertise primarily targeting the aeronautical and space markets;
- the creation of two new production facilities in Italy: one in Sarcedo (Vicenza), dedicated to the manufacture of laser satellite communication terminals, and one in Cassina de' Pecchi (Milano), to increase avionic system production and expanding

Maintenance, Repair, and Overhaul (MRO) activities. In addition, the establishment of a new R&D centre in Padua is planned, focused on quantum encryption technologies;

- significant investments in human resources, aimed at strengthening the existing team, increasing technical expertise and production capacity, as well as recruiting highly skilled/proven managers, capable of supporting and driving growth;
- targeted initiatives to modernise/standardise the corporate IT infrastructure, ensure efficient management and full integration across all operational entities/company.

We point out that most of OS' capacity expansion initiatives are in advanced stage of completion, with start of production expected between 2026 and 2027.

Figure 26 – Production capacity expansion well underway

Source: Officina Stellare CMD, 25-06-2026

When it comes to capital allocation, besides investing in further strengthening its technological base, expanding production capacity and pursuing synergies, OS also intends to make bolt-on acquisitions in Aerospace & Defence sub-sectors with the aim to accelerate its technology roadmap and strengthen/integrate its positioning in key technological niches; the company has identified several high-tech targets both in Italy and abroad.

We remark that OS' client base is well diversified between institutions/space agencies, Original Equipment Manufacturers (OEMs) and Tier I suppliers; the group is developing a considerable number of critical solutions in close collaboration with the clients.

Figure 27 – Ongoing innovative programmes and solutions

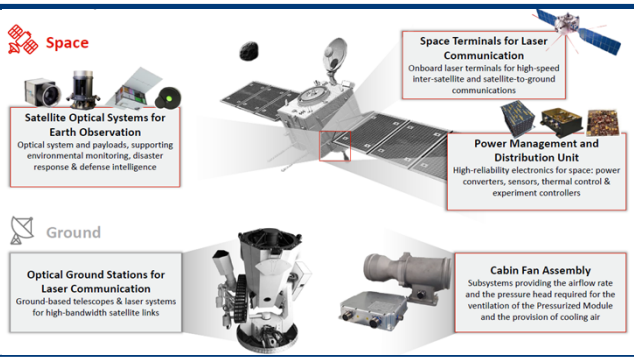
Source: Officina Stellare CMD, 25-06-2026

Space (Officina Stellare/Blu Electronic)

The Space business unit combines Officina Stellare's global leadership in opto-mechanical instrumentation, very high-resolution (VVHR) optical payloads, and optical ground stations (OGS) with Blu Electronic's more than 20 years of expertise in the design, development, and certification of space electronics and onboard systems. OS has developed highly advanced products and solutions addressing both segments of the space value chain, upstream (i.e., production of components and technologies for space assets) and downstream (i.e., management and use of satellite data and applications), thereby consolidating its role as a key player in the Space economy.

We note that the Space production is shifting towards higher value-added payloads and the industrialization of satellite subsystems.

Figure 28 - Space Portfolio Overview

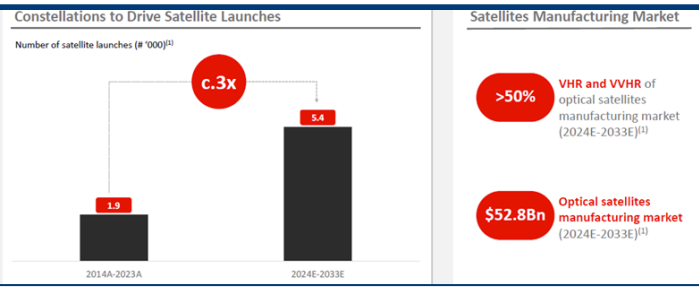


Source: Officina Stellare CMD, 25-06-2026

The Space business is focused on some specific technological niches:

Earth Observation (EO) and Space Systems: the growing demand for Earth observation data to support strategic and sustainable decision-making is driving: an increase in public and private space assets, higher volumes of data exchanged between space and Earth and a greater need for secure data management. Such data is acquired, among other means, through optical systems placed in orbit for high-resolution Earth observation, supporting a wide range of commercial and civil applications while also serving institutional and national security interests.

Figure 29 – Number of Satellite Launches 2014/2023A – 2024/2033E



Source: Officina Stellare CMD, 25-06-2026; VHR: Very High Resolution, VVHR: Very Very High Resolution

In this context, OS has developed a broad portfolio of products for Earth Observation and space systems, enabling continuous, real-time monitoring of territories and infrastructure; the company's space optical systems have aperture diameters ranging from 200 mm to 1 m. The main products developed by OS in this segment include:

- **Chipmunk,** a compact telescope featuring a 200 mm optical aperture, designed for multi band (multispectral) observation across the electromagnetic spectrum. It is used within the IRIDE HEO constellation. 25 Chipmunk telescopes have been recently

delivered, with 8 have already launched. The product has attracted commercial interest for both high altitude balloon applications and space missions;

- **PLATiNO3 and PLATiNO4,** ultra-high resolution and hyperspectral telescopes for EO missions. Notably, the PLATiNO3 telescopes are part of the IRIDE constellation, one of the most important European Earth observation satellite programmes. Note that hyperspectral telescopes capture a very high number of spectral bands, providing very detailed spectral resolution;
- **EarthNext**, a compact multispectral CubeSat mission satellite designed for high resolution imaging of the Earth's surface from Very Low Earth Orbit (VLEO), as part of the Alcor programme. Within this mission, OS acts as prime contractor, supplies the innovative onboard optical imaging system and is responsible for integration of the entire satellite. Alcor is a programme of the Italian Space Agency (ASI) focused on developing nanosatellite technologies and missions.

The Earth observation and space systems sector remains a key area of ongoing R&D for the company, which is increasing its production capabilities to develop proprietary designs for critical payload components; it is also developing complete payloads. In addition to the above segments, through Dynamic Optics, OS also produces adaptive and photonic optics. In detail:

- **Dynamic Optics**, founded in 2017 as a spin-off of the National Research Council's Institute for Photonics and Nanotechnologies (CNR), has been held since 2020 (55% stake) by OS. The company specialises in the design and manufacture of adaptive optical components and high-precision optical metrology instruments, with a particular focus on innovative transmissive wavefront modulators, deformable mirrors, and wavefront metrology solutions;
- **Meccanica Stellare** (40%-owned by OS, established in 2025) is an innovative start-up designing and manufacturing complex, high-precision mechanical components for the space industry. Its strategic objective is to develop a fully integrated manufacturing value chain, reducing the risks associated with outsourcing critical manufacturing processes while fostering synergies with OS' engineering department.

Following the business combination with GATG, OS has significantly expanded the product offering of its Space business through Blu Electronic, wholly owned by Logic. Established in 1998 in Desio (Milan), Blu designs and manufactures highly sophisticated electronic systems and electronic boards, with a strong focus on the space and aerospace sectors. The company has developed a portfolio of advanced proprietary technologies, including:

- Processing Units: microprocessors, digital, analogic and mixed control systems, sensors, and other electronic systems designed for satellites and other space platforms;
- Power Management and Control Systems: onboard units for the distribution, monitoring, management, and conversion of electrical power for space and aviation platforms;
- Electromechanical Actuators: actuators designed for a wide range of space and aerospace applications;
- Test Systems: integrated hardware-software testing systems for electronic subsystems used in space and aviation applications, configurable to perform testing across multiple avionics interfaces.

Blu operates a vertically integrated business model. It employs ~50 people; its value of production was EUR 7.2M in FY25. The company serves a diversified international customer base including leading aerospace groups such as Thales, Leonardo, and the Airbus; its electronic systems are deployed on a wide range of platforms such as satellites, space transportation vehicles, space stations, deep-space exploration probes and both fixed-wing and rotary-wing aircraft. Blu contributes to major national and international space programmes, including Artemis, Cygnus, and IRIDE.

Laser Communication (Lasercom)

Years ago, OS identified laser communications as a strategic area of development, continuously investing in the underlying enabling technologies. A series of initial R&D initiatives enabled integration of several key technological building blocks, significantly expanding the operational capabilities of the solutions offered by OS. Among the main enabling technologies in the laser communication sector are those developed and commercialised by ThinkQuantum, specialised in Quantum Key Distribution (QKD) and Quantum Random Number Generation (QRNG) systems, and by Dynamic Optics, which focuses on design of deformable mirrors and lenses to optimise optical performance. The main products and services within the laser communication market can be divided into two broad categories corresponding to the two ends of the communication link: optical ground stations, located on Earth, and spaceborne terminals, deployed in space. Concerning optical ground stations, the group's offering includes:

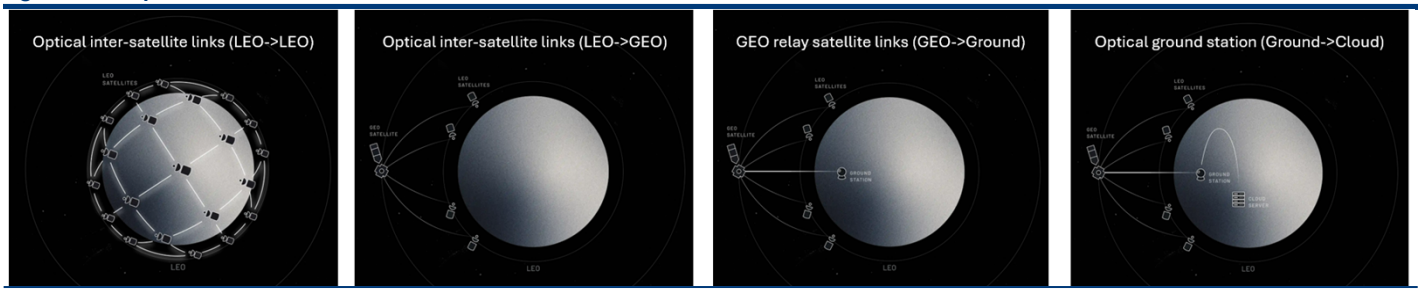
- fully automated optical ground stations, equipped with high-precision telescopes with apertures of up to 1,000 mm, optimised for the reception and transmission of optical signals from LEO, MEO and GEO satellites. These solutions are commercially available for both QKD and standard laser communication applications;
- adaptive optics systems, which are essential for compensating atmospheric distortions and ensuring signal quality, supporting laser communication, QKD, and space traffic management applications;
- simulation and control software for managing optical propagation and optimising system performance in real time;
- LaserCom Test Centre (LCTC): a facility established in a mountain location near the OS headquarters, enabling so-called ground-to-ground tests, i.e., validation tests of laser communication equipment under transmission conditions representative of satellite communications. The facility, a unique setup available in Europe, is used both to validate OS products and as a commercial testing service available to external customers.

The Lasercom acceleration: filling the gap

Skyloom Global is a space-based telecommunications company that builds proprietary laser-based data transfer networks, systems and subsystems. Acquired by IonQ in early 2026, Skyloom designs and manufactures high-speed, secure optical communication terminals that enable near-instantaneous, fibreless data transport across satellite constellations and ground networks.

According to its website, Skyloom is deploying an optical data transport network in space, leveraging small geostationary relay nodes to provide low-latency and high-capacity data transportation services for LEO constellations and beyond. The optical-based relay systems will be the backbone of a planetary-wide network that solves the data transfer bottleneck for the Earth Observation market and many others.

Figure 30 – Skyloom's satellite infrastructure



Source: Skyloom.com

In October 2025, OS and Skyloom signed a Technology and License Agreement and a Teaming Agreement to launch a programme, which, according to the company, will greatly impact optical communications across European civil and defence sectors. The project aims to foster cooperation between OS and Skyloom for the commercialisation of optical communication technologies, products and services. This initiative will involve:

- the establishment of a NewCo in Italy, entirely owned by OS,
- the creation of a high-capacity production facility to meet the growing and evolving global market demand for optical communications.

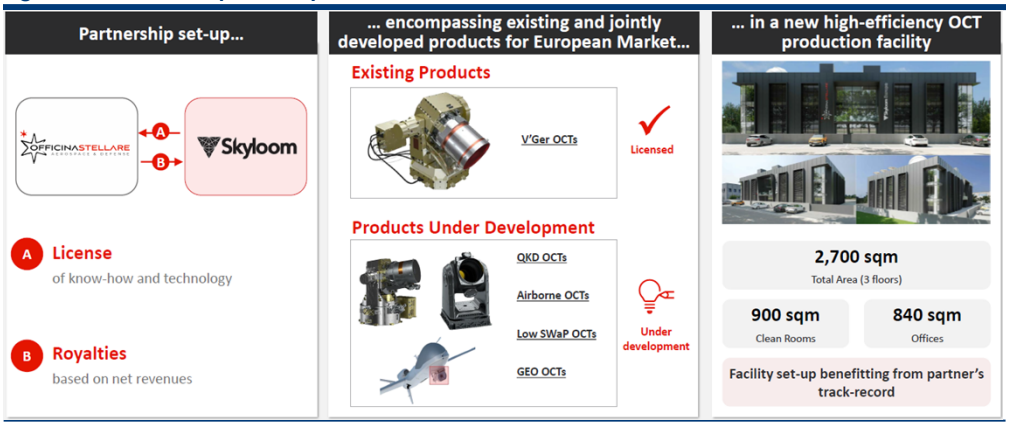
The new production facility will specifically focus on the manufacturing of Optical Communication Terminals (OCTs) for intersatellite (space to space) and ground to space links, with advanced Quantum Key Distribution (QKD) encryption capabilities for all the orbit layers (LEO, MEO and GEO), including also airborne and maritime applications.

This facility will serve multi-orbit satellite networks and strengthen European supply chain independence. In order to speed up the deployment and filling the gap faster, the new facility infrastructure will partially mirror the successful business model and the manufacturing facility operated by Skyloom in the US. The production facility will mass-produce existing technologies while pioneering in-house R&D for next-generation secure optical communications, including quantum communication free-space systems leveraging mature QKD technologies from the ongoing OS and Skyloom collaborations.

Additional opportunities also derive from the defence sector's demand for secure communications and expanding requirements for sub-orbital applications such as manned and unmanned aircraft communications.

The goal of OS' Lasercom programme is to establish a new supplier for the international market, with a particular focus on Europe; this aims to bridge a significant gap in the continental supply chain. Additionally, in the medium term, the project envisions transforming the initiative from design, production and commercialisation into one that also provides high-performance and secure telecommunications and connectivity services.

Figure 31 – Partnership with Skyloom: the main features



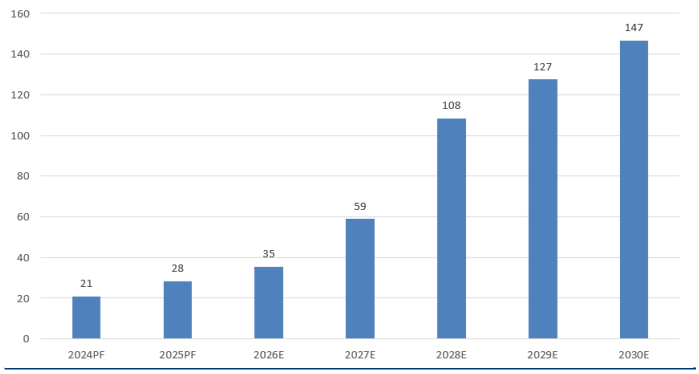
Source: Officina Stellare CMD, 25-06-2026

The collaboration between Skyloom and OS is of strategic importance; by combining Skyloom's advanced laser communication technology with OS' expertise in ultra-precision opto-mechanical systems and mature Optical Ground Station expertise and market penetration, the partnership is well-positioned to address one of the most critical and fastest-growing segments of the space value chain.

We point out that, through the partnership with Skyloom, OS will cover the full spectrum of the laser communication domain as it will be able to offer ground stations, QKD solutions and satellite/air Optical Communications Terminals, having in-house most of the capabilities required, especially with regard to the optical manufacturing and integration ones. This is a distinctive differentiator, in this phase of fast scale up of the market.

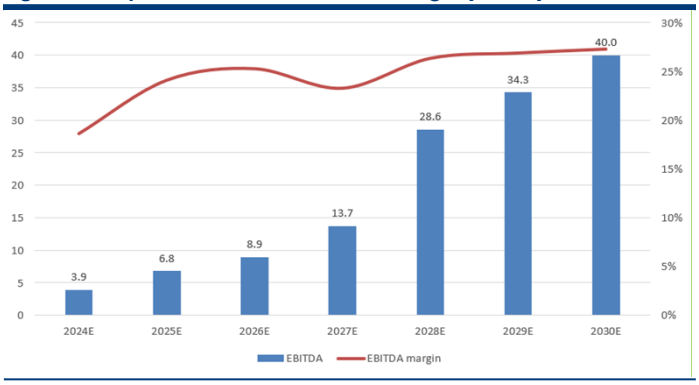
The Space business enjoys strong revenue growth and an EBITDA margin of ~25%; in our estimates, we assume a 2025-30E revenue CAGR of 39% (also thanks to the partnership with Skyloom, expected to kick in between 2027 and 2028) and an incremental EBITDA margin of 42%, resulting in an average EBITDA margin of 25% across the five years of projection.

Figure 32 – Space Value of production (EUR M)



PF: Pro-Forma; E: estimates; Source: Company data and Intesa Sanpaolo Research

Figure 33 - Space EBITDA and EBITDA margin (EUR M)

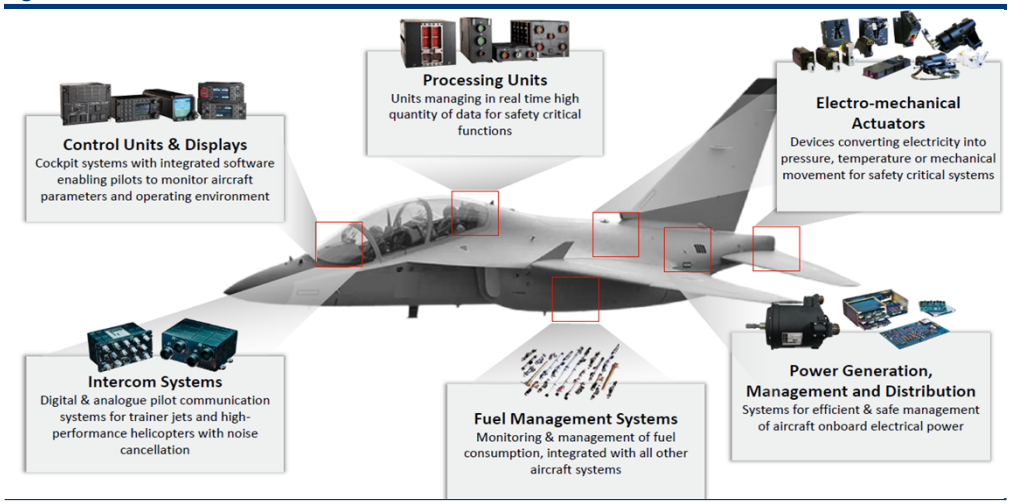


E: estimates; Source: Company data and Intesa Sanpaolo Research

Aviation (Logic/Gelco)

Logic brings advanced engineering expertise in the design, qualification, and manufacturing of electronic and electromechanical systems for fixed-wing and rotary-wing aircraft in both civil and defence markets. Its capabilities in flight control, power systems, and aerospace certification strengthen the group's position in major global aerospace programmes.

Figure 34 – Aviation Portfolio Overview



Source: Officina Stellare CMD, 25-06-2026

Logic, founded in 1962 and acquired by GATG in April 2025, is the company that makes the largest contribution to the aviation business, to which also Gelco contributes; the company has developed a broad portfolio of proprietary avionics systems for application on both fixed and rotary wing platforms, be they civil or military. Logic employs 151 people and posted EUR 27.5M revenues in FY25.

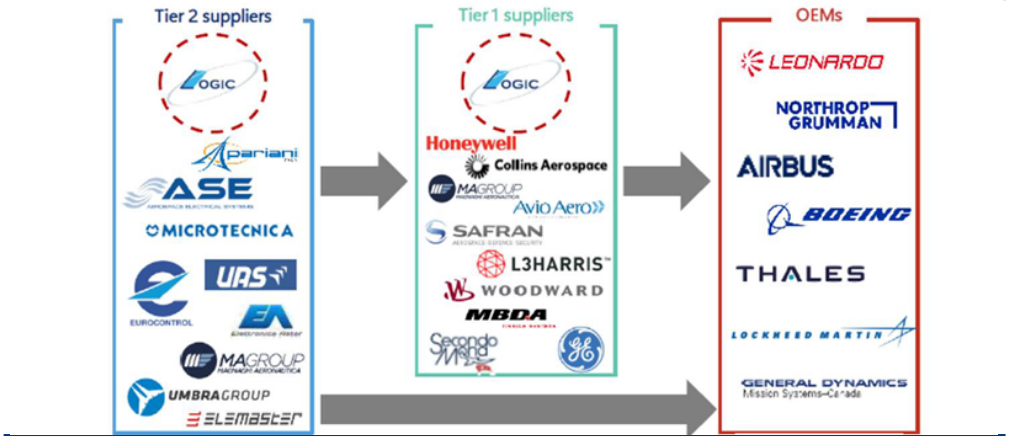
Logic is primarily positioned as a Tier 1 or Tier 2 supplier operating under single-source agreements; it enjoys a strong reputation as a reliable, high-quality supplier to major international OEMs and system integrators. The company operates a vertically-integrated business model, covering all stages of product development, including:

- product concept definition based on customer technical requirements;
- hardware and software design;
- product prototyping;
- testing and validation to verify product reliability and performance (including design, development, and performance tests),
- manufacturing and delivery of the final product to the customer.

Following delivery, Logic also provides after-sales services, including maintenance, repair, and technical support throughout the entire lifecycle of its products. In detail, Logic's portfolio mainly consists of build-to-spec products, which are highly customised and developed according to the specific requirements of end customers. It typically operates under long-term supply agreements as a sole supplier. It serves a diversified international customer base that includes leading aerospace and defence groups such as Leonardo, Thales, Airbus and Boeing with whom it has established long-standing relationships.

Logic's systems are installed on advanced fixed-wing and rotary-wing platforms, including the M-346 trainer jet, the NH90 helicopter, for which the company has long-standing supplier contracts established directly with the platform integrators and the Eurofighter.

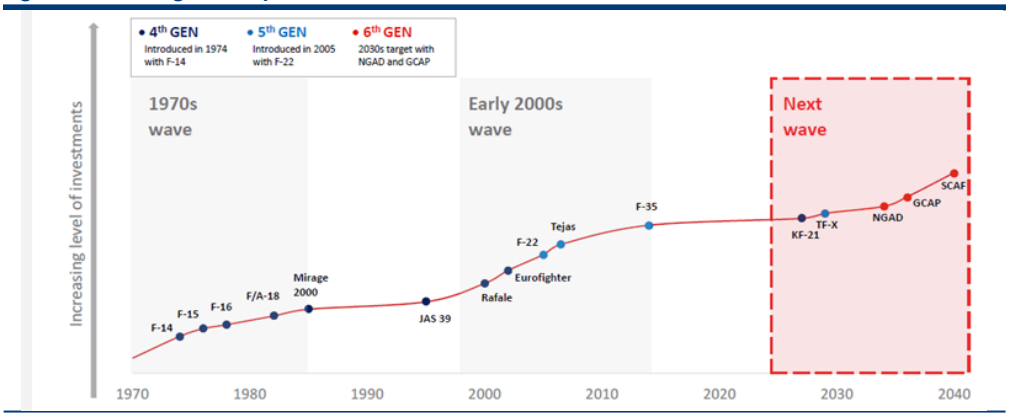
Figure 35 – Logic's position within the aerospace supply chain



Source: Officina Stellare CMD, 25/06/2026

In addition to its collaboration with long-standing customers on mature platforms, Logic is expanding its capabilities and product portfolio through the development of innovative systems for next-generation platforms, including fifth- and sixth-generation fighter jets, unmanned platforms (i.e., remotely piloted systems), and electric aircraft currently under development. These initiatives are being carried out in partnership with both existing customers and new clients, such as Aero Vodochody and Turkish Aerospace Industries (TAI).

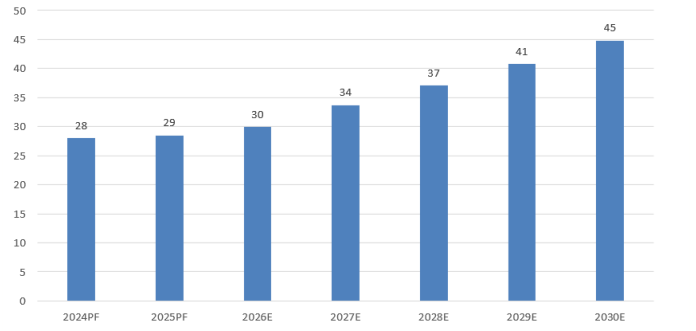
Figure 36 – New growth cycle for the aviation market



Source: Officina Stellare CMD, 25-06-2026

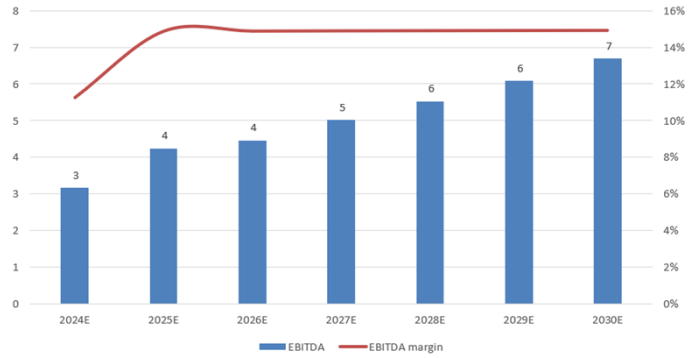
The Aviation business is relatively mature; it should benefit from the investments to boost the production capacity already starting from 2026; we assume a 2025-30E revenue CAGR of 9.5% and an incremental EBITDA margin of 15%, resulting in an average EBITDA margin of 9.5% across the five years of projection.

Figure 37 - Aviation Value of production (EUR M)



PF: Pro-Forma; E: estimates; Source: Company data and Intesa Sanpaolo Research

Figure 38 - Aviation EBITDA and EBITDA margin (EUR M)



E: estimates; Source: Company data and Intesa Sanpaolo Research

Defense (Officina Stellare/Gelco)

The Defence Business Unit develops integrated systems for advanced sensing, tracking, monitoring and deterrence and electronic subsystems for advanced defence measures and countermeasures. Its product portfolio counts multispectral imaging and tracking systems, optical stations for Space Situational Awareness (SSA) and Electronic Boards.

Figure 39 – Defence Portfolio Overview

Source: Officina Stellare CMD, 25-06-2026

Gelco, established in 1981 in Viterbo, was acquired by Logic in 2025; it is the main contributor to the Defense BU, specialising in the production of highly sophisticated electronic components, with a particular focus on electronic boards for the aerospace, defence, and medical sectors, as well as wiring systems for the space industry. It counts 104 employees, and in FY25 it generated value of production of EUR 23.8M. Even Gelco operates under a build-to-spec model, manufacturing products according to customer requirements, and has established long-standing relationships with international clients such as ELT Group, Leonardo, MBDA, Thales, and Rheinmetall. Its main products and services include:

- electronic circuit design and engineering, including analogue and digital circuits, FPGA and microcontroller-based systems, firmware/software development, and both AC and DC power supply systems;
- prototype and small-batch industrialisation, technical documentation, retrofit solutions, technical support, and failure analysis, helping customers transition from product design to industrial production;
- production of electronic boards, electromechanical assemblies, wiring harnesses, RF cables, and military-grade interconnection systems;
- testing and functional validation services, including analogue, digital, power, and radio-frequency testing, as well as continuity and insulation tests using automated test benches.

Gelco primarily operates in the production of electronic boards for the aerospace and defence sectors, two growing markets. The segment also benefits from several favourable trends, including the increasing share of electronic content within aerospace and defence platforms, which continues to drive demand. This is further supported by the need for components that meet increasingly advanced technological standards, as well as the growing demand for smaller and more complex electronic boards.

Officina Stellare – Opto-mechanical systems as precision assets for the Defence Industry

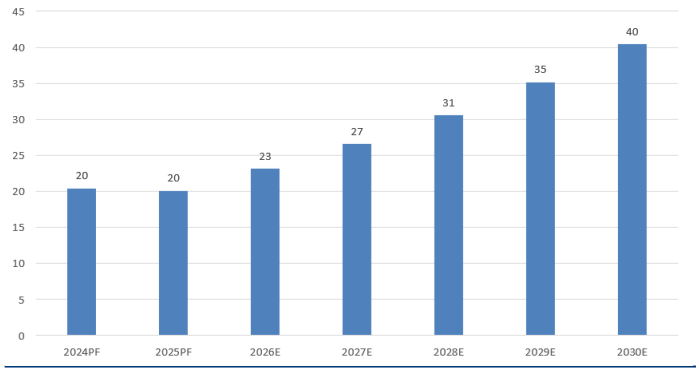
The know-how gained in R&D of scientific instrumentation has enabled OS to deliver high-tech opto-mechanical systems for the defence industry and specifically for high-speed video-tracking infrastructures at strategic test facilities. These systems are employed in testing facilities to provide the flight behaviour of supersonic targets through very high frame rate videos. They are extremely precise measuring and calibration instruments, having on one hand, a very high optical quality and, on the other, a mechanical stiffness capable of surviving high dynamic stresses.

This type of instrumentation has multiple uses, from the most classical products used for the characterisation and development of ballistic targets to the most modern applications related to safety and Direct Energy technologies, such as:

- High-Energy Lasers (HEL) used to neutralise drones, missiles, sensors, or other targets by means of a highly concentrated laser beam;
- High-Power Microwaves (HPM) used to damage or disable the electronic systems of a target.

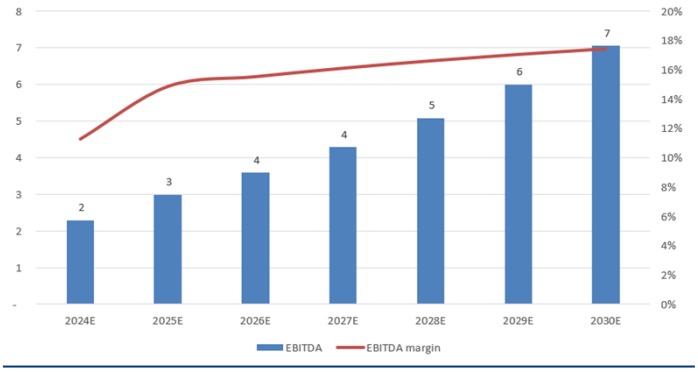
We believe that the Defense business has good growth prospects, especially in the very promising area of anti-drone and autonomous systems; we believe that this business has commonalities with the direct-energy (i.e. laser) systems. We assume a 2025-2030E revenue CAGR of 15% and an incremental EBITDA margin of 19%, resulting in an average EBITDA margin of 16% across the five years of projection.

Figure 40 - Defence Value of production (EUR M)



PF: Pro-Forma; E: estimates; Source: Company data and Intesa Sanpaolo Research

Figure 41 – Defence EBITDA and EBITDA margin (EUR M)

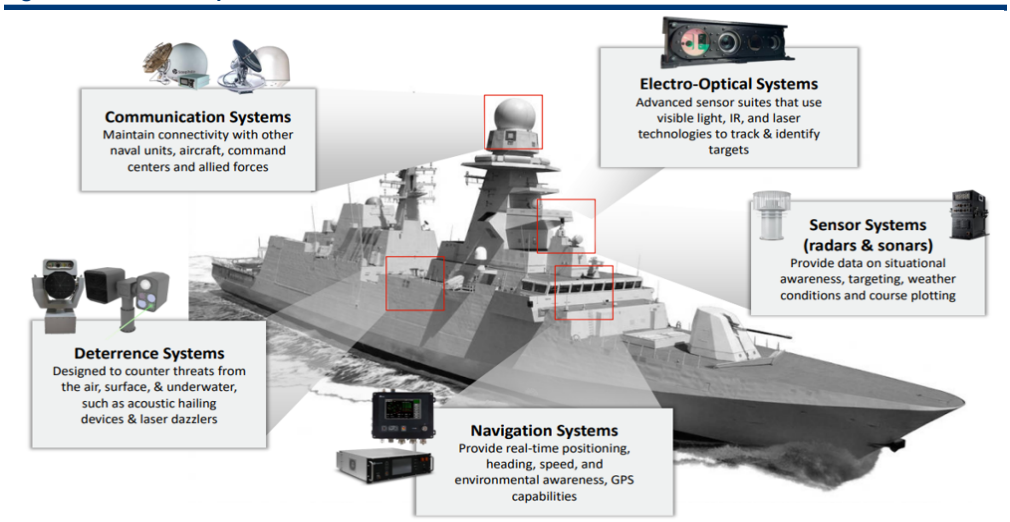


E: estimates; Source: Company data and Intesa Sanpaolo Research

Maritime (Sitep Italia)

The Maritime Business Unit virtually consists of Sitep Italia, which designs and manufactures high-tech maritime defence systems, including inertial navigation systems, tracking systems, satellite antennas, gyrocompasses, and electro-optical surveillance solutions. Its strong presence in domestic and international navies enhances the group's access to long-term, high-barrier government markets.

Figure 42 – Maritime portfolio overview



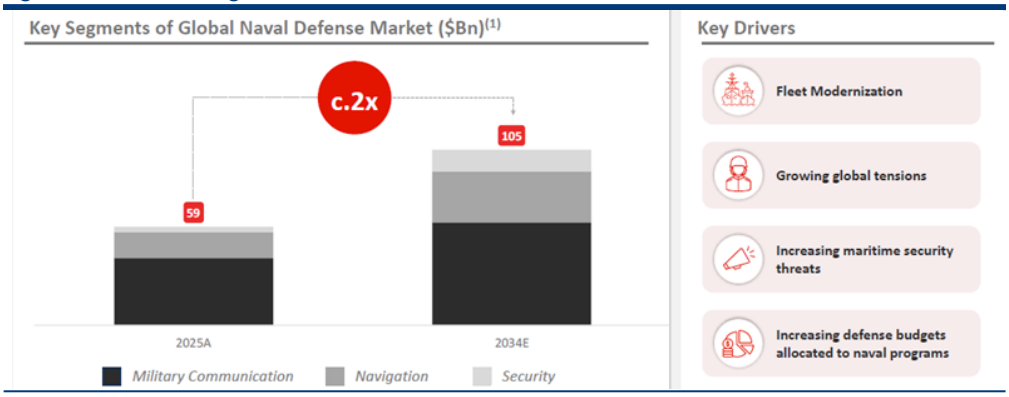
Source: Officina Stellare CMD, 25-06-2026

Founded in 1975 and acquired by GATG in 2026, Sitep Italia has built extensive expertise in the design, development, production and lifecycle support of advanced electronic systems for both defence and commercial markets. Over the years, the company has steadily expanded its capabilities and market presence, evolving into a recognised provider of high-performance electronic solutions. The company is based in La Spezia; it has an 86 headcount, and the value of production reached EUR 15M in FY25. Sitep Italia designs and develops products customised to client-specific requirements, proficiently handling the following tasks:

- electronic circuit design, both analogue and digital;
- software and firmware development, on SITEP's hardware or on COTS platforms;
- mechanical design, assisted by solid modelling;
- system integration; SITEP excels in acting as a system integrator.

The global maritime defence market is undergoing a strong expansion driven by the need to renew the fleets, growing geopolitical tensions, including maritime security threats, increasing defence budget allocated to maritime programmes: this market segment is expected to double in size by 2034 to EUR 105Bn (Source: Data Insight Markets, Markets and Markets).

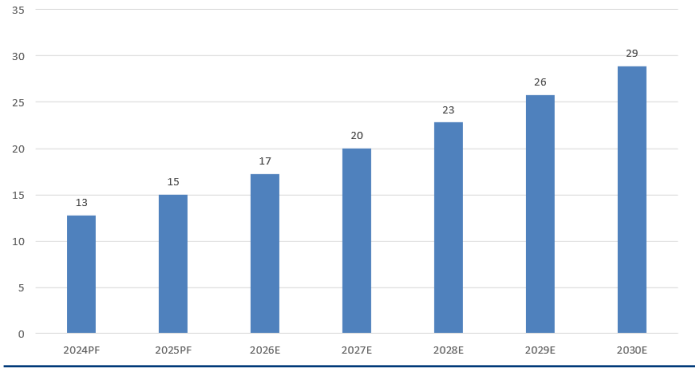
Figure 43 - Size of the global defence market 2025/2034E



Source: Officina Stellare CMD, 25-06-2026

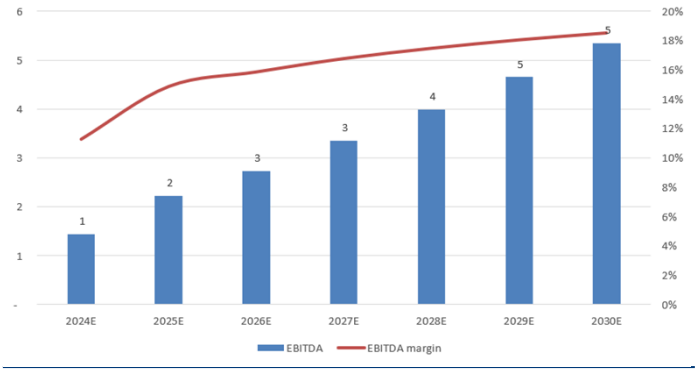
We believe that the Maritime business has good growth prospects, considering the strong market context, boosted by the increasing maritime confrontation between geopolitical actors. We assume a 2025-2030E revenue CAGR of 14% and an incremental EBITDA margin of 19%, resulting in an average EBITDA margin of 17% across the five years of projection.

Figure 44 - Maritime Value of production (EUR M)



PF: Pro-Forma; E: estimates; Source: Company data and Intesa Sanpaolo Research

Figure 45 - Maritime EBITDA and EBITDA margin (EUR M)



E: estimates; Source: Company data and Intesa Sanpaolo Research

Cybersecurity (Gelco/Think Quantum)

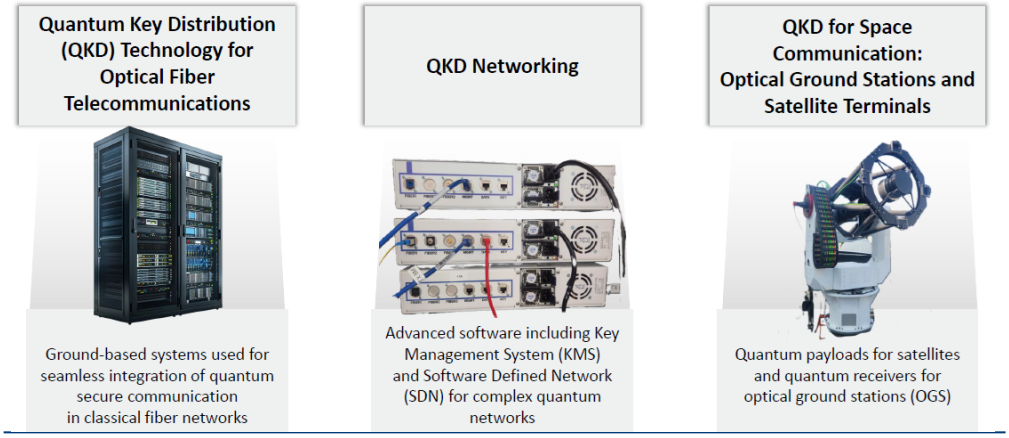
Quantum computing is anticipated to pose substantial threats to existing cryptographic mechanisms, with 6G communication networks being particularly vulnerable due to their reliance on classical encryption algorithms. To address these emerging risks, researchers are exploring the dual role of quantum computing as a potential attacker and a defensive tool to detect and mitigate security vulnerabilities inherent in 6G infrastructures.

Within this evolving security landscape, Quantum Key Distribution (QKD) emerges as a pivotal solution for mobile networks, as it guarantees enhanced data integrity and confidentiality. QKD enables the generation of a shared secret key between communicating parties, eliminating the risk of interception by adversaries and offering a quantum-resilient alternative to classical key exchange methods. Therefore, integrating QKD into mobile communication networks represents a proactive approach toward establishing future-proof security

frameworks capable of withstanding both classical and quantum-based cryptanalytic attacks.

Gelco's expertise in high-reliability electronics' assembly, testing, and integration for defence is combined with ThinkQuantum's native capabilities in QKD systems. This synergy enables the group to address growing requirements for digital sovereignty and cyber resilience. The group can deliver end-to-end hardware and software solutions for data protection by integrating quantum-secure encryption directly into terrestrial, maritime, and space-based electronic and optical systems.

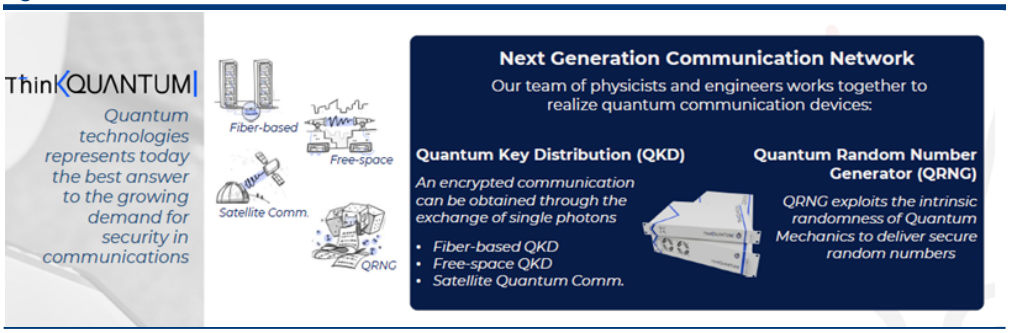
Figure 46 – Cybersecurity Portfolio Overview



Source: Officina Stellare CMD, 25-06-2026

ThinkQuantum, established in 2021 as a spin-off of the University of Padua and 50.5%-owned by Officina Stellare, focuses on providing products and services in the cybersecurity sector enabled by quantum communication technologies. In the field of quantum cybersecurity, ThinkQuantum, is among the global leaders in the development of Quantum Key Distribution (QKD) systems based on fibre-optic, free-space, and satellite connections, as well as Quantum Random Number Generators (QRNGs) systems for both terrestrial and space applications.

Figure 47 – ThinkQuantum overview



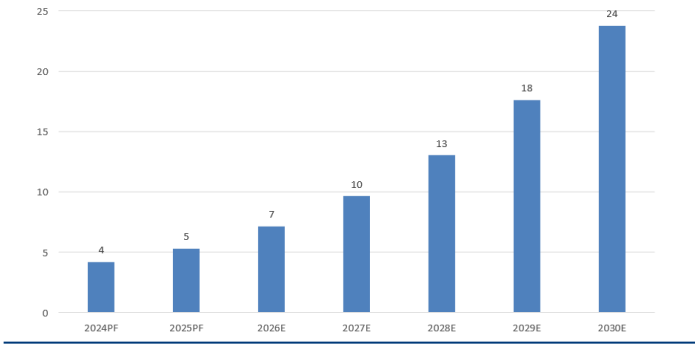
Source: Company data

According to OS, the global Quantum Key Distribution (QKD) market is expected to experience significant growth, reaching EUR ~9Bn by 2030, with a CAGR of ~30% between 2025 and 2030. This expansion will be driven by increasing investments in R&D, supported by the broad application potential of QKD technologies for both terrestrial infrastructures and space-based systems. The QKD market is characterized by limited global competition, with only a few key players - including QTLabs, ID Quantique, SpeQtral, and Toshiba - and by

steadily growing demand, driven by the need to ensure secure communications for the protection of sensitive data and critical infrastructure.

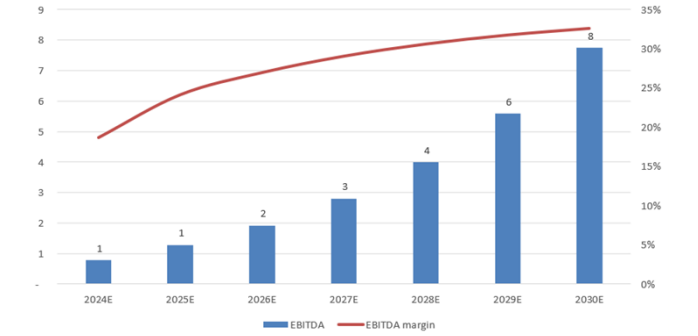
We believe that the Cybersecurity business has strong growth prospects, considering the strong market context, also boosted by the booming space infrastructure build-up. We assume a 2025-2030E revenue CAGR of 35% and an incremental EBITDA margin of 43%, resulting in an average EBITDA margin of 30% across the five years of projection.

Figure 48 - Cyber Value of production (EUR M)



PF: Pro-Forma; E: estimates; Source: Company data and Intesa Sanpaolo Research

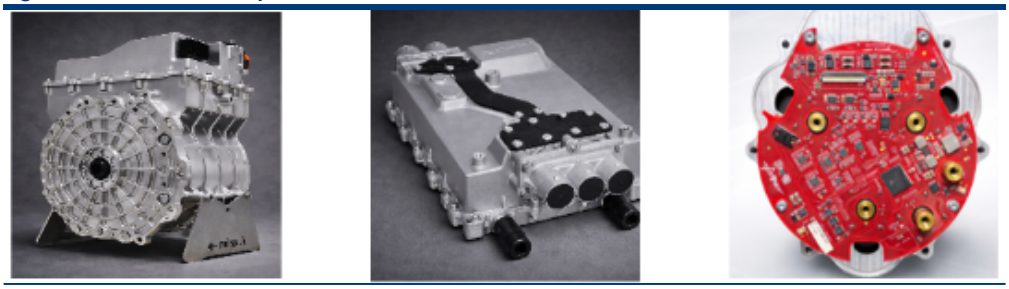
Figure 49 - Cyber EBITDA and EBITDA margin (EUR M)



E: estimates; Source: Company data and Intesa Sanpaolo Research

Recent Developments – Mavel acquisition

Figure 50 – Mavel: some products



Source: mavelpowertrain.com

On 20 July, OS announced the acquisition of 100% of Mavel S.r.l., an Italia SME specialised in the design and manufacturing of rare-earth-free electric motors for aerospace and defence applications and AI-based engineering design systems. Mavel solutions are used in avionics systems, underwater systems and unmanned platforms. Revenues in FY25 were EUR 3M, EBITDA was EUR 1.2M, net profit was EUR 0.7M, and the net financial position was EUR 0.1M.

The acquisition aims to expand OS's technological capabilities in highly innovative and strategically significant fields. OS did not unveil the financial details of the acquisition that we deem relatively small/not impacting.

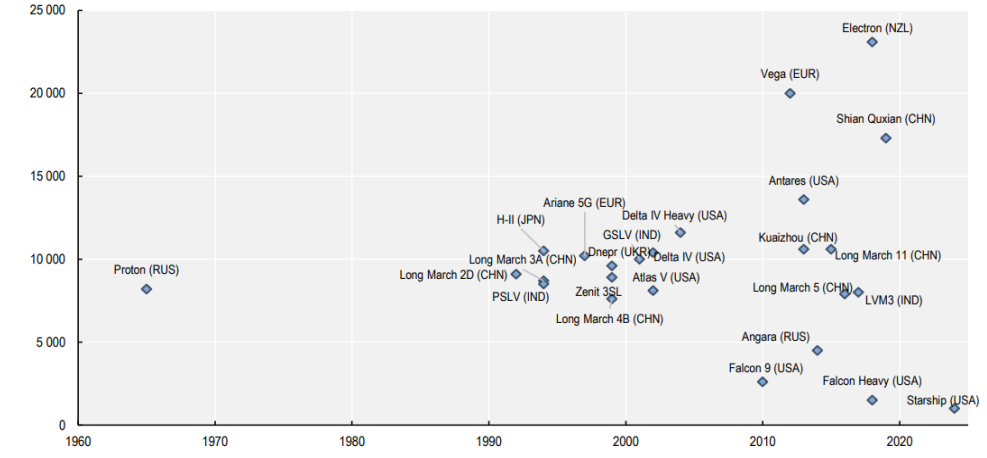
The Reference Scenario

In the following pages we detail the trends and the prospects for OS' reference markets, i.e. Space and Defence.

The space access 'democratization' has opened a new era for Space Infrastructures

The strong progress in launching technologies has reduced costs to an all-time low, making space access cheap and reliable; this recent evolution has put the premise for a boom in space investments.

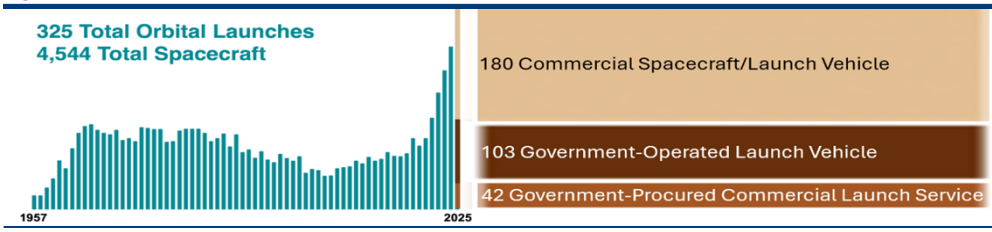
Figure 51 - Price to LEO for selected operational and experimental launchers (USD/Kg)



Source: OECD, "The space economy in figures", 2023

Over the years, launch activity has continued to grow, with ~220 metric tonnes of payload launched to orbit in 2012 increasing to ~2,700 metric tonnes in 2025 (CAGR of +~21% across 13 years and +25% yoy), of which over 80% was launched by SpaceX. In 2025 alone, 325 orbital launches took place (+~25% yoy), while the number of space craft deployed reached 4,544 units (~+54% yoy, source: Bryce Tech).

Figure 52 - Total orbital launches by type: a historical perspective



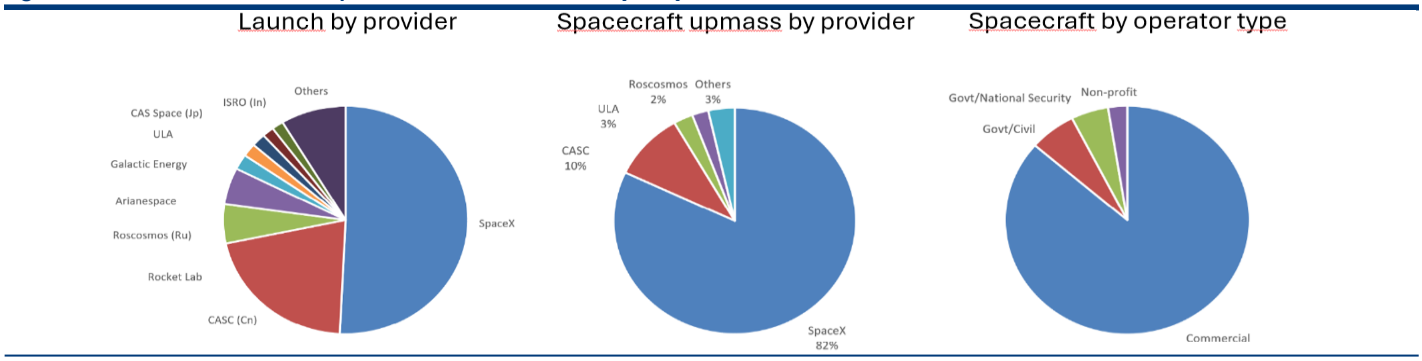
Source: Bryce Tech, Global Orbital Space Launches, 2025 Year in Review

These data highlight the key metrics shaping spaceflight and the continued growth of the orbital economy (Source: Bryce Tech):

- **US remains the global leader:** ~60% of all launches were conducted by U. providers, reinforcing their central role in global space activity; specifically, SpaceX alone conducted 165 launches, equivalent to ~51% of the total;
- **commercial companies are leading:** ~87% of orbital launches were conducted by commercial providers, reflecting a continued shift away from government-led launch activity;
- **communications segment drives growth:** communications satellites represented ~83% of spacecraft launched, driven by the rapid deployment of mega constellations;

- **small satellites increased their prevalence:** smaller satellites (< 1,200 kg) made up 98% of spacecraft launched, highlighting the industry's move towards compact, efficient designs.

Figure 53 – Main features of the space orbital launch sector (2025)



Source: Bryce Tech, Global Orbital Space Launches, 2025 Year in Review

We find particularly interesting that the Space business – unlike Defense – relies mainly on private/commercial investments rather than public ones; this means that Space initiatives can virtually draw unlimited resources from private/financial markets, while Defense spending is somehow limited by the availability of public funds.

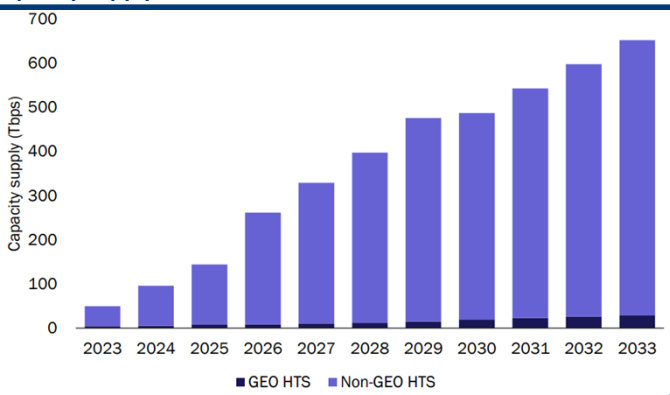
Following the fall in orbital launch costs, demand for orbital infrastructure has strongly expanded; commercial operators have launched thousands of satellites since 2015 as constellation architectures scale and diversify. According to SpaceX, the number of active manoeuvrable satellites in orbit has grown from less than 1,000 in 2015 to ~12,700 as of March 31, 2026, posting a CAGR of ~28% across ten years (source: SpaceX S-1, p. 156). With ~9,600 Starlink broadband and mobile satellites in Low-Earth Orbit as of 31 March 2026, SpaceX owns and operates ~75% of all active manoeuvrable satellites.

The European Space Agency (ESA) estimates that the number of LEO satellites in orbit will reach 100,000 units by 2030, posting a ~45% CAGR in six years. Key players like SpaceX and Amazon are accelerating their satellite deployments, with Amazon recently securing FCC approval for additional 4,500 satellites. China's major constellations, including GW, G60, and Honghu, are also contributing significantly, planning over 35,000 satellites. Additionally, ZTE, a core supplier of ground equipment, is poised to support the launch of ~70,000 satellites over the next five years.

SpaceX's Starlink began launching satellites in 2019 and has now passed 10,500 active in-orbit craft as of July 2026; Starlink now leads all operators by available capacity supply, as well as price per bit. In fact, SpaceX's LEO capacity is between 4 and 7 times cheaper than GEO competitors', depending on the vertical. Not only is the bandwidth affordable, but SpaceX's terminals can support speeds up to 220Mbps. Customer onboarding is very streamlined, remotely initiating services to newly installed terminals within minutes (source: Analysis Mason, 2025).

Non-GEO High-Throughput Satellites' (HTS) capacity has exploded in a short timeframe and will continue to outpace GEO HTS capacity growth as Starlink is joined by future mega-constellations. SpaceX clearly has a head-start in launch and manufacturing, but alternative massive projects target the necessary scale to reach similarly aggressive pricing. Analysis Mason forecasts global Non-GEO HTS capacity supply to grow at ~30% CAGR to reach 623 Tbps in 2033, outweighing GEO HTS supply by a factor of 20. Incumbent GEO players cannot match the scale of the investments made by Starlink, Amazon LEO and the Chinese government.

Figure 54 - HTS capacity supply, GEO versus Non-GEO, worldwide



Source: Analisys Mason, "Meeting the Challenge of Starlink and the Mega Constellations with Software Ground", 2025

Government demand is rising in parallel: according to the Space Foundation, excluding classified spending, U.S. Government space spending in 2024 totalled USD ~77Bn. Notably, US national security customers have also awarded USD ~13.7Bn across the National Security Space Launch (NSSL) Programme's Phase 3 Lane 2 contracts through 2032, supporting ~54 missions from 2025 to 2032, with the overall Phase 3 manifest nearly doubling Phase 2's manifest to 84 missions. Amid escalating geopolitical tensions that further underscore the critical role of resilient launch infrastructure, we believe government space budgets around the world are positioned for sustained, long-term growth.

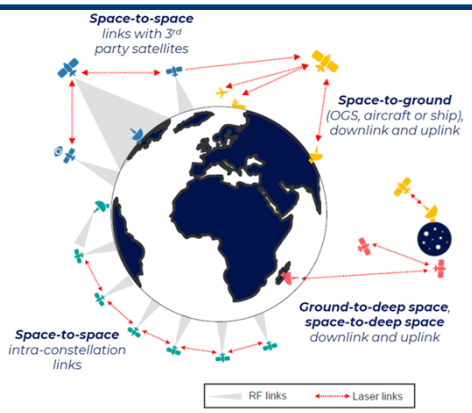
Focus on the Laser Communication Market

Laser Communication (LC) is one of the most promising segments of the Space economy, enabling the transmission of large volumes of data through ultra-high-capacity laser beams. Laser Communication Terminals (LCTs) provide capacities far exceeding those of radio-frequency (RF) systems - up to 10 to 1,000 times greater, for the same mass and volume - allowing lighter, more compact, and more efficient terminals that are particularly suitable for small satellites.

The high directivity of laser beams enhances communication security makes interception extremely difficult and facilitates the adoption of advanced technologies such as quantum cryptography. Furthermore, the absence of significant interference between laser beams provides access to a broad, unregulated spectrum, offering a compelling alternative to RF communications in increasingly congested spectrum environments. Today, LC terminals are deployed across five major operational fields:

- Intra-constellation links, enabling satellites within the same network to exchange data and create a low-latency orbital mesh supporting advanced broadband services;
- Inter-constellation communications, primarily used by LEO Earth Observation satellites to route large volumes of data toward higher-orbit platforms acting as relays;
- Direct-to-Earth (DTE) links, essential for transmitting large quantities of data from space to optical ground stations;
- Deep-space communications, utilised in scientific interplanetary missions to transmit data at very high speeds using terminals that are smaller and lighter than traditional RF solutions;
- Quantum Key Distribution (QKD) applications, which use polarised photons to provide cryptographically secure communications between satellites and Earth or among satellites, offering major advantages for government, defence, and financial sectors.

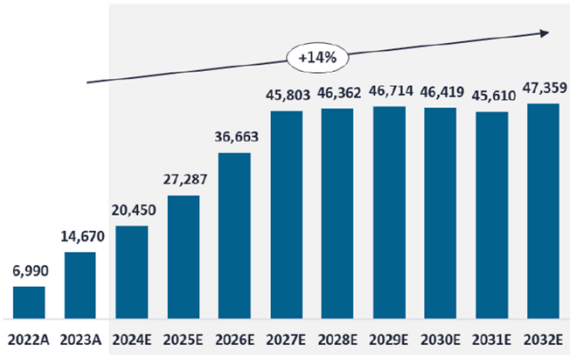
Figure 55 – Laser Communication



Source: Company data

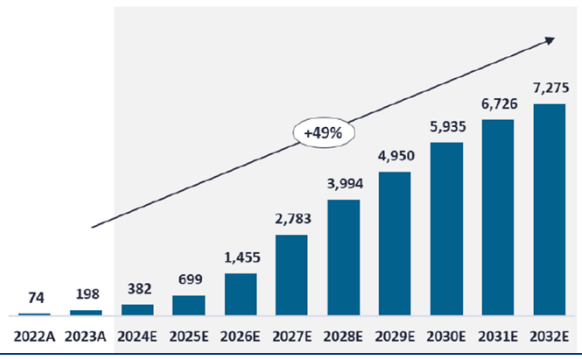
By 2032, it is expected that more than 47,000 laser communication terminals will be active in orbit, representing a cumulative market value of USD ~6.5Bn (source: Euroconsult).

Figure 56 - Laser Communications in orbit (total)



Source: Euroconsult Report, "Optical Communications Market", April 2024

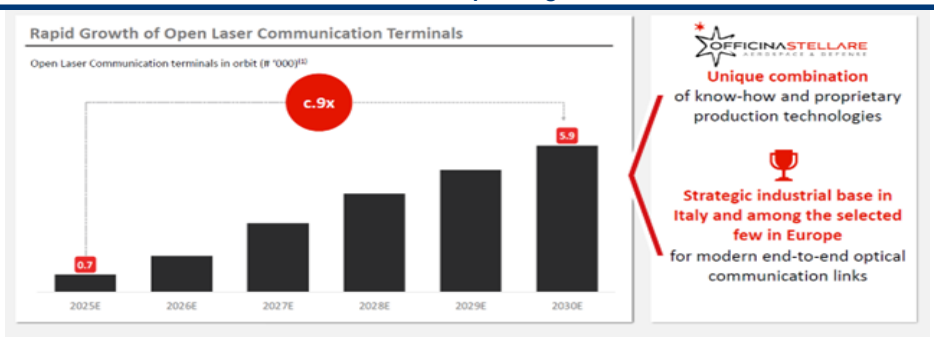
Figure 57 - Laser Communications in orbit (open segment)



Source: Euroconsult Report, "Optical Communications Market", April 2024

Although much of the market remains 'closed' within large vertically integrated operators, the 'open' segment - accessible to specialized suppliers - is expanding rapidly (+49% 2023-32 CAGR), driven by strong demand from commercial Earth Observation (EO) and Satcom operators as well as institutional programmes.

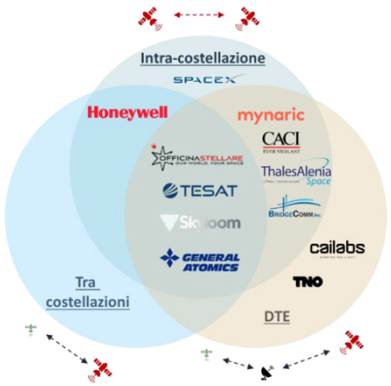
Figure 58 – Laser Communication Market Trend Open Segment, in detail



Source: Euroconsult Report, "Optical Communications Market", April 2024

The Laser Communication industry remains concentrated among a limited number of industrial players, including Skyloom (IonQ), Tesat (Airbus), Mynaric (Rocket Lab), and CACI/Honeywell, all working to scale manufacturing capabilities and align with space agency standards.

Figure 59 - Strategic positioning of the main operators in the optical communications sector



Source: "Optical Communications Market", Euroconsult Report 2024

We point out that the German Mynaric was purchased by Rocket Lab in May 2026; in its press release, Rocket Lab remarked that "Laser communication is a key enabler for satellite constellations, but it has long been a supply chain pain point for commercial and government constellation operators. High-performing and cost-effective products simply have not been available in high volumes. That changes today with Mynaric now officially part of Rocket Lab".

Figure 60 – Winners and Losers in the Space technological race

Winners	Losers
Launchers/Space access	
Re-usable rockets	Expendable rockets
Space infrastructure	
LEO constellations	Geo-stationary satellites
Communication technology	
LASER & QKD	Radio Frequency
Data processing	
Quantum computing	Traditional computing
Business Model	
Vertically-integrated	Non-integrated

Source: Intesa Sanpaolo Research

The space economy

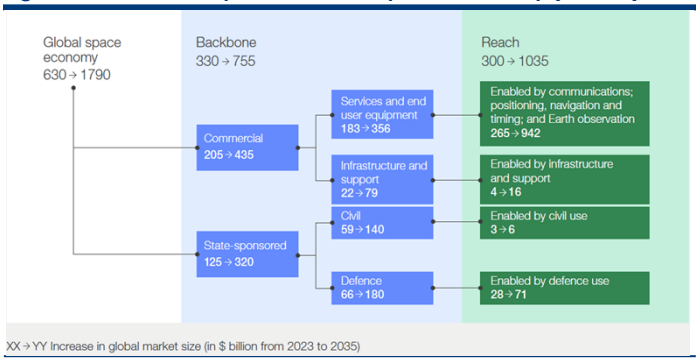
The space economy is forecast to reach USD 1.8Tn by 2035, up from USD 630Bn in 2023 and growing at an average of 9% per annum, well above the growth rate of global Gross Domestic Product (Source: WEF, "Space: The USD 1.8Trillion Opportunity for Global Economic Growth", 2024); this growth will largely be built upon space-based and/or enabled technologies such as communications; positioning, navigation and timing; and Earth observation. The Space economy can be divided into two areas:

- the 'backbone' area, that factors in the revenues accumulate directly to space hardware and service providers such as satellites, launchers and services like broadcast television (TV) or the global positioning system (GPS); these 'backbone' applications made up slightly greater than 50% of the global space economy in 2023, or USD 330Bn;
- the 'reach' area, that factors in the revenues generated thanks to the role played by space; entire markets would not exist but for these space technologies, which are considered the 'reach' of the space economy. The reach of the global space economy was worth USD 300Bn in 2023, roughly the other half of today's space economy.

Figure 61 – The Space Economy Size (USD Bn)

Source: WEF, "Space: The $1.8 Trillion Opportunity for Global Economic Growth"

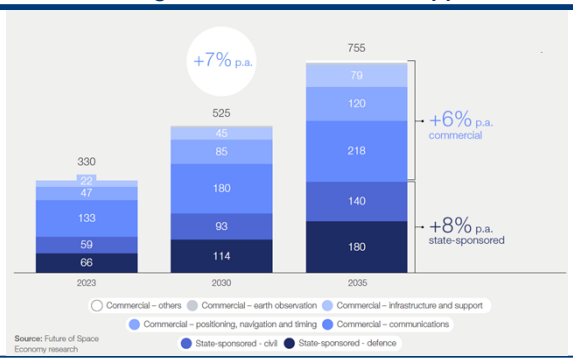
Figure 62 – Main components of the Space Economy (USD Bn)



Source: WEF, "Space: The $1.8 Trillion Opportunity for Global Economic Growth"

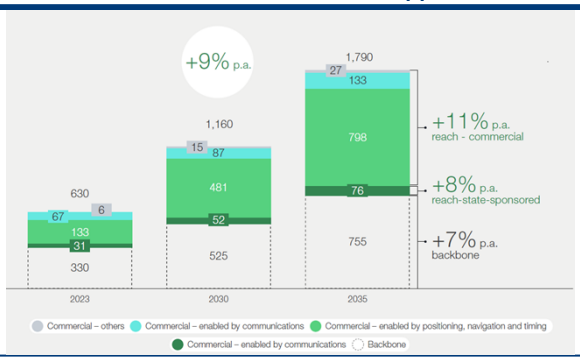
When evaluating the backbone and reach together, the global space economy could expand to USD 1.8Tn by 2035; the implied ~9% CAGR, this is twice the rate of GDP growth projected over the next decade. These estimates are similar to those for semiconductors (estimated at USD 600Bn in 2021 with a 6-8% CAGR into the 2030s) and roughly half of the projection for the global payments industry (estimated to reach USD 3.2Tn in revenues by 2027).

Figure 63 - Revenue growth from "backbone" applications



Source: WEF, "Space: The $1.8 Trillion Opportunity for Global Economic Growth"

Figure 64 - Revenue increase from "reach" applications



Source: WEF, "Space: The $1.8 Trillion Opportunity for Global Economic Growth"

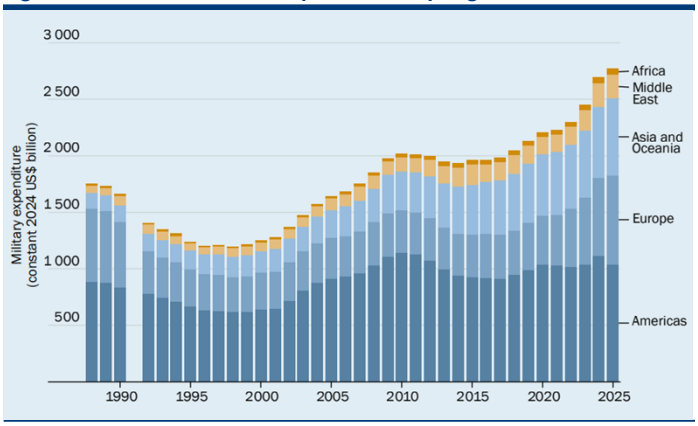
The reach component of the Space economy is expected to grow at a faster rate (CAGR of ~11%) than the backbone component over the next ten years, becoming the main driver of the space economy by 2035; by then it will account for ~60% of the total Space economy (source: WEF, 2024). In parallel, the backbone will continuously grow to provide the underlying infrastructure and commercial applications, though at a slower pace (CAGR of ~7%).

Defence

According to SIPRI, in 2025 the World defence expenditure grew for the eleventh year in a row to USD ~2.9Trn; the 2025 ~2.9% yoy increase pushed global spending to the highest level ever recorded. The year-on-year increase in 2025 was considerably smaller than the 9.7% yoy rise recorded in 2024 and marked the lowest annual rate of growth since 2021.

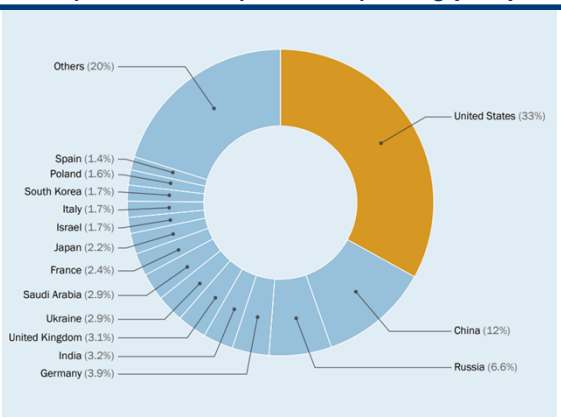
The world's defence burden - the share of global GDP devoted to defence expenditure – grew to 2.5% in 2025 (+10 bps yoy); the global average defence expenditure as a share of government expenditure was 6.9% in 2025 (-10bps yoy) and world spending per person stood at USD 352 in 2025. Global defence expenditure rose in 2025 despite a drop in spending by the United States, the world's biggest spender. A sharp increase in European spending and continued growth in Asia and Oceania have more than offset the lower US spending during the year. **World defence expenditure excluding the US grew by 9.2% in 2025.**

Figure 65 - World defence expenditure, by region, 1988–2025



Source: SIPRI, "Trends in world military spending, 2025", April 2026

Figure 66 – Top 15 countries by defence spending (2025)



Source: SIPRI, "Trends in world military spending, 2025", April 2026

Global defence expenditure is highly concentrated among a relatively small group of states: the top 15 spenders accounted for USD 2,304Bn or 80% of world defence spending in 2025. Taken together, spending by the top five - the US, China, Russia, Germany and India - reached USD 1,686Bn, equivalent to 58% of the global total.

The US remained the biggest spender, accounting for a third of all defence spending in 2025, but the gap with the next largest spenders is shrinking. The USA's share has declined steadily since 2020 and fell by 4.3 percentage points between 2024 and 2025, reflecting both a year-on-year reduction in US spending and widespread increases elsewhere. In 2025 the USA spent 2.8 times as much on the defence as China - the next largest spender - down from 3.2 times in 2024, as China maintained its 12% share of global spending.

Twelve of the top 15 spenders increased their defence expenditure in 2025, with only the USA, the UK and Israel showing decreases. States ranked towards the lower end of the top 15 made some of the largest year-on-year percentage increases among this group, with Spain (ranked 15th) recording the biggest rise (up by 50% yoy). Spending by Poland (ranked 14th) grew by 23% yoy, while Italy (ranked 12th) and Ukraine (ranked 7th) each increased their defence expenditure by 20% yoy.

In a historical perspective, the current level of defence spending (~2.5% of GDP in 2025) is significantly lower vis-à-vis the level reached between the end of World War II and the end of the Cold War (4/6% of GDP). In theory, there is much room for increasing defence expenditures, but we should also consider that today the level of the global public debt is considerably higher vis-à-vis the pre-1989 levels. Here follow the most relevant trends observed for the big defence spenders:

US: defence expenses expected to grow strongly from 2027 onwards

At USD 954Bn, US defence expenditure in 2025 was 7.5% lower yoy but was still 11% higher than in 2016 (source: SIPRI, 2026). The year-on-year decrease was mainly due to a sharp reduction in financial assistance overseas that in previous years had come from supplemental funding (appropriations) beyond the initial budget of the US Department of Defence (DOD). In April, the administration submitted a budget for 2027 which envisages a 44% yoy increase versus 2026; the budget includes USD 1.1Tn in base discretionary budget and, similar to FY 2026, it includes an additional request of USD 350Bn in mandatory resources for critical priorities such as increasing access to critical munitions and critical minerals and "supercharging the Defence Industrial Base".

China: mid-single-digit growth in the medium/long term

China, the world's second largest defence spender, allocated an estimated ~USD 336Bn to its defence in 2025, up ~7.4% yoy, one of the largest yoy percentage increase since 2015 and the 31th consecutive year of growth (Source: SIPRI, 2026). In PPP terms, China's defence spending totalled USD 500-600Bn. PRC's defence budget recorded an average ~6% CAGR (inflation-adjusted) over the last 12 years. The country intends to modernise its defence across all domains by 2035. The PRC's economic growth is expected to slow over the next 10 years, from ~5.2% in 2023 to ~4% in 2034. This could slow future defence spending growth.

Russia: likely to have reached the peak

In 2025, Russia's defence expenditure reached an estimated ~USD 190Bn, marking a ~+5.9% yoy growth and more than doubling the 2015 level (CAGR of ~+11%, source: SIPRI, 2026). In PPP terms, Russia's defence spending equalled USD ~400Bn. In 2025, the country's defence spending was equivalent to ~7.5% of Russia's GDP (~+40 bps yoy), at ~20% of total government expenditure. The 2025-27 budget envisages a virtual flattening of the defence spending at the current very high level.

European NATO: committed to boost the defence spending/GDP ratio to 3.5% by 2035

In 2025, the European NATO members spent ~USD 559Bn and accounted for ~40% of total NATO spending; over the decade 2015–25, the 28 countries that were part of NATO in 2015 increased their defence expenditure by ~100% on average (Source: SIPRI, 2026). In June 2025, NATO members committed to increase their defence spending/GDP to 3.5% by 2035 (+150bps vs. 2025) to meet NATO's capability requirements. We estimate that the 2035 3.5% target implies a ~6.2% defence spending CAGR over 10 years and a ~7.4% procurement spending CAGR assuming that 40% of the additional spending is devoted to buying new equipment.

Based on the SIPRI 2025 data for the 15 biggest defence spenders (Top 15 weighing ~80% of the total) and their trends/budgets (when available), we estimate that the Top-15 defence spending will record a ~5.9% CAGR between 2025 and 2030, when it should reach USD ~3.1Trn.

Figure 67 – Top-15 estimated defence spending development

Rank 2025A	Country	Spending 2025A (USD Bn)	Spending 2030E (USD Bn)	2025E-2030E CAGR	Defence spending/GDP 2030E
1	United States	954	1,331	6.9%	4.2%
2	China	[336]	429	5.0%	1.8%
3	Russia	[190]	190	0.0%	8.0%
4	Germany	114	207	12.7%	3.3%
5	India	92.1	138	8.5%	2.6%
Top 5		**1,686**	**2,295**	**6.4%**	**3.3%**
6	United Kingdom	89	101	2.5%	2.3%
7	Ukraine	[84.1]	102	5.0%	7.6%
8	Saudi Arabia	[83.2]	101	4.0%	7.6%
9	France	68	88	5.3%	2.6%
10	Japan	62.2	100	10.0%	2.1%
Top 10		**2,072**	**2,788**	**6.1%**	**3.3%**
11	Israel	48.3	57	3.5%	2.7%
12	Italy	48.1	54	2.5%	2.6%
13	South Korea	47.8	54	2.5%	2.6%
14	Poland	46.8	70	8.4%	3.4%
15	Spain	40.2	49	4.0%	2.8%
Top 15		**2,304**	**3,073**	**5.9%**	**3.2%**

E: estimates; Source: SIPRI, Intesa Sanpaolo Research elaboration

Earnings Outlook

The following table summarises our P&L estimates for the next five years. Our assumptions on the Space and Cyber growth (CAGR of ~39% and 35% respectively) are particularly aggressive and above the average growth of the reference European peers, expected to post revenue growth in the region of 27% (source: Bloomberg consensus). The laser communication programme is particularly important for the Space business' prospects.

The strong Space and Cyber growth is also expected to benefit group margins as the two businesses boast superior margins vis-à-vis Aviation, Defence and Maritime; they also boast better payment terms, that is why we are assuming a relatively modest working capital build-up in the coming five years.

Figure 68 – OS' P&L estimates

EUR M	FY24PF	FY25PF	FY26E	FY27E	FY28E	FY29E	FY30E	CAGR 25-30E
- Space	21	28	35	59	108	127	147	38.9%
- Aviation/Avionics	28	29	30	34	37	41	45	9.5%
- Defence Systems	20	20	23	27	31	35	40	15.0%
- Maritime	13	15	17	20	23	26	29	14.0%
- Cyber Security	4	5	7	10	13	18	24	35.0%
Other/Consolidation	2	2	2	3	4	5	6	29.8%
Revenues	**88.5**	**98.8**	**115.2**	**151.9**	**216.3**	**251.8**	**290.3**	**24.1%**
Δ% yoy		11.6%	16.6%	32.0%	42.3%	16.4%	15.3%	
- Space (E)	3.9	6.8	8.9	13.7	28.6	34.3	40.0	42.4%
- Aviation/Avionics (E)	3.2	4.2	4.5	5.0	5.5	6.1	6.7	9.5%
- Defence Systems (E)	2.3	3.0	3.6	4.3	5.1	6.0	7.1	18.7%
- Maritime (E)	1.4	2.2	2.7	3.4	4.0	4.7	5.4	19.1%
- Cyber Security (E)	0.8	1.3	1.9	2.8	4.0	5.6	7.7	43.4%
Other/Consolidation (E)	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.1	34.9%
EBITDA	**11.8**	**17.8**	**22.0**	**29.7**	**47.9**	**57.5**	**67.9**	**30.7%**
As a % of revenues	13.3%	18.0%	19.1%	19.5%	22.1%	22.8%	23.4%	
Incr. EBITDA margin	13.3%	58.3%	25.7%	20.8%	28.4%	27.0%	27.1%	
D&A	(7.1)	(9.7)	(11.0)	(14.0)	(15.5)	(14.8)	(14.4)	
EBIT (reported)	**4.7**	**8.1**	**11.0**	**15.7**	**32.4**	**42.7**	**53.5**	**45.9%**
As a % of revenues	5.3%	8.2%	9.6%	10.3%	15.0%	17.0%	18.4%	
Net financial charges	NA	NA	0.8	0.6	1.0	1.6	2.4	
Extraordinary items	NA	NA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Earnings Before tax	**NA**	**NA**	**11.8**	**16.3**	**33.4**	**44.4**	**55.9**	**47.2%**
	NA	NA						
Taxes	NA	NA	-3.3	-4.6	-9.4	-12.4	-15.7	
Tax rate	NA	NA	-28.0%	-28.0%	-28.0%	-28.0%	-28.0%	
Net profit	**NA**	**NA**	**8.5**	**11.7**	**24.1**	**31.9**	**40.3**	**37.8%**
Third parties	NA	NA	-0.6	-0.7	-0.9	-1.0	-1.2	
Net profit (reported)	**2.2**	**4.4**	**7.9**	**11.0**	**23.2**	**30.9**	**39.0**	**54.7%**

PF: Pro-Forma; NA: not available; E: estimates; Source: Company data and Intesa Sanpaolo Research

Valuation and Key Risks

Valuation basis

We value OS on the basis of a DCF model; we use a sum of the parts (SOTP) as cross-check. In the case of the SOTP, we consider both the multiples of European and US peers.

Key Risks

Company specific risks:

- Being a fast-growing company, execution represents a risk
- OS is in the process of becoming more 'industrial' and less 'artisanal': this transformation can be risky
- OS intends to carry out bolt-on acquisitions; this process may entail risks
- On the positive: OS may be targeted by a big Space/Defence player

Sector generic risks:

- The Space sector is trading at very high multiples
- In Defence, European countries may face financial difficulties in funding the ongoing rearmament
- The emergence of new, disruptive technologies can represent a risk or an opportunity

Company Snapshot

Company Description

OS offers habilitating technologies for Space and Defence applications. The company operates in five distinct domains: Space, Aeronautics, Defence, Maritime and Cyber. OS merged with GATG in 2026. The group counts 540 employees, mainly in Italy.

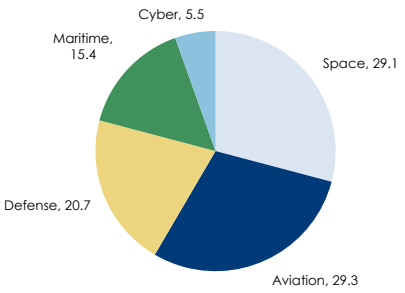
Key data

Mkt price (EUR)	45.80	Free float (%)	14.0
No. of shares	17.33	Major shr	Investindustrial
52Wk range (EUR)	49.2/13.5	(%)	59.4
Reuters	OS.MI	Bloomberg	OS IM
Performance (%)	**Absolute**		**Rel. FTSE IT All Sh**
-1M	-1.5	-1M	-2.8
-3M	67.2	-3M	53.4
-12M	211.6	-12M	146.7

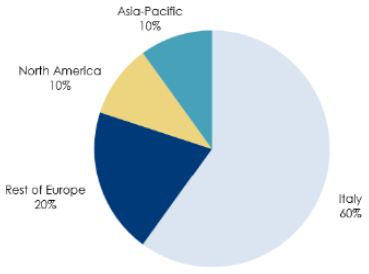
Estimates vs. consensus

EUR M (Y/E Dec)	2025A	2026E	2026C	2027E	2027C	2028E	2028C
Sales	98.80	115.2	NA	151.9	NA	216.3	NA
EBITDA	17.80	22.00	NA	29.65	NA	47.91	NA
EBIT	8.10	11.00	NA	15.65	NA	32.41	NA
Pre-tax income	0.00	11.75	NA	16.30	NA	33.41	NA
Net income	4.40	7.86	NA	11.01	NA	23.19	NA
Adj. EPS (EUR)	0.25	0.45	NA	0.64	NA	1.34	NA

Sales breakdown by product (%)



Sales breakdown by geography (%)



Source: Company data, Intesa Sanpaolo Research estimates and FactSet consensus data (priced at market close of 27/07/2026)

Officina Stellare – Key Data

Rating	Target price (EUR/sh)	Mkt price (EUR/sh)	Sector
BUY	Ord 56.8	Ord 45.80	Aerospace & Defence

Values per share (EUR)	2023A	2024A	2025A	2026E	2027E	2028E
No. ordinary shares (M)	0.00	17.33	17.33	17.33	17.33	17.33
Total no. of shares (M)	0.00	17.33	17.33	17.33	17.33	17.33
Market cap (EUR M)	0	191	285	794	794	794
Adj. EPS	0	0.13	0.25	0.45	0.64	1.34
BVPS	0	4.0	7.7	8.1	8.8	10.1
Dividend ord	0	0	0	0	0	0
Income statement (EUR M)	**2023A**	**2024A**	**2025A**	**2026E**	**2027E**	**2028E**
Revenues	0.0	88.5	98.8	115.2	151.9	216.3
EBITDA	0.0	11.8	17.8	22.0	29.7	47.9
EBIT	0.0	4.7	8.1	11.0	15.7	32.4
Pre-tax income	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.8	16.3	33.4
Net income	0.0	2.2	4.4	7.9	11.0	23.2
Adj. net income	0.0	2.2	4.4	7.9	11.0	23.2
Cash flow (EUR M)	**2023A**	**2024A**	**2025A**	**2026E**	**2027E**	**2028E**
Net income before minorities	0.0	2.2	4.4	8.5	11.7	24.1
Depreciation and provisions	0.0	7.1	9.7	11.0	14.0	15.5
Others/Uses of funds	0.0	0.6	0.0	-1.7	-0.4	-0.5
Change in working capital	0.0	2.0	2.0	-5.7	-4.5	-3.8
Operating cash flow	0.0	11.9	16.1	12.0	20.8	35.3
Capital expenditure	0.0	-11.3	-16.1	-19.5	-14.5	-12.5
Financial investments	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Acquisitions and disposals	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Others	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Free cash flow	0.0	0.6	0.0	-7.5	6.3	22.8
Dividends	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Share buyback	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Equity changes & Other items	0.0	0.0	39.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Net cash flow	0.0	0.6	39.2	-7.5	6.3	22.8
Balance sheet (EUR M)	**2023A**	**2024A**	**2025A**	**2026E**	**2027E**	**2028E**
Net capital employed	0.0	80.8	105.2	120.6	125.3	125.7
of which associates	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Net debt/-cash	0.0	9.2	-30.0	-22.5	-28.9	-51.6
Minorities	0.0	1.4	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Net equity	0.0	70.2	133.3	141.2	152.2	175.4
Minorities value	0.0	1.4	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
Enterprise value	NA	202.0	256.6	773.3	767.0	744.2
Stock market ratios (x)	**2023A**	**2024A**	**2025A**	**2026E**	**2027E**	**2028E**
Adj. P/E	NM	87.0	64.7	NM	72.1	34.2
P/CFPS	NM	20.6	20.2	40.8	30.9	20.1
P/BVPS	NM	2.7	2.1	5.6	5.2	4.5
Payout (%)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dividend yield (% ord)	0	0	0	0	0	0
FCF yield (%)	0	0	-0.3	-0.8	0.9	3.0
EV/sales	NA	2.3	2.6	6.7	5.0	3.4
EV/EBITDA	NA	17.1	14.4	35.1	25.9	15.5
EV/EBIT	NA	43.0	31.7	70.3	49.0	23.0
EV/CE	NA	2.5	2.4	6.4	6.1	5.9
D/EBITDA	NM	0.78	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.
D/EBIT	NM	2.0	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.
Profitability & financial ratios (%)	**2023A**	**2024A**	**2025A**	**2026E**	**2027E**	**2028E**
EBITDA margin	NM	13.3	18.0	19.1	19.5	22.1
EBIT margin	NM	5.3	8.2	9.6	10.3	15.0
Tax rate	NM	NM	NM	28.0	28.0	28.0
Net income margin	NM	2.5	4.5	6.8	7.2	10.7
ROCE	NM	5.8	7.7	9.1	12.5	25.8
ROE	NM	6.3	4.3	5.7	7.5	14.2
Interest cover	NM	NM	NM	-14.7	-24.4	-32.2
Debt/equity ratio	NM	12.9	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.
Growth (%)		**2024A**	**2025A**	**2026E**	**2027E**	**2028E**
Sales		NA	11.6	16.6	32.0	42.3
EBITDA		NA	50.8	23.6	34.8	61.5
EBIT		NA	72.3	35.8	42.3	NM
Pre-tax income		NA	NA	NA	38.7	NM
Net income		NA	100.0	78.6	40.1	NM
Adj. net income		NA	100.0	78.6	40.1	NM

Note: 2024 and 2025 are pro forma; NM: not meaningful; NA: not available; Neg.: negative; A: actual; E: estimates; Source: Company data and Intesa Sanpaolo Research

Appendix 1: History, Shareholders and Milestones

The reverse merger with GATG – key dates

27/28 October 2025: the BoD of Officina Stellare and the BoD of Global Aerospace Technologies Group (GATG) approved the merger by incorporation of GATG into Officina Stellare. GATG committed to an EUR 63M capital raise, which was subsequently completed through fully subscribed and paid-in capital increases prior to the merger.

GATG is a holding company held by the Investor GATI – Global Aerospace Technologies Investments - whose capital was in turn held, and independently managed, by investment companies of Investindustrial Growth III SCSp with a participation equal to 86.6% and by Tre Gigli S.p.A. (the family that owned Logic) for the remaining part. Investindustrial is a leading European group of independently managed investment, holding and advisory companies with EUR1Bn of raised fund capital.

At the time of the merger approval, GATG held 100% of the share capital of Global Aerospace Technologies S.p.A., which in turn held 100% of Logic S.p.A.

Figure 69 - GATG Group

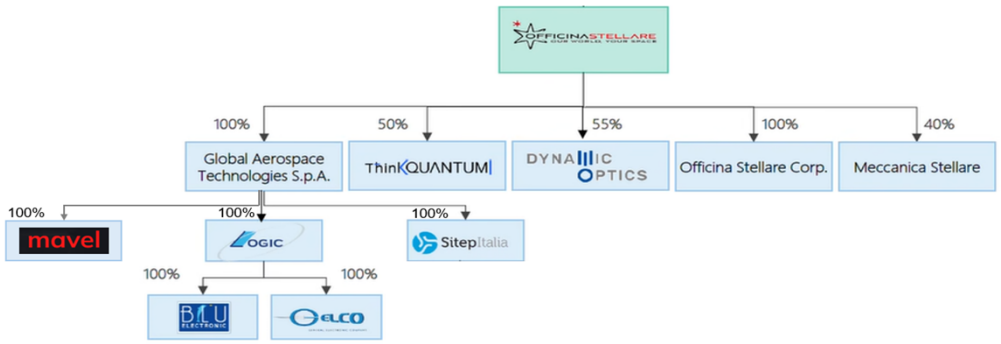
Source: Company data

23 February 2026: AGM approval of the RTO (reverse takeover), EGM approval of the whitewash procedure. Paper-based merger: approval of the capital increase of the share capital of the Merging Company (OS) for the purposes of the Merger, through the issuance of up to an aggregate maximum of 11,344,828 new shares, to be allotted to the shareholders of the Merged Company (around 2 OS shares for every GATG share).

13 May 2026: Global Aerospace Technologies complete the acquisition of Sitep Italia.

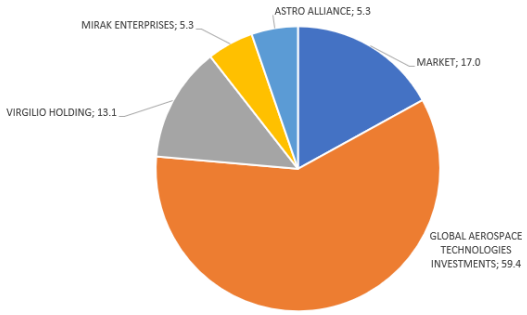
20 May 2026: deed of merger by incorporation of Global Aerospace Technologies Group (GATG) into Officina Stellare with 1 June 2026 as the effective date. Accountability effects will be from 1 January 2026.

Figure 70 - Officina Stellare - Group structure



Source: Company data

Figure 71 - Shareholders



Source: Company data and Intesa Sanpaolo Research. Astro Alliance, Mirak Enterprise and Virgilio Holding were former shareholders of Officina Stellare

Management Team

Figure 72 – Officina Stellare Management Team

Source: Company data

Figure 73 – Officina Stellare milestones

Year	Description
2009	Giovanni Dal Lago, Gino Bucciol, and Riccardo Gianni founded Officina Stellare S.r.l., a limited liability company
2012	Officina Stellare signed a major contract with a foreign government agency for the development of the SOFIA (Stratospheric Observatory for Infrared Astronomy) project, strengthening its international reputation
2016	The first space telescopes manufactured by Officina Stellare were successfully launched into orbit, and the Company achieved TRL 9 (Technology Readiness Level 9) certification for high-resolution Earth observation systems
2018	Officina Stellare obtained Innovative SME status and was converted into a joint-stock company (società per azioni)
2019	The company was admitted to trading on Euronext Growth Milan (former AIM)
2020	Officina Stellare completed the acquisition of a 55% stake in Dynamic Optics, began the expansion of its headquarters in Sarcedo (Vicenza)—creating Italy's first Space Factory—and established Officina Stellare Corp. in Washington, D.C., to strengthen its presence in the U.S. market
2021	Officina Stellare established ThinkQuantum
2025	The company established Meccanica Stellare and launched the Skyloom Europe project

Source: Company data

Disclaimer

Analyst certification

The financial analysts who prepared this report, and whose names and roles appear within the document, certify that:

1. The views expressed on the company mentioned herein accurately reflect independent, fair and balanced personal views; 2. No direct or indirect compensation has been or will be received in exchange for any views expressed.

Specific disclosures

- Neither the analysts nor any persons closely associated with the analysts have a financial interest in the securities of the company.
- Neither the analysts nor any persons closely associated with the analysts serve as an officer, director or advisory board member of the company.
- Some of the analysts named in the document are members of AIAF.
- The analysts named in this document are not registered with or qualified by FINRA, the U.S. regulatory body with oversight over Intesa Sanpaolo IMI Securities Corp. Accordingly, the analysts may not be subject to FINRA Rule 2241 or FINRA Rule 2242 as applicable with respect to communications with a subject company, public appearances and trading securities in a personal account.
- The analysts of this report do not receive bonuses, salaries, or any other form of compensation that is based upon specific investment banking transactions.
- The research department supervisors do not have a financial interest in the securities of the company.

This research has been prepared by Intesa Sanpaolo SpA, and is distributed by Intesa Sanpaolo SpA, Intesa Sanpaolo SpA-London Branch (a member of the London Stock Exchange) and Intesa Sanpaolo IMI Securities Corp. (a member of the NYSE and FINRA). Intesa Sanpaolo SpA accepts full responsibility for the contents of this report and also reserves the right to issue this document to its own clients. Intesa Sanpaolo SpA is authorised by the Banca d'Italia and is regulated by the Financial Services Authority in the conduct of designated investment business in the UK and by the SEC for the conduct of US business.

Opinions and estimates in this research are as at the date of this material and are subject to change without notice to the recipient. Information and opinions have been obtained from sources believed to be reliable, but no representation or warranty is made as to their accuracy or correctness. Past performance is not a guarantee of future results. The investments and strategies discussed in this research may not be suitable for all investors. If you are in any doubt you should consult your investment advisor.

This report has been prepared solely for information purposes and is not intended as an offer or solicitation with respect to the purchase or sale of any financial products. It should not be regarded as a substitute for the exercise of the recipient's own judgment. No Intesa Sanpaolo SpA entity accepts any liability whatsoever for any direct, consequential or indirect loss arising from any use of material contained in this report. This document may only be reproduced or published with the name of Intesa Sanpaolo SpA.

Member companies of the Intesa Sanpaolo Banking Group, or their directors and/or representatives and/or employees and/or persons closely associated with them, may have a long or short position in any securities mentioned at any time, and may make a purchase and/or sale, or offer to make a purchase and/or sale, of any of the securities from time to time in the open market or otherwise.

This document has been prepared and issued for, and thereof is intended for use by, MiFID II eligible counterparties/professional clients (other than elective professional clients) or otherwise by market professionals or institutional investors only, who are financially sophisticated and capable of evaluating investment risks independently, both in general and with regard to particular transactions and investment strategies.
Therefore, such materials may not be suitable for all investors and recipients are urged to seek the advice of their independent financial advisor for any necessary explanation of the contents thereof.

Persons and residents in the UK: This document is not for distribution in the United Kingdom to persons who would be defined as private customers under rules of the Financial Conduct Authority.

CH: This information is an advertisement in relation to the issuer/issuers' shares and is not a prospectus pursuant to the Swiss Financial Services Act ("FinSA") and no such prospectus has been or will be prepared for or in connection with the offering of the issuers' shares. This information does not constitute an offer to sell nor a solicitation to buy the issuer/issuers' shares. The issuer/issuers' shares may not be publicly offered, directly or indirectly, in Switzerland within the meaning of the FinSA and no application has or will be made to admit the issuer/issuers' shares to trading on any trading venue (exchange or multilateral trading facility) in Switzerland. Neither this information nor any other offering or marketing material relating to the issuers' shares may be publicly distributed or otherwise made publicly available in Switzerland.

US persons: This document is intended for distribution in the United States only to Major US Institutional Investors as defined in SEC Rule 15a-6. US Customers wishing to effect a transaction should do so only by contacting a representative at Intesa Sanpaolo IMI Securities Corp. in the US (see contact details below). Intesa Sanpaolo SpA issues and circulates research to Major Institutional Investors in the USA only through Intesa Sanpaolo IMI Securities Corp., 1 William Street, New York, NY 10004, USA, Tel: (1) 212 326 1230.

Inducements in relation to research

This document has been prepared and issued for, and thereof is intended for use by, MiFID 2 eligible counterparties/professional clients (other than elective professional clients) or otherwise by market professionals or institutional investors only, who are financially sophisticated and capable of evaluating investment risks independently, both in general and with regard to specific transactions and investment strategies.
Therefore, such materials may not be suitable for all investors and recipients are urged to seek the advice of their independent financial advisor for any necessary explanation of the contents thereof. Pursuant to the provisions of Delegated Directive (EU) 2017/593, this document can be qualified as an acceptable minor non-monetary benefit as it is:

- Written material from a third party that is commissioned and paid for by a corporate issuer or potential issuer to promote a new issuance by the company, or where the third party firm is contractually engaged and paid by the issuer to produce such material on an ongoing basis

(Specialist/Corporate Broker/Listing Agent contract), provided that the relationship is clearly disclosed in the material and that the material is made available at the same time to any investment firms wishing to receive it or to the general public - Delegated Directive(EU) 2017/593 - art. 12 paragraph 3.

Distribution Method

This document is for the exclusive use of the person to whom it is delivered by Intesa Sanpaolo SpA and may not be reproduced, redistributed, directly or indirectly, to third parties or published, in whole or in part, for any reason, without prior consent expressed by Intesa Sanpaolo SpA. The copyright and all other intellectual property rights on the data, information, opinions and assessments referred to in this information document are the exclusive domain of the Intesa Sanpaolo Banking Group, unless otherwise indicated. Such data, information, opinions and assessments cannot be the subject of further distribution or reproduction in any form and using any technique, even partially, except with express written consent by Intesa Sanpaolo SpA. Persons who receive this document are obliged to comply with the above indications.

Research qualified as a minor non-monetary benefit pursuant to provisions of Delegated Directive (EUR) 2017/593 is freely available on the IMI Corporate & Investment Banking Division web site (www.imi.intesasanpaolo.com); all other research is available by contacting your sales representative.

Coverage policy and frequency of research reports

The list of companies covered by the Intesa Sanpaolo SpA Research Department is available upon request. Intesa Sanpaolo SpA aims to provide continuous coverage of the companies on the list in conjunction with the timing of periodical accounting reports and any exceptional event that affects the issuer's operations. The companies for which Intesa Sanpaolo SpA acts as listing agent or specialist or other regulated roles are covered in compliance with regulations issued by regulatory bodies with jurisdiction. In the case of a short note, we advise investors to refer to the most recent company report published by Intesa Sanpaolo SpA Research Department for a full analysis of valuation methodology, earnings assumptions and risks. In the Equity Daily and Weekly Preview reports the Intesa Sanpaolo SpA Research Department reconfirms the previously published ratings and target prices on the covered companies (or alternatively such ratings and target prices may be placed Under Review).

Valuation methodology (long-term horizon: 12M)

The Intesa Sanpaolo SpA Research Department values the companies for which it assigns recommendations as follows:
We obtain a fair value using a number of valuation methodologies including: discounted cash flow method (DCF), dividend discount model (DDM), embedded value methodology, return on allocated capital, asset-based valuation method, sum-of-the-parts, and multiples-based models (for example P/E, P/BV, P/CF, EV/Sales, EV/EBITDA, EV/EBIT, etc.). The financial analysts use the above valuation methods alternatively and/or jointly at their discretion. The assigned target price may differ from the fair value, as it also takes into account overall market/sector conditions, corporate/market events, and corporate specifics (i.e. holding discounts) reasonably considered to be possible drivers of the company's share price performance. These factors may also be assessed using the methodologies indicated above.

Equity rating key: (long-term horizon: 12M)

From 22 November 2024, in its recommendations, Intesa Sanpaolo SpA uses a relative rating system on a 12M horizon, whose key is reported below. Intesa Sanpaolo SpA investment ratings reflect the analyst's/analyst's team assessment of the stock's total return (the upside or downside differential between the current share price and the target price plus projected dividend yield in a 12M view) as well as its attractiveness for investment relative to other stocks within its coverage cluster.
A stock's coverage cluster is comprised of stocks covered by a single analyst or two or more analysts sharing a common industry, sector or other classification. The list of all stocks in each coverage cluster is available on request.

Equity Rating Key (long-term horizon: 12M)

Long-term rating	Definition
BUY	BUY stocks are expected to have a total return of at least 10% and are considered the most attractive stocks in the analyst's/analyst's team cluster in a 12M period.
NEUTRAL	NEUTRAL stocks are expected to have a total return of at least 0% and are less attractive stocks than BUY rated stocks in the analyst's/analyst's team cluster in a 12M period.
UNDERPERFORM	UNDERPERFORM stocks are the least attractive in a coverage cluster in a 12M period.
RATING SUSPENDED	The investment rating and target price for this stock have been suspended as there is not a sufficient fundamental basis to determine an investment rating or target price. The previous investment rating and target price, if any, are no longer in effect for this stock.
NO RATING (NR)	The company is or may be covered by the Intesa Sanpaolo SpA Research Department but no rating or target price is assigned either voluntarily or to comply with applicable regulations and/or firm policies in certain circumstances.
TENDER SHARES (TS)	We advise investors to tender the shares to the offer.
TARGET PRICE	The market price that the analyst believes the share may reach within a 12M time horizon.
MARKET PRICE	Closing price on day prior to issue date of the report, as indicated on the first page, except where otherwise indicated.
Note	Intesa Sanpaolo SpA assigns ratings to stocks as outlined above on a 12M horizon based on a number of fundamental drivers including among others, updates to earnings and valuation models. Exceptions to the bands above may occur during specific periods of market, sector or stock volatility or in special situations. Short-term price movements alone do not imply a reassessment of the rating by the analyst.

Important Note: The current rating system has been in place since 22 November 2024. On 7 April 2025, the rating names were subsequently updated to BUY (previously BUY), NEUTRAL (previously HOLD) and UNDERPERFORM (previously SELL) on an unchanged rating methodology. Please refer to the ISP Equity Rating informative note of 22 November, subsequently updated on 7 April 2025, for further details at the following link:

https://group.intesasanpaolo.com/it/research/equity---credit-research. Intesa Sanpaolo SpA had previously used an absolute rating system based on the following ratings: BUY (if the target price is 10% higher than the market price), HOLD (if the target price is in the range 10% below or 10% above the market price), SELL (if the target price is 10% lower than the market price). After 22 November 2024, analysts review and assign ratings on their coverage according to the rating system presented above. For additional details about the old rating system, please access research reports dated prior to 22 November at https://cardea.intesasanpaolo.com/homepage/#/public or contact the Research Department.

Historical recommendations and target price trends (long-term horizon: 3Y)

The 3Y rating and target price history chart(s) for the companies currently under our coverage can also be found at the Intesa Sanpaolo SpA website/Research/Regulatory disclosures: https://group.intesasanpaolo.com/en/research/RegulatoryDisclosures/tp-and-rating-history--12-months-.

Officina Stellare:

Target price and market price trend (-3Y)

Initiation of coverage

Historical recommendations and target price trend (-3Y)

Initiation of coverage

Equity rating allocations (long-term horizon: 12M)

Intesa Sanpaolo SpA Research Dept. Rating Distribution (at July 2026)

Number of companies considered: 184	BUY	NEUTRAL (PREV. HOLD)	UNDERPERFORM (PREV. SELL)
Total Equity Research Coverage relating to last rating (%)*	63	34	3
of which Intesa Sanpaolo SpA Clients (%)**	56	49	17

* Last rating refers to rating as at end of the previous quarter; ** Companies on behalf of whom Intesa Sanpaolo SpA and the other companies of the Intesa Sanpaolo Banking Group have provided corporate and Investment banking services in the last 12 months; percentage of clients in each rating category

Equity Research Publications in Last 12M

The list of all recommendations on any financial instrument or issuer produced by Intesa Sanpaolo SpA Research Department and distributed during the preceding 12-month period is available on the Intesa Sanpaolo SpA website at the following address: https://group.intesasanpaolo.com/en/research/RegulatoryDisclosures/archive-of-intesa-sanpaolo-group-s-conflicts-of-interest0

Our Mid Corporate Definition

Italy is characterised by a large number of non-listed and listed micro, small and medium-sized companies. Looking at the revenues of these Italian companies, around 5,000 companies eligible for listing have revenues below EUR 1,500M based on Intesa Sanpaolo SpA elaborations. We define these companies as 'Mid Corporate'. Looking more specifically at Italian listed companies, we include in our Mid Corporate segment all STAR companies and those with a market capitalisation of around EUR 1Bn.

Company-specific disclosures

Intesa Sanpaolo SpA and the other companies belonging to the Intesa Sanpaolo Banking Group (hereafter the "Intesa Sanpaolo Banking Group") have adopted written guidelines "Organisational, Management and Control Model" pursuant to Legislative Decree 8 June 2001 no. 231 (available at the Intesa Sanpaolo SpA website, https://group.intesasanpaolo.com/en/governance/leg-decree-231-2001) setting forth practices and procedures, in accordance with applicable regulations by the competent Italian authorities and best international practice, including those known as Information Barriers, to restrict the flow of information, namely inside and/or confidential information, to prevent the misuse of such information and to prevent any conflicts of interest arising from the many activities of the Intesa Sanpaolo Banking Group, which may adversely affect the interests of the customer in accordance with current regulations.

In particular, the description of the measures taken to manage interest and conflicts of interest – related to Articles 5 and 6 of the Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2016/958 of 9 March 2016 supplementing Regulation (EU) No. 596/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to regulatory technical standards for the technical arrangements for objective presentation of investment recommendations or other information recommending or suggesting an investment strategy and for disclosure of particular interests or indications of conflicts of interest as subsequently amended and supplemented, the FINRA Rules 2241 and 2242 as applicable, as well as the Financial Conduct Authority Conduct of Business Sourcebook rules COBS 12.4 - between the Intesa Sanpaolo Banking Group and issuers of financial instruments, and their group companies, and referred to in research products produced by analysts at Intesa Sanpaolo SpA is available in the "Rules for Research " and in the extract of the "Corporate model on the management of inside information and conflicts of interest" published on the website of Intesa Sanpaolo SpA webpage: https://group.intesasanpaolo.com/en/research/RegulatoryDisclosures.

At the Intesa Sanpaolo SpA website, webpage https://group.intesasanpaolo.com/en/research/RegulatoryDisclosures/archive-of-intesa-sanpaolo-group-s-conflicts-of-interest you can find the archive of disclosure of interests or conflicts of interest of the Intesa Sanpaolo Banking Group in compliance with the applicable laws and regulations. The conflicts of interest published on the internet site are updated to at least the day before the publishing date of this report. Furthermore, we disclose the following information on the Intesa Sanpaolo Banking Group's conflicts of interest.

- One or more of the companies of the Intesa Sanpaolo Banking Group trades or may trade as principal in the securities (or in related derivatives) that are the subject of this report
- One or more of the companies of the Intesa Sanpaolo Banking Group plan to solicit investment banking business or intends to seek compensation from Officina Stellare in the next three months
- Intesa Sanpaolo SpA acts as Corporate Broker relative to securities issued by Officina Stellare

Intesa Sanpaolo SpA
Largo Mattioli, 3 20121 Italy

Intesa Sanpaolo SpA
London Branch
90 Queen Street – EC4N 1SA UK

Intesa Sanpaolo SpA Research Dept.

Gregorio De Felice - Head of Research	+39 02 8796 2012	gregorio.defelice@intesasanpaolo.com
Equity&Credit Research		
Alberto Cordara	+39 02 4127 8647	alberto.cordara@intesasanpaolo.com
Giampaolo Trasi	+39 02 8794 9803	giampaolo.trasi@intesasanpaolo.com
Equity Research		
Monica Bosio (Head)	+39 02 4127 9010	monica.bosio@intesasanpaolo.com
Alberto Artoni	+39 02 4127 9011	alberto.artoni@intesasanpaolo.com
Luca Bacoccoli	+39 02 4127 9012	luca.bacoccoli@intesasanpaolo.com
Davide Candela	+39 02 4127 9013	davide.candela@intesasanpaolo.com
Oriana Cardani	+39 02 4127 9014	oriana.cardani@intesasanpaolo.com
Marco Cristofori	+39 02 4127 9015	marco.cristofori@intesasanpaolo.com
Andrea Devita	+39 02 4127 9016	andrea.devita@intesasanpaolo.com
Antonella Frongillo	+39 02 4127 9017	antonella.frongillo@intesasanpaolo.com
Gabriele Gambarova	+39 02 4127 9743	gabriele.gambarova@intesasanpaolo.com
Renato Gargiulo	+39 02 4127 9018	renato.gargiulo@intesasanpaolo.com
Fernando Gil De Santivanes d'Ornellas	+39 02 4127 9694	fernando.gildesantivanes@intesasanpaolo.com
Emanuele Musio	+39 02 4127 9773	emanuele.musio@intesasanpaolo.com
Elena Perini	+39 02 4127 9020	elena.perini@intesasanpaolo.com
Bruno Permutti	+39 02 4127 9021	bruno.permutti@intesasanpaolo.com
Corporate Broking Research		
Alberto Francese (Head)	+39 02 4127 9022	alberto.francese@intesasanpaolo.com
Gabriele Berti	+39 02 4127 9023	gabriele.berti@intesasanpaolo.com
Giada Cabrino	+39 02 4127 9024	giada.cabrino@intesasanpaolo.com
Davide Rimini	+39 02 4127 9025	davide.rimini@intesasanpaolo.com
Arianna Terazzi	+39 02 4127 9026	arianna.terazzi@intesasanpaolo.com
Credit Research		
Manuela Meroni (Head)	+39 02 4127 9019	manuela.meroni@intesasanpaolo.com
Alessandro Chiodini	+39 02 4127 9027	alessandro.chiodini@intesasanpaolo.com
Dario Fasani	+39 02 4127 9028	dario.fasani@intesasanpaolo.com
Melanie Gavin	+39 02 4127 9029	melanie.gavin@intesasanpaolo.com
Maria Gabriella Tronconi	+39 02 4127 9030	maria.tronconi@intesasanpaolo.com
Barbara Pizzarelli (Research Support)		barbara.pizzarelli@intesasanpaolo.com
Technical Analysis		
Corrado Binda		corrado.binda@intesasanpaolo.com
Sergio Mingolla		antonio.mingolla@intesasanpaolo.com
Clearing & Data Processing		
Anna Whatley (Head)	+39 02 4127 9031	anna.whatley@intesasanpaolo.com
Stefano Breviglieri		stefano.breviglieri@intesasanpaolo.com
Maria Ermakova		maria.ermakova@intesasanpaolo.com
Annita Ricci		annita.ricci@intesasanpaolo.com
Wendy Ruggeri		wendy.ruggeri@intesasanpaolo.com
Elisabetta Bugliesi (IT support)		elisabetta.bugliesi@intesasanpaolo.com

Intesa Sanpaolo SpA – IMI Corporate & Investment Banking Division

Bernardo Bailo - Head of Global Markets Sales	+39 02 7261 2308	bernardo.bailo@intesasanpaolo.com
Emanuele Pozzi - Head of Global Markets Flow Sales	+39 02 7261 7175	emanuele.pozzi@intesasanpaolo.com
Equity Sales		
Giorgio Pozzobon	+39 02 7261 5616	giorgio.pozzobon@intesasanpaolo.com
Institutional Sales		
Catherine d'Aragon	+39 02 7261 5929	catherine.daragon@intesasanpaolo.com
Francesca Bonacina		fancesca.bonacina1@intesasanpaolo.com
Laurent Kieffer	+44 20 7651 3653	laurent.kieffer@intesasanpaolo.com
Roberta Pupeschi	+39 02 7261 6363	roberta.pupeschi@intesasanpaolo.com
Federica Repetto	+39 02 7261 5517	federica.repetto@intesasanpaolo.com
Fabrizio Tito	+39 02 7261 7152	fabrizio.tito@intesasanpaolo.com
Mark Wilson	+39 02 7261 2758	mark.wilson@intesasanpaolo.com
Paola Parenti (Corporate Broking)	+39 02 7265 6530	paola.parenti@intesasanpaolo.com
Francesco Riccardi (Corporate Broking)	+39 02 7261 5966	francesco.riccardi@intesasanpaolo.com
Laura Spinella (Corporate Broking)	+39 02 7261 5782	laura.spinella@intesasanpaolo.com
Alessandro Bevacqua	+39 02 7261 5114	alessandro.bevacqua@intesasanpaolo.com
Lorenzo Pennati (Sales Trading)	+39 02 7261 5647	lorenzo.pennati@intesasanpaolo.com
Equity Derivatives Institutional Sales		
Emanuele Manini	+39 02 7261 5936	emanuele.manini@intesasanpaolo.com
Enrico Ferrari	+39 02 7261 2806	enrico.ferrari@intesasanpaolo.com
Edward Lythe	+44 20 7894 2456	edward.lythe@intesasanpaolo.com
Gherardo Lenti Capoduri – Head of Market Hub	+39 02 7261 2051	gherardo.lenticapoduri@intesasanpaolo.com
Intesa Sanpaolo IMI Securities Corp.		
Fabio Martirani (Equity Institutional Sales)	+1 212 326 1230	fabio.martirani@intesasanpaolo.com
Greg Principe (Equity Institutional Sales)	+1 212 326 1233	greg.principe@intesasanpaolo.com