



Press Release

The Board of Directors approves the Consolidated Financial Integrated statements at 31/12/2025 and the strategic guidelines of the long-term Business Plan to be presented by the end of 2026 and the beginning of 2027
The report on corporate governance and ownership has been approved at 31/12/2025

A 1 euro Dividend per share has been proposed

Year 2025

Adjusted¹ consolidated EBITDA: EUR 540 million, EUR 535 million in 2024

Adjusted Group net profit: EUR 155 million, EUR 175 million in 2024

Fourth quarter 2025

Adjusted consolidated EBITDA: EUR 147 million, EUR 145 million in the fourth quarter of 2024

Adjusted Group net profit: EUR 46 million, EUR 45 million in the fourth quarter of 2024

2025 Financial Results – EBITDA in 2025 amounts to 540 million euros, up compared to 2024, although at the lower end of the guidance range, due to exceptionally weak wind conditions during the period, among the lowest ever recorded. The contribution from the new assets allowed to offset this effect at the gross margin level; however, net profit, amounting to 155 million compared to 175 million in 2024, was impacted by higher depreciation and financial charges.

Progress and results achieved in 2025 – Between 2025 and the beginning of 2026, around 150 MW of new capacity was installed. In Italy “pay as produced” tariffs were awarded with a duration of 20 years as part of the transitional FER X Decree for two new wind repowering projects in Sicily and Campania for 141 MW. Awarded three auctions in Germany, with allocation of 20-year tariffs for 40 MW. Eight Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) were signed in Italy and abroad with leading corporate and utility counterparties for a total of 8.7 TWh.

Geographical refocusing strategy launched – With the aim of consolidating the presence in strategic markets and exiting from “non-core” countries, closing of two M&A transactions, both effective as from 1st January 2026, for the acquisition of 73 MW of wind power in England and exit from Sweden through the disposal of 62 MW.

Visible growth – The overall pipeline of the Group, mainly wind repowering projects and BESS systems, has reached approximately 5.0 GW of which 230 MW of assets currently under construction, all secured through CfD, and around 700 MW of highly visible projects, mostly authorised and ready to attend the upcoming auctions or to negotiate a PPA.

Strategic growth levers – Defined the guidelines of the long-term Business Plan based on 4 pillars: 1. Pursuit of operational excellence through proactive asset portfolio management enabled by digitalization and predictive maintenance; 2. Increased focus on organic development, with particular reference to wind repowering projects and storage systems: repowering as a lever to rejuvenate the portfolio and stabilize revenues, and BESS as an essential flexibility component to enable the expected greater penetration of renewables in power grid; 3. Launch of an asset rotation and geographical repositioning strategy, also through an opportunistic Build & Sell model; 4. Confirmed a route-to-market model aimed at long-term revenue stabilization through CfD tariffs awarded in public auctions or PPAs with private counterparties.

¹ Adjusted economic indicators do not include special items and related taxes and also include in ordinary activities the results of the Swedish asset, which was in the process of being sold at the balance sheet date.

Priorities for 2026 – Focus on the construction of 230 MW of wind and the development of 700 MW of assets (50%-50% wind RPW and BESS). Meanwhile it will be a priority to assess asset rotation opportunities to define the Group’s worthwhile long-term geographical positioning and secure the financial resources needed to support the development of the organic pipeline.

Financial strategy and dividend – Confirmed the commitment to maintaining the IG rating. In addition to Debt Capital Market instruments (such as green bonds), the Group has opened the way to new financing tools promoted by the EIB. In this regard, at the beginning of 2026 a first corporate facility of €243 million was disbursed to support the development of the Group’s greenfield and repowering projects. The Board of Directors confirmed a dividend of EUR 1 per share.

ESG Strategy – Sustainability remains a concrete and conscious choice, fully integrated into the business strategy. Also in 2025, the Group confirmed its position at the top of the main sustainability ratings, maintaining its Tier 1/ A list position and being the top performer in all reference index.

2026 Guidance – An EBITDA of between EUR 520 million and 590 million, investments between EUR 330 and 380 million and net indebtedness between EUR 1,950 million and 2,050 million are forecast for 2026.

Genoa, 12 March 2026 – The Board of Directors of ERG S.p.A., which met yesterday, approved the integrated consolidated financial statements and the draft financial statements on 31 December 2025, the report on corporate governance and the ownership structure on 31 December 2025 and the report on the remuneration policy and fees paid.

The Board of Directors proposes to the Shareholders' Meeting, which will be convened for 22 April 2026 on first call and, if necessary, for 23 April 2026 on second call, the distribution of a dividend equal to EUR 1 per share which will be paid as from 21 May 2026 (payment date), with an ex-dividend date as from 19 May 2026 (ex date) and record date of 20 May 2026.

Consolidated financial results

IV Quarter			Key Economic data		Year		
2025	2024	Var %	(Euro millions)	2025	2024	Var %	
147	145	1%	EBITDA	540	535	1%	
77	75	3%	Operating profit (EBIT)	263	271	-3%	
46	45	2%	Adjusted Group Net Profit	155	175	-11%	
				31.12.2025	31.12.2024	Variation	
Net financial indebtedness before IFRS 16				1.882	1.793	89	
Financial Leverage before IFRS 16				48%	45%		

Paolo Merli, Chief Executive Administrator of ERG commented: *“Full year 2025 results show a slight increase in EBITDA compared to 2024, despite exceptionally low wind conditions, thanks to the contribution of the new capacity installed both in Italy and abroad. The Board of Directors has approved the strategic guidelines that will drive our work throughout 2026 as we prepare the next five-year Industrial Plan, which we expect to present between the end of this year and early 2027, once the market and regulatory outlook become clearer. For 2026 we have set clear priorities: the construction of approximately 230 MW and the development of an additional 700 MW, evenly split between wind repowering projects and storage systems, with the goal of making these projects eligible, by year end, to participate in auctions or negotiate PPAs to ensure long-term revenue stability. Meanwhile, in 2026 we will focus on assessing asset rotation opportunities to define the Group’s optimal long-term geographical positioning.”*

Updated strategy

In a highly volatile scenario, ERG has reaffirmed its commitment to the sustainable development of its renewable portfolio, adopting a flexible and selective approach focused on quality and value creation. With around 90 years of industrial experience, ERG recognises that the electricity transition is an essential pathway to ensure competitiveness and energy security. For this reason, the Group believes that a European policy framework capable of accelerating the electrification of consumption, promoting the renewal of grid infrastructure and introducing new market mechanisms to support future sector investments is crucial. Only in this way will we be able to help build a stronger and more sustainable future for all the countries in which we operate.

ERG also continued its growth journey in 2025, always in line with the “Value over Volume” approach — pursuing selective and flexible growth capable of capturing the most valuable business opportunities.

Repowering remains central in the business strategy of the Group, which is a leader in this type of intervention and essential to the energy transition, also thanks to a solid and visible project pipeline. Development will focus on the geographical areas where we already operate, and asset rotation could represent a lever for growth, aimed at maximising the value of our investments with the objective of focusing on the countries where we have an industrial presence. We also aim to increase the flexibility of our portfolio by developing battery energy storage systems (BESS) alongside our wind technology development.

As far as Route-to-Market is concerned, the Group intends to leverage its consolidated experience in energy management to optimise its market access strategy. We reaffirm our commitment to achieving the target of 85%-90% of quasi-regulated EBITDA through long-term support mechanisms, particularly government CFDs and PPAs with leading corporate counterparties across the various geographies in which we operate. These long-term contractual arrangements remain fundamental tools for addressing ongoing market volatility.

ERG confirms its commitment to maintaining its financial structure within the current rating class, capable of supporting growth and shareholders remuneration in a sustainable manner.

For the Group, sustainability remains a concrete choice capable of generating long-term value from an economic and social perspective and is fully integrated into its business.

Change in business scope during the year

- **Wind – United Kingdom: Broken Cross**

On 16 January 2025, ERG, through its subsidiary ERG UK Holding Ltd, finalised the Share Purchase Agreement (SPA) with BayWa r.e AG (signed on 20 December 2024) for the acquisition of 100% of the shares of BayWa r.e. UK (Jubilee) Limited, a company that owns Broken Cross Wind Farm Limited, which owns a 43.2-MW onshore wind farm in South Lanarkshire, Scotland. The wind farm, which entered into operation in the fourth quarter of 2024, consists of nine Nordex N133 turbines, each with a capacity of 4.8 MW and benefits from a 15-year Contract for Difference (CfD) awarded in the AR4 auction, in line with the Group's revenue securing strategy. The annual production is estimated at approximately 120 GWh, equivalent to 46 kt of CO₂ emissions avoided each year, equal to the energy needs of over 28,000 households. The enterprise value of the transaction amounts to GBP 60 million. The two newly acquired companies are consolidated on a line-by-line basis starting from 1 January 2025.

During the financial year, the following were also completed:

- the repowering of the Reinsdorf wind farm (+3 MW incremental), with an expected annual output of 11.5 GWh. This project, which has already obtained a twenty-year tariff, is the first full refurbishment of the Group's wind farms abroad.
- the construction and energisation of a new wind farm developed and built in-house by the Group in France, in the Pas-de-Calais region, with a total installed capacity of 18 MW.
- the construction and energisation of the Corlacky wind farm, in Northern Ireland, for a total installed capacity of 47 MW.
- the first BESS (Battery Energy Storage Systems) plant in Vicari (Palermo). The plant is located within ERG's electrical substation, to which the nearby wind farms of Vicari (37.5 MW) and Roccapalumba (46.8 MW) are connected, for a total installed capacity of 12.5 MW.

It should also be noted that, as part of the first auction procedure of the transitional RES-X Ministerial Decree, two complete refurbishment projects (known as ‘repowering’) were awarded for a total of 141 MW. Specifically, the assignment concerns the wind repowering project in Carlentini (Syracuse) for a total of 97 MW (of which 81 MW will be completely rebuilt) and the project in Greci-Montaguto (Avellino) for a capacity of 44 MW.

Geographical re-focus for the Group

In accordance with the guidelines of the Business Plan, which provide for geographical repositioning, it should be noted that on 20 January 2026, ERG finalised the agreement with OnPath Energy Midco Limited for the acquisition of a group of British companies that own seven onshore wind farms operating in the North of England, with a total installed capacity of 73 MW. In parallel, ERG sold to Nordetic AB, 100% of ERG Sweden Holding AB, owner of Furukraft AB, the company that owns the Furuby wind farm, located in Sweden, with an installed capacity of 62 MW.

In view of the above, in the **reported** financial statements, the accounting results relating to the Swedish asset, which was in the process of being disposed of at the reporting date, are shown separately in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 5. To enhance understandability of the Group's performance, the **adjusted** results commented on in this Report also include in ordinary operations the results of the asset being sold at the reporting date. For the reconciliation of these values, please refer to the section "Alternative performance indicators".

Comments on the performance for the period

Fourth quarter 2025

In the fourth quarter of 2025, **adjusted revenue** amounted to EUR 194 million, down slightly compared to 2024 (EUR 196 million), due to falling sales prices, partly offset by the full contribution of the capacity progressively installed and put into operation between 2024 and 2025. Output amounted to 2.0 TWh, up compared to the same period of 2024 (1.8 TWh) mainly due to the full contribution of the new capacity in operation in Italy, France and the UK (+0.1 TWh). Output, at the same capacity, is substantially in line with the same period in 2024 and compares with 2024, which already reflected significantly lower than average wind speeds in Europe.

Adjusted gross operating profit (EBITDA), net of special items, amounted to EUR 147 million, up slightly compared with the EUR 145 million (+2 million, +1%) recorded in the fourth quarter of 2024.

ITALY

- **Wind (EUR -15 million):** gross operating profit (EBITDA) of EUR 60 million, down compared to the fourth quarter of 2024 (EUR 75 million) due to the combined effect of lower sales prices and lower wind levels recorded in the quarter. This reduction is only partially offset by the increase in the price of the GRIN incentive (55 EUR/MWh in 2025, 42 EUR/MWh in 2024). Total output amounted to 639 GWh compared to 671 GWh in the same period of 2024, due to the aforementioned significantly lower wind levels (-6% on a like-for-like basis), partly offset by the contribution from newly commissioned assets (+11 GWh). It should be noted that the wind level in December was exceptionally low with the country's wind production down by 49% compared to the same month in 2024².
- **Solar (+1 million):** gross operating profit (EBITDA) of EUR 13 million, up slightly compared to the fourth quarter of 2024 (EUR 12 million) due to the contribution from the systems undergoing revamping and repowering and improved irradiation during the year. Output totaled 44 GWh, up compared to 37 GWh in 2024.

ABROAD

- **Wind (EUR +15 million):** gross operating profit (EBITDA) of EUR 75 million, up compared to the fourth quarter of 2024 (EUR 60 million) due to the capacity that came into operation in 2025 and the higher wind speeds recorded in France and the United States. Total production amounted to 1,163 GWh, up from 1,032 GWh in the same period of 2024, with the contribution of new assets coming into operation accounting for +77 GWh.
- **Solar (EUR -3 million):** gross operating profit (EBITDA) of EUR 1 million, down compared to the fourth quarter of 2024 (EUR 4 million), mainly due to lower prices in Spain. Output amounted to 109 GWh in 2025 compared to 107 GWh in 2024, up slightly thanks to better irradiation.

In addition, the quarter benefited from lower Corporate costs (EUR +4 million) compared to the fourth quarter of 2024.

Overall, the contribution of the new installed capacity (approximately EUR +8 million) was largely offset by lower prices resulting from a declining market scenario, particularly for hedges set in previous years at higher prices.

It should be noted that the overall gross operating profit (loss) is impacted by the electricity price hedging policies implemented in line with the Group's risk policies.

² As indicated in the Terna Monthly Report at 31 December 2025

Adjusted operating profit amounted to EUR 77 million (EUR 75 million in the fourth quarter of 2024). Depreciation and amortisation amounted to EUR 70 million, in line with the fourth quarter of 2024, mainly due to the full contribution of the farms built internally and acquired in 2025, substantially offset by the end of the useful life of some wind farms in Italy and France.

The **adjusted profit attributable to owners of the parent** amounted to EUR 46 million, up slightly compared to the fourth quarter of 2024 (EUR 45 million), reflecting higher financial expenses (EUR +4 million), mainly due to higher financial indebtedness, and lower taxes of EUR 4 million.

Net financial indebtedness before IFRS 16 totalled **EUR 1,882 million**, in line with 30 September 2025 (EUR 1,882 million). The figure reflects the effects of investments made during the quarter (EUR 70 million), tax payments (EUR 24 million), interest expense (EUR 11 million) and dividend distributions to shareholders (EUR 2 million), offset by positive operating cash flow for the year (EUR 115 million³).

Comments on the year's performance

In 2025, **adjusted revenues** amounted to EUR 752 million, up from EUR 738 million in 2024, due to the full contribution of the new capacity progressively installed between 2024 and 2025, largely offset by wind conditions significantly below historical averages in Europe and a scenario of falling prices starting in the second half of 2025.

Output amounted to 7.2 TWh, up from 7.0 TWh in 2024, thanks to the full contribution of new capacity coming on stream in Italy, France, Germany, the UK and the United States (+0.8 TWh, of which +0.3 in the US), partially offset by the extraordinary and persistent lack of wind throughout the year (-0.5 TWh).

Adjusted gross operating profit (EBITDA), net of special items, amounted to EUR 540 million, up compared with the EUR 535 million (+5 million, +1%) recorded in 2024.

ITALY

- **Wind (EUR -19 million):** gross operating profit (EBITDA) of EUR 231 million, down compared to 2024 (EUR 250 million), due to lower output recorded, stemming from a persistently significant lower wind level in the period. This reduction is partially offset by the full contribution of the repowered and greenfield plants that came into operation in 2024 and the increase in the price of the GRIN incentive (55 EUR/MWh in 2025, 42 EUR/MWh in the 2024). Total output amounted to 2,462 GWh compared to 2,479 GWh in 2024, due to the aforementioned significantly lower wind levels (-10% on a like-for-like basis), partially offset by the contribution from newly commissioned assets (+237 GWh).
- **Solar (EUR +6 million):** gross operating profit (EBITDA) of EUR 96 million, up compared to 2024 (EUR 90 million) due to the contribution from the systems undergoing revamping and repowering and improved irradiation, partly offset by lower captured prices. Output totalled 282 GWh, up compared to 241 GWh in 2024.

ABROAD

- **Wind (EUR +20 million):** gross operating profit (EBITDA) of EUR 212 million, up compared to 2024 (EUR 192 million) due to the contribution of new assets and better prices in Eastern Europe and France, partly offset by wind speeds significantly below historical averages in Europe. Total output stood at 3,753 GWh compared to 3,514 GWh in 2024, thanks to the contribution from newly commissioned assets (+460 GWh), largely offset by the markedly lower wind levels (-6% on a like-for-like basis).
- **Solar (EUR -6 million):** gross operating profit (EBITDA) of EUR 18 million, down compared to 2024 (EUR 24 million) due to lower prices captured in Spain, partly offset by the full contribution of solar farms in the US and France that became operational in 2024. Output totalled 744 GWh in 2025, compared with 725 GWh in 2024, an increase mainly due to the full contribution of wind farms in the US and France (+46 GWh), offset by lower diffuse radiation.

Furthermore, the period benefited from lower Corporate costs (EUR +4 million) compared to 2024.

Overall, the contribution of installed capacity (approximately EUR +62 million) is largely offset by lower production of approximately EUR -47 million and lower sales prices.

It should be noted that the overall gross operating profit (loss) is impacted by the electricity price hedging policies implemented in line with the Group's risk policies.

³ Includes *adjusted* gross operating profit and the change in working capital.

Adjusted operating profit amounted to EUR 263 million (EUR 271 million in 2024). Depreciation and amortisation amounted to EUR 276 million, up from EUR 263 million in 2024, mainly due to the full contribution in 2025 of US assets (EUR 6 million)⁴ and newly acquired and installed capacity (EUR 10 million), only partly offset by the end of the useful life of some wind farms in Italy and France (EUR 3 million).

The **adjusted profit attributable to owners of the parent** was EUR 155 million, down compared to 2024 (EUR 175 million), and reflects, in addition to what has already been commented on in relation to operating results, higher financial expense (EUR +22 million), primarily due to higher financial indebtedness and lower taxes amounting to EUR 14 million.

The **reported net profit of the Group** amounted to EUR 65 million, down compared to 2024 (EUR 187 million). The result includes the write-down of photovoltaic farms in Spain (EUR 46 million), following the impairment test procedure, the write-down of the wind power asset located in Sweden, in the process of being sold at the reporting date (EUR 26 million⁵), as well as the write-downs of wind assets, subject to repowering (EUR 13.5 million) and photovoltaic assets, subject to revamping (EUR 3 million).

The **net financial indebtedness before IFRS 16** totalled **EUR 1,882 million**, an increase (EUR +89 million) compared to 31 December 2024 (EUR 1,793 million). The change mainly reflects the effects of dividend distributions to shareholders (EUR 151 million⁶), capital expenditure during the year (EUR 235 million⁷), completion of the treasury share purchase programme (EUR 12 million), and tax payments (EUR 47 million), partly offset by positive operating cash flow for the year (EUR 414 million⁸).

Net financial indebtedness after IFRS 16 includes the liability (pursuant to IFRS 16) relating to the discounting of future lease payments, which amounted to EUR 237 million at 31 December 2025, up from EUR 229 million at 31 December 2024, due to the increase in installed capacity.

Capital expenditure

IV Quarter			Investments (Euro millions)	Year		
2025	2024	Δ		2025	2024	Δ
43	30	13	Italy	74	135	(61)
24	21	4	Foreign Countries	155	413	(258)
4	6	(2)	France	19	142	(123)
18	6	12	Germany	29	9	20
2	7	(5)	UK & Nordics	106	26	81
0	0	0	Spain	0	0	0
0	0	(0)	East Europe	0	0	0
0	1	(1)	USA	1	236	(235)
3	2	1	Corporate	5	5	1
70	53	18	Total Investments	235	553	(318)

In the fourth quarter of 2025, **capital expenditure** amounted to EUR 70 million (EUR 53 million in the fourth quarter of 2024) and relate to **investments in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets** related to the progress of repowering work on some wind farms in Italy, the start of repowering activities on wind farms in Germany (34 MW), the progress of the construction of two greenfield plants in Germany (28 MW), the first repowering work on a French wind farm (23 MW) and the completion of a wind farm in Northern Ireland (47 MW).

In 2025, **capital expenditure** totalled EUR 235 million (EUR 553 million in 2024⁹) and refers mainly to **capital expenditure in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets** related to the acquisition of a wind farm in the United Kingdom (43 MW), the start of repowering activities on two wind farms in Italy (141 MW of new capacity), the construction of wind farms in the UK (47 MW), Germany (28 MW) and France (18 MW), repowering works in France (23 MW) and Germany (34 MW) and the implementation of the first storage project in Italy (12.5 MW).

⁴ Consolidated from 1 April 2024

⁵ Write-down recognised in application of IFRS 5 on the Swedish wind asset (62 MW), sold on 20 January 2026.

⁶ EUR 6 million of which to minorities.

⁷ The amount includes the effect of the acquisition in the United Kingdom in the first quarter of 2025, amounting to EUR 72 million.

⁸ Includes *adjusted* gross operating profit and the change in working capital.

⁹The comparative figure includes the impact of the acquisition of a portfolio of wind and solar farms in the United States (total 317 MW).

Performance by Country

4th Quarter				Electricity Output (GWh)	Year			
2025	2024	Δ	Δ%		2025	2024	Δ	Δ%
683	708	-26	-4%	Power output in Italy	2.744	2.720	24	1%
639	671	-32	-5%	- wind	2.462	2.479	-17	-1%
44	37	6	17%	- solar	282	241	41	17%
1.272	1.140	132	12%	Power output Abroad	4.497	4.239	258	6%
1.163	1.032	130	13%	- wind	3.753	3.514	240	7%
109	107	2	2%	- solar	744	725	19	3%
1.955	1.848	107	6%	ERG plants total output	7.241	6.959	282	4%

Fourth quarter 2025

In the **fourth quarter of 2025**, electricity production in Italy, amounted to 683 GWh, of which 639 GWh from wind sources and 44 GWh from solar sources, down slightly compared to the fourth quarter of 2024 (708 GWh) due to lower wind conditions in the quarter.

In the **fourth quarter of 2025**, electricity production abroad amounted to 1,272 GWh, of which 1,163 GWh from wind power and 109 GWh from photovoltaic plants. This represents an increase compared to the same period in 2024 (1,140 GWh, of which 1,032 GWh from wind power and 107 GWh from photovoltaic plants), mainly due to the contribution of the new assets entering into operation (+77 GWh) and to higher volumes recorded, which compare with a 2024 affected by wind conditions significantly below historical averages in Europe.

Year 2025

ITALY

In 2025, electricity production in Italy amounted to 2,744 GWh, of which 2,462 GWh from wind power and 282 GWh from photovoltaic plants, a slight increase compared to the same period in 2024 (2,720 GWh, of which 2,479 from wind power and 241 GWh from solar power), due to the full contribution from repowered and greenfield plants that came into operation in 2024 and 2025 and solar revamping, substantially offset by lower wind speeds recorded during the year.

Revenue recorded in 2025, amounting to EUR 409 million, was down compared with 2024 (EUR 418 million), as a result of persistently and significantly lower wind conditions during the period compared with historical averages and lower captured prices, only partially offset by the value of the GRIN incentive (55 EUR/MWh in 2025; 42 EUR/MWh in 2024) and by the full contribution of repowering and greenfield plants that progressively entered into operation during the year. It should be noted that the overall gross operating profit (loss) was affected by electricity price hedging policies implemented in line with the Group's risk policies, carried out at prices lower than those that influenced 2024.

In light of the above, ERG's net unit revenue from wind power in Italy, considering the value of energy sales, including the value of GRIN incentives and hedging, was 118 EUR/MWh, down compared to 2024 (125 EUR/MWh).

Net unit revenue relating to photovoltaic plants amounted to 371 EUR/MWh (399 EUR/MWh in 2024), down due to the aforementioned hedges.

Adjusted gross operating profit (EBITDA) in Italy in 2025 amounted to EUR 326 million, a decrease compared to 2024 (EUR 339 million), mainly due to the same reasons outlined above under revenue.

Depreciation and amortisation for the year (EUR 129 million) was up slightly compared to 2024 (EUR 126 million) due to the full contribution of the repowered and greenfield plants that came into operation.

Capital expenditure

Capital expenditure in Italy in 2025 (EUR 74 million) mainly relate to the start of repowering activities on two wind farms, the implementation of the Storage Project (12.5 MW), repowering and revamping activities on some solar plants, in addition

to the usual maintenance aimed at further increasing the efficiency of the plants.

ABROAD

In **2025, electricity production abroad** amounted to 4,497 GWh, of which 3,753 GWh from wind power and 744 GWh from photovoltaic plants. This represents an increase compared to the same period in 2024 (4,239 GWh, of which 3,514 GWh from wind power and 725 GWh from photovoltaic plants), mainly due to the perimeter effect (+506 GWh, of which +460 GWh wind and +46 GWh solar), partially offset by significantly lower wind conditions across the regions and reduced solar irradiation.

France

In **2025, electricity output** in France will amount to 1,242 GWh, of which 1,104 GWh will come from wind power and 138 GWh from photovoltaic plants, an increase compared to 2024 (1,210 GWh, of which 1,084 GWh from wind power and 126 GWh from photovoltaic plants) due to the wind farms that will gradually come into operation during 2024 and 2025, partly offset by wind speeds below historical averages.

Revenue recorded in **2025** amounted to EUR 111 million, up from EUR 100 million in 2024, due to the scope effect resulting from the wind farms that came into operation in 2024 and 2025 and the increase in energy sales prices, only partly offset by lower wind speeds.

Net unit revenue from wind power in France, equal to 88 EUR/MWh, up compared with 2024 (82 EUR/MWh) due to better market prices and hedging in line with the group's risk policy.

Net unit revenue for photovoltaic systems totalled 85 EUR/MWh, up from 81 EUR/MWh in 2024.

Adjusted gross operating profit (EBITDA) in France in **2025** amounted to EUR 65 million, up compared to 2024 (EUR 51 million), mainly due to the scope effect and the better prices captured.

Depreciation and amortisation for the year (EUR 47 million) was slightly up compared to 2024 (EUR 46 million) due to the contribution of the wind farms and photovoltaic systems developed internally.

Capital expenditure

Capital expenditure in France in **2025 (EUR 19 million)** mainly refers to the completion of a greenfield wind farm (18 MW) which became operational in the second quarter of 2025 and the start of construction activities of the first repowering project at a French wind farm (23 MW). The figure for 2024 included the effect of the acquisition of a wind and photovoltaic portfolio (EUR 84 million) in the first quarter of 2024.

Germany

In **2025, electricity production** in Germany amounted to 472 GWh, down from 568 GWh in 2024 due to the persistently lower wind speeds recorded during the year.

Revenue recorded in **2025** amounted to EUR 45 million, down compared to 2024 (EUR 55 million), mainly due to lower wind levels recorded during the year, partially offset by better prices achieved thanks to the one-way incentive mechanism and the contribution of the repowered farm that became operational in 2025.

Net unit revenue from wind power in Germany, equal to 94 EUR/MWh, was therefore up slightly compared to 2024 (92 EUR/MWh).

Adjusted gross operating profit (EBITDA) in Germany in **2025** amounted to EUR 25 million, down compared to 2024 (EUR 34 million).

Capital expenditure

Capital expenditure in Germany in 2025 (EUR 29 million) mainly relates to the completion of the repowering activities of a wind farm with 6 MW of new wind capacity (+3 MW incremental), which entered into operation in the second quarter of 2025, the construction of wind farms totalling 28 MW, and the launch of repowering activities on two wind farms (34 MW).

UK & Nordics

In **2025, electricity production** in the UK and Sweden amounted to 711 GWh, up compared to 2024 (588 GWh), mainly due to the scope effect (130 GWh) thanks to the contribution of the wind farm acquired in the UK at the beginning of 2025 and the greenfield wind farm built internally in Northern Ireland and entered into operation in the third quarter of 2025.

Revenue recorded in **2025** amounted to EUR 70 million, up compared to 2024 (EUR 54 million), mainly due to the effects of the new capacity in operation during 2025 and greater participation in the balancing market in Scotland.

Net unit revenue amounted to 65 EUR/MWh, up compared to 2024 (60 EUR/MWh).

Adjusted gross operating profit (EBITDA) in the UK & Nordics region in **2025** was EUR 40 million, up compared to 2024 (EUR 30 million), mainly due to the same revenue-related reasons.

Amortisation and depreciation for the year (EUR 21 million) increased compared to 2024 (EUR 17 million) due to the scope of consolidation resulting from the acquisition of the wind farm in Scotland in January 2025 (43 MW) and the commissioning of the wind farm built internally in Northern Ireland (47 MW), which became operational during the third quarter of 2025.

Capital expenditure

Capital expenditure in the UK & Nordics region in **2025 (EUR 106 million)** mainly relates to the acquisition of a wind farm in Scotland (43 MW) and the construction of a new wind farm in Northern Ireland, which became operational in the third quarter of 2025 (47 MW).

Spain

In **2025, electricity production** in Spain amounted to 449 GWh, down compared to 2024 (479 GWh) mainly due to lower irradiation, plant shutdowns during hours when prices were negative and the participation of plants in ancillary services markets.

Revenue recorded in **2025** amounted to EUR 18 million, down compared to 2024 (EUR 24 million) mainly due to lower market prices, which were particularly penalised during the day compared to 2024, which had benefited from higher hedging prices in addition to the aforementioned lower production. Net unit revenue amounted to 33 EUR/MWh, down compared to 2024 (47 EUR/MWh).

Adjusted gross operating profit (EBITDA) in Spain in **2025** amounted to EUR 6 million, down compared to 2024 (EUR 15 million) as a result of lower revenues.

East Europe

In **2025, electricity production** in East Europe amounted to 657 GWh, down from 710 GWh in 2024 due to lower wind conditions recorded

Revenue recorded in **2025**, equal to EUR 67 million, was substantially in line with 2024 (EUR 68 million), mainly due to the aforementioned lower wind conditions, partly offset by the increase in prices captured in Poland and Bulgaria.

Average net unit revenue in East Europe amounted to 95 EUR/MWh, up compared to 2024 (87 EUR/MWh) due to aforementioned higher energy sales prices.

It should be noted that the measures (windfall tax) introduced by the Romanian government in 2024 and then renewed in 2025 to combat high energy prices require the Group's plants to sell through PPAs at 400 lei/MWh, which is approximately 80 EUR/MWh (450 lei/MWh until 31 March 2024, equivalent to approximately 90 EUR/MWh); these values do not include the green certificate revenue of 29 EUR/MWh.

Adjusted gross operating profit (EBITDA) in East Europe in **2025** amounted to EUR 50 million, down compared to 2024 (EUR 54 million).

It should be noted that the results for the year reflect the release of provisions for risks and charges¹⁰ following the cessation of the risks that had originally led to their recognition.

United States

In **2025, electricity output** in the United States amounted to 966 GWh (of which 809 GWh from wind sources and 156 GWh from solar sources), up compared to 2024 (684 GWh, of which 563 from wind sources and 121 from photovoltaic systems), in which US assets had contributed since 1 April 2024.

Revenue recorded in **2025** amounted to EUR 31 million, up compared to 2024 (EUR 18 million) mainly due to the full

¹⁰ The 2025 figure reflects the release of provisions for risks amounting to EUR 4 million (of which approximately EUR 3 million in Romania and EUR 1.5 million in Poland), whereas the comparative figure reflected the partial release of provisions for risks of approximately EUR 9 million, of which EUR 6 million in Romania in relation to Green Certificates and EUR 3 million in Poland in relation to clawback measures.

contribution of the assets in the year compared to the comparative period, which reflected the consolidation from 1 April 2024. The item also includes the positive release of the fair value of PPAs for the portion pertaining to the year.

Revenue and other income (PTCs) totalled EUR 56 million and includes, in addition to the aforementioned revenue, approximately EUR 25 million relating to the non-monetary income of the Production Tax Credit recognised under “Other income” and calculated on the basis of energy production recorded in the year from the wind farm.

Adjusted gross operating profit (EBITDA) in the United States in **2025** amounted to EUR 45 million, up compared to 2024 (EUR 32 million), mainly due to the scope effect. Please note that this figure is influenced by the price of PPAs and the aforementioned income.

Significant events during the year

Date	Geographical segment	Sector	Significant event
13 January 2025	Italy	Wind	ERG and Engie signed a 5-year Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) for the supply of 44 GWh/year of energy produced by ERG wind farms located in Italy and not subject to tariff incentive schemes.
16 January 2025	UK & Nordics	Wind	ERG, through its subsidiary ERG UK Holding Ltd, has acquired the entire share capital of BayWa r.e AG from BayWa r.e. UK (Jubilee) Limited, a company that owns Broken Cross Wind Farm Limited, which owns a 43.2-MW onshore wind farm in South Lanarkshire, Scotland.
20 January 2025	Italy	Wind	ERG and Plenitude, a subsidiary of ENI, have signed a 5-year “pay as produced” Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) for the supply of approximately 64 GWh/year of energy produced by ERG wind farms in Italy and no longer subject to tariff incentive schemes.
4 February 2025	UK & Nordics	Wind	ERG and Amazon have signed a long-term Power Purchase Agreement (PPA). The “pay-as-produced” agreement concerns the supply of energy and REGOs (Renewable Energy Guarantees of Origin) produced by the Corlacky wind farm in Northern Ireland, whose construction will be completed by the end of the fourth quarter of 2025, with subsequent commissioning.
12 February 2025	Italy	Corporate	ERG has been listed as a Top Performer in the prestigious S&P Global Sustainability Yearbook 2025, the annual benchmark ranking recognising leading companies in corporate sustainability.
11 March 2025	Italy	Corporate	The Board of Directors of ERG S.p.A. has approved the Integrated Consolidated Financial Statements at 31 December 2024 and the Report on Corporate Governance and Ownership.
28 March 2025	Germany	Wind	ERG announces that it has won three single-price auctions granting it twenty-year tariffs for the construction and operation of the Heyen, Jeggeleben and Brunsbuttel wind farms, totalling 40 MW. ERG also announced the completion of the repowering of the Reinsdorf wind farm (6 MW), with expected annual output of 11.5 GWh. This process will carry on with the recently authorised repowering of the Beckendorf wind farm (13 MW). In the country there is also a greenfield park under construction in Aukrug (22 MW), expected to be completed in the first half of 2026.
8 April 2025	Italy	Corporate	Fitch Ratings agency confirmed for ERG S.p.A. a Long-Term Issuer Default Rating (IDR) of BBB- with stable outlook and a senior unsecured rating of BBB-. In an energy and macroeconomic scenario characterised by increasing volatility, the rating reflects the solidity of the Group's business model and its renewable portfolio.
22 April 2025	Italy	Corporate	The Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting of ERG S.p.A. has approved the Financial Statements at 31 December 2024, resolved the payment of EUR 1 per share, appointed the new Board of Statutory Auditors, authorised the purchase of up to a maximum of 15,032,000 treasury shares and approved the Report on the remuneration policy for 2025 and on the remuneration paid in 2024.
8 May 2025	France	Wind	ERG has completed the construction and begun the energisation of the Picardie I 18-MW wind farm in the Pas-de-Calais region of France, which the Group developed and built in-house. The new farm benefits from a 20-year contract for difference (CfD).

18 June 2025	Italy	Corporate	ERG has taken the top spot in the “Identity Corporate Index 2025” (ICI), the index that analyses the integration of ESG factors into corporate governance and management models. In the 2025 edition, the ranking examined 98 Italian companies, 22 of which belong to the FTSE MIB.
31 July	United Kingdom	Wind	ERG has completed construction and started energising the Corlacky wind farm in Northern Ireland, consisting of 11 Vestas V117 turbines at 4.3 MW each, for a total installed capacity of 47.3 MW.
1 August	Italy	Corporate	ERG has signed a 15-year Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) with the A2A Group for the total supply of approximately 2.7 TWh of renewable energy from wind sources over the period, starting on 1 January 2027. The agreement provides for the purchase by A2A of clean energy produced by ERG's wind farm in Salemi Castelvetro in the province of Trapani, the fourth project launched as part of the repowering programme for the plants in its portfolio.
4 September	Italy	Corporate	ERG has signed three Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs) with the FS Group for the total supply of 1.2 TWh (185 GWh/year) of renewable energy starting on 1 October 2025. The first contract has a duration of 10 years and provides for the supply of 55 GWh/year, while the other two have a duration of 5 years and provide for the supply of 60 GWh/year and 70 GWh/year respectively. The energy will be supplied by wind farms in ERG's portfolio in Italy that are not subject to incentive schemes.
21 October	Italy	Corporate	Presented in Catania, the new charity-driven solar canopy at the Banco Alimentare della Sicilia warehouses, built thanks to the donation of regenerated modules as part of the Social Purpose for Solar Revamping programme, which will turn energy savings into food aid for the most vulnerable families.
5 November	Italy	Storage	ERG announces the launch of the first BESS (Battery Energy Storage Systems) plant in Vicari (Palermo), with a capacity of 12.5 MW, a nominal storage capacity of 50 MWh and a charge and discharge cycle of approximately 4 hours. The plant is located within ERG's electrical substation, to which the nearby wind farms of Vicari (37.5 MW) and Roccapalumba (46.8 MW) are connected.
1 December	UK & Nordics	Wind	ERG, through its subsidiary Furukraft AB, has reached an agreement to sign a 10-year Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) with Skellefteå Kraft AB, a Swedish municipal energy company. The agreement, valid from 1 January 2026, provides for the pay-as-produced supply of approximately 150 GWh per year, for a total of 1.5 TWh, of renewable energy produced by ERG's Furuby wind farm.
3 December	Italy	Wind	ERG has been awarded 20-year “pay as produced” tariffs in the first auction procedure under the transitional RES X Ministerial Decree, with two complete refurbishment projects (known as ‘repowering’) totalling 141 MW. Specifically, the assignment concerns the wind repowering project in Carlentini (Syracuse) for a total of 97 MW (of which 81 MW will be completely rebuilt) and the project in Greci-Montaguto (Avellino) for a capacity of 44 MW. The total installed capacity will be 141 MW, more than double the current capacity (69 MW), with an estimated average annual energy production of over 300 GWh/year, approximately three times higher than the current level. Construction is expected to start at the beginning of 2026, while both wind farms are expected to come into operation in 2027.
11 December	Italy	Corporate	ERG is confirmed as being on the Carbon Disclosure Project's “A list” for the fourth consecutive year. Compared to last year, the Group recorded a clear improvement in the management of emissions and in the objectives of reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions.
12 December	Italy	Corporate	Following Luca Bettonte's resignation from his position as Director of ERG

			S.p.A. and member of the Strategic Committee (<i>Press Release dated 14 November</i>), the Board of Directors of ERG S.p.A. has appointed Paolo Arlandini as the new non-executive Director of the Company and member of the Strategic Committee. The Director will remain in office until the next Shareholders' Meeting of ERG S.p.A., scheduled for 22 April 2026.
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Significant events after the reporting date

Date	Geographical segment	Sector	Significant event
20 January 2026	UK & Nordics	Wind	ERG, through its subsidiary ERG UK Holding Ltd, acquired from OnPath Energy Midco Limited 100% of a group of UK companies owning seven operational onshore wind farms in Northern England, with a total installed capacity of 73 MW. The enterprise value of the transaction amounts to approximately GBP 97 million. At the same time, through its subsidiary ERG Power Generation S.p.A., ERG sold to Nordetic AB, 100% of ERG Sweden Holding AB, owner of Furukraft AB, the company that owns the Furuby wind farm, located in Sweden, with an installed capacity of 62 MW.
21 January 2026	Italy	Corporate	The ERG Group ranked first in the Corporate Knights 2026 “Global 100 most sustainable corporations in the world” global ranking, which assessed over 8,000 listed companies. ERG was also awarded absolute leadership for reaching 100% of sustainable revenues and investments, as well as for its sustainability strategy to which the company remuneration policy is also linked.

Business outlook 2026

The environment in which the Group operates is characterised by strong volatility both in production volumes — influenced by the availability of wind and solar irradiation — and in market prices. This is compounded by a regulatory framework that is continuously evolving and marked by elements of uncertainty, in a climate of growing political pressure on energy costs. In Italy, the recent “2026 Bills Decree” introduces a series of rules aimed at reducing the cost of electricity for households and businesses. Among these, the decree provides for reimbursement mechanisms starting in 2027, to be implemented through measures to be defined by ARERA in the coming months, for certain supply components and ETS quotas, creating a competitive advantage for gas-fired thermoelectric generation and mitigating the economic signal in favour of the transition to renewable sources. However, the effectiveness of these provisions, in particular the regulation of reimbursement to thermoelectric producers of charges related to ETS emissions, is subject to the prior authorisation of the European Commission. A better estimate of the effects of this decree can therefore only be made after this authorisation and the period of parliamentary conversion into law, i.e. within 60 days of the decree's publication in the Official Gazette (20 February 2026).

In the first two months of 2026, commodity and electricity prices are expected to decline compared to the same period in 2025. In terms of natural resources, production in the first few months of 2026 is in line with our expectations but higher than the same period in 2025, which was characterised by exceptionally low wind levels.

In order to mitigate market price volatility in line with best industry practices and its own established risk policy, ERG has in recent years carried out forward sales, mainly through long-term fixed-price supply contracts (known as PPAs) and forward contracts, including through financial derivatives. These hedges, when carried out with a portfolio approach by the Group's Energy Management through ERG Power Generation S.p.A., are allocated from a management standpoint to the various project companies, which own the Production Units (PUs). The hedge allocation criterion follows a cascade mechanism which, with the idea of mitigating the associated risks, has the following order of priority:

1. electricity produced by PUs that do not have an incentive mechanism and are therefore fully exposed to the risk of market price volatility;
2. electricity produced by PUs that are subject to “Feed in Premium” tariffs, or mechanisms that provide for an incentive that is added to the market price;
3. any residual hedges are finally attributed to the quantities of electricity subject to for-difference incentive mechanisms, such as the former “green certificate” incentive tariffs (GRIN).

However, no hedges are envisaged for generation subject to two-way for-difference incentive mechanisms.

The expected outlook for the main performance indicators in 2026 compared to 2025, excluding any regulatory effects mentioned above, is as follows.

ITALY

EBITDA for Wind is expected to increase slightly thanks to higher volumes expected for the year compared with 2025, which was characterised by exceptionally low wind conditions, although this will be largely offset by lower prices captured on spot markets and forward hedges, as well as the lower value of the GRIN incentive (50 EUR/MWh in 2026 compared with 55 EUR/MWh in 2025) on a reduction in volumes due to the gradual exit of some plants from the incentive scheme.

EBITDA for Solar is expected to be substantially in line with 2025, mainly due to lower prices captured as a result of the downward market scenario, offset by higher volumes expected.

EBITDA for Wind & Solar Italy in 2026 is estimated to be substantially in line with 2025.

ABROAD

EBITDA for Wind is expected to increase compared to 2025 mainly due to higher output compared to the lower widespread wind speeds recorded in 2025, the scope deriving from the geographical re-focus with the purchase of 72 MW in the UK and the sale of 62 MW in Sweden, from the full contribution of a Greenfield wind farm in the UK in the second half of 2025 (47 MW) and the first contribution of a Greenfield wind farm in Germany (+22 MW) and a repowering park in France (+23 MW) MW of new capacity) expected to be operational in the second half of the year. These results are partly offset by the expected downward scenario.

EBITDA for Solar is expected to increase slightly compared to 2025, mainly due to the expected better irradiation, partly offset by lower captured prices in Spain due to a decreasing market scenario.

EBITDA for Wind & Solar abroad is expected to see an increase compared to 2025.

2026 GUIDANCE

For the year 2026, at Group level, EBITDA is estimated in the range between EUR 520 million and EUR 590 million.

Capital expenditure is in a range of between EUR 330 and EUR 380 million (EUR 235 million in 2025) and mainly includes the recent acquisition in the UK and the construction of the wind farms expected to be operational between 2026 and 2027 respectively for 45 MW and 77 MW of new capacity. These investments do not include the sale of 62 MW in Sweden.

Adjusted net financial indebtedness at the end of 2026 is expected to be in the range between EUR 1,950 million and EUR 2,050 million (EUR 1,882 million at the end of 2025), including the above-mentioned investments and the distribution of the ordinary dividend of EUR 1 per share.

Additional information

Appointment of a Member of the Board of Directors

It is noted that, following the resignation of Luca Bettonte from the office of Board Member and member of the Strategic Committee, elected from the majority list, on 12 December 2025 the Board of Directors, supported by the Nominations and Remuneration Committee, pursuant to Art. 2386 of the Italian Civil Code and Art. 15 of the Articles of Association, appointed Paolo Arlandini as new non-executive Director of the Company and member of the Strategic Committee, to hold office until the next Shareholders' Meeting. The Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting will therefore be called upon, among other things, pursuant to Article 2386 of the Italian Civil Code and Article 15, paragraph 6, of the Articles of Association, to appoint a Member of the Board of Directors, without list voting, on the basis of proposals formulated in accordance with the applicable legislative, regulatory and statutory provisions. The term of office of the member of the Board of Directors thus appointed will expire along with that of the other members of the Board of Directors on the date of the Shareholders' Meeting called to approve the financial statements as of 31 December 2026. The Board of Directors recommends also that the proposals for the appointment of a Member of the Board of Directors be presented by the Shareholders (where appropriate, also pursuant to Article 126-bis of the Italian Consolidated Finance Act) in such a way as to allow disclosure to the public sufficiently in advance with respect to the Shareholders' Meeting called upon to approve them.

Assignment of the statutory audit engagement pursuant to Regulation (EU) no. 537/2014 for the years 2027-2035 and certification of the compliance of the consolidated sustainability reporting for the years 2027-2029.

The Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting will be called upon, inter alia, to resolve on the appointment of certification of the compliance of the consolidated sustainability reporting taking into account the reasoned recommendation carried out by the Board of Statutory Auditors.

Purchase and sale of treasury shares

The Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting will be called upon, inter alia, to resolve on the authorisation for the Board of Directors to purchase treasury shares up to a maximum of 15,032,000 ordinary shares, corresponding to 10% of the share capital of ERG, including treasury shares already held by the Company at the date of the Shareholders' Meeting, upon annulment, for the remaining period, of the previous authorisation resolved by the Shareholders' Meeting on 22 April 2025, in order to optimise the capital structure with a view to maximising value creation for Shareholders, also based on available liquidity and, in any case, for any other purpose permitted by the current applicable laws and regulations.

The authorisation will be valid for eighteen months from the date of the resolution. The purchase must be made through the use of distributable profits and available reserves resulting from the latest approved financial statements, in compliance with Article 132 of the Italian Consolidated Finance Act and in accordance with the procedures set out in Article 144-bis, paragraph 1, letter b) of the Issuers' Regulation at a unit price, inclusive of the ancillary purchase costs, not lower than 30% below and not higher than 10% above the closing price of the stock on the day immediately preceding each individual transaction. The Company currently holds 4,965,240 treasury shares, equal to 3.303% of share capital. The Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting will be called upon, inter alia, to resolve on the authorisation for the Board of Directors to dispose of treasury shares, all at once or in several steps, for a period of eighteen months from the date of the related resolution, upon annulment, for the period still remaining, of the previous authorisation resolved by the Shareholders' Meeting on 22 April 2025, pursuant to Article 2357-ter of the Italian Civil Code, at a unit price not lower than 10% below the closing price of the stock on the day immediately preceding each individual sale. This is aimed at optimizing financial leverage and, more generally, in any circumstance in which the potential disposal of the shares is deemed by the Board of Directors to be consistent with the interests of the Company and its Shareholders.

Report on the remuneration policy and the fees paid

The Board of Directors has approved the Report on the remuneration policy and the fees paid. The Shareholders' Meeting will be called upon to resolve pursuant to Article 123-ter of the Consolidated Law on Finance in favour or against:

- the first section of the Report, relating to the Company's policy on remuneration of the members of the management bodies and key managers for financial year 2026 and members of the supervisory bodies. The relative resolution shall be binding.
- on the second section of the Report the relative decision will not be binding.

The Report on the remuneration policy and the fees paid will be made available to the public within the terms and according to the provisions set forth by applicable laws and regulations.

With reference to the estimates and forecasts contained in this document, and in particular in the section 'Business Outlook', it should be noted that actual results may differ from those stated due to a variety of factors, including: future price trends, the operating performance of the plants, wind and solar conditions, the impact of energy-sector and environmental regulations, and other changes in business conditions and competitive dynamics.

The results of the fourth quarter and financial year 2025 will be explained to analysts and investors today at 11:00 during a conference call with related webcasting that can be followed by connecting to the Company's website (www.erg.eu); their presentation will be made available on the same website in the "Investor Relations/Presentations" section, at Borsa Italiana S.p.A. and on the authorised storage mechanism eMarket Storage (www.emarketstorage.com) 15 minutes before the conference call.

The format of the Financial Statements corresponds with that of the statements indicated in the Report on Operations. Specific explanatory notes illustrate the adjusted result measurements.

The Manager responsible for preparing the company's financial reports, Michele Pedemonte, declares, pursuant to paragraph 2, Article 154-bis of the Consolidated Finance Act, that the accounting information this press release contains matches the documentary records, books and accounting entries.

This press release, issued on 12 March 2026, is available to the public on the Company's website (www.erg.eu) in the "Media/Press Releases" section, at Borsa Italiana S.p.A. (www.borsaitaliana.it) and on the authorised storage mechanism eMarket Storage (www.emarketstorage.com).

The Annual Financial Report, including the Consolidated Sustainability Report, with the reports of the Board of Statutory Auditors and the Independent Auditors, the Report on Corporate Governance and the ownership structure, the explanatory report of the Board of Directors on the items on the agenda of the Ordinary Shareholders' Meeting, the Report on the remuneration policy and fees paid as well as the additional required documentation will be made available to the public within the terms and in the manner prescribed by current legislation at the Company's headquarters in Genoa, Via De Marini 1 as well as on the Company's website (www.erg.eu) in the section "Corporate Governance/2026 Shareholders' Meeting", at Borsa Italiana S.p.A. (www.borsaitaliana.it) and on the authorised storage mechanism eMarket Storage (www.emarketstorage.com).

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Alternative Performance Indicators (APIs) and adjusted results

Some of the Alternative Performance Indicators (APIs) used in this document are different from the financial indicators expressly provided for by the IAS/IFRS adopted by the Group.

These alternative indicators are used by the Group in order to facilitate the communication of information on its business performance as well as its net financial indebtedness.

In order to facilitate an understanding of the business segments' performance, the operating results are shown with the exclusion of significant special income components of an exceptional nature (special items) and include, in ordinary operations, the results of the asset being sold at the reporting date: these results are indicated with the term "Adjusted results".

The results that include significant income statement components of an exceptional nature (special items) are also defined as "Reported results". A definition of the indicators and the reconciliation of the amounts involved are provided in the "Alternative Performance Indicators" section.

Highlights

Adjusted ⁽²⁾ 4 th quarter		(EUR million) Key economic data	Reported ⁽¹⁾ Year		Adjusted ⁽²⁾ Year	
2025	2024		2025	2024	2025	2024
194	196	Revenues	744	733	752	738
147	145	Gross Operating Profit (EBITDA)	526	525	540	535
77	75	Operating Profit (EBIT)	172	252	263	271
46	45	Group Net Profit	65	187	155	175
76%	74%	Ebitda Margin %	71%	72%	72%	72%
2025	2024	Key financial data	2025	2024		
4,165	4,246	Net invested capital ⁽³⁾	4,165	4,246		
2,045	2,223	Equity	2,045	2,223		
1,882	1,793	Net financial indebtedness (before IFRS 16) ⁽⁴⁾	1,882	1,793		
2,119	2,023	Net financial indebtedness (after IFRS 16) ⁽⁴⁾	2,119	2,023		
48%	45%	Financial Leverage before IFRS 16 ⁽⁵⁾	48%	45%		
2025	2024	Operating data			Year	
2025	2024				2025	2024
3,974	3,845	Total installed capacity at the end of the period	<i>MW</i>		3,974	3,845
129		New installed capacity of the period			129	
0		of which Italy - Wind	<i>MW</i>		0	
5		of which Italy - Solar	<i>MW</i>		5	
13		of which Italy - Storage	<i>MW</i>		13	
112		of which Abroad - Wind	<i>MW</i>		112	
0		of which Abroad - Solar	<i>MW</i>		0	
1,955	1,848	Total electricity output	<i>GWh</i>		7,241	6,959
91		Electricity output due to new capacity of the period			772	
11		of which Italy - Wind	<i>GWh</i>		237	
2		of which Italy - Solar	<i>GWh</i>		28	
77		of which Abroad - Wind	<i>GWh</i>		460	
0		of which Abroad - Solar	<i>GWh</i>		46	
147	145	Gross Operating Profit (EBITDA)			540	535
60	75	Italy - Wind			231	250
13	12	Italy - Solar			96	90
75	60	Abroad - Wind			212	192
1	4	Abroad - Solar			18	24
(2)	(6)	Corporate			(17)	(21)
94	101	Net unit Revenue ⁽⁶⁾	<i>Euro/MWh</i>		99	102
70	53	Investments ⁽⁷⁾	<i>Euro millions</i>		235	553
672	660	Employees at the end of the period	<i>Units</i>		672	660

⁽¹⁾ Reported economic indicators are calculated on the basis of the Financial Statements and include special items and related taxes. It should be noted that in the reported financial statements, the accounting results relating to the Swedish asset, which was in the process of being sold at the reporting date, are shown separately in accordance with IFRS 5. The reported economic values for the comparative period have been restated in accordance with IFRS 5.

⁽²⁾ Adjusted economic indicators do not include special items and related taxes and also include in ordinary activities the results of the Swedish asset, which was in the process of being sold at the balance sheet date.

⁽³⁾ Net Invested Capital includes the contribution of the wind power asset located in Sweden, sold in January 2026.

⁽⁴⁾ Net financial indebtedness includes the contribution of the wind asset located in Sweden, sold in January 2026, and is reported in two measures: "before IFRS 16", excluding the liability related to the application of IFRS 16, and "after IFRS 16", including the aforementioned liability.

⁽⁵⁾ Financial leverage before IFRS 16 is calculated by comparing the net financial indebtedness before IFRS 16 with the net invested capital, not including Right-of-Use assets amounting to EUR 237 million.

⁽⁶⁾ Net unit revenue (net of clawbacks) is expressed in EUR/MWh and is calculated by dividing the technology output by the revenue achieved on energy markets, inclusive of the impact of hedges, of any incentives due and the relative variable costs associated to generation/sale including, for example, imbalance costs and market access fees.

⁽⁷⁾ In property, plant and equipment and intangible assets. The 2025 figure includes the impact of the acquisition in January 2025 in the United Kingdom (43 MW), while the comparative figure includes the effect of the acquisition in the United States of a wind and solar portfolio for a total of 317 MW.

Performance by country

4 th quarter			(EUR million)			Year		
2025	2024	Δ	Adjusted Revenues			2025	2024	Δ
93	105	(12)	Italy			409	418	(9)
101	91	10	Abroad			343	319	24
33	30	4			France	111	100	11
13	16	(2)			Germany	45	55	(10)
25	16	9			UK & Nordics	70	54	17
3	5	(2)			Spain	18	24	(6)
18	19	(0)			East Europe	67	68	(0)
8	6	2			United States	31	18	13
11	11	(0)	Corporate			40	39	1
(11)	(11)	(0)	Intra-segment revenues			(40)	(37)	(2)
194	196	(2)	Total adjusted revenues			752	738	14
Adjusted EBITDA								
73	87	(14)	Italy			326	339	(13)
76	64	12	Abroad			231	216	14
22	16	6			France	65	51	14
9	10	(0)			Germany	25	34	(9)
16	8	9			UK & Nordics	40	30	9
0	2	(2)			Spain	6	15	(9)
15	16	(0)			East Europe	50	54	(4)
13	12	0			United States	45	32	13
(2)	(6)	4	Corporate			(17)	(21)	4
147	145	2	Adjusted EBITDA			540	535	5
Amortization, depreciation and write-downs								
(33)	(33)	0	Italy			(129)	(126)	(3)
(36)	(36)	(0)	Abroad			(143)	(133)	(10)
(12)	(12)	(0)			France	(47)	(46)	(2)
(5)	(6)	0			Germany	(21)	(21)	0
(6)	(4)	(1)			UK & Nordics	(21)	(17)	(4)
(3)	(3)	0			Spain	(12)	(12)	0
(5)	(5)	(0)			East Europe	(19)	(19)	(0)
(6)	(6)	1			United States	(24)	(18)	(5)
(1)	(1)	0	Corporate			(4)	(4)	0
(70)	(70)	(0)	Amortization, depreciation and write-downs			(276)	(263)	(13)
Adjusted EBIT								
41	54	(13)	Italy			197	213	(16)
40	29	12	Abroad			87	83	4
11	5	6			France	18	6	12
4	4	(0)			Germany	4	12	(9)
11	3	7			UK & Nordics	19	13	6
(3)	(1)	(2)			Spain	(6)	3	(8)
10	11	(0)			East Europe	31	35	(4)
7	6	1			United States	22	14	8
(4)	(7)	4	Corporate			(22)	(25)	4
77	75	2	Adjusted EBIT			263	271	(8)
Investments ⁽¹⁾								
43	30	13	Italy			74	135	(61)
24	21	4	Abroad			155	413	(258)
4	6	(2)			France	19	142	(123)
18	6	12			Germany	29	9	20
2	7	(5)			UK & Nordics	106	26	81
0	0	0			Spain	0	0	0
0	0	(0)			East Europe	0	0	0
0	1	(1)			United States	1	236	(235)
3	2	1	Corporate			5	5	1
70	53	18	Total investments			235	553	(318)

⁽¹⁾ Includes capital expenditure in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets and M&A investments. It should be noted that the figures do not include the increase in Right-of-Use assets.

Income Statement

This section presents the *adjusted* financial results, shown excluding special items and including the results of the Swedish asset under disposal at the Reporting Date, which made a full economic contribution in 2025¹¹.

For the definition of indicators, the composition of the financial statements and the reconciliation of the amounts involved, reference is made to that indicated in the *Alternative Performance Indicators* section below.

4 th Quarter			(EUR million)	Year		
2025	2024	Δ	Profit & Loss	2025	2024	Δ
194	196	(2)	Revenues	752	738	14
24	19	6	Other incomes	50	51	(1)
218	215	4	Total Revenues	803	789	14
(2)	0	(2)	Purchases and changes in inventories	(9)	(10)	1
(55)	(55)	(0)	Services and other operating costs	(194)	(186)	(8)
(14)	(15)	1	Personnel expenses	(60)	(58)	(2)
147	145	2	Gross Operating profit (loss) (EBITDA)	540	535	5
(70)	(70)	(0)	Amortisation, depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	(276)	(263)	(13)
77	75	2	Operating profit (loss) (EBIT)	263	271	(8)
(13)	(9)	(4)	Net financial incomes (expenses)	(50)	(27)	(22)
(0)	(0)	0	Net gains (losses) on equity investments	(0)	(0)	(0)
64	66	(2)	Profit before taxes	214	244	(30)
(16)	(20)	4	Income taxes	(53)	(66)	14
47	46	2	Net profit (loss) from continuing operations	161	178	(17)
(2)	(1)	(1)	Non-controlling interests	(5)	(3)	(3)
46	45	1	Profit (loss) from continuing operations attributable to owners of the parent	155	175	(20)
0	0	0	Net profit (loss) from discontinued operations	0	0	0
46	45	1	Profit attributable to owners of the parent	155	175	(20)

¹¹ In 2025, the gross operating profit of the Swedish wind asset included in "Assets held for sale" amounted to EUR 5 million (EUR -27 million on the net profit (loss), including the write-down of the asset for EUR -26 million in application of IFRS 5).

Statement of Financial Position

The reclassified statement of financial position contains the assets and liabilities of the mandatory financial statements, used in the preparation of the Annual Financial Report, highlighting the **uses** of resources in non-current assets and in working capital and the related funding **sources**. For the definition of the indicators for the main items used in the Reclassified Statement of Financial Position, reference is made to that indicated in the “Alternative Performance Indicators” section below.

It should be noted that, in application of IFRS 5, the equity contribution of the wind farm located in Sweden and sold on 20 January 2026¹² has been reclassified under “Net invested capital of assets held for sale”.

Reclassified Statement of Financial position	<i>of which discontinued operations</i>	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
<i>(EUR million)</i>			
Non - current assets	(74)	4,642	4,841
Net operating working capital	(0)	84	34
Employees benefits	0	(3)	(3)
Other Assets	(14)	300	246
Other Liabilities	19	(859)	(873)
Net invested capital of continuing operations	(70)	4,165	4,246
Net invested capital of discontinued operations	70	-	-
Net invested capital		4,165	4,246
Equity attributable to the owners of the parent		1,980	2,147
Non-controlling interests		65	76
Net financial indebtedness before IFRS 16	10	1,882	1,793
Lease liabilities	3	237	229
Net financial indebtedness after IFRS 16	13	2,119	2,023
Equity and financial indebtedness		4,165	4,246

¹² On 20 January, ERG, through its subsidiary ERG Power Generation S.p.A., sold 100% of ERG Sweden Holding AB, owner of Furukraft AB, the company that owns the Furuby wind farm located in Sweden, to Nordetic AB, a company belonging to the eNordic group, an independent power producer operating in the Nordic countries owned by the Ardian fund.

Cash flows

The cash flow statement is presented starting from the before IFRS 16 values and including the flows generated by the Swedish wind asset, in order to facilitate understanding of the dynamics of cash flows for the year.

The breakdown of changes in net financial indebtedness is as follows:

4 th quarter		<i>(EUR million)</i> Cash Flow	Year	
2025	2024		2025	2024
147	145	Adjusted EBITDA	540	535
(32)	52	Change in net working capital	(126)	(50)
115	197	Cash Flow from operations	414	485
(70)	(52)	Capital expenditure in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(163)	(234)
-	(0)	Asset acquisitions and business combinations	(72)	(319)
0	(0)	Capital expenditure on non-current financial assets	0	1
(1)	0	Other changes and divestments	(4)	(11)
(71)	(53)	Cash Flow from investments/divestments	(239)	(563)
(12)	(6)	Financial income (expense)	(41)	(19)
1	-	Financial expense for closing loans	2	-
(0)	0	Net gains (losses) on equity investment	(0)	(0)
(11)	(6)	Cash Flow from financial management	(39)	(19)
(24)	(17)	Cash Flow from tax management	(47)	(39)
(2)	(2)	Distribution of dividends	(151)	(152)
-	(11)	Shares buy-back programme	(12)	(47)
(7)	(14)	Other changes in equity	(15)	(13)
(9)	(27)	Cash flows from Equity	(178)	(212)
1,882	1,888	Opening net financial indebtedness before IFRS 16	1,793	1,445
(0)	(95)	<i>Net Change</i>	89	348
1,882	1,793	Total net financial indebtedness before IFRS 16	1,882	1,793
237	229	<i>Lease liabilities</i>	237	229
2,119	2,023	Net financial indebtedness after IFRS 16	2,119	2,023

ALTERNATIVE PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Definitions

On 3 December 2015, CONSOB issued Communication no. 92543/15, which transposes the Guidelines regarding the use and presentation of Alternative Performance Indicators in the context of regulated financial information, issued on 5 October 2015 by the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA). The Guidelines, which updated the CESR Recommendation on Alternative Performance Indicators (CESR/05 – 178b), aim to promote the usefulness and transparency of alternative performance indicators so as to improve their comparability, reliability and comprehensibility. Some of the Alternative Performance Indicators (APIs) used in this document are different from the financial indicators expressly provided for by the IAS/IFRS adopted by the Group. These alternative indicators are used by the Group in order to facilitate the communication of information on its business performance as well as its net financial indebtedness.

Adjusted revenue is revenue, as indicated in the Financial Statements, with the exclusion of significant special income components of an exceptional nature (special items).

Gross operating profit (loss) is an indicator of operating performance calculated by adding “Amortisation, depreciation and impairment of non-current assets” to the Operating profit (loss). Gross operating profit (loss) is explicitly indicated as a subtotal in the financial statements.

Adjusted gross operating profit (loss) is the gross operating margin, as defined above, with the exclusion of significant special income components (special items).

Adjusted operating profit (loss) is the operating profit (loss), explicitly indicated as a subtotal in the financial statements, with the exclusion of significant special income statement components of an exceptional nature (special items).

EBITDA margin is an indicator of the operating performance calculated by comparing the *adjusted gross operating profit (loss)* to the Revenue from sales and services of each individual business segment.

The **adjusted tax rate** is calculated by comparing the *adjusted amounts of taxes and profit before taxes*.

Profit (loss) from continuing operations does not include the result from assets held for sale/discontinued operations, reclassified under the item “Profit (loss) from discontinued operations”;

Finally, in order to facilitate an understanding of the business segments’ performance, the operating results are shown with the exclusion of significant special income components of an exceptional nature (special items) and with the inclusion, also for the comparative period, of the results of the Swedish asset being sold at the reporting date, which made a full economic contribution during the financial year: these results are indicated with the definition “Adjusted results”.

Since the composition of these indicators is not regulated by the applicable accounting standards, the method used by the Group to determine these indicators may not be consistent with the method used by other operators and so these might not be fully comparable.

Definitions of the APIs used by the Group and a reconciliation with the items of the Financial Statements templates adopted are as follows.

Adjusted Profit (loss) from continuing operations is the profit from continuing operations, with the exclusion of significant income statement components of an exceptional nature (special items), net of the related tax effects;

Adjusted profit (loss) attributable to owners of the parent is the *adjusted profit (loss)* from continuing operations with the exclusion of the profit attributable to non-controlling interests;

Capital expenditure is the sum of capital expenditure in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, with the inclusion of Mergers & Acquisitions and not including Right-of-Use assets;

Net operating working capital is the sum of inventories, trade receivables and trade payables.

Net invested capital is the sum of Non-current assets (including Right-of-Use Assets), Net operating working capital, Liabilities related to Post-employment benefits, Other assets and Other liabilities;

Net financial indebtedness is an indicator of the financial structure and is determined in accordance with ESMA Guidelines 32-382-1138 (Guidelines on Prospectus disclosures) and CONSOB Warning Notice no. 5/2021, also including the portion of non-current assets relative to derivative financial instruments.

For greater clarity, net financial indebtedness is indicated in the dual measure “before IFRS 16”, excluding the liabilities linked to the application of IFRS 16, and “after IFRS 16”, including the aforementioned liabilities.

Financial leverage before IFRS 16 is calculated by comparing the net financial indebtedness before IFRS 16 with the net invested capital, not including Right-of-Use assets.

Special items include significant special income components of an exceptional nature. These include:

- income and expense connected to events whose occurrence is non-recurring, i.e. those transactions or events that do not frequently re-occur over the normal course of business;
- income and expense related to events that are not typical of normal business activities, such as restructuring and environmental costs;
- capital gains and losses linked to the disposal of assets;
- significant impairment losses recognised on assets following impairment tests;
- income and the associated reversals recognised in application of IFRS 9, in relation to the restructuring of loans in place.

Reconciliation with *adjusted* operating results

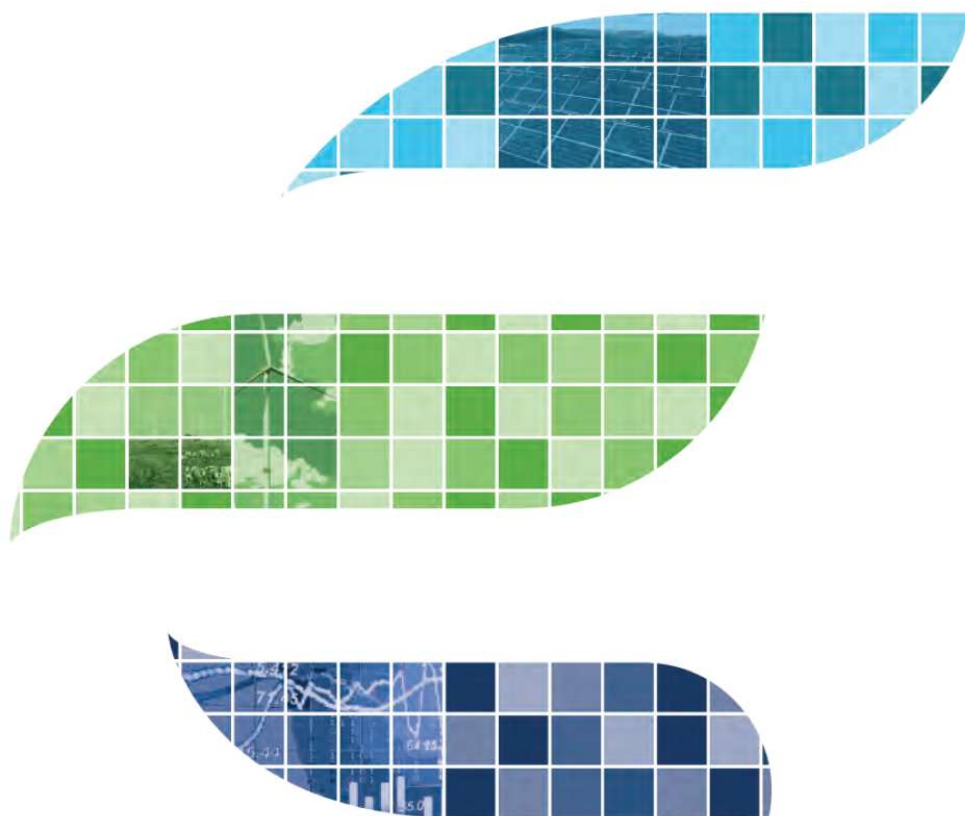
4 th quarter		GROSS OPERATING PROFIT (EBITDA) (Eur million)	Note	Year	
2025	2024			2025	2024
136	142	EBITDA for continuing operations		526	525
5	6	Asset held for sale contribution		5	6
141	147	Gross operating profit (loss) (EBITDA)		531	531
		Special items exclusions:			
2	1	- Reversal of ancillary charges on non-recurring operations (Special Projects)	1	3	8
-	(4)	- Gains on disposal of works of art	2	-	(4)
5	0	- Reversal for allocation for provision for disposed businesses	3	6	1
147	145	Adjusted EBITDA		540	535

4 th quarter		AMORTISATION, DEPRECIATION AND IMPAIRMENT LOSSES (Eur million)		Year	
2025	2024			2025	2024
(138)	(70)	Amortization, Depreciation and impairment losses for continuing operations		(354)	(273)
(3)	(4)	Asset held for sale contribution		(3)	(4)
(142)	(74)	Amortization, Depreciation and impairment losses		(357)	(278)
		Special items exclusions:			
13	3	- Impairment losses recognised on Repowering/Revamping	4	22	13
59	-	- Impairment losses on Solar plant Spain	8	59	-
-	1	- Devaluation of wind farm asset Sweden		-	1
(70)	(70)	Adjusted amortization, depreciation and impairment losses		(276)	(263)

4 th quarter		PROFIT (LOSS) ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNERS OF THE PARENT (Eur million)		Year	
2025	2024			2025	2024
(37)	41	Profit attributable to owners		65	187
27	2	Exclusion of IFRS 5 effect		27	2
(10)	43	Profit (loss) from continuing operations		92	189
		Special items exclusions:			
-	(3)	Exclusion of disposal of work of arts	2	-	(3)
(1)	-	Exclusion of ancillary charges on loan prepayments	5	(2)	0
2	2	Exclusion of ancillary charges on non-recurring transactions	1	3	7
-	-	Exclusion of substitute tax Wind and Solar Italy	6	-	(28)
46	-	Exclusion of Impairment losses on Solar plant Spain	8	46	-
9	2	Exclusion of impairment losses recognised on Repowering/Revamping	4	16	10
0	2	Charges related to disposed Business	3	1	3
(1)	(2)	IFRS 5 net results of Sweden Asset	7	(1)	(2)
46	45	Adjusted profit (loss) from continuing operations attributable to owners of the parent		155	175

- Ancillary charges relating to other non-recurring transactions, as well as unsuccessful acquisitions.
- Capital gain realised in 2024 from the sale of works of art to an ERG S.p.A. related party at market values, recorded under the non-current assets of the ERG S.p.A. holding company.
- Provisions relating to exceptional items on businesses disposed of by the Group.
- Write-downs of existing plants subject to Repowering and Revamping plans in Italy (of which EUR 10 million relating to amortisation and depreciation of wind farms and EUR 3 million relating to solar farms), Germany (EUR 8 million) and France (EUR 1 million), already approved and authorised.
- In 2025, the item includes financial income related to the early closures of two project financing agreements.
- Reversal of the benefit of the substitute tax deriving from the exemption of the goodwill due to the merger in the Siena and Donatello Business combinations acquired in 2022.
- Reclassification of the contribution of the Swedish wind asset, in application of IFRS 5 following the classification as Assets held for sale. To enhance understandability of the Group's performance, the *adjusted* results also include in ordinary operations the results of the asset being sold at 31 December 2025.
- Write-down of photovoltaic parks in Spain, following the impairment test procedure.

Annex to the Press Release of 12th March 2026



Management Report as at 31 December 2025

Basis for preparation

The Document is an annex supporting the press release of 12 March 2026 in order to better detail and comment on the ERG Group's results for the year 2025. The comments provided are an extract from the Management Report which, together with the Notes to the Financial Statements, will be published within the time limits established by current regulations.

Disclosure pursuant to Articles 70 and 71 of the Issuers' Regulation

The Parent has selected the option, introduced by CONSOB with its resolution no. 18079 of 20 January 2012, of waiving the obligation to make available to the public an information document upon carrying out significant transactions, i.e. mergers, demergers, capital increases by contributions in kind, acquisitions and sales.

Operating segments

Operating profit is presented and commented on with reference to the various geographical segments in which ERG operates, in line with the Group's internal performance measurement methods. It should be noted that the results, shown by geographical segment, reflect the energy sales on markets by Group Energy Management, in addition to the application of effective hedges of the generation margin. Said hedges include, inter alia, the use of instruments to hedge the price risk. For a clearer representation, the results of the operating segments include hedges relating to renewable energy sources ("RES").

Group's 'geographical refocusing' operations In line with the guidelines of the Business Plan, which provide for a geographical repositioning, on 20 January 2026 ERG announced the signing and simultaneous closing of two significant transactions in the United Kingdom and Sweden.

ERG, through its subsidiary ERG UK Holding Ltd, acquired from OnPath Energy Midco Limited, a subsidiary of OnPath Energy, a long-established renewable energy developer active in the United Kingdom, 100% of a group of UK companies owning seven operational onshore wind farms in Northern England, with a total installed capacity of 73 MW. At the same time, ERG, through its subsidiary ERG Power Generation S.p.A., signed an agreement with Nordetic AB for the disposal of the entire share capital of ERG Sweden Holding AB, owner of Furukraft AB, the company that owns the Furuby wind

farm located in Sweden. The consideration in terms of Enterprise Value was equal to EUR 70 million, including costs related to the sale of the asset.

In view of the above, in the reported financial statements, the accounting results relating to the Swedish asset, which was in the process of being disposed of at the reporting date, are shown separately in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 5.

To enhance understandability of the Group's performance, the adjusted results commented on in this Report also include in ordinary operations the results of the asset being sold at the reporting date. For the reconciliation of these values, please refer to the section "Alternative performance indicators".

Alternative Performance Indicators (APIs) and adjusted results

Some of the Alternative Performance Indicators (APIs) used in this document are different from the financial indicators expressly provided for by the IAS/IFRS adopted by the Group.

These alternative indicators are used by the Group in order to facilitate the communication of information on its business performance as well as its net financial indebtedness.

In order to facilitate an understanding of the business segments' performance, the operating results are shown with the exclusion of significant special income components of an exceptional nature (special items): these results are indicated with the term "Adjusted results". The results that include significant income statement components of an exceptional nature (special items) are also defined as "Reported results". A definition of the indicators and the reconciliation of the amounts involved are provided in the "Alternative Performance Indicators" section.

Risks and uncertainties in relation to the business outlook

With reference to the estimates and forecasts contained in this document, and in particular in the section "Business outlook", it should be noted that the actual results could differ from those presented due to a number of factors, including: future price trends, the operating performances of plants, wind and irradiance conditions, the impact of energy industry and environmental regulations, and other changes in business conditions and competitors' actions.

Corporate bodies

BOARD OF DIRECTORS¹

Board of Directors

CHAIRMAN

Edoardo Garrone (executive)

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

Alessandro Garrone (executive)²
Giovanni Mondini (non-executive)

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

Paolo Luigi Merli

DIRECTORS

Paolo Arlandini (non-executive³)
Elisabetta Caldera (independent⁴)
Federica Lolli (independent⁴)
Marina Natale (independent⁴)
Elisabetta Oliveri (independent^{4,5})
Barbara Poggiali (non-executive)
Renato Pizzolla (non-executive)
Daniela Toscani (independent⁴)

Board of Statutory Auditors⁶

CHAIRMAN

Monica Mannino

STANDING AUDITORS

Giulia De Martino
Fabrizio Cavalli

Manager responsible for preparing the Company's financial reports (Italian Law no. 262/05)

Michele Pedemonte⁷

Independent Auditors

KPMG S.p.A.⁸

¹ Board of Directors appointed on 23 April 2024.

² Director in charge of the Internal Control and Risk Management System.

³ Appointed on 12 December 2025, following the resignation of Luca Bettonte from the office of Director of ERG S.p.A., he will remain in office until the next ERG S.p.A. Shareholders' Meeting scheduled for 22 April 2026

⁴ With reference to the provisions of Article 148, third paragraph, of the Italian Consolidated Finance Act, and the provisions of the current Corporate Governance Code promoted by Borsa Italiana S.p.A., also taking into account the "quantitative" and "qualitative" criteria defined in the Regulation for the operation of the Board of Directors, the Risk and Sustainability Committee and the Nominations and Remuneration Committee.

⁵ Appointed Lead Independent Director on 13 December 2024.

⁶ Board of Statutory Auditors appointed on 22 April 2025.

⁷ Appointed on 26 April 2021 at the same time as appointment to the office of Group CFO.

⁸ Appointed on 23 April 2018 for the period 2018 – 2026.

Business description

The ERG Group is a leading independent operator of clean energy from renewable sources, operating in nine countries at European level and, from 24 April 2024, in the United States.

The leading wind power operator in Italy and among the top ten in Europe in the onshore wind sector, the Group is also active in the generation of energy from solar sources, being among the top five in Italy and with a gradually increasing presence in France and Spain.

A major player in the oil market until 2008, ERG radically changed its business portfolio in anticipation of long-term energy scenarios, successfully transforming towards a sustainable development model. Today the company is a leading European player in the renewable energy sector.

In 2021, the Group embarked on a major asset rotation programme aimed at completing its transformation towards a pure “Wind&Solar” business model, which materialised, after the sale of the hydroelectric business in 2022, with the sale of the thermoelectric business at the end of 2023, pursuing the strategic objective of the 2022-2026 Business Plan to focus on the core business of electricity production entirely from renewable sources.

As a result of the completion of these important transactions, the Group, whose industrial strategy integrates the ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) plan, in line with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), has become a 100% Renewable operator, a key player in the decarbonisation process underway globally, as well as in the realisation of a fair and inclusive energy transition. Management of the industrial and commercial processes of the ERG Group is entrusted to the subsidiary ERG Power Generation S.p.A., which carries out:

- centralised Energy Management & Sales activities for all generation technologies in which the ERG Group operates with the mission of securing output through long-term contracts and managing the hedging of merchant positions in line with the Group's risk policies;
- the Operation & Maintenance activities of its wind and solar farms, which involves insourcing the maintenance of the Italian wind farms and some of the plants in France and Germany.

The ERG Group, with generation facilities of 3,974 MW installed renewable capacity (3,296 MW wind, 666 MW solar, 12.5 MW Storage), operates directly or through its subsidiaries, in the following Geographical Segments:

Italy

In Italy, ERG has a total installed capacity of 1,649 MW in the sector of electricity generation from wind and solar sources.

Specifically, ERG is the leading operator in the wind power sector in Italy with 1,468 MW of installed capacity, and a leading operator in solar power generation with 180 MW of installed capacity.

During the financial year, ERG commissioned its first BESS (Battery Energy Storage Systems) plant in Vicari (Palermo), with an installed capacity of 12.5 MW. The plant, which became operational in November, is located within ERG's electrical substation, to which the nearby wind farms of Vicari (37.5 MW) and Roccapalumba (46.8 MW) are connected.

Abroad

Outside Italy, ERG has a total installed capacity of 2,313 MW.

In wind power, ERG is one of the leading operators in Europe with a significant and growing presence (1,603 MW operational), particularly in France (605 MW), Germany (330 MW), the UK (340 MW), Poland (142 MW), Romania (70 MW), Bulgaria (54 MW) and Sweden (62 MW).

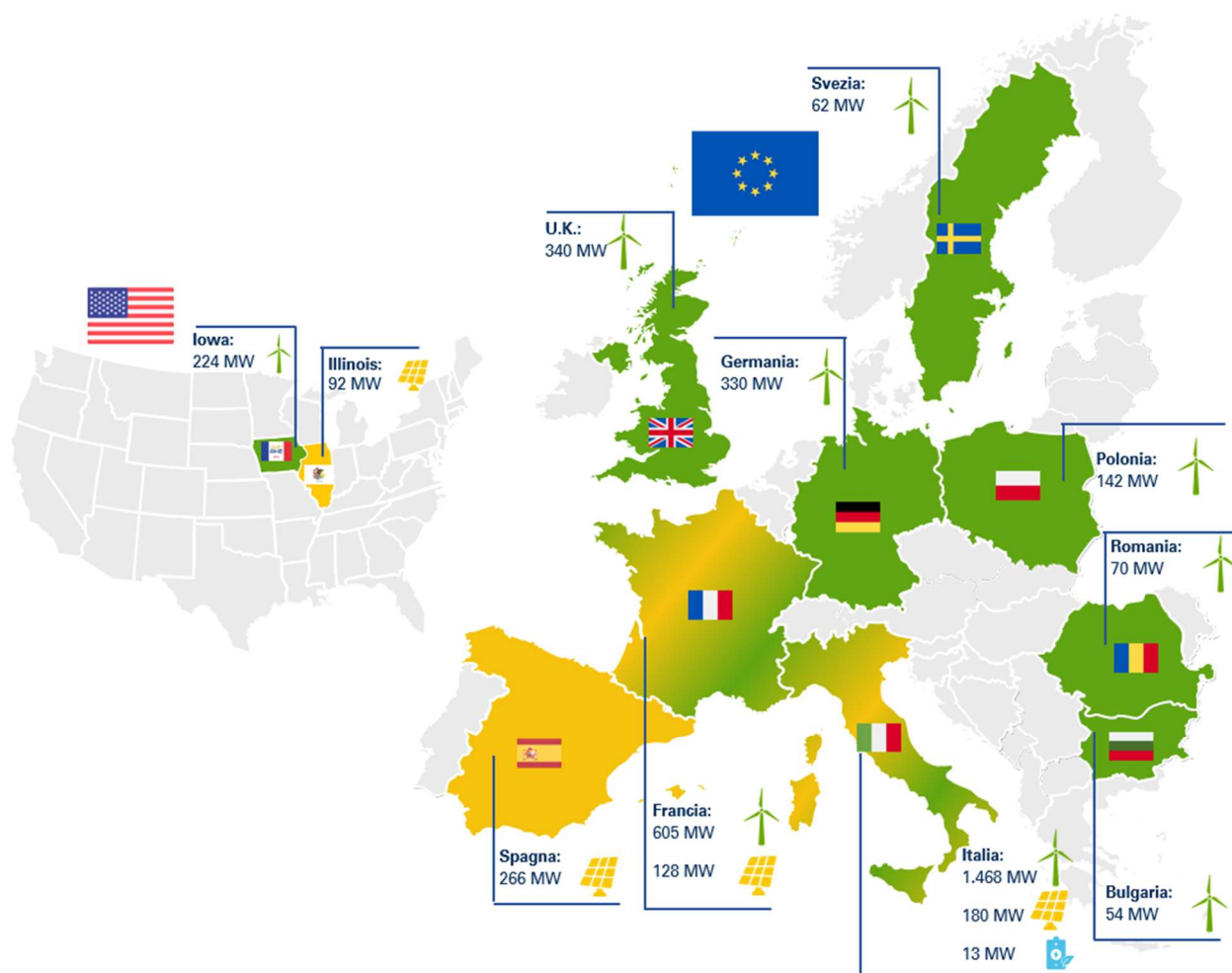
It should be noted that, in accordance with the guidelines of the Business Plan, which provide for geographical repositioning, on 20 January 2026, the Group acquired from OnPath Energy Midco Limited 100% of a group of companies incorporated under British law that own seven onshore wind farms operating in the North of England, with a total installed capacity of 73 MW.

In parallel, the Group sold to Nordetic AB, 100% of ERG Sweden Holding AB, owner of Furukraft AB, the company that owns the Furuby wind farm, located in Sweden, with an installed capacity of 62 MW.

ERG operates in France and Spain in the generation of electricity from solar sources with 393 MW of installed capacity, of which 128 MW in France and 266 MW in Spain.

Furthermore, since 2024, the Group has been present in the United States with 317 MW of installed capacity, of which 224 MW is wind power and 92 MW is photovoltaic power.

Geographical segments at 31 December 2025



The above map refers to the Group's installed capacity at 31 December 2025.

In January 2026, the Group increased the installed capacity in the UK to 413 MW (+73 MW following the recent acquisition of seven wind farms) and, at the same time, sold the Furuby wind farm in Sweden (62 MW). Following these two important transactions, which took place as part of a geographical repositioning, the Group's installed capacity is equal to 3,985 MW (+11 MW compared to 31 December 2025).

Organisational model

The Group's organisational structure features a strong focus on process logic and the implementation of strategic business leverages, and provides for the definition of two macro-roles:

- an area dedicated to the development and digitalisation of business systems.
- Starting from 2024, in line with the objectives of the Business Plan, the Group has implemented an evolutionary path for its operating model in order to develop more flexible investment strategies and capitalise on the best market opportunities. Accordingly, the organisational changes include (i) the establishment of a new Corporate Strategy and M&A area that aims to create value in Europe and the United States through M&A initiatives, Joint Ventures, commercial partnerships, co-development agreements and innovative projects, and (ii) the establishment of a single Business Development, Engineering & Construction area in order to enhance the skills present in the Group and make the end-to-end organic development process more effective. Additionally, to better address the challenges of the current context, the operating model of the Generation & Market area has also evolved. This evolution focuses on enhancing plant performance, advancing commercial offerings, and leveraging digitalisation as a crucial tool for increasing efficiency, innovation and competitiveness.
- Finally, as a confirmation of the interest in Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) and with the aim of continuing the development and enhancement of this technology, the BESS Development Programme was launched with the objectives of:
- identifying, designing, authorising and analysing the business cases of storage facilities in the various countries where ERG operates;
 - analysing and evaluating any additional opportunities identified and proposed by the Corporate Strategy and Mergers & Acquisitions Organisational Unit.
- The implementation of this programme requires a highly cross-functional approach, with the ability to integrate and enhance contributions and knowledge from various business areas. This need has been met through the establishment of a dedicated Working Group.
- ERG S.p.A. – which provides strategic guidance – is directly responsible for business development and ensures the management of all business support processes (“Corporate processes”), also through personnel from other Group companies.
The company is organised in the following areas:
 - Corporate Strategy and Mergers & Acquisitions
 - Business Development, Engineering & Construction
 - Administration, Finance, Control & Procurement
 - Human Capital & ICT
 - Regulatory & Public Affairs
 - Corporate & Legal Affairs
 - ESG, IR & Communication
 - ERG Power Generation S.p.A. – which ensures the management of the engineering and construction activities and the industrial and commercial processes of the Group, also through personnel belonging to other subsidiaries, organised as part of the “Generation & Market” department in:
 - Wind & Solar generation units, which in turn are organised on a geographical basis;
 - an Energy Management & Sales structure, as a single entry point to organised markets and the main clients/counterparties;
 - a centre of expertise that ensures the efficiency of the operating model and the related global standardisation of processes;
 - a structure dedicated to managing health, safety, quality and environmental protection topics for the entire Group;

Strategy

2025 once again proved to be a complex year, characterised by a rapidly evolving geopolitical and macroeconomic environment and by strong price volatility, in a context marked by extreme weather events. At the same time, the year was marked by a shifting geopolitical landscape that significantly influenced energy market dynamics. In the United States, the new administration drastically changed its environmental policies, favouring fossil fuels and ending the country’s participation in international climate agreements such as the Paris Agreement. Although there has been substantial confirmation of the climate targets and principles of the Green Deal in Europe, there is still resistance at the political level and implementation delays in various countries.

Two priorities to be addressed in the energy market also became evident over the course of the year: on the one hand, energy security has been made more and more urgent by geopolitical tensions and the European need to reduce dependence on imported fossil fuels; on the other hand, the need for flexibility in electricity markets with storage systems and grid infrastructure, which are indispensable for increasing system resilience.

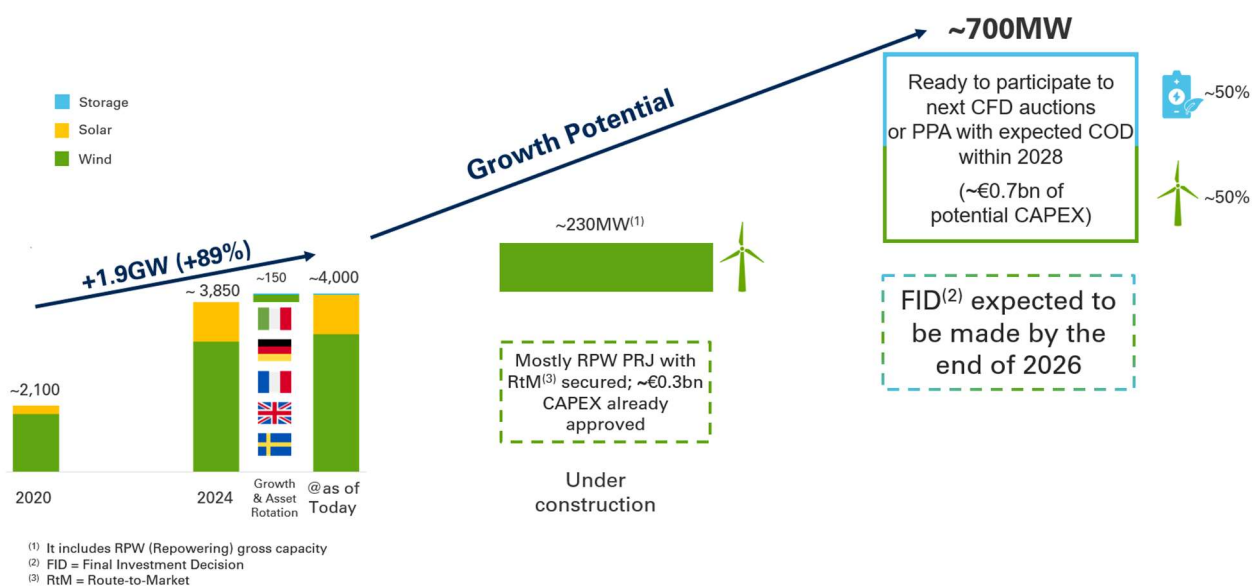
Another key issue concerns the electrification of consumption. While electricity generation from renewable sources has grown rapidly over the past fifteen years, European electricity demand has remained stagnant, if not declining. For the energy transition to succeed, electricity generation and

demand must grow in a balanced way. Only by expanding and making electricity demand more flexible will it be possible to efficiently integrate new renewable generation, strengthen European energy security and reduce dependence on imported gas.

The growing focus on clean technologies confirms the need to continue decisively along the path towards a decarbonised economy. The evolution of the European energy system requires vision, regulatory consistency and adequate infrastructure to support the transition. It is within this context that ERG has reaffirmed its commitment to the sustainable development of its renewable portfolio, adopting a flexible and selective approach focused on quality and value creation. With around 90 years of industrial experience, ERG recognises that the electricity transition is an essential pathway to ensure competitiveness and energy security. For this reason, the Group believes that a European policy framework capable of accelerating the electrification of consumption, promoting the renewal of grid infrastructure and introducing new market mechanisms to support future sector investments is crucial. Only in this way will we be able to help build a stronger and more sustainable future for all the countries in which we operate.

ERG also continued its growth journey in 2025, always in line with the “Value over Volume” approach — pursuing selective and flexible growth capable of capturing the most valuable business opportunities.

A solid and sustainable growth path



Repowering remains central to the Group’s business strategy, positioning it as a leader in this type of intervention which is essential to the energy transition thanks to a solid and visible project pipeline. Development will focus on the geographical areas

where we already operate, and asset rotation could represent a lever for growth, aimed at maximising the value of our investments with the objective of focusing on the countries where we have an industrial presence. We also aim to increase the flexibility of our portfolio by

developing battery energy storage systems (BESS) alongside our wind technology development.

As far as Route-to-Market is concerned, the Group intends to leverage its consolidated experience in energy management to optimise its market access strategy. We reaffirm our commitment to achieving the target of 85%-90% of quasi-regulated EBITDA through long-term support mechanisms, particularly government CFDs and PPAs with leading corporate counterparties across the various geographies in which we operate. These long-term contractual arrangements remain fundamental tools for addressing ongoing market volatility.

ERG confirms its commitment to maintaining its financial structure within the current rating class,

capable of supporting growth and shareholder remuneration in a sustainable manner.

For the Group, sustainability remains a concrete choice capable of generating long-term value from an economic and social perspective and is fully integrated into its business.

Through its ESG Plan, which is aligned with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and structured around four pillars – Planet, People, Engagement and Governance – ERG has defined shared, concrete and measurable objectives. The current commitment focuses on achieving Net Zero by 2040, on the conscious use of resources, including for social purposes, and on promoting Diversity & Inclusion policies for an inclusive workplace.

Change in business scope during the year

- **Wind – United Kingdom: Broken Cross**

On 16 January 2025, ERG, through its subsidiary ERG UK Holding Ltd, finalised the Share Purchase Agreement (SPA) with BayWa r.e AG (signed on 20 December 2024) for the acquisition of 100% of the shares of BayWa r.e. UK (Jubilee) Limited, a company that owns Broken Cross Wind Farm Limited, which owns a 43.2 MW onshore wind farm in South Lanarkshire, Scotland. The wind farm, which entered into operation in the fourth quarter of 2024, consists of nine Nordex N133 turbines, each with a capacity of 4.8 MW and benefits from a 15-year Contract for Difference (CfD) awarded in the AR4 auction, in line with the Group's revenue securing strategy. The annual production is estimated at approximately 120 GWh, equivalent to 46 kt of CO2 emissions avoided each year, equal to the energy needs of over 28,000 households. The enterprise value of the transaction amounts to GBP 60 million. The two newly acquired companies are consolidated on a line-by-line basis starting from 1 January 2025.

During the financial year, the following were also completed:

- the repowering of the Reinsdorf wind farm was completed (+3 MW incremental), with an expected annual output of 11.5 GWh. This project, which has already obtained a twenty-year tariff, is the first full refurbishment of the Group's wind farms abroad.
- the construction and energisation of a new wind farm developed and built in-house by the Group in France, in the Pas-de-Calais region, with a total installed capacity of 18 MW.
- the construction and energisation of the Corlacky wind farm, in Northern Ireland, for a total installed capacity of 47 MW.
- the first BESS (Battery Energy Storage Systems) plant in Vicari (Palermo). The plant is located within ERG's electrical substation, to which the nearby wind farms of Vicari (37.5 MW) and Roccapalumba (46.8 MW) are connected, for a total installed capacity of 12.5 MW.

It should also be noted that, as part of the first auction procedure of the transitional RES-X Ministerial Decree, two complete refurbishment projects (known as 'repowering') were awarded for a total of 141 MW. Specifically, the assignment concerns the wind repowering project in Carlentini (Syracuse) for a total of 97 MW (of which 81 MW will be completely rebuilt) and the project in Greci-Montaguto (Avellino) for a capacity of 44 MW.

Geographical re-focus for the Group

As already indicated in the introduction, in accordance with the guidelines of the Business Plan, which provide for geographical repositioning, it should be noted that on 20 January 2026, ERG finalised the agreement with OnPath Energy Midco Limited for the acquisition of a group of British companies that own seven onshore wind farms operating in the North of England, with a total installed capacity of 73 MW.

In parallel, ERG sold to Nordetic AB, 100% of ERG Sweden Holding AB, owner of Furukraft AB, the company that owns the Furuby wind farm, located in Sweden, with an installed capacity of 62 MW.

In view of the above, in the reported financial statements, the accounting results relating to the Swedish asset, which was in the process of being disposed of at the reporting date, are shown separately in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 5.

To enhance understandability of the Group's performance, the *adjusted* results commented on in this Report also include in ordinary operations the results of the asset being sold at the reporting date. For the reconciliation of these values, please refer to the section "Alternative performance indicators".

ERG's stock market performance

At 30 December 2025, the reference price of the ERG share was EUR 21.98, a positive performance (+11.86%) compared to the end of the previous year, albeit lower than the growth of the S&P Global Clean Energy Index (+29.90%).

In the same period, a positive performance was also recorded by the Euro Stoxx Utilities Index (+34.53%), the FTSE MIB (+31.47%), the FTSE All Share (+30.97%) and the FTSE Mid Cap (+23.23%).

During the reporting period, the listed price of the ERG share ranged between a minimum of EUR 15.96 (8 April) and a maximum of EUR 22.98 (22 October).

The figures relating to the prices and exchange volumes of ERG stock at 30 December 2025 are set out below:

Share price:

Reference price at 30/12	21.98
Maximum price (22/10) ⁽¹⁾	22.98
Minimum price (08/04) ⁽¹⁾	15.96
Average reference price	19.64

(1) lowest and highest prices reached during the day's trading; hence they do not match the official reference prices on the same date.

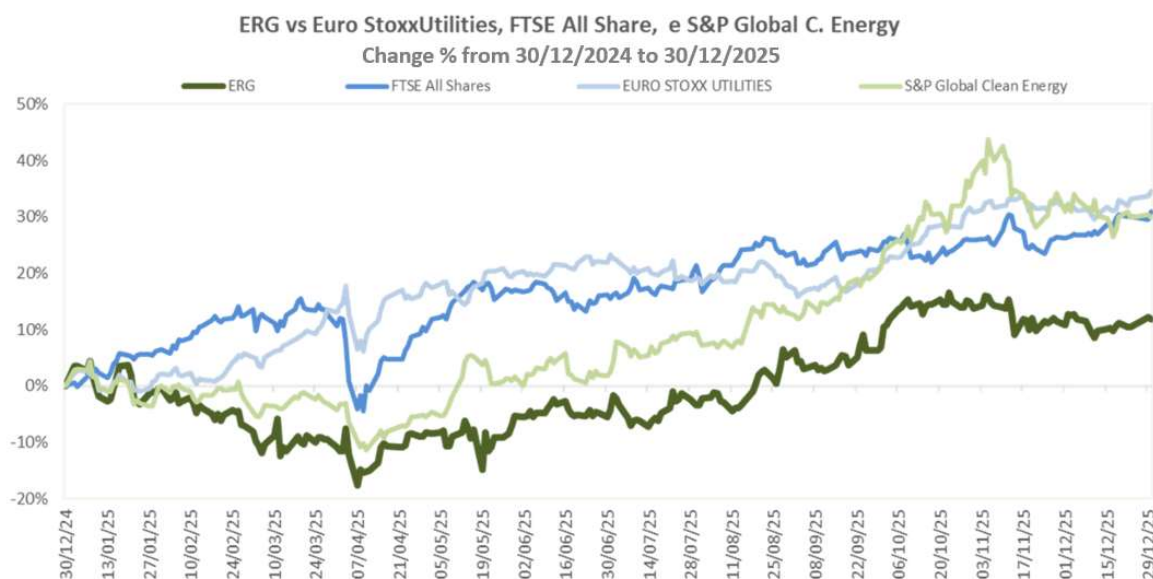
Volumes traded:

Maximum volume (20/05)	1,362,233
Minimum volume (13/08)	85,431
Average volume	338,618

Market capitalisation was approximately EUR 3,304 million at the end of the year (EUR 2,954 million at the end of 2024).

The number of shares outstanding at 30 December was 145,354,760.

ERG Share Price Performance and Shareholding Structure at 31 December 2025



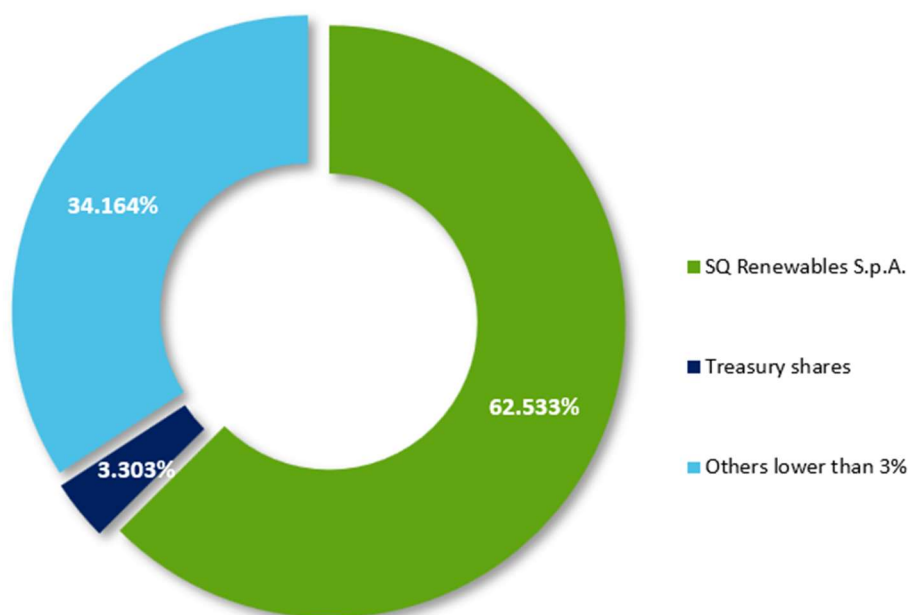
Share buy-back programme

On 14 November 2024, the Board of Directors of ERG S.p.A. approved the launch of a share buy-back programme, implementing the resolution adopted by the Shareholders' Meeting on 23 April 2024. This initiative is intended as an investment strategy aimed at maximising value creation for the Company and its shareholders, with a maximum duration of three months from the date of the resolution. The maximum number of Shares that may be purchased under the programme has been set at 1,200,000 (e.g. a total of 0.798% of the share capital), with a maximum outlay of EUR 22,600,000, without prejudice to any other limitation possibly deriving from legislative or regulatory provisions.

The share buy-back programme was completed on 31 January 2025 following the achievement of the maximum total disbursement of EUR 22.6 million; since the start of the programme, 1,133,766 ordinary shares have been repurchased at a weighted average price of EUR 19.8996 per share. Considering the shares already in its portfolio prior to the start of the programme, ERG S.p.A. holds 4,965,240 treasury shares, equal to 3.3031% of the related share capital.

Information on the purchase of treasury shares was updated weekly on the Company's website (www.erg.eu) in the "Media/Press Releases" section.

Below is the company's shareholding structure at the reporting date of 31 December 2025:



Highlights

(EUR million)	Reported ⁽¹⁾		Adjusted ⁽²⁾	
	Year		Year	
Key economic data	2025	2024	2025	2024
Revenues	744	733	752	738
Gross Operating Profit (EBITDA)	526	525	540	535
Operating Profit (EBIT)	172	252	263	271
Group Net Profit	65	187	155	175
Ebitda Margin %	71%	72%	72%	72%
Key financial data	2025	2024		
Net invested capital⁽³⁾	4,165	4,246		
Equity	2,045	2,223		
Net financial indebtedness (before IFRS 16) ⁽⁴⁾	1,882	1,793		
Net financial indebtedness (after IFRS 16) ⁽⁴⁾	2,119	2,023		
Financial Leverage before IFRS 16 ⁽⁵⁾	48%	45%		
Operating data			Year	
			2025	2024
Total installed capacity at the end of the period	MW		3,974	3,845
New installed capacity of the period			129	
<i>of which Italy - Wind</i>	<i>MW</i>		0	
<i>of which Italy - Solar</i>	<i>MW</i>		5	
<i>of which Italy - Storage</i>	<i>MW</i>		13	
<i>of which Abroad - Wind</i>	<i>MW</i>		112	
<i>of which Abroad - Solar</i>	<i>MW</i>		0	
Total electricity output	GWh		7,241	6,959
Electricity output due to new capacity of the period			772	
<i>of which Italy - Wind</i>	<i>GWh</i>		237	
<i>of which Italy - Solar</i>	<i>GWh</i>		28	
<i>of which Abroad - Wind</i>	<i>GWh</i>		460	
<i>of which Abroad - Solar</i>	<i>GWh</i>		46	
Gross Operating Profit (EBITDA)			540	535
<i>Italy - Wind</i>			231	250
<i>Italy - Solar</i>			96	90
<i>Abroad - Wind</i>			212	192
<i>Abroad - Solar</i>			18	24
<i>Corporate</i>			(17)	(21)
Net unit Revenue ⁽⁶⁾	Euro/MWh		99	102
Investments ⁽⁷⁾	Euro millions		235	553
Employees at the end of the period	Units		672	660

⁽¹⁾ Reported economic indicators are calculated on the basis of the Financial Statements and include special items and related taxes. It should be noted that in the reported financial statements, the accounting results relating to the Swedish asset, which was in the process of being sold at the reporting date, are shown separately in accordance with IFRS 5. The reported economic values for the comparative period have been restated in accordance with IFRS 5.

⁽²⁾ Adjusted economic indicators do not include special items and related taxes and also include in ordinary activities the results of the Swedish asset, which was in the process of being sold at the balance sheet date.

⁽³⁾ Net Invested Capital includes the contribution of the wind power asset located in Sweden, sold in January 2026.

⁽⁴⁾ Net financial indebtedness includes the contribution of the wind asset located in Sweden, sold in January 2026, and is reported in two measures: "before IFRS 16", excluding the liability related to the application of IFRS 16, and "after IFRS 16", including the aforementioned liability.

⁽⁵⁾ Financial leverage before IFRS 16 is calculated by comparing the net financial indebtedness before IFRS 16 with the net invested capital, not including Right-of-Use assets amounting to EUR 237 million.

⁽⁶⁾ Net unit revenue (net of clawbacks) is expressed in EUR/MWh and is calculated by dividing the technology output by the revenue achieved on energy markets, inclusive of the impact of hedges, of any incentives due and the relative variable costs associated to generation/sale including, for example, imbalance costs and market access fees.

⁽⁷⁾ In property, plant and equipment and intangible assets. The 2025 figure includes the impact of the acquisition in January 2025 in the United Kingdom (43 MW), while the comparative figure includes the effect of the acquisition in the United States of a wind and solar portfolio for a total of 317 MW.

Comments on the year's performance

In 2025, **adjusted revenues** amounted to EUR 752 million, up compared to 2024 (EUR 738 million), due to the full contribution of the new capacity progressively installed between 2024 and 2025, largely offset by wind conditions significantly below historical averages in Europe and a scenario of falling prices starting in the second half of 2025.

Output amounted to 7.2 TWh, up from 7.0 TWh in 2024, thanks to the full contribution of new capacity coming on stream in Italy, France, Germany, the UK and the United States (+0.8 TWh, of which +0.3 in the US), partially offset by the extraordinary and persistent lack of wind throughout the year (-0.5 TWh).

Adjusted gross operating profit, net of special items, amounted to EUR 540 million, up compared with the EUR 535 million (+5 million, +1%) recorded in 2024.

ITALY

- **Wind (EUR -19 million):** gross operating profit of EUR 231 million, down compared to 2024 (EUR 250 million), due to lower output recorded, stemming from a persistently significant lower wind level in the period. This reduction is partially offset by the full contribution of the repowered and greenfield plants that came into operation in 2024 and the increase in the price of the GRIN incentive (55 EUR/MWh in 2025, 42 EUR/MWh in the 2024). Total output amounted to 2,462 GWh compared to 2,479 GWh in 2024, due to the aforementioned significantly lower wind levels (-10% on a like-for-like basis), partially offset by the contribution from newly commissioned assets (+237 GWh).
- **Solar (EUR +6 million):** gross operating profit of EUR 96 million, up compared to 2024 (EUR 90 million) due to the contribution from the systems undergoing revamping and repowering and improved irradiation, partly offset by lower captured prices. Output totalled 282 GWh, up compared to 241 GWh in 2024.

ABROAD

- **Wind (EUR +20 million):** gross operating profit of EUR 212 million, up compared to 2024 (EUR 192 million) due to the contribution of new assets and better prices in Eastern Europe and France, partly offset by wind speeds significantly below historical averages in Europe. Total output stood at 3,753 GWh compared to 3,514 GWh in 2024, thanks to the contribution from newly commissioned assets (+460 GWh), largely offset by the markedly lower wind levels (-6% on a like-for-like basis).
- **Solar (EUR -6 million):** gross operating profit of EUR 18 million, down compared to 2024 (EUR 24 million) due to lower prices captured in Spain, partly offset by the full contribution of solar farms in the US and France that became operational in 2024. Output totalled 744 GWh in 2025, compared with 725 GWh in 2024, an increase mainly due to the full contribution of wind farms in the US and France (+46 GWh), offset by lower diffuse radiation.

Furthermore, the period benefited from lower Corporate costs (EUR +4 million) compared to 2024.

Overall, the contribution of installed capacity (approximately EUR +62 million) is largely offset by lower production of approximately EUR -47 million and lower sales prices.

It should be noted that the overall gross operating profit (loss) is impacted by the electricity price hedging policies implemented in line with the Group's risk policies.

Adjusted operating profit amounted to EUR 263 million (EUR 271 million in 2024). Depreciation and amortisation amounted to EUR 276 million, up from EUR 263 million in 2024, mainly due to the full contribution in 2025 of US assets (EUR 6 million)²⁹ and newly acquired and installed capacity (EUR 10 million), only partly offset by the end of the useful life of some wind farms in Italy and France (EUR 3 million).

The **adjusted profit attributable to owners of the parent** was EUR 155 million, down compared to 2024 (EUR 175 million), and reflects, in addition to what has already been commented on in relation to operating results, higher financial expense (EUR +22 million), primarily due to higher financial indebtedness and lower taxes amounting to EUR 14 million.

The **reported net profit of the Group** amounted to EUR 65 million, down compared to 2024 (EUR 187 million). The result includes the write-down of photovoltaic farms in Spain (EUR 46 million), following the impairment test procedure, the write-down of the wind power asset located in Sweden, in the process of being sold at the reporting date (EUR 26

²⁹ Consolidated from 1 April 2024

million³⁰), as well as the write-downs of wind assets, subject to repowering (EUR 13.5 million) and photovoltaic assets, subject to revamping (EUR 3 million).

In 2025, **capital expenditure** totalled EUR 235 million (EUR 553 million in 2024³¹) and refers mainly to **capital expenditure in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets** related to the acquisition of a wind farm in the United Kingdom (43 MW), the start of repowering activities on two wind farms in Italy (141 MW of new capacity), the construction of wind farms in the UK (47 MW), Germany (28 MW) and France (18 MW), repowering works in France (23 MW) and Germany (34 MW) and the implementation of the first storage project in Italy (12.5 MW).

The **net financial indebtedness before IFRS 16** totalled **EUR 1,882 million**, an increase (EUR +89 million) compared to 31 December 2024 (EUR 1,793 million). The change mainly reflects the effects of dividend distributions to shareholders (EUR 151 million³²), capital expenditure during the year (EUR 235 million³³), completion of the treasury share purchase programme (EUR 12 million), and tax payments (EUR 47 million), partly offset by positive operating cash flow for the year (EUR 414 million³⁴).

Net financial indebtedness after IFRS 16 includes the liability (pursuant to IFRS 16) relating to the discounting of future lease payments, which amounted to EUR 237 million at 31 December 2025, up from EUR 229 million at 31 December 2024, due to the increase in installed capacity.

³⁰ Write-down recognised in application of IFRS 5 on the Swedish wind asset (62 MW), sold on 20 January 2026.

³¹The comparative figure includes the impact of the acquisition of a portfolio of wind and solar farms in the United States (total 317 MW).

³² EUR 6 million of which to minorities.

³³ The amount includes the effect of the acquisition in the United Kingdom in the first quarter of 2025, amounting to EUR 72 million.

³⁴ Includes adjusted gross operating profit and the change in working capital.

Reference market

Price scenario

Base load price scenario (EUR/MWh)	Year	
	2025	2024
Italy		
Single National Price (PUN)	116	109
Incentive tariff (GRIN) Italy	55	42
TTF	36	35
CO2	74	65
Abroad		
France	61	58
Germany	89	78
Poland	111	107
<i>of which Electricity</i>	104	96
<i>of which Certificates of Origin</i>	6	11
Bulgaria	107	103
Romania	137	133
<i>of which Electricity</i>	108	104
<i>of which Green Certificate</i>	29	29
Northern Ireland	115	109
Great Britain	94	85
Spain	65	63
Sweden SE4	60	50
MISO-MidAm	33	22
MISO-Illinois	39	28

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK – INCENTIVES AND TARIFFS

INCENTIVES AND TARIFFS ITALY

-
- Wind**
- Plants that entered into operation before 2013: feed-in premium (FIP) equal to $(180 \text{ EUR/MWh} - P_{-1}) \times 0.78$ where P_{-1} is the average annual value of the sale price of the electricity of the previous year. Duration of the incentive: 15 years
 - Plants that entered into operation from 2013: FIP against a reference rate awarded through participation in Dutch auctions. With the Ministerial Decree of 4 July 2019, wind and PV compete together for the same capacity allocation under both the registers and the auction procedures, and the FIP takes the form of a “two-way CFD”, granting the producer the difference between the tariff awarded in the auction and the market price where the latter is lower than the tariff (or paying back that difference to the regulator where market prices exceed the tariff). Duration of the incentive: 20 years. As of September 2023, the reference tariff values for auction procedures are subject to updating on the basis of the national consumer price index for the entire community (NIC), to take into account the cumulative average inflation from August 2019 until the month preceding the date of the auction, in application of Italian Decree Law no. 57/2023. The last auction pursuant to the Italian Ministerial Decree of 4 July 2019 was held in November 2024.
 - The Ministerial Decree of 30 December 2024 introduced a new support mechanism for renewable energy plants (RES-X MD), providing for a single auction in 2025 with capacity quotas differentiated by technology. The incentive, regulated through a two-way CfD mechanism, is granted for 20 years on 95% of the plant’s output (or on the basis of its expected generation, in specific cases such as production constraints requested by the grid operator).
 - Plants undergoing full reconstruction (repowering) may participate in the auctions, competing directly with new plants without any tariff reduction. For capacity increases of less than 20%, a “gradation” coefficient D equal to 0.9 is applied to the incentive component (understood as the difference between the awarded tariff and the hourly zonal price). No reduction is applied where the capacity increase is equal to or greater than 20%.
-
- Solar**
- Incentives for photovoltaic systems are paid through a FIP tariff on the energy fed into the grid for a duration of 20 years.
 - The feed-in tariff was introduced in Italy with the Interministerial Decrees of 28 July 2005 and of 6 February 2006 (1st Feed-in Premium) which provided for a financing system for electric power generation operating expenses.
 - New measures were introduced with the Italian Ministerial Decree of 19 February 2007 (2nd Feed-in Premium) such as the application of the incentive tariff on all energy produced by the plant and differentiation of tariffs also based on the type of architectural integration and the size of the plant.
 - In 2010, the 3rd Feed-in Premium came into effect with the Italian Ministerial Decree of 6 August 2010, applicable to plants in operation from 1 January 2011 to 31 May 2011, which introduced specific tariffs for integrated photovoltaic systems with innovative characteristics. Italian Law no. 129/2010 (so-called “salva Alcoa” law) then confirmed the 2010 tariffs of the 2nd Feed-in Premium for all plants able to certify the conclusion of works by 31 December 2010 and become operational by 30 June 2011.
 - The Italian Ministerial Decree of 5 May 2011 (4th Feed-in Premium) defined the incentive mechanism relating to plants coming into operation after 31 May 2011 and introduced an annual cumulative cost limit for incentives, set at EUR 6 billion.
 - The Italian Ministerial Decree of 5 July 2012 (5th Feed-in Premium) partly confirmed the provisions of Italian Ministerial Decree of 5 May 2011 and fixed the cumulative cost of incentives at EUR 6.7 billion. The incentive provisions of the Feed-in Premium were no longer applied after 6 July 2013 when the ceiling of EUR 6.7 billion was reached.
 - The Italian Ministerial Decree of 17 October 2014 (so-called “Spalmaincentivi” decree) made it mandatory for producers to choose, by November 2014, a method for remodulating the incentive:
 - extension of the incentive period by a further 4 years with simultaneous reduction of the unit incentive by a value of between 17% and 25%, depending on the residual life of the right to incentives;
 - an initial period of incentive reduction followed by a subsequent period of increase thereof for an equivalent amount;
 - flat reduction applied for the remaining incentive period, variable between 6% and 8% depending on the size of the plant.
 - The Italian Ministerial Decree of 4 July 2019 allows photovoltaic systems to access the incentives, for 20 years, through auctions and registries together with the wind power quota provided that:
 - they are authorised;
 - they use new components;
 - they comply with the prohibition on installing ground-mounted modules in an agricultural area; this prohibition does not apply to agrivoltaic plants which, in compliance with the provisions of Article 65, paragraph 1-quater, of Italian Decree Law no. 1 of 24 January 2012, use innovative supplementary solutions that do not compromise the continuity of agricultural cultivation and pastoral activities. Access to incentives for agrivoltaic plants is also subject, in compliance with the provisions of Article 65, paragraph 1-quinquies, of Italian Decree Law no. 1 of 24 January 2012, to the simultaneous implementation of monitoring systems that make it possible to verify the impact on crops, water savings and agricultural productivity.
 - the Ministerial Decree of 30 December 2024 introduced a new support mechanism for renewable energy plants (RES-X MD), providing for a single auction in 2025 with capacity quotas differentiated by technology. The incentive, regulated through a two-way CfD mechanism, is granted for 20 years on 95% of the plant’s output (or on the basis of its expected generation, in specific cases such as production constraints requested by the grid operator).
 - Refurbishments and full reconstructions may participate in the auctions, limited to the new section of the plant, without any tariff reduction. For capacity increases of less than 20%, a “gradation” coefficient D equal to 0.9 is applied to the incentive component (understood as the difference between the awarded tariff and the hourly zonal price), or equal to 0.95 in cases where the capacity increase is equal to or greater than 20%.
-

INCENTIVES AND TARIFFS ABROAD

Germany	Wind	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plants that entered into operation by July 2014: Feed-In Tariff (FIT) and, on an optional basis, FIP plus a management premium (EEG 2012). Plants that entered into operation from August 2014 to December 2016: FIP (EEG 2014). Plants authorised by the end of 2016 and in operation by 2018: a transition period is provided for, in which it is possible to continue to benefit from the tariffs set out in the EEG 2014 of declining value in relation to the actual new power installed during the year. Plants that entered into operation from 2017 onwards: FIP incentives allocated through Dutch auctions (EEG 2017, EEG 2021 and EEG 2023). The duration of the incentive is approximately 20 years. The value of the incentive is determined on the basis of a 1-way Contract for Difference (CfD) and the tariff awarded in the auction is adjusted according to the so-called "Referenzertrag" formula.
France	Wind	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plants that stipulated the application to purchase electricity generation by December 2015: a Feed-In Tariff (FIT) for 15 years, defined based on the year the application to purchase electricity generation was made and updated annually according to a formula tied to the index of hourly labour cost and to the index of the generation prices of industrial products. After 10 years of operation, it will be reduced for the subsequent 5 years of the incentive based on the wind farm's actual load factor if the annual number of hours of operation exceed 2,400. Plants that stipulated the application to purchase electricity generation in 2016: feed-in premium (FIP). The FIP is divided into several components: the incentive component (<i>complément de rémunération</i>), calculated as the difference between the current FIT and the average monthly price of energy weighted on the national wind power profile, plus a management premium to cover the costs for managing the sale of energy. New plants that do not fall into the above categories: recognition of incentives occurs through auction procedures (for the awarding of incentives with a duration of 20 years partially adjusted to inflation indices on an annual basis) or direct access in the case of plants with a capacity of less than 18 MW and wind turbines with a unit capacity of no more than 3 MW and meeting specific criteria.
France	Solar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A FIT system introduced in 2000 and from 2011 auctions for photovoltaic systems with a capacity of between 250 kW and 17 MW. From 2018, auctions for photovoltaic systems with a capacity exceeding 500 kW for the assignment of a two-way CfD with 20-year term, partially adjusted for inflation indices on an annual basis. Starting from 2026, the threshold for participation in auctions is lowered to 200kW.
Bulgaria	Wind	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A feed-in tariff (FIT) in brackets based on hours of operation, which is constant in nominal terms. The duration of the incentive varies based on the date of entry into operation, and can be equal to 12 years or 15 years. From 1 January 2019, for existing plants with capacity of over 4 MW, the incentive scheme moved from a FIT structure to a FIP structure. The incentive is calculated as the difference between the value of the FIT, as previously recognised, and a Reference Price calculated on the estimate of the future price of electricity adjusted on the wind profile. From 1 October 2019, existing plants with capacity between 1 MW and 4 MW also moved to the FIP.
Poland	Wind	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Plants in operation by July 2016: Certificates of Origin (CO). The Substitution Fee (the penalty applied in the event of non-compliance with the CO purchase obligation) is calculated on the basis of the weighted annual average of the prices of the CO recorded the previous year, plus 25%. From 2018 onwards, a multi-technology Dutch auction system was reintroduced, i.e. wind – photovoltaic. The quotas and the starting auction prices are defined by the Government. The incentive, which has a 15-year duration, is calculated as the difference between the awarded price, inflated on a yearly basis, and the average daily price of electricity (two-way CfD).
Romania	Wind	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Green Certificates with a duration of 15 years with delayed assignment with respect to the underlying electricity output. Specifically: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) recovery period of the Green Certificates (GCs) held from 1 July 2013 to 31 March 2017 (it takes place at constant instalments through the years 2018-2025); b) the period of validity of the GCs, which is planned until 31 March 2032 (only GCs issued before 31 March 2017 maintain the validity of 12 months). The cap and the floor between which the price of the GCs may fluctuate were set respectively at 35 EUR/MWh and 29.4 EUR/MWh. From 2018 onwards, the mandatory quota for the electricity consumers shall be determined according to a pre-set fixed volume of GCs on the market and a maximum average expense on the end consumer.
Spain	Solar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Regimen Especifico</i>, where the main element of revenue supplementation is the "<i>Retribución a la Inversión</i>" (Return on Investment), expressed in EUR/MW, calculated on an annual basis and paid for the entire duration of the incentive period of 30 years, based on the plant's capacity. An additional element of revenue supplementation is also envisaged, expressed in EUR/MWh, if necessary, to cover operating costs, the "<i>Retribucion a la Operacion</i>" (<i>Return on Operation</i>). From 2016: the introduction of the auction mechanism for the recognition of "<i>Retribución a la Inversión</i>" (Return on Investment), calculated on an annual basis and paid for the entire duration of the incentive period of 25 years, based on the plant's capacity and the winning bid. Discount offered on the standard value of the initial investment (EUR/MW), which represents the main remuneration parameter for calculation of the Return on Investment.

-
- From 2020, abandonment of the previous incentive system, based on a Return Asset Base system, in favour of the adoption of a system based on remuneration of the electricity produced. The incentive is calculated as the difference between the awarded price and the average daily price of electricity (two-way CfD). The remuneration period is not fixed but lasts for a period no less than 12 years and up to the attainment of the maximum volume of energy subject to incentives.

 United
States

 Wind
Solar

- To promote the spread of renewable energy, a mechanism of Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) is in place in the US. These can be issued to electricity producers for every megawatt-hour of electricity generated by RES and supplied to the grid. RECs are tradeable environmental securities, and can be sold either together with the electricity produced by the generator (bundled) or separately from the electricity (unbundled).
 - Many States in the US have set renewable energy portfolio standards (RPS – Requirement Portfolio Standard) that electricity service providers are required to guarantee. To demonstrate compliance with the standards, electrical service providers use RECs, thereby generating demand for certificates. Within the MISO, RPSs are only applied in four States (Illinois, Minnesota, Indiana and Michigan), but RECs issued in Illinois can also be traded in the adjacent PJM electricity market, where States have set more demanding RPSs.
 - Tax Equity Partnership (TEP): these agreements, typical of the US Renewable Energy market, are a form of project incentive that uses a combination of cash flows generated by the Project and tax benefits. The structures of Tax Equity agreements can vary, but generally, in return for an investment made by the so-called Tax Equity Partner (Partner) upon the completion of plant construction, the investment return primarily comes through the allocation of tax credits (Investment Tax Credit, ITC, or Production Tax Credit, PTC). The Mulligan Solar, LLC solar project benefited from an ITC, already finalised by its nature before closing, while the Great Pathfinder Wind, LLC wind project benefits from PTC incentives, extended over time.
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RELEVANT LEGISLATIVE AND INSTITUTIONAL UPDATES DURING THE YEAR

EUROPEAN UNION

- **European targets for 2040**

The European Commission has presented its proposal for the new 2040 climate target, setting a 90% reduction in net greenhouse gas emissions, to be implemented through amendments to the European Climate Law. The package forms part of the post-2030 framework and is consistent with CISAF and the Competitiveness Compass. The proposal introduces a more flexible approach compared with the 2030 target of -55%, providing for cross-sector flexibility mechanisms to ensure a transition that is economically efficient and socially fair. Incentives are also envisaged to develop a robust CO₂ removals market, aimed at offsetting residual emissions in the hardest-to-abate sectors, together with a revision of the ETS and the LULUCF Regulation. From 2036, high-quality international credits may be used. The proposal is now under consideration by the Parliament and the Council.

- **Clean Industrial Deal and Affordable Energy Action Plan**

The European Commission has presented the Clean Industrial Deal (CID), an operational plan aimed at supporting the competitiveness and resilience of European industry, accelerating the decarbonisation process while simultaneously ensuring a secure future for the manufacturing sector. Among its various pillars, the plan also includes targeted actions to ensure the supply of affordable renewable energy. Measures announced include a pilot programme to incentivise the signing of PPAs, guaranteed by the European Investment Bank (EIB); the publication of new State aid guidelines; and a package to implement and strengthen European energy grids, with a particular focus on cross-border networks. Key objectives include achieving a 32% electrification rate by 2030 (compared with the current 23%), the installation of 100 GW of renewables by the same date, and a reduction in electricity taxation.

- **CISAF - Guidelines on State Aid**

The European Commission has adopted a new framework for State aid in support of the Clean Industrial Deal, known as CISAF (Climate, Energy and Environmental State Aid Framework), with the aim of promoting the development of clean energy, industrial decarbonisation, and green technologies in Member States.

CISAF sets out the conditions under which Member States may grant aid compatible with EU competition rules, thus enabling support for strategic investments for industrial transition. The new framework aims to facilitate the rapid approval of aid by the Commission, through instruments such as contracts for difference (CfDs), designated as the sole valid form of support for renewables in order to accelerate their deployment. The new instrument will remain in force until 31 December 2030.

- **Phase-out of Russian gas**

The European Parliament and the Council have reached a historic agreement on phasing out Russian gas, while providing for a transitional period. Specifically, for short-term contracts, the final deadline for gas transported by land will expire in June 2026, while for LNG it is set for April 2026. For long-term supply contracts, these deadlines are postponed to January 2027 for LNG and to September 2027 for pipeline gas. However, if gas storage filling targets are not met by early November 2027, derogations are envisaged. In addition to strengthening the Commission's supervisory powers, the Regulation requires Member States to adopt national plans to diversify their gas supplies.

- **Net Zero Industry Act**

The European Commission has published four secondary legislative acts under the framework of the Net Zero Industry Act (NZIA). Such acts are intended to make European industry more resilient, competitive, and decarbonised. Measures adopted include the introduction of so-called "non-price criteria" for auctions supporting the development of new RES installations: from December 2025, this measure will apply to at least 30%

of the auction volume (or 6 GW per year). The Commission has also compiled a list of end products from net-zero technologies and related components that are subject to potential dependencies on third countries, for which the "resilience" criterion must be applied. Finally, the NZIA allows net-zero technology manufacturing products to apply for designation as a "strategic project".

- **Grid Package**

At the end of the year, the Commission published the long-awaited package containing various strategic measures aimed at modernising and expanding European grids in line with the climate commitments undertaken. Among the most significant elements is the simplification of permitting procedures for renewable plants, repowering, BESS and grids. In particular, the principle of Overriding Public Interest established under RED III is extended to grids as well. Furthermore, the Grid Package prohibits the designation of large areas as unsuitable for renewable energy. The publication of the guidelines on two-way CfDs, and their integration with PPAs, was equally anticipated. This is a non-binding document intended to promote best practices relating to public support mechanisms. In particular, the Commission highlights the need to adapt incentive schemes to the needs of the electricity system. To this end, the guidelines invite Member States to favour production-independent mechanisms rather than production-based ones.

- **Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM)**

As part of the Omnibus package, the Council adopted an amending Regulation to the CBAM, which will enter into force on 1 January 2026. The amendments primarily concern procedural aspects and are intended to reduce compliance costs and enhance regulatory clarity, particularly for the benefit of SMEs. In particular, a *de minimis* threshold has been introduced, excluding imports of up to 50 tonnes per year from the scope of the CBAM. Further simplifications to data collection procedures are also envisaged.

- **Common Understanding Policy Paper between the EU and the UK**

On 19 May, a cooperation agreement was reached between the EU and the UK on energy and energy security, maintaining decarbonisation goals as a priority. Specifically, the agreement provides for the possibility of exploring the terms of UK participation in the EU internal electricity market. It also foresees linking the UK Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) to the European version. This agreement will help reduce barriers to economic growth and support lower energy prices.

ITALY

- **ARERA - resolution no. 128/2025 on the limitations of RES plants**

As of 1 April 2025, ARERA has extended the "Missed Wind Output" mechanism to all non-programmable renewable energy plants, regardless of plant size. This also allows PV plants to receive compensation when they are limited by Terna. The GSE will be responsible for establishing the methodology for calculating producible energy, required to determine compensation. Compensation will now be calculated based on 15-minute intervals (previously based on hourly intervals). The Reliability Index (Indice di Affidabilità - IA) has been eliminated for RES sources other than wind.

- **Italian Decree Law no. 21 of 20 February 2026 [so-called Energy/Bills Decree Law]**

The Italian Decree-Law no. 21/2026, presented as a measure aimed at supporting households and businesses in reducing energy costs, introduces provisions that will have significant effects on the energy sector and on market operators.

The decree provides for an increase in IRAP for the energy sector: from the tax period following 31 December 2025, the rate is increased by two percentage points, covering activities relating to the generation, transmission and distribution of electricity.

The decree assigns to ARERA the task of defining a reimbursement mechanism in favour of thermoelectric producers, limited to gas used for electricity generation fed into the grid, to cover costs related to ETS

compliance and gas transport. ARERA will also assess opportunistic conduct on the wholesale electricity market pursuant to REMIT. The provision stipulates that the ETS cost reimbursement mechanism must be authorised in advance by the European Commission.

The decree introduces a liquidity service managed by ARERA, with the aim of reducing the TTF-PSV spread.

For photovoltaic plants with a capacity exceeding 20 kW benefiting from the Conto Energia schemes (I–IV), a voluntary option is introduced to adhere to an “incentive spread” mechanism for schemes expiring from 2029 onwards, together with the possibility of termination by 30 September 2026.

In addition, the decree introduces a reform of grid connections, providing for the abandonment of the first-come, first-served approach in favour of a more transparent and non-discriminatory mechanism, promoting projects with a higher likelihood of completion, as well as shorter timelines for the permitting process. Upon the entry into force of the new ARERA rules, connection offers granted to plants not authorised or not validated by the grid operator will lapse. Operators may participate in the new procedures (“open season”) without losing preparatory activities not related to the connection solution, and pending procedures will resume from the submission of the new connection solution.

Through the decree, the GME PPA noticeboard is expanded to facilitate the long-term contracting of renewable energy with a public last-resort guarantee, including incentive premiums for formerly subsidised plants selected by Acquirente Unico.

- **Italian Decree Law no. 19 of 28 February 2025 (so-called Bills Decree Law)**

With a funding allocation of EUR 3 billion, this decree aims to reduce the impact of high energy bills for vulnerable customers, SMEs and energy-intensive users. Notable changes include the removal of penalties for repowering projects that had not adhered to the so-called “incentive allocation” scheme. Furthermore, amendments have been introduced to the authorisation procedures for repowering projects. Among these changes, it is noteworthy that an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is no longer required if the power increase is less than 30 MW and the plant is built within the same perimeter as the previous plant.

Finally, the Decree establishes a two-way Contract for Difference (CfD) mechanism with a five-year duration for plants that have reached the end of their incentive period; however, implementation details remain to be defined.

- **Regulatory developments on “Suitable Areas”:**

On 15 May 2025, the Regional Administrative Court of Lazio (TAR Lazio) ruled on the Ministerial Decree on Suitable Areas, annulling the provisions that allowed — rather than required — the Regions to recognise as suitable those areas identified under Article 20 of Italian Legislative Decree no. 199/2021. According to the Court, the text does not provide sufficient and binding guidance for the Regions, leaving too much room for varied interpretations and thereby undermining uniform implementation across the national territory.

Among the provisions annulled, the TAR particularly struck down the article that left the Regions with the discretion (rather than the obligation) to confirm areas already designated as suitable at national level. The TAR also clarified that areas considered “unsuitable” should not be viewed as automatically prohibited: projects must still be assessed on a case-by-case basis. The government intervened by approving the Energy Decree Law in November. This legislation requires the Regions to designate suitable areas by means of regional law, without the possibility of introducing criteria more restrictive than those laid down by national legislation. The buffer zone around industrial complexes has been reduced from 500 to 350 metres; existing renewable plants do not fall within that definition. A definition of agrivoltaic plant has also been introduced, to which the restrictions applicable to ground-mounted PV installations on agricultural land do not apply. A safeguard clause has been confirmed for plants in respect of which a declaration of admissibility had already been obtained.

- **Amendments to the Consolidated Renewable Energy Act (TU FER)**

With Italian Legislative Decree no. 178/2025, the Government intervened to amend certain procedural aspects of the Consolidated Renewable Energy Act (Italian Legislative Decree no. 190/2024). In particular, several definitions have been revised, including that of

“essential infrastructure”; the duration of certain administrative procedures — including the Single Authorisation — has been reduced; and a single contact point has been established at municipal level. The removal of the municipalities’ power to appeal to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers to block projects that have already been authorised is a positive development. Measures relating to territorial compensation have also been amended. It is worth noting that, for repowering projects, the Simplified Authorisation Procedure (PAS) may be used where the new plant occupies an area covering less than 20% of the land previously affected by the existing installation, regardless of any increase in installed capacity.

- **Italian Decree Law on catastrophic insurance policies**

From 31 March 2025, all companies registered in the Italian Companies Register are required to take out insurance policies covering direct damage caused by natural catastrophic events. For large companies (with more than 250 employees), the obligation begins on the same date but includes a 90-day transition period, until 30 June 2025, during which they will still be eligible for public incentives and contributions.

Policies must be issued by authorised entities and comply with the requirements set out in Italian Ministerial Decree no. 18/2025, covering all company assets exposed to risk — such as buildings, plants, machinery and inventories — from natural events including earthquakes, floods, landslides, volcanic eruptions, and other disasters recognised by the competent authorities.

- **Transitional RES-X Ministerial Decree**

The Ministry for the Environment and Energy Security (MASE) published the ministerial decree setting out the eligibility criteria and operational mechanisms of the Transitional RES-X scheme, under which a single auction was held in September 2025. The decree provided for a competitive downward auction with dedicated capacity quotas (solar PV and onshore wind) for a total capacity of 10 GW. In December, the auction results were published, showing a high level of competitiveness among operators. With regard to photovoltaic technology, against an available capacity of 8 GW, 7.7 GW were awarded at a weighted average price of 56.825 EUR/MWh. By contrast, contracted wind capacity amounted to 940 MW, out of an available 2.5 GW. The weighted average price of the successful wind projects was 72.851 EUR/MWh. The failure to fully allocate the target quotas was largely linked to the dynamic quota mechanism, which — in order to foster competition — reduced the assignable capacity as the bid price increased. The ERG Group was awarded the repowering projects relating to Carlentini, Montaguto and Greci at a price of 74.9 EUR/MWh. It is noteworthy that approximately half of the wind capacity awarded concerns repowering projects, confirming the soundness of the industrial strategy adopted by the ERG Group.

- **RES NZIA Auctions**

In September, the update to the Operational Rules of the Transitional RES-X Decree was published, introducing specific provisions for NZIA auctions reserved for photovoltaic plants with an installed capacity exceeding 1 MW. In line with the European NZIA Regulation, non-price criteria aimed at rewarding resilience were defined. In particular, the Italian rules provide that at least one of the following components — modules, cells or inverters — must not be manufactured or assembled in China or by a company attributable to Chinese ownership.

- **Energy Release 2.0**

In November, the operational rules for the implementation of Energy Release were published. This support measure aims to grant energy-intensive consumers electricity at a capped price (65 EUR/MWh) for three years, in exchange for a commitment to support the development of new renewable plants with a total capacity equal to twice the volume of energy advanced. In July, the measure received clearance from the European Commission, which, through a Comfort Letter, introduced a competitive downward auction for the subscription of 20-year two-way CfDs with the GSE. The operational rules specify that, once the twenty-year repayment period has ended, any residual benefit must be repaid either through the extension of contractual obligations for up to a further

twenty years, the settlement of the outstanding advantage, or the transfer of the assets to the GSE.

- **MACSE (Centralised Allocation Mechanism for Energy Sustainability)**

On 30 September 2025, the first auction under the MACSE scheme was held, the new support instrument devised by Terna to foster the development of BESS in Italy. Through this measure, the TSO aims to secure a high level of flexibility to address the challenges arising from the energy transition. The capacity put out to tender amounted to 10 GWh, allocated across the Centre-South, South and Islands market zones. Although further auctions are envisaged in the coming years, no schedule has yet been published. Despite a cap price set at 37,000 EUR/MWh/year, the weighted average awarded price was 12,959 EUR/MWh/year. The auction was heavily oversubscribed, with bids exceeding more than four times the capacity requested by Terna. Most of the capacity was awarded to ENEL and ENI.

- **TERNA grid development plan**

The plan aims to set priorities for key infrastructure projects for the Italian electricity grid over the 2025–2034 period. The plan identifies priority projects to optimise grid operation while promoting investment in RES and BESS. With an estimated budget of EUR 23 million, the plan is intended to strengthen the national grid, making it more sustainable, independent, and efficient. From 2030, the interventions are expected to increase inter-zonal transfer capacity by 7 GW. As for cross-border interconnections, the plan foresees a 40% increase.

GERMANY

- **Energy Industry Act & Renewable Energy Sources Act**

The German Parliament has adopted measures to amend the Energy Industry Act (EnWG) and the Renewable Energy Sources Act (EEG), which will come into force on 1 March 2025. Specifically, the amendments stipulate that new PV plants will no longer receive EEG incentives for electricity fed into the grid during periods of negative prices. To offset the losses caused by this measure, the compensation period has been extended to 20 years. Regarding onshore wind power, the reforms aim to rationalise available land to support development: each municipality will be able to define suitable areas according to local needs. In all German Länder, however, designated areas for onshore wind remain below the 2% target.

- **Implementation of RED III**

The German Parliament approved the law implementing RED III. The legislation streamlines the permitting process for renewable energy plants: applications may be submitted to a single authority and, from November onwards, the process will be fully digitalised. “Acceleration areas” are introduced for onshore wind, where turbines and storage facilities may be co-located and authorised more swiftly. The approval of projects outside these areas will in any case be subject to defined timelines, ranging from one month to two years. The law also provides for simplified procedures for repowering, including the expedited involvement of military and aviation authorities.

- **Simplification for BESS**

The German Federal Parliament has approved an amendment to the Building Code as part of an omnibus package which, inter alia, addresses grid connections and the digitalisation of permitting procedures. With regard to BESS with a capacity exceeding 1 MW, the amendment introduces a simplified permitting procedure (to be completed within three months), classifying them as being in the public interest. At the same time, Parliament has repealed the provision that imposed double taxation on BESS when charging from and discharging to the grid. At the same time, Parliament has repealed the provision that imposed double tariff charges on BESS during both the withdrawal of electricity from, and the injection of electricity into, the grid, thereby improving their economic efficiency.

- **State aid in support of German industry**

The government has approved a package of measures aimed at reducing electricity bills for industrial and agricultural consumers, through the introduction of new State subsidies amounting to EUR 6.5 billion for 2026

and EUR 26 billion in total over the following four years. According to estimates, network tariffs will decrease on average by more than 50%, falling from 66.50 EUR/MWh to 28.60 EUR/MWh. The measures pursue a twofold objective: on the one hand, to support the competitiveness of the German industrial system; on the other, to promote the electrification of industrial consumption.

- **Electricity taxation**

The Bundesrat has approved a series of amendments to the Electricity Act, in force since 23 December 2025, with the aim of reducing administrative burdens and simplifying the tax treatment of photovoltaic systems, storage facilities and charging infrastructure, while maintaining subsidies for industry, agriculture and forestry at the minimum levels permitted under EU law. The new rules formally recognise storage as a flexibility asset, avoiding the double taxation of electricity injected into and withdrawn from the grid and improving the bankability of hybrid projects. Batteries and RES operators are also partially exempt from the obligations typically imposed on suppliers, while PV plants below 2 MW are no longer classified as “suppliers”. A uniform definition of “plant” is introduced and multi-site aggregation is abolished. With regard to electric mobility, the taxable person becomes the charging point operator, with an exemption for bidirectional charging where the electricity remains on site. Finally, the list of exempt renewable technologies has been revised, with biomass, biogas from effluents and landfill gas no longer included.

- **Support mechanism for synthetic inertia**

Germany is the first European country to introduce a market mechanism to remunerate the provision of synthetic inertia by grid-forming inverter-based plants, such as BESS, which are becoming necessary in light of the increasing penetration of renewable energy sources. German transmission system operators have launched the first market-based procurement mechanism for instantaneous reserve, a tool required to ensure the long-term stability of the electricity system. Demand for this type of reserve is growing rapidly due to structural changes in the power generation mix and the rising volumes of cross-border exchanges. With the progressive phase-out of conventional power plants, provision will increasingly have to come from converter-based resources, such as BESS, wind and photovoltaic. Procurement volumes are derived from the 2025 System Stability Report, while the regulatory framework was defined by the Federal Network Agency in April 2025. The new scheme, active from 22 January 2026 to 31 December 2031, provides for fixed-price remuneration for reserve availability, with contracts ranging from two to ten years. The initiative of the German TSOs represents a first European benchmark in the procurement of instantaneous reserve.

FRANCE

- **PPE3 – Multi-year Energy Programme**

The French Government has published Decree no. 2026-76 of 12 February 2026 concerning the new energy planning framework. While less ambitious on renewables than the draft circulated in March 2025, it maintains the expected capacity targets and the CfD auction timetable. In particular, two annual auctions of 925 MW each remain scheduled for onshore wind, together with 1 GW auctions for photovoltaic. The 2030 wind target has been slightly revised downwards from 33 to 31 GW, as has photovoltaic, from 54 to 48 GW. At the same time, the anticipated hybrid market model for the BESS sector is taking shape: on the one hand, RTE centralises the monitoring of flexibility solution development, issuing annual recommendations; on the other, the Government integrates storage systems into existing markets — including the spot market, ancillary services through dedicated Enedis/RTE auctions, and the updated capacity market.

- **2025 Finance Law**

The Finance Law, Law no. 851 was approved at the beginning of February despite significant French political fragmentation. The law sets the preliminary framework for energy pricing from nuclear production post-2025, including measures related to negative pricing. Electricity from nuclear sources will be sold on the market and taxed above a certain revenue threshold. Clarifications are awaited on production curtailment requests and the mechanism for negative pricing. Under the law, EDF and local distribution companies with purchasing obligations can request

producers to reduce or suspend generation in order to limit public subsidy costs, with compensation foreseen. On the other hand, the law clarifies how negative market prices affect the payment of premiums and under what circumstances producers are required to suspend generation.

- **2026 Finance Law**

The *Loi de finances* for 2026, published on 20 February, contains significant measures for renewable energy plants, including amendments to the IFER tax applicable to photovoltaic and wind. Article 183 also introduces a new mechanism for the removal of caps on negative premiums: all post-2022 contracts providing for a *complément de rémunération* and a maximum cap on amounts due in the event of negative monthly premiums will be amended with retroactive effect from 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2050. The CRE will issue an opinion setting out the market price scenarios underlying the annual threshold prices, specific to each technology. Subsequently, the Ministries for Energy and for the Budget will adopt a decree establishing the final values. Any repayments relating to the years 2022–2025 may be determined once the consultation has been completed and the threshold prices have been defined by the competent regulatory authority.

- **Compensation for negative price hours – subsidised plants**

In September, the Ministry published a new decree aimed at ensuring that producers benefiting from the Complément de Rémunération mechanism receive compensation also during negative price hours, provided that they undertake to adjust their production to the needs of the electricity system by suspending injection into the grid during periods characterised by negative prices. In order to preserve an adequate level of operational flexibility, the government introduced a buffer zone down to -0.10 EUR/MWh, within which plants may continue to generate. Below that threshold, in order to benefit from compensation, plants are required to cease feeding electricity into the grid. A five-minute window before and after the negative price event is also provided for, aimed at ensuring greater operational flexibility. As regards plants supported under the Obligation d'Achat scheme, participation in the balancing market is now permitted.

- **New decree on onshore wind farms near military sites**

The decree sets out more transparent constraints and restrictions for the construction of onshore wind farms in the vicinity of military installations. In particular, construction is prohibited within a 5 km radius of military installations. Between 5 and 15 km, a mandatory assessment by the Ministry of Defence is required. In the event of opposition, the Ministry of the Armed Forces is now required to provide reasons for its refusal. Beyond 15 km, installations are presumed not to have adverse effects on military interests. Beyond 70 km, installations with a height of less than 200 metres are deemed compatible. The decree does not provide specific guidance on repowering projects. While reducing the discretionary powers previously attributed to the Ministry of Defence, the measure maintains its right of veto in certain specific cases.

- **TURPE update and new rules for electrochemical storage**

The new version of TURPE 7 introduces a transitional and optional tariff specifically for electrochemical storage systems (BESS), with the aim of encouraging operation more closely aligned with grid needs. Applicable from 1 August 2026, the tariff may be voluntarily selected by operators, who must however retain it for at least 12 months. Through this measure, the CRE intends to shift from a “market-driven” model to a “grid-driven” one, initially available only in certain network areas characterised by more predictable peaks. The decision introduces a differentiated pricing mechanism based on local consumption and renewable generation, allowing BESS — for the first time — to access optional and geolocalised tariffs, which may even be negative during peak hours in areas with high renewable penetration. The objective is to properly value the services provided by batteries, rather than merely penalising them through access charges. The CRE plans to extend this instrument to the whole of mainland France under TURPE 8.

- **Law no. 2025-127**

The new decree, in force since 25 December 2025, authorises EDF OA to request that producers reduce or halt generation during periods of negative prices. The measure applies to onshore wind and ground-

mounted photovoltaic plants with a capacity of 10 MW or more, and to rooftop PV installations exceeding 12 MW. Requests for curtailment must be communicated on a D-1 basis: until 31 December 2027, at least 30 minutes before the time of grid access (i.e. by 16:30 on the preceding day), while from 2028 the notice period will increase to two hours. Producers receive monthly compensation, calculated as if EDF OA had purchased the estimated output during the periods in which they complied: equal to 25% of the tariff for wind and 47% for photovoltaic.

- **Introduction of a centralised capacity market**

In January 2026, the European Commission approved the French capacity market mechanism under the State Aid framework. The new mechanism will focus on ensuring winter energy supply, starting from winter 2026/27. RTE will procure capacity in a centralised manner, with the objective of promoting new capacity at minimum cost, through intermediate price caps for existing capacity and volume caps for the allocation of multi-year contracts. The new mechanism will remain in force for ten years, in accordance with the scheme approved by the Commission, subject to any future amendments. Dedicated quotas are also envisaged for batteries and demand response.

UK

- **REMA - Decision to maintain the single national price**

Under the REMA programme, the government had been considering two general approaches to wholesale electricity market reform: the introduction of zonal pricing, which would divide the market into several national zones; or the retention of a single national price alongside substantial reforms and more coordinated system planning.

The government has decided to maintain a wholesale electricity market with a single national price across Great Britain, thereby excluding zonal pricing. Instead, it will implement an ambitious reform of the national model via a coherent package of measures aimed at enhancing the current system's effectiveness. The reforms aim to improve strategic coordination, provide clearer signals for efficient allocation of plants, and increase overall operational efficiency, while offering greater stability and certainty for investors.

- **Industrial strategy to support energy-intensive users**

The government has published a new Industrial Strategy outlining a ten-year plan to stimulate investment by addressing two key barriers to industrial development: the high cost of electricity and lengthy grid connection times. From 2027, the British Industrial Competitiveness Scheme will be introduced to reduce electricity costs by up to 40 GBP/MWh for over 7,000 energy-intensive manufacturing companies. At the same time, support for the most energy-intensive industries — such as steel, chemicals, and glass — will be enhanced by increasing the network cost discount from 60% to 90% through the British Industry Supercharger programme. To ease access to the grid for strategic industrial projects, a new service, the Connections Accelerator, will be launched to speed up connections, prioritising initiatives that generate quality employment and significant economic benefits.

In parallel with the Industrial Strategy, the government has also published the Clean Energy Industries Sector Plan, aiming to double annual investment in clean energy industries to over GBP 30 billion, in line with the European Clean Industrial Deal.

- **TNUoS tariffs for 2025/26**

The electricity system operator in Great Britain, NESO, has published the final TNUoS (Transmission Network Use of System) tariffs for the tariff year 2025/26, which will begin on 1 April 2025 and end on 31 March 2026. As no changes were approved to the calculation methodology with respect to the preliminary tariffs, no further changes have been incorporated into the final tariffs. The total recoverable revenue amounts to GBP 5.1 billion, down by GBP 416.39 million compared to the preliminary estimate but up by GBP 898.47 million compared to 2024/25 levels. For energy producers, the expected recoverable revenue amounts to GBP 1.13 billion for 2025/26, a reduction of GBP 33.4 million from the initial forecast, largely due to decreased revenue from offshore local tariffs.

Moreover, in October the UK regulatory authority (Ofgem) rejected the proposal to introduce a cap and floor mechanism on TNUoS charges, considering that such a measure could have a negative impact on competition due to the potential for unforeseen gains and losses for generators.

- **New Revision of the GB Pricing Methodology approved by Ofgem**

The United Kingdom has launched the three-year review of the “GB Pricing Methodology”, which introduces derogations from Article 6 of EU Regulation 2019/943, retained in domestic legislation following Brexit. In 2025, the TSO NESO published a proposal to update the methodology, which was subsequently approved by Ofgem on 20 May. The new framework defines when marginal pricing (pay-as-cleared) should apply to the valuation of balancing energy and in which cases alternative methods should instead be used, adopting an approach tailored to the British market. The updated methodology governs the pricing of balancing services relating to FCR, mFRR and RR, excluding those intended to be phased out. Appendix B of version 2.0 specifies, for each product, whether pricing follows a pay-as-cleared or pay-as-bid approach. As regards the Balancing Mechanism, which remains pay-as-bid, NESO envisages a structural review as part of the broader REMA programme.

- **Update to the Grid Code to improve battery integration**

Modification GC0166 to the Grid Code, published by Ofgem on 22 October, introduces new parameters aimed at improving the integration of battery energy storage systems (BESS) into the Balancing Mechanism. The reform is linked to modification P499 of the Balancing & Settlement Code, approved by the BSC Panel, and introduces three key new elements: the Maximum Delivery Offer (MDO), the Maximum Delivery Bid (MDB) and the Future State of Energy (FSOE). These dynamic parameters enable a more accurate representation of the actual capacity of Electricity Storage Modules, increasing visibility over their state of charge and promoting more frequent use within the dispatch order, thereby reducing skip rates. The objective is to establish a structural solution for communicating the State of Charge (SoC) between batteries and the TSO control room. Go-live is scheduled for 5 November 2025, while implementation of P499 will take place on 25 June 2026.

- **Financing of the renewable support mechanism through the public budget**

The UK Government has decided to partially fund the Renewable Obligation (RO) mechanism for a period of three years, shifting a significant portion of the costs from household electricity bills to the public budget, alongside a change in indexation from RPI to CPI starting from fiscal year 2026–27. From 2026 to 2029, the State will reimburse suppliers for 75% of the domestic share of the RO scheme, at an estimated cost of approximately GBP 2.3 billion per year. The measure is expected to deliver average savings of around 8% on household electricity bills, although the intervention is limited to the specified three-year period. Introduced as the United Kingdom’s first renewable support scheme, the RO is financed through environmental levies which, together with charges funding CfDs, the Capacity Market and the RAB model for Sizewell C, are projected to rise sharply to nearly GBP 19 billion by 2030.

SPAIN

- **Changes to voltage control regulation**

Following the blackout on 28 April, the CNMC, Spain’s competition and markets authority, approved the resolution to develop a voltage control service within the mainland electricity system, effective from 27 June. The new framework classifies voltage control as a structured, remunerated, and penalty-regulated service, with the aim of establishing new local markets capable of contracting capacity on a regional basis. Operational Procedure 7.4 defines the technical standard that will also allow renewable sources to contribute to voltage control. The basic requirements remain similar to current ones, requiring generators to maintain the ability to generate or absorb reactive power at the plant busbar level. There is also a provision for real-time setpoint throughput sent by the grid operator, reserved for installations ≥ 5 MW connected to the transmission grid, on a voluntary basis. In addition, in October the CNMC approved urgent and temporary amendments to the Spanish

electricity grid operational procedures, proposed by the TSO, concerning voltage control. These measures introduce stricter obligations for generators, aimed at compensating for upward reserve shortfalls and strengthening data collection requirements.

- **Public funding to support storage**

In May, the Ministry for the Ecological Transition launched a funding programme to support battery development in Spain. The project aims to create facilities with a minimum capacity of 1 MW, either standalone or hybrid, to be located primarily in less developed Autonomous Communities and municipalities (Andalusia, Castilla-La Mancha, Ceuta, Extremadura, and Melilla).

- **Amendments to the Régimen Específico in support of hybridisation**

The Ministry has amended the Régimen Específico (RECORE) by revising certain key parameters for the calculation of equivalent operating hours, now including hours subject to curtailment due to technical constraints or characterised by negative prices, provided that such conditions persist for at least six consecutive hours. The new provisions allow the integration of storage systems with existing plants already benefiting from incentives. As a result, hybrid projects (RES + BESS) may also access compensation mechanisms. The measure is favourable, as it contributes to enhancing the overall flexibility of the Spanish electricity system.

- **New support measures for RES and BESS**

Following the blackout that affected Spain in April, the Ministry for the Ecological Transition adopted a specific Royal Decree aimed at promoting the development of renewables and BESS, particularly in hybrid configurations. At the same time, the Government seeks to encourage the electrification of consumption — with particular focus on industrial demand — by providing for the simplification of grid connection procedures. In addition, the Ministry has undertaken to publish, within nine months, a national roadmap to support repowering projects, setting out specific targets, financing instruments and regulatory procedures.

- **New framework for grid connections**

The new regulation sets out the methodology and conditions for access to and connection with the transmission and distribution networks for electricity demand facilities, including storage installations, whether new or modified. Access capacity is determined on the basis of three technical criteria — robustness, static network behaviour and dynamic stability — applied at both nodal and zonal level. For conventional demand, access capacity is firm and guarantees the right to continuous supply. For storage operating in consumption mode, however, capacity is classified as flexible and may be subject to real-time limitations by the grid operator. The regulation also introduces specific power limits by voltage level and system, and allows the use of probabilistic criteria. REE will publish monthly capacity maps starting from 2 February 2026, from which date the new methodology will apply to access requests.

EASTERN EUROPE

- **Romania: Extension of the revenue cap mechanism for producers and operators in the electricity market**

The revenue cap mechanism for producers and operators in the electricity and gas markets has been extended from 1 April to 30 June 2025. It applies to producers, traders, aggregators, and hedging contract counterparties, excluding plants commissioned after 1 April 2025 and combined heat and power suppliers. The system requires the collection of 80% of excess revenues, calculated against a fixed reference price of 400 RON/MWh. Revenues from the balancing market remain excluded, while certain deductible costs are allowed, such as imbalance charges (up to 10% for wind) and financial hedges.

- **Romania: abolition of double taxation for storage systems**

ANRE has approved new Methodological Rules abolishing the double taxation of electricity injected into the grid by storage systems, introducing significant exemptions to support the deployment of storage in Romania. The measure exempts electricity previously stored and subsequently re-injected into the grid from transmission, distribution and

system service charges, and removes the obligation to purchase green certificates for such volumes. Network tariffs remain payable, however, for electricity self-consumed by the storage systems themselves, including technological losses. The regulation also introduces a unified procedure applicable to both concessionary and non-concessionary operators, and aligns with ACER recommendations on differentiated tariff treatment and incentives for flexibility.

- **Bulgaria: 2025 Finance Law**

The extension of the revenue cap for electricity producers to 2025 in Bulgaria, included in the 2025 state budget, has been formally extended until December 2025. Plants with premium contracts starting from 8 October 2022 and zero-premium contracts are subject to an additional contribution equal to 90% of the difference between the market price and the former FIT. No changes apply to existing ERG plants.

- **Poland: Additional Capacity Market auctions**

In February, a regulation was adopted allowing supplementary auctions (for delivery in 2029) if the TSO identifies generation adequacy concerns. These auctions were held in the second half of 2025. This is particularly important given that the support mechanism for coal-fired power plants expires in 2028, making it necessary to increase new contracted capacity in order to ensure the stability of the system. An amendment to the de-rating factors has been implemented to favour coal-fired plants over batteries, which had previously secured large shares of the available capacity.

- **Poland: reform of grid connections**

The reform, in force since August, aims to make the connection process more efficient and transparent. An accelerated parallel procedure is envisaged for minor technical modifications. In the case of minor errors made during the application phase, corrections may be submitted within 14 days of notification, without affecting the timelines established for the original assessment. In addition, a new option has been introduced allowing applicants to request connection conditions for installations with a lower capacity than initially planned, depending on availability in the relevant area.

UNITED STATES

- **Approval of One Big Beautiful Bill Act**

Congress has approved the new budget law proposed by the Trump administration, introducing significant changes to the renewable energy incentives provided under the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) adopted during the Biden administration. The legislation establishes that, in order to qualify for IRA incentives, projects must enter into service by the end of 2027. At the same time, new taxes are introduced on photovoltaic and wind projects, while the previously available investment and production tax credits are abolished, with the exception of battery energy storage systems (BESS). The law also provides for an additional tax for wind and photovoltaic projects completed after 2027 if built using components manufactured in China.

PERFORMANCE BY COUNTRY

(EUR million)	Year		
	2025	2024	Δ
Adjusted Revenues			
Italy	409	418	(9)
Abroad	343	319	24
France	111	100	11
Germany	45	55	(10)
UK & Nordics	70	54	17
Spain	18	24	(6)
East Europe	67	68	(0)
United States	31	18	13
Corporate	40	39	1
Intra-segment revenues	(40)	(37)	(2)
Total adjusted revenues	752	738	14
Adjusted EBITDA			
Italy	326	339	(13)
Abroad	231	216	14
France	65	51	14
Germany	25	34	(9)
UK & Nordics	40	30	9
Spain	6	15	(9)
East Europe	50	54	(4)
United States	45	32	13
Corporate	(17)	(21)	4
Adjusted EBITDA	540	535	5
Amortization, depreciation and write-downs			
Italy	(129)	(126)	(3)
Abroad	(143)	(133)	(10)
France	(47)	(46)	(2)
Germany	(21)	(21)	0
UK & Nordics	(21)	(17)	(4)
Spain	(12)	(12)	0
East Europe	(19)	(19)	(0)
United States	(24)	(18)	(5)
Corporate	(4)	(4)	0
Amortization, depreciation and write-downs	(276)	(263)	(13)
Adjusted EBIT			
Italy	197	213	(16)
Abroad	87	83	4
France	18	6	12
Germany	4	12	(9)
UK & Nordics	19	13	6
Spain	(6)	3	(8)
East Europe	31	35	(4)
United States	22	14	8
Corporate	(22)	(25)	4
Adjusted EBIT	263	271	(8)
Investments ⁽¹⁾			
Italy	74	135	(61)
Abroad	155	413	(258)
France	19	142	(123)
Germany	29	9	20
UK & Nordics	106	26	81
Spain	0	0	0
East Europe	0	0	0
United States	1	236	(235)
Corporate	5	5	1
Total investments	235	553	(318)

⁽²⁾ Includes capital expenditure in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets and M&A investments. It should be noted that the figures do not include the increase in Right-of-Use assets.

ITALY

The ERG Group operates in Italy through its companies that own wind and solar farms. Aside from the availability of plants, the performance of each farm is influenced by the wind speed profile and the solar irradiance of the site on which the farm is located, by the sales price of electricity, which can vary in relation to the region where the plants are located, by the incentive systems for renewable energy sources and by the regulations of organised energy markets, as well as by PPA contracts stipulated with prominent private counterparties.

During the financial year, the group commissioned its first BESS (Battery Energy Storage Systems) plant in Vicari (Palermo). The plant, which is located within ERG's electrical substation to which the nearby wind farms of Vicari (37.5 MW) and Roccapalumba (46.8 MW) are connected, has a capacity of 12.5 MW.

ERG operates in the electricity generation sector in Italy, with an installed capacity of 1,468 MW in wind power, 180 MW in solar power and 12.5 MW in Storage.

Operating results	Year		
	2025	2024	Δ
Installed capacity (MW) ⁽¹⁾	1,661	1,643	18
<i>Wind</i>	1,468	1,468	-
<i>Solar</i>	180	175	5
<i>Storage</i>	13	0	13
Output (GWh)	2,744	2,720	24
<i>Wind</i>	2,462	2,479	(17)
<i>Solar</i>	282	241	41
Load factor % ⁽²⁾			
<i>Wind</i>	19%	20%	-1%
<i>Solar</i>	18%	16%	2%
Net unit revenue (EUR/MWh)	144	149	(5)
<i>Wind</i>	118	125	(7)
<i>Solar</i>	371	399	(29)

⁽¹⁾ capacity of plants in operation at the end of the year.

⁽²⁾ actual output in relation to maximum theoretical output (calculated taking into account the actual date of entry into operation of each individual farm).

In 2025, **electricity production** in Italy amounted to 2,744 GWh, of which 2,462 GWh from wind power and 282 GWh from photovoltaic plants, a slight increase compared to the same period in 2024 (2,720 GWh, of which 2,479 from wind power and 241 GWh from solar power), due to the full contribution from repowered and greenfield plants that came into operation in 2024 and 2025 and solar revamping, substantially offset by lower wind speeds recorded during the year.

Economic results	Year		
	2025	2024	Δ
<i>(EUR million)</i>			
Adjusted revenue	409	418	(9)
<i>Wind</i>	303	320	(16)
<i>Solar</i>	106	98	8
Adjusted gross operating profit	326	339	(13)
<i>Wind</i>	231	250	(19)
<i>Solar</i>	96	90	6
Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses	(129)	(126)	(3)
<i>Wind</i>	(84)	(81)	(3)
<i>Solar</i>	(45)	(45)	0
Adjusted operating profit	197	213	(16)
<i>Wind</i>	146	168	(22)
<i>Solar</i>	51	45	6
Capital expenditure in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	74	135	(61)
<i>Wind</i>	61	116	(55)
<i>Solar</i>	5	11	(6)
<i>Storage</i>	8	8	0

EBITDA Margin % ⁽¹⁾	80%	81%	-1%
<i>Wind</i>	<i>76%</i>	<i>78%</i>	<i>-2%</i>
<i>Solar</i>	<i>91%</i>	<i>92%</i>	<i>-1%</i>

⁽¹⁾ ratio of adjusted gross operating profit (loss) to revenue from sales and services.

Revenue recorded in **2025**, amounting to EUR 409 million, was down compared with 2024 (EUR 418 million), as a result of persistently and significantly lower wind conditions during the period compared with historical averages and lower captured prices, only partially offset by the value of the GRIN incentive (55 EUR/MWh in 2025; 42 EUR/MWh in 2024) and by the full contribution of repowering and greenfield plants that progressively entered into operation during the year. It should be noted that the overall gross operating profit (loss) was affected by electricity price hedging policies implemented in line with the Group's risk policies, carried out at prices lower than those that influenced 2024.

In light of the above, ERG's net unit revenue from wind power in Italy, considering the value of energy sales, including the value of GRIN incentives and hedging, was 118 EUR/MWh, down compared to 2024 (125 EUR/MWh).

Net unit revenue relating to photovoltaic plants amounted to 371 EUR/MWh (399 EUR/MWh in 2024), down due to the aforementioned hedges.

Adjusted gross operating profit in Italy in **2025** amounted to EUR 326 million, a decrease compared to 2024 (EUR 339 million), mainly due to the same reasons outlined above under revenue.

Depreciation and amortisation for the year (EUR 129 million) was up slightly compared to 2024 (EUR 126 million) due to the full contribution of the repowered and greenfield plants that came into operation.

Capital expenditure

Capital expenditure in Italy in **2025 (EUR 74 million)** mainly relate to the start of repowering activities on two wind farms, the implementation of the Storage Project (12.5 MW), repowering and revamping activities on some solar plants, in addition to the usual maintenance aimed at further increasing the efficiency of the plants.

Relevant legislative and regulatory updates during the year

See also the "Relevant regulatory and institutional updates" chapter.

- **MASE - guidelines for the development of the market for long-term power purchase agreements (MPPAs) for renewable energy sources.**

The GME has been tasked with developing an organised market platform for the long-term trading of renewable energy and establishing the criteria and conditions under which the GSE can assume the role of guarantor of last resort. Operational procedures, access criteria, and rules for using the guarantee will be defined in the GSE's Operating Rules, in line with market principles and subject to a maximum expenditure cap of EUR 45 million per year for each of the years from 2025 to 2027. ARERA will define a charge for counterparties accessing the guarantee, and the GSE must submit a proposal for approval of the operating rules to the MASE, in agreement with the GME.

- **ARERA – Implementation of TIDE**

The TIDE (Integrated Text for Electricity Dispatching), which entered into force on 1 January 2025, introduced a far-reaching reform of the Italian electricity system. The initial transitional phase provided for the simplification of certain rules to ensure a gradual transition. From 1 February 2026, the consolidation phase has commenced, during which the implementations envisaged under TIDE are being completed, including adjustments identified during the transitional period. This will be followed by a stabilisation phase, extending beyond 31 December 2026, aimed at the full implementation of the new regulatory framework, with the exception of the sections concerning macro imbalance zones. Among the most significant innovations is the separation of the roles of BRP and BSP, previously both assigned to the dispatching user, together with the introduction of a 15-minute MTU, a key element for alignment with European markets. Support mechanisms such as the Transitional RES-X scheme have also been adapted to ensure consistency with TIDE, and the procedure for participation in the European platforms MARI and PICASSO has been defined.

- **ARERA – Quantification of the value of incentives replacing green certificates**

ARERA has officially determined – with Resolution 7/2026/R/efr of 27 January 2026 – the average annual electricity sale price for 2025, for the purpose of calculating the replacement incentives for green certificates in 2026. The established value is 115.32 EUR/MWh.

- **ARERA - resolution no. 166/2025 on the remuneration of the Frequency Containment Reserve**

The reform defines the criteria and methodologies necessary to extend the optional mechanism for valuing energy provided for primary frequency regulation (FCR) to generation units based on inverters.

- **Obligations to upgrade RES plants – ARERA Resolution 385/2025**

ARERA has introduced new compliance obligations for wind and photovoltaic plants connected at medium voltage, within the framework of the RIGEDI procedure. With Resolution 385/2025, the Authority approved the amendments proposed by Terna to Annex A.72 of the Grid Code, requiring the installation of a Central Plant Controller and the activation of advanced functionalities. The deadlines that required compliance by 28 February 2026 for plants ≥1 MW, without compensation, have been extended by ten months. The new requirements entail significant and unplanned costs. Discussions with Terna and ARERA remain ongoing with a view to a possible revision of the obligations and timelines, as operators have highlighted a number of critical issues.

- **ARERA – Resolution 566/2025: gradual launch of FCR procurement through market mechanisms from 2026**

ARERA has introduced the new Annex A.83 to the Grid Code, initiating the transition towards the procurement of Frequency Containment Reserve (FCR) through market-based procedures. The mechanism will enter into operation gradually. From 1 February 2026, Terna will

launch a testing phase for additional capacity, while until 31 July 2026 units currently subject to mandatory provision will continue to supply the minimum FCR band free of charge. From 1 August 2026 to 31 July 2028, this mandatory band will be progressively reduced, alongside a parallel increase in the share procured through the market. From 1 August 2028, procurement will take place exclusively through auctions. A single daily procedure is envisaged after the first MI auction and before the MSD phase. The system provides for reserve prices defined on a monthly basis (EUR/MW per quarter hour) and remuneration of energy measured through UVRP devices.

- **MASE – Funds allocated for the development and strengthening of the grid in less developed regions**

The Ministry for the Environment and Energy Security (MASE) has allocated EUR 379 million to support the expansion and modernisation of the electricity grid in the country's less developed regions. The measure, addressed to Terna as the sole national transmission concessionaire, finances projects for the construction of new grid sections, the building of electrical substations and the repowering of existing infrastructure. The objective is to foster the development of a smart grid capable of increasing the share of demand met by distributed generation from renewable sources, particularly in Southern Italy. Eligible regions include Campania, Calabria, Basilicata, Sardinia, Sicily, Molise and Puglia. Projects must be completed by 2029, with the application window open from 15 September 2025 to

15 January 2026. The expected investments will contribute to unlocking additional grid capacity for the integration of new renewable energy plants in Southern Italy.

- **PPA market with the GSE as last-resort guarantor**

The MPPA (Market for the negotiation of Power Purchase Agreements) is the new platform organised by GME for the trading of long-term renewable energy contracts (5–10 years). Its objective is to make PPAs more accessible, transparent and standardised, reducing risks and supporting the development of renewable energy sources. The MPPA was established by Decree no. 152 of 20 June 2025, which provides GME with the guidelines for designing the platform. Participation requirements are currently being defined.

- **Terna - Italy Adequacy Report (RAI)**

Terna published the Adequacy Report for Italy for the years 2028, 2030 and 2035. According to the Italian TSO, thermoelectric capacity may become economically unsustainable in the near future, increasing the risk of insufficient generation capacity. To address this threat, Terna calls for accelerated development of RES plants, strengthening of the grid, and promotion of storage systems. These measures will ensure that Italy maintains system adequacy within the required safety parameters.

ABROAD

ERG is active abroad in the generation of electricity from wind and solar sources.

ERG is one of the top ten operators in the wind power sector in Europe, with a significant and growing presence (1,603 MW in operation), particularly in France (605 MW, increasing following the entry into operation of an 18 MW wind farm developed and built internally), Germany (330 MW), increased in 2025 with the completion of the repowering of a wind farm (+3 MW incremental), Poland (142 MW), the UK & Nordics (402 MW), increased in 2025 with the acquisition of a 43 MW wind farm in Scotland and the construction and commissioning of the Corlacky wind farm in Northern Ireland), Romania (70 MW) and Bulgaria (54 MW). Furthermore, ERG operates in France and Spain in the generation of electricity from solar sources with 393 MW of installed capacity, of which 128 MW in France and 266 MW in Spain. It should also be noted that in April 2024, the Group entered the renewable energy market in the United States through a strategic partnership with Apex Clean Energy, acquiring a wind and solar portfolio (317 MW of which 224 MW wind and 92 MW solar).

As indicated in the introduction, in January 2026 the Group sold its Swedish plants as part of a geographical repositioning operation: in this Report, in order to facilitate understanding of the Group's operating performance, the *adjusted* results for UK & Nordics also include in ordinary activities the results of the Swedish asset that was in the process of being sold at the balance sheet date.

France

Operating results	Year		
	2025	2024	Δ
Installed capacity (MW) ⁽¹⁾	733	715	18
<i>Wind</i>	<i>605</i>	<i>587</i>	<i>18</i>
<i>Solar</i>	<i>128</i>	<i>128</i>	<i>-</i>
Output (GWh)	1,242	1,210	32
<i>Wind</i>	<i>1,104</i>	<i>1,084</i>	<i>20</i>
<i>Solar</i>	<i>138</i>	<i>126</i>	<i>12</i>
Load factor % ⁽²⁾			
<i>Wind</i>	<i>21%</i>	<i>21%</i>	<i>0%</i>
<i>Solar</i>	<i>12%</i>	<i>12%</i>	<i>1%</i>
Net unit revenue (EUR/MWh)	88	82	6
<i>Wind</i>	<i>88</i>	<i>82</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>Solar</i>	<i>85</i>	<i>81</i>	<i>5</i>

⁽¹⁾ capacity of plants in operation at the end of the year.

⁽²⁾ actual output in relation to maximum theoretical output (calculated taking into account the actual date of entry into operation of each individual farm).

In **2025**, **electricity output** in France will amount to 1,242 GWh, of which 1,104 GWh will come from wind power and 138 GWh from photovoltaic plants, an increase compared to 2024 (1,210 GWh, of which 1,084 GWh from wind power and 126 GWh from photovoltaic plants) due to the wind farms that will gradually come into operation during 2024 and 2025, partly offset by wind speeds below historical averages.

Economic results	Year		
	2025	2024	Δ
(EUR million)			
Adjusted revenue	111	100	11
Wind	99	90	9
Solar	12	10	2
Adjusted gross operating profit	65	51	14
Wind	59	47	12
Solar	6	4	2
Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses	(47)	(46)	(2)
Wind	(42)	(40)	(2)
Solar	(5)	(6)	1
Adjusted operating profit	18	6	12
Wind	17	7	10
Solar	1	(2)	2
Capital expenditure in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	19	142	(123)
Wind	19	113	(94)
Solar	0	29	(29)
EBITDA Margin % ⁽¹⁾	58%	51%	7%
Wind	59%	52%	7%
Solar	51%	42%	9%

⁽¹⁾ ratio of adjusted gross operating profit (loss) to revenue from sales and services.

Revenue recorded in **2025** amounted to EUR 111 million, up from EUR 100 million in 2024, due to the scope effect resulting from the wind farms that came into operation in 2024 and 2025 and the increase in energy sales prices, only partly offset by lower wind speeds.

Net unit revenue from wind power in France, equal to 88 EUR/MWh, up compared with 2024 (82 EUR/MWh) due to better market prices and hedging in line with the group's risk policy.

Net unit revenue for photovoltaic systems totalled 85 EUR/MWh, up from 81 EUR/MWh in 2024.

Adjusted gross operating profit in France in **2025** amounted to EUR 65 million, up compared to 2024 (EUR 51 million), mainly due to the scope effect and the better prices captured.

Depreciation and amortisation for the year (EUR 47 million) was slightly up compared to 2024 (EUR 46 million) due to the contribution of the wind farms and photovoltaic systems developed internally.

Capital expenditure

Capital expenditure in France in **2025 (EUR 19 million)** mainly refers to the completion of a greenfield wind farm (18 MW) which became operational in the second quarter of 2025 and the start of construction activities of the first repowering project at a French wind farm (23 MW). The figure for 2024 included the effect of the acquisition of a wind and photovoltaic portfolio (EUR 84 million) in the first quarter of 2024.

Relevant legislative and regulatory updates during the year

See also the "Relevant regulatory and institutional updates" chapter.

- **CRE - Alignment of CfDs with the 15-minute market granularity**
The CRE has published a resolution recommending the alignment of Contracts for Difference (CfDs) with the future 15-minute market

granularity. Specifically, it proposes switching from hourly calculation to a 15-minute basis for determining the reference price in CfDs, in line with the SDAC market transition scheduled for 1 October 2025.

Following a public consultation, the CRE suggests adopting the new calculation method from 1 April 2026, with a transitional period starting on 1 October 2025 to allow operators time to adapt.

- **CRE – Universal Nuclear Payment**

From 1 January 2026, the new *Versement Nucléaire Universel* (VNU) will enter into force in France, replacing the ARENH mechanism and marking a profound structural change in the electricity market. France will move from a model based on regulated access to nuclear volumes to a system based on a revenue cap. The VNU does not set a price; rather, it determines when EDF's average nuclear revenues exceed a level deemed "reasonable", applying a levy on the surplus to finance credits for consumers. The mechanism changes how nuclear value is captured and redistributed, while granting EDF the freedom to sell electricity across all markets (spot, long-term contracts and nuclear PPAs). This increases competition among suppliers and heightens the need for fixed-price contracts, potentially benefiting renewables in scenarios of rising prices. The price assessment is based on the CRE report entitled "Évaluation des coûts complets de production de l'électricité au moyen des centrales électronucléaires historiques pour la période 2026-2028", which aims to estimate the full production costs of EDF's historical nuclear fleet. The CRE has set the full cost of historical nuclear generation at 60.3 EUR/MWh (2026 value), and the fiscal trigger prices at 78 EUR/MWh (50% taxation on additional revenues) and 110 EUR/MWh (90% taxation on additional revenues). These thresholds are intended to allow EDF to finance the refurbishment and expansion of the nuclear fleet and other infrastructure investments, while avoiding additional pressure on public debt.

- **CRE - changes to the regulation of Frequency Ancillary Services**

From 1 February 2025, the principle of elastic demand will be introduced for part of the secondary reserve requirement, which will be sent by RTE to the European PICASSO platform (participation in the PICASSO platform is a necessary prerequisite). From 1 January 2026, only asymmetric bids may be submitted for the secondary reserve.

- **RTE – Outlook to 2035**

RTE has published the update of its outlook to 2035, a preliminary document intended to guide the government in defining the PPE and the national electrification roadmap. The system operator emphasises that rapid electrification makes it possible to align demand and generation more effectively, thereby reducing overall system costs. Approximately 30 GW of industrial, digital and hydrogen projects already hold grid access rights: even a 60% realisation rate would enable a significant acceleration of decarbonisation. RTE announces reforms to grid access, greater selectivity in capacity reservations and the extension of "fast track" mechanisms, overbooking and priority zones. The analysis shows that rapid decarbonisation reduces costs by around 7 EUR/MWh. Although a surplus currently exists, RTE warns that the risks associated with under-capacity remain more costly than those linked to over-capacity. Network investments of EUR 100 billion by 2040 are also confirmed, deemed necessary even under slower electrification scenarios.

Germany – Wind

Operating results	Year		
	2025	2024	Δ
Installed capacity (MW) ⁽¹⁾	330	327	3
Output (GWh)	472	568	(96)
Load factor % ⁽²⁾	16%	20%	-4%
Net unit revenue (EUR/MWh)	94	92	2

⁽¹⁾ capacity of plants in operation at the end of the year.

⁽²⁾ actual output in relation to maximum theoretical output (calculated taking into account the actual date of entry into operation of each individual farm).

In 2025, electricity production in Germany amounted to 472 GWh, down from 568 GWh in 2024 due to the persistently lower wind speeds recorded during the year.

Economic results	Year		
	2025	2024	Δ
<i>(EUR million)</i>			
Adjusted revenue	45	55	(10)
Adjusted gross operating profit	25	34	(9)
Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses	(21)	(21)	0
Adjusted operating profit	4	12	(9)
Capital expenditure in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	29	9	20
EBITDA Margin % ⁽¹⁾	55%	61%	-6%

⁽¹⁾ ratio of adjusted gross operating profit (loss) to revenue from sales and services.

Revenue recorded in 2025 amounted to EUR 45 million, down compared to 2024 (EUR 55 million), mainly due to lower wind levels recorded during the year, partially offset by better prices achieved thanks to the one-way incentive mechanism and the contribution of the repowered farm that became operational in 2025.

Net unit revenue from wind power in Germany, equal to 94 EUR/MWh, was therefore up slightly compared to 2024 (92 EUR/MWh).

Adjusted gross operating profit in Germany in 2025 amounted to EUR 25 million, down compared to 2024 (EUR 34

million).

Capital expenditure

Capital expenditure in Germany in 2025 (EUR 29 million) mainly relates to the completion of the repowering activities of a wind farm with 6 MW of new wind capacity (+3 MW incremental), which entered into operation in the second quarter of 2025, the construction of wind farms totalling 28 MW, and the launch of repowering activities on two wind farms (34 MW).

Relevant legislative and regulatory updates during the year

See also the “Relevant regulatory and institutional updates” chapter.

- ENTSO-E - Publication of report on the assessment of Bidding Zones**

ENTSO-E has published its new report on the assessment of bidding zones for Central Europe and the Nordic countries. While for the latter the introduction of bidding zones is deemed economically unsustainable, in Germany, the proposal to divide the country into five zones could bring significant economic advantages at the system level. Many trade associations have opposed ENTSO-E’s assessment, criticising both the methodology and the reliability of the data used for the simulations (dating back to 2019). ENTSO-E itself considers a

new analysis necessary. If implemented, such a reform would result in higher prices in most Central and Eastern European countries, while leading to a reduction in prices in northern Germany. Finally, this reform would require an implementation period of between 3 and 5 years, as well as strong political will, which is currently lacking. The German Government rejected ENTSO-E’s proposal, justifying its decision on the grounds of preserving market liquidity and avoiding any undermining of investor confidence.

UK & Nordics – Wind

Operating results	Year		
	2025	2024	Δ
Installed capacity (MW) ⁽¹⁾	402	311	91
Output (GWh)	711	588	123
Load factor % ⁽²⁾	20%	22%	-2%
Net unit revenue (EUR/MWh)	65	60	5

⁽¹⁾ capacity of plants in operation at the end of the year.

⁽²⁾ actual output in relation to maximum theoretical output (calculated taking into account the actual date of entry into operation of each individual farm).

In 2025, **electricity production** in the UK and Sweden amounted to 711 GWh, up compared to 2024 (588 GWh), mainly due to the scope effect (130 GWh) thanks to the contribution of the wind farm acquired in the UK at the beginning of 2025 and the greenfield wind farm built internally in Northern Ireland and entered into operation in the third quarter of 2025.

Economic results	Year		
	2025	2024	Δ
<i>(EUR million)</i>			
Adjusted revenue	70	54	17
Adjusted gross operating profit	40	30	9
Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses	(21)	(17)	(4)
Adjusted operating profit	19	13	6
Capital expenditure in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	106	26	81
EBITDA Margin % ⁽¹⁾	57%	56%	0%

⁽¹⁾ ratio of adjusted gross operating profit (loss) to revenue from sales and services.

Revenue recorded in 2025 amounted to EUR 70 million, up compared to 2024 (EUR 54 million), mainly due to the effects of the new capacity in operation during 2025 and greater participation in the balancing market in Scotland.

Net unit revenue amounted to 65 EUR/MWh, up compared to 2024 (60 EUR/MWh).

Adjusted gross operating profit in the UK & Nordics region in 2025 was EUR 40 million, up compared to 2024 (EUR 30 million), mainly due to the same revenue-related reasons.

Amortisation and depreciation for the year (EUR 21 million) increased compared to 2024 (EUR 17 million) due to the scope of consolidation resulting from the acquisition of the wind farm in Scotland in January 2025 (43 MW) and the

commissioning of the wind farm built internally in Northern Ireland (47 MW), which became operational during the third quarter of 2025.

Capital expenditure

Capital expenditure in the UK & Nordics region in **2025 (EUR 106 million)** mainly relates to the acquisition of a wind farm in Scotland (43 MW) and the construction of a new wind farm in Northern Ireland, which became operational in the third quarter of 2025 (47 MW).

Relevant legislative and regulatory updates during the year

See also the “Relevant regulatory and institutional updates” chapter.

UK

- **Reform of the connection queue management process (TMO4+)**

The introduction of the newly reformed process for managing connection requests to the grid, known as Target Model Option 4+ (TMO4+), has been approved. The aim is to reorganise the connection queue to prioritise projects that are both “ready” and “necessary”, in line with the Clean Power 2030 (CP2030) action plan. The reform provides for the creation of a streamlined queue consistent with the objectives of CP2030 and entails amendments to NESO licences, the Transmission Standard Licence and the Distribution Standard Licence. Projects must demonstrate both adequate “readiness” and alignment with the CP2030 objectives in order to access Gate 2 and thus receive priority.

- **NESO forecasts for TNUoS charges 2026/27**

The UK system operator NESO has published the Draft Forecast of TNUoS charges for the 2026/27 charging year, covering the period from 1 April 2026 to 31 March 2027. Total revenue to be recovered from generators is estimated at GBP 1.23 billion, a decrease of approximately GBP 40 million compared with the previous Five-Year View. The reduction is mainly attributed to lower expected revenue from local offshore tariffs. NESO has also updated the generation base, now standing at 102.88 GW, reflecting improved forecasts of incoming projects. As a result, the average forecast generation tariff falls to 11.95 GBP/kW, driven by lower revenue requirements and a broader charging base. At the same time, the Draft Annual Load Factors for 2026/27 have been published, enabling generators to update their bespoke forecasts of TNUoS charges.

- **DESNZ and Ofgem - electricity storage**

DESNZ and Ofgem have published a joint Technical Decision Document confirming the cap and floor scheme for the long-duration electricity storage programme. This scheme will be funded through network charges, if activated, to incentivise energy storage projects. The mechanism applies exclusively to facilities capable of delivering power at full capacity continuously for at least 8 hours and includes two access channels: the first dedicated to mature technologies, with a minimum threshold of 100 MW; the second aimed at pre-commercial technologies, with a minimum threshold of 50 MW. The

mechanism will run for 25 years and, for the first selection window, open until 2035, the indicative total capacity is between 2.7 and 7.7 GW.

- **Department for the Economy – Connection reform: socialisation of grid reinforcement costs**

The reform approved by the Department for the Economy introduces a structural change to the model for allocating electricity connection costs in Northern Ireland, aiming to socialise the costs of reinforcing the distribution network. In practice, connecting parties (households, businesses or generators) will be responsible only for the works directly required for their specific connection point, while wider network reinforcement costs will be spread across the entire user base. The measure seeks to remove one of the main barriers to new connections, ensuring greater fairness and predictability for investors and promoting more uniform access to the grid. The Department has also requested that the Utility Regulator, together with NIE Networks, swiftly implement this new approach, marking a shift towards a more collective and less burdensome system for individual applicants.

- **EirGrid/SONI – New guidance on the implementation of rebalancing for renewables**

EirGrid and SONI have published the Market Participants Guide – A Guide to Rebalancing, aimed at improving the dispatch of renewable generation. The initiative seeks to strengthen the ability of the Control Centres to manage wind and solar generation by introducing a fairer approach to the allocation of constraints and curtailment. The key element is the rebalancing mechanism, which allows curtailment to be reallocated in real time among renewable units based on changes in weather conditions and plant availability. The process will be implemented through an update of the Wind Dispatch Tool, introducing new dispatch functionalities and decision-support tools. The guidance outlines the issues addressed by the Scheduling and Dispatch initiative and the operational principles underpinning rebalancing. The document is independent of the SDP_01 initiative, which will remove priority dispatch for renewables, although the timing of that reform remains uncertain.

Spain – Solar

Operating results	Year		
	2025	2024	Δ
Installed capacity (MW) ⁽¹⁾	266	266	-
Output (GWh)	449	479	(30)
Load factor % ⁽²⁾	19%	21%	-2%
Net unit revenue (EUR/MWh)	33	47	(14)

⁽¹⁾ capacity of plants in operation at the end of the year.

⁽²⁾ actual output in relation to maximum theoretical output (calculated taking into account the actual date of entry into operation of each individual farm).

In 2025, electricity production in Spain amounted to 449 GWh, down compared to 2024 (479 GWh) mainly due to lower irradiation, plant shutdowns during hours when prices were negative and the participation of plants in ancillary services markets.

Economic results	Year		
	2025	2024	Δ
<i>(EUR million)</i>			
Adjusted revenue	18	24	(6)
Adjusted gross operating profit	6	15	(9)
Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses	(12)	(12)	0
Adjusted operating profit (loss)	(6)	3	(8)
Capital expenditure in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	0	0	0
EBITDA Margin % ⁽¹⁾	33%	60%	-27%

⁽¹⁾ ratio of adjusted gross operating profit (loss) to revenue from sales and services.

Revenue recorded in 2025 amounted to EUR 18 million, down compared to 2024 (EUR 24 million) mainly due to lower market prices, which were particularly penalised during the day compared to 2024, which had benefited from higher hedging prices in addition to the aforementioned lower production. Net unit revenue amounted to 33 EUR/MWh, down compared to 2024 (47 EUR/MWh).

Adjusted gross operating profit in Spain in 2025 amounted to EUR 6 million, down compared to 2024 (EUR 15 million) as a result of lower revenues.

East Europe (Poland, Romania and Bulgaria) – Wind

Operating results	Year		
	2025	2024	Δ
Installed capacity (MW) ⁽¹⁾	266	266	-
Output (GWh)	657	710	(54)
Load factor % ⁽²⁾	28%	30%	-2%
Net unit revenue (EUR/MWh)	95	87	8

⁽¹⁾ capacity of plants in operation at the end of the year.

⁽²⁾ actual output in relation to maximum theoretical output (calculated taking into account the actual date of entry into operation of each individual farm).

In 2025, electricity production in East Europe amounted to 657 GWh, down from 710 GWh in 2024 due to lower wind conditions recorded.

Economic results	Year		
	2025	2024	Δ
<i>(EUR million)</i>			
Adjusted revenue	67	68	(0)
Adjusted gross operating profit	50	54	(4)
Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses	(19)	(19)	(0)
Adjusted operating profit	31	35	(4)
Capital expenditure in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	0	0	0
EBITDA Margin % ⁽¹⁾	74%	80%	-6%

⁽¹⁾ ratio of adjusted gross operating profit (loss) to revenue from sales and services.

Revenue recorded in **2025**, equal to EUR 67 million, was substantially in line with 2024 (EUR 68 million), mainly due to the aforementioned lower wind conditions, partly offset by the increase in prices captured in Poland and Bulgaria. Average net unit revenue in East Europe amounted to 95 EUR/MWh, up compared to 2024 (87 EUR/MWh) due to aforementioned higher energy sales prices.

It should be noted that the measures (windfall tax) introduced by the Romanian government in 2024 and then renewed in 2025 to combat high energy prices require the Group's plants to sell through PPAs at 400 lei/MWh, which is approximately 80 EUR/MWh (450 lei/MWh until 31 March 2024, equivalent to approximately 90 EUR/MWh); these values do not include the green certificate revenue of 29 EUR/MWh.

Adjusted gross operating profit in East Europe in **2025** amounted to EUR 50 million, down compared to 2024 (EUR 54 million).

It should be noted that the results for the year reflect the release of provisions for risks and charges²⁷ following the cessation of the risks that had originally led to their recognition.

Relevant legislative and regulatory updates during the year

See also the “Relevant regulatory and institutional updates” chapter.

Poland

- Introduction of products with 15-minute intervals**

In March, a significant change came into effect concerning the operation of the European electricity market: the introduction of 15-minute interval products in place of hourly ones within the framework of the Single Intraday Coupling (SIDC). This transition represents an

important development towards greater trading granularity, in line with the objective of improving the integration of renewable energy sources and the accuracy of the demand-supply balance.

Romania

- OPCOM – Updated prices and mandatory Green Certificate quota for 2026**

OPCOM has published the trading session calendar and the updated values of Green Certificates (GCs) for 2026. As usual, the annual adjustment concerns only the price in lei, revised in line with the leu/euro exchange rate, while the values in euro remain unchanged.

The minimum trading price is set at 148.2201 lei/GC (29.4 EUR/GC), while the maximum is 176.4525 lei/GC (35 EUR/GC). At the same time, ANRE has updated the mandatory GC quota for suppliers in 2026 to 0.499387 GC/MWh, slightly higher than the 0.496 GC/MWh set for 2025. The forecast of final electricity consumption has also increased, now standing at 48.7 TWh. In the absence of regulatory changes to the pricing mechanisms, eligible plants will continue to be remunerated at the minimum value in 2026.

United States – Wind and Solar

It should be noted that the 2024 figures reflect the impact of the line-by-line consolidation of the wind and solar portfolio acquired in the United States as of 1 April 2024.

Operating results	Year		
	2025	2024	Δ
Installed capacity (MW) ⁽¹⁾	317	317	-
<i>Wind</i>	<i>224</i>	<i>224</i>	<i>-</i>
<i>Solar</i>	<i>92</i>	<i>92</i>	<i>-</i>
Output (GWh)	966	684	282
<i>Wind</i>	<i>809</i>	<i>563</i>	<i>247</i>
<i>Solar</i>	<i>156</i>	<i>121</i>	<i>36</i>
Load factor % ⁽²⁾			
<i>Wind</i>	<i>41%</i>	<i>29%</i>	<i>13%</i>
<i>Solar</i>	<i>19%</i>	<i>15%</i>	<i>4%</i>
Net unit revenue (EUR/MWh)	26	26	(0)
<i>Wind</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Solar</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>(1)</i>
Net unit revenue including PTC (EUR/MWh)	51	51	(0)
<i>Wind</i>	<i>51</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>(0)</i>
<i>Solar</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>(1)</i>

⁽¹⁾ capacity of plants in operation at the end of the year.

⁽²⁾ actual output in relation to maximum theoretical output (calculated taking into account the actual date of entry into operation of each individual farm).

²⁷ The 2025 figure reflects the release of provisions for risks amounting to EUR 4 million (of which approximately EUR 3 million in Romania and EUR 1.5 million in Poland), whereas the comparative figure reflected the partial release of provisions for risks of approximately EUR 9 million, of which EUR 6 million in Romania in relation to Green Certificates and EUR 3 million in Poland in relation to clawback measures.

In **2025**, **electricity output** in the United States amounted to 966 GWh (of which 809 GWh from wind sources and 156 GWh from solar sources), up compared to 2024 (684 GWh, of which 563 from wind sources and 121 from photovoltaic systems), in which US assets had contributed since 1 April 2024.

Net unit revenue from wind power amounted to 22 EUR/MWh (51 EUR/MWh including PTCs), in line with 2024, while those from solar sources amounted to 46 EUR/MWh, up slightly compared to 2024 (47 EUR/MWh), reflecting the prices of PPAs contracted with leading corporate counterparties.

Economic results	Year		
	2025	2024	Δ
(EUR million)			
Adjusted revenue	31	18	13
<i>Wind</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>Solar</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>3</i>
Adjusted gross operating profit	45	32	13
<i>Wind</i>	<i>39</i>	<i>27</i>	<i>12</i>
<i>Solar</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>1</i>
Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses	(24)	(18)	(5)
<i>Wind</i>	<i>(20)</i>	<i>(16)</i>	<i>(4)</i>
<i>Solar</i>	<i>(4)</i>	<i>(3)</i>	<i>(1)</i>
Adjusted operating profit	22	14	8
<i>Wind</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>Solar</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>0</i>
Capital expenditure in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	1	236	(235)
<i>Wind</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>182</i>	<i>(182)</i>
<i>Solar</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>54</i>	<i>(53)</i>
Adjusted revenue and Other income (PTCs)	56	36	27
<i>Wind</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>31</i>	<i>23</i>
<i>Solar</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>3</i>

Revenue recorded in **2025** amounted to EUR 31 million, up compared to 2024 (EUR 18 million) mainly due to the full contribution of the assets in the year compared to the comparative period, which reflected the consolidation from 1 April 2024. The item also includes the positive release of the fair value of PPAs for the portion pertaining to the year.

Revenue and other income (PTCs) totalled EUR 56 million and includes, in addition to the aforementioned revenue, approximately EUR 25 million relating to the non-monetary income of the Production Tax Credit recognised under “Other income” and calculated on the basis of energy production recorded in the year from the wind farm.

Adjusted gross operating profit in the United States in **2025** amounted to EUR 45 million, up compared to 2024 (EUR 32 million), mainly due to the scope effect. Please note that this figure is influenced by the price of PPAs and the aforementioned income.

Relevant legislative and regulatory updates during the year

See also the “Relevant regulatory and institutional updates” chapter.

- **Order ER25-579-000 relating to the revision of tariffs**

The FERC has approved the amendments proposed by MISO to its Open Access Transmission, Energy and Operating Reserve Markets Tariff, concerning the revision of the Value of Lost Load (VOLL), which represents the maximum price that customers would be willing to pay to avoid a power outage. This value is calculated based on the willingness to pay of the customers most sensitive to such interruptions. MISO will therefore be able to raise the VOLL to 10,000 USD/MWh—almost three times the current value of 3,500 USD/MWh—from 30 September. The VOLL will be used as a price cap for locational marginal prices and market prices during load-shedding events.

- **Notice 2025-42: clarification of start-of-construction requirements for wind and solar tax credits**

Notice 2025-42 provides updated guidance on the criteria for determining when construction of wind and solar projects is deemed to have commenced for the purposes of qualifying for US tax credits. Projects that begin construction by 2 September 2025 may qualify either by starting significant physical work or by incurring at least 5% of the costs. After that date and until 4 July 2026, projects above 1.5 MW must demonstrate the start of construction through physical work, whereas solar PV installations up to 1.5 MW may continue to qualify with the 5% project cost rule. All projects that have not commenced construction by 4 July 2026 must enter into service by 31 December 2027. The guidance, which is less restrictive than anticipated, provides greater certainty for developers and does not affect the rules applicable to technologies other than wind and solar.

- **FERC – New reliability standards for inverter-based renewable plants**

The Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) has approved new reliability standards for inverter-based resources (IBRs), primarily wind and solar plants, in light of their increasing penetration in the US electricity system. These rules represent a further step in the process initiated with Order no. 901 of 2023, through which FERC directed

NERC to develop a structured set of requirements specifically tailored to these technologies. The new standards require IBR facilities to remain connected to the grid during voltage and frequency disturbances, ensuring ride-through capabilities comparable to those of synchronous generators. The objective is to address existing regulatory gaps and ensure that renewables meet reliability expectations comparable to those applicable to conventional generation sources.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND OTHER INFORMATION

Income Statement

This section presents both the reported financial results, calculated on the basis of the figures disclosed in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements — where the accounting results relating to the Swedish asset, which was in the process of disposal at the Reporting Date, are presented separately in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 5 — and the adjusted financial results, shown excluding special items and including the results of the Swedish asset under disposal at the Reporting Date, which made a full economic contribution in 2025¹.

The reported 2024 comparative figure was restated by indicating the contribution of the Swedish asset under the item “Net profit (loss) from assets held for sale” in order to facilitate an understanding of the performance of the two periods.

For the definition of indicators, the composition of the financial statements and the reconciliation of the amounts involved, reference is made to that indicated in the Alternative Performance Indicators section below.

(EUR million)	Profit & Loss	Reported Year			Adjusted Year			
		2025	2024	Δ	2025	2024	Δ	
	Revenue	1	744	733	11	752	738	14
	Other income	2	51	52	(1)	50	51	(1)
	Total revenue		795	785	10	803	789	14
	Purchases and change in inventories	3	(9)	(10)	1	(9)	(10)	1
	Services and other operating costs	4	(200)	(192)	(7)	(194)	(186)	(8)
	Personnel expense		(60)	(58)	(2)	(60)	(58)	(2)
	Gross operating profit		526	525	1	540	535	5
	Amortisation, depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	5	(354)	(273)	(81)	(276)	(263)	(13)
	Operating profit (loss)		172	252	(79)	263	271	(8)
	Net financial income (expense)	6	(45)	(22)	(23)	(50)	(27)	(22)
	Net gains (losses) on equity investments		4	(3)	7	(0)	(0)	(0)
	Profit before taxes		131	226	(95)	214	244	(30)
	Income taxes	7	(33)	(34)	1	(53)	(66)	14
	Profit (loss) from continuing operations		97	192	(95)	161	178	(17)
	Non-controlling interests		(5)	(3)	(3)	(5)	(3)	(3)
	Profit (loss) from continuing operations attributable to the owners of the parent		92	189	(97)	155	175	(20)
	Profit (loss) from assets held for sale	8	(27)	(2)	(25)	0	0	0
	Profit attributable to owners of the parent		65	187	(122)	155	175	(20)

1 – Revenue

Revenue from sales consists mainly of:

- sales of electricity produced by wind farms and solar installations. The electricity is sold on wholesale channels, and to customers via bilateral agreements. Specifically, electricity sold wholesale includes sales on the IPEX electricity exchange, both on the “day-ahead market” (MGP) and on the “intraday market” (MI), in addition to sales to the main operators of the sector on the “over the counter” (OTC) platform and Power Purchase Agreements (PPAs), long-term energy sale contracts at pre-established prices, currently active in the wind sector in Italy, France, the United Kingdom, Spain and the United States;
- incentives related to the output of wind farms and solar installations in operation.

Reported revenue for 2025 amounted to EUR 744 million, up compared to 2024 (EUR 733 million), mainly due to the contribution of the new capacity progressively installed between 2024 and 2025 and higher prices captured, largely offset by significantly lower than average wind speeds in Europe and a scenario of falling prices starting in the second half of 2025.

2 – Other income

This item includes insurance reimbursements, indemnities and expense recoveries.

¹ In 2025, the gross operating profit of the Swedish wind asset included in “Assets held for sale” amounted to EUR 5 million (EUR -27 million on the net profit (loss), including the write-down of the asset for EUR -26 million in application of IFRS 5).

It should be noted that during the financial year, a partial release of provisions for risks (EUR 4 million) was made, recorded in relation to certain acquisitions made in previous periods, as well as the release of provisions relating to potential charges in Eastern Europe (EUR 4 million), for which the requirements that originally led to their recording no longer exist. Furthermore, starting from the second quarter of 2024, this item also includes income from PTC (Production Tax Credit) provided for in Tax Equity Partnership agreements, a typical incentive tool in the US renewable energy market, amounting to EUR 25 million in 2025 (EUR 18.5 million in the comparative period).

It should be noted that the comparative reported figure for 2024 included the capital gain realised on the sale of works of art to a related party of ERG S.p.A. at market value recorded in the fixed assets of the holding company ERG S.p.A. amounting to EUR 4 million.

3 – Purchases and changes in inventories

The item includes costs for purchases of raw materials and spare parts net of changes in spare parts inventories.

4 – Services and other operating costs

Services include maintenance costs, costs for agreements with local authorities, for consulting services, insurance and for services rendered by third parties.

Other operating costs mainly relate to rent, lease payments, provisions for risks and charges and to taxes other than income taxes.

The adjusted values for 2025 do not include:

- the ancillary costs relating to non-recurring transactions equal to approximately EUR 3 million;
- allocations to the provisions for Disposed Businesses of approximately EUR 6 million.

5 – Amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses

Adjusted depreciation and amortisation (EUR 276 million), up compared to 2024 (EUR 263 million), refer to wind and photovoltaic plants. The increase in the year reflects the full contribution of the new assets acquired (EUR 9 million) and developed internally (EUR 7 million), only partially offset by the end of the useful life of some components of the wind farms (EUR 3 million).

It should be noted that the adjusted values do not include:

- the write-downs of photovoltaic plants in Spain as part of impairment testing procedures, amounting to EUR 59 million;
- write-downs of the net residual values of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets of wind farms in Italy, France and Germany, following the authorisations obtained during the year for repowering projects, amounting to EUR 18 million;
- write-downs of the net residual values of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets related to revamping projects in the Italian solar portfolio, amounting to EUR 3 million;
- the write-down of intangible assets related to development projects in Germany amounting to approximately EUR 1 million.

The item includes IFRS 16 amortisation and depreciation of EUR 10.2 million in 2025 (EUR 9.6 million in 2024).

6 – Net financial income (expense)

Adjusted net financial expense for 2025 amounted to EUR 50 million, up from EUR 22 million in 2024, which benefited from particularly high short-term remuneration on operating liquidity and liquidity earmarked for the repayment of the bond issued in 2019 (maturing in April 2025), given the phase of the monetary policy cycle. The effects of the increase also include the refinancing of the same bond maturing during the year at a higher coupon, although the yield differential was significantly mitigated by pre-hedging transactions entered into in 2020 at rates that were extremely competitive compared to those in force at the date of issue (July 2024).

The difference compared to the previous year is also attributable to lower capitalised financial expenses, the accounting of the Tax Equity Partnership of the US portfolio and the impact of the application of IFRS 16 on acquisitions during the period and on new farms developed internally.

The weighted average cost of non-current liabilities in 2025 stood at 1.8% compared to 1.6% in 2024.

The adjusted values for 2025 do not include net income from the early repayment of two project financing agreements and the related derivative instruments used to hedge against interest rate fluctuations.

7 – Income taxes

Reported income taxes amounted to EUR 33 million, in line with EUR 34 million in 2024. It should be noted that taxes for the 2024 financial year included the benefit deriving from the release of goodwill in the context of merger transactions² (amounting to EUR 28 million).

Adjusted income taxes totalled EUR 53 million, down compared to EUR 66 million in 2024, mainly due to the operating results commented on above. The adjusted values for 2024 did not include the aforementioned benefit from goodwill exemption.

The adjusted tax rate, obtained from the ratio between income taxes and pre-tax profit, amounted to 25% (27% in 2024).

In February 2026, the Italian government introduced an urgent measure to support households and businesses in reducing energy costs. The Italian Decree Law no. 21/2026 (Energy/Bills Decree Law) has provided for an increase in IRAP for the energy sector: from the tax period following 31 December 2025, for the 2026 and 2027 tax periods (with effect on the payment of advance payments in 2026), the rate is increased by two percentage points, covering activities relating to the generation, transmission and distribution of electricity. From the initial analyses of the measures introduced, an impact on the payment of advances in 2026 is estimated for the Group of EUR 5 million higher IRAP.

8 – Profit (loss) from assets held for sale

The reported profit (loss) from assets held for sale includes the contribution of the wind asset in Sweden (EUR -1 million), which was sold on 20 January 2026, as well as the impairment of the asset (EUR -26 million) recognised in accordance with IFRS 5. The write-down was isolated as a special item.

The comparative figure was restated consistently with 2025, including the result of the contribution of the wind asset in Sweden (EUR -2 million).

Statement of Financial Position

The reclassified statement of financial position contains the assets and liabilities of the mandatory financial statements, used in the preparation of the Annual Report, highlighting the **uses** of resources in non-current assets and in working capital and the related funding **sources**. For the definition of the indicators for the main items used in the Reclassified Statement of Financial Position, reference is made to that indicated in the “Alternative Performance Indicators” section below.

It should be noted that, in application of IFRS 5, the equity contribution of the wind farm located in Sweden and sold on 20 January 2026³ has been reclassified under “Net invested capital of assets held for sale”.

		<i>of which discontinued operations</i>	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Reclassified Statement of Financial position				
<i>(EUR million)</i>				
Non - current assets	1	(74)	4,642	4,841
Net operating working capital	2	(0)	84	34
Employees benefits		0	(3)	(3)
Other Assets	3	(14)	300	246
Other Liabilities	4	19	(859)	(873)
Net invested capital of continuing operations		(70)	4,165	4,246
Net invested capital of discontinued operations		70	-	-
Net invested capital			4,165	4,246
Equity attributable to the owners of the parent			1,980	2,147
Non-controlling interests	5		65	76
Net financial indebtedness before IFRS 16	6	10	1,882	1,793
Lease liabilities	6	3	237	229
Net financial indebtedness after IFRS 16	6	13	2,119	2,023
Equity and financial indebtedness			4,165	4,246

² Pursuant to Art. 15 of Italian Decree Law no. 185/2008

³ On 20 January, ERG, through its subsidiary ERG Power Generation S.p.A., sold 100% of ERG Sweden Holding AB, owner of Furukraft AB, the company that owns the Furuby wind farm located in Sweden, to Nordetic AB, a company belonging to the eNordic group, an independent power producer operating in the Nordic countries owned by the Ardian fund.

1 - Non-current assets

<i>(EUR million)</i>	Intangible assets	Property, plant and equipment	Financial assets	Total
Non-current assets at 31/12/2024	1.580	3.212	49	4.841
Capital expenditure	6	157	0	163
Change in consolidation scope	21	75	0	96
Other changes and divestments	(31)	(68)	2	(96)
Amortisation and depreciation	(93)	(204)	0	(297)
Impairment losses	(69)	(12)	0	(81)
Change in Right-of-use assets	0	17	0	17
Non-current assets at 31/12/2025	1.413	3.178	52	5
<i>IFRS 5 Reclassification</i>	<i>(2)</i>	<i>(71)</i>	<i>(0)</i>	<i>(74)</i>

The line item **Capital expenditure** refers to **investments in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets** mainly related to the acquisition of a wind farm in the United Kingdom (43 MW), the start of repowering activities on two wind farms in Italy (141 MW of new capacity, 71 MW differential), the construction of wind farms in the UK (47 MW), Germany (28 MW) and France (18 MW), the first repowering work on a French wind farm (23 MW) and the implementation of the first storage project in Italy (12.5 MW).

The **Change in consolidation scope** row refers to the impact of the acquisition of wind assets in the United Kingdom (43 MW) in the first quarter of 2025.

The line **Write-downs** refers to the effect of the write-downs of photovoltaic plants in Spain (EUR 59 million) following the impairment test procedure and the write-downs of the net residual values of the property, plant and equipment and intangible assets of wind farms and photovoltaic plants in Italy, France and Germany, totalling EUR 21 million, following the authorisations for Repowering and Revamping projects obtained during the year.

The line **Other changes and divestments** refers to disposals during the year, changes in the effect of exchange rates for companies in US and British currency, and the capitalisation of financial interest relating to the organic development of parks under construction.

2 – Net operating working capital

This includes inventories of spare parts, receivables for the sale of electricity, trade payables mainly related to the purchase of electricity, maintenance of wind power and photovoltaic systems, and other trade payables.

3 – Other assets

These mainly comprise deferred tax assets, the positive fair value of electricity hedging derivatives due to commodity price movements, tax assets for tax advances and advance payments made against current provision of services.

4 – Other liabilities

These concern mainly the negative effect of the fair value of derivatives hedging electricity due to the trend in commodity prices, the fair value of VPPAs (Virtual Power Purchase Agreements), the deferred tax liabilities calculated on the differences between carrying amounts and the related tax basis (mainly concessions and non-current assets), the estimate of income taxes due for the year, and the provisions for risks and charges.

The item also includes the liability recognised to the Tax Equity Partner corresponding to its right to receive tax benefits over time in the form, primarily, of Production Tax Credits (PTCs) and tax losses.

5 – Non-controlling interests

Minorities relate to non-controlling interests in subsidiaries incorporated under US law (75%), in two solar companies in France (59%) and in Andromeda PV S.r.l. (78.5%), owner of a photovoltaic park in Italy.

6 – Net financial indebtedness

It should be noted that for greater clarity, the net financial indebtedness is indicated in the dual measure “before IFRS 16”, excluding the liabilities linked to the application of IFRS 16, and “after IFRS 16”, including the aforementioned liabilities.

In addition, the debt reported below includes the financial indebtedness of discontinued operations of approximately EUR 13 million (of which EUR 3 million in lease liabilities).

Summary of the Group's indebtedness	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
<i>(EUR million)</i>		
Non-current financial indebtedness	2,130	2,129
Current financial indebtedness (cash and cash equivalents)	(248)	(335)
Net financial indebtedness before IFRS 16	1,882	1,793
Lease liabilities	237	229
Net financial indebtedness after IFRS 16	2,119	2,023

Lease liabilities at 31 December 2025 amounted to EUR 237⁴ million (EUR 229 million at 31 December 2024). The increase in the year is attributable to the increase in installed capacity.

The following table illustrates the **non-current financial indebtedness** of the ERG Group:

Non-current financial indebtedness	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
<i>(EUR million)</i>		
Non-current loans and borrowings	494	419
Non-current financial liabilities	1,597	1,597
Total	2,091	2,016
Total Project Financing	64	144
Current portion of Project Financing	(16)	(18)
Non-current Project Financing	48	125
Non-current financial assets	(9)	(12)
Total non-current financial indebtedness before IFRS 16	2,130	2,129
Lease liabilities	232	223
Total non-current financial indebtedness after IFRS 16	2,361	2,351

Non-current loans and borrowings at 31 December 2025 totalled EUR 494 million and refer to four sustainable bilateral linked loans for EUR 420 million and a new green loan entered into in the first half of 2025 for a nominal amount of EUR 75 million. The loans shown above are recognised net of medium/long-term ancillary charges recognised using the amortised cost method for approximately EUR 1 million.

Non-current financial liabilities of EUR 1,597 million mainly refer to the liability arising from the placement of three bonds issued as part of the Euro Medium Term Notes (EMTN) Programme, relating to:

- a nominal amount of EUR 500 million (6-year fixed-rate term);
- a nominal amount of EUR 600 million (7-year fixed-rate term);
- a nominal amount of EUR 500 million (10-year fixed-rate term).

These liabilities are recognised net of medium/long-term ancillary charges recognised for accounting purposes using the amortised cost method, amounting to approximately EUR 5 million.

It should be noted that the loan issued in 2019 (for a nominal amount of EUR 500 million) was repaid in April 2025.

⁴ The item includes EUR 3 million in lease liabilities referring to the Swedish asset being sold at the reporting date.

The liabilities for “Project Financing” totalling EUR 64 million⁵ at 31 December 2025 relate to:

- EUR 49 million in loans relating to the company Andromeda S.r.l., owner of two photovoltaic systems in Central Italy;
- EUR 15 million in loans issued for the construction of a wind farm in Germany;

It should be noted that, as part of the Liability Management activities implemented by the Group in recent years, during 2025, the following were repaid in advance:

- in the first quarter, EUR 45 million relating to Project Financing disbursed for the construction of a wind farm in the United Kingdom, acquired in January 2025;
- in the fourth quarter, EUR 61 million relating to Project Financing disbursed for the construction of wind farms and photovoltaic plants in France.

Non-current financial assets of EUR 9 million refer to the long-term portion of assets arising from the fair value measurement of interest rate hedging derivatives.

Current financial indebtedness (cash and cash equivalents)	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
<i>(EUR million)</i>		
Current bank loans and borrowings	222	179
Current portion of non-current financial liabilities	0	498
Other current financial liabilities	19	30
Current financial liabilities	240	707
Cash and cash equivalents	(421)	(591)
Securities and other current financial assets	(74)	(460)
Current financial assets	(495)	(1,051)
Current Project Financing	16	18
Cash and cash equivalents	(9)	(10)
Project Financing	7	9
Total current net financial indebtedness before IFRS 16	(248)	(335)
Lease liabilities	5	7
Total non-current financial indebtedness after IFRS 16	(242)	(329)

Current bank loans and borrowings include positions related to current credit lines.

Other current financial liabilities mainly include accrued interest expense on Bonds, Corporate Loans and Project Financing (EUR 18 million).

Securities and other current financial assets primarily include short-term cash investments of EUR 61 million, accrued interest receivables of EUR 6 million, and the short-term portion of assets resulting from the fair value measurement of interest rate hedging derivatives amounting to EUR 5 million.

⁵ These liabilities are recognised net of medium/long-term ancillary charges recognised for accounting purposes using the amortised cost method.

Cash flows

The cash flow statement is presented starting from the before IFRS 16 values and including the flows generated by the Swedish wind asset, in order to facilitate understanding of the dynamics of cash flows for the year.

The breakdown of changes in net financial indebtedness is as follows:

<i>(EUR million)</i>	Year	
	2025	2024
Cash Flow		
Adjusted EBITDA	540	535
Change in net working capital	(126)	(50)
Cash Flow from operations	414	485
Capital expenditure in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(163)	(234)
Asset acquisitions and business combinations	(72)	(319)
Capital expenditure on non-current financial assets	0	1
Other changes and divestments	(4)	(11)
Cash Flow from investments/divestments	(239)	(563)
Financial income (expense)	(41)	(19)
Financial expense for closing loans	2	-
Net gains (losses) on equity investment	(0)	(0)
Cash Flow from financial management	(39)	(19)
Cash Flow from tax management	(47)	(39)
Distribution of dividends	(151)	(152)
Shares buy-back programme	(12)	(47)
Other changes in equity	(15)	(13)
Cash flows from Equity	(178)	(212)
Opening net financial indebtedness before IFRS 16	1,793	1,445
<i>Net Change</i>	<i>89</i>	<i>348</i>
Total net financial indebtedness before IFRS 16	1,882	1,793
<i>Lease liabilities</i>	<i>237</i>	<i>229</i>
Net financial indebtedness after IFRS 16	2,119	2,023

Cash flows from operations for 2025 were positive at EUR 414 million, down from 2024 (EUR 485 million) mainly due to the changes in working capital.

Cash flows from investments in 2025 refer mainly to the impact related to the acquisition of a wind farm in the United Kingdom (43 MW), the start of repowering activities on two wind farms in Italy (141 MW of new capacity, 71 MW differential), the construction of wind farms in the UK (47 MW), Germany (28 MW) and France (18 MW), the first repowering work on a French wind farm (23 MW) and the implementation of the first storage project in Italy (12.5 MW).

Cash flows from financing activities refer to the interest accrued during the year.

Cash flows from tax management refer to the payment of direct taxes.

Cash flows from equity includes dividend distributions to shareholders, completion of the treasury share buy-back programme, changes in the cash flow hedge reserve related to derivative financial instruments, and the foreign exchange translation reserve.

The change in **Lease Liabilities** is attributable to the variation in the scope of consolidation due to the acquisition in the United Kingdom and to the commissioning of the new wind farms developed internally.

ALTERNATIVE PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Definitions

On 3 December 2015, CONSOB issued Communication no. 92543/15, which transposes the Guidelines regarding the use and presentation of Alternative Performance Indicators in the context of regulated financial information, issued on 5 October 2015 by the European Securities and Markets Authority (ESMA). The Guidelines, which updated the CESR Recommendation on Alternative Performance Indicators (CESR/05 – 178b), aim to promote the usefulness and transparency of alternative performance indicators so as to improve their comparability, reliability and comprehensibility. Some of the Alternative Performance Indicators (APIs) used in this document are different from the financial indicators expressly provided for by the IAS/IFRS adopted by the Group. These alternative indicators are used by the Group in order to facilitate the communication of information on its business performance as well as its net financial indebtedness.

Finally, in order to facilitate an understanding of the business segments' performance, the operating results are shown with the exclusion of significant special income components of an exceptional nature (special items) and with the inclusion, also for the comparative period, of the results of the Swedish asset being sold at the reporting date, which made a full economic contribution during the financial year: these results are indicated with the definition "Adjusted results".

Since the composition of these indicators is not regulated by the applicable accounting standards, the method used by the Group to determine these indicators may not be consistent with the method used by other operators and so these might not be fully comparable.

Definitions of the APIs used by the Group and a reconciliation with the items of the Financial Statements templates adopted are as follows.

Adjusted revenue is revenue, as indicated in the Financial Statements, with the exclusion of significant special income components of an exceptional nature (special items).

Gross operating profit (loss) is an indicator of operating performance calculated by adding "Amortisation, depreciation and impairment of non-current assets" to the Operating profit (loss). Gross operating profit (loss) is explicitly indicated as a subtotal in the financial statements.

Adjusted gross operating profit (loss) is the gross operating margin, as defined above, with the exclusion of significant special income components (special items).

Adjusted operating profit (loss) is the operating profit

(loss), explicitly indicated as a subtotal in the financial statements, with the exclusion of significant special income statement components of an exceptional nature (special items).

EBITDA margin is an indicator of the operating performance calculated by comparing the adjusted gross operating profit (loss) to the Revenue from sales and services of each individual business segment.

The **adjusted tax rate** is calculated by comparing the adjusted amounts of taxes and profit before taxes.

Profit (loss) from continuing operations does not include the result from assets held for sale/discontinued operations, reclassified under the item "Profit (loss) from discontinued operations";

Adjusted Profit (loss) from continuing operations is the profit from continuing operations, with the exclusion of significant income statement components of an exceptional nature (special items), net of the related tax effects;

Adjusted profit (loss) attributable to owners of the parent is the adjusted profit (loss) from continuing operations with the exclusion of the profit attributable to non-controlling interests;

Capital expenditure is the sum of capital expenditure in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, with the inclusion of Mergers & Acquisitions and not including Right-of-Use assets;

Net operating working capital is the sum of inventories, trade receivables and trade payables.

Net invested capital is the sum of Non-current assets (including Right-of-Use Assets), Net operating working capital, Liabilities related to Post-employment benefits, Other assets and Other liabilities;

Net financial indebtedness is an indicator of the financial structure and is determined in accordance with ESMA Guidelines 32-382-1138 (Guidelines on Prospectus disclosures) and CONSOB Warning Notice no. 5/2021, also including the portion of non-current assets relative to derivative financial instruments.

For greater clarity, net financial indebtedness is indicated in the dual measure "before IFRS 16", excluding the liabilities linked to the application of IFRS 16, and "after IFRS 16", including the aforementioned liabilities.

Financial leverage before IFRS 16 is calculated by

comparing the net financial indebtedness before IFRS 16 with the net invested capital, not including Right-of-Use assets.

Special items include significant special income components of an exceptional nature. These include:

- income and expense connected to events whose occurrence is non-recurring, i.e. those transactions or events that do not frequently re-occur over the normal course of business;
- income and expense related to events that are not typical of normal business activities, such as restructuring and environmental costs;
- capital gains and losses linked to the disposal of assets;
- significant impairment losses recognised on assets following impairment tests;
- income and the associated reversals recognised in application of IFRS 9, in relation to the restructuring of loans in place.

Reconciliation with adjusted operating results

GROSS OPERATING PROFIT (EBITDA)

(Eur million)	Note	Year	
		2025	2024
EBITDA for continuing operations		526	525
<i>Asset held for sale contribution</i>		5	6
Gross operating profit (loss) (EBITDA)		531	531
Special items exclusions:			
- Reversal of ancillary charges on non-recurring operations (Special Projects)	1	3	8
- Gains on disposal of works of art	2	-	(4)
- Reversal for allocation for provision for disposed businesses	3	6	1
Adjusted EBITDA		540	535

AMORTISATION, DEPRECIATION AND IMPAIRMENT LOSSES

(Eur million)		Year	
		2025	2024
Amortization, Depreciation and impairment losses for continuing operations		(354)	(273)
<i>Asset held for sale contribution</i>		(3)	(4)
Amortization, Depreciation and impairment losses		(357)	(278)
Special items exclusions:			
- Impairment losses recognised on Repowering/Revamping	4	22	13
- Impairment losses on Solar plant Spain	8	59	-
- Devaluation of wind farm asset Sweden		-	1
Adjusted amortization, depreciation and impairment losses		(276)	(263)

PROFIT (LOSS) ATTRIBUTABLE TO OWNERS OF THE PARENT

(Eur million)		Year	
		2025	2024
Profit attributable to owners		65	187
<i>Exclusion of IFRS 5 effect</i>		27	2
Profit (loss) from continuing operations		92	189
Special items exclusions:			
<i>Exclusion of disposal of work of arts</i>	2	-	(3)
<i>Exclusion of ancillary charges on loan prepayments</i>	5	(2)	0
<i>Exclusion of ancillary charges on non-recurring transactions</i>	1	3	7
<i>Exclusion of substitute tax Wind and Solar Italy</i>	6	-	(28)
<i>Exclusion of Impairment losses on Solar plant Spain</i>	8	46	-
<i>Exclusion of impairment losses recognised on Repowering/Revamping</i>	4	16	10
<i>Charges related to disposed Business</i>	3	1	3
<i>IFRS 5 net results of Sweden Asset</i>	7	(1)	(2)
Adjusted profit (loss) from continuing operations attributable to owners of the parent		155	175

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|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ancillary charges relating to other non-recurring transactions, as well as unsuccessful acquisitions. 2. Capital gain realised in 2024 from the sale of works of art to an ERG S.p.A. related party at market values, recorded under the non-current assets of the ERG S.p.A. holding company. 3. Provisions relating to exceptional items on businesses disposed of by the Group. 4. Write-downs of existing plants subject to Repowering and Revamping plans in Italy (of which EUR 10 million relating to amortisation and depreciation of wind farms and EUR 3 million relating to solar farms), Germany (EUR 8 million) and France (EUR 1 million), already approved and authorised. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. In 2025, the item includes financial income related to the early closures of two project financing agreements. 6. Reversal of the benefit of the substitute tax deriving from the exemption of the goodwill due to the merger in the Siena and Donatello Business combinations acquired in 2022. 7. Reclassification of the contribution of the Swedish wind asset, in application of IFRS 5 following the classification as Assets held for sale. To enhance understandability of the Group's performance, the adjusted results also include in ordinary operations the results of the asset being sold at 31 December 2025. 8. Write-down of photovoltaic parks in Spain, following the impairment test procedure. |
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Below is the reconciliation between the Financial Statements and the adjusted statements shown and commented upon in this Report:

Income Statement at 31 December 2025

<i>(EUR million)</i>	Financial Statement	Reversal IFRS 5 write off Sweden	IFRS 5 Sweden	Reversal of special items	Financial Statement adjusted
Revenues	744	-	9	-	752
Other revenues	51	-	-	(1)	50
TOTAL REVENUE	795	-	9	(1)	803
Costs for purchase and change in inventories	(9)	-	-	-	(9)
Costs for services and other operating costs	(200)	-	(4)	9	(194)
Cost of labour	(60)	-	-	-	(60)
EBITDA	526	-	5	9	540
Amortisation, depreciation and write-downs of fixed assets	(354)	-	(3)	81	(276)
EBIT	172	-	2	90	263
Net financial income (expenses)	(45)	-	(2)	(2)	(50)
Net income (loss) from equity investments	4	-	-	(4)	(0)
Profit before taxes	131	-	(1)	83	214
Income taxes	(33)	-	(1)	(19)	(53)
Net result from continued operations	97	-	(1)	65	161
Minority interests	(5)	-	-	-	(5)
Group's Net profit from continued operations	92	-	(1)	65	155
Net result from Assets Held for Sale	(27)	26	1	(0)	-
Group's Result for the period	65	26	-	65	155

Statement of financial position at 31 December 2025

<i>(EUR million)</i>	Financial Statements	Reversal of IFRS 5 reclassifications	Adjusted Statement of Financial Position
Non-current assets	4,568	74	4,642
Net operating working capital	83	0	84
Employee benefits	(3)	-	(3)
Other assets	286	14	300
Other liabilities	(840)	(19)	(859)
Net invested capital of continuing operations	4,094	70	4,165
<i>Net invested capital of discontinued operations</i>	<i>70</i>	<i>(70)</i>	
Net invested capital	4,165	-	4,165
Equity attributable to owners of the parent	1,980	-	1,980
Non-controlling interests	65	-	65
Net financial indebtedness before IFRS 16	1,872	10	1,882
<i>Lease liabilities</i>	<i>233</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>237</i>
Net financial indebtedness after IFRS 16	2,106	13	2,119
<i>Net financial indebtedness of discontinued operations</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>(13)</i>	
Equity and financial indebtedness	4,165	-	4,165

Income Statement at 31 December 2024

<i>(EUR million)</i>	Financial Statements	Reversal of special items	Reversal of IFRS 5 reclassifications	Adjusted Income Statement
Revenue	733	-	6	738
Other income	52	(4)	3	51
Total revenue	785	(4)	8	789
Purchases and change in inventories	(10)	-	-	(10)
Services and other operating costs	(192)	8	(3)	(186)
Personnel expense	(58)	-	-	(58)
Gross operating profit	525	4	6	535
Amortisation, depreciation and impairment of non-current assets	(273)	14	(4)	(263)
Operating profit	252	19	1	271
Net financial income (expense)	(22)	-	(5)	(27)
Net gains (losses) on equity investments	(3)	2	1	(0)
Profit before taxes	226	21	(3)	244
Income taxes	(34)	(33)	1	(66)
Profit (loss) from continuing operations	192	(12)	(2)	178
Non-controlling interests	(3)	-	-	(3)
Profit (loss) from continuing operations attributable to the owners of the parent	189	(12)	(2)	175
Net profit (loss) from discontinued operations	(2)	-	2	-
Profit attributable to owners of the parent	187	(12)	-	175

Business outlook 2026

The environment in which the Group operates is characterised by strong volatility both in production volumes — influenced by the availability of wind and solar irradiation — and in market prices. This is compounded by a regulatory framework that is continuously evolving and marked by elements of uncertainty, in a climate of growing political pressure on energy costs. In Italy, the recent “2026 Bills Decree” introduces a series of rules aimed at reducing the cost of electricity for households and businesses. Among these, the decree provides for reimbursement mechanisms starting in 2027, to be implemented through measures to be defined by ARERA in the coming months, for certain supply components and ETS quotas, creating a competitive advantage for gas-fired thermoelectric generation and mitigating the economic signal in favour of the transition to renewable sources. However, the effectiveness of these provisions, in particular the regulation of reimbursement to thermoelectric producers of charges related to ETS emissions, is subject to the prior authorisation of the European Commission. A better estimate of the effects of this decree can therefore only be made after this authorisation and the period of parliamentary conversion into law, i.e. within 60 days of the decree's publication in the Official Gazette (20 February 2026).

In the first two months of 2026, commodity and electricity prices are expected to decline compared to the same period in 2025. In terms of natural resources, production in the first few months of 2026 is in line with our expectations but higher than the same period in 2025, which was characterised by exceptionally low wind levels.

In order to mitigate market price volatility in line with best industry practices and its own established risk policy, ERG has in recent years carried out forward sales, mainly through long-term fixed-price supply contracts (known as PPAs) and forward contracts, including through financial derivatives. These hedges, when carried out with a portfolio approach by the Group's Energy Management through ERG Power Generation S.p.A., are allocated from a management standpoint to the various project companies, which own the Production Units (PUs). The hedge allocation criterion follows a cascade mechanism which, with the idea of mitigating the associated risks, has the following order of priority:

1. electricity produced by PUs that do not have an incentive mechanism and are therefore fully exposed to the risk of market price volatility;
2. electricity produced by PUs that are subject to “Feed in Premium” tariffs, or mechanisms that provide for an incentive that is added to the market price;
3. any residual hedges are finally attributed to the quantities of electricity subject to for-difference incentive mechanisms, such as the former “green certificate” incentive tariffs (GRIN).

However, no hedges are envisaged for generation subject to two-way for-difference incentive mechanisms.

The expected outlook for the main performance indicators in 2026 compared to 2025, excluding any regulatory effects mentioned above, is as follows.

ITALY

Gross operating profit (loss) for Wind is expected to increase slightly thanks to higher volumes expected for the year compared with 2025, which was characterised by exceptionally low wind conditions, although this will be largely offset by lower prices captured on spot markets and forward hedges, as well as the lower value of the GRIN incentive (50 EUR/MWh in 2026 compared with 55 EUR/MWh in 2025) on a reduction in volumes due to the gradual exit of some plants from the incentive scheme.

Gross operating profit (loss) for Solar is expected to be substantially in line with 2025, mainly due to lower prices captured as a result of the downward market scenario, offset by higher volumes expected.

Gross operating profit (loss) for Wind & Solar Italy in 2026 is estimated to be substantially in line with 2025.

ABROAD

Gross operating profit (loss) for Wind is expected to increase compared to 2025 mainly due to higher output compared to the lower widespread wind speeds recorded in 2025, the scope deriving from the geographical re-focus with the purchase of 72 MW in the UK and the sale of 62 MW in Sweden, from the full contribution of a Greenfield wind farm in the UK in the second half of 2025 (47 MW) and the first contribution of a Greenfield wind farm in Germany (+22 MW) and a repowering park in France (+23 MW) MW of new capacity) expected to be operational in the second half of the year. These results are partly offset by the expected downward scenario.

Gross operating profit (loss) for Solar is expected to increase slightly compared to 2025, mainly due to the expected better irradiation, partly offset by lower captured prices in Spain due to a decreasing market scenario.

Gross operating profit (loss) for Wind & Solar abroad is expected to see an increase compared to 2025.

2026 GUIDANCE

For the year 2026, at Group level, gross operating profit is estimated in the range between EUR 520 million and EUR 590 million.

Capital expenditure is in a range of between EUR 330 and EUR 380 million (EUR 235 million in 2025) and mainly includes the recent acquisition in the UK and the construction of the wind farms expected to be operational between 2026 and 2027 respectively for 45 MW and 77 MW of new capacity. These investments do not include the sale of 62 MW in Sweden.

Adjusted net financial indebtedness at the end of 2026 is expected to be in the range between EUR 1,950 million and EUR 2,050 million (EUR 1,882 million at the end of 2025), including the above-mentioned investments and the distribution of the ordinary dividend of EUR 1 per share.